The New-York Times.

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WHO WILL BE NOMINATED?

UTICA AND FEB. 25 FOR THE STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

MEETING OF THE STATE COMMITTEE YESTERDAY—A MOST HARMONIOUS GATHERING—GOSSIP AND STATEMENTS ABOUT THE SENTIMENTS OF THE COMMITTEEMEN—THE CALL.

The Republican State Committee met at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, to decide upon the time and place for holding the State Convention to elect delegates to the Republican National Convention, to be held in Chicago in June next. The interest which would naturally attach to a meeting of the committee for this purpose was intensified by the doubt felt in some quarters whether there would not be a contest in the committee, one party striving to have the holding of the convention postponed to as late a date as possible, the other insisting on having it within a few weeks. About 10:30 the various members of the State Committee began to drop in, and it was rarely that one of them reached the committee-room without being set upon by the crowd of reporters assembled, and questioned, with more or less want of success, as to his "preferences."

There was not, however, as respected the majority of the members who appeared, a great deal of doubt as to what category they could be placed in. There were the members who were well known to be in perfect accord with Senator Conkling, and that the Senator ardently desires to see Gen. Grant the next Republican nominee for President is a fact about as well known as that he is a member of the Senate. All these committeemen were put down as those who would certainly vote for an early date for holding the convention. The real difficulty was to find members who would declare themselves of contrary sentiments. Mr. Benjamin D. Hicks, of Long Island, and Mr. Sheridan Shook, of this City, declared themselves on this side. Mr. Hicks, in response to a question, said: "I think it too soon to name a candidate, but am willing to say I am opposed to a third term on principle. If Washington or Lincoln were living I should be equally opposed to either for a third term." Mr. Hicks added that he was in favor of the nominee of the National Convention, anyway, but his preference is known to be Secretary Sherman. Mr. Shook's sentiments may be summed up in a sentence, uttered after the committee had finished its work. "I still think," said he "that Blaine will be the man." These two members were all that could be heard of as composing the minority when the committee assembled for business, about 11 o'clock.

Gen. Chester A. Arthur, Chairman, presided. Edward M. Johnson, as Secretary, called the roll. There were present the following:

Dist.	*Dist.*
I.—Benj. D. Hicks.	XV.—G. H. Sharpe.
II.—James Jourdan.	XVI.—J. F. Smyth.
III.—Wm. H. Leaycraft.	XVII.—J. S. Smart.
IV.—Jacob Worth.	XXI.—E. M. Johnson.
VI.—D. C. Wheeler.	XXII.—E. W. Vroman.
VII.—J. M. Patterson, Jr.	XXIII.—A. B. Jonnson.
VIII.—C. Van Cott.	XXV.—Wm. O. Brown.
IX.—Sheridan Shook.	XXVII.—K. M. Scott.
X.—C. A. Arthur.	XXXII.—J. D. Warren.
XIV.—Jeremiah Drew.	XXXIII.—O. E. Jones.

The following members were represented by proxies:

Dist.	*Dist.*
XI.—R. C. Brown.	XXVIII.—Thos. C. Platt.
XVIII.—Benj. D. Clapp.	XXIX.—C. J. Langdon.
XXIV.—Thos. S. Mott.	XXX.—H. A. Glidden.
XXVI.—John N. Knapp.	

Mr. R. C. Brown was represented by Solon B. Smith; Mr. Benjamin D. Clapp by Senator Rockwell. The other absentees had given their proxies to various members of the committee.

The following members were absent and unrepresented:

Dist.	*Dist.*
V.—P. C. Van Wyck.	XX.—George West.
XII.—W. H. Robertson.	XXI.—Henry T. Tarbox.
XIX.—W. S. Dickinson.	

After the calling of the roll, and the formal statement of the object of the meeting by the Chairman, Mr. Arthur B. Johnson moved that the convention be held at Utica. Senator Rockwell moved to amend by making it Albany. He said that most of the delegates to the convention would be in Albany anyway, and that the place was more convenient for the convention, and less expensive to the delegates. Mr. Johnson replied that two new hotels had been erected at Utica, and accommodations could be provided for 800 or 1,000 delegates if necessary. There would be no expense for halls there, nor any expense to the committee for hotel accommodations, for all that would be provided by the Utica Club. He thought it undesirable to hold the convention at Albany, where it was exceedingly probable a crowd of "hoodlums" might gather, whose gallery performances would not do the convention any credit. Former Republican conventions had suffered in this way, and the party had been much injured by it. He could assure the committee that if the convention were held at Utica, measures would be taken to have the proceedings uninterrupted by noisy demonstrations.

The Chairman put the question on Senator Rockwell's amendment, and it was negatived, his own being the only affirmative vote. Mr. Johnson's motion was then carried unanimously.

Mr. Benjamin D. Hicks moved that March 3 be fixed as the time for holding the convention; but, in opposition to this, it was pointed out that a great many towns held their charter elections at the beginning of March. Mr. Cornelius Van Cott moved to amend by making Feb. 25 as the time. This was carried unanimously.

Mr. George H. Sharpe moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft a call for the convention, which motion was adopted after the Chairman and Secretary had, on motion, been added to the number. The Chairman appointed as such committee Messrs. Sharpe, Smyth, Warren, Smart, and Wheeler. A recess of 20 minutes was then taken, the whole proceedings having occupied less than 10 minutes. The committee presently presented the call given below as its report, which was unanimously adopted, and, on motion, the committee adjourned to meet at the Butterfield House, Utica, at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 25th of February.

As soon as the doors of the committee-room were thrown open, and announcement was made of the action of the committee and the entire harmony which had prevailed, the liveliest interest was manifested, and the remark was general that the convention, when it assembled, would be as harmonious for Gen. Grant as the committee evidently was. Whatever opposition might have been worked up had the convention been fixed for a late date had been entirely forestalled. The Grant men in the outside crowd were jubilant, and did not fail to reply to any grumbling on the part of opposition men that it was the same people who now compose the Sherman-Blaine faction in this State that, in 1868, fixed the early date of Feb. 5 as the time for holding the State Convention, and this for the precise purpose of forestalling opposition. The inquiry as to the preferences of members of the State Committee was not slackened after the adjournment. Mr. Arthur B. Johnson was singularly outspoken. "I am for Conkling first and Grant next," said he, and added: "The whole business is, every delegate in this committee has a decided preference—he is for whoever Roscoe Conkling wants. I have no doubt," he continued humorously, "that the convention has been called to Utica on that account, so as to be near Conkling and have him tell them what to do." Here some one in the group of reporters surrounding the speaker, suggested Secretary Sherman. "A speculator in Government securities"—began Mr. Johnson, when suddenly seeming to recollect himself, he stopped short and went away.

The following is the call:

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1880. }

A Republican State Convention will be held in the City of Utica on Wednesday, the 25th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the Republicans of the State of New-York in the National Republican Convention, called to meet at Chicago on Wednesday, the 2d day of June, 1880, at 12 o'clock noon, to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, to be voted for at the next election, and for the further purpose of transacting such other business as may properly come before the State Convention.

The Republican electors are requested to meet in their several localities at the call of the proper local authorities, to select the delegates to represent them in such convention.

By order of the State Committee.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, Chairman.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON, } Secretaries.
HENRY A. GLIDDEN, }

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 31.—The Essex County Republican Committee, while they extol the past actions of Gen. Grant, have adopted resolutions opposing his nomination to a third term.

TILDEN'S LOSS OF STRENGTH.

WHAT A DEMOCRATIC EX-CONGRESSMAN THINKS OF HIS PARTY'S SENTIMENT IN NEW-YORK.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Stephen L. Mayham, who represented the Schoharie district in the Forty-fifth Congress, is here, and his views on political affairs are given in a local newspaper. Of Tilden's strength in New-York, Mr. Mayham says: "Tilden has lost ground throughout the entire State, and my impression is that he will abandon all attempt to get the nomination. He unquestionably controls the present State Committee and they would do his bidding, but the committee is in bad odor, and will not be of much assistance to him. The Democrats of the State generally condemned the Tammany bolt last year and supported the regular ticket. We hardly expected to elect Gov. Robinson, but we could have elected all the other candidates on our ticket if it had not been for the unwise, not to say treacherous, action of the Tilden State Committee. That committee sent out all over the State, from Democratic head-quarters, tickets having the name of Gov. Robinson at the head, and the Republican candidates for all the other State officers. Many of these tickets were voted by Democrats who would otherwise have voted our entire ticket. But for that action of the committee we would have elected every State officer below the Governor. The Democrats of the State have now no confidence in the committee, and I believe that the convention which selects delegates to the National Convention will send an uninstructed delegation. The committee will have no power, and the convention will assert itself in spite of the committee. All the committee can do is to call the convention, and the latter, I am satisfied, will deliberate calmly, and do what is best for the party, regardless of Tilden or anybody else."

Mr. Mayham said that if Mr. Seymour would accept the Democratic nomination for President, he could carry New-York beyond all doubt. He does not know whether Mr. Seymour would accept a nomination, but if his party should call upon him, Mr. Mayham does not see how he could refuse. Mr. Bayard has many friends in New-York, and Mr. Mayham believes he would carry the State if nominated. He said that any prominent Democrat who has not arrayed against him one or other of the factions can carry New York. He thinks that Tilden is no longer regarded as an available candidate by a large majority of Democrats in New York. "Many who favored him a year ago," said Mr. Mayham, "now think it would be very unwise to nominate him. My opinion is that he will not be a candidate before the convention."

OHIO'S DIVIDED SENTIMENT.

THE FRIENDS OF BLAINE AND SHERMAN STRIVING FOR CONTROL OF THE COMING CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—There is trouble in the Republican State Central Committee of Ohio between the friends of Mr. Sherman and those of Mr. Blaine. The anti-Sherman men say that the plan of Chairman Robinson, of the State Executive Committee, was to have the meeting of the Central Committee held Feb. 18, before the Blaine element would have time to perfect its organization. In this way it was intended to capture the committee for Sherman, and decide upon an early day for the State Convention, so as to enable Sherman's friends to work up and pledge the delegates. Robinson, a few days ago, sent a circular letter to all the members of the Central Committee except its Chairman, Mr. Conger, of Akron, saying that, after consultation with prominent Republicans, he had concluded that Feb. 18 would be the best date for the meeting of the committee. He asked a response by telegraph. Conger, learning of this action, wrote a sharp note to Robinson, expressing surprise that he had taken upon himself to call the meeting when he was not even a member of the committee. Conger then sent the whole correspondence to the members of the Central Committee, with the recommendation that the meeting be held about April 1, and it is likely that the fixing of the time for the State Convention will be postponed until that date. Gen. Robinson's statement of the affair has not yet been heard. It is said that 20 Blaine clubs have been formed in Ohio during the past 10 days, many of them being secret organizations.

STRAWS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

CHEERS FOR GRANT IN PITTSBURG—NORTHAMPTON COUNTY FAVORS BLAINE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 31.—The Republican County Executive Committee had a very lively meeting at the Court-house this afternoon. At one time a row seemed imminent. The object was to elect 18 delegates to the State Convention at Harrisburg next Wednesday. The trouble grew out of the charge, made by the Grant men, that the meeting was packed by outsiders in the interest of Blaine. The mention of the name of either Grant or Blaine created intense enthusiasm. After the election of delegates the roll of members was called, and each expressed his preference for a Presidential candidate, with the understanding that the delegates should respect the will of the majority. The result was as follows: Grant, 103; Blaine, 43; Washburne, 3; Sherman, 1; Garfield, 1; Conkling, 1; Edmunds, 1. The committee adjourned in good humor, with three rousing cheers for Grant.

EASTON, Penn., Jan. 31.—At the meeting of the Northampton County Republican Convention to-day the following was adopted:

Resolved, That, while Senator James G. Blaine is undoubtedly the choice of the Republicans of this county and of this convention for President, we deem it inexpedient to establish a precedent by instructing our delegates to the State Convention, but, trusting to their discretion and good judgment, we leave their action to be determined by them, according as they shall consider it for the best interest of the party, satisfied that they will pay due respect to the sentiments of their constituents.

BOSTON MERCHANTS FOR GRANT.

The Boston *Traveller* has interviewed a dozen representative business men of that city, including Alexander H. Rice, E. R. Mudge, John W. Candler, Rufus S. Frost, W. H. Lincoln, Tilly Haynes, M. D. Spaulding, and W. O. Taylor, and finds that they all prefer Grant for President, and give strong reasons for his nomination. Mr. Mudge said that in his daily intercourse with the merchants of the city he has found Gen. Grant's nomination and election to be very generally anticipated with entire satisfaction. Mr. Rice said there are several eminent Republicans named whom he could cheerfully support, but, all things considered, he thought the probability of success with Grant the greatest. Mr. Frost said that on general principles he is opposed to third terms, but recent events in Maine and other signs throughout the country may render it expedient to nominate Gen. Grant, and if a majority of the party so decides he will cordially support him. Mr. William O. Taylor, of the house of Taylor, Thomas & Co., said he thought the Republicans would make a great mistake if they failed to nominate Grant, and Mr. Tilly Haynes said that Grant is the strongest man before the country. Mr. C. M. Clapp, a Democrat of the moderate stripe, said he favors the nomination of Grant because the welfare of a nation just now depends upon our getting an efficient, sagacious, and progressive Administration, and such he believes Gen. Grant, above all others, would be able to give us.

ARIZONA'S DELEGATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—The Republican Convention of Arizona appointed ex-Governor Safford and Levi Bashford delegates, and R. C. McCormick and Mr. Hancock alternates, to the National Convention.

ENGLISH STATE CEREMONY

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT BY THE QUEEN.

GREAT PREPARATIONS FOR THE CEREMONY ON THURSDAY NEXT—THE ROYAL PERSONS WHO WILL BE PRESENT—THE PROCESSION TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Queen Victoria will open Parliament in person on the afternoon of Thursday next, Feb. 5, and, in anticipation of the state ceremonial, arrangements for the royal procession to and from Westminster are being completed by the officers of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, and that of the Master of the Horse. The Queen and Princess Beatrice, attended by Lords and Ladies of the Court, will leave Osborne on Wednesday forenoon, and travel by special train to Victoria Terminus, Pimlico, where they are expected to arrive about 1:30 o'clock, and will drive from the station to Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Leopold, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will also assemble in London to take part in the ceremony. The wife of Prince Henry of the Netherlands arrived early yesterday morning at Buckingham Palace. Previous to the hour fixed for the departure of the royal procession from the Palace, Her Majesty's crown and regalia will be conveyed from the Tower to the Lord Chamberlain's office, whence the regal jewels will be taken, in the state carriage, escorted by the Yeomen of the Guard and a detachment of the Household Cavalry, to the House of Lords, where they will remain under the guardianship of the Court officers until the Queen's arrival.

The details of the royal procession are being carried out in the Department of the Master of the Horse, under Col. Maude, assisted by Mr. Norton, and according to the latest arrangements the Queen's cortége will consist of seven equipages. Her Majesty will leave Buckingham Palace in state at 1:45 o'clock in the afternoon, the first five dress-carriages of the procession being each drawn by six bay horses, led by four grooms walking. These equipages will convey the great officers of State, and immediately following will come a carriage drawn by six black steeds, containing Prince Leopold, the Master of the Horse, and a Lady in Waiting. The horses of this equipage will also be led by walking grooms, and the coachman and footmen will wear state liveries of scarlet and gold. The royal carriage will be the seventh and last in the cortége, and will be drawn by eight cream-colored horses, each led by a groom. The Queen and Princess Beatrice, and the Mistress of the Robes, will occupy the state equipage, which closes the procession, the carriages being escorted by the Yeomen of the Guard and a detachment of the Household Cavalry. Upon leaving the front of Buckingham Palace, the Queen will drive down the Centre Mall of St. James's Park and through the Horse Guards to Parliament-street, along which the royal procession will pass to the House of Lords, where a salute of 21 guns will be fired by the Park Artillery as the Queen alights from her carriage at the entrance of the building. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of their suite, are expected to drive in a separate procession from Marlborough House, and the Prince and Duchess of Connaught, and the wife of Prince Henry of the Netherlands will proceed from Buckingham Palace to Westminster.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the wife of Prince Henry of the Netherlands will return to Buckingham Palace after the ceremonial, the order of her Majesty's procession being the same as that observed on going to the House of Lords, the route in each instance being kept by the Metropolitan Police. The Queen and Princess Beatrice will sleep at Buckingham Palace on Thursday night, and on Friday they will leave the metropolis for the Isle of Wight, whence her Majesty will probably proceed to Windsor about Feb. 20.

RUSSIA'S TROUBLED RULE.

POLISH INDEPENDENCE—THE NIHILISTS—THE CZARINA GOING HOME.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Regarding the reported remarks of the Czarewitch to some Polish magnates that he should be glad to wear their glorious crown, &c., the St. Petersburg *Golos* again asserts that negotiations for the establishment of an independent Polish Kingdom, under Prince Radziwill, have been unsuccessfully made between representatives of Russia and of the Polish National Government.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 31.—The municipality of this city has prepared a programme in connection with the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Czar's accession to the throne. It includes the presentation of an address to the Czar, with an album containing sketches of events in St. Petersburg, an offer of a prize of 5,000 rubles for the best historical essay on St. Petersburg, the opening of 25 new schools, and the distribution to the public of an account of the principal events that have occurred during the Czar's reign.

The Police, on Friday night, made a descent upon a house on Sapper-street. On opening the door the Police were fired upon. They returned the fire, and arrested two men and two women. A fifth occupant of the house, named Deutsch, an important political criminal long sought by the Police, shot himself dead on the spot. The Police then searched the house, and found a printing-press and a large number of copies of the last issue of the revolutionary journal, the *Will of the People*; also forged stamps and documents, poison and explosives. The Police Superintendent, who was wounded, and his assistant, having effected the capture at the risk of their lives, have been promoted and decorated with the order of Wladimir. A judicial inquiry into the circumstances has commenced.

ODESSA, Jan. 31.—The persons charged with the robbery of 1,500,000 rubles from the Government Receiver's office, at Cherson, South Russia, last June, have been tried by court-martial. Three of the prisoners were sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment, with hard labor, and the woman who originated the scheme of the robbery was sentenced to imprisonment for life with hard labor. Two of the prisoners were acquitted. It is supposed the robbery was committed to aid the Nihilist cause.

CANNES, Jan. 31.—The Empress of Russia left here this afternoon and is expected to arrive in St. Petersburg on Monday or Tuesday next.

FOREIGN POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

APPROACHING ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND—DEBATES IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The popular excitement in Liverpool over the approaching election for a member of the House of Commons to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. John Torr increases daily. The Liberals are confident that the Home Rule vote, estimated at 10,000, will give them a victory. They also have the vote of the temperance organizations and Lord Derby's local influence. The Conservatives declare that the bargain with the Home Rulers will alienate many Liberals, and that their candidate, Mr. Whiteley, is a man of great personal popularity. The contest is very keen. There will be a similar contest soon at Southwark, to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the recent death of Mr. John Locke. Southwark has a Liberal Five Hundred on the Birmingham plan, and the Liberal candidate will likely be a thorough-going Radical.

The Right Hon. William H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty—a Liberal Conservative—speaking in Westminster last night, condemned the disposition of certain Liberal politicians to coquette with the Home Rulers—evidently referring to the promise of Lord Ramsay to support an inquiry into the question of Home Rule in the House of Commons, in return for which the Liverpool Home Rulers promised him their votes. Mr. Smith referred to one of Mr. Charles S. Parnell's utterances in America to the effect that Mr. Gladstone, in his Midlothian campaign, admitted that public opinion in England must be acted on in an extraordinary manner in order to obtain attention for Irish questions—referring to Mr. Gladstone saying that the Manchester murder and the Clerkenwell explosion had prepared the way for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Mr. Smith said he deeply regretted that a statesman of Mr. Gladstone's high position had put it in Mr. Parnell's power to use the language quoted as an argument in favor of an illegal exercise of force to obtain political objects. Mr. Smith, referring to Mr. John Bright's proposals, called it a sham remedy for the Irish land grievances, and said: "While it is our most earnest desire to benefit Ireland by every means in our power, we cannot adopt this medicine."

A Paris dispatch says: "M. John Emile Lemoinne, publicist, has been chosen as a candidate for the vacancy in the Senate, caused by the death of M. Jules Favre, by the Left Centre Senators, whose turn it is, according to the standing arrangement between the various groups of the Left, to fill up the vacancy."

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day commenced the discussion of the Customs tariff. M. Gambetta, in his introductory remarks, urged the House not to mingle political questions with a matter of so grave a character. M. Tirard, Minister of Commerce, admitted that the tariff of 1860 had not borne all the fruits which were anticipated for it, but he said it had nevertheless caused a growth of trade. The cotton industry had improved since 1876. M. Tirard was consequently of the opinion that an increase of 24 per cent. in the cotton duties would suffice. The Government would not agree to increase the duties on metals beyond 40 per cent.—the rate which the Tariff Committee proposes. Agriculture, M. Tirard said, had greatly profited by the reform of 1860. Prohibitory duties would not benefit the agriculturists, but solely the middlemen. The only way to assist agriculture was to give farmers facilities for irrigation; to spread technical instruction, and subsidize agricultural societies. M. Tirard trusted the Chamber would grant credits for these purposes. "France," he said, "sends twice as much of her products to England as she receives thence," and he claimed that France is capable of coping with all foreign competitions. M. Tirard concluded by asking the Chamber to adhere to the present tariff as the basis for the renewal of treaties of commerce.

L'Ordre, M. Rouher's organ, announces that, in case of a dissolution of the Chambers, the Bonapartists will demand a revision of the Constitution, based upon an appeal to the people.

TOPICS OF INTEREST ABROAD.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—M. Loyson—Père Hyacinthe—has asked the Préfect of the Department of the Seine to grant him the use of the Church of the Assumption, in the Rue St. Honoré, at present occupied by the Polish Confraternity. M. Loyson pleads that his present church is unsuitable, being too small and too high rented, and that his work addresses itself to persons requiring a religion free from superstition and fanaticism. His application will certainly be refused, says a Paris dispatch, as his community occupies exactly the same position as the Protestant free churches, which provide their own edifices and pay their own Pastors.

The King of the Belgians has conferred the Leopold Cross on Mlle. Rosa Bonheur, the artist. She is the first lady who has received this distinction. The King of Spain has also recently conferred on this distinguished painter an equally high order, which has never before been granted to a lady.

A dispatch from Rome says: "The Congregation of the Index has issued a decree placing a number of works on the *Index Expurgatorius*, the most important of which are "The Religion of the Future," by Count Terenzio Mamiani, and a critical essay on the Revelations, by Jonathan Heverley, of Charleston, S. C., which is included by Count Mamiani in an appendix to his own work."

A dispatch from Rome says the accounts from Terra di Lavoro, Naples, continue to be terrible. The population of 17 communes especially afflicted numbers 92,382 persons. Of this number, 51,340 had been attacked by fever up to Dec. 15 last, of whom 5,028 died. This fever means famine. The Government aid is not sufficient.

The Gibraltar *Guardian* says: "The Moors at Fez, Morocco, have attacked the Jews, wounding several. They covered an old man, over 70 years of age, with petroleum and burned him alive, amid shouts of joy. Two of the wounded Jews are French subjects."

The Empress Elizabeth, of Austria, will leave Vienna to-morrow (Sunday) for Dublin, where she will arrive on Wednesday next, and will proceed thence to Summer Hill to participate in the fox-hunting this season.

A 100-ton gun has been tried at Spezzia with results which surpassed expectations. It attained a range of 10,000 metres, with a charge of 220 kilogrammes.

A rich land-owner near Barcelona, his wife, three daughters, a son, and two women servants have all been found murdered in their beds. The deed was apparently done with a hatchet. The house was ransacked. A swineherd and his two sons have been arrested, charged with the crime.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The French Committee on the Franco-American Commercial Treaty, today, decided to continue its efforts for the conclusion of a treaty, and to give a fresh impetus to the propaganda.

BERNE, Jan. 31.—The Swiss Federal Council has ordered the staff to draw up a report on the strength and condition of the fortifications on the Swiss frontiers.

ALL QUIET IN MAINE.

THE FUSIONIST SECRETARY OF STATE RETIRES, NOT WISHING TO BE A MARTYR.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 31.—P. A. Sawyer, the Fusionist Secretary of State, who had established an office and retained possession of valuable State papers, has at last yielded and, under protest, given up all State property in his possession. At 5 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Sawyer delivered to the Republican Secretary of State the State seal and the returns of votes for Governor, county officers, Senators, and Representatives. The Council records, and all reports of the Executive Council of 1879 relating to election returns. Mr. Sawyer was unable to find the key of the safe. He holds himself entirely responsible for his acts in the premises, and says he received legal advice yesterday to hold out in his position, but, as he was satisfied that the Sheriff had a warrant for his arrest, he did not choose to make a martyr of himself, and has, therefore, given up his claim to the office, and will not attempt to exercise its functions further.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Leaves of absence for one year are granted First Lieuts. John Carland and J. F. Forbes. The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. H. D. Huntington is extended five months.

Second Lieuts. W. E. P. French, S. L. H. Slocum, and F. D. Rucker, are relieved from temporary duty at David's Island, New-York Harbor, and will proceed to join their respective companies.

Major W. M. Maynadier, Paymaster, now on leave of absence, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Columbia, and will report in person to the commanding General, Department of Dakota, for duty.

BOND-STREET SAVINGS BANK.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Justice Learned to-day ratified the sale of certain lots of real estate situated in the Bowery and Bond-street, in New-York, made by Willis G. Paine, Receiver of the Bond-Street Savings Bank, to Michael Adrian, for $55,000.

STORM AT MOUNT WASHINGTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—A dispatch from Mount Washington last night says: "The severest storm of the Winter is raging here to-night. The wind is blowing at the rate of 132 miles an hour."

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

BURIED ALIVE IN A COAL-MINE.

A MAN'S LIFE SACRIFICED IN A FOOLHARDY ATTEMPT TO WORK AN ABANDONED DEPOSIT.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 31.—Jacob Hoover, a young German living in Tuscarora, was buried alive yesterday afternoon by the caving in of a shaft in which he was at work taking out coal. It was one of the little private enterprises so common in the coal regions, and was operated by the elder Hoover, his son, and son-in-law. They had discovered a pillar of coal in an old mine abandoned 15 or 20 years ago, and sunk a narrow shaft to reach it. The place was very insecure. On either side of the narrow pillar the mine had caved in, leaving yawning pits 40 to 50 feet in depth, and the covering of the coal was merely loose earth, without any supporting rock. In this treacherous material the amateur miners sank a narrow shaft or well 34 feet deep, timbering it very slightly, and had taken out about eight tons of coal when the catastrophe occurred. Young Hoover was at the bottom, digging, while his brother-in-law manned the windlass above. Suddenly the frail supports gave way. The sides of the shaft fell together, and it filled up with earth to the very top.

Although there was scarcely a possibility that the man at the bottom had escaped crushing to death, the alarm was given at once, and about 150 men gathered to the work of rescue. The soil was so loose and shifting, and the neck of land between the cave holes so narrow, that there was no room to set up a windlass, and the rescuers were compelled to use the utmost caution. They scooped out the earth with an old powder-car, passing it from hand to hand along a line of men stationed in the shaft. They worked until midnight and then abandoned the task until this morning, when it was resumed with fresh energy. Twice the shaft caved in on them, but without injury to any of the workers, and about 2 o'clock this afternoon the unfortunate miner was reached. He was quite dead. A rope was passed around his body, and it was drawn up and carried home. Old miners condemn the attempt to mine in such a place as foolhardy in the extreme, and say the young man's life was sacrificed to his own recklessness.

A WILLIAMS SENIOR IN TROUBLE.

ARRESTED UPON A CRIMINAL CHARGE—AN ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO BLACK-MAIL HIM.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Jan. 31.—There is great excitement here, caused by the arrest of L. W. Gurley, of the Senior Class in Williams College, for adultery with Mrs. Charles Wilbur, of North Adams. It is believed to be a case of black-mail, and to be connected with an attempt to burn Goodrich Hall last Saturday night. The case, as put by the students, is as follows: William Wilbur, of the Senior Class, and a relative of the Mrs. Wilbur referred to, is believed to have in his possession letters criminating Gurley, which the latter is very anxious to obtain. Wilbur takes care of Goodrich Hall, the gymnasium building, and has a room there. Some time ago Gurley, in league with a Freshman from Troy, got Wilbur out to Troy, and in his absence, it is alleged, went through Wilbur's desks in search of these letters. He failed to find them, and it is said Wilbur then hid them in the wall of the basement of Goodrich Hall. Last Saturday night Gurley and Wilbur went to North Adams, and while they were away a fire broke out in Wilbur's room. Several suspicious circumstances point to the fact that the fire was incendiary. Now, the Freshman, it is asserted, still in league with Gurley, attempted to burn the building, in order to destroy the evidence of the Senior's guilt.

Whether Gurley is or is not guilty of the crime with which he is charged, the general belief is that his arrest was a piece of black-mail, as it is understood an offer has been made to settle the case. Rumors were afloat that Wilbur had been arrested for black-mail, but an investigation to-night discovers nothing to confirm them. Effort has been made to keep the case quiet. Wilbur, Gurley, and the Freshman have been temporarily suspended from college, and a thorough investigation of the whole matter is to be had. Gurley's father was the Republican candidate for Mayor of Troy last March, and is one of the most prominent citizens of that city.

THE MURDER OF A STABLE-BOY.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CRIME OF WHICH SAMUEL M'LEAN HAS BEEN CONVICTED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 31.—There was ended here to-day one of the most remarkable murder cases ever tried in this county. It occupied 18 days in the trial. Samuel Hunter, 14 years of age, a stable-boy at the Edgar Thomson steel works, at Braddock, 12 miles from here, was found murdered, and his mutilated body thrown into the Monongahela River, a third of a mile from the stable, on the evening of March 5, 1879. The boy was last seen alive at 6:15. Half an hour later the body was found in the river. Samuel McLean, Samuel Gisal, and Theodore Gross, (colored,) were indicted, but a nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Gross, that he might testify. He swore that he saw McLean, the stable "boss," strike the boy with a shovel in the stable until he was dead, and that then Gisal and he put the body in a bag and carried it to the river. The bag was found, also the shovel, but the testimony of the doctors as to the stains on it being blood-stains was contradictory.

The contradictory testimony of Gross, the utter absence of any motive, the previous good character of McLean, and the connection by marriage of Gisal with the family of John Scott, President of the Allegheny Valley Railway, give intense interest to the case. Until the trial the defendants were out on bail in $20,000 each, furnished by Scott. The very best lawyers at this Bar were retained to defend them. The jury was out nearly 24 hours, and returned a verdict this afternoon against McLean, the only one yet tried, of murder in the second degree. Public opinion is divided as to the guilt of McLean and Gisal, but great surprise is felt at the verdict. A new trial will be asked for.

THE REV. MR. PAIGE'S CRIME.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 31.—The Rev. A. W. Paige, of South Glastonbury, was before United States Commissioner Marvin to-day, and, by his counsel, Henry E. Burton, waived an examination. Mr. Hart, of Stamford, represented the Government. A motion to reduce the bonds below $1,000, which was the amount fixed when Paige was arrested, was favorably considered, and $300 was agreed upon. Paige said his only property was a few acres of unproductive land in Massachusetts. This will probably be an end of the case in the courts, as it is not expected that the accused man will appear before the United States District Court, to which he is held for trial. He appeared to-day greatly broken down.

THE BALDWIN MURDER MYSTERY.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—Another important development in the Baldwin murder case was the indictment, to-day, by the Grand Jury, of William Schaller, son of a wealthy brewer, for the crime. Upon what evidence this indictment is based is not known. On the night of the murder, Schaller was out with a party of convivial friends celebrating his birthday. He visited the house of Kate Bennett, opposite which Baldwin was found, and, coming out at midnight, fired his pistol into the air. It has been thought by many from the first that it was this accidental and thoughtless shot that killed Baldwin. On the other hand, the evidence afforded by the pistol and bullet, and the evidence afforded by those in the party, go to disprove this theory. The indictment of Schaller for intentional and malicious murder is thought to indicate that new and important evidence has been discovered. In conversation this evening, Schaller said he was glad the matter was coming to a trial. He would then have an opportunity of proving his innocence and put an end to talk and accusations. He gave a bond to the court in $10,000 and was released. The *Inquirer*, which once advanced the theory that Schaller did the killing, was sued for libel, and the suit is now pending.

BURGLARS INDUSTRIOUS.

UNITING MISCHIEF AND CRIME IN HARTFORD—MASKED ROBBERS IN VERMONT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 31.—About 20 burglaries have taken place in this city within two weeks. The places visited are dwelling-houses, and, what is singular, many things of value which might easily have been taken have not been disturbed, but things of slight value or use have disappeared. In many cases the burglars have committed depredations of a malicious and filthy character, and their operations generally have been such as thoroughly to satisfy people that the work is not done by professional criminals. Last night five houses were visited, including the residences of Henry Kellogg, President of the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company; Charles H. Brainerd, President of the State Bank; Charles H. Northam, President of the New-York and New-Haven Steam-boat Company, and Col. Lucius Barber. The most valuable articles taken were of silver, at Mr. Kellogg's; a syrup-cup was carried off, and the mischievous burglars emptied its contents into Mr. Kellogg's hat. At Mr. Northam's a burglar-alarm frightened the fellows away. One singular feature of the raid was the stripping of an ironing-board, the board itself being left and the covering, an old piece of blanketing not worth two cents, being taken. An extra Police detail is on duty nights, but in spite of watchful efforts there is yet no clue to the operators. Householders are getting excited on the subject, and the trade in revolvers at the hardware stores has been lively of late.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Jan. 31.—Three masked burglars last night entered the house of James Scott, an aged wealthy farmer at Whitingham, Vt., whose residence is distant fully half a mile from the nearest neighbor. The house was deserted by all save by the old couple, who were surprised by one of the gang entering their sleeping-room, and, with cocked revolver, ordering them to refrain from raising an alarm at the peril of their lives. The burglars then ransacked the house, leaving one of their number on guard. They stole everything of value they could lay their hands upon. They then forced the old man to reveal where his money was kept, under a threat of severe chastisement, and according to his directions opened a drawer in the book-case, from which they took $500 in bills and small currency. Cautioning their victims against the slightest outcry, they left as quietly as they came. Some time elapsed before the old couple recovered from their fright, and even then they hardly dared stir far for fear of violence from the unknown ruffians whom they thought were still lurking upon the premises. A severe storm prevailed at the time, and the burglary was committed with less fear of detection from chance passers-by. As soon as he had satisfied himself that the burglars had gone, the old man dressed, and, leaving his wife in the house alone, went to the nearest neighbor's and gave an alarm. To-day search was instituted, but no traces of the thieves could be obtained. Several other burglaries have been committed throughout Berkshire, and suspicion points strongly toward this last gang as being the one which has raided so successfully hereabouts during the past Winter.

A CHILD TURNING INTO STONE.

ITS SKIN GRADUALLY BECOMING PETRIFIED—A REMARKABLE CASE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 31.—The most extraordinary case of sclerema, or petrifying of the skin, known in medical history, was made the subject of a medical clinic in this city to-day. The case was that of a child brought here from New-Philadelphia, and it is becoming literally a petrified child. The flesh is as cold and hard almost as marble, and while the child, which is nearly 3 years old, continues to live, it can only freely move its lips and eyes. It has none of the warmth and pliability of human flesh, and sleeps with its eyes open, presenting a most ghastly spectacle. Until six months ago it was in perfect health. The disease is one of the connective tissues between the skin and flesh, whose origin is unknown, but is supposed to be caused by perverted nutrition. This is the thirty-fifth case discovered, and is an important one, in as much as no instance has heretofore been known where the entire body was affected. The child must die, as complete petrification will ensue.

RAILROAD ARBITRATION.

THE FITCHBURG LINE AND THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE ROAD.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The Board of Arbitration to which were referred the claims of the managers

tains a bed, with straw mattress, two clean sheets, four blankets, one straw pillow, and a clean pillow-slip, and a neat bed-spread. Cowley's first act after the heavy iron door had been slammed and locked upon him was to pull off the clothes and make the bed over again. Then he sat down and buried his face in his hands. At 5:30 o'clock Turnkey Foy aroused him by shoving through the grated opening his supper, consisting of a large cut of good wheaten bread weighing six ounces and a pint and a half of tea in a tin cup, with sugar and milk. Cowley took the tea and drank it, and then took a bite of the bread, which was about three times the size allowed each lamb at the Fold breakfasts. He had no appetite, and laid it aside. Then he was roused again by the noise of the prisoners calling out their congratulations on his arrest. The news that "Cowley had been jugged" had reached the upper tiers, and the bank robbers, burglars, and others confined about him were wild with delight. Tommy Dodd, the Manhattan Bank robber, sung out from his cell that "Cowley ought to be hung," and the Harlem murderer on the tier below re-echoed the sentiment. A sneak-thief a few cells off broke into a hymn, which was chanted comically with special reference to Mr. Cowley's spiritual calling.

Shortly after dark a TIMES reporter halted on on the bridge in front of Mr. Cowley's cell, on the third tier. Twenty feet below, at the bottom of the cavernous corridor, burned three coal stoves, and along the railed-in galleries huge lights, backed by locomotive reflectors, cast a powerful glare around. The cell adjoins the end of the bridge, and has over the door a school-boy's slate, with the inscription:

EDWARD COWLEY.
No. 94.

Warden Finn, after ascertaining from Mr. Cowley who her he would be seen, gave the signal to Head-keeper Thomas Kennedy, who slammed back the locks and swung open the bondi-rons iron doors, revealing an inner casement of wood. With a quick turn of the wrist the keeper pulled another lock, and swung open a wooden blind ten inches long by five wide, through which the gleam of the lantern fell upon a very white and very troubled face.

The reporter put his eye to the opening, and Mr. Cowley, retreating into the semi-darkness of his cell, seated himself on the bed. He talked in a dazed, semi-conscious way, occasionally pausing to press his hand to his head and think. He appeared to be still suffering from the shock of his sudden arrest, and his voice was broken and at times choked with suppressed feeling.

He said: "I have endeavored faithfully to do my duty to those children—to do a parent's duty to them. I can honestly say that every child that came into the Fold was conscientiously fed and cared for to the best of our ability, and to the extent of our means. We had very little means, indeed. The whole amounts received from the 11th of March last to the 21st of January, 1880, a period of 10 months, was $705; $290 from subscriptions and $115 in payments for the children's board. We could only pay $100 on our rent of $1,200, and Mrs. Ferris, the landlady, boarded with us to help us out. On $60 a month we could do very little, and we had to run in debt for groceries and other supplies. There were some donations from charitable persons, consisting of clothing, articles for household use, and kitchen utensils. On Thanksgiving Day one of the ladies sent us 45 pounds of meat, including turkeys and chickens. One of the chickens was for Louis Victor."

"Did he get it?"

"Every scrap of it. The turkeys and chickens were given to the children in fricasees. We had only three fowls—one turkey and two chickens—for the officers' table between Thanksgiving and New Year's. Then the children had a little meat every now and then—I should think as often as once or twice a week in their soup. They always had the choice of having bread or milk or tea or coffee or cocoa for breakfast or supper. Then there were contributions of fruits, candies, and toys, which they got on Christmas. I tell you I treated those children like a father—not one of them ever complained—not a single one of the whole 25, until after the society had raided us, although almost every one of them was in and out daily. Emma Bowman and Fanny McCurdy ran away and then down and beat them. Is it likely I could do that and the neighbors never know of it? I tell you, all these things are grossly exaggerated. I had to correct some of them at times, but I never used undue harshness. Look at the list of the Trustees of the Sheltering Arms and of the Children's Fold—people who are fighting our appropriation—and you will find the names of the same people who figure among our prosecutors.

"Did the children have butter as well as meat?"

"No, they had no butter. Why, they never have butter in these institutions, especially where they have coffee or tea to give with the bread. Why, I had no butter in my supper to-night. Why, they never give it except when there is nothing else to go with the bread."

The Shepherd rambled on with his explanations and excuses, and then asked if any one had been to see Bishop Potter. He said the Bishop had spoken to him about the case of Louis Victor after the little fellow was sent to St. Luke's, and he thought the Bishop, if he knew his penniless condition, would see that he had bail or counsel.

"I can say this," added Mr. Cowley, pacing his cell nervously and applying his handkerchief to his eyes, "that I'd rather be here than a fugitive from justice. If I am to be punished I will bear it like a man! I swear again, I never knowingly or wilfully harmed any of those little children; I fed them the best I could with the little money I had, and I have given $1,200 out of my own pocket—all the money I had—to keep that Fold running the past three years."

Mr. Cowley shook hands with the reporter and asked him to tell Warden Finn he wanted a Bible and Prayer-book in the morning. He has small hopes of his wife getting the $12,000 bail required. The amount is six times larger than that usually required of a burglar or highwayman.

HOW THE CHILDREN WERE STARVED.

Mr. Cowley did not appear, nor was he represented by counsel, at the inquiry into his management of the Shepherd's Fold, which was continued yesterday before Judge Donohue. The first witness was Miss Annie Massey, a sister of the step-mother of the little boy, Louis Victor, who is now sick in St. Luke's Hospital. She testified that two years ago the boy was stout, robust, pleasant, and playful. She called twice at the Shepherd's Fold to see him. She was refused permission the first time, and on her second visit she was told by Mrs. Cowley that he had been taken to St. Luke's Hospital. The second witness was Dr. James W. Ranney. He examined the children after they were taken from the Shepherd's Fold, and found that Gussie Sweeny, 12 years old; her brother, Frederick, 6 years old; and her sister, Margaret, 2 years old, were in a very dilapidated condition, having sore heads, enlargement of the glands of the neck, and chronic catarrh. Philip Macan, 6 years old; Lilian Anderson, 5 years, and Edith Anderson, 4 years, all were in the same condition as the Sweeny children. Edith Anderson had a large bruise under her left eye, and was terribly emaciated. Dr. Ranney gave similar testimony about the condition of the other children. In fact almost all of them had sore heads, enlarged glands in their throats, and chronic catarrh, and several of them were stunted in growth. Dr. Ranney said he could hardly imagine that children could live upon such a diet as bread and water colored with condensed milk, and pea, bean, or Indian-meal soup, for two years, and at the end of that time appear in even such physical conditions as those they were in when he saw them. He denounced as inhuman the practice followed in the Shepherd's Fold of putting iodine upon sore heads of the children, and declared that the iodine would not cure the eczema.

Dr. John T. Riddle, House Physician of St. Luke's Hospital, described in detail the deplorable condition of the child Louis Victor when he was taken to the hospital by Mrs. Cowley on Dec. 26. He said the child cried incessantly for food, especially for meat, and seemed not to have mental power to think of anything but food. Dr. Riddle said he could find no evidence of constitutional disease in the boy, and he was convinced that Louis Victor's condition was "due to want of proper food, as to quality and quantity."

Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, here requested Judge Donohue for an order committing the boys John Campbell and Charles James Fox to the House of Refuge, and revoking the indentures by which they were some time ago apprenticed to the Rev. Edward Cowley by the Commissioners of Charities. Being informed that a reformatory was the proper place for the two boys, Judge Donohue granted the order.

Dr. Abraham Jacobi next testified that he had examined Louis Victor, and was convinced that his condition was the result of starvation.

Dr. Frank Hastings Hamilton testified that the ulcers on Louis Victor were "starvation ulcers." He did not consider peas and beans proper food, and he told how Gen. Scott once declared that they killed more men in the Army than did the bullets of the enemy. He became warmed up when asked what he thought of feeding children as they were fed in the Shepherd's Fold, and said: "I have no terms to express it. It is either homicide, the result of ignorance, or it is murder, in my estimation. The food, besides being improper, was insufficient in quantity. Ordinarily, healthy-growing children would eat three or four times as much." Dr. J. Lewis Smith corroborated the testimony of his fellow-practitioners. Dr. Edward C. Spitzka testified that he believed that Louis Victor's mind would never recover from the shock it suffered in the period of his starvation.

Mr. Delafield said he had no more testimony to offer. He proposed that in disposing of the children a separate order should be made in each case. An adjournment was taken till next Friday to give opportunity for the orders to be prepared. Judge Donohue suggested that the testimony in the case should be presented to the Grand Jury, whereupon Mr. Delafield whispered to him that the Rev. Mr. Edward Cowley had been indicted.

THE NEW PACIFIC LINE.

A FORMAL CONTRACT ENTERED INTO TO BEGIN WORK NEXT MARCH.

The agreement heretofore detailed in THE TIMES between the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and St. Louis and San Francisco Companies to jointly build a transcontinental extension over the route for which the latter, under the name of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, held the franchise, to the Pacific coast, was formally signed by the Directors of both companies at a meeting held in the Drexel Building yesterday afternoon, and the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the new company, which is to be known as the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Company: Thomas Nickerson, E. F. Winslow, James D. Fish, Jesse Seligman, Frederick Butterfield, James Baker, Francis B. Hayes, William F. Buckley, T. J. Coolidge, George B. Wilbur, Isaac T. Burr, Charles T. Paine, and George C. Lord. Mr. Winslow is the present Vice-President and General Manager of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company. The other 12 are drawn in equal proportions from the Directories of the two contracting companies. The board subsequently elected Thomas Nickerson President, and E. F. Winslow Vice-President and General Manager. Messrs. J. & W. Seligman were appointed fiscal agents.

The St. Louis and San Francisco Company succeeded the original Atlantic and Pacific Company, which was organized under act of Congress approved July 27, 1866, granting them a charter to build a road from St. Louis to the California coast. They surveyed a route through Missouri, the Indian Territory, New-Mexico, and Arizona between the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth parallels, and in California between the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth parallels to within a short distance of the coast, along which it ran upward to San Francisco. The road was constructed, however, only as far as Vinita, Indian Territory. The South Pacific Road—originally the south-west branch of the Missouri Pacific, now owned by Jay Gould—was consolidated with the Atlantic and Pacific Road Oct. 25, 1870. It runs from Atchison, Kan., to Kansas City. In 1875 default was made in interest, and after sale by foreclosure the reorganized company took its present name. Its capital stock is $21,642,100, and its funded debt $5,292,000. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company was originally organized Feb. 11, 1859, and was reorganized March 3, 1863. It extends from Atchison, Kan., to Albuquerque, in New-Mexico, on the Rio Grande, and it has numerous branches and leased lines running in every direction, including a branch to Leadville from Pueblo, now being constructed. Its capital, according to the latest report, was $8,615,000, and its funded debt $14,588,500.

Under the terms of yesterday's contract, the two companies continue to preserve a separate identity, under separate management, but the St. Louis and San Francisco Company cedes to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company one-half its rights under the Atlantic and Pacific franchise from Albuquerque to San Francisco, the latter agreeing to furnish half the funds necessary to build the line between those points, and a new company, composed half of Directors of one company and half of those of the other, has been formed to manage this in the interests of both. There are, consequently, three separate companies in the scheme, all working in harmony together, for the purpose of securing a share of the transcontinental traffic now monopolized by the Union and Central Pacific Railway Companies. If either has any advantage under yesterday's organization, it may be said to be the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company, which has secured the Presidency of the new company in the person of one of its Directors.

It is the purpose of the St. Louis and San Francisco Company to build an extension at once from Pierce City, Mo., to Wichita, Kan., 250 miles long, and thus avoid passing through the Indian Territory. The Atlantic and Pacific extension will be begun at both ends on March 1. The contracts are already given out. As about 1,000 miles of road will have to be constructed, it is expected that the work will require from two to three years to complete. The combination will then have about 2,250 miles of road under their joint control, and will possess a rival line to the Union and Central Pacific Roads with ample Eastern connections via the Chicago and Alton, Chicago and Rock Island, and other lines to the western termini of the Baltimore and Ohio, New-York, Lake Erie and Western, and Pennsylvania Central trunk lines. The money needed—$20,000,000—has all been provided for. New stock to this amount is to be issued, which is to be placed in the hands of Trustees to hold until the completion of the line. One of these Trustees has already been selected in the person of Mr. John A. Stuart, President of the United States Trust Company. The other will be chosen hereafter. Both roads have large land grants from the General and State Governments.

A QUESTION OF SANITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—The matter of the rule to show cause why the petition for a jury of *de lunatico inquirendo* in the case of Dr. Austin Schulze, of the City of Mexico, should not be vacated, and which was postponed last Saturday, came up this afternoon in the Court of Common Pleas. Dr. Schulze himself was present in court. His counsel recited the story of the arrest and confinement of Schulze in Kirkbride's Insane Asylum. He further stated to the court that he was not before them asking for the custody of Dr. Schulze. The Doctor had relatives in France, the facts of the case had been communicated to them, and the Doctor's sister was doubtless now on her way to this city. Until she arrived, the counsel had no objections to things remaining in their present state. All he wanted the court to do was to refrain from passing upon the question as to whether Dr. Schulze was or was not insane. The court announced that the case would be allowed to take its usual course before a Commission in Lunacy, and the time for taking testimony in the case was extended until March 1.

CUTTING GRAIN RATES.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 31.—It is asserted, and the facts seem to corroborate, that there has been such a sharp competition in the grain rates to the sea-board that large reductions have been made on special contracts below schedule rate. Shippers set up this claim, but railroad men assert that they believe the only cut hitherto has been made by the Grand Trunk and that the other roads have held up their rates firmly. It is stated to-night that arrangements have been made by which the fast freight lines shall pay to shippers the storage and local charges on grain shipped east from here, and thus make a cut on the regular rates. A dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, states that David Dows & Co. have 43 agents in Iowa buying corn to hold, and that they have now over 3 000,000 bushels in crib.

A MARRIAGE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The Hon. J. Canchon, Governor of Manitoba, and prominent in Canadian politics for many years, is to be married to-morrow, in this city, to Miss Emma Lemaine, daughter of the Clerk of the Canadian Senate. Sir John McTavish, President of the Hudson Bay Company, and other prominent Canadian men, will be present. Gov. Canchon will return to Manitoba on Monday.

PARNELL'S PLEA FOR IRELAND.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—Mr. Parnell was tendered a reception by the citizens of Cambridge this evening. Mayor Hall presided. Mr. Parnell spoke, but was obliged to go away before the meeting closed to take the train for New-York. Subscriptions to the amount of $655 were taken on the spot.

THE WATER-COLORS AGAIN

A WONDERFUL CATALOGUE.

SOME OF THE ARTISTS REPRESENTED—DAVIS'S "SHEPHERDESS" — CRANE'S THREE PICTURES—MR. SATTERLEE'S CONTRIBUTIONS—OTHER WORKS.

The catalogues prepared for the thirteenth annual exhibition form an edition truly *de luxe*, being printed on thick water-lined paper and left with broad margins and uncut edges. It is true that this same luxuriousness of paper does not improve the sketches, which, on this occasion, are interleaved with more than usual profusion, especially in the case of those sketches which contain many and fine lines; the roughness of the paper prevents a clear, sharp impression. Title-page and cover are printed in red and black ink, so that the pamphlet is really worth keeping, not merely as a souvenir of the pictures, but as a pretty book in itself. This, doubtless, was the view of the astute catalogue committee, Messrs. Church, Farrer, and Shurtleff.

Although this year the studios have turned out in force, there are gaps in the ranks. Mr. Winslow Homer, who made a sensation last year by sending studies in great profusion, makes this year a sensation by not appearing at all. But now, of all other times, is it well for the old favorites to look to their laurels, for not only are artists whose names are known making singular progress in this branch of art, but new and very promising men are coming out of obscurity into public notice. The advantages of water-colors over oils are too patent to require to say anything further about them here, save that they require less time and expense than oils in the making, and less money and knowledge of art in the buying. Water-colors appeal to a far wider circle than oils—they are far more popular. And yet it is a fact that this exhibition is less popular than any that has preceded it. There are few striking situations depicted, and absolutely no one painting before which the crowd of gapers could assemble. Perhaps this means that artists now paint for amateurs rather than the public—and find it to their profit. What might seem to point that way is the significant coming together of these two facts. The exhibition is, speaking popularly, decidedly tame, although of high artistic merit; yet the first day saw over 100 pictures sold. The following exhibitors, in addition to those mentioned heretofore, have good work, or pictures remarkable in some way or other:

John S. Davis.—A shepherdess belonging to some French rural district, leans against a tree on which is a small shrine and Blessed Virgin, and knits. Her dog is near, and her sheep are in the back-ground. The work is clearly, finely, and intelligently done; the color being harmonious, as Paris likes to have it, whether from her Professors of painting or their versatile American pupils. "Winter in Argenteuil," (No. 320,) is a good bit of snow and wood, with a peasant transplanting across the scene.

George W. Maynard.—"Coquetterie" is a neatly-painted and bright bit of work in the North Room, which shows the artist at his best in water-colors. He does better work in oils. "Coming Ashore," (No. 370, West Room,) has good movement, and freshness in conception, though dry in execution. No. 208, "Utter Difficulties," holds its own in an exhibition where few pictures are worthless add "Venice" (No. 95) has more merit than is usual in such hackneyed subjects. There is a manliness about Mr. Maynard's work which causes one to pardon a certain proportion of hardness.

J. Francis Murphy.—A painter of the delicate shades of Spring landscapes and afternoon skies. No. 54, "Meadows," has a certain tenderness which just escapes being weak, as also do Nos. 59, "Warm November Morning," and No. 644, "Lowlands, New-Jersey." Perhaps it is not fair to ask what might have happened if these charming pictures had been a little bit softer and sketchier; let them be accepted as they are. They certainly show remarkable sentiment in the theme, and contain the very finest promise of a slow but sure success. The Corridor has also No. 634, "September Sketch."

R. Bruce Crane.—Like Mr. Murphy, the painter of No. 174, "Easthampton Long Island," No. 333, "Sunday Morning," and No. 579, "Morning in June," is not a member of the society, although his marked talent might seem to make him eligible at any time. His work is certainly most pleasing. The "Morning in June" is an admirable piece of work on the line in the Corridor; sky, trees, green grass, and a flock of geese are sketched with a certainty of hand and a justness of the eye for color which place Mr. Bruce among the foremost exhibitors. In the East Room, high up, is the companion piece to this, at Easthampton, a more important picture as to size and atmosphere, yet painted equally well.

A. Maure.—The thoroughly trained hand is seen in the first glance at No. 156, a picture of a cow staring in the dull manner of her kind, with a well-poised girl standing behind. The same rapid certain touch is found to even better advantage in No. 296 in the West Room, the scene being a young wood in which sheep are feeding, tended by a blue-coated man. These pictures are imported by Knoedler & Co.

Calvin Rae Smith—No. 623—The part of this sketch of a studio corner which is finished could not be be better for clear, fine work, not anxiously, but freely, painted. The sitting woman is of special excellence.

Walter Satterlee.—In the general advance in water-color painting made by the artists of New-York, Mr. Satterlee has not been left behind. He shows increasing strength, although it comes slowly. No. 74, "Sleighing in Summer," has little to recommend it, but No. 130, "The First Patient," is more happy, the face of the woman sitting before the young physician is expressive, and both figures have better drawing than usual. Other works are at No. 195, "The Twins;" No. 278, "The Heir to the Smithy," and No. 353, "The Fisherman's Daughter."

A. H. Wyant.—Less work than we might expect from a lavish contribution to former exhibitions is put to the credit of this reflective landscape painter. No. 26, "A June Morning," and No. 142, "A Morning Effect," are all that he shows. It is no better and no worse than before; the artist seems to be at a standstill and content with the goodly portion of admiration which his work always obtains.

Alfred Parsons.—One of the most perfect pieces in its workmanship throughout, and by all odds the finest bit of cloud painting in the exhibition, will be seen in No. 337, West Room, a landscape, with the legend: "In the Greenest Growth of the May Time." It is the unexpected presence of such works as this that give the actual high average to the collection, without the existence of any very remarkable, or let us say popular, pictures.

Will H. Low.—In "Spring Time." (No. 34,) and "Golden Rod" (No. 39,) Mr. Low gives some account of himself, but not at the length one might expect.

Douglas Volk.—A true touch in water-colors is more than promised in the work shown at No. 572—"Stolen Felicity." Mr. Volk has not yet mastered water-colors; that can be felt in the hesitation of his touch and the want of modeling. Colors are well harmonized in theory, but not blended well one to the other in practice.

Charles Melville Dewey.—A light pleasant charm is to be felt in Mr. Dewey's work when landscape is in question. The Corridor has No. 574, "Summer Time" and No. 622, "The Sunny Side," and the North Room No. 25, "Morning on the Shore," No. 350, "The Hill-side Pasture" is a favorite study with him; he likes to see the ground rising up through a long, narrow picture, and exercises his skill in preference on meandering paths that lead from thickets high up near bits of sky.

Frederick B. Schell.—Four sketches from nature, in one frame, have marked excellence for brightness and certainty of touch and no little originality in looking at the subjects chosen. One is a plowed field, another a barn-yard. They are from the Neshaminy.

R. Tezzos.—A painter with a Greek-sounding name shows his ease and grace in "My Kitty," a girl's figure, with a cat eating from a bowl. The color is rich and warm, and the style of painting very satisfactory, and unlike that of others.

W. Hamilton Gibson.—This artist is known for delicate, truthful drawings from inanimate wild nature in *Harper's* and other magazines. No. 166, "A Showery Day," and No. 322, "Autumn at Knoll Farm," are pleasing, and still finer is a large "Beech Woods, North Conway," (No. 612,) in which, though the handling is very free, the effect of sunlight filtered through the woods is nicely rendered.

William M. Chase.—(No. 213.)—This enterprising young painter is represented by one piece only, a very rapid study-sketch of a negro in brilliant clothes. The method is the bold one seen last year in the water-colors of Currier, which received unlimited abuse.

Mary Cassatt.—(No. 628.)—The American Colony of Paris, so far as the artists are concerned, is said to regard Miss Cassatt something in the light of a prodigy. Of course, the pictures seen in this country do not fairly represent her, but she may rest her artistic reputation safely on the elaborate "study" which hangs in the Corridor. Although it is too high up for easy inspection, the figure shows so much ease in pose that we take for granted that the brush-work is good. It is a handsome portrait of a lady.

ENGLISH FINANCE AND LABOR.

THE STOCK MARKET—FEATURES OF THE LABOR TROUBLES.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—This week's *Economist* says: "The rate of discount for bank bills, 60 days to three months, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and for trade bills, 60 days to three months, it is unchanged (2 to 3 per cent.) On the Stock Exchange the dealings were extensive, and the course of prices continued upward. Foreign stocks, home railways, and miscellaneous securities have almost all advanced. In Canadian railways speculation is rampant. Telegraphs, mines, iron, coal, and water companies all attracted increased attention. Foreign Government securities advanced, the newer Continental issues being most in request. Prussian now 4 per cent. Consols realized 99, a considerable rise on the first quoted prices in this market. Hungarian, Austrian, and Italian attracted many purchasers. Russian were also in request. Argentine, Mexican, and Venezuela bonds have risen largely. There is great strength visible in all Colonial railway securities. Canadian are especially buoyant. The volume of the speculation in Grand Trunk stocks has been enormous. It is stated that large amounts have been taken up during the present settlement, and at the present price of 23 Grand Trunk ordinary has risen upward of 8 since December. At this time last year this stock could have been bought for about 6. Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway of Canada bonds are 4 higher on the week, and St. John and Maine shares $3\frac{1}{2}$. Among United States railways, Atlantic and Great Western have been most in demand, and first mortgage bonds advanced 5. Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio second preferred mortgage bonds are higher, Erie shares 2, and Pennsylvania 1, but New-York Central shares relapsed 2."

The wages disputes in the cotton trade are still threatening. The proposition of the Oldham employers for an increase in wages of 5 per cent. in March, and that no further demand be made for a year, is unacceptable to the operatives, who are willing, however, to wait until the end of 1880. A general strike at Oldham is improbable, because limited companies are just beginning to prosper and cannot afford to quit. But there may be partial strikes, which will give operatives the benefit of the strike fund from mills which continue working. The Oldham operatives number 7,000, of whom 5,000 are members of the Union. A strike of the weavers in Burnley is also impending. The strikers' operatives have demanded an advance in their wages. The striking spinners at Mossley and Ashton-under-Lyne have accepted an increase of 5 per cent. in wages, to take effect on March 1, and the promise of another increase of 5 per cent. in July if trade continues to improve. The strikes in Rochdale, which have lasted a fortnight, are now ended.

The dyers at Bradford have struck for a reduction of hours. Two thousand persons made a demonstration to-day.

REYNARD PURSUIT.

CHASING A FOX FOR SEVERAL HOURS AT SANDY HOOK, AND THEN LOSING HIM.

LONG BRANCH, Jan 31.—A genuine fox-hunt took place near here yesterday, which has afforded much amusement. All this Winter there have been reports, from time to time, that foxes have been seen in the woods at Sandy Hook, one of which was an enormous red fox. Report also said that they were from the forests on the Highlands of Navesink; that, being closely pursued in the latter part of last Winter, they came across on the ice at the mouth of the Shrewsbury River, and have since been in the woods on the narrow peninsula on which is Sandy Hook Station. One thing seemed to be certain—that the rabbits which had been always plenty on the Hook, had been scarce during the Winter, and gunners often found the remains of them, which looked as if some animal had been eating, and had been frightened away suddenly. In November they were seen occasionally by the light-house keepers and the crews of the life-saving stations as they walked the beach, or as they went through the woods to the steam-boat dock after the mails.

There are some of the residents here who, in their younger days, used to love the sport of fox-hunting, and remember the time when a fox could be scared up within a mile or two of this place most any time. Among them are Col. E. S. Green, Benjamin Layton, of the Keystone Hotel, Harts Price, of the Pleasure Bay House, William Wells, of the Nassau House, and Daniel Covert, of Pelar. Some of these gentlemen went believe to the Hook a week ago, and the dogs got on the track of something, but soon lost the scent, and could not be got to work again. Since then they had sent to Ocean County and borrowed four of the best dogs in the country from William Holman, who also came with them to join the party. All arrangements having been made, the party, consisting of about 25 men, started yesterday morning, and left here on the cars at 6 A. M.; others joined the Pleasure Bay party and took a sail-boat from there, going down the river. They met near the Highland Station, on the beach opposite the Highlands, and there were joined by a party from the Highlands, John Thompson and others.

The party arrived where the cedars commenced about 9 A. M., and then the dogs were let loose. For almost an hour the party beat the woods without success; but all at once the deep baying of the dogs a half mile off announced that they had finally struck the scent and the old hunters were positive they were on the right track, and that Reynard was there somewhere. They got on his track at Long Pond, a sheet of water in the woods east of the railway track, about three miles south of Sandy Hook Light-house. The fox started to run east toward Station No. 2, then turned on his tracks, ran due west, crossed the railroad track about half way between the Highlands and the railway pier, then ran north-east until he struck the track again, then took the middle of the track for a hundred yards or more. At this point a dog was plainly seen by several of the hunters, who describe him as a monster red fox, with black nose and legs, which are a sure sign that he is an old fellow, and of course a cunning one. When he crossed the track first, he was within 30 yards of some of the party, within an easy gun-shot, but they were not going to shoot, but chase, so took no guns. Then the fox took to the woods, pursuing a northeast course, until he reached near the light-house, and was again plainly seen by Capt. Charles Patterson, the light-keeper. The dogs were following in his tracks, but the sly fox kept turning back so often that he bewildered them, and they were a full quarter of a mile behind him. The Ocean County dogs were ahead, followed closely by the rest of the pack. The fox ran within a quarter of a mile of the fort, then turned back, running south-west, close up to the engine-house of the railroad, then turned again toward the light-house, and was again seen by the light-house keepers. He then ran up the beach, south, toward the Life-saving Station No. 2, and was seen by Wells, Wooley, and others running around the sand-hills. Those of the hunters who afterward followed his tracks say that he is the most cunning animal they ever followed. He ran in circles around the sand-hills, would make long jumps and start again on a circle, keeping this up some time. He then made for the thickets, and was not seen again by any of the hunters. The dogs were about half a mile behind at the point the fox was last seen, Lloyd's dog ahead, and all running splendidly. They kept up the chase until about 3:30, when the dogs evidently had lost track of the fox and given up the chase.

The hunters, although disappointed in not getting the fox, had a splendid day's sport, and hope at another day not far distant they will give him another chase. Four of the hounds from Old Bridge, near Woodmansie, Ocean County, are known to be good ones, and only a few days ago had caught two gray foxes at home. The other fox that is known to have been on the Hook was killed, it is said, Saturday a week ago by a party from Seabright.

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.

The officers of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company were again non-committal in regard to the reported purchase of the Chicago and Pacific Road, but reports from the West now state positively that Mr. John I. Blair, the purchaser of the road at the recent foreclosure sale, is on his way to this City in company with the General Manager and General Solicitor of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Company, to complete the bargain. It is stated that the price to be paid is $1,200,000, or about $15,000 per mile, and that the road is to be extended to Freeport, a distance of 28 miles, thus giving the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Company a through line from Chicago to the Mississippi River. A bill has been introduced in the Wisconsin Legislature amending its charter so as to give it the right to purchase and build new lines and to issue mortgages thereon. It is further reported that the company has arranged for the construction of a line from Minneapolis to Norwood, 39 miles, to supply a connection between the Hastings and Dakota Division and the first-named city.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—A letter from Hanlan has been received here, announcing that he has accepted the proposition to allow Riley to start against him for the six thousand-dollar purse.

NATIONAL LEGISLATORS

THE SOCIAL SIDE OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

HOW REPRESENTATIVE MORTON, OF NEW-YORK, ENTERTAINS HIS GUESTS—THE TOILETS AT A BRILLIANT RECEPTION—FESTIVITIES OF THE PAST AND COMING WEEKS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The week just closed has been one of unusual brilliancy in Washington social circles. In addition to the regular official receptions given by the President, Cabinet Ministers, and other officers, there were several entertainments which were largely attended, and which were conspicuous for the richness and elegance of the toilets of the ladies. The most largely attended of these entertainments was that given last night by Representative and Mrs. Morton, of New-York. The frequency and liberality with which Mr. Morton has entertained during the present season has made his elegant mansion the most popular in Washington, and the graceful ease and naturalness manifested by the host and hostess in receiving and entertaining their guests, is a subject of general remark and commendation. The most distinguished people in Washington were in attendance, every class of society being largely represented. Secretaries Sherman, Schurz, Ramsey, Key, and their families, Sir Edward Thornton and other accredited foreign representatives, the Chief-Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, Speaker Randall, and a large number of Senators, Representatives, and military and naval officers, were present. Mrs. Morton wore a pink satin, in the trimmings of which brown was effectively used; the draperies were of white Spanish lace wrought with a silver thread; the waist was low and the sleeves were short; on the neck glittered a pendant of emeralds set in diamonds; in the simply-arranged coiffure glistened several diamond stars. Miss Carroll, of Baltimore, who is Mrs. Morton's guest, wore a pale-blue gros grain, trimmed with bands of embroidery in colors. Mrs. Chittenden wore white brocaded satin, embroidered in seed pearls. Mrs. Starin wore an elegantly made and trimmed blue brocade dress, with diamond ornaments. Miss Dwight, of New-York, wore a rich white flowered satin. Gen. and Mrs. Hawley accompanied her sister, who wore a dress made in an antique style, blue silk, with a front of white satin.

Secretary Ramsey, on Tuesday evening, gave a dinner-party to gentlemen, and on the same evening the Diplomatic Corps were entertained by Secretary and Mrs. Evarts. Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Morton, of New-York, gave a dinner to a number of guests, among whom were Sir Edward Thornton and Lady Thornton, and others of the Diplomatic Corps. On the same evening Associate Justice and Mrs. Strong gave an evening entertainment, which was largely attended, among the guests being those who had been at Mr. and Mrs. Morton's earlier in the evening. The Portuguese Minister and Senator Cameron also gave dinners during the week. Several fashionable weddings are announced for the week to come. The last afternoon reception of Mrs. Hayes was held to-day, and was attended by larger crowds upon any previous reception held this season. The President will hold his last reception for the season on Saturday evening next.

OPPOSING SUGAR TARIFF CHANGE.

THEODORE HAVEMEYER'S ARGUMENT AGAINST THE MEMORIAL—A LOUISIANA PROTEST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The hearing in the sugar question before the Committee of Ways and Means was opened this morning by Theodore A. Havemeyer, of New-York, in an argument against the memorial—on which the committee is acting—praying for a uniform rate of duty on all refining sugars up to No. 13. Mr. Havemeyer denied the assertion of Mr. Searles (who opened the discussion) to the effect that he [Mr. Searles] represented a majority of the refining and importing interests. He asserted that the majority of the importers signing that memorial were the representatives of Cuban and West Indian planters and importers, and that the 12 refiners who had signed it were chiefly makers of white sugar, using almost altogether the higher grades of sugar imported through Cuban and West Indian agents. He [Mr. Havemeyer] represented five-eighths of all the sugar refined and consumed in the United States. Those whom he represented asked for no favor. They were not before the committee asking for any special legislation. They simply asked for even-handed justice.

The Chairman—Have you calculated what is the ad valorem rate of the present sugar tariff?

Mr. Havemeyer—Yes; it is 54 per cent. on sugars in bond, and 62 per cent. in the producing countries.

The Chairman—How would a reduction of the rate affect the revenue?

Mr. Havemeyer—Of course, the greater the consumption the greater the revenue. The consumption, I think, is based on the cheapness of the article. He exhibited to the committee a sample of high grade centrifugal sugar costing $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound, and a sample of the refined sugar which it would produce, and which cost only $8\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound; and he suggested the impossibility of using such a high grade of sugar, and, therefore, the unfairness of such a law as would shut out the lower grades of new sugar, and force refiners to use the higher grades.

The Chairman asked Mr. Havemeyer whether a sample of refined sugar produced by him, and which he designated the "rich man's sugar," could be made from the low grade raw sugar No. 7.

Mr. Havemeyer replied in the affirmative, and said it was only a question between single refining and double refining. "Under the proposed modification of the tariff on a single pound of No. 7, or No. 10, or less than No. 13 would be imported, and yet those grades constituted to-day 60 per cent. of the raw sugars imported. It would be a direct and purposeless injustice to the consumer by depriving him of those cheaper sugars. The proposition put forward by the spokesman of the memorialists was specious nonsense, with a deep and selfish intent lurking beneath it. It was special legislation that they asked for, favorable only to foreign producers and makers of the higher grades of refined sugars and injurious to the importers and refiners of all other grades of sugar." He referred to a letter written by Mr. Thurber, of New-York, to the effect that while in England last year he understood from Cuban sources that the American tariff would be altered to a specific tariff on sugar this Winter, and he deduced from this the inference that the Cubans were even so early speculating on the wreck of the American sugar industry.

Mr. Kelley asked him whether it would not be a good thing to require Appraisers to reduce the large-grained samples of sugar by crushing them in a mortar, and whether that would not guard against fraudulent coloring.

Mr. Havemeyer replied in the affirmative, provided that the rule were made imperative on all Appraisers and samplers. In conclusion, he submitted that the present classified tariff was as nearly equitable as it was practicable to frame one.

Mr. Kenner, of Louisiana, in behalf of the sugar-raising interest of that State, next addressed the committee. He gave as the result of the sugar production in Louisiana last year 240,000,000 pounds. The net profits were $2,000,000, being only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the $80,000,000 invested in the business. If the duty were diminished to the extent of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a pound, as proposed, the sugar interest of Louisiana would be ruined.

Mr. Morrison asked him whether he meant that because Louisiana had been deprived of cheap labor the people at large should be taxed to equalize it.

Mr. Kenner disclaimed any such idea; all he claimed was that the revenue from sugar should not be diminished to the prejudice of the Louisiana sugar-producers. The lowering of the duty would not cheapen the article to the consumer, as all such movements in the past had been followed by the increase of the export duty in Cuba. He favored the use of the polariscope in deciding the grades of sugar; it was universally used by the Louisiana planters. He asserted that Louisiana could certainly produce, under fair encouragement, 250,000 tons of sugar, instead of the 120,000 tons now produced. Louisiana, however, did not ask for higher duties on sugar, (as that was not to be hoped for,) but asked that the duties remain as they are, with power given to the Secretary of the Treasury to adopt such additional tests as may seem best.

John S. Wallis, of Louisiana, testified in regard to his use of the polariscope.

W. W. Frazier, of the firm of Harrison, Havemeyer & Co., sugar refiners, of Philadelphia, made an argument against a uniform specific tariff on sugar, or against any sugar tariff that was not based on the ad valorem principle. The duty, he said, should be so regulated as to encourage the largest possible supply of raw sugars from all places of their production.

John S. Weeks, of Baltimore, molasses refiner, made an argument against the proposed modification of the tariff as being detrimental to the interests which he represented.

E. P. Eastwick, of New-York, sugar refiner, made an argument in favor of the proposed modification. He had no objection to a tariff so constructed as to promote the importation of all low-grade sugars; but he favored a uniform duty on all refining sugars, because refiners were in continual danger through the unequal administration of the exist

CURRENT LITERATURE

THREE SONNETS.

I.—THE PESSIMIST.

Behold this man, and, though I love him not,
Yet is there much within his life to wake
Our hearts to pity; for his own soul's sake
Curse not the bitter mocking of his lot.
Like a snake coiled in some deserted spot,
He dwells alone, and, while his heart may break,
He scorns to stoop for bounty, or to take
A gift from sweeter hands and lives, God wot!

In his false eyes the world is but a tomb
And men but carrion fit to feast on shame
Betwixt the watches of the day and night:
There is no faith, no beauty, and no bloom
For him who stands, with blasted hope and fame,
Hissing the harmless venom of his spite.

II.—THE OPTIMIST.

Thou happy fool, more blind than they whose eyes
Are veiled with utter darkness, life to thee
Is clear as sunlight shining on a sea,
And softer than the incent blue of skies.
Thy shallow fancy paints thee good and wise,
And, like a slave that knows not freedom, free;
It is not thine to suffer, nor to be
A bold truth-seeker in a world of lies.

If happiness be thine, then love it so:
Yet I would rather love my share of pain
Than live thy life and dream thy hollow dreams;
For joy is deepest when it springs from woe,
And tears are to the soul as falling rain
To the parched meadows and the sluggish streams.

III.—THE MATERIALIST.

O wise, wise man, I bow before thy face
And do thee reverence, for thou art indeed
Our very light, our gospel, and our creed,
New-born of truth and sanctified of grace.
Ah! let me hear thy voice a little space,
That I may grow like unto thee and read
Thy knowledge, which is bounteous—as a weed
That creeps and coils about some garden-place.

The mind! the soul!—what empty words are these?
Thou knowest them not, for they are light as foam
Wind-tossed upon a moon-illumined sea.
And yet! ah, knave and braggart, on thy knees,
Thou art the curse of men, and no man's home
Should ever serve to shelter thine or thee!

GEORGE EDGAR MONTGOMERY.

A STORY BY JAMES PAYN.

A new story by JAMES PAYN, *written specially for* THE TIMES, *and entitled* "AN EXPENSIVE DERBY," *will appear on Sunday next.*

Arrangements have been made for the early production of a story from the pen of IVAN TOURGUENEFF, *the celebrated Russian novelist.*

HOW I FELL AMONG THIEVES.

I am a single lady of good position and independent means—say from four to five hundred a year. I have no near relatives and no settled home, my health making it generally advisable for me to spend the Winter abroad. In Summer and Autumn I am glad to be in my "an countree," and my friends kindly assure me that I am always welcome at their various houses. I desire no pleasanter way of passing the time I am able to spend in my native country, and my means have hitherto enabled me, with due economy, to prevent my visits from becoming burdensome to those whose fortune is less wide than their hospitality of heart. I am anxious to make this clear, because it may be thought that, in the tale I am about to tell, there breathes a spirit of niggardliness unworthy the possessor of the comfortable income I have mentioned. But every one knows their own affairs best; and though I am aware that many even of the friends who are acquainted with the exact amount of my fortune think it must be more than sufficient for my solitary wants, the estimate is unfair. My own personal expenses, indeed, are moderate. I must, of course, dress well. I must have a maid. I must travel like a lady, which too often means, in this country, that my maid must travel like a lady also. I must be ready with a perennial stream of loose silver for guards and porters, with handsome vails for servants, meaning not only the house-maids and coachmen—who once on a time were the only terrors in one's path—but the butlers, footmen, and pages among whom my lot may be cast. I have my hotels, boarding-houses, and traveling expenses abroad; and I like, of course, to bring little presents when I come home to my friends and their children. Then there are one's charities, doctors, and church dues. Still, I admit that for all this I have enough and to spare—only people think I have *more* than enough. I am alone in the world; I have neither husband nor children to think of; I have no poor relatives openly and directly dependent on my purse; no household to provide for, no visitors to entertain, no taxes, say the thoughtless and superficial to pay. What can I do with my money? What but be ready to give it to anybody who chooses to lay claim to it, my creditors being all the more numerous because not one has any special right to the post.

When I say that I have been lately in Italy, it may be supposed from the title of this paper that the following is a tale of brigandage abroad, in which my own courage and presence of mind are to call for the admiration of all who may read it. Let me at once state that I never met with any vulgar robbers—they are vulgar enough now—even in Italy, and that I have never risked my maid's life or my own in imprudent expeditions in search of the picturesque. And let me confess at once that I showed neither courage, presence of mind, nor even, perhaps, common sense, in the circumstances I am about to describe. Indeed, but for a faint hope that the recital of my misfortunes may induce other sufferers to join me in protesting against a tyranny becoming year by year more dangerous and oppressive—which is injurious, moreover, as much to the moral characters of those who inflict it as to the purses and tempers of those who writhe under it—well, if I did not hope that others, as weak, singly, as myself, might yet be found collectively strong enough to denounce and revolt against the black-mail system, of which I am going to give an instance, I should prefer to submit to it in silence, and only try to forget what I was helpless enough to endure.

On my return from the Continent last year, I went to pay my usual round of country visits, beginning with one to some people whose acquaintance I had only made the previous Summer, having met and taken a fancy to one of the girls at the house of a mutual friend. While abroad I heard from her that she was going to be married, and, of course, I wrote to offer my congratulations. In reply came a pressing invitation to pay the family a visit, and to be present at the marriage, which was to take place at their country seat, in Scotland. This invitation I at once rashly accepted, and, as I was going to a wedding, I determined not to go empty-handed. Indeed, I had already, I thought, provided myself with the needful wedding-present, having, while at Naples, been tempted into buying an extremely pretty little book-stand in carved olive-wood—not, I grant you, a *very* costly thing, but really very pretty and useful; and more expensive—for it was beautifully carved and inlaid—than an ignorant person might suppose. It was somewhat cumbrous to carry, and endless was the bother my maid and I had to make it fit into its proper corner of my trunk. The damage its sharp edges did to my frills, laces, and dresses nearly led to a rupture between my "faithful Abigail" and myself; and as for the worry and anxiety it caused me on a rather roundabout homeward journey, when my dread of its being injured by rough usage was constantly bringing down on me the suspicions of *douaniers* and gendarmes, I should never have done if I began to chronicle my adventures. Behold these, however, happily over, and myself arriving, with my troublesome but precious convoy, safe at the home of my friends the MacIvors, let us call it Loch Cateran. I pass over the arrival itself, and my welcome, which was all that a weary traveler could desire. Indeed, it must be understood that, except in one particular, I have no cause but to feel grateful for my treatment while in the power of this amiable, though ruthless, gang. Each member of it individually is charming. Nevertheless, I have been despoiled, and a bitterness must now mingle with my recollection of what should have been a cheerful and agreeable visit.

My maid and I had unpacked the terrible book-stand, for, as we fondly hoped, the last time. Its diabolical propensity to evil induced it, on taking its departure forever from the vicinity of my long-suffering wardrobe, to spring out of my maid's hands on to the top of my best cap. We smothered our groans, however, in songs of rejoicing at being at last rid of our imp of mischief; and, as we unwrapped it from its coverings, and set it on a table, overjoyed to find its delicate tracery, clear-cut corners, and polished surface unharmed, we felt almost repaid for our troubles.

"Well, to be sure, it *is* pretty," said my maid. "I'm sure, ma'am, there won't be a prettier wedding-present than that among them all."

"I hope they will like it," said I, modestly. How glad I felt afterward that I had not betrayed to my maid my own secret, proud anticipations on the subject!

I settled in my own mind (most fortunately—no, perhaps I should say most unfortunately) that I would defer the presentation of my gift until the next day. The first evening there would be so much to talk of—so much to hear and tell. My beautiful book-stand (now that I had nothing more to do with its transport I could heartily appreciate its perfection) would add too much to the excitement of the evening. Pleasure would almost become satiety. Better enjoy for a few hours longer the prospect of the happy, grateful looks which, to-morrow, should be centred on my present. Probably the pleasure would be enhanced by surprise. They could hardly *expect* me to give a wedding-present, seeing that there was not the most distant shade of relationship between us, and that our friendship was of such short standing. But how delightful it is to confer unexpected benefits! Did I grudge the money and trouble this present has cost me? Far from it.

At dinner we talked a good deal of my travels. "How charming! What a delightful Winter you must have had, dear Miss Fairgame!" said one after another of my listeners, as, in the innocence of my heart, I told where I had been. "How I should like to travel about as you do!"

"Ah!" said I, "but you know I travel for health as much as for pleasure."

"Well, I shouldn't mind traveling for health, too. But one must be rich to do that, especially nowadays, when, as you say, prices have risen so much everywhere."

"Yes," I replied, incautiously; "it is shocking the way in which prices have risen. It is the fault of these Americans. Now, at Naples, where I was for a short time——"

"Oh, were you at Naples?—were you really at Naples?" exclaimed Flora, the bride-elect, who had hitherto seemed to take a less vivid interest than the others in my humdrum travels, being very naturally preoccupied with her own approaching honeymoon trip. "Oh, tell me, did you see an——"

"An eruption of Vesuvius? Yes," said I, with all a traveler's satisfaction in finding the conversation drift so naturally toward the most impressive point of my narrative. "You would like to hear about it—well—"

"Oh, very much; but—I was going to ask, did you see any very pretty coral while you were at Naples? Can you tell me about the prices there? People say you can pick up things for nothing; and in this country, you know, coral is so expensive."

"Well," said I, after a slight pause of mortification—for I could see from the really grave anxiety in the girl's face, as she waited for my answer, that the grandeur of the volcano had little chance beside this trumpery question of coral—"I can't say that I found one could pick up anything quite for nothing. But if you are going to Naples——" I paused, thinking what shops I could recommend.

"Oh, no, I'm afraid there's no hope of getting so far. But one could commission it—the coral, I mean. The truth is," she added, confidentially, "one of my uncles has given me some money as a wedding present—it's just ten pounds—but I thought I might get some handsome coral ornaments with it. Unfortunately, I've got so little jewelry among my presents, and one can't do without jewelry now, you know. Now, would you advise me to write to a friend of mine who is coming home from India through Italy to buy me ten pounds' worth of coral? Of course, I should expect to get a *very* nice set for that money."

"Should you?" said I, doubtfully. "Well, I should advise you *not* to give your friend the commission." I was thinking of the difficulty I had had in executing a very similar one with which I had been charged by a friend for whom I had brought home some coral ornaments, which, however, had cost more than the sum named by Flora.

"But why not? Do you really not think, Miss Fairgame, that ten pounds will buy nice coral even in Naples? Then what in the world am I to do with it? And I do so want jewelry of some kind. Only think how provoking it is; people have given me such heaps of useless things—traveling clocks, I've just got three, and six ink-stands, and two sets of salt-cellars; isn't it too bad?"

I was silent, partly with surprise at the number, partly, I must own, with alarm at the cool and practical estimate which was evidently put on friendship's offerings. A dim distrust was rising in my mind about my own present. Would it not also be classed with the useless things?

"Couldn't you give me some idea, Miss Fairgame, of what I could do with ten pounds? I don't care for trumpery garnets, for I know one can get them cheap enough."

"Really I—I can't advise. Only don't send for coral," said I emphatically, as our hostess moved, and we rose from table. But what were my sensations when, as I paused on my way to the drawing-room to look at a family portrait, I heard a hurried whispering in the passage behind me. "Oh, do you really think so? How lucky you haven't spent Uncle John's ten pounds!" and Flora's answer, "Yes, I'm sure of it. She told me *not* to send for coral. I wonder if I shall get it this evening. I'm dying to see it. But perhaps she hasn't had time to unpack it—"

I fled on to the drawing-room before it could be discovered that I had overheard them. Here, alas, was my mistake number one. But would not any well-bred person have done the same? Besides, I was too confounded to consider what I was about.

Now, what had I said or done to lead Flora to imagine—what right had she to imagine—that I meant to bestow on her anything so expensive as coral, or jewelry of any description? I cannot remember what happened during the first ten minutes after making this horrible discovery. I found myself at last sitting staring at a photograph-book which somebody had brought me, and wildly trying to recall what had passed at dinner. It flashed on me that I had been spoken of as "rich," and that I had not repelled the insinuation. My heart sank as I remembered every trifling little boast I had made about the places I had gone to, the sights I had seen. I shrank like a detected thief when some of the girls came about me, admiring my lace, studying my few ornaments. I felt as if my value was being calculated, my goods appraised. I glanced fearfully in Flora's intelligent face, expecting to read in it her knowledge that I actually had in my possession the very coral she coveted. For so it was. I was taking it to the friend who had commissioned me to bring it for her, and whom I was by-and-by going to visit. Had I meant to show it to Flora that she might judge of the value of coral. But could I do so now?

For the rest of the evening I was really miserable. I know how silly it may appear to say so, but I must tell the truth. I hate to disappoint people, and I can't bear to seem shabby. There are women—I am becoming almost inclined to envy them—who are not troubled by sensitive scruples; women who will go into a shop, turn over everything and buy nothing; women who will pay off their obligations to servants and railway guards with a bland word and a brazen-faced smile; women who even pride themselves on getting through the world at anybody's cost but their own. Of such *Becky Sharps* I am not yet one. I confess my weakness and seek not to palliate it.

The evening passed on. To cover the discomfort which had seized me, I tried to talk. The wedding now was the subject to which everything else converged.

"To-morrow," said my hostess, "you must see all Flora's presents. Dear child, our friends have been so kind; she really has got some lovely things; and, with a few exceptions, all very useful. Of course there are the usual duplicates. Some people seem to have no ideas beyond these everlasting writing-table sets, and hideous ormolu candlesticks; and there are a few bits of trumpery, which one must make the best of, you know," she added, laughing. "But, on the whole, the presents will make a very good show on Thursday. That, you know, is quite one of the features of a wedding nowadays, and, indeed, I don't know what we should do without it sometimes. Such a relief to the dullness and *gêne* which used to prevail! Now there are the wedding presents to look at and talk about—and, by the by, that reminds me, Mary" (to the second daughter) "we must write these cards to-morrow. Cards" (to me) "with the names of the donors are put on the presents, so every one knows what everybody else has given. The difficulty is to arrange them so that everything is properly seen. It wouldn't do at all if people were to go about saying, 'I see nothing from the So-and-sos;' or, 'I wonder what the Somebodies have given.'"

"So that is the fashion now," said I, faintly trying to smile. "It's so long since I happened to be at a wedding."

"Oh then, I assure you, you'll find a great change for the better."

"Indeed, Aunt," laughed a bridesmaid cousin who was staying in the house. "At the last wedding I was at—you remember, Flora, when you and I were Julia MacInn's bridesmaid's—what a business we had! You know the MacInns, don't you, Miss Fairgame? Yes, I'm sure I've heard them speak of you."

No doubt she had. A guilty blush rose to my cheeks in spite of my real consciousness of innocence. I knew the MacInns very well. When Octavia, the youngest one, was married about two years ago, I gave her a very nice wedding-present. But I was abroad at the time of Julia's marriage; and, of course—as the MacInns had no actual claim on me—I remember being very glad to be, as I thought, out of the way.

"Well, you know, when Octavia MacInn married she got lovely presents. She made such a good match, and people thought, I suppose, that, as she was the youngest, there was no chance of the other seven going off. But, to the horror of everybody, Julia, the eldest one, married the very next year. And it was a very poor affair of a wedding. She married the clergyman, you know—a poor incumbent of the English chapel. Well, you should have seen the shabby turnout of presents we had to show off. I was quite ashamed. Knitted scarfs, and sofa blankets, as if it had been a charity bazar; and books—but I suppose people look for a clergyman's wife; and rubbishy scent-bottles and paper-weights; and there was even one of those useless little wooden book-cases—those ugly carved things, you know, that one picks up quite cheap, and never thinks of putting on a drawing-room table now."

Will any sympathizing person try to imagine my feelings at this crisis? The talk went on, but I followed it not. As it buzzed in and out of my ears, the words "trumpery," "shabby," "absurd," "not worth giving," seemed alone to force their way to my brain.

We went to bed at last. My hostess and her daughters escorted me to my room. "I hope you will be comfortable," said the former.

"Oh, most comfortable," was my mechanical reply, as I *seemed* to look round on the luxuriously-appointed chamber, while my eyes fastened only on the something, loosely covered with its brown wrappings, which was placed for safety on the top of the drawers.

"Is there anything you want?" said Flora, earnestly, perceiving, no doubt, the hidden anguish in my tone.

"Oh, nothing, I am sure—." I stopped short. Was not this the moment to seize for hurling at her my unfortunate present, and at once destroying her illusion about my intentions. I might have seized it, for I was desperate; but at this very juncture my ill-starred maid, who was busy over one of my boxes, chanced to take from it the very case of coral which I was afraid of Flora's catching sight of. In a flash, I hastily thrust myself in front of it to conceal it; and while I thus stood guard over it, not daring to move, they bade me good night. Yet as they did so, was it only my terrified fancy which made me see in each face bent to kiss me a wolfish look of curiosity to find out what my maid was doing with the box behind me? Was not a covert smile lurking round Flora's mouth? was there a tone of still tenderer interest in her mother's voice as she begged me to ring for anything I wanted? I cannot tell. I will not let my prejudices hurry me too far. But I know that I had little sleep that night as I lay pondering over my situation. I went down to breakfast next morning, my perplexities still unsolved. But I knew that to-day *something* must be done. My tribute must be paid in some shape, and, alas! I already knew the only form in which it was likely to be acceptable. As I entered the breakfast-parlor an ominous silence, different from the friendly cheerfulness of the night before, seemed to prevail; and I half shrunk back as I remembered that the banditti awaiting me—I beg their pardon, but I must give a faithful description of my feelings—might expect me to appear provided with the ransom they had set on my head. But, to my relief, I found that the post had come, and they were all busy with their letters. One was for me, and I took it and slunk to my place as quietly as possible, so as not to attract the attention of the fortunately preoccupied brigands toward my empty-handed condition.

My letter was from a cousin, and it told me that her daughter—my godchild—was engaged to be married. You may be surprised to hear that this news came to me at first rather as a pleasure than a shock. But, firstly, I was fond of my goddaughter; secondly, one has a sort of insane satisfaction in announcing a wedding; thirdly, a wild hope crossed my mind that the evident necessity of my giving some handsome present to my godchild might induce the Macivors to abate their own inferior pretensions. Armed with this last thought, I now ventured to raise my eyes and to listen to what was going on. I was seated beside my hostess; but he, good man, was so engrossed with his *salmi* of grouse, that though I was supposed to be talking to him, any incoherent observations did very well, and I was able to catch—with hearing that had become painfully sharp—the conversation carried on in a half-aside at the other end of the table.

Flora (First Robber)—Such a nice note from dear Mrs. Brown Richardson! She's coming over to luncheon some day.

Flora's Mother—That vulgar woman! I hope she won't come. I really can't stand her purse-proud airs.

Flora—But, dear mother, just listen. She asks what I should like best—a Dresden tea-set for the first time. I wished somebody else's godchild—a letter of uneasy inquiry into the truth of the reported Macfinn engagement. I used to feel a kindly pity for these poor girls; now the still remaining six pass before my mind's eye in a procession terrible as Banquo's kings, and I prefer not to be forced to state my real wishes regarding their future.

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"And Miss Fairgame—where is her present?" I heard somebody say. "Ah," as the bits of coral were one by one thrust forward, "pretty enough; but I should have thought *she* would have given something really handsome. A rich woman like her, with nobody to think of but herself."

Let me conclude this melancholy story of extortion and injustice by making an appeal to our legislators and rightful protectors. Will no benevolent M. P. move for the introduction of a bill specifying the exact amount of the tax which may be levied on people when, for their misfortune, their friends get married? Should not a certain rule of consanguinity determine its amount; as in the case of succession duty? If this were so, one could easily estimate one's liabilities. We should have so allow so much for our cousins, first, second, or fiftieth, whose numbers and even chances of matrimony we might determine by a simple calculation. So much for our acquaintances. (A very small percentage might suffice for them. Of course there need be no attempt to limit our liberality to real *friends*.) So much for people we do have nothing to do with. So much for people we absolutely dislike. This system may seem at first sight alarming, but I am persuaded it would really be cheaper and more satisfactory than the present one. The money could be paid down, a due notification of the sum required being forwarded with every announcement of a wedding. There would be a positively incalculable saving of fuss, bother, and worry, not to speak of what I believe would be the saving in money. Is any one anxious to know what I have done with my book-case? I have it still. It is the skeleton in my cupboard—at least in my portmanteau. I dare not give it away as a mere *gage d'amour*, for such causeless generosity would too surely confirm the general hallucination about my wealth. I must not leave it in any one's charge, or how any one to see it, for I have not solved how it is to fulfill its mission as a wedding-present. I think of the six MacInns, and I say to myself, "It will do for one of them."

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Toward 5 o'clock I went back to the house, too sick of the rabbits and too weary for my tea to think of the certainty of Flora's having returned from her raid on the Hermitage. As I approached the drawing-room a clatter of tea-cups and a Babel of voices drowned the sound of my steps. The door was open. Shall I be condemned if I confess I stood still and listened? The full peril of my situation had returned to my mind, and were not any means fair which might help to extricate me from my dilemma?

"O Flora! and you've really got that delicious quaint old cream-jug! But how did you manage it? I thought nothing would make Miss Monypenny give up that old silver cream-jug."

Flora—Well, I thought so, too. Really, I *never* hoped for this. But what do you think it was she did mean to give me? You'll never guess. A copy of Milton's "Paradise Lost!" I saw it lying on the table. *(Howls of execration.)* Well, you know, when she began talking of my being fond of poetry, I really couldn't help it. I said, "Oh, dear Miss Monypenny, I can't *bear* poetry!" Of course I said it quite naturally, and the dear old thing never suspected I had noticed the abominable book. And then, after luncheon—and at luncheon I had been admiring the cream-jug so—well, she took Kitty aside and asked what I had gone gifts—I would like best—the book or something else. And Kitty was so clever, and said, "Oh, you know, Miss Monypenny, a book just lies on the table. Now, something that Flora could use every day, and think of you." And then she gave me the cream jug. Wasn't it nice of her!

The Cousin bridesmaid—Yes, yes; very nice. And now, if Miss Fairgame would only make haste with that coral she's to give you. I was quite provoked that we hadn't it to-day to show to those shabby ——s. Perhaps if you had staid at home to-day, Flora— But still it was worth while going to the Hermitage for this.

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Then, when all was over, I retired again to write my letter of apology and explanation to my injured friend—my letter of congratulation, such as I could make it, to my new godchild, for the first time. I wished somebody else's godchild—a letter of uneasy inquiry into the truth of the reported Macfinn engagement. I used to feel a kindly pity for these poor girls; now the still remaining six pass before my mind's eye in a procession terrible as Banquo's kings, and I prefer not to be forced to state my real wishes regarding their future.

Before concluding, I might have described the wedding with all its attendant festivities, which, I am bound to say, passed off in perfection. But I will only chronicle one more little incident. I had been mortified, as I think may have been seen, with the reception accorded even to the beautiful coral ornaments which I had at last screwed myself up to sacrificing on the altar of friendship. After the wedding, and while we were waiting for the breakfast, I was standing in a corner near the table, round which buzzed the crowd of wedding-guests, loudly admiring, and no doubt, like myself, secretly criticising, the gifts thereon displayed. Among these I beheld my poor coral, pushed rather aside to make room for Mrs. Brown Richardson's sumptuous, showy bracelet, which, to the joy of the whole family—whose credit seemed to be staked on the due splendor of this exhibition of—I had well-nigh said stolen—goods, had just arrived in time to add its lustre to the show. My present had got wedged in behind a plated silver tea-pot, milk-jug, and sugar-basin of the most florid type, hideous in design, and utterly useless to Flora in her future home, but which, as a tribute gathered from her father's friends—as was duly set forth in the inscription emblazoned on them—held a post of honor in the centre of the table, along with a great silver and pebble brooch, the offering of the household retainers. Do I sneer at the idea of inviting our humble friends to show their sympathy with us in our rejoicings? Sneer not; but as I looked at the expensive and ugly trophies, I could not refrain from wondering if the poor house-maid, who must have subscribed her five shillings or so for the purchase, had been allowed even as free a choice in the matter as had been left to myself. Is a tyrannical social pressure brought into play in the kitchen as well as in the drawing-room? And why, in the name of taste and fitness, must *her* present take the form of a testimonial so vulgarly ostentatious? But to go back for a moment to my coral.

"And Miss Fairgame—where is her present?" I heard somebody say. "Ah," as the bits of coral were one by one thrust forward, "pretty enough; but I should have thought *she* would have given something really handsome. A rich woman like her, with nobody to think of but herself."

Let me conclude this melancholy story of extortion and injustice by making an appeal to our legislators and rightful protectors. Will no benevolent M. P. move for the introduction of a bill specifying the exact amount of the tax which may be levied on people when, for their misfortune, their friends get married? Should not a certain rule of consanguinity determine its amount; as in the case of succession duty? If this were so, one could easily estimate one's liabilities. We should have so allow so much for our cousins, first, second, or fiftieth, whose numbers and even chances of matrimony we might determine by a simple calculation. So much for our acquaintances. (A very small percentage might suffice for them. Of course there need be no attempt to limit our liberality to real *friends*.) So much for people we do have nothing to do with. So much for people we absolutely dislike. This system may seem at first sight alarming, but I am persuaded it would really be cheaper and more satisfactory than the present one. The money could be paid down, a due notification of the sum required being forwarded with every announcement of a wedding. There would be a positively incalculable saving of fuss, bother, and worry, not to speak of what I believe would be the saving in money. Is any one anxious to know what I have done with my book-case? I have it still. It is the skeleton in my cupboard—at least in my portmanteau. I dare not give it away as a mere *gage d'amour*, for such causeless generosity would too surely confirm the general hallucination about my wealth. I must not leave it in any one's charge, or how any one to see it, for I have not solved how it is to fulfill its mission as a wedding-present. I think of the six MacInns, and I say to myself, "It will do for one of them."

It shall do.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

DICKENS AND THACKERAY—TENDERNESS AND PATHOS.—There was tenderness in Dickens, but it is too often marred by the tendency to "work up" to a given point. Though he had the industry of the artist, he had not the gentle receptive patience. His pathos has not the "dying, dying fall" which softly breaks the heart—though people cry over it. There is more heart-break in Thackeray's little ballad, "At the Church Gate," than there is in all Dickens. This may appear a hard saying, and indeed one can overhear the remark that Thackeray never makes you cry. He does not, and Dickens often does. The references in these letters to the cases, at public or private readings, in which men—sometimes it is a stranger, sometimes Macready or Landor—are made to cry by the pathos of the writing, are striking, as evidence of the value Dickens set upon his power in this respect. No doubt it was great, even with men of fine temperament; and it was usually exercised for what these new victims contributed, but I know something was disgorged by them, for I heard murmurs of dissatisfaction after they had driven away. "Well, I do think, with

to an immense distance before him, challenging, by gestures, the workmen, who had now gathered round him and were curiously watching him, to do the same, but they one and all failed to equal the feat. The interpreter explained the lesson to the navvies, and told them who their teacher was. "Ste-vim-son" the name went from mouth to mouth. The intelligent, appreciative Frenchmen gathered close around him, and broke into vociferous cheers, such as I thought could only proceed from British lungs, until the echoes rang around us on every side.—*Life of Sir Joshua Walmsley.*

THE ENGINE.

Into the gloom of the deep, dark night,
With panting breath and a startled scream;
Swift as a bird in sudden flight
Darts this creature of steel and steam.

Awful dangers are lurking nigh,
Rocks and chasms are near the track,
But straight by the light of its great white eye
It speeds thro' the shadows, dense and black.

Terrible thoughts and fierce desires
Trouble its mad heart many an hour,
Where burn and smoulder the hidden fires
Coupled ever with might and power.

It hates as a wild horse hates the rein,
The narrow track by vale and hill;
And shrieks with a cry of startled pain,
And longs to follow its own wild will.

Oh, what am I but an engine shod
With muscle and flesh by the hand of God,
Speeding on thro' the dense, dark night,
Guided alone by the soul's white light!

Often and often my mad heart frets,
And hates its way with a bitter hate,
And longs to follow its own desires,
And leave the end in the hands of fate.

O, pondrous engine of steel and steam;
O, human engine of flesh and bone,—
Follow the white light's certain beam,—
There lies safety, and there alone.

The narrow track of fearless truth,
Lit by the soul's great eye of light,
O, passionate heart of restless youth,
Alone will carry you thro' the night.

—*Ella Wheeler, in Inter-Ocean.*

INSTINCT NOT AT FIRST CONSCIOUSLY PERFORMED.—Most naturalists appear to believe that every instinct was at first consciously performed; but this seems to me an erroneous conclusion in many cases, though true in others. Birds, when variously excited, assume strange attitudes, and ruffle their feathers; and if the erection of the feathers in some particular manner were advantageous to a male while courting the female, there does not seem to be any improbability in the offspring which inherited this action being favored, and we know that odd tricks and new gestures performed unconsciously are often inherited by man. We may take a different case, (which I believe has been already advanced by some one,) that of young ground-birds which squat and hide themselves when in danger immediately after emerging from the egg; and here it seems hardly possible that the habit could have been consciously acquired just after birth without any experience. But if those young birds which remained motionless when frightened were oftener preserved from beasts of prey than those which tried to escape, the habit of squatting might have been acquired without any consciousness on the part of the young birds. This reasoning applies with special force to some young wading and water birds, the old of which do not conceal themselves when in danger. Again, a hen partridge when there is danger flies a short distance from her young ones and leaves them closely squatted; she then flutters along the ground as if crippled, in the wonderful manner which is familiar to almost every one; but differently from a really wounded bird, she makes herself conspicuous. Now, it is more than doubtful whether any bird ever existed with sufficient intellect to think that if she thus imitated the actions of an injured bird she would draw away a dog or other enemy from her young ones; for this presupposes that she had observed such actions in an injured comrade and knew that they would tempt an enemy to pursuit. Many naturalists now admit that, for instance, the hinge of a shell has been formed by the preservation and inheritance of successively useful variations, the individuals with a somewhat better constructed shell being preserved in greater numbers than those with a less well constructed one; and why should not beneficial variations in the inherited actions of a partridge be preserved in like manner, without any thought or conscious intention on her part any more than on the part of the mollusk, the habits of whose shell has been modified and improved independently of consciousness.—*Charles Darwin in Nature.*

GRIMOD DE LA REYNIERE.—He was, in every sense of the word, a literary epicure. His "Almanach des Gourmands" is still a textbook deservedly esteemed, and in nowise superseded by later treatises on the subject. An experience of 60 years enabled him to speak as a recognized authority accepted by his contemporaries, and entitled by common consent to occupy the foremost rank among the "classics of the table." With him this prestige was hereditary; his father and grandfather, both members of the confraternity of "fermiers généraux," were well known and distinguished *gourmets*, the latter having died, it is said, in 1754, of an indigestion caused by an over-indulgence in his favorite dainty, *pâté de foie gras*. He may, indeed, be cited as one of the leading patrons of that famous school of cookery which originated with Vatel, and attained its culminating point of excellence during the reign of Louis XV. In those days the invention of a new dish was a brevet of celebrity, and the highest nobles in the land did not disdain to officiate as sponsors to gastronomic creations, due in most cases to the inspiration of their *chefs*. Were it not for the receipt of salt cod and cream which bears his name, who would have heard of the Marquis de Bechamel? And what other memorial have we of the Regent's lively daughter than the "filets de lapereau à la Berry?" Later still, we are indebted to the Maréchal de Richelieu for the incomparable "mayonnaise," and to Mme. de Pompadour for the "filets de volaille à la Bellevue;" nor should the legacies transmitted to posterity by three illustrious ladies of the court be forgotten, in the shape of the "cailles à la Mirepoix," the "chartreuses à la Mauconseil," and the "poulets à la Villeroy." Louis XVI. was no epicure; as far as he was personally concerned, the post of the royal *chef* was comparatively a sinecure, the exercise of his talent being usually limited to the daily supply of plain joints and other simple fare; whereas his brother, the Comte de Provence, and the future commander of the *émigrés*, on the contrary, established their reputation as *bons vivants* by respectively inventing the "potages à la Xavier" and "à la Condé."—*Temple Bar.*

THE ZULUS EAT SOME MEAT.—It was such a scene as I am powerless to describe. Each boy sat at the fire in front of his own particular stick or ramrod, on which were the little knobs of meat; but beside each was a pile of long strips about an inch thick, and some of them a yard in length. While his knobs were slowly roasting the boy would take one of these long strips, containing at least half a pound of meat, and, holding one end in the flame, would let it get toasted for a few seconds; then he would place that end in his mouth, and begin to chew it, placing the still uncooked end in the flame, and at the same time watching that the knobs on his stick did not get burned. For three hours or more not a boy moved from the fire, except to cut up a fresh supply of meat or to have a drink of water. All this time they hardly spoke a word, so intent were they on gorging themselves; but as the night advanced they broke into a low, monotonous sort of humming chant, during which, one after the other, they recounted some adventure of the day, or expressed their delight at so much good food, the others all the while keeping up an accompanying chorus of the humming chant. Occasionally they would raise their voices to a yell, and then sink them so low as to be almost inaudible. Woodward and myself turned into our blankets, and were soon lulled asleep by the monotonous but not unpleasant singing. All through the night the boys alternately ate or sang, and several times when I awoke I saw them still hard at work chewing down the yards of meat.—*Reminiscences of Boer Life—Sandeman.*

THE OLD WOMAN OF FONTAINEBLEAU.—A smart soldier, very lightly dressed, without coat, and an old lady whom they addressed as "Madame," whose business it was to show the ruins, came out. The old lady, who spoke softly but eloquently, led the way. We walked some distance and reached a number of curious stones lying in the road. The old lady stood still after every pace she made, and said slowly and quietly that these stones resembled a human skull and skeleton. We then arrived at a great oak-tree, and the old lady again stood still, and gave a long explanation, to the effect that this tree was one that had been planted by Mme. De Maintenon, one of the mistresses of Louis XIV. There was also a cave there. The old lady again stopped opposite to the cave at a broken stone, and related how some King or another had sat there with his wife or mistress, both very much in love with each other. We passed this stone, and reached a place lying a little higher than the surrounding ground, where a great number of large stone slabs were piled one on another, and from which we had a fine view of a part of the forest and some of the surrounding country. Here the old woman gave us such a long speech regarding ancient people and their virtues that I was completely tired out, and called out to the soldier to run hard and fetch my carriage. The soldier went, but the old woman continued her course, and cried out, "Come along; here are some caves and old ruins." There was another stone slab, and as I did not go, she somewhat hastily came and told us that the stone resembled a mushroom. Besides all this, the weather was warm, and the forest was full of gnats, and I was very glad when the carriage arrived and delivered me from the interminable speeches of the old woman.—*Diary of the Shah of Persia.*

THE FRENCH IN 1797.—Dec. 9.—This is the second time that I have been going to dine with the French Deputies, and at the last moment they have sent excuses to M. De Cobenzl. I declare that in all my life I never saw such ill-conditioned animals. They see no one, are sealed up in their apartments, and are more savage than white bears. Good God! how this nation is changed! To extreme neatness, and that elegance which one could hardly imitate, has succeeded the greatest slovenliness; the most perfect amiability is replaced by a dull sinister air, which I can only fully describe by calling it Revolutionary! Among all those whom we have here, I have not found one amiable, or even supportable, except a certain Perret, Secretary of the Legation of Bonaparte, the same of whom I told you some days ago. He is a very good-looking young man, well informed, and speaks German as if he had never left the Empire. You can form no idea what a pack of wretches they are here. All these fellows have coarse muddy shoes, great blue pantaloons, a vest of blue or of all colors, peasants' handkerchiefs, either silk or cotton, round the neck, the hair long, black, and dirty, and the hideous head crowned by an enormous hat with a great red feather. One would die of fright, I believe, if one met the best clothed of them in a wood. They have a sullen air, and seem more discontented with themselves than with any one else. Dec. 12.—The French Deputies are tolerably old men. Bonaparte's suite is composed of young men; he himself was 28 years old in June, and is older than any of his aides-de-camp or secretaries; he is expected to return to Rastadt in a week. Every one about him is extremely cold toward the Deputies: they say that he himself treats them with great haughtiness. Treilhard is very polite; he came yesterday to our box at the theatre, giving us all our titles, conversing well, like all the old advocates. All who belong to the Corps Diplomatique wear blue frock-coats, with yellow buttons, on which is the figure of Liberty and the inscription of "*Liberté, Egalité.*" The military are always in uniform, and are very well appointed. * * * I am a little reconciled to the theatre. There are some very pretty subjects, and, above all, the women are dressed most perfectly. They have new dresses, really charming, and as all the properties have changed masters, the actresses have no end of diamonds. The costume of the actors is incredible, and one is inclined to take them all for caricatures. An enormous tuft of hair curled round the head, leaving the ears uncovered, and two long locks of hair which fall on the shoulders, are the peculiarities of the perruque worn by fashionable gentlemen. A monstrous cravat covers the chin and half the mouth; two enormous ear-rings appear at the sides. A frock-coat, short and as loose as a sack, a small waistcoat, and shoes well cut down and of the shape of slippers, completes this charming costume. It appears that fair perruques are the most in vogue; they are all fair, men and women, almost flaxen. The pieces they give us are good, and do not refer to the Revolution at all. From the cockade one would not suppose any differences of opinion; all the rôles have their cockade: in fact, *Crispin, Scapin*, the old cavalier—all have those cursed colors, which, besides the evil they have already done, now destroy all illusion.—*Memoirs of Prince Metternich.*

HIS WIGS AND DIAMONDS.—Time was when the Duke of Brunswick was a figure in London society; and I dare say there are some who still remember the tall thin figure, with the saturnine face, and the wigs that defy description. He had a complete assortment of wigs, and his dressing-room was like a *perruquier's* shop. His wigs were all of the same color, black, but of different sizes and shapes. Those who knew him well used to declare that they could tell what mood he was in by the wig he wore. When he was particularly irritable and out of temper, for example, he invariably donned a wig of closely-cropped hair, which made him look a sort of cross between a prize-fighter and a convict. The Duke's diamonds were even more remarkable than his wigs: they were the finest, I suppose, in Europe. He was very chary of exhibiting them, and kept them jealously guarded under lock and key. His English valet once swallowed a set of the Duke's diamond shirt-studs, whether by accident or design was never satisfactorily explained; but, at any rate, the Duke recovered them by a process similar to that by which the cat in Mrs. Gaskell's *Cranford* was made to disgorge the swallowed lace. A powerful emetic was administered, and, without entering into further details, I may say that the Duke ever afterward wore those studs as buttons to his boots.—*London Society.*

SOME MEN WHO WROTE ON SCIENCE.—Marat, the notorious hero of the first French revolution, the same who met his death at the hands of Charlotte Corday, was the author of several important essays on electricity. This fact, which is not generally known, was recently brought to notice by Mr. A. J. Frost, who is editing the catalogue of the Ronalds Library.

Most of Marat's works were written between 1779 and 1785, and several of them were translated into German. Marat was not the only one of the prominent figures of the time who worked in physical science. Arago, though his fame does not rest upon his political achievements, once enacted the chief part in the crowning of the statue of Liberty. "Citizen" Charles was as famous among the revolutionists as for his scientific attainments. Robespierre wrote an article on the lightning-conductor for the *Journal des Savants*; and last, but not least, Napoleon Bonaparte on many occasions dabbled in scientific lore, and was the liberal patron of men of science.—*Nature.*

KEEP OOT O' HAIRM'S WAY.—An Arbroath man, overfond of a wee drop, having beaten his wife at night, and forgotten all about the domestic difference by the morning, looked at her damaged face, and anxiously exclaimed: "Gudeness preserve us a'! lassie, whaur hae ye been?" Enlightened as to his part in the matter, he cried, as though he were the aggrieved one: "O dear, O dear! it's an awfu' thing ye winna keep oot o' hairm's way.—*Chambers's Journal.*

TROUSERS.—Some 60 years ago a "woman Friend," preaching in a country Quaker meeting, admonished her hearers against vanity in raiment, and said it was "distressing to see so many of the younger members running down into longs; but, thank the Lord, there was still a precious remnant left in shorts." When I was a boy, the spelling of the word was trowsers. Is there any relationship between this and the Scottish trews!—*Notes and Queries.*

TEA IN THIBET.—The description of the Thibetan tea sounds uninviting. A whole cupful of tea is put into three pints of water and boiled with a spoonful of carbonate of soda. It is then churned or milled with a round of fresh butter and salt, and boiled and churned again, and finally strained through a cloth till it resembles chocolate. An Englishman, after a long and cold march, gave it the negative praise of "not unpalatable."—*The Saturday Review.*

FISHES IN THE FLOWERS.—His Highness (the Tumangong of Johore) had a splendid collection of orchids, which it seemed to gratify him to point out to me. I recognized many of them as my old friends, the acanthus-shaped denizens of the Cambozian forests, from whose urn-like leaves my people used to bring me down the little fish. This *boulversement* of natural history may sound like a traveler's tale, but the explanation is simple. The aquatic birds often drop the spawn of the fish into the calices (*sic*) of these beautiful parasites, which the next shower of rain turns into basins or pools of water, wherein the little fish first opens his eyes and receives its consciousness, probably believing firmly that it is the proper thing for a fish to live in a tree, (so strong are early impressions,) while all the rest of the world, fish, flesh, and fowl, view him with amazement. Many of our beliefs have not one whit more solid foundation than this fish's belief in the cornucopia of the orchid being a real fish pond, because a few accidental fish got there through the slavering of some ill-mannered water-fowl.—*Mrs. Yelverton's "Teresina Peregrina."*

TWO LOVERS.

I.

Love my lover: on the heights above me
He mocks my poor attainment with a frown:
I, looking up as he is looking down,
By his displeasure guess he still doth love me;
For his ambitious love would ever prove me
More excellent than I as yet am known.
So straining for some good ungrasped, unknown,
I vainly would become his image of me.

And, reaching through the dreadful gulfs that sever
Our souls, I strive with darkness nights and days
Till my perfected work toward him I raise,
Who laughs thereat and scorns me more than ever;
Yet his upbraiding is beyond all praise,
This lover that I love I call Endeavor.

II.

I have another lover loving me,
Himself beloved of all men, fair and true.
He would not have me change although I grow
Perfect as light, because more tenderly
He loves myself than loves what I might be.
Low at my feet he sings the Winter through,
And never won I love to hear him woo.
For in my heaven both sun and moon is he,
To my bare life a fruitful-flooding Nile,
His voice like April airs that in our isle
Wake sap in trees that slept since Autumn went,
His words are all caresses, and his smile
The relic of some Eden ravishment;
And he that loves me so I call Content.

A. MARY F. ROBINSON.

—*The Athenæum.*

THE LAMENT OF LIBANIUS.

Cogito, ergo sum periturus.
Nimium vobis Humana propago
Visa potens, Superi, propria hæc si dona fuissent.

Two things I view with ever keen surprise—
Enduring Nature and Mankind that dies.
The quenchless lamps that nightly radiance strew
See not their light and know not what they do:
Streams in unhasting and unresting flow
Make joyless sport, or set change to envious woe
Our envied mirth: the everlasting hills,
Like giant mummies, feign to mock our ills;—
They counterfeit to see, with sightless eye,
Our pygmy generations live and die:
While we, alas, though fashioned in the womb,
Cast longing gaze beyond our night of doom
To that eternal dawn unshadowed by the tomb.
We crave, we strive, we covet, we seem to see
That—barren hills are less and more than we!
To think, like Man, and yet, like Nature, to abide—
This double boon to Man and Nature is denied:
This boon the Gods enjoy and give to none beside.

LIONEL A. TOLLEMACHE.

—*Fraser's Magazine.*

TOO MUCH TO DO.—Too much to do, besides its direct effect on the busy worker, exposes him to certain inconveniences apt to escape the notice of others. One of these is the effect produced on his memory. One who leads a rushing life, who has to hurry from one thing to another and from one person to another without a moment's interval, cannot have a vivid remembrance of many things that happen in his experience. He is necessarily liable to forget, in a way that another cannot understand. Many a busy physician has found himself at times in serious trouble from this cause. He has made a promise to a patient, but before the promise had fairly entered into his memory, some exciting case has hurried him away, obliterated the impression, and the promise has been forgotten. Authors' memories have been known from a similar cause to play them strange tricks. We know an author who was engaged in writing a book amid many other absorbing occupations. For some weeks the book had to be laid aside, and when he resumed it, as he thought, at the point where he had broken it off, and got through a considerable chapter, when to his mingled amazement and amusement, he found in his drawer another manuscript, almost precisely similar, the existence of which he had quite forgotten. So strange and incredible are these tricks of memory, that we have known the honest of men, if examined in a court of justice, would hardly be believed. The *non mi ricordo* would hardly be accepted by those who have had little experience of the difficulty of carrying in the memory impressions which have not had time to photograph themselves on its tablets, or have been blurred by other impressions following too quickly.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

SOME TRICKS OF PAINTERS.—Apelles, from whom so many "ben trovato" anecdotes in connection with art are derived, is reported to have painted a basket of fruit so accurately that birds came and pecked at it. It is, however, somewhat doubtful whether this may be accepted as evidence of the artist's skill, when we consider how easily duped are those members of the feathered tribe who mistake a clumsily-constructed scarecrow for a live peasant, or a lump of chalk for a new-laid egg. A far better instance of success in still-life painting is furnished by the story of George Morland, who, being unable to pay the reckoning at an inn, where the thriftless artist had halted during his vagrant wanderings, beat a hasty retreat by a back window. On the landlord, entering the deserted chamber he beheld upon a table what appeared the untouched meal of his fraudulent visitor, but which was actually a painted representation of the food with its corresponding plates and dishes. The landlord, at first much aggrieved by the non-payment of his bill and the damage done to his furniture, presently appeared to a certain connoisseur, who happened to call at the inn, offered to purchase the painted table for a price which more than compensated the owner. Fiddles, flies, dead game, and other objects have been imitated with such fidelity as to be regarded by all persons beholding them as original or natural productions, and in a church on the Continent (I think at Genoa) there is a wall so cunningly painted as to lead the spectator to believe that he is gazing, not upon a flat surface, but upon a continuation of the sacred interior.—*All the Year Round.*

KILLED BY OVERWORK.—It is hard not to deplore the immense popularity of Dickens, and (cruel as it sounds) the manner in which he was followed up by troops of friends all his life. To lie fallow was what was wanted, both for his genius as a writer, and his better nature as a man. There is something startling in the frequent recurrence of illness and exhaustion from literary labor which his letters record. He had a very powerful physique, and yet the break-downs are painful to read about. Let those who fancy literature as a profession, is an easy one, be warned! He died of downright wear and tear—mainly the wear and tear of inventing and writing.—*Matthew Browne, in Contemporary Review.*

FINE WEATHER FOR ONE.—Sheridan once declined to take a walk with a troublesome feminine admirer, on the plea that the weather would not permit, and being caught by the lady as he was sneaking out for a stroll, countered her remark that the weather seemed now to have cleared up, with the bold asseveration, "Yes, madame, enough for one, but not enough for two."—*Chambers's Journal.*

TRANSFORMATION OF WORDS.—"Helping-stick" for "Alpenstock" is a capital instance. I once heard an uneducated man talk about some one who played the "hark-andeon" at public houses, meaning the accordeon.—*Notes and Queries.*

AT CHURCH, MOSCOW.—There are no pulpits in the Greek church, and consequently no sleepers; no worshiper seems to be under the impression that he is in a public dormitory. All the congregation appeared very devout. Whether they were so in reality it is not for me to say. Just look at this poor old broken-down Mujik, with his long hair and matted beard, and ragged clothes, girt about by a greasy red girdle. I try to count how often within a certain space of time he cries, "*Gospodi, pomimsa! Gospodi, pomlui!*" "Lord, we pray Thee! Lord, have mercy on us!" but leave to give up the attempt. Poor old Mujik! it is a prayer that very much resembles one said in the Temple at Jerusalem long ago, and which was commended by One whom you and I both, I trust, love and revere in our own way. I don't know much about your worship, and I dare say if you were in my church you would make but very little of mine, but I can at least join in this prayer of yours. "*Gospodi, pomlui!*" sings forth the choir, and "*Gospodi, pomlui!*" croaks the old Mujik, and "*Gospodi, pomlui!*" say two sturdy Protestants from Scotland who happen to be by at the time, and who have not yet become ashamed of their conduct. The whole service had a certain wild barbaric air about it. The priest's vestments were resplendent beyond description. No Anglican Ritualist could ever hope to rival him as he stood there at the golden gate with his deacon, also richly clad, beside him, wearing his stocharion, and his epimanikia, epitrachelion, and phaelonian, each of which pieces of vestment symbolizes some great mystery. In one hand he carried a large jeweled copy of the Gospels, and raised the other to bless the congregation. He was a fine, benevolent-looking, white-bearded old man. We thought he sent his blessing specially in our direction, but happening to look behind us, we saw the abominable American coolly taking a sketch of him, which artistic effort probably attracted the attention of the good man.—*Good Words.*

THE ITALIANS IN EARLY ENGLISH OPERA.—The Italian singing-machines who had been brought over in Handel's time began to take a part in popular favor far more important than could be beneficial either to music or to the position or the composer. The hooped and patched occupants of the boxes became so enamored of the "linked sweetness long drawn out," with which the new actor of singers ornamented their solos, that they began to listen for nothing but these flourishes, which were inserted in nearly the same style and manner in every opera, and the audience went to hear Senesino and Signor Cuzzoni, and not the composer, just as people now go to hear Patti and not the opera. Handel had a contempt for these people, (though he wrote for their voices,) which he took no trouble to conceal; he threatened to throw Cuzzoni out of the window one day when she took exception to a song; and when Senesino had the impertinence to send back one of Handel's most exquisite airs ("Verdi prati") as too unadorned in style, he was answered by the irate composer appearing at his house in person to say: "You tog! Don't I know better as yourself vat is pest for you to sing?" Neither of the singers probably deserved a grain more respect than they got, and their cabals with the fashionable Midases were preparing the way for a reaction. It is noticeable that the popular mind shared Handel's contempt for these people already. Ambrose Phillips's lines on Cuzzoni's departure are an amusing outbreak on John-Bullism; addressing her as—

"Empty warbler, breathing lyre,
Wanton gale of fond desire;
* * * * * * *
"Leave us as we ought to be.
Leave the Britons rough and free."

A somewhat similar parting salute had been previously given to Nicolini, the first of the brilliant Italian executants who had come to England:

"Begone, our nation's pleasure and reproach,
Britain no more with idle trills debauch;
Back to thy own unmanly Venice sail,
Where luxury and loose desires prevail,
There let thy emasculate notes and more than we!
And raise the triumphs of the wanton boy," &c.

The existence of this feeling is significant in regard to the future success of Handel's oratorios, since it shows that outside the fashionable ring of the day there was a public ready to sympathize with strong and manly music, and believing in something better than the roulades and flourishes of artificial *soprani*.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

AN IMPRESARIO'S TROUBLES.—Lumley details how he was persecuted now by a noble Duke and Duchess, who insisted upon the more frequent appearance of certain singers; now by 17 influential subscribers signing a round robin and demanding an important change in the cast of an opera that had been announced for immediate representation. A lady wrote to express the dissatisfaction of a royal Duchess with the existing arrangements, and suggesting the production of more attractive operas than had been announced in the prospectus; otherwise, urged this correspondent, it would be necessary for the subscribers to consider their position in regard to the next season, for it was better to be without a box altogether than to be continually disappointed by the entertainments provided by the manager. Gentlemen, "who would have blushed to ask for money at his hands," pressed upon the manager engagements involving not only large outlay, but disastrous pecuniary consequences; the indignant dilettanti, in the event of refusal, vowing vengeance against the offender and the exercise of all their power and influence to his prejudice. Now demand was made for the reinstatement of certain members of the *corps de ballet* dismissed for insubordination. Now a subscriber, for the gratification of his individual fancy, called for an extra ballet for the exhibition of a particular dancseuse "who ought not to appear before him in a mere divertissement." "Old subscribers" insisted on changes in the performances, and announced their displeasure if the demand was not immediately met. Clubmen protested against operas that they considered a "bore." Men of influence wanted the chief singers, their other engagements notwithstanding, to appear at private concerts. In addition, there arrived hosts of anonymous letters of advice and denunciation, promising legions of concealed enemies if certain steps were not taken, or if a particular course were not abandoned. Naturally, Mr. Lumley often found the difficulty of complying with the demands of his subscribers quite insurmountable. "How I was ever able to thread my way through this entangled labyrinth," he writes, "can only be understood—if understood it ever can be—by those who have themselves ventured upon similar paths; and in the midst of all this embarrassment, quarrels have to be settled with influential noblemen, because their friends or members of their family have been refused entrance for not being in strict evening dress!"—*Belgravia.*

THE FISH MARKET, CHRISTIANIA.—In that first early morning, we went to the fish market in Christiania, an interesting and uncommon sight to English eyes and ears. The fish men and women were all seated in their boats alongside the stone pavements, shut in from the outer water by great locks. Servants and housewives, with great tin baskets hanging on their arms, were bargaining for the day's dinner. Codfish, mackerel, eels, and lobsters were in abundance. Anchovies—or a small fish so-called—might be counted almost by the million. The fish-women with their loud voices were contending with their customers—as they have from time immemorial, and will to the end—about price. Now, one made believe to go away, when a desperate shriek would summon her back, and fish and money would exchange hands, buyer and seller each looking thoroughly victimized. The sun was pouring his hot rays upon the sparkling water, in which the boats were bobbing up and down. At the stern of each boat a great bough was raised, as large as half a tree, and under the shade cast by the leaves sat the fish-women. The greatest coquette could not have conceived a more striking effect, as the leaves glinted in the sunshine and cast their quivering reflections over the women and their surroundings. Nothing could look more picturesque in its way. The scene was lively and enlivening; the water was full of animation; a babel of voices went on around, chattering and bargaining, interspersed with much laughter. Much of the fish was out of sight, swimming in the holds of the small boats, whence they were fished out with nets as required. These early mornings in the fish market are one of the distinctive sights of Norway; where people and customs join hands for the benefit of the traveler. As a rule our impressions have to be taken from the country alone. It is thinly populated, and you may journey many a mile and many a day, and thought, pleasures, and experiences must for the most part come from the grand hills and valleys, snow-capped or ice-bound or torrent-swept; the wonderful pine forests, the blue skies, the rarefied air; great solitudes, wonderfully refreshing after the crowding and bustle of a great town. There for a time you escape from the world, and the mind recovers its tone, and gathers fresh force for the battle of life, for the struggle upward and onward amid the downward influences that surround it on all sides.—*The Argosy.*

LABOR BRINGS ITS OWN PLEASURE.—*Labor ipse voluptas.* There is always a gratification in "something accomplished, something done." Lope De Vega, writing his play in a single day, as he often did, had no doubt sufficient enjoyment in it to compensate him for all the confinement and toil. Rapid workers have not time to get disgusted with their work, as those are apt to do who brood over it. Disgust is usually the product of leisure and reflection, and comes at a second stage. If the work be somewhat varied, the pleasure in connection with its completion is varied too. Hence, perhaps, is the reason why the total and sudden giving up of work is often attended with evil results. The transition from a life full of activity and rich in the enjoyment of successful labor, to a life of absolute idleness with no such vivid enjoyment, has often proved fatal. There is too little activity in the new life, and too little of the pleasure of activity. Idleness, without the excitement and pleasure of work, becomes depressing. The vital forces droop and decay. On the other hand, to the busy worker, rest and recreation have a double relish. No holiday is so refreshing as that in which he runs away from his labors, and enjoys himself in quite a different scene. Swiss mountains and Swiss air have then a double charm. The interval is too short to produce the *ennui* that attends permanent separation from active pursuits. Few things live in the memory more vividly than the first month in Switzerland in the heart of a too busy life.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

ASHER BROWN DURAND.

Just below the Orange Hills, in New-Jersey, on the rising slope which, with gradual ascent, leads to them, at Maplewood Station, there lives now, well, hale, and hearty, the Nestor of American artists, Asher Brown Durand. It has been given to few men to have so clear an insight into the past, or to retain with such freshness the innumerable incidents of a long life devoted exclusively to art. In his pleasant atelier in his house at Maplewood, the walls of which are covered with his studies, this grand old man, with the snowy locks, with the blue eyes, with the handsome, expressive features, still reigns, and though for the last year only he has laid aside his brush, his respect and love for his calling remain unabated.

On an easel there is a goodly-sized picture, a landscape with a rising sun, finished by the artist last year, typical, as it were, of the painter himself, for with Mr. Durand and his first works began the better, the newer light which has directed the American painter. This work, completed when Mr. Durand was 83, still shows how sure is his hand, how faultless is his drawing, and how the intricacies of color have not even to-day escaped him. Could time and space allow—were the history of modern American art to be here described—Mr. Durand's name would have to be intimately associated with it. He struck the proper note, he slaved for art, he fought for existence, first, with his graving tool and then with brush; and, with a determination of purpose, with that infinite capacity of taking pains, which is true genius, he has made a name for himself which can never be forgotten in the annals of American intellectual progress. There never was born a man who, in his first efforts to live by art alone, and for art, encountered greater difficulties. If we accept the artist's honorable calling to-day, and remunerate the painter for his works, 50 years ago, in the United States, the wage accorded him was meagre. Who knows better that which the artist or the literary man has most at heart, the delight of creation? But that supreme zest of creation was limited to special things. The longings of a man may be to carve statues. Here the mental exhaustion, the giving away of bits of himself, brings with it the pleasures of self-sacrifice, but to hack at mile-stones or curb-stones, though it brings bread and cheese, is an exhaustive, killing labor. The whole history of Mr. Durand's life up to his middle age, even past his meridian, was a fight of this character. Still, with an intentness of purpose, with the prescience that a future was before him, he plodded on, beating along roads which were dry, and always believing, trusting that at some future day he might revel in more luxurious paths. Waiting long and patiently, endowing himself with the experiences gained in subsidiary branches of art, to-day Mr. Durand talks with expansiveness of the patron who first told him to put aside forever his copper and steel plate; to quit the close work-room, and in the wide, broad fields, in the open air, to open his sketch-book, and in it, with a free pencil, catch each twist of limb and crevice of bark in the spreading oak. "What—what a relief it was," said Mr. Durand with youthful expansion, "to be able to stand for an hour before some fine tree, in a pleasant woodland, and to sing in direct sympathy with it. I had done so when a boy, on long Summer days, and now, when I was a man, I had more appreciativeness, and enjoyed it all the better. I had been so long deprived of that great happiness—the standing face to face with nature."

From Mr. Durand we have the following brief sketch of his life. He was born in what was once called Jefferson Village, in the Township of South Orange, N. J., in 1796. His father was a watch-maker and silversmith, and, as the name indicates, he was of French origin, the family having been Huguenots. Having full opportunity of using his father's tools, he became somewhat familiar with them, but his inclination ran in his earliest boyhood toward engraving. A piece of copper with which he could scratch some rude design was impossible to procure. His first effort was to make a copper plate, and he hammered out a penny as best he could, then fashioned a set of graving-tools. With his hammered-out penny, his first little picture was the copy of a head of Washington. This essay, the work of a boy of 10, is still preserved, and the picture is about as big as a dollar. Determined to be an engraver, his mobile of satisfaction went by, and the boy tried his hand at copying some small book illustrations, and immediate progress was visible. Then he was apprenticed to a letter-engraver in Newark by the name of Maverick. At that period sound instruction in art—the simplest elements of figure-drawing—(the time was 1815,) was not to be had. Everything the young artist acquired must have been the reward of long and patient study. In 1817 Maverick removed to New-York, and Durand accompanied him. Still a mere lad, Mr. Durand made an admirable portrait on copper of Cadwallader D. Colton, and the applause he gained made Maverick his rival. It fell to his part of the work to engrave maps, Maverick putting in the letters. Mr. Durand states that in the midst of all this embarrassment, quarrels have to be settled with influential noblemen, because their friends or members of their family have been refused entrance for not being in strict evening dress!"—*Belgravia.*

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MME. ADAM'S FANCY BALL

THE ELEGT OF PARIS DISPORTING THEMSELVES.

THE GREATEST SOCIAL SUCCESS OF THE DAY —BEAUTY AND CHIVALRY IN HIGH FEATHER—DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE IN GAY COSTUMES—LECOCQ'S "FLEUR DE THE."

PARIS, Jan. 19.—It has come, but, alas! it has gone, that fete of the 17th of January, for which fashionable Paris has been waiting so impatiently since Mme. Adam sent out her invitations more than a month ago. To say that it was a most charming success would be merely a commonplace compliment; to add that nothing like it has been seen, or even attempted, since the days of the Empire, is simply justice, although, as I have ventured a comparison, I may safely assert that it was ever so much nicer than the imperial galas, inasmuch that the guests did not go solely to be admired or to criticise, but to amuse themselves, and, possibly for the first time in the lives of many of them, did not realize the fallacy of great expectations. Not often does "Juliette Lamber" deign to descend from the spheres of eclecticism to the futilities of balls and parties; generally, her receptions are political, and fair faces or brilliant toilets—except her own—rarely ornament her drawing rooms. But for once she remembered that a beautiful woman like herself owes a debt to society, that she has friends and admirers in all parties, and so she gave a fancy ball, and her austere *salons* became a temple of folly, in which, as upon neutral ground, met and were delighted personages who would be astonished to find themselves together elsewhere, save as adversaries. It began at 10; at what hour, precisely, it ended I cannot tell, for when I left, at 7 in the morning, the dancing still went on merrily, and a dense crowd yet lingered around the *porte-cochère* to catch a glimpse of the departing guests, just as it had done when the Venetian lanterns along the façade of the Hotel Salandrouze flashed out the signal for their arrival, and during two hours an endless file of carriages deposited lords and ladies, Indian princes and peasants, soldiers and astrologers, harlequins and columbines, odaliskes and Pashas, with all that numerous category of nondescripts, whose object was to look handsome or original. It would take half a dozed columns to give a faithful description of the fete, which put one in mind of a great human kaleidoscope without and carrying a sweet thing in cotton umbrellas, behind whom stood in close attendance two traditional "niggers," with the striped trousers, immense shirt collars, and impossible beavers, which we imagined ever so many years ago to be the MM. Christy.

Mme. Adam and her daughter, Mme. Segond, received their guests in the great dining-room, the latter dressed as a gypsy, the fair hostess herself in the costume of a sorceress, which, for the information of all those who were not there, and who do not know what a sorceress of position should wear, is a short skirt of corsade of black velvet trimmed with crimson satin and ornamented with gold sequins; there was a skirt, of course, but I forget of what material or color, as the first glance of everybody was for the beautiful head with its artistic scarlet coiffure, the second for those wonderful feet, of which Victor Hugo has said: "*C'est à tomber à-bout devant,*" and then for the snowy neck and shoulders, with their magnificent collar of alternate white and black pearls. At the door stood the painter, Geroux, in the uniform of a beadle—Suisse d'Eglise they call this institution here—an enormous cocked hat on his head, a stupendous baldric across his chest, and an antediluvian halberd in hand, while to aid in keeping order, Capt. Bertin, of the staff, had donned the swallow-tail coat of a Sergent de Ville, and had blackened one eye to show that his post as guardian of the peace had not always been a sinecure. To everybody Mme. Adam had something clever and courteous to say, and, Heaven knows what treasures of wit she expended upon her cordial welcome to the ever-increasing flood which poured in without cessation until midnight, while the strains of Fahrbach's orchestra rang through the rooms devoted to Terpsichore. Does Mme. Adam herself know how many people were present? I doubt it, but certainly their name was legion, and yet their designation was select. Suddenly we heard a flourish of a drum beating the assembly, and, while the dance went on merrily, the ushers formed the groups —"sympathetically," M. Turquet would say—according to epochs or nationalities, which were to pass in review before their queen. Capt. Bertin and M. Geroux opened the procession, of course; where else could he be beside a policeman than at the head of a cortège? First came the personages of the ancient Italian comedy, *Harlequin* and *Pulcinella*, *Columbine* and *Pantaloon*; next M. Berardé, looking remarkably handsome in the black velvet costume of Charles I., then Mercury—Mme. Yung—with his caduceus preceding the representatives of the Americas and of Paris: Mme. De Coetlogon, *née* Blake, an exquisite Pierrette in white and pink satin; Miss Helen Stanley, most charming as an estudiantа, black and orange, with the hat and spoon first shown us by the *Estudiantina*, on their Parisian visit during the Exhibition year. Mme. De—but I have promised to be discreet over the personality of one of the most lovely women in the room, faultlessly dressed in the *feridji* and *yashmak* of the Turkish lady, who, when she leaves the precincts of the harem, veils, but does not conceal her beauty; Miss Michaels, very handsome as a Bohémienne; Mrs. and Miss Huston, of California, one of whom wore the dress of a Vivandière, Louis XV., but so different was it to distinguish the mother from the daughter that I cannot say which of the two had powdered her raven tresses; Mrs. Edward Whiting, so perfectly gotten up as a Japanese that she looked as if she had just stepped out for an evening's amusement from Yeddo or Nagasaki; Miss Luisita De Corvaia, the most fascinating of imaginable *Lalla Rookhs*, white and blue and silver; Mme. Meyer-Goldschmidt a splendid odalisque. And with them the mankind —Mr. Whiting in a very correct Mujik dress, the Vicomte de Coetlogon as public opinion—one-half in a black coat, the other in a blouse, one leg in the silk stocking of the Restoration, the other in the jack-boot of the Empire, with a weather-cock on his head by way of diadem; Gen. Tévis as a Kurdish chief, black and gold and scarlet. Mr. De Cowain, a son of the late Venezuelan Minister, as a mousquetaire, one of the most correct and best-worn dresses in the room; two Jack tars and a melancholy-looking *Hamlet*, the expression, even, of whose face was admirably in character, being just such as might be expected of one who had seen a ghost and hoped that the apparition might not do so any more. After the Americans came *Les Poysans*, presented by Mme. Versigny, at whose head walked in the costume of Alsace, Mme. Koechlin Schwartz, the wife of the Mayor of the Eighth Arrondissement of Paris, who, since the annexation, has been an exile from his native land; Mme. Kleine presented the Italian group, Mme. Chamerot the Spaniards, and then came a mass of Turks and Greeks, Knights in armor, Incroyables, Bedouins, and deities from Olympus, with Orestes and Pylades, airily attired in white and blue tunics, and with blue ribbons in their curly locks—there must have been a warmer climate in the days of the immortal pair than Greece enjoys now if their garb, as we were shown it on Saturday, was usual when Citymnestra behaved so very unkindly to her husband.

The procession moved slowly through the rooms to the music of the march from "Faust," and the Sorceress took her place on an elevated estrade, having in rear her Ministers of State, M. Koechlin Schwartz, the Prince of Caschemire, and the Emperor of Morocco—M. Chamarot, the adjoint of the Mayor of the Sixth Arrondissement; on the steps of the throne stood the Gypsy, Mme. Segond, and Mercury, Mme. Yung; on the floor, sitting in a half circle, Soulouque, his Aide-de-Camp, and the "nigger minstrels," all of whom applauded vociferously with their heels whenever some unusually striking personage arrived before her Majesty. On either side stood crowds of those guests who were not classed in groups, or who wanted to judge of the general effect, among whom were most conspicuous Mme. Tirr, in the exact representation of the costume worn by her grandmother, Marié Letitia Bonaparte, at the coronation of the great Emperor, and Mme. Bonaparte, Wyse dressed as *Amy Robsart*, carefully copied from the dress described in "Kenilworth," here, too, were the few black-coated gentlemen who refused to disguise themselves, but were forced to put on paper caps, which Mme. Adam insisted should be worn by all who had disobeyed her orders, *un costume est de rigueur*. After a second turn through the apartment, the cortège halted, and each group, in turn, came up to receive its official greeting in the form of an oracle transmitted from the Sage, by M. Amaury De Lacretelle, whose accent as a British General officer, with a plume two feet high, was inimitable. Some of these oracles were charming; that addressed to the Prince of Cachemire:

"Soubaite à Prince Cachemire
D'Inde restér, nou devénir
Slonple Cachemire Français."

To the American colony:

"O grande sœur admirable!
Aimez votre sœur aimable
Pour chaines prenons des cables."

To the Paysans:

"Paysans, fumez vos terres
Avec le feuilleton de *Voltaire*."

Will M. Zola be pleased with this commentary upon "Nana," which that newspaper is now publishing!

To the Turks:

"Si l'on vous appelle Auvergnats
Repondez; nous sommes Pashas!"

To Alsace:

"Mon beau drapeau Français qui précèdes l'Alsace
Tu précèdes l'Alsace et tu fais route aux Dieux,
Son oracle est un mot, un seul mot: *l'Esperance*."

Just as Mme. Kœchlin Schwartz passed before the throne, the Sorceress rose and presented the banished lady with a superb bouquet, which had been sent on expressly for the fête by the notables of Mulhouse. I need scarcely say that the applause was frantic.

After the review, the dances were resumed, and at 3:30 the cotillon began, or rather two cotillons, one led by M. Berañi, of the *Indépendance Belge*, the other by M. Auguste Joanne, whose impersonation of a Normandy cattle-driver was wonderfully clever. At 5 o'clock the rooms were cleared, the windows opened to cool the atmosphere, which was stifling, and a number of little tables were rolled in, at which everybody sat down in groups of eight to an excellent supper, and then there was more dancing, for people were loath to tear themselves away, late though it was, and it was a good while after daylight, before the last of the revelers strayed sadly down the staircase, grieving that it was all over; that so bright a scene could not have lasted longer. It is impossible to name everybody who was at the ball, or to give even a faint idea of the costumes, all of which were good, some very remarkable for richness and elegance, and here I will quote from the *Voltaire*, whose copy descriptive of the early phases of the ball was sent in by M. Aurélien Scholl while we were getting ready for the cotillion, of which I must call attention to one distinctive feature—the entire absence of that element known in France as "*tapisserie*," among Anglo-Saxons as "wall flowers." Among the most striking were Mme. Kleine, who headed her Italian group as *Zerlina*, Mme. Versigny was a peasant, Mme. Henry Greville, naturally, a Moscovite; Mme. Chamerot an odalisque; Mme. Kœchlin Schwartz wore a splendid Indian costume, presented to her by Gholab Singh; Gen. Tévis, a Kurdish chief; Yvan Tourgenieff, a Russian costume; Mme. De Bornier, as a *zingara*; Henry Houssaye, a Circassian in authentic chain mail armor; Benjamin Constant and François Arago, superb Turkoman warriors; M. and Mme. Ujfalvy, in the national costume of Hungary; Hetzel, *fils*, as a Bedouin; Arthur Meyer, a chicken cock; Capt. Ney, in the uniform of a hussar of Marceau, designed by Detaille; Denayrouse, an alchemist; MM. Charles De Lesseps and Fontane, as Egyptians from the Bibo Nile; Mme. Mendès Gregori, Pierrette; Miss, De Cowain, an ideal *Lalla Rookh*; Miss Stanley, the student of Salamanca; Mme. Thierry, as a Pompadour; Mme. Dubail, as *Merveilleuse*; Mme. Jonclères, a Japanese. More than 1,000 invitations were issued, and of these 500 had been asked for, in and out of France, even in Russia, whence one of the Marechaux de la Noblesse had come on expressly to be present. I have said that nobody can tell exactly how many guests were present, but as nearly as Mme. Adam's secretary could estimate, their number was over 600, of whom certainly not more than 40 ventured to show themselves in ordinary evening dress, and kept much in the background, as though conscious that they were utterly out of place, although among them were several distinguished personages: M. De Beust, the Austrian Ambassador; M. Pittié, M. Grévy's Military Secretary; M. Filippi, Gen. Türr, MM. De Bornier, Spuller, Ulbach Pabst, several Councilors of State, MM. Carvalho, De Zalbau, Charles Monteaux, Louis Leroy, Leon Glaize, &c.

"What a heavenly ball," said one lady as she bade her hostess farewell. When will you give us such another? And Mme. Adam smiled, and hinted that it was possible a successor might appear, but in the garb of the nineteenth century, somewhere about Easter.

We have been waiting for more than a week for the promised revival of "La Fille de Tha" at the Bouffes, where, for a variety of reasons, among which were the insufficiency of one or more of the originally-designated lady artists, and, finally, the indisposition of Hittmann, who was to play *Tien-Tien*, and having been used, in Russia, to a mild climate, naturally caught cold as soon as he returned to sunny France. But *tout vient à point à qui sait attendre*, Mlle. Burton, who has a charming voice, took Mlle. Clary's place, the creatress of *Tea-flower*, Mlle. Lucy Abel, being the star of the Galeries St. Hubert, at Brussels; and the old popular actor of the Variétés appeared as the venerable *Mandarin*, in which Désiré used to be such a favorite, "Fleur de Thé" is one of M. Lecocq's earliest efforts, dating back for its first representation to 1868, before "Madame Angot's Daughter" had been born, and when the young composer, still struggling to make himself a reputation, had time to seek after inspiration, and was not forced as nowadays to write music by contract to be furnished at fixed dates, whether it be good, bad, or indifferent. Like all great first-class Maestri, who generally improve as they go on, M. Lecocq's first bid for public favor is one of his happiest efforts, and although he has now soared into the higher spheres of opera comique, he does not always succeed, in his more pretentious attempts, in composing as agreeable melodies as those with which he has embroidered the libretti of Messrs. Chivot and Duru. The plot is absurd, and amusing from its very absurdity. The *Sutler*, *Pinsonnet*, lands in China with the French Army. He meets *Fleur de Thé*, with whom he flirts so outrageously that he comes within the action of the Chinese Code, which gives him the alternative of marriage or impalement. *Pinsonnet* has no fancy for sitting on a sharp stick, but he has already one wife, *Cesarine*, cleverly played by Mme. Grivot. *Fleur de Thé* is in love with *Kaolin*, and don't care for the Frenchman; yet this, also, is a mere detail. *Tien Tien* is a stern parent, the laws of the Celestial Empire are like those of the ancient Medes and Persians, and a sacrifice of some kind is about to be consummated when the French troops storm the city, and the victims are delivered. The subject is not complicated, but it is lively, and the musician has ornamented the "poem" with a series of pretty couplets, supposed to be in the orthodox style of Chinese lyric art, of which *Pinsonnet's* description of the wonders of the great capital, his duo with *Fleur de Thé*, the impalement trio, *Kaolin's* confession, and *Cesarine's* song are the best, in the first two acts, while in the third act the match duet was encored as it used to be 12 years ago, in comparison with which, however, the present representation is greatly inferior.

WEEKLY TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Treasury now holds $364,225,900 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation; United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending to-day, $552,000; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $1,392,000; national bank circulation outstanding—currency notes, $342,207,789; gold notes, $1,426,120; the internal revenue receipts to-day were $344,074 67, and the Customs receipts, $737,227 77; the receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding period last year, are as follows:

	1879.	1880.
New-York	$895,000	$1,275,000
Boston	1,385,000	226,000
Philadelphia	119,000	70,000
Miscellaneous	532,000	389,000
Total	$2,931,000	$1,960,000

Receipts to-day, $254,000.

The following is a statement of United States currency outstanding at this date:

Old demand notes	$61,340,000 00
Legal-tender notes, all issues	346,681,016 00
One-year notes of 1863	47,525,000 00
Two-year notes of 1863	13,650,000 00
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	23,350,000 00
Compound-interest notes	250,480,000 00
National currency, all issues	15,668,734 29
Total	$362,746,095 29

The Controller of the Currency reports the increase of national bank notes during the month of January to be $1,343,573, leaving the amount outstanding on Feb. 1 $342,304,789, not including the circulation of national gold banks, which is $1,426,120.

FALL RIVER'S PRINT CLOTHS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 31.—Although the market has been less active than on previous days, printing cloths are very firm at 3⅝ and 4⅞ cents, cash, for 64-squares, and 60 by 56 cloths, respectively.

PRINCE DEMIDOFF'S SALE

PREPARING TO DISPERSE A GREAT ART COLLECTION.

THE RESULT OF ENORMOUS WEALTH AND UNTRAINED TASTE — A REMARKABLE CATALOGUE—THE PRINCE'S PLANS—A CHARITABLE LOTTERY.

FLORENCE, Jan. 20.—The sale of the contents of Prince Démidoff's Palace, at San Donato, just outside of the Porta al Prato, of Florence, to which I alluded in a recent letter, promises to be the great art-excitement of this year in Europe. It is understood that Lord Dudley, the Rothschilds and other great collectors will be present or represented, besides the crowd of lesser buyers, agents, and merchant dealers. Indeed, we may expect a veritable bric-a-brac tournament on a large scale, at which the longest purses of England, France, Germany, and Russia will tilt, and, perhaps after all, leave some of the most costly prizes to be carried off by still more munificent Americans. Even excursion trains from Paris are in the programme of preparations. The sale is managed by the well-known experts and appraisers, M. Charles Pillet and M. Charles Mannheim, of Paris, and M. Victor Le Roy, of the Belgian Museums, of Brussels, under the general superintendence of M. Léon Gaucherel, manager of *L'Art*. By means of this journal, engravings and drawings of the principal objects, with letter-press descriptions by Paul Leroi, are widely scattered every week wherever there are lovers of art and bric-a-brac, so that probably there has been a similar sale at advantageously advertised, not to mention the fact that San Donato for a half century has been itself one of the chief show palaces of Europe.

Besides the ordinary sales-catalogues, there are to be two editions of illustrated ones on tinted paper, comprising more than 200 engravings, which are to be sold only to subscribers. The illustrations prepared for *L'Art* will figure in them. Their expense is borne entirely by Prince Demidoff, who subscribes himself for two copies at 100 francs, and the entire proceeds are to be given, one-half to the completion of the façade of the Duomo and the other half to the poor of Florence. As the illustrated catalogue will not be on sale at the book-shops, but will form a special art-work of interest to connoisseurs and collectors, it is calculated that the subscriptions will amount to a considerable sum. At all events, *L'Art* itself will be a great gainer by the costly advertising of this remarkable sale, which is to include everything movable in the Palace and in the grounds, forming a mass of objects valued at 4,000,000 francs. There are rare sculptures, —masterpieces of the Dutch schools, some of which cost from $30,000 to $50,000 each, among them an unrivaled Jan Steen, "The Family Musical Party"—porcelains, bronzes, jewelry, tapestries, relics of the great Napoleon, hangings, embroideries, every species of bric-à-brac, gold and silver work, malachite and lapis lazuli ornaments, sumptuous furniture, books, wines, carriages, the rare plants of the hothouses, in short, the gatherings and outgoings of a man of untold income, good and bad, bought as a diversion or to kill time, with no intelligent system or genuine passion and knowledge, but governed by the fleeting whim or influence of the moment and opportunity.

Collections made for mere amusement are seldom long kept together, so that it is no matter of surprise that the Prince had decided to have a new sensation in the matter of which will be one, which is to begin on Tuesday the 1st of March, and be continued daily, perhaps into April. In itself it will be a curious revelation of the *ennui* of a man capable of gratifying every taste as far as money can do it, but, like Solomon, coming to the conclusion, at least practically, that everything under the sun is a vanity of vanities. Probably, nothing pails sooner on the senses than possession unaccompanied by keen intellectual or æsthetic appreciation of beautiful objects. Art, if not sincerely loved, is its own Nemesis. The uncle of the present Prince, husband of the Princess Mathilde, was a man apparently of more genuine taste, for he collected only beautiful Italian works of the best period, besides Dutch and German art. But even his immense wealth proved insufficient to meet his expenditures, and after borrowing largely on his art collections, he finally dispersed them at auction in Paris not long before his death. The nephew, therefore, had a clear field for his own tastes. He began in Florence selling objects of luxury as the market offered, but soon tiring of them, he, too, made a clear-out sale here of his purchases and the more common objects left by his uncle, and went to Paris, where, under French influences and opportunities, he chiefly brought together the pictures and other objects which he now sells.

As the Prince intends building a magnificent château on his hunting estate of Pratolino, overlooking Florence, which was bought of the late Grand Duke, there can be little doubt that he will again collect costly objects to fill that building when completed, in the same fashion as he did San Donato. Pratolino was the favorite retreat of Francesco Dei Medici, son of Cosmo I. and of the infamous Bianca Capello. The magnificent villa which he erected there finally demolished, in great part by Ferdinand III., who did not care to go to the expense of restoring it. But the beautiful park and grounds remained. The colossal statue of the Apennines, or that immense giant, Jupiter Pluvius, as it is sometimes called, well known to travelers in Italy, erected by Giovanni De Bologna, who menaced with ruin when Demidoff came into possession of the site. His first care was to have it restored by the Chevalier Barbetti, who has done the work admirably. The ambition of the Prince is to make this spot his favorite residence, and to renew its old splendors, totally abandoning San Donato in the future, and disposing of it if possible—a very impossible exchange, considering the beautiful, healthy situation of the one, and the low, unwholesome position of the latter place, while the sale will probably give sufficient means to make Pratolino the finest villa in the vicinity of Florence, where princely villas more abound than in any other part of the world. The chief design for the latest contemplated, to be called the Château or Castle of Pratolino, is to be open to the competition of architects of every country, with only one restriction, viz., it must be in the style of Henry II. of France. This will afford American architects an opportunity to beat the Europeans on their own ground. M. A. De Baudot, the chief scholar of the late Viollet-le-Duc, a Government architect of France, has been selected by Prince Demidoff to draw up the rules and plans by which the competition is to be governed, and it comes here soon to make them public for the guidance of those who may wish to compete.

Whatever may be the condition of the finances of Italy and its general impoverishment, it always finds funds for public monuments and statues to its illustrious dead, and looks for solace and relief to lotteries. When all other means fail either Government or people, they turn to this demoralizing system of providing for pressing wants, and such is the passion of the population for this species of gambling that even the poorest will pledge beds or clothing to obtain money to again try their luck after a thousand failures. The petty stealings of servants out of the daily family expenses, so trying to foreigners and so difficult to prevent, is mainly due to their desire to buy tickets in the national lottery which is drawn weekly. The citizens of Florence this Winter, knowing well their countrymen, have organized a great lottery to obtain funds for the several benevolent societies of the city. There are 200,000 tickets of 1 franc each, and 200,000 prizes, from sets of jewelry worth 7,600 francs, silver vases, expensive majolica, &c., down to objects costing a few francs only. Every series of 10 tickets is sure to win one prize, and the buyer of even a single ticket may get the pearls and diamonds costing 7,600 francs, with the option of receiving that amount in cash if he prefer. Most of the prizes are given by the King, aristocracy, gentry, and merchants—many of whom take the occasion to clear out of their houses for this purpose the stale gifts and gatherings of the past, to begin anew—besides buying tickets themselves. Some of their own gifts may thus find their way back again to their drawing-room tables. The fashionable ladies constitute themselves sellers of tickets. One has already disposed of 1,200, and many others of large numbers. All will soon be sold, and the drawing comes off on the King's birthday, March 14. The exhibition of the presents will be a curious sight, and the drawing, no doubt, give occasion for dame Fortune to make some queer distributions, to the confusion of sexes and occupations, for her prizes. If the system be slightly immoral in itself, it certainly furnishes a prompt and easy means of refilling the treasuries of the destitute charitable societies of Italy.

JAMES JACKSON JARVES.

OF INTEREST TO ENGINEERS.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians has established, by an edict of the 14th of December, 1874, a yearly prize of 25,000 francs for the encouragement of works of intelligence. The prize offered for international competition will be granted in the year 1881 to the best book or treatise on the means of improvement for harbors established on low and sandy coasts, like the coasts of Belgium. The foreigners who desire to compete for the prize have to send their works, printed or in manuscript, before the 1st of January, 1881, to the Minister of Interior at Brussels. The manuscript which obtains the prize will have to be printed during the year which follows that in which the prize has been granted. The decision on the works presented for competition will be placed in the hands of a jury chosen by his Majesty the King of the Belgians; this jury will number seven persons—three Belgians and four foreigners of different countries.

THE SEASON OF GAYETY.

FEATURES OF THE COOKS', LIEDERKRANZ, AND OTHER COMING BALLS.

The ball season is nearing its height, and its jolliest entertainments are now about to follow one another in rapid succession. The next notable ball to be given is that of the "Société Culinaire Philanthropique," better known as the French Cooks' Ball, which occurs at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening. As has been the case for the past 13 years, the principal feature will be the supper and the extraordinary display thereat of ornamental pieces on which the cooks expend their highest culinary skill and taste. The *chefs de cuisine* affirm that this year they will surpass all previous efforts, and that the display in Nilsson Hall will be one long to be remembered. The fancy pieces will be on exhibition from 9 to 12 o'clock.

The French Cooks' Ball will be closely followed by the grand German Liederkranz Carnival Ball, which will be given in the Academy of Music Thursday evening. If the affair is at all such as the programme promises, it will certainly be the swell ball, and all of the 26 Liederkranz carnivals that have preceded it. The festivities will open, as usual, with a grand procession in honor of their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess Carnival, and these illustrious personages will ride in a car with a retinue "rivaling in numbers, grandeur, and richness the host of office-seekers and other disinterested individuals who occasionally look in at the White House after a Presidential election." At 11 o'clock will begin a series of brilliant tableaux, illustrating scenes from "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Faust," "Der Freischutz," "Don Giovanni," "The Magic Flute," "L'Africaine," and various other effective scenes. The stage of the Academy will be occupied by a two-story series of alcoves, closed by curtains, the tableaux being arranged within the alcoves. The Liederkranz programme is also unique in its artistic features. It is a large eight-page journal, illustrated with colored cartoons by Keppler and Wales. In one of the cartoons Prince Carnival is seen approaching in his chariot, drawn by proud peacocks and surrounded by merry maidens. Another represents a wonderfully complicated tableau which is to delight the visitors at the ball, while a third cartoon depicts the desperate efforts of the crowned heads of all nations to secure seats in a great international go-as-you-please race on the ice.

The Academy will again be devoted to Terpsichore on Monday evening, Feb. 9, when the grand annual Children's Fancy Dress Ball will take place. In order that the little ones may get to bed at a seasonable hour, the carnival will open promptly at 7 o'clock. The programme is very elaborate, and comprises 10 grand tableaux, processions, and dances, arranged by Carl Merwig and produced by a host of his pupils. Then follows a short order of dancing for the little folk, after which will be opened the ball for grown folk, when everybody who attends may dance to their heart's content. Bernstein and Downing have been engaged to furnish the music. The demand for boxes has already begun, and those on the first tier are all taken. The carnival is for the benefit of the building fund of the Western Dispensary.

The Arion Society will hold their ball this year in the Madison-Square Garden, Thursday, Feb. 19. The Garden is the only building in this City large enough for the immense procession with which the ball is to be opened and the various humorous features to be introduced on a big scale. The details of the programme have not yet been fully decided upon. The decorations of the Garden are to be entirely new. The Fourth-avenue side is to be transformed into an immense *cafe chantant*, in the centre of which will be placed an enormous cooler filled with bottles of sparkling champagne.

IRELAND'S SUFFERING POOR.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN DEFENDS HIS COMMITTEE.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, in a dispatch to the Chairman of the Irish Relief Committee, at Washington, D. C., says: "Through the generosity of the telegraph company I am enabled to acknowledge the receipt of £500. The distress is daily increasing, and with fearful rapidity. On the 29th inst. the committee made 56 grants, amounting to £2,900, and applications are every day more numerous and pressing." In a dispatch to Mr. O'Gorman, of New-York, he acknowledges the receipt of £1,600.

In a dispatch to Mr. O'Gorman, received yesterday, the Lord Mayor says: "Every Catholic and Protestant Archbishop and Bishop in Ireland is an ex officio member of the committee. We have now nearly 500 local committees, through which we distribute relief, and they are increasing at the rate of 50 per day, and on every one there are Catholic Bishops or priests as members. I have written to-day a letter to every Catholic Bishop in Ireland, asking him to state publicly whether there is the slightest question as to the fairness and openness of our proceedings, and whether those proceedings are approved by him. I will publish the gist of their replies, and shall publish them and this telegram in the Irish papers. No man in Ireland has ever ventured to breathe publicly against the bona fides of this committee; if he did he would be laughed at. We carry on our proceedings in public; we distribute our relief publicly and impartially; we challenge investigation, and we say that if any person suggests or asserts that in the distribution of our relief we consider anything save the destitution of those relieved, he asserts what is without foundation. Surely the names of the members of this committee ought to be a guarantee. We are under no kind of influence save that of a desire to relieve distress."

LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Cardinal McCloskey has written the following acknowledgment of the Hon. James O'Brien's contribution of $1,000 to the Irish relief fund:

ARCHBISHOPRIC OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1880.
No. 32 WEST FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET.

DEAR MR. O'BRIEN: I beg to make your grateful acknowledgment of your generous contribution of $1,000 to be applied for the relief of the starving poor of Ireland. This munificent act does you great honor and entitles you to the lasting gratitude of all who sympathize with a much-suffering people. Be pleased to accept my cordial thanks, and believe me, very truly, your obedient servant,

JOHN McCLOSKEY,
Cardinal Archbishop of New-York.

Mr. Robert A. Johaston, firm of J. & C. Johnston, Broadway and Twenty-second-street, President of the Fermanagh Relief Association, is in receipt of the following letter from Controller John Kelly:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR: Inclosed find my check, payable to your order, for $250. Please credit me for this amount, to be applied for the indigent poor of Ireland, and oblige, yours respectfully,

JOHN KELLY.

ROBERT A. JOHNSTON.

Drexel, Morgan & Co. have already transmitted to the Land League, for the Irish famine relief fund, $15,351 53; the committee of which Henry L. Hoguet is Treasurer have, up to date, forwarded to the Mansion House, Committee, Dublin, $10,198.

The subscriptions in Newark to the Irish relief fund amount to $2,894 77.

The subscription-boxes placed in the Post Office corridors on Thursday last to receive contributions for the relief of the suffering Irish peasantry were opened yesterday, and were found to contain $23 14.

Mr. Parnell says that, in order to avoid complicating the two funds now being raised for Irish relief, Drexel, Morgan & Co., Wall-street, receive contributions to the Irish famine relief fund, and R. A. Lancaster & Co., No. 66 Broadway, New-York, receive contributions to the Irish Land League political fund.

OF INTEREST TO LIQUOR-DEALERS.

A YONKERS POLICEMAN'S MISTAKE AND ITS RESULTS.

An excise case of some public interest came up before Judge E. P. Baird, in the City of Yonkers, holding a Court of Special Sessions, yesterday morning. Garret Steadman, a bar-tender on North Broadway, in that city, was arrested at 12:36 on Monday morning last by Patrolman Nolan, for keeping his place open between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, and taken to the station-house, where he was kept locked up till daylight. Martin J. Keogh, who appeared for the defendant, moved for the discharge of the prisoner on the ground that the complaint on its face showed no offense, because the statute prohibited the sale of intoxicating drinks and liquors between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock A. M., and there is no statute prohibiting the sale of liquors and strong drinks in any manner or any quantity during the time between 12 and 1 o'clock. The Judge, on examining the statute, so held, and discharged the complaint and directed that the prisoner be released. As this decision made the officer a trespasser, for having entered the house forcibly and arrested the defendant and locked him up on a charge which was no offense under the law, another complaint was forthwith made by the same officer, charging that at the time, and on the day named, the defendant sold without license. Mr. Keogh directed the attention of the court to the fact that the officer, in his first complaint, swore that the defendant, being duly licensed, kept open, and now, in the second complaint, swore that the defendant had no license and sold without the same. The court said that as the complaint was before him it should be examined into. Mr. Keogh waived examination on the second complaint, and gave bail in $250 to await the action of the Grand Jury. As a result of this arrest and imprisonment, an action in the Supreme Court for false imprisonment has been commenced against Patrolman Nolan for having forcibly entered the premises of Garret Steadman and arrested and locked him up over night the damages being laid at $1,500.

ALBANY'S WEEKLY RECESS

WHAT THE LEGISLATORS FIND TO TALK ABOUT.

THE PLACE FOR THE STATE CONVENTION—WHY JOHN F. SMYTH'S NOMINATION IS STILL UNCERTAIN—A TWEED RING MATTER REVIVED—INFORMATION FROM RECEIVERS.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The few members of the Legislature who have remained here to spend Sunday are deploring the dullness of the city, and speculating upon the chance that the State Committee, in session in New-York, will not call the State Convention to be held in Albany. To hold it here, they argue, would be a matter of economy to the Stats. If it is held anywhere else, the number of absentees from the Legislature will be so large that it will be almost impossible to do any business. To hold it in any other city of the State would extend the session two or three days, as the going and coming would each occupy a day, and the convention would consume a third day.

One may hear some talk here, during the recess of the Legislature, about Mr. John F. Smyth, about whom there has been more talk than about any other man whom the Republicans have been obliged to think and talk about. Mr. Smyth is not the man he was in Albany. A few years ago he was a Warwick, invincible in this city, making and unmaking men whom he favored. Last Fall his power was broken, and since he was beaten by the Republicans, who elected an Anti-Smyth Sheriff, his "grip" has been lost. Men who detested him when he was powerful now speak openly against him and his haughty assumption of the rôle of dictator. The fact that he is unpopular out of Albany County is acknowledged by men from various parts of the State when they are conversed with on this subject. It is admitted that he is loading the party heavily in insisting that his name be carried around on its back.

The Governor, it is said, has become satisfied that there is a very strong feeling of opposition to Smyth's renomination as Superintendent, not only in the Senate, but in the party ranks. Whether truly or not, it is reported that he has refrained from sending Mr. Smyth's name to the Senate, because it could not be so by some of Mr. Smyth's warmest friends, among them being Thomas C. Platt and Jacob M. Patterson, Jr. A prominent Senator said, a day or two ago, that he believed there were votes enough in the Senate to confirm Smyth, if his name were sent in, but that the men who were opposed to him outside the Senate, particularly in Albany, would, upon his renomination, create a rebellion so noisy and extensive as seriously to destroy the harmony of the party in the State next Fall. For this reason, it is said, there is great hesitation on the Governor's part to send in his name, and provoke an unnecessary storm. The Superintendent does not give up the Albany field to his opponents. He has secured nearly all the new Capitol appointments, but the anti-Smyth men are expecting to secure about the census appointments, and the Sheriff's office and several other important means of combating Smyth, and are generally in good shape to give him a sharp fight. It is considered very significant that a man who has been regarded as sure of approval by the Governor should have been kept so long in suspense. It may be that the "machine" managers will decide before long to end his suspense by deciding that he must step back and relieve the party of an irksome load and bone of contention.

Attorney-General Ward, since he came into office, has received several applications from friends of Ingersoll, of Tweed ring notoriety, requesting that several cases hanging over his head should be immediately settled. Ward has considered the matter carefully, and has decided that he will not grant the request made, but that any indictments still pending must remain until some better reason than is now given can be offered for such a proceeding.

Attorney-General Ward's circular to Receivers, referred to in the dispatch to THE TIMES of yesterday, in relation to the closing of savings banks, insurance companies, and trust companies throughout the State. It propounds the following questions: First—When, in your opinion, will you be able to close up the affairs of your trust, and what reason, if any, exists why it should not be done without delay? Second—What amount or per cent. do you expect to be able to divide among those interested in the funds? Third—What per cent. on the whole fund that came into your possession has it already cost for fees and disbursements in the discharge of your duties? In addition, the circular calls for any other information that the Receivers can give that will be of value to the parties interested, "stating specifically all fees paid to attorneys, referees, clerks, stenographers and others."

NEW NAMES FOR UP-TOWN STREETS.

A CELEBRATION TO TAKE PLACE WHEN RIVERSIVE-AVENUE IS OPENED.

The West Side Association met at No. 64 West Thirty-fourth-street last evening. Mr. Dwight C. Olmstead, who presided, read the report of a special committee recommending that the Broadway Boulevard should be called "Broadway;" that Ninth and Tenth avenues should retain their present names; that Eighth-avenue should retain its present name, unless the property-owners on the avenue should indicated their wish for a change of name by petition or otherwise, in which case the committee suggest the name of "Central Park West;" that Eleventh-avenue from Seventy-second-street to One Hundred and Eighth-street be named "West Side-avenue;" that the avenue from One Hundred and Sixteenth-street to One Hundred and Seventy-seventh-atreet, between Broadway and Riverside-avenue, be named "Claremont-avenue;" that "Riverside-avenue" retain that name; that the avenue on the west side of Morningside Park, continued through One Hundred and Seventy-second-street to Riverside-avenue, retain the entire distance the name of "Morningside-avenue;" that the avenue running north, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, from One Hundredth to One Hundred and Tenth street, and thence along the easterly side of Morningside Park and the westerly side of the grounds of the Convent of the Sacred Heart to One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street, be named "Netherland-avenue," unless the Park Department conclude to suggest some name for this avenue descriptive of its general character and location; that the name of Manhattan-street remain as at present; that the avenue from One Hundred and Thirteenth-street to Manhattan-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be named "Convent-place," and that the streets running east and west should retain their present numerical designations, except in the single instance of One Hundred and Seventy-second-street, as above mentioned.

This report was considered seriatim by the meeting. That part of the report referring to Eighth-avenue was laid upon the table after much discussion; the recommendation of the committee in regard to Eleventh-avenue was changed from "West Side" to "West-End avenue;" the suggestion of the committee in regard to "Netherland-avenue" was laid upon the table, as it was also in regard to "Conv

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The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 1, 1880.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Twelve Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, clear or partly cloudy weather, south-west to north-west winds, and, during the night, rising barometer and slight fall in temperature.

A PERILOUS AMBITION.

The highest object of human ambition in this Republic is the seat of the chief magistrate of the nation. In every other great civilized country, the position of the highest official honor is placed beyond the range of ordinary aspiration, or else the selection of the nominal ruler is securely protected from the immediate action of the popular will. The framers of our Government were apprehensive of peril if the people were permitted at short intervals to exercise their own choice for an occupant of the Presidential chair, and they, too, attempted to guard what might become the object of a perilous ambition from the direct operation of the popular suffrage. For this purpose they contrived the elaborate mechanism of the Electoral Colleges, thinking thereby to place the selection of the chief magistrate in the hands of a picked body of citizens, made up of delegates from all the States in the ratio of the importance and influence given to them in the two houses of Congress. But they were working against the genius of the people, which has wrought out, in spite of obstruction, a method of making the election of President virtually a matter of popular choice. The idea has persistently dominated the minds of the citizens that if free institutions are to work logically and consistently, it is their right to say who shall be intrusted with the executive power of the nation, of which they are said to be the sovereign source; and so they insist on naming the candidates for the office, and of deciding between them by their votes as nearly as the inflexible parts of the Electoral machinery will permit. This fact gives more scope for personal ambition among our public men, and at the same time makes that ambition peculiarly perilous for those who cherish it.

Nearly every man who rises to eminence in political life comes, sooner or later, to bend his gaze on that one station of political pre-eminence with longing, and with more or less of hope. In most cases—we might say in almost every case—the fascination has a baleful, if not a fatal, effect. There are many men of ability who rise high enough to come within its influence, while very few in each generation can have any reasonable hope of attaining the object of their common aspiration. Their own rivalry is destructive of their chances, and the years of maturity and fullness of capacity and experience of nearly all our most conspicuous public men are continually embittered by the long-deferred and finally disappointed hope. They go out of the glare of public life and into their graves with a long-cherished and sometimes torturing ambition unfulfilled. This has been the fate of some of the brightest intellects that have adorned the annals of American statesmanship. Nor has this bitter disappointment been the worst effect wrought by the ambition, laudable enough in itself, to be the President of the greatest Republic in human history. The choice having been claimed by the people themselves, and practically conceded to them, the temptation has become almost irresistible to neglect the highest studies and the loftiest efforts of statesmanship, and stoop to the arts of the demagogue. Men have sacrificed principles and convictions in the hope of winning popular favor. They have hesitated and truckled and swerved from the straightforward course, in the hope of becoming more acceptable in the eyes of the multitudinous sovereign of the country. This has at once impaired their usefulness as statesmen, or made them politicians and not statesmen, and has been fatal to the very ambition which they so eagerly cherished. The people are jealous of their prerogatives. They desire to exercise their choice, and not have it wheedled or extorted from them, and the manifest self-seeker becomes obnoxious to them as one who is trying to be a usurper. They will not have him because he is too willing.

Another method of striving to become President, and one that is commonly united with the first, is that of employing the organization of parties in a way to thwart rather than to fulfill the wishes of the great mass of voters. Would-be candidates strain every nerve to make party managers subservient to them, and so to direct the working of political machinery that conventions shall be carried in their favor in spite of popular preference. Party allegiance is boldly reckoned upon, and the wishes of the people consulted only so far as it is deemed unsafe to disregard them. The most "prominent candidates" in advance of the canvass are rarely the choice of the largest number of citizens, but are the strongest with the political workers. But a method of promoting personal aspirations which is only too successful when restricted to a State or a Congressional district, is apt to fail when extended to the field of a national nomination. It is here that the claims of rivals come into fatal collision, and that antagonisms are raised that destroy all hope of success with any one of the contending aspirants. And, besides, here again the repugnance of the people is excited by the effort to take the choice of the President from them, and to give them only the opportunity of deciding between two candidates, neither of whom is their absolute preference. Generally the effort is defeated by conflicting interests and a dread of popular repudiation of the convention's choice.

There is another method of seeking to gratify this inexorable ambition for the Presidency, which is most obnoxious of all to the people, and least likely to succeed on that account. It is through the use of official power and patronage already intrusted to a man, to promote the object of his ambition. This is the boldest and most flagrant disregard of the cherished right of the people to make their own choice, and has most the appearance of a usurpation of the popular prerogative. The one strong argument against the re-election of a President in office to a succeeding term is the presumed opportunity he has to use the power confided to him for the promotion of his own candidacy. But the danger that might be supposed to lurk here is practically neutralized by the jealous sensitiveness of the people on this very point. A President who was not the choice of the nation for re-election would probably be about the most difficult man in the country to nominate and elect for the succeeding term. The same objection applies to any head of an executive department whose functions operate throughout the land, and who directs them to the promotion of his own political ambition. He could probably take no more certain way to alienate the confidence and support of the people and defeat his own aspirations. It is hardly to be hoped that our public men will forego this perilous ambition and cease striving for its gratification, but it is, nevertheless, an amply-proved fact that their striving tends to an almost inevitable disappointment, and that one who shows himself a faithful and disinterested statesman and public servant stands the best chance of being the choice of the people.

CODIFIERS AT ODDS.

The periodical struggle over the proposed Codes for this State has already been begun at Albany, and the present Legislature will have the same opportunity which previous ones embraced of dealing with the subject in a hap-hazard and reckless way. To the uninformed lay reader some words of explanation are, perhaps, necessary for the purpose of showing into what kind of a snarl confusing legislation regarding codification has put things. Shortly after the adoption of the State Constitution of 1846, Commissioners of the Code were appointed, prominent among them being Mr. David Dudley Field, to codify all the laws of this State. These Commissioners reported from time to time various codes, such as the Code of Procedure, Criminal Code, Penal Code, Political Code, and Civil Code. The last one of these was not reported until 1865. Only the first-named, and that in a mangled condition, was adopted. The others were read by lawyers and generally admitted to be very good theoretically, but as generally condemned for practical purposes, because of the sweeping and startling character of many of the innovations thereby proposed. But the demand for a codification of the laws of this State would not be stilled, and about ten years ago the Legislature met this demand by providing for the appointment of Commissioners of Revision, who were to compile and codify the statutes. Mr. Montgomery H. Throop was at the head of the commission, and has been most active in pushing its work. The commission reported a Code of Civil Procedure in two parts. The first part, containing thirteen chapters, is now in operation. The second part, of nine chapters, has been reported on favorably by two successive Legislatures, but never became law because of the opposition of Gov. Robinson and the persistent attacks of Mr. David Dudley Field and his friends. Mr. Field's main objection to Mr. Throop's Codes was that they were not the codes of Mr. Field, and therefore could not be good. This, of course, was not put forward as the reason for the opposition, the objectors insisting that Mr. Throop's Code made many mischievous changes in the language of the existing laws, &c. These objections were not sustained by any great number of prominent lawyers, the majority of whom manifested their preference for the Codes which were not the work of Mr. Field. Legislative committees, after careful and most elaborate investigations, also pronounced in favor of the Throop Codes, which include—besides the Code of Civil Procedure, with its thirteen adopted and nine unadopted chapters—a Code of Civil Rights, and a Criminal Code. Gov. Robinson's vetoes proved insurmountable, however, and so, last year, a combination was brought about between the Throop and Field factions, whereby it was agreed that no opposition should be made by Mr. Field or his friends to the adoption of the nine supplementary chapters of Mr. Throop's Code of Civil Procedure, and that in consideration thereof—as lawyers would put it—Mr. Throop was to make no objection to the adoption of the Civil and Penal Codes of Mr. Field and of the latter's Code of Criminal Procedure. This last-named Code was amended in conformity with certain features of the Code of Criminal Procedure, prepared by ex-Judge Emott, District Attorney Phelps, and his assistant, Daniel G. Rollins, as a part of the Throop revision. The Civil and Penal Codes of Mr. Field were brought down to date after a fashion, the period occupied in digesting and codifying the laws of many years being about one month. The Legislature of 1879 just as speedily adopted the compromise Codes, probably with a view to getting rid of the apparently interminable squabble. But the Executive sanction was withheld, and the Codes failed to become law. This left the whole subject in just the same position as it was two years ago.

Of course, when the present Legislature assembled, Mr. Throop was promptly on hand, and his Codes were at once introduced. The compromise of last year, accepted by Mr. Throop and his friends simply as a matter of expediency, was thrown overboard. Mr. Field and his friends were immediately up in arms, and started a very aggressive warfare against the adoption of the Throop Codes, which is now in progress.

In the meantime, however, a kind of side-show has been organized by the introduction in the Assembly of a bill constituting ex-Judge Emott, District Attorney Phelps, and ex-Attorney-General Schoonmaker Commissioners to prepare and report to the present Legislature a criminal code, and fixing the compensation of these codifiers at $5,000 each. Two of the three, namely, Messrs. Emott and Phelps, did the best they could, presumably, when they prepared the proposed code, more than a year ago, to take its place in the Throop revision. Mr Schoonmaker, then Attorney-General, is believed to have approved their work. These facts, and the additional circumstance that no codification *de novo* of the criminal law could be made in time for the present Legislature to act on it all, seem to indicate that these three gentlemen will, if selected, simply present to the Legislature one of the Criminal Codes of last year without making any material changes, and that the compensation — except in Mr. Schoonmaker's case—will be justifiable only on the supposition that it is for the past services of the codifiers. Unless better reasons are given for the proposed bill than have thus far been suggested, the Legislature can do no better service than to reject it.

But, leaving this branch of the subject, there are some considerations pertinent to the theme which are worth referring to. In the first place, the revision of the statutes is a matter which must be proceeded with and disposed of as soon as possible. Above all things the Code of Civil Procedure should be completed at once, by the adoption of the nine supplementary chapters. Of course, the objection is made that the enactment of these chapters will lead to no end of litigation to determine questions of construction, intepretation, &c., which will arise. But the objection is one which will apply with even greater force to anything else which may be proposed to take the place of the nine chapters in rounding out and completing the Code of Civil Procedure. Again, it may be mentioned that this objection was urged quite as strongly against the adoption of the preliminary thirteen chapters, which have, nevertheless, given quite general satisfaction in practice.

The Code of Civil Procedure being disposed of, attention should be at once directed to the Criminal Code, for no branch of our law more sadly needs compilation and codification. The Code prepared by ex-Judge Emott, Mr. Phelps, and Mr. Rollins is generally conceded to be a work which—while it does not aim at subverting old methods and introducing startling innovations—can be proceeded under without detriment to the public weal. Either this Code or the compromise Criminal Code would doubtless be found to work well in practice, and the adoption of either would be a decided improvement. The other Codes could then be properly amended and completed, and, after due Legislative scrutiny, adopted. Either different dates or the same date could be fixed for the various parts of the revision to go into operation, and a sufficient interval could be allowed to enable lawyers and others to familiarize themselves with the changes in the law. All these things, however, are matters of detail. It is necessary, above all things, for our legislators to recognize the fact that there is a very strong demand for a speedy compilation, codification, or simplification of the law, and the additional fact that it has cost the people of the State almost, if not quite, enough to have accomplished this result. The work must be done speedily, and with as little additional expense as possible.

WILL THEY PAY US ANYTHING?

The annual bill for reducing the fare on the elevated roads to a uniform five-cent rate has made its appearance in Albany, to be managed in the usual manner by the few who attend to such things, and to be utterly neglected, probably, by the public at large. The development of what is called, perhaps with a deeper meaning than is apparent, the elevated "system" has been effected upon the scale of largeness and cunning characteristic of railroad operations of the day. The Metropolitan men, having been laid under strict injunctions of good behavior, promised as readily as a boy promises when he has got a reluctant permission and runs for his afternoon's fishing. Everything was to be done to make the structure as little a nuisance as possible, but nothing was done; the East Side road, following the methods of a distinguished corporation cormorant and an eminent philanthropist in the telegraphic cable line—now, unfortunately, no longer friends, because some natural difficulties were experienced in the process of swallowing one another—made no pretense of good behavior. At the right time, after a neat farce of disputation, the paper Manhattan concern buried both enterprises under water.

In all this, the public are left out, or, rather, in every-day parlance, as always, are taken in. The public were to take, and did take, the bonds which made the successive waterings successful; the general public are to pay, and do pay, the fares which yield 10 per cent. on the whole fictitious "capital." What return is made for the original grant of way may well be considered. That the roads are of use follows from the use made of them; that the service is intrinsically worth 10 cents can be admitted without scoring any point in favor of that rate; the service might be worth five times that, but the right to charge so much would not follow. We see no reasonable doubt that 5 cents would yield at least 12 per cent. on the actual investment, and we deny that the water is entitled to anything. Consider the facts of the case. When the owners of the Drexel building secured the site, they encountered an obstinate holder of a narrow strip, who demanded an enormous price from their necessity. Their projected use was better than his, and it may have been for the general welfare that they should build; yet the State held aloof and left them to make the best bargain they could—pay the price or go without. But for a railroad the State becomes axeman of the pioneers, hewing the way through all private rights and protecting the road from extortion by permitting it to pay appraised values. For the elevated roads it took a further and unprecedented step, giving the streets without compensation to private property, for, although such compensation was not expressly waived, it has yet to be enforced. The roads are a benefit to the users, and a nuisance to everybody else; everybody is in favor of them—at a reasonable distance. They obstruct the streets somewhat; they darken and dampen them greatly, particularly at stations. These injuries affect passers-by; users and owners of abutting property are far worse affected as respects the right to air, quiet, and light, as anybody may discover by examining the Metropolitan Line from Fulton to Chambers. One corporation, for example, avers that it has expended several thousands in attempts, by internal shafts and otherwise, to remedy the impairment of light and air suffered from the structure, erected since it had invested largely in a building fitted for office use, and its suit, with other test suits, is now pending. So, in Brooklyn, individuals urge that elevated roads propose to bestride the sidewalks, annihilating trees and similar improvements on property in which they invested their earnings before such structures were thought of.

The equitable view of such cases is manifest—the legal one we do not now consider. It may be that the legal maxim fails, and that there is no remedy for such individual wrongs. We admit the dilemma that while there is no legal reason for exempting these roads from the rule of damages enforced upon all others; if one property-owner is entitled to compensation the rest must be, and the result might load the system to the extent of breaking it. But if the aggrieved individual must, therefore, bear his ill-fortune and accept only the general benefit which he shares with the community, then the conclusion that the roads owe the community a debt in return, follows with redoubled force. Does not the virtual, though silent, partnership acquired by the public in all railroads, by the fact of granting the right of way, exist with especial clearness in this case? What, then, can the public get in return except the very best service in the form of safety, accommodation, and low fares? Notoriously, it has received nothing of the sort. Safety is insufficiently cared for; stations occupy the entire street; oil, water, and more dangerous droppings are frequent; fares are extortionate; and the management is generally greedy. Consolidation has ruled out competition. The camel's nose has been followed by his entire body. The monopoly has possessed the city, and it proposes to keep and make the most of it. There is not the faintest recognition of anything owed to the public in return for the franchise and as a partial offset for the slaughter of private property. Moral suasion will never effect anything; more watering may be looked for sooner than the voluntary reduction of fares. It is the duty of the State, which has permitted this aggregated monopoly to possess the city, to restrict its charges and make it contribute fairly to taxation, at least until it is brought to book on the question of paying for its way, for the roads will never pay us anything without compulsion, whatever the debt they owe.

IRON-CLADS OF ITALY.

In the *Duilio*, whose speed trial on Saturday was a gratifying success, Italy may claim to have the most formidable fighting vessel in the world. Begun at Castellamare in 1872, set afloat in 1876, steamed to Spezzia in 1878, and now complete, the *Duilio*, though constructed on a prodigious scale as to size, equipment, armor, and armament, has singularly fulfilled, at every stage, the predictions of her designers and builders, her draught, speed, and battery-power closely tallying in practice with the calculated results. Her sister ship, the *Dandolo*, a year or more behind her in progress of construction and prospective completion, will no doubt repeat her success, so that whatever is said of the *Duilio* as a war ship must be doubled in every detail in considering the new fighting strength put at the disposal of the Italian Navy. Built of iron and steel, the *Duilio* has a double bottom for over two-thirds of her length, divided into many water-tight compartments, any one of which can be quickly filled or drained. She is 339 feet 8 inches long, 64 feet 7 inches broad, has a draught aft of about 26 feet, and a displacement at deep load-line of 10,650 tons. The weight of her hull alone is about 3,400 tons; on this is girt 22 inches of steel armor, continued more than five feet below the water-line, the armor weighing upward of 2,500 tons. Two revolving turrets contain each two Armstrong 100-ton guns, as they are called, their actual weight being a little greater; the total weight of the four guns, with their machinery and ammunition, is nearly a thousand tons. From the bow projects a heavy ram 9 feet long, immersed 14 feet below the load-line; hidden in the stern, ready to be driven out at once against an enemy's ship, is a Thorneycroft torpedo-boat, about 70 feet long and claiming a speed of 21 knots; the *Duilio* also has machinery for discharging Whitehead torpedoes. This big mastless ship is driven by twin screws. The engines, which are those of John Penn & Sons, have 7,500 indicated horse-power; the *Dandolo's* engines are Maudslay's, and develop the same power. The maximum speed of each was estimated at 14 knots; the cable mentions the speed attained by the *Duilio* as 14 miles, with six-sevenths power. Assuming this to mean nautical miles, the contract speed is surpassed; but if it should not mean nautical miles, there is some margin for reaching the highest estimate in the use of maximum engine power.

Such is the wonderful battle-ship that Italy exhibits to the world's applause. The effect of the *Duilio* and the *Dandolo* steaming with hostile intent into some harbor on our coast whose channels are deep enough to allow their entrance—say Portland or Boston—may be imagined. They would be accompanied by creepers and other appliances for cutting or exploding defensive torpedoes. They would themselves carry torpedo-boats and torpedoes for offensive operations. Their eight 100-ton guns throw bolts, each one of which weighs 2,000 pounds; they have thrown proof-shots weighing 2,500 pounds, but for practical purposes the lighter missile will be found heavy enough. Their projectiles can be hurled a distance of nine miles; so that these huge ships could establish themselves out of the range of the heaviest guns in the harbors spoken of, and destroy the cities beyond. But they need not be out of range, since no gun existing in this country could penetrate their armor at ordinary range. Not satisfied even with these "twin thunderbolts of war," Italy is engaged on two monsters surpassing the *Duilio* and *Dandolo*. The *Italia*, building at Castellamare, and the *Lepanto*, at Leghorn, are sister ships, 400 feet long, 74 broad, 30 in draught aft, with a displacement of 13,480 tons, and are to be driven by engines of 18,000-horse power. A speed of 16 knots is expected from them, and, as double-turreted vessels, while they will carry four guns each, if there should be any calibre greater than the 100-ton in existence at the time of their completion, the heaviest will be used by these stupendous vessels. One of their features will be a great number of water-tight compartments above the double bottom, as well as forward, aft, and below it.

What is the moral for us? That we must begin to build *Duilios* and *Dandolos*, *Italias* and *Lepantos*? Not at all. It yet remains to be seen whether, in her audacious naval ambition, Italy has not gone beyond the line of safety and use in constructing these monsters. It has yet to be seen what the effect will be of firing these prodigious guns both on the *Duilio* herself and on her crew; but above all, the cost of building and equipping such a vessel, and then of maintaining it, is out of the question for our country. Exclusive of armament and outfit, the *Duilio* cost a little more than three million dollars. Fully equipped, as to-day, she has cost four millions. Her consumption of coal is enormous—her bunkers are fitted to carry 1,280 tons—while every gun fired costs $200 for the powder and the projectile. With the money expended on one *Duilio*, a fleet of fast, light-armored, heavily-armed cruisers, less costly to maintain and far more useful, could be built. Should we go to the Italian dock-yards for hints, we should find them rather in the swift corvettes Italy is providing, designed to give extraordinary speed, and abandoning the hopeless strain at impregnability. In these, and in her tremendous ordnance, useful for harbor defense, and in her attention to torpedo vessels, we might better discover examples to follow, or rather results to surpass.

LEAP-YEAR LORE.

Acute attorneys and precise bankers may like to be reminded of a rule prevailing in some places that the 28th and 29th days of February are to be counted as one day. The 29th appears like the others. The sun rises and sets; men go to their work, or, this year, to church, as on other days. But the law says that for certain purposes it shall not be counted. It is a stranger case of "counting out" than even Maine exhibits.

Family dissensions over the proper time to arise are proverbially difficult and persistent; none have been more so than the famous one between Sol and Terra. In early history, in the days when men spoke of the time by Ides, Nones, and Kalends, these heads of the family had already gotten the calendar into what seemed hopeless confusion. Sol had for ages made it a point to get up precisely at sunrise, strike a light, build a fire, and set the day's work generally a-going. Sunrise, he said, was early enough. Mme. Terra, a smart, industrious, busy old lady of the true New-England type, was willing to get the meals and have the house open according to Sol's plan; but washing-day and Spring cleaning she declared were her own affair, and she would begin when she pleased. She began a trifle earlier every time, which led to confusion; when the time for a first annual Spring cleaning came around, she began work before dawn, and by the time four years had passed her Monday's work was done on Sunday. This was a scandal. The Emperor Julius Cæsar interfered. He perceived that there was an incompatibility of temper which was constitutional. But this is not ground of divorce among celestial bodies; and, if it were, these parties were too strongly attached to separate; they did not wish even a limited separation, but only to have each their own way about rising in the morning. The Emperor decreed that they should do as they pleased for four years, and that then Mother Terra should lie in bed one whole day, thus giving Old Sol twenty-four hours in which to overtake her. This was a stroke of genius, and would have composed the difficulty admirably, if Mother Terra would have been accommodating enough to take the quadrennial nap three-quarters of an hour short. Not she. The Emperor had said she should sleep a day, and sleep a day she would. Thus, in about sixteen hundred years, the calendar was deranged again. Pope Gregory XIII. put that right by giving the old lady 10 days' vacation, and ordering her to skip her holiday three times in every four centuries, in 1700, 1800, and 1900; in 2100, 2200, and 2300, and so on. Meantime, in the thirteenth century, English courts had become puzzled how to count this day, which was not a day, and inquired of Parliament. Answer was given by the edict, playfully designated in the books of light reading of which lawyers are so fond, as Stat. 21, Hen. III., thus: "The day increasing in the leap-year * * * and the day next going before shall be accounted for one day."

Out of this statute has grown a notion which is now beginning to go the rounds anew that the 28th and 29th are, for strict legal purposes, to be counted as one day. In Indiana, for example, the Judges have argued that as the statute was passed long before the Revolution, it became part of the common law of the colonies, and of the States afterward. There was in one instance a judgment rendered early in leap-year. The defendant had 30 days for appealing, yet took his appeal on the thirty-first day by ordinary counting. The Judges said that the appeal was in season, the 28th and 29th were only one day. The same thing has been adjudged quite lately. An attorney had sixty days for filing a bill of exceptions; he filed his bill on the sixty-first of ordinary days; the opponent objected; and the court said the bill was in time. There have been two instances where a note has had, say, thirty days from some day in February to run. The banker counted ordinary days, and made presentment of the note according to such counting, and served notice of protest. Courts decided that the demand and notice were "premature by one day: commercially February never has but twenty-eight days." In one of these decisions the Judge naïvely says: "We do not find in the Law Library the statute referred to, and hence do not know its exact language." If he had read the preamble, he would very probably have agreed with the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. They said that so far as the antiquated English statute was concerned, they would, in computing a term of days, count the last two days as two: that "the statute was passed in a barbarous age to produce uniformity of time, to make all years count 365 days, and has no relation to computation where a rule or statute fixes a certain number of days."

In New-York State we have a statute that the two days shall be reckoned together. It is obscurely drafted, and well adapted to give an impression that in determining when a note falls due the two are to be counted as one. Probably it only means that in reckoning years or fractions of a year, the 29th may be disregarded, and has nothing to do with counting thirty or sixty "days." It does not throw any just doubt over the general practice of counting the days as two. The true rule, by common-sense as well as by law, is, and ought to be uniformly recognized, that in speaking of a "year," a "half-year's schooling," a "quarter's rent," or the like, no account is to be taken of Feb. 29; but in telling off so many "days," it should be counted like any other. In States where the question may be important, it is affected this year by the circumstance that the 29th falls on Sunday, and, therefore, would not be counted in reckoning days of grace, even if it were not leap-year.

SOCIAL AFFINITIES.

The belief is so widely held that all men like all women that it has come to be regarded as a self-evident truth. But a little observation shows that the belief may be erroneous; that it cannot by any means be accepted in its universality. Indeed, there is reason to doubt whether, in high civilization, the reverse of this may not be sustained. In a state of nature, the sexes are indisputably drawn together; they are mutually dependent; each gives what the other lacks; their corelation is a need no less than an affinity. They are forced by instinct as well as meagreness of environment to like one another; a certain affection is begotten of requirement. They quarrel violently; the men are irrepressibly brutal; they beat their women, and from such savagery emotional reaction is inevitable, and goes by the name of love.

In enlightenment, amid the epicureanism and artificiality of great cities, the sexes are more separated; their spheres are distinct; their duties and their pleasures do not clash. Men have their daily round: women have theirs; the two need have nothing in common, unless they be so inclined, and many men evidently are so inclined. What a host of men there are in every commercial centre who seem to have no association with women! They are very justly called men's men, as others are called women's men, because these are forever dangling after petticoats, and appear to be bound by fluttering ribbons. The men's men are not bachelors or widowers only, as might be surmised. Many are husbands and fathers, in the sense at least that they have been married and have children; but they are never seen with their wives; their marriage rests not on proof, but on tradition. They are not misogynists—misogyny is usually a transient condition, tending to the opposite extreme; they do not even disapprove of women as a body or in the abstract; they simply feel no interest in them personally, and keep out of their company. They fail to like women. If they were obliged to be much in their society, they would dislike them heartily, and would in time become their bitter foes. Women tire and annoy them, and these men preserve mental peace by letting women severely alone. The fault is with the men; but the absence of all partiality for the other sex is undenied and undeniable.

It may be said that this dislike of women, on the part of men, is the result of the artificiality of modern society; that if men did not cultivate false tastes, were not corrupted by dissipation and unwholesome pleasures, they would not have such feelings. Unhappily for this argument, their indisposition to the other sex is unmistakably manifested in childhood, when nature reigns supreme. Small boys of a healthful, normal kind hardly ever like girls of their own or any age. In truth, they detest them, so far as eagerness to get away from them can express detestation. They cannot be induced to remain any time in their company on any terms. Their presence is an annoyance, and to be forced into it would be a chastisement. In many rural schools, in fact, boys are made to sit with the girls as a punishment, which usually proves effective in preventing the recurrence of the offense of which they have been guilty. "You are a regular girl," is one of the severest things a boy can say to another; so severe that it is taken, as it is intended, as a gross insult, and usually brings on active hostilities. Girls are commonly spoken of with supreme contempt, with a sarcasm designed to be withering, by nearly all boys from 6 to 16.

Boys do not reach the spooney stage generally until they are out of their teens; and then a little feminine society goes a great way with them. They cherish in a very awkward manner a stupid sort of sentimental attachment, but they retain their appetite for rough sports, and often on the eve of 20 would prefer hanging cats, breaking street-lamps, and fighting with other striplings to kissing the rosiest lips that sixteen summers had ever sweetened, or holding undisputed possession of a score of school-girls' hearts.

The period when men are fondest, or least averse to women is commonly between 25 and 35, and even then they can seldom be long absorbed by one passion, or by many passions. At 40, having at that age usually escaped the perils of matrimony, they are firmly fixed in the routine and habits of bachelorhood. Men are frequently very foolish, and make themselves ridiculous enough, about the other sex; but they rarely have the folly and take on the ridiculous aspect more than once in an ordinary life-time. Their grand passion is apt to be short, and they are subsequently so sensible of what has been its effect upon them, are so conscious of the ludicrous part they then played, that they do not repeat it. Marriage cures them of any tendency to relapse; or if not marriage, the observation of the conduct of others in similar circumstances. To have been once in love, and to have climbed out by dint of reflection and with unassisted effort is prone to keep a man forever after, as he would probably put it, in the paths of common sense. The fact that he has made an ass of himself, and is conscious thereof, renders him merciless to all other asses from the same cause.

That the great majority of men have continually recurring spasms of tenderness, of affection, of ardent love, for women, it would be idle and absurd to contradict; but this is very different from liking them generally or uniformly, from wanting to be with them, from experiencing pleasure or happiness in their habitual presence. Even the men who admit their delight in feminine society are easily satisfied, not to say surfeited, with it. Their highest raptures do not hinder them from hankering after masculine friends and masculine modes of killing time.

Club-houses, whence women are rigorously excluded, never lose their allurements for men; few homes can compete with those successfully; the joys of the club-house seem to the average man to be perennial. Incontrovertibly, all this is due to the ineradicable barbarism of our sex, to their inferior moral nature, to their animal instincts and selfish natures. Men are as well aware of this as women are. But their undeveloped morality, their lack of complete civilization, is not at issue. The question, "Do men, as a rule, like women?" is certainly an open one.

IRON-CLAD PEACE.

The old story of the Irish quietist who knocked down eleven men "to keep the peace" is aptly realized by the present state of Europe. Every Government is adding regiment to regiment, and battery to battery, by way of proving its abhorrence of war and earnest desire to live in charity with all its neighbors. Germany, having brought her Army to a "peace footing" of 17,227 officers and 401,659 men, is about to make it more peaceable by the addition of 11 regiments of infantry and 2 of artillery. Russia has discharged 36,000 men, "as a proof of her wish for peace," keeping on foot only the trifling number of 489,617 men and 17,499 officers, exclusive of 339 Generals. Adding to these figures France's 502,697, Italy's 659,615, and Austria's 177,449, we have a total of more than two millions of armed men, standing drawn up in readiness to "preserve the tranquility of Europe"—a phrase which, so used, recalls *Sir Lucius O'Trigger's* wish to "fight in peace and quietness."

This absurdity is heightened by the fact that in striving to avoid an imaginary danger, these pacific Governments are running headlong into a formidably real one. The Socialist doctrines, which might take years to permeate the German Army, were that Army scattered broadcast through the towns and villages of the Empire, run like wildfire among men massed together by tens of thousands, having nothing to occupy their attention save a wearisome round of duty, and already disposed to grumble at this seemingly needless infliction. Every German soldier who can read—and there are barely 5 per cent. who cannot—will find abundance of teachers to tell him that he would be far better employed in honest labor for the benefit of himself and his fatherland, than in armed idleness for the benefit of men who give him nothing save the honor of paying their taxes, and of being killed to gratify their whims. And what is true of Germany is doubly so of Russia. Utterly ignorant as 80 per cent. of the Russian rank and file are, they are not, as many suppose, perfectly content to remain so. Russian soldiers have been known to spend their last penny on a spelling-book, and even to pawn their shirts and stockings for the same purpose. The influence which might be exercised upon such a class by a man of superior talent and education, whose every word would be an oracle to his illiterate comrades, can hardly be measured. In the reign of Frederick the Great one such man gained complete ascendency over an entire division of the Prussian Army; and had not the plot exploded prematurely, owing to the barrack-clock being half an hour fast, its results, surrounded as Prussia then was by powerful enemies, might have changed her whole future history. In 1789, the French Police remained in ignorance of the revolutionary propagandism in the Army, till every regiment in Paris simultaneously raised the cry of "Vive la Nation!" Russia, too, has forfeited by her concentration of troops, the security given by her scattered population and scanty proportion of large towns. It was probably this consideration, rather than her vaunted love of "peace," which dictated her recent disbanding of so many regiments, and, indeed, the experience of the past twelvemonth might well incline her to prefer the chance of war abroad to the certainty of disaffection and organized murder at home.

GENERAL NOTES.

The February dividends payable in Boston aggregate $3,389,100.

A session of the Legislature extending to the full constitutional limit of 100 days is anticipated in California, and an extra session to follow it.

Ex-Gov. Lucius Fairchild is expected to come home from Spain next Summer to take part in the soldiers' reunion at Milwaukee. He wears an armless sleeve.

Provost Stille has made certain suggestions to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania which, if approved, will induce him to withdraw his resignation.

It is reported that ex-Gov. Garcelon wants to run as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Lewiston, Me., to "vindicate" his conduct in the counting-out swindle.

The remains of a mastodon, said to be in a remarkable state of preservation, have been found near Greenfield, Ind., by some men engaged in digging a ditch on a farm.

Superintendent Pilsbury, of the Albany Penitentiary, has been asked to go to California and spend three or four months in the organization of prison management in that State.

It is understood that the $100,000 in Louisiana bonds on which the State of New-Hampshire has brought suit against Louisiana were transferred to that State by the individual owners for the purpose of making a test suit.

A little boy in Troy, fatally ill with scarlet fever, was told the doctor's opinion that he must die, and replied: "Well, this world does not amount to much any way. I am going up and no where I am going I can look down and see this world not bigger than a pin's head."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* satisfies itself by saying that it was "evident from the first that Garcelon was an old humbug; that his party was a lot of political dead-beats, and that, bad as Jim Blaine and his buccaneers are, honest men could not afford to go in with the riff-raff of fools and knaves who made up the opposition."

The Greensboro (N. C.) *North State* says that the text-books in use in the graded schools of that city are "not sufficiently Southern" to suit the Board of Commissioners, and are to be changed. One member objected to the Grammar because he found an incomplete sentence reading "—— surrendered." He insisted that when the pupil was called on to fill the blank he would say, "Lee surrendered."

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* says that a number of young lads in Oshkosh, members of two secret lodges, were desirous of obtaining the library of one lodge for the benefit of the other. Finding themselves largely represented at a meeting, the other evening, they proceeded, by preferring charges, to expel all opponents from the lodge, and then voted the library over to the other organization for the consideration of $1.

The Columbia (S. C.) correspondent of the Charleston *News* says that, in view of the letter of Col. John C. Haskell, concerning Gen. Gary, the general opinion in that city is that Gen. Gary will now reveal all he knows about the campaign of 1876, regardless of whom it may involve, and that the disclosures which he says he can make will create dissension and confusion in the ensuing National and State canvass.

Richmond, Va., has a new daily paper called the *Commonwealth*, which starts out with the assertion that that part of Virginia, which claims it as a right of their own to pay back money they have borrowed, had rather go naked in this world, and bar the bread on which to eke out a precarious subsistence, than to admit under any pressure of circumstances whatever that Senator-elect William Mahone can represent them anywhere on this earth.

PRINT WORKS REORGANIZED.

Fall River, Mass., Jan. 31.—The creditors of the American Print Works having voted to capitalize their claims, effected an organization to-day, and elected the following officers: Treasurer—Thomas J. Borden; Clerk—A. S. Covel; Directors—C. N. Bliss, Mr. Van Slean, Mr. Sherman, of New-York; Thomas J. Borden, A. S. Covel, J. C. Eddy, and A. S. Tripp.

AMERICANISM IN LETTERS

CAUSES AND CONDITIONS OF A NATIONAL LITERATURE.

BRET HARTE'S SKETCHES AND VERSES—WHAT MAKES FRENCH LITERATURE FRENCH—NO DISTINCTIVE LITERATURE WITHOUT A DISTINCTIVE RACE.

Some 10 or 12 years ago I found in the corner of a stray newspaper that fell into my hands some verses entitled, "Her Letter." I read the first three or four stanzas, pleased and amused with the light social satire veiled under the supposed writer's description of her new position in life; but when I came to that which tells her memories of the dance in Harrison's barn, lit by tallow candles, and

"Of the steps that we took to one fiddle,
Of the dress of my cousin's à-la-vis:
And how I once went down the middle
With the man that shot Sandy McGee,"

I said to myself, Is there not here something new? and has not this rhymer produced, although in a small way, the "something American" in literature for which so many people both in Europe and in America, but chiefly in Europe, have been asking so long? At that time the very name of Mr. Bret Harte was unknown to me, and when, a few days afterward as it happened, a copy of the *Overland Monthly Magazine* fell into my hands, and I read a story or sketch, in which the experiences of a Mr. John Oakhurst and his companions, who went astray in the natural wilderness of the West, as some of them had gone astray in the man-made maze of life, the question came up again, Is this a new thing under the sun? Has there appeared in California the beginning of an American literature?

Of course, it was not long—only a few days—before I found out who it was that had given me this new pleasure. But before I had made that discovery I had answered the questions which he had provoked, and the answer was, No, surely, unmistakably, No. Nor was this answer at all biased by displeasure, a displeasure which had in it an element of sadness, at the obtrusive ugliness of the fact that this new and seemingly "American" literature owed its distinctive qualities chiefly to the fact that its subject and its substance were furnished by vulgarity glaring in the unaccustomed light of newly bought diamonds, and by a remnant of unextinguished human emotions of blacklegs, demireps, hoosiers, and hoodlums. For, although, it was not pleasant to believe that an American literature must needs find its exciting cause, and its material, in coarse and degraded forms of life, it was clear upon brief reflection that subject, with its adjuncts, manners, customs, habits, and costume, is neither the source nor the sign of a distinctive literature, or as it is generally, but wrongly, called, a national literature, and therefore that the question of Americanism remained unaffected in any way by these vivid, picturesque, and humorous sketches of Western life.

In all these writings, whether in the originals or in the many clever imitations which their success has called forth, it will be found that only the subject is new. The personages and their surroundings make up a striking picture which has the zest of novelty. In them we make new acquaintances, and are brought into contact with strange manners and unaccustomed habits of life; an experience which is more likely to be agreeable in books or on the stage than it is in real life. Hence the peculiar interest of these writings and that sense of freshness which they brought with them, and which caused so many persons to welcome them as the bright dawn of a new and national literature. They are, however, nothing of the sort. They leave the question of a new and so-called "national" or "American" literature as untouched as it had been before left by Mr. Curtis's charming "Howadji," and by his humorous "Potiphar Papers," or—to take as an illustration the greatest work of prose fiction given to English literature in the last half century, and the most American in its subject—as it had been left by Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter."

The scene in Harrison's barn, with its flags and tallow candles, its mining desperadoes mingling with pretty women, who bear easily sudden transplantation to the somewhat crude splendors of the Fifth-avenue, is new; but so it would have been new if Mr. Charles Reade, having turned in California long enough to be familiar with its peculiar customs, had written a sketch of life there in prose or in verse. In all this literature there is nothing new but the subject. Any man of English blood, gifted with the faculties of observation and narration, with humor and with literary skill, and who had lived in California for a few years, and had made life there the subject of his story, would have produced what would have differed in no essential element, even slightly, from Mr. Bret Harte's work. The differences that might have existed would have been the result of individual peculiarities—merely such differences as distinguish any two British or any two American writers from each other. But if a Frenchman had undertaken the same literary task, there would have been a marked and distinctive difference, a difference not at all dependent upon the language in which he wrote, but which would be plainly apparent even in a perfectly idiomatic English translation of his work. And if a German writer had done the like, we should have had yet a third variation. The German work would differ from both the French and the English, and these differences would be in a literary way essential and characteristic. No *such* differences would exist between the writing of an Englishman and a so-called American, nor is it possible that they should exist.

Now, it is in such characteristic traits as those which produce these differences between the treatment of the same subject by writers of various races, that what is miscalled national literature has its origin, and, indeed, its very existence. It is French wit, French felicity of phrase, French subtlety, French finish, the absence of a certain humor and a certain homeliness, and, above all, French spirit, as appreciable and as unmistakable, but as indescribable as the perfume of the orange blossom, which makes French literature French, and different from English literature or from German, in something other and far more important and significant than either its language or its subjects. Charlotte Bronté's "Villette" is not French literature because of its French scene and its French personages; nor, in like manner and for just the same reasons, is "The Luck of Roaring Camp," and the tales which accompany it, one whit more American literature because of scenes and personages found only in the far West of America. On the other hand, it is not its scene and its personages which give "The Sentimental Journey" its French-like character. That is due to the French cast of Sterne's mind, and to an intentional imitation of French manner. It seems plain that in writing this book, Sterne deliberately and easily cast his thought into a French mold. This peculiarity of style, which is a mental manifestation of difference of race, is so great in some writers that they cannot be translated into the languages of peoples very foreign in spirit to their own. It is impossible to express the spirit of Shakespeare's poetry or the humor of his personages in the French language—absolutely impossible; all their distinctive qualities vanish in the translation. So, I am sure, must all the best part of Dickens be absolutely untranslatable into French. Imagine the result of attempting to give a French dress to the "Pickwick Papers"! Could any burlesque of American subjects be anything beyond it? To this untransferable spirit alone does so-called national literature owe its individual character.

Those who cry out for an American literature, and particularly for an American drama, and who prescribe, as a means of attaining this, the treatment of American subjects, must do so purely in absolute ignorance or in utter forgetfulness of the teachings of English literature, and in particular of English dramatic literature at its best period in this respect. Of Shakespeare's 14 comedies, only one is English in subject, and that one is not among the best of them, and was, according to tradition, written to order. All the rest have Italian or French subjects. Of his 13 tragedies, not one has an English subject, for even "King Lear" is not English. Of his two poems, neither is English in subject. His historical plays were written hardly as works of imagination, but with the deliberate purpose of putting events in English history visibly before the people. They were called "histories." They do not properly come under present consideration. Of Marlowe's eight plays, only one has an English subject, and that one is a "history." Among Chapman's 16 tragedies and comedies, not one has an English subject. Massinger wrote 19 plays, of which one only has its scene laid in England. Not to weary the reader with a superfluity of such detail, the whole range of Elizabethan literature, as well narrative and poetical as dramatic, presents a like un-English choice of scene and subject on the part of writers of whom it may be said that they are at once the greatest and the most distinctively English that the English race has produced. It is not until we descend to the lesser lights of the Restoration and of the last century, that we find the successful dramatists selecting their subjects from English contemporary life. And the contemporaneousness of the subjects of their comedies (for in tragedy they and their successors in the present century went abroad for their subjects) is very important to us in our consideration of this question; for dramas and novels founded on American subjects must find them, to all intents and purposes, exclusively in contemporary life. For America has no history to speak of; none at all which gives any peculiarity to mental tone or to manners.

It cannot be too clearly or too constantly borne in mind that the term "America" has marked, hitherto at least, no other peculiarity than that of place and political condition. Now, distinctive character in literature is the product, not of place or of political independence, but of race. Englishmen write as Englishmen because they are of English blood and their minds have been formed by English literature, just as Frenchmen write as Frenchmen because they are of French blood and have been intellectually trained by French teachers and French traditions. It is impossible that a people mainly—and until of late as to the formative element, wholly—English in blood, English in speech, English in mental training and tradition, should produce anything but English literature—literature English in spirit, no matter what its subject. And if the spirit be English, what matter for the rest? That is but accidental, the substance which is molded into the work of art. Our dramatists may present us with American scenes; but unavoidably they will do this only as English writers. The distinction between British politics and American politics is very clear. A distinction between British literature and American literature is merely one of place. The distinction between English literature and American literature does not exist, it is purely fictitious. The great grammatical historian of the English language, the German Maetzner, recognized this truth fully. His authorities are, for his later period, equally American and British. He makes no distinction; both are English.

There can never be a distinctively American literature until there is a distinctive American race to produce that literature. It need not be said that no such race now exists. When Anglo-Saxon and Hollander and German and Irishman and Negro and Chinese have so blended their blood, centuries hence, (may it be cycles!) that from the fusion a new race shall have sprung, with a new heart, new senses, and a new brain, then there will be an American literature which will come, as all originality comes, unsought, unknown, the mere utterance of the inner consciousness of a new soul.

R. G. W.

MR. FAWCETT TO HIS CRITICS.

THE WRITER OF THE NEW AMERICAN PLAY STRIVING TO LEARN SOMETHING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As every dutiful author should do, I have read with extreme attention and a strong desire for improvement, all the criticisms of the daily press published on my play, "The False Friend," since the first night of its production at the Union-Square Theatre. I have taken time and pains to understand the meaning of each criticism, but have found the more I studied, the less I learned, the more I analyzed, the greater my confusion. Not only did I fail to find a single sentence that could enable me to correct errors in the play itself, or to avoid them in future works for the stage, but I could not and cannot even discover from the columns so carefully studied, whether my play is a complete artistic success, or merely a popular and financial triumph. Stillless can I ascertain, from these criticisms, wherein my work is good and wherein it is bad.

The *Sun* tells me that "The False Friend" is so badly written as to "outrage literary propriety." But the *Tribune* informs me that its "literary tone is refined and [stimulating to the imagination," and enthusiastically styles me "a literary artist." But again the *Tribune* also tells me that I have "introduced a dozen persons without actually delineating any." Now, this seems at direct variance with the foregoing statement that my writing stimulates the imagination, and is that of a literary artist. Moreover, the *Herald* tells me that "the dialogue is generally good and of fine quality." But considering that by its dialogue alone the characterizations in a play are revealed, it is evident that the *Herald* differs from the *Tribune*, and accepts the delineation of character as good. A writer in the Baltimore *American* tells me that "the language is always choice, bright, vivacious, and expressive." But the *Tribune* would seem to imply that it is colorless, and the *Sun's* assertion that it outrages literary propriety seems to imply that my work disregards all rules laid down by Lindley Murray & Co.

Passing from the dialogue to the construction of the play, I am still more bewildered by the critics. The *Herald* tells me that "the elaboration of the plot is novel in some of its workings, and that the situations are natural and well planned." But a satisfied smile no sooner lights my face on reading this, than I recollect these words from the *Tribune*: "The mechanism of the work is that to which literary workers who chance to be novelists," (like myself,) "rather than dramatists, invariably resort," and the same archer tips his shafts with the adjectives "crude" and "cumbersome." While still failing to believe the *Herald's* kind praise or to accept the strictures of the *Tribune*, doubtless as kindly ment, I glance down the article of the latter and there find it stated that the chief situations in the play are "radically dramatic, strong with passionate feeling and with vivid color, and deeply fraught with the exciting atmosphere of suspense." Now, all these qualities are surely dramatic and not didactic, and are such as could scarcely be found in a work at once crude and cumbersome. What puzzles me, therefore, is to know which I am to believe—the *Herald* or the *Tribune*—and which part of the *Tribune* article I am to accept as reflecting the true opinion of its writer.

About the value of my work as a play am I so utterly puzzled as about that of the last act. THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES praises it with a warmth so great that my modesty forbids any quotation. The *Tribune*, kindling with admiration, tells me that this last act is "the best of all," and adds that "it opens, toward the end of the drama, a vista of tragic experiences and of dramatic possibilities which arouses the deepest interest."

I then took up the evening papers, and found that the *Evening Mail* in nowise shares the enthusiasm of the *Tribune*, but considers this last act as a violation not only of the probable but of the possible, and adds that "the moral is bad." But in another issue of the same evening paper, I am comforted by being told that such a play as "The False Friend" is "well worthy of public favor," which certainly it would not deserve to be if the moral were bad.

But most bewildering of all, to my now wholly confused comprehension, is the criticism of the *Evening Post*. This journal tells me that among the faults of the play are "clumsiness of construction, strained and unnatural humor, and the unwise accumulation of climaxes." But in the same paragraph I am greatly cheered, for it tells me that the story is interesting; that the interest is well maintained; that the material, if not altogether new, is used with considerable skill, and that "the situations, one or two of which are strikingly original, are devised with a keen eye for dramatic effect." How an interesting story could be devised, its interest well maintained, its material employed with considerable skill, its original and striking situations treated with a sharp eye for dramatic effect, and all through the medium of clumsy construction, is more than I can understand.

With the critic who speaks of the marked difference between my verse and my dramatic writing, I must confess a hearty concurrence. If there was anything that I wished specially to avoid in the shaping of a play, it was a characteristic literary "style." I may be much mistaken, but if the chief aim of the man who writes dramas is not to make his characters remembered and himself totally forgotten, then I have, indeed, misunderstood the source of my own deepest pleasure when witnessing the masterpieces of the stage. I have always believed, with the great English essayist, that "the business of the dramatist is to keep himself out of sight, and to let nothing appear but his characters."

As for the "pompous Latinity of phrase," and the "high-stepping sentences" which I am accused of employing, these are grave sins, for which it is, doubtless, too late to ask absolution; though I may, perhaps, be forgiven for recalling how many offensive polysyllables must, on this theory of Saxon-purism, have gone swaggering through the classic pages of Goldsmith or Sheridan.

In the matter of those half dozen novels and dramas from which the *Tribune* charges me with having plagiarized, I can only say that since my depravity has now become unmasked, I am led to consider myself one of the most remarkable literary thieves on record, since, by some occult process of clairvoyant fraud, I have stolen from plays and romances whose very titles were unknown to me. It may be that for crimes of so ghostly an originality the public will extend me an easier pardon, while it, of course, gives deserved credit to the piercing insight of my accusers. If, as we have all heard, there is really safety in a multitude of counsels, I begin to suspect that nothing but confusion springs from a multitude of critics. In presence of these bristling antagonisms, I am reminded of Lord Dorset's pungent lines:

"As skillful divers to the bottom fall
Swifter than those who cannot swim at all,
So in this way of writing without thinking,
They have a strange alacrity in sinking."

The manager of the Union-Square Theatre, to whom I applied for explanation of these self-combative criticisms, treated me in a way I did not exactly like. It seemed to me disrespectful toward the noble aims of journalism, cynical, and heedless of the feelings of one who had bestowed upon him a play which the journals of New-York admit to contain at once as many good and as many bad qualities as could be crowded into a score of ordinary plays:

"I am an American, Sir," said Mr. Palmer, "bred in New-England, and believe that the fathers of the Republic were right in trusting the wisdom of the people rather than that of any man or set of men, and I know but one critic whose report I heed." "And who may that be?" I asked, astonished. "The man in my ticket-office," was his reply.

EDGAR FAWCETT.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 30, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE PARK THEATRE.

A programme, which in some respects was exceedingly entertaining, was last evening offered at the above-named theatre. It consisted of two pieces—the delightful little drama of "Sweethearts," in two acts, and an extravagant farce, in three acts, altered from Labiche's rollicksome vaudeville of "Le Chapeau de Paille d'Italie." Mr. Gilbert, the voluminous dramatist, stands responsible for both of these pieces, the changes which he has made in the French vaudeville being great enough to entitle him to consideration for having introduced much of his unique originality. Only a brief reference is necessary to "Sweethearts," since the tender moral which it unostentatiously enforces in a beautiful and ingenious form, is pretty well known to regular theatre-goers. The play served to introduce Miss Rachel Sanger, an actress new to New-York. Previous to Miss Sanger's appearance here, much has been said and implied, complimentary to her personal attractions and her professional qualities. "Sweethearts" afforded her a good opportunity for the display of these. Thirty years are supposed to elapse between the first and second acts, and the actress who performs the principal female part, that of *Jenny Northcote*, is compelled to transact the difficult task of presenting, first, a perfect picture of a charming coquette of 16 or 17, and then a mellowed maiden lady of 46 or 47. To say that the widely contrastinz portraitures thus necessitated were painted with so adequate a touch that nothing was left to be desired, would be saying too much. Justice demands the statement that the lady is somewhat too ripe for the ethereal and tenderly-drawn outlines of extreme youth; but this incapacity became capacity in the last act, where, by the aid of an elaborate make-up, the counterfeit of a plump, handsome, and well-preserved old maid was admirably realized.

"The Wedding March," however, was intended for the mainstay of the evening, and created, almost without cessation, boisterous merriment on the part of the audience. No one but a Frenchman could have found out that so much could be made out of so slim a subject. Here, again, Miss Sanger appeared, and being provided with a character, that of the *Marchioness of Market Harborough*, where her capabilities for burlesque found place, sequitted herself with a thorough sense of broad, farcical humor, which is very laughable when it is not overstrained. The fault of "The Wedding March" is that the humor is pushed and propped to an extravagant and tiresome degree. It would be pleasant to be convinced that the average play-goer is a sensible person, satisfied with accepting farces of moderate dimensions, instead of being crammed with them to repletion. Experience has shown, however, that managers who put upon the stage plays bristling with humor the most extravagant, purchased at the price of possibility, are pretty sure to make money, provided the actors are of the quality necessary to do justice to their rôles. In this respect no great fault could be found with the cast last night. Mr. James Lewis, who took the part of *Poppytop*, a market gardener, performed excellently the little that his lines suggested and contained. Mr. W. J. Ferguson gave a remarkably good performance, his rôle of the *Duke of Turniptopshire* requiring him to portray a paralyzed parody of a gushing nobleman, given to tears upon all occasions. Some of the jokes were too broad to be entitled to admission; but the audience *did* admit them, and apparently relished them because they were decidedly improper. A farce like this deserves more than mere mention because of its author's ingenuity of invention and his faculty for producing exceedingly amusing points by a dialogue carried on in the briefest of sentences.

MISS LEWIS IN "THE ROYAL MIDDY."

When Music, heavenly maid, was younger than she is at present, and Thomas Haynes Bayly's simple, sentimental ballads were popular in drawing-rooms, stage pieces of the same character as that which is now attracting immense audiences to Mr. Daly's handsome theatre were common enough. "The Royal Middy," which, as is now pretty well known, is an adaptation of a German comic opera composed by Richard Genée, is, in its English form, a farce in three acts. Its story is told clearly enough in the spoken language of the libretto; the songs are superfluous, so far as the development of the plot is concerned; nevertheless, the piece would form a very dull entertainment without the songs. "The Royal Middy" introduces 13 speaking persons and a throng of others, who wear gay costumes and sing in the choruses. Its story has already been told in this place. It has been put upon the stage with the most generous expenditure of money. The three set scenes are beautiful pictures; the upholstery is of the most magnificent description; the dresses are accurate in their design and rich in their materials; and as a pageant it would be difficult to recall to mind any spectacular production excelling it. The English libretto, attributed on the bill of the play to the pen of Mr. Frederick Williams, who has done a deal of good work hitherto for the stage, is remarkable neither for its sense nor its humor. When Miss Catherine Lewis, as *Fanchette*, calls *Dom Januario Dom Septemburio*, she utters the choicest bit of humor allotted to her by the dramatist. There are perhaps 20 melodies in "The Royal Middy;" of these an air for the tenor, "To thee, my Queen, and Portugal," stately in its rhythm and full of spirit, is likely to become very popular; a duet for tenor and soprano, "Again enfolded in thine arms," is pretty and original enough to catch the public fancy; a waltz song, for the *Queen* is graceful, although it suggests a hundred other songs of the same character, a "Whispering Quartet" is sufficiently novel and humorous to be remembered with pleasure; and a duet, "Through the night," which is sung by Miss Lewis and Mr. Hart Conway, is irresistible in its suggestiveness. As for the other airs, they are most of them commonplace, but five notable numbers form a large proportion for one comic opera. In addition to these particulars regarding Mr. Daly's latest production, there is one other to be noted; "The Royal Middy" has already obtained the favor of New-York play-goers, and it will go upon record as one of the substantial and unequivocal triumphs of the present dramatic season. Without disparagement to the other members of Mr. Daly's excellent company, and giving all needful consideration to the lavish character of the scenery and appointments, it must also go upon record that this success is almost wholly due to the delightful acting of Miss Catherine Lewis.

Miss Lewis is not a novice upon the stage. In England and in this country she has hitherto had good work to do, and has done it well. She took her place, at the beginning of the present season, among the artists engaged by Mr. Daly, with an established reputation as a singer and actress. Nevertheless, the extraordinary triumph she has achieved must be as much a surprise to herself as it is to the public which has accorded it. The charm of her acting is due, in a great measure, to her buoyant spirits, her pretty face, and the agreeable peculiarity of her speech. But much is also due to her knowledge and mastery of her art. The character of *Fanchette* is, in the original, full of unpleasant suggestions; but as impersonated by Miss Lewis, the actions of this remarkable, gypsy young woman are entirely free from any indelicate suggestiveness. In the original, *Fanchette* is an opera-bouffe singer in search of a lover who has discarded her—a clumsy Teutonic exportation from the sallacious stage of France. The adapter's efforts to make the young woman free from naughtiness have resulted in making her actions unintelligible. It was Miss Lewis's task to make the character probable, as well as agreeable, to an English-speaking audience. And she succeeds, because her *Fanchette* is such an impulsive, ingenuous, and adorable creature that anything she does is immediately accepted as entirely natural by her auditors. Her efforts to assume the swaggering demeanor of the midshipman, and her temerity when she is obliged to answer for an insult at the sword's point, are full of the spirit of true comedy, and throughout the play she keeps all her hearers in the best possible humor, without abandoning for an instant the air of childish simplicity with which she invests her character. Miss Lewis sings well also, and her duet with Mr. Conway, in which the manners and customs of Brazil are melodiously recalled, is one of the capital features of the performance.

The other parts are distributed with care and discrimination. Miss May Fielding, unfortunately, is suffering with a cold, and her face shows traces of illness, although her sweet and sympathetic voice is heard to excellent advantage in the airs allotted to *Maria*, the Queen of Portugal. Mr. Alonzo Hatch's impersonation of *Dom Lamberto*, the *Queen's* husband, has a sort of New-Hampshire flavor, but his presence is agreeable, and his voice is suited to the melodies which fall to his share. Mr. Hatch's best air, "To thee, my Queen," has already been mentioned, and it loses nothing in his rendering of it. Mr. Leclercq, as the near-sighted *Master of Ceremonies*, is careful and conscientious; he would be more amusing if his part allowed him to; nevertheless, the part was evidently intended to be intensely funny. Miss Rehan, a painstaking artist, is burdened with an uninteresting part. Mr. Charles Fisher appears once or twice during the performance as a bibulous master of fencing, and what little he has to do he does with humor; his nose is very comical, at any rate, and his deportment suggests the harmless ferocity of *Bardolph*. Mr. Hart Conway as *Dom Januario*, a Brazilian billionaire, has the best male part, and he only lacks the physical strength to do it justice; as it is, his appearance is regal, his performance is clever, and his singing is agreeable. Mr. Frank Bennett, a clever comedian, to whose share not many good parts have thus far fallen, plays *Mungo, Januario's* coffee-colored valet, who carries the bag of diamonds, from which the eccentric Brazilian selects a gift for every lady he meets, and who sneezes, laughs, cries, and expresses anger for his indolent master. Mr. Bennett's performance is full of humor, and his fantastic garb is quite a spectacle in itself. The *Royal Middies*, who figure so conspicuously in the piece, include among their number such favorite members of Mr. Daly's company as Miss Estelle Clayton, Miss May Bowers, and Miss Flagg. Mlle. Malvina, the ballet-mistress of the establishment, leads them with Titanic grace in their evolutions. But the best efforts of all these ladies and gentlemen would go for nothing without Miss Lewis as *Fanchette*. They serve to form a background for the innocent frolic of the plump little middy, who is nearly always on the stage. During the brief intervals when he is absent the interest flags. When he returns the audience brightens, and the ripples of laughter are heard again. Miss Lewis lifts the piece above the level of mere spectacle, which, no matter how elaborate and magnificent it may be, is not a sufficient attraction for a theatre controlled by Augustin Daly, and places it upon a higher footing, which, although it would be difficult to define, is certainly irresistible. It would be unfair to pass without mention the game of chess which the youthful *Queen* plays with *Lamberto* in an open place by the water-side in Lisbon. The figures are small boys and girls, and the scene is full of color and life; but a game of euchre would be more intelligible to an ordinary theatre-goer.

THE SULLIVAN BALLAD CONCERT.

There was an unusually large audience at Steinway Hall last evening, far beyond the merits of the entertainment offered by the management. The concert was very thin and feeble affair. The principal artist, Miss Henrietta Beebe, was unable to sing. This was stated in THE TIMES of yesterday, and was known the day before, though Miss Beebe's name appeared upon the programme. In justice to this lady, who is one of the most conscientious artists, as she is undoubtedly the ablest resident soprano in this City, it should have been announced that her physician certified that the condition of her throat prevented her appearance. Mrs. Cole sang in her stead. The other artists were Miss Winant, Mrs. Fairlamb, of Washington; Mr. Courtney, Mr. Weed, Mr. W. F. Mills, and Messrs. Bierck and D'Auria. It is to be hoped that Mr. Sullivan was not present. Mrs. Cole gave a colorless rendering of the exquisite song, "Let me dream again," which did not have the faint merit of being sung in tune. Miss Winant, with her noble voice, sang the "Lost Chord" timidly and without any effect, and responded to the applause of the audience with Sullivan's "Looking Back," a song designed both in music and sentiment for a basso. Miss Winant was not to be blamed for doing injustice to her admitted powers. Her accompanist exhibited so much ingenuity in the exhibition of his incompetence that he would have made it a difficult task for any singer to have finished the song. The concert was marred in this respect throughout, and in addition, the artists were in poor voice and gave their music lifelessly. As a performance of Mr. Sullivan's compositions, it was something of an insult to that talented writer of the most popular and meritorious ballads of the day.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mme. Teresa Carreño has returned to New-York after a prolonged tour in the West, and is soon to play in this City, where she is always appreciated and welcomed as one of the best of our pianistes.

On Saturday evening, the 7th inst., the Union League Club Theatre will be opened for a performance of Eichberg's comic opera, "The Doctor of Alcantara." The entertainment is to be given for the benefit of St. John's Guild, and is under the patronage of a number of well-known amateurs.

The New-York Philharmonic Club will give their third soirée of chamber music at Chickering Hall on Tuesday evening the 3d inst. The programme consists of three numbers, viz.: Beethoven's Quartet in E flat, opus 74; three selections for strings; and Saint-Saëns's quintet in A minor, opus 14, in which Mr. S. B. Mills will take the piano part. This programme is one of the best that has been announced in the series, and will commend itself both to musicians and amateurs.

The English Glee Club announce their next concert, or "Evening of English Glees," at Chickering Hall, on Thursday evening, the 5th inst. The programme contains the usual variety of part songs and solos, and in addition to several well-known and favorite works, such as the glee, "Retire, my love," by Horsley, and Leslie's madrigal, "Thine eyes so bright," a song for soprano, is to be sung by Miss Beebe, the words and music being the composition of Mr. Caryl Florio. Mrs. Hills and Mr. Baird are also announced for solos.

The Symphony Society have undertaken a great task in the production for the first time in this country of Hector Berlioz's "La Damnation de Faust." It is to be rehearsed in public on the afternoon of Feb. 12, and performed on the evening of Feb. 14, at Steinway Hall. The director of the society announces that the orchestra will be increased, that there will be a chorus of 400 voices, composed of members of the Arion and Oratorio Societies, and that the solos will be sung by Miss Sherwin, who sang at the last Brooklyn Philharmonic concert; Mr. Jordan, tenor, an aspirant for Metropolitan fame, from New-England; and Mr. Franz Remmert.

The Oratorio Society will give a performance of "The Creation" on Saturday evening next at Steinway Hall, preceded by a public rehearsal on Friday afternoon at the same place. Dr. Damrosch, as usual, will be the conductor, and will have the orchestra of the Symphony Society under his command, in addition to the chorus of the Oratorio Society. The soloists will be Miss Letitia Fritch, soprano; Mr. Jacob Graf, tenor, and the best of all bassos in oratorio, Mr. Myron W. Whitney. Miss Fritch in concerts has shown that she posses a powerful and musical voice of genuine soprano quality, which should be effective in oratorio. The performance of this grand work will be recognized as one of the most interesting events of the musical season.

Mr. Mapleson's company have been in St. Louis during the past week, after a very brilliant and successful season in Chicago. The merits of the company seem to have been cordially acknowledged in the former city, and the performances of "Aida," "La Figlia del Reggimento," "Maria," and "La Sonnambula," have all been received with the applause which the public in this City knows is entirely deserved. Mlle. Marimon has added to her list of triumphs, and Mme. Ambra, Mlle. Valleria, and Miss Cary have each found favor in their respective rôles. Signor Campanini has been reported as in the best voice, both in Chicago and St. Louis, and has evidently added to his laurels. Mr. Mapleson has added Signor Brignoli to his list of artists by way of relief to Signor Campanini, the good result of which has already been manifest, and will be doubtless apparent when the company returns to New-York on the 1st of March. Signori Galassi and Del Puente and Herr Behrens have been mentioned in the highest terms by the critics of the two Western cities in which they have appeared, and the supreme merit of Signor Arditi as a conductor has been fully recognized. It is a pleasure to record the fact that, apart from the inevitable artistic success of Mr. Mapleson's season, the substantial, pecuniary results have thus far compensated the manager. The public cannot expect good operatic representations without paying for them, and to produce an opera with such artists as Mr. Mapleson has in his company, and with the completeness which has characterized his performances, a liberal encouragement is essential. The seasons in Chicago and St. Louis have been unusually successful and promise to be equaled in Cincinnati, where the troupe give their first representation to-morrow evening. A Cincinnati paper stated that three days ago the sale of seats amounted to $4,500, that the private boxes were sold for each evening, and that several lines of railroads had arranged to run special trains for the accommodation of the rural population within possible traveling distance.

The concert of Scottish music, in aid of the fund for the erection of a statue of Robert Burns in Central Park, will be given to-morrow evening at Steinway Hall. The entertainment is under the patronage of the St. Andrew's Society of New-York. It will be seen from the programme that the concert will be of interest to the lovers of Scotch music, and the services of Gilmore's Band and such excellent solo artists as Miss Beebe, Miss Henne, Mr. Werrenrath, and Mr. William H. Beckett make the performance an assured success. Following is the programme:

PART I.

Overture—"Jubal," Webber.....Gilmore's Band
Song—"Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled".....Mr. W. H. Beckett
Song—"Keller Herrin".....Miss Henne
Song—"Jessie, the Flower o' Dunblane,".....Mr. G. Werrenrath
Song—"Whistle and I'll come to you, my lad.".....Miss Beebe
Selection of Scottish airs, arranged by J. Van Franco.....Gilmore's Band
Intermission, during which Mr. William Cleland, Piper to the St. Andrew's Society, who has volunteered his services, will play a selection of reels and strathspeys.

PART II.

Columbia—A New National air by Mr. P. Gilmore.....Gilmore's Band
Songs—Arranged by Beethoven for voice, violoncello, violin and piano, *a*, ("Bonnie Laddie, Highland Laddie;") *b*, ("The Sweetest Lad was Jamie").....
Miss Henne, Messrs. Bay, Werner, and Kleiu
Song—"MacGregor's Gathering,".....Mr. Beckett
Song—"'Twas within a mile o' Edinburgh Toun.".....Miss Beebe
Song—"O a, the Airts the wind can blaw,".....Mr. Werrenrath
Duet—"O wert thou in the cauld blast."
Miss Beebe and Miss Henne
Finale—"Auld Lang-syne," by all the vocalists, accompanied by Gilmore's Band. The audience is invited to unite in the chorus.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Theatre Comique continues its "Mulligan Guards' Christmas."

"The Tourists" is shortly to be withdrawn from Haverly's, in order to make room for other diversions equally local and laughable.

"The Galley Slave" will be retained on the boards at Niblo's during the next fortnight. Bartley Campbell's spectuiar play, "Cllo," will succeed it.

"Horrors," which is still believed by some to be a burlesque abounding with witticisms, will be put on the stage at the Standard Theatre to-morrow night.

All persons who like to see a good actor in a good play will be glad to learn that Mr. Frank Mayo will act during the coming week, at the Olympic, in Murdock's "Davy Crockett."

At the Union-Square, Mr. Fawcett's "False Friend" seems to have entered upon a long period of success, despite the complacent tone of detraction which has marred one or two criticisms where worthier dealing was looked for.

"The Shaughraun" will again test its popularity in this City by being produced at Wallack's to-morrow night, with Mr. Boucicault in the chief rôle, and with every other aid which a competent support and beautiful scenic effects can bestow.

The splendor of the spangled steed has not often been seen to better advantage than during the reign of the Imperial Parisian Circus, at the New-York Aquarium. Mr. Stickney returns this week to the scene of his former triumphant double somersaults.

An interest has been awakened in the amusements that are to be offered at Booth's Theatre upon Tuesday and subsequent evenings, in the shape of Abbey's "Humpty Dumpty" and Spanish Students, which are assumed to contain a condensation of magic wonders.

To-morrow evening Mr. Alfred P. Burbank will give a reading at Chickering Hall. Nearly all his selections are taken from American authors, and the entertainments form a portion of Vale's Chickering Hall series, of which Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr., has recently given us so pleasant a specimen.

Some further readings, announced as "Lenten matinées," are to be given by Mr. George Vandenhoff. The best that is to be found in Shakespeare, Dickens, and miscellaneous poetry, will form the staple of Mr. Vandenhoff's programme, and the six consecutive readings will take place on Thursday afternoons, at 3:30, beginning Feb. 12.

"The Galley Slave" is the title of the ditty which Mr. Backus will warble at the San Francisco Minstrels' entertainments this week. Mr. Birch will sing "The Little Widow." The new comedy, written by Mr. Kyman, and entitled "Blue-fishing; or, The Pirates of Sandy Hook," will be illustrated by an "army of comedians," according to the programmes.

It is formally announced that the new Madison-Square Theatre will be opened on Wednesday night with Mr. Mackaye's drama of "Hazel Kirke," which has also been known as "The Iron Will." The orchestra will play Beethoven's overture, "The Consecration of the House," before the play. The new double stage will be used, and the waits will, it is said, vary from two to nine minutes in length. The actors who will appear in "Hazel Kirke" are Effie Ellsler, Ada Gilman, Cecile Rush, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, Annie Ellsler, Eben Plympton, Dominick Murray, Thomas Whiffen, Edward Coleman, Joseph Frankau, F. P. Barton, and G. W. Grey. Mr. Mackaye will manage the stage.

COAL PRICES FOR FEBRUARY.

THE SCHUYLKILL COAL LIST—DRAWBACKS AND TOLLS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—The line and city prices of Schuylkill coal for February were announced this afternoon by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, as follows: Lump and steam-boat, $2 75; broken, egg, and chestnut No. 1, $2 50; stove and small stove, $2 60; chestnut No. 2, $2 40; pea No. 1, $1 50. These prices apply to white ash coal at Schuylkill Haven, and indicate an advance of 10 cents per ton in lump and steam-boat; a decline of 15 cents per ton in broken, egg, and chestnut, and 30 cents per ton in stove and small stove. The fall is a price made for the purpose of equalizing the Schuylkill rates for coal and tolls with those of the Lehigh region. The harbor prices for February have been decided upon, and circulars will be issued this afternoon as follows: Lump and steam-boat, $4; egg, broken, and chestnut No. 1, $3 85; stove and small stove, $3 95; pea No. 1, $2 85. These figures are an advance of 5 cents per ton on lump and steam-boat, and 15 cents on chestnut, and a decline of 10 cents on egg and 25 cents on stove. These are the prices of coal free on board vessels at Port Richmond. President Gowen has decided to continue work at the mines until the supply of furnace coal is equal to the present demands, and he will then consider the question of suspension. This will probably be agreed upon a week hence.

Notice was issued by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to-day that, on and after Monday, Feb. 2, a drawback of 45 cents per ton would be paid on anthracite coal shipped from Port Richmond, consigned to points within the Capes of the Delaware. The announcement was also made that on and after Feb. 2, and until further notice, the maximum net rate of freight and tolls on lump, steam-boat, and broken coal actually consumed in the process of making iron from ore at any blast furnace situated on the lines of the railroads of this company, including the Reading and Columbia Railroad, would not be over $1 60 per ton from Schuylkill Haven, $1 75 from Tamaqua, and $1 80 from Pine Grove.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ

MASQUERADE BALL AT THE ACADEMY, FEB. 5.

A COATING OF DIAMONDS

on a pure crystal surface. These are Humphrey's Parisian Diamonds, and are for sale only at Humphrey's Jewelry Store, No. 819 Broadway, corner of Twelfth-street, New-York. Their lustre is perpetual. "The Circlet of Gems" describes them. Mailed free. He has no agents.—*Exchange.*

Chills, Dumb Ague, and Malarial Fever never fail to yield unto a permanent cure under the absorption treatment of the Holman Liver Pad Company's remedies. Consultations free. No. 862 Broadway.—*Exchange.*

Death releases his grip upon victims of pneumonia when the Glycerine Lotion, "Sapanule," is applied. It cures the worst cases. Ask your druggist for it.—*Troy Times.*

Winchester's Hypophosphites

Will cure Consumption, Coughs, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and General Debility. Established 21 years.—*Advertisement.*

Society of Decorative Art.

Two classes in ART NEEDLE-WORK for young ladies and children are being formed, to commence Saturday, Feb. 14. For admission and particulars apply at the rooms of the society, No. 34 East 19th-st.—*Advertisement.*

CANDID MEN admit the superiority of GREENFIELD'S CANDIES. No. 909 Broadway, near 20th-st.—*Advertisement.*

Congress Water.—Its superiority as a cathartic and alterative consists in its entire freedom from everything bitter, acid, or crude that produces headache, internal soreness, and tends

BURGLAR LYONS'S FAMILY

THE DEPRAVITY OF ITS YOUNGEST MEMBER.

HE ABUSES HIS MOTHER IN A POLICE COURT —REWARDING HER WITH CURSES AND FILTHY CHARGES—SORROWS OF A WOMAN WHO WAS REARED IN CRIME.

An unusual case was before Justice Murray, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon. A handsomely-attired woman, wearing a veil, entered the court-room quietly, accompanied by Officer Crook, of the Seventh Precinct, who had a boy in custody. The woman told the magistrate she was Mrs. Sophie Lyons, of No. 23 Montgomery-street, and that the boy was her son, George Lyons, aged 14 years. He would not behave himself, she said. He staid away from home at nights and slept in the streets, he refused to go to school, and he was generally so unruly that she wished him to be sent to some corrective institution. The lad, who seemed possessed of considerable experience for one of his years, scowled at the complainant while she was talking. When she had done talking, he cried in a loud, impudent tone: "That woman is a thief and a shoplifter. I have seen her steal in Montreal and elsewhere." A genuine sensation followed this impetuous outburst. "Yes," the boy continued, "she wants to get rid of me, that's all. But I have recommendations showing my good character." The Justice now called the boy to the desk. He advanced with a swagger, and, shaking his clinched fist in the woman's face, he said: "Yes, you want to get rid of me, and you're not my mother. How can I tell you are, when you have two husbands with whom you go all over the country, stealing everywhere." The boy's angry tones had by this time created such confusion in the court-room that the Justice was obliged to adjourn the hearing of the case to his own private examination-room. There a singular narrative was heard. The boy, with flushed eyes and impatient bearing, repeated his story that the woman was only trying to get him out of the way.

The magistrate got the lad to be quiet for a time, and then listened to the woman's story. She confessed that she had led a bad life, and that she was the wife of "Red" Lyons, known as the "King of the Burglars." Ever since she was 3 years old she had lived among criminals and committed crimes. Her mother had been the keeper of a disorderly house, and drove her on the street to steal. When only 3 years old she was caught in a theft, and committed for trial in the very court in which she was then speaking. While she thus lived a criminal career, she had tried her best, she said, to save her son from following in her footsteps, and to bring him up so that he might have had an honorable and honest career. She had lavished money upon him, sending him to three different Canadian colleges, but he seemed determined to resist all her efforts to make a good man of him. He had refused to stay at college, and fled from Canada to New-York. Here he frequented the lowest resorts and sought the society of disreputable characters. He sang in low saloons, and was recently a singer in the late Dan Kerrigan's notorious saloon on Sixth-avenue. Altogether, he seemed determined to go to the bad. Some time ago, the woman said, he had a situation with Kate B. Woodward, in a second-hand furniture store, at No. 150 Ninth avenue. Discovering his character and depraved tastes, Mrs. Woodward endeavored to discharge him on one occasion. He became enraged and threatened her life when she spoke of having no further need of his services. He seized a carving-knife, and, holding it over her threateningly, said: "You write me out a good recommendation this moment or I'll cut your — out." He got paper and ink, and, while he stood over her, she tremblingly wrote out a little note to the effect that he had been in her employment for five months, and was a steady, honest lad, whom she could recommend. After she had finished, so Mrs. Lyons said, the lad took this letter, put it into his pocket, laid aside the carving-knife, and left the house. Since that time he had constantly haunted her places. The complainant said she was determined to put a stop to his course. She wrote a letter yesterday asking him to meet her at her house in Montgomery-street. When she saw him approaching her she called Officer Crook and had him arrested.

The boy smiled during this recital, which he at times interrupted, and, when Mrs. Lyons stopped speaking, he began to abuse her again. He said that some years ago, when he lived in One Hundred and Tenth street, she had him sent to the Island to get rid of him, and since then had sent him to various other places and institutions with a similar motive. He went to college in Montreal, but was really happy only one year out of his three years' student life. He was a ringleader among the boys, and after a time the others began to scold him, and made everything unpleasant. Mrs. Lyons, he said, was then living in Detroit, Mich., and once when he went to see her she said she would put him out of the house. On another occasion he went there, and found she had gone to New-Orleans, leaving him a letter which contained a five-dollar bill and a railroad ticket to this City. "She only came to see me twice in two years," he cried fiercely at this point, "and I'd like to know what kind of a mother it is who would do that." He denied the story of obtaining a recommendation from Mrs. Woodward by force and intimidation. She had a watch of his, he said, which she refused to give up. He picked up a carving-knife, but did not use it threateningly, or use threatening language to her. Justice Murray determined to commit the boy until he could further investigate the strange statements of both sides. The boy cried so, however, when taken into the prison, that the magistrate had him brought back to the court-room to ascertain what was the matter. He simply resumed his abuse of his mother the moment he caught sight of her, and he was at once sent back to prison. He made the place resound with his cries of "Mother, mother, mother," the second time he was locked up. Finding he was not to be released, he tried to choke himself with a handkerchief.

Red Lyons, the husband of the complainant, is said by the police to have been sentenced, with his wife, eight years ago, to State Prison for burglary. He broke out of prison and came to this City, where he remained a few days perfecting plans for the release of his wife. He then went back to Sing Sing disguised, and succeeded in procuring her escape by breaking through the walls. He is now in State Prison again. Mrs. Lyons, it is alleged, is well known in Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities as an expert shoplifter.

BROOKLYN THIEVES ABROAD.

HOW THEY ROBBED A RUSSIAN NAVAL OFFICER—THEIR ARREST IN NAPLES.

The cable dispatches of the past few days have contained accounts of the robbery in Brussels, Belgium, of a Russian naval officer by two Americans, their escape to Naples, Italy, and their arrest in that city on Tuesday last. The amount which was stolen from the Russian was 85,000 francs, (about $17,000.) The thieves are supposed to be brothers by the name of Collins. The younger, who is a youth of 16, gives his name as John Collins. The elder is about 28 years of age, and has been known under the name of Collins, Everest, Ferguson, and Cleveland. They refused to give any account of themselves, but enough was learned of them to know that they live in Brooklyn, and have relatives in that city. When arrested they were preparing to carry out a scheme similar to the one by which they fleeced the Russian officer. The Belgian Government offered a reward of $2,000 for their arrest, and when they were apprehended by the Italian authorities, the Belgian Government demanded their extradition. The American Consul at Naples was evidently appealed to by the thieves to interfere on the ground of their being Americans. The dispatches also say that as soon as the American Government gives its consent the men will be surrendered to the Belgian Police. The Belgian Consul in this city, Mr. Charles Mail, was notified by cable by his Government some days ago that letters containing the stolen money were on their way to the Brooklyn relatives of the two thieves. He was directed to request of the American Government that the letters be remailed to the Brussels Post Office. The letters—three in number—arrived last week, and had already been forwarded to Brooklyn when the telegram of Consul Mail reached Postmaster-General Key at Washington. The Postmaster-General immediately telegraphed to the Brooklyn Post Office, directing the letters to be detained in that office until further orders. The letters had already been placed in the hands of the clerk having charge of the registered letter department of the Brooklyn office. Whether the Post Office authorities have the right to refuse to deliver the letters to the parties for whom they are intended, or the further right to return them to Belgium, is a question which will raise some fine legal points. To whom these letters are addressed the Post Office employes refuse to say.

Inquiry at the Police Central Office in Brooklyn revealed nothing that would disclose the identity of the two thieves. Chief Campbell said he knew nobody by the name of Collins who would answer the description given of the two thieves. The records of the department show that only one member of the famous Collins family has of late years attracted the attention of the Police. This was Samuel Collins, alias Knox. He was arrested on the night of the 24th of February, 1875, by Detective Martin Short, of the Fifth Precinct, for a burglary committed in Williamsburg. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced by Judge Moore to a term of four years and six months' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary. On the 4th of July, 1878, he was released from the Penitentiary and took up his residence in South Brooklyn. Some time afterward he was reported by Capt. John Mackellar as a suspicious person. Collins was an Englishman by birth, and at one time lived in Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn. He is not in Brooklyn at present, and it cannot, of course, be determined whether he is identical with one of the Collins brothers who swindled the Russian officer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Postmaster-General Key has been requested by the Belgian Consul in New-York to remail to Belgium three registered letters, supposed to contain a large sum of money which was stolen from a Russian naval officer in Brussels by two Americans. The thieves live in Brooklyn, and the letters were directed to their relatives in that city. The Postmaster-General has referred the matter to Attorney-General Devens to determine whether the Post Office Department has the right to send the letters back.

THE SAMOAN CIVIL WAR.

A correspondent informs the Sydney *Herald* (writing from Apia, on Nov. 6) that the civil war now waging in Samoa between the Royalists, under King Malietoa, and the Republicans, lately under the Yankee filibuster, Bartlett, still continues to drag along. This war has been "got up" by certain foreigners interested in the purchase of native lands, and in the investment by the natives of the purchase money in guns and in the ammunition of war; and this nefarious war will continue until the natives have sold, as they have now nearly done, all their lands to the foreigners, or until some friendly power steps in and takes charge of this group. The war has gone on for some months, and I suppose there have not been 20 killed on both sides. The Bismarck has returned from Sydney, but will leave this day from Fiji. A detachment from the Bismarck, a few days ago, went up to the seat of the civil war to survey the reefs and shoals off the coast, and also to reconnoitre the position of the contending parties, as it was reported in Apia that one or both parties had built forts on neutral ground. I have been informed by a German officer that a garrison of German soldiers will be placed on these islands to protect German interests in the South Pacific. And the fact that the new German Consul for the South Pacific is a naval officer of high standing seems to confirm the information. The new German Consul has been strictly prohibited from engaging in mercantile pursuits. It would have removed many perhaps unjust suspicions if the regulation had been made and acted upon long ago.

A TOUGH DOG.

From the London Telegraph, Jan. 20.

Cats have been credited with a large number of lives, but a dog which belongs to a gentleman living at Ashburton, in Devonshire, may fairly compete with any specimen of the feline race. Accompanying his master on a shooting expedition, the dog fell into a mine-shaft, to a depth of some 66 feet. As he tumbled down the narrow boring, his master distinctly heard his body striking against the earth and rock. For some time those who took an interest in the creature listened, to hear if any sound of pain came up from the depths below, but, as all was silent, they lost hope of the dog being alive, and, in the course of time, almost forgot him. Considerably more than a month elapsed, when one day a howl was heard to proceed from the pit's mouth. Very quickly a miner was sent for and lowered, when, to the amazement of everybody who watched the proceedings, the long-lost dog was sent up, in a sadly emaciated condition, it is true, but still alive and able to eat. It had been incarcerated in its prison for 43 days and nights. So far as can be ascertained it had only had water to live upon throughout the whole of that period. The weight of the dog when lost was 56 pounds. Four days after it had been taken out of the shaft it weighed only 30 pounds. Yet it is still alive and doing well, rapidly recovering from the privations which it has suffered.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

From the New-Haven Journal, Jan 31.

The Connecticut National Guard consists of 183 commissioned officers and 2,894 enlisted men, a total of 3,077 as the active military force of the State. The increase during 1879 was 632, of which 177 is from two new companies of infantry in the First and Third Regiments, and a section of artillery, 273 from the Independent Battalion, and 182 in the excess of enlistments over discharges in the old companies. For the first time since the reorganization of the National Guard in 1871, it contains the full number of companies authorized by law, there being 10 in each of the four regiments, four in the Independent Battalion, and two sections or platoons of artillery. Aside from the uniforms, the entire expense of the Militia for the past year has been $65,000. The amount collectible from the commutation tax for this year is $94,166—the number returned by the Selectmen as liable to the tax being 47,083, while the number of inactive Militia, or those liable to military duty in case of war, is 73,960.

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Bruhlacher vs. Bruhlacher.—Motion denied. Defendant staid for non payment of costs.

Harding vs. Hazard.—First security disapproved; second approved.

In the Matter of Hall.—I think there should be a reference to ascertain facts.

Kvanzi vs. Kunzel.—Where is proof of service of summons?

Hart v. Lynch.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Duffy vs. Berry.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Memorandum.—Macchesa vs. Carroll; Eldered vs. Hall.

Dry Dock Savings Institution vs. Brennan.—Incorrect.

In the Matter of Van Feerten.—Motion granted.

Motions denied.—Gladin vs. Bailey; Rochester vs. Mehrback; Rochester vs. Mehrback; The People et al. vs. National Trust Company.

Granted.—Scheidler vs. Bendy; Morel vs. Morel; Evans vs. Martung; Meyer vs. Belden. In the matter of 106th-street; Birozarki vs. Birozarki; Lockwood vs. Flynn; In the Matter of Forest Concourse-avenue; Hartmayer vs. Hartmeyer; Davison et al. vs. Fowler; Davis vs. Winship; Hays vs. Chapman.

Corsi et ux. vs. Corsini.—Reference.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Lawrence.

Page vs. Jee et al.—Granted.

Lambert vs. Browning.—Granted.

Cartwright vs. Gibbs et al.—This case turns upon a question of fact, to wit, whether the alleged defects in the building arose from the improper or unskillful manner in which the plaintiff constructed the walls, or from the settling of the foundation walls which were erected by other parties. On the question of fact, the weight of the evidence is, in my opinion, in the plaintiff's favor, and is therefore results as a conclusion of law, that he is entitled to a judgment that the premises be sold to satisfy his lien. The amount of that lien, after deducting the sum which it would cost to construct the flue, which it is conceded the plaintiff omitted, I understand from the evidence to be $1,107 49. Findings may be settled on two days' notice.

Finn vs. Dugger et al.—Findings and decree signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Weichrel vs. Spear.—Commission ordered.

Banfield vs. Hayer.—Order of discontinuance.

Lamson vs. Smith.—Ordered on day calendar for first Monday of February.

Orders of substitution.—Hardt vs. Strong; Sperling vs. Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company; Herman vs. German-American Bank; Fay vs. Ketaltas; Hallenback vs. More et al.

Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, &c., vs. Egleson et al.—Order for publication of summons, &c.

Fulton et al. vs. Garrett et al.—Order directing Receiver to pay over money, &c.

In the Matter of Frost.—Prisoner remanded to custody of Sheriff.

Bellows vs. Hunt et al.—Order denying motion for injunction.

Bellows vs. Hunt et al.—Order denying motion to file security.

McLean vs. Berlin.—Order granted.

Keller vs. Epper.—Order signed.

Orders Granted.—Gates vs. Coslow et al.; Adams vs. Levy; Cambrers vs. Kling; Gray vs. Platt; Fartoute vs. Cordova; Hovey vs. Grenethin; Mallory vs. Stout; Faller vs. Lippe; Wright vs. Nostrand; Morrison vs. Ranges; Weisman vs. Dolger; Roig vs. Barsotti.

Freeman vs. Freeman.—The defendant has stipulated not to apply for alimony, and a condition to the same effect was made by the order opening the default. I cannot, however, look to that, inasmuch as since an order was made that plaintiff pay alimony, the affidavit of Mr. Davison shows he has means. Motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Lehman et al. vs. Roberts.—Findings settled.

Shipman vs. Tracy.—Motion granted.

Somerindyck vs. Somerindyck.—Counsel fee of $25 ordered, and $4 per week alimony.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Hawes.

Bellinger vs. Smith.—The foreclosure of a mechanic's lien must now be commenced by a summons, and cannot be commenced by notice, under the act of 1882. The act of 1863 is clearly superseded by the act of 1875, and seems to constitute one of the exceptional instances where a remedy is repealed by implication. To give any other construction would manifestly make the latter statute inoperative, which would violate a more exacting rule of law. See Heckman vs. Pinkney, 6 Abb. N. C., 371, where the question is most carefully presented.

Everson vs. Hallett.—Motion granted, with costs, in one action. See memorandum.

Rothschild vs. Isidor.—The questions objected to are allowed and the examination will proceed in the directions indicated. See memorandum.

Hornblower vs. Dimeritt.—As this witness has been called twice, and has been compelled to leave his business I will direct an allowance of $10 to be paid him out of proceeds of property of judgment debtor found applicable.

Peterson vs. Hallett, (two motions.)—Granted with costs in one action.

Motions Granted.—Steinmetz vs. Steinmetz; McCarthy vs. Schwartzschild; Chase vs. Lippe; Paulmer vs. The Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company; Foote vs. The Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company; Burham vs. Miller; Haffen vs. Schwagler; Hazard, Jr., vs. Mellus; McCord vs. Sickles.

Saiffen vs. Bockwalter.—Attachment vacated.

Seitz vs. Kuhn.—Defendant committed for contempt.

Gillis vs. Chadwick.—Bill of particulars ordered.

Hass vs. West.—Supplemental proceedings dismissed.

Miner vs. Morrey.—Arrest vacated.

Chatfield vs. Harriett.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Finley vs. Speir.—Bill of particulars ordered.

Vichio vs. Roeger.—Complaint dismissed.

Fiecke vs. Dalley.—Motion granted as per order.

By Judge Sheridan.

Motions Granted.—Monroe vs. Newman; Price vs. Beach.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

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COMPANION.—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of assisting as companion to a maiden or widow lady; no objection to the country. Address, by letter, Miss H., care Miss A. Forde, the "Madison," 1,242 3d-av.

COOK.—BY FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK IN A private family; understands thoroughly all branches; best reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 107 West 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; will assist with washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 248 West 30th-st., two flights, front.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK BY THE day or week; gets up dinner and lunch parties; best City reference. Call at No. 150 West 54th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; WILL assist with washing; City or country; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 131 West 19th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FASHIONABLE DRESSmaker, having had considerable experience in Europe and this country, wishes a few engagements by the day; terms moderate. Address M. Middleton, Station M.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY competent person; will go out by the day, week, or month; expert fitter and operator; first-class reference. Address Dress-Maker, No. 254 West 23d-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A REFINED AMERICAN lady, who is an excellent seamstress; thoroughly practical and accomplished housekeeper in every respect, cooking included; understands perfectly management of children and servants; not at all afraid of labor; unexceptionable reference furnished. Address or call at No. 50 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn. Mrs. L. Cook.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STEADY YOUNG WOMan, for City or country. City reference. Apply at No. 230 East 29th-st., third door, front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to go out by the day or month; thoroughly understands all branches; first-class City reference. Call at No. 260 West 35th-st., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—TO GO OUT THE FIRST TWO days in the week; City reference. Call at 588 3d-av.

NURSE.—BY EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT IN family as nurse; bring up on bottle; takes charge of baby from monthly nurse; lady can be seen. Address A. A., Box No. 325 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT INfant's nurse; bring up on bottle; takes charge of baby from monthly nurse; lady can be seen. Call at No. 136 West 30th-st.

NURSE.—A LADY WILL RECOMMEND AN EXcellent and faithful child's nurse. Call Monday, between 10 and 3, at No. 125 East 46th-st.

NURSE.—TO ASSIST WITH CHAMBER-WORK; best of City reference. Call at No. 214 West 27th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress and dress-maker a few more engagements by day or week; terms moderate. Call at No. 228 West 28th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED seamstress by the day at 50 cents per day; City references. Call at No. 26 Greenwich-av., top floor.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—IS first-class; thoroughly understands both branches; best City reference. Call at No. 318 East 24th-st.

WASHING, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress or go out by the day; gent's or family washing, 50 to 75 cents per dozen; best reference. Mrs. Watts, No. 309 East 35th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, washing at her home; fluting and plaiting; terms moderate; good reference. No. 536 9th-av., between 38th and 40th sts.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT SWEDISH laundress, first-class gentlemen's and family washing, 75 cents per dozen; two small pieces taken as one; fluting done. Address Miss Olson, No. 323 East 35th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, gents and families washing, or will go out by the day; terms moderate; good reference. Call at No. 154 West 33d-st.

WASHING.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S washing at 75 cents per dozen. Mrs. Greene, No. 131 West 31st-st., second floor, front.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day washing, or house-cleaning; 17 years' reference given. Call at No. 249 West 33d-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; will do family washing at her home. Call at No. 119 West 19th-st., basement.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THOroughly competent middle-aged man; good appearance; steady driver; industrious, willing, and intellectual; 10 years' reference for sobriety and capability. Call or address, for three days, J. L., No. 44 East 18th-st., in feed store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; thoroughly understands the business, with five years' best City references from last employer. Call or address, for two days, J. R., No. 115 West 37th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; IS A good, careful driver; thoroughly understands his business; 12 years' most excellent reference from his last and former places for strict sobriety, honesty, and capability. Address Coachman, No. 213 West 53d-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle young man; excellent groom; careful driver; thoroughly understands the care of a gentleman's place; four years' recommendation from last employer. Address R. W., No. 112 Charlton-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; single; thoroughly competent in every respect; willing, industrious, and obliging; first-class City reference. Address D. S., Box No. 305 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, &c.; two years' best City references. Address R. N., at stable, No. 19 East 52d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THOroughly competent man; first-class driver, and understands thoroughly, perfectly; good reference from last employer. Address E. D. Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—UNDERstands flowers; five years' reference; country preferred; moderate wages. Call at No. 126 West 24th-st., for two days.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Cman; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call or address F., No. 52 East 32d-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THOROUGHLY experienced, good, trustworthy, single, sober man to a private family in town or country; eight years' City references. Call or address C. C., No. 145 West 33d-st.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his business; will be found willing and obliging; 10 years' best City reference. Call or address, for two days, P. M., No. 135 West 51st-st., private stable.

FLORIST AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE German: first-class florist and gardener; well recommended. Address E. Stiltzer, seed store, No. 12 Cortlandt-st.

FOREMAN.—A SINGLE MAN, AGED 32, JUST discharged, wishes to take charge of a commercial or private establishment where there is glass; 10 years' experience in such places, near New-York City, where the growing and forcing of all kinds of plants, cut-flowers, lilies, and other bulbs are made a specialty; references as to capability, integrity, &c. Address J. S., No. 355 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A SCOTCHman; understands his business thoroughly in greenhouses, graperies, and vegetables; is a thorough pruner and propagator; small family; 20 years' reference; six years from present employer. Address Livingston, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN AGED PROFESSIONAL gardener; Protestant; married, no family; to take charge of a gentleman's place, whose capability and character will bear investigation. Address Gardener, Post Office Box No. 45, Astoria, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; A FIRST-CLASS gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best reference given. Address J. D., care of Eldrich & Wilson, No. 1,102 Broadway, florists.

GARDENER.—BY A GOOD FRENCH GARDENer in all branches; single; has had 20 years' experience in this country, with reference. Address S. A., florist, No. 224 Wooster-st.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT SINGLE MAN, a native of Holland; an excellent florist and grape grower; best of City reference. Call or address W. P., at seed store, No. 870 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN PRIvate family preferred, to make himself useful; understands plumbing, gas-fitting, painting, and glazing; best of reference. Address O. D., Box No. 252 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG AND INTELLigent colored man. Apply at No. 11 East 39th-st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT FRENCH BUTler recently from Paris, speaks English, as

THE HOUSEHOLD

FEATURES OF THE MARKETS.

GAME OUT OF SEASON—THE PRICES ASKED FOR PROVISIONS—THE SUPPLY OF FISH

Epicures will be for some time denied the luxury of eating quail, partridges, prairie chickens, ruffed grouse and rabbits. The sale of these varieties of game is prohibited by law on and after Feb. 1. Perhaps the best things in the way of game at present in the markets are wild pigeons from the beech-nut regions of Indiana. The birds feed upon these nuts, and a good flavor is thereby imparted to their flesh, better than when they feed on acorns, as in Missouri, from which our chief supply was drawn some time ago. Wild ducks are also good, and tame squabs are excellent, and will soon justly grow into great favor. Rabbits and hares were sold yesterday at 40 to 50 cents per pair, in Washington Market, quoted at $5 per dozen; partridges at $1 75 to $2 per pair, and prairie chickens at $1 50 per pair. Wild pigeons, from Indiana, were worth $2 to $2 25 per dozen; tame squabs, $5 per dozen, and the rates for wild ducks per pair were as follows: Canvasback, $3 to $3 50; redheads, $1 75 to $2; mallards, $1 or $1 25, and common 50 to 65 cents.

Turkeys and chickens are arriving in good order, and are the most appetizing things in the way of poultry. The present is not considered by poulterers the proper time for the eating of ducks and geese. It is rather late for them and and they are not as good as they were when the season began. They are, happily, scarce. In Washington Market, yesterday, the prices current for poultry per pound were as follows: Turkeys, choice small, 15 to 16 cents, and fair to good large, 12 to 13; good chickens, 14 to 16; chicks, 15 to 18; fowls, 10 to 13, and geese, 12 to 15.

The prices of meats are unaltered, and there are no new features in regard to them observable.

Sugars are generally about ¼ cent per pound lower than they were last week, and flour is cheaper by about 25 cents per barrel. Canned goods are a little higher at wholesale, but no change has as yet been made in the retail prices. The values of teas, coffees, and other groceries are unchanged.

Some vegetables have been received from Bermuda, including potatoes, beets, and tomatoes. It was difficult to obtain a retail quotation for the potatoes yesterday, there being so few; some hucksters ask from $7 to $9 per barrel for them, according to quality; the wholesale quotation is $6 to $7. Good domestic potatoes are worth 30 cents per peck; beets, 20 cents per half-peck; tomatoes, 50 cents per quart; red onions, 8 cents per quart; yellow 10 and white 12 cents; cabbage, per head, 8 to 10 cents; lettuce, per head, 12 cents; carrots, per dozen, 15 cents; turnips, per half-peck, 20 cents; squash, each, according to size, 10 to 50 cents; celery, per bunch, 15 to 25 cents, according to quality; water-cresses, per quart, 15 cents; spinach, from the South, 25 to 30 cents per half-peck, and kale, from the same quarter, 20 cents. "Scotch kale," (large heads), from the suburbs, is worth 5 cents per head. Dandelion is worth 10 to 25 cents per quart, the highest price being for good white.

Good eating apples are worth in the markets 30 to 40 cents per half-peck, and cooking 25. In the lower Broadway fruit stores choice Newtown pippins sell at 50 to 75 cents per dozen. A barrel of good greening apples may be bought at $3 or $3 50, the buyer paying the expressage to his home. On the streets inferior bananas sell at 2 cents each; poor oranges at 1 cent apiece; lemons at the rate of 13 to 15 for a quarter, and Malaga grapes at 15 cents per pound. In Washington Market the retail prices current for good fruits are as follows: Florida oranges per dozen, 40 to 50 cents; Havana, 20 to 40, and Messina, 15 to 40; bananas 50 cents per dozen; cranberries 15 cents per quart; lemons, 25 cents per dozen; California pears, per dozen, 50 cents to $1, and cooking pears, (from Boston,) 15 cents per quart; Malaga grapes, per pound, 20 to 25 cents, and Catawba, per three-pound box, 55 cents. Richer prices are asked in most instances for choice selected fruits in the lower Broadway fruit stores. The range of prices is as follows: Bananas, perdozen, 50 to 60 cents; Malaga grapes, per pound, 25 cents, and per five-pound box, $1; strawberries, from the South, per quart, $1 50; pears, per dozen, 50 cents to $1; Mandarin oranges, per dozen, 25 cents to $1, and Florida oranges, per dozen, 40 cents to 60. The manufacture of marmalade is increasing in Florida, and it has now become quite an important feature in the productions of that State. It has made its appearance in this City in considerable quantity, and may be bought at the fruit stores, at 25 cents a tumbler, or at $1 per 5-pound pail. Fresh-laid eggs, from near-by points, are worth 30 cents per dozen, and good Western and Southern 20 to 22 cents. Prices for butter are rising. Dairy butter, for the table, is worth 25 to 35 cents per pound, and creamery 30 to 45 cents, the highest rate being asked in fancy groceries. White honey is worth 25 cents per pound and dark 20 cents.

The general fish market has been well supplied during the week. Striped bass still continue exceptionally scarce, those of any size coming from North Carolina, worth 30 cents a pound. The reasons for the absence of these fish are worthy of particular study; smelts are in great plenty from the Provinces, worth 6 cents, while the higher grades from Massachusetts are worth 12½ cents; the first fresh salmon of this year from the Province of Nova Scotia, fish weighing nine pounds, were in Fulton Market on Thursday last, and were sold at $1 50 a pound. It is quite evident that special rivers in North America have peculiar times for the run of salmon, and of these fish also which are caught in the streams themselves are captured in the adjacent waters; refrigerated salmon selling at 30 cents; some few shad from the South at 50 cents a pound; white perch, 15 cents; green turtle, 15 cents; the finest shad known, diamond-back Chesapeake terrapin selling at $36 a dozen; frost fish, 6 cents a pound; halibut, the gray variety, 12½ cents; the white, 18 cents; the latter the much more delicate fish; haddock, 6 cents; cod, 5 cents, both fish caught in good quantity off Fire Island; the stock of large fish, those of from 15 to 25 pounds, come from further north; the fish near our harbor rarely weighing over from 6 to 8 pound; black fish, 18 cents; seals, 18 cents; lobsters, 10 cents a pound-head, from South Carolina, 18 cents; the Newfoundland turbot, with an awful name, (*Platysomatichthys hippoglossoides,*) but, nevertheless, the rearest approach to the English turbot we have in North American waters, was in market this week, and sold for 20 cents; it generally comes with the early shipments of herrings; it is a remarkably fat fish, with a delicate flavor of its own. The first herdings are in from the Provinces, in anticipation of Lent, and are worth 5 cents a pound; scallops, $1 50 per gallon; soft clams, 30 to 75 cents per 100; white fish, fresh and very good, for the canned fish, 16 cents; others, 10 cents; very large pickerel, from Lake Ontario, from 4 to 20 pounds, 12½ cents; salmon trout, 18 cents; black bass, from Canada, rather an unusual point of shipment, 18 cents; red snapper, 15 cents; smoked haddock, 10 cents; smoked salmon, 18 cents; dry cod, 8 cents; hard crabs, $2 50 per 100; in consequence of the open Winter, crabs are in unusual abundance.

SLEEPING APARTMENTS.

MORE ABOUT THE ATTENTION TO BE PAID TO THE BEDROOM.

This natural function of the system, sleep, is subservient to its surroundings; much more so, in fact, than humanity generally supposes it to be. A person's best inclination to sleep, the natural craving for rest, when mind and body can recuperate, may not come about from carelessness as to food or uncomfortable surroundings. But it is not in regard to food that a dissertation is to be entered upon. It may, however, be stated, that with many persons, especially those beyond the meridian of life, some light meal in the evening, even late at night, often works in a way quite differently from former opinions advanced on this subject. Many cases of real, positive dyspepsia have been cured by partaking of food—in slight quantity, it is true—just before going to bed. The theory advanced, which seems a natural one, is that the organs of digestion must have some slight work to do, even during sleep, and if such material is not provided for them, internal derangements, gnawings, in fact, take place. Of course, the extreme of feeding, a plowman's supper, just before sleeping is not advocated. Still, it is wonderful to think how prevalent these heavy meals are at irrational hours in England, and how a good Briton will eat a pound of steak at 11 o'clock, and, going to bed in a half hour, will sleep the sleep of the blessed. English stomachs are possibly made of tenser, more vigorous fibre than American ones. If, in a previous article, which owes its origin to an excellent paper of Dr. Richardson, the advantages of sunlight in the house were dwelt upon as an allied topic, the good effects of darkness when sleep is sought for is advanced. If in a bedroom, then, during daytime, full play has been given to the sun, and its purifying influences have been resorted, it is equally expedient in one's bed-chamber to make as little use as possible of artificial lights. It is not, of course, the fact as well known that light is antagonistic to sleep, as that, even when the lights are extinguished, the effects of combustion in a close receptacle bring discomfort to the sleeper. The mistake, then, is to convert a sleeping-room into a reading-room. The less time that a gas-light, even a candle-light, is left burning in a bedroom the better. Questions of a physiological kind have less to do with these columns than those of a domestic or household character. Extension of the time when a person ought to go to sleep somehow breaks up that rythm of labor and rest which physicians understand so well. Keep wide-staring awake too long over your work or your amusements, and, after a time, longer or shorter, the capability to sleep at all has fled. What Dr. Richardson affirms in regard to bedrooms in England as to their out-of-the-way position we think is hardly applicable in a general way to our American sleeping-chambers. Nevertheless, just like in London, when an agent shows a house to let in New-York, he often says, in showing a badly-ventilated and dark corner: "O! this is only a bedroom," or, "this dressing-room could easily have a bed put in it." These are apologetic terms used for holes and corners. Try one of these rooms, indulge in the make-shift, put yourself or your children in one of these badly-ventilated rooms, where the sun rarely shines, where there is a sink or closet in close proximity, and, nine cases in ten, the result to the inmate, though it may not be fatal, is certain to be injurious. What Dr. Richardson writes about the papering of a bedroom in England is, however, quite pertinent to similar rooms in the United States. We may spend every three years no small amount of money in repainting the drawing-room, refurbishing the gilding, and repapering the walls, but, as to the bedroom, since no one sees it but the inmates, and there is no chance for show, the walls there, clogged with the dust of years, saturated with human exhalations, may remain stained greasy, and unwholesome, until the end of time. Things become poisonous without our knowing it, and all affect in some way our sleep, and with disturbed sleep there comes as an absolute sequence, loss of energy, vitality, and health.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

BEEF A LA MODE, I.—Make a rich stuffing of stale bread crumbled fine, one loaf, piece of butter the size of an egg, seven tablespoonfuls of pepper, one of cloves, one of powdered Summer savory, one onion chopped fine, one raw egg, and some chopped parsley; get a nice round of beef, put in two or three skewers, and tie a string round it, keep it in shape, then with a narrow sharp knife make perpendicular slits in the beef, into which pour your stuffing, pushing it till the holes are packed full; then put it in a pot with a round bottom, that it may not stick, and cover with water; add to it two or three carrots, cut in slits, two medium-sized onions, a small heat of celery, cut fine, a few bits of salt pork, and let it simmer for three or four hours, according to the size of the piece, turning it when half done. It is a good plan to cover the top with a piece of book muslin, which you can fasten with skewers, to keep the stuffing from coming out, though this is not necessary if it is properly put in. Let it be covered and till done; put additional salt, pepper, and a little cloves into the pot, and when done put in a little flour and water, smoothly mixed, to thicken the gravy. This is an old family receipt which I have never seen in any cookery book. An easy way to alamode a leg of mutton without the stuffing—cut off the first leg joint so it will lay nicely in the kettle; put around it two or three carrots sliced lengthwise, two onions sliced, small head of celery cut up, small lemon sliced, taking out the seeds, a tablespoonful of salt, teaspoonful of pepper, teaspoonful of cloves sprinkled over and around it, a few bits of pork, and some parsley just before it is done; cover with water and cook slowly about three hours if a large leg, two hours if small; thicken the gravy a little when done.—D. C. W.

BEEF A LA MODE, II.—Take a piece of round of beef, about six or eight pounds in weight; lard it with bacon, dipped in salt, pepper, ground cloves and allspice; put the beef in a pot which can be covered tightly, with some bacon, two carrots, a piece of celery, three or four small onions, a few slices of lemon, two laurel leaves and dried champignon, to cover the meat with: half vinegar and water, or wine and vinegar; cover the pot closely and put about it you can and bake slowly four or five hours. Before serving, skim some fat off and take one tablespoonful of flour and one teaspoonful of sugar; fry this very dark brown, add to the meat, and boil up again; then take meat out, strain the sauce, and serve with potatoes and parsnip salad.—FRED.

TOMATO SOUP WITH MILK.—Scald, remove the skins, and cut up a quart of ripe tomatoes; stew for half an hour; add a level teaspoonful of soda; when done foaming, add a quart of sweet milk; let it boil up once, season with salt and pepper, and add butter if you want it richer; serve with crackers (stale bread will answer) like oyster stew, which it resembles in taste; be sure to add the milk after the soda or you will have a mess of curdled stuff unfit to eat.—MRS. O. C. M.

SAUER-KRAUT.—Your receipt for sauer-kraut in last Sunday's TIMES is not correct. No German cook ever makes it in the style of "Bob the Sea Cook." As it is a German dish it ought to be given as the Germans eat it. Take a nice piece of pork, two pounds to one quart of sauer-kraut; wash the pork and cover with boiling water, and boil one hour; then take your sauer-kraut, press all the water from it, and put in place of the water, and boil another hour. When done serve the pork and the cabbage in separate dishes, with mashed potatoes.—FRED.

PRIZE PLUM-PUDDING.—One pound raisins; one pound currants; one pound suet, chopped fine; three quarters pound bread-crumbs; one-quarter pound flour; one-quarter pound brown sugar; rind of one lemon chopped fine; one-half nutmeg grated; five eggs; one-half pound mixed candied peel; one-half pint brandy. Well mix all dry ingredients; beat the eggs and mix the brandy; then pour over the other things and thoroughly mix; to be boiled in a basin or mold for six hours at the time of making, and six hours more when wanted for use. Ingredients sufficient to have taken a prize in London, as being the best in 500 receipts.)—LONDON PAPER.

TAPIOCA CUSTARD, I.—Soak three large tablespoonfuls of tapioca over night in a pint of cold water; the next morning add the fruit juice, a little salt, and boil; four eggs, one-half cupful of sugar; flavor with lemon or vanilla; a meringue can be made from the whites of the eggs by adding a little powdered sugar, and browning it in the oven.—WESTFIELD.

TAPIOCA CUSTARD, II.—One teacupful of tapioca dissolved in water over night; beat three eggs and one cup of sugar together, and stir into the tapioca; then add one quart sweet milk; stir well; bake in pudding-dish until thickens.—X.

COFFEE, I.—Get good coffee, and then see it ground, or have it ground in your own house, that you may be sure that it is not half chicory; then measure two cups into a bowl, into which break a fresh egg, putting in the shell also; then add a little cold water, just enough to stir the coffee up into a stiff paste; put in a common tin coffee-pot; add about three pints of boiling water, and cover very closely that the aroma may not escape; boil ably take three minutes. If you desire to present the badges. Company H celebrated its thirty-quickly, from 5 to 10 minutes. If you desire to present the badges. Company H celebrated its thirty-black coffee, put less boiling water, scald first anniversary at the regimental armory Friday your silver coffee-pot, and have a thin evening. There was a general reunion of the veter-strainer of muslin on to keep the lumps from going ans and honorary members with the active members in, it will be clear as crystal and fit for a King to of the company, and many of the regimental officers drink. If you cannot clear it on the first morning, take the skin from a salt codfish, wash and wipe it thoroughly, and cut into pieces an inch and a half square, and put one piece into the bowl with cold water as above, and you will hardly know the difference. If too strong add more water.—D. C. W.

COFFEE, II.—Put the quantity of ground coffee in an enameled pot and pour on boiling water, as much as required; set it on the fire and let it bubble up; strain through a canton flannel bag. Make the bag of the thinnest kind of canton flannel; wash it in clear warm water every time it is used, and do not dry it in the sun. Keep the coffee-beans in an air-tight box or corked bottle to preserve the aroma; grind the coffee just before using. LANO.

INFORMATION WANTED.

How to make ox-tail soup.

How to make potato salad in the German style.

A receipt for beet-root pickle.

A receipt for marshmallow drops.

FINGER-BOWLS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will some one of your many readers kindly inform me how to use a "finger-bowl" in the manner that is considered in good and genteel society as *au fait.* Having come from an Eastern State where that article of the table is comparatively unknown, I have been considerably perplexed and puzzled to know what to do when they have been placed before me, as they have been at several fashionable dinners I have recently attended in this City. Upon seating myself at the table, I am furnished with a white napkin which I use during the meal; just before dessert is served the "finger bowl" is brought upon a small plate, on which is laid a folded white napkin, upon which is the "bowl," which, in turn, is covered with a colored napkin, or "doily." Now my misery commences. What am I to do with the first napkin? the one in my lap, which I have been using during the meal? What am I to do with the colored napkin or doily? And when am I to use the second white napkin resting under the bowl? After cleansing my fingers, upon which one of the three napkins do I dry them? In vain have I examined a score of books for this information, and if some good and sympathizing soul will extricate me from my dilemma, he or she will earn the everlasting gratitude of—A YOUNG PHYSICIAN.

GOING SHOPPING WITH A STREET CAR.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle.

She was from Rondout, was nicely dressed, wore gold spectacles, and her face beamed with good nature. She was apparently 50 years of age, and when she got in the street car up town on her way to the Hudson River Railroad depot she modestly asked the driver if he wouldn't stop at the auction store down town, and then deposited two sachels and a shawl-strap bundle on the seat and sat down. "Whose auction store?" queried the driver, "Baker's?" "I guess so," said the lady, and when the driver stopped there she got out and went in, saying she would be back soon. The driver waited till he thought he would miss every train that was running and till other passengers began to get impatient, when he mumbled something about "must think I'm a jackass to wait here till she goes around shoppin'," and drove on. It was 15 minutes after that the good-natured lady reached the depot, puffing and blowing and nearly out of breath, and wanting to know "where that there driver is." Her effects had been cared for by the Rev. Mr. Evans, who was in the car, and she found them all right.

THE INTELLIGENT JUSTICE IN OHIO.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald.

The following is a correct copy of a certified transcript made by a Justice not 50 miles from Cleveland. Names and locality are omitted:

"Before me, ———, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county. Personally caused Hans Brittler, who being duly sworn according to Law deposeth and said that on or about the 7th day of December, A. D. 1879, at the county of Cuyahoga and in the yard of his Residence one Richard Bann did there and then unlawfully on said day Insult thrown down his son pullit his Boot off, and also on said day did then and there Insulted, Read, Punch down Wound and otherwise seriously inflame his wife and further this deponent said not. Took his affidavit thereof, etc., etc."

MILITARY GOSSIP

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association will hold a meeting at No. 23 Park-row, Tuesday afternoon.

Adjt.-Gen. Townsend has issued a general order forbidding marksmen to loan the marksmen's badges, issued by the State, to unauthorized persons.

The members of the staff of Gen. J. V. Meserole, formerly commander of the Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, had a reunion at Gen. Meserole's residence, last Wednesday evening. All but three were present.

Col. Josiah Porter, commanding the Twenty-second Regiment, has issued orders directing his command to assemble at the armory Friday, at 8 P. M., in full-dress uniform for dress parade. A promenade concert will follow the military ceremonies.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Richard Vose commanding, is to have several drills in battalion movements at the armory of the Ninth Regiment after Feb. 23. A new ride range has been fitted up for the use of this command in the attic of its armory. It will be opened in a few days.

The Old Guard held its annual meeting at its armory, in Fourth-avenue, last Thursday evening. Officers for the ensuing year were chosen as follows:

Major—George W. McLean; Captains—G. A. Fuller and Henry L. Faris; First Lieutenants—E. S. Ballin and James Hamel. Second Lieutenants—Leslie C. Bruce and Walter K. Fays.

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Companies H and I, Thirty-second Regiment, are to give a ball at the regimental armory Tuesday, Feb. 17. Company I has elected civil officers as follows: President—Capt. Henry Schuehhardt, Jr.; Vice-President—Lieut. Charles Rueger; Financial Secretary—Sergt. William Vanderzee, Jr.; Recording Secretary—Charles Sues; Treasurer—Francis S. Haas. First Lieut. F. W. Parizette, of Company D, has been elected Captain, and August Laforet has been promoted First Lieutenant of the me company.

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At the annual meeting of Company C, Seventh Regiment, the following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: Secretary—F. C. Knowles; Treasurer—Sergt. J. W. McDougal; Court-martial—Lieut. J. M. Amory, Sergt. J. Gillies, and J. H. Raton; Finance Committee—W. M. Massey, F. McCoy, and J. H. Davidson; Recruiting Committee—Corps. F. C. McLewee, C. H. Bruel, and Private W. P. Warren; Armory Committee—Sergt. W. J. Wilson, Corp. J. H. Walden and W. H. Daily; Uniform Committee—Corp. E. McCoy, H. B. Thompson, and G. G. Stow.

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The Second Brigade staff is to hold its monthly meeting at No. 24 Bond-street next Thursday, at 5 P. M. Arrangements are to be made on that occasion for the regular Winter series of mounted drills. It is proposed to have the riding lessons in Central Park when the weather is fine, and in a riding-school when the days appointed for the drills are stormy. Col. William E. Van Wyck has asked to be relieved from further duty as Assistant Adjutant-General on the brigade staff, but Gen. Vilmar is desirous of inducing him to withdraw his request. The sentences imposed by the court-martial, of which Capt. George A. Hussey was President, in the Ninth Regiment, have been approved by Gen. Vilmar, who will listen to appeals from the decisions of the court on Thursday, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M., at brigade head-quarters.

Col. John N. Partridge, of the Twenty-third Regiment, has appointed the following-named officers on his staff: Adjutant, First Lieut. Eugene W. Burd, of Company G; Quartermaster, Capt. William W. Rossiter, formerly Ordnance Officer on the Eleventh Brigade staff, under Gen. Beebe; Surgeon, Dr. Edwin A. Lewis, late Assistant Surgeon of the same regiment; Chaplain, the Rev. William A. Leonard, and Inspector of Rifle Practice, Capt. Walter N. Walker, both reappointed. Company K had a rifle-match for the Ogdon medal last monday evening. Sergt. Schou was the winner on the score of 22 out of a possible 25 points. Company A had a rifle contest for third and second class medals, Tuesday evening. F. J. Griswold won the first class medal on the score of 22 out of a possible 25 points, and the other trophy was awarded to M. Christenson, on the score of 18. The regiment will give a promenade concert at its armory, Saturday evening. Company C is to have a dramatic entertainment at the Athenæum Thursday evening.

The Veteran Association of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. A. T. Dodge commanding, is under orders to assemble at the regimental armory for drill to-morrow evening, preparatory to the review of the association with the active regiment Thursday evening. The Board of Management will meet Tuesday evening, Feb. 10. Company B of the active regiment has elected civil officers as follows: President and Treasurer—Lieut. W. A. Brown; Vice-President—John Brown; Secretary—B. G. Conkling; Financial Secretary—W. B. Driver; Board of Directors—E. W. Carr, Charles Reid, Jr., and W. A. McKee. Civil officers have been elected in Company F as follows: Recording Secretary—Sergt. G. A. Grove; Financial Secretary—H. Robertson; Treasurer—Sergt. A. Collins. Company K has chosen the following-named civil officers: President—Capt. George B. Squires; Vice-Presidents—Lieut. W. H. Marshall and H. B. Fowler; Recording Secretary—F. R. Bishop; Financial Secretary—H. R. Smith; Treasurer—Lieut. W. J. McKelvey.

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Companies B and C, Fifty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, had a reunion at Gen. Meserole's residence, last Wednesday evening. All but three were present.

Col. Josiah Porter, commanding the Twenty-second Regiment, has issued orders directing his command to assemble at the armory Friday, at 8 P. M., in full-dress uniform for dress parade. A promenade concert will follow the military ceremonies.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Richard Vose commanding, is to have several drills in battalion movements at the armory of the Ninth Regiment after Feb. 23. A new ride range has been fitted up for the use of this command in the attic of its armory. It will be opened in a few days.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 31.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 4s C., 1907.	U. S. 4s R., 1907.
$50,000..103.104½	$500..R.c.104½
100,000....104½	

SALES TO 3 P. M.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

JULIAN HAWTHORNE'S LATEST NOVEL.

SEBASTIAN STROME. A Novel. By JULIAN HAWTHORNE. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

The assurance with which Americans settle in Europe and proceed to vie with the natives in art and literature was not entirely unknown before the present day; but heretofore their numbers have been so insignificant that the fact is conceded to be a special feature of our time. Americans push their fortunes in music, literature, painting, and the drama at the very time that Europe is becoming uncomfortable over the necessity of buying food grown on the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. Julian Hawthorne seems to have taken up a permanent abode in England, and resolved to make a literary Englishman of himself. But he has not settled in England to introduce American characters and American scenes into English novels; he competes with English novelists in describing England and English people. The only professed American to be found in "Sebastian Strome" is more after the conventional pattern of a whittling, tobacco-chewing Yankee than of a serious character from the types seen in the United States. The rest are English people of various kinds. *Sebastian* is of the powerful, bull-dog type that is supposed to represent the Anglo-Saxon, although his bringing up and studies have softened him somewhat, the intention being to make a clergyman of him. The same type is more clearly expressed in *Mary Dene*, the heroine, and perhaps in her pushed to the verge of the ridiculous. She kills a fierce bull with an axe, and performs other feats that go far toward making her portrait that of a female *Guy Livingstone*. In contrast to these two is *Selim Fawley*, a prosperous young banker's son of Jewish descent, but not a Hebrew by religion. The war between Saxon and Jew goes on between *Sebastian* and *Selim*, from the time that the latter serves the former a scurvy trick, while both are at college, until *Selim* dies and leaves *Mary* a widow, to be united at last to *Sebastian*. The young Jew is always the villain of the story; but it need not be concluded that in *Sebastian* many virtues are to be found. He is dreamy-eyed; both eyes are of different colors; he has secured a poor girl of his father's clerk; he is an inveterate gambler, and yet continues his preparation for the ministry. The only things to his credit are physical power, intellectual grasp, and a thorough disgust and fear of telling lies. *Selim* rather prefers to lie than not, and is, if not a poltroon, at least a man who loves his own body and its comfort too much to sacrifice anything for the sake of principles. By a chain of circumstances, not very cleverly managed, *Sebastian*, who has renounced the hand of *Mary Dene*, fails to prevent the marriage between the young Jew and that heiress. Retribution follows *Selim* in the shape of a disease of the nerves, that at times makes a coward, imbecile, or crazy man of him. *Sebastian* works his redemption by taking care of his illegitimate baby in the lowest slum of London, and working at a trade open to ex-convicts, ruins his health. *Mary* is required for enriching herself to a man she despised by being wretched and abused, and the conclusion of the novel can hardly prove satisfactory, notwithstanding that hero and heroine have come together at last, because the character exhibited by *Sebastian* is so egotistic, cruel, and indifferent to the interests even of the woman he is supposed to love that the reader cannot picture a happy marriage in the sequel. Notwithstanding her early eccentricities in the matter of training bulls, *Mary Dene* is a very lovely creation, and as the only member of the important trio who ought to be happy, deserves better things than a union with what fragments remain of the body and mind of *Sebastian*.

It would be quite wrong to conclude from this sketch of characters and plot that "Sebastian Strome" is an uninteresting or poor novel. On the contrary, it is most moving, original, and instructive. The opening chapters, descriptive of the *Reverend Arthur Strome* and his wife, are simply charming. Very curious and very grand are many chapters dealing with questions of religion as applied to daily life; indeed, one is conscious throughout of a large, impetuous, vivid view of things which, if not genius outright, is very close to genius. It is the boldness of the author in dealing with thoughts and subjects which most writers fear to touch that gives the novel its unusual charm and absorbing charm. Mr. Hawthorne is not afraid of his audience. If the public does not like what he writes, the public need not read it. That is the sentiment under which it is written. Other writers have described clergymen of the Church of England who were not what they should be, but none like this. Jews have been satirized, but never so clever. It is easy to convict the author of overcoloring his villain as well as his hero, but the truth is that the story is more than readable in spite of that unpleasant fact. Were it not that the other character is drawn with equal vindictiveness, we might conclude that Mr. Hawthorne has some personal spite against Jews. It may be that Beaconsfield's triumph in politics and the triumph of "Daniel Deronda" in literature have sharpened an already sharp pen:

"Selim Fawley came forward, looking handsome, gentlemanly, and deferential, and not obtrusively Judaic. This young man possessed a remarkable faculty for expressing by gestures, glances, and a general carriage of the body his profound respect and admiration for ladies. When he spoke, the effect of the dumb play was, perhaps, a little marred; for, though his society voice was hushed and gently modulated, and his phrases those of a man of education and refinement, still there was something in the play of his red lips while talking, and a Semitic humidity in his small brown eyes when smiling, and yet more when laughing, which tended to counteract to his many solid attentions the judgment of certain ultra-fastidious Christian critics. But he was generally admitted to be an honest, straightforward, well-meaning, and good-hearted fellow; and his friends maintained that underneath his modest and unassuming exterior he concealed a mind and talents of a high order; and it was beyond cavil that he had taken high honors at the university, and might, but for an unfortunate illness, have taken the very highest. Such as he was, therefore, Mr. Selim Fawley came forward, and prostrated himself, figuratively, at the feet of the heiress of Dene."

The Saxon student of divinity, wicked, but always fighting over in his mind the battle between good and evil, is painted thus:

"The face reflected in the toilet-glass was young in years—under 30—but mature in expression. The remarkable unevenness of its modeling gave the features, even when at rest, a singularly vivid stamp of life; in what was really a stable composure to be by a sort of optical illusion) a continual flux and change. It might almost be said that, from the two sides of this visage, two distinct and yet interwoven characters looked simultaneously forth, producing upon the beholder an impression at once single and complex.

"The eyebrows, several degrees darker than the hair, nearly met across the face, and the left eye looked almost black in comparison with the right one. The latter, moreover, had a slight cast in it, thereby enhancing in no small measure that peculiar quality of aspect already alluded to. The whole lower part of the face on the right side was less full and rounded than on the left; even the lips had a shorter curve on that side, imparting a flavor of irony to the mouth. The nose was nearly straight; the short chin curved outward boldly, and had all the charmness of contour of a cutting on an antique gem. The head was hollowed at the temples, and expanded nobly above the hair growing thin on the region of the crown, but curling close and thick at the sides. Upon the left cheek-bone, just beneath the level line of the eye, was a mole of moderate size."

The portrait of *Mary Dene* is indicated gradually, but with sufficient clearness to see a very charming and noble person:

"Late on the night before Christmas Eve all was finished ready for the morrow. Mary, half sitting on the arm of a great easy-chair, leaned her head against the carved back and eyed her achievement with weary satisfaction. Her white throat was exposed, with the soft shadow of her chin thrown slantwise across it. She had turned up her sleeves above the elbows, and her right arm—the arm which had smitten and slain the prize bull—lay indolently across her uplifted knee. The round, supple wrist and finely-formed hand were turned outward; the fingers, plump at the beginning and tapering smoothly to the tips, were half relaxed. It was an exquisite hand; but the beauty was not the reason why sometimes, before falling asleep at night, Mary had kissed it. It was the hand which she would one day give to Sebastian, and therefore it was dear and precious to her."

Julian Hawthorne has always written extravagant novels; this is the least extravagant. He has always written thoughtful stories; this is the most thoughtful of all. The main lines are great; the filling-up is often admirable; only toward the end there comes the exhaustion of the writer, coincident with, and perhaps explainable by, the weakness of the plot. The last quarter of the book ought to have been reduced to one short chapter; for the strain of interest is over, and the lingering passages read like padding. There is far more good than bad in the novel, and the bad is free from pettiness. He has almost freed himself from the besetting sin of luridness and unnaturalness in characters if he has only to pursue the same reform in his plots. Moreover, he may be said to have won a victory in treating the old themes of English novelists in a new fashion.

L'ART.

L'ART. REVUE HEBDOMADAIRE ILLUSTREE. Fifth Year. 1879. Volume Eleventh. Paris: Avenue de l'Opera. New-York: BOUTON.

A most graceful etching of Leopold Flameng, after Jacquet's picture, calls attention to this most luxurious of art publications when the first pages of it are opened. Jacquet's picture is called "La Première Arrivée," and it was one of the most successful bits of work in the last Salon. Alexandre Dumas, who has a keen taste, now owns it. Jacquet's picture represents an elegant Spanish woman, who has been the first to climb a hill, and she stands on its summit, supporting herself partly by means of a long cane. She wears a little black cap, has a mantle on her shoulders, one hand gathering up her skirt, which dress shows the beauty of her form. The expression of the Donna's face is charming and *mutine* to a degree. Just below her, mounting the crest, their heads and shoulders only seen, are three figures clad in the Watteau manner. Clever as is the picture, the etching does not in the least take away from the grace and elegance of the work. A page or so further on, follows a copy of Salvator Rosa's "Tempest, with Shipwrecks," the original to be found in the Milius collection. Leon Gaucherel's etching of a fishing-boat scene of Schrevingue is next in order, after a painting of Mesdag's. It is a heavy Dutch boat, as broad as she is long, coming down with a heavy thud, and thrashing through the waves of the North Sea. The exact merits of this work, apart from the excellence of the etching, escape us. This special number of *L'Art* contains a whole series of the copies of the original designs of the old masters, where the excellence of mechanical art is carried to its highest degree. Copies look like originals. One admirable piece of work, taken from the collection belonging to the Duke d'Aumale, is a head of Jean de la Valette, the Duc d'Epernon, drawn in crayon by Dumonstrier. It is the type of a *preux chevalier*, with the pointed beard and the upturned mustache. Boucher, so modern French critics say, has gone out of style, and the appreciation of him is not as great as it was at the beginning of this century, but at times, for bold, vigorous work, he had few equals. Find in *L'Art*, a study of a woman, taken from the De Goncourt collection, and note a strength of outline and a force which recalls Rubens. Prud'hon, the painter of the "Apotheosis," given to the loftiest aspirations, is represented by a study showing Minerva conducting the Genius of Art to Immortality. Somehow, the more prosaic faculties of to-day will not appreciate such things, and "the genius" is a flat-headed, delirious-looking boy. In the Aumale collection there is another gem, hardly known even to the admirers of Albert Dürer, and that is a sacred family, done in ink by this master. It is evidently the work of a rapid hand, but shows the most amazing skill in drawing and grouping. Rarest among the rare, but not as priceless on that account as for its intrinsic merit, must be a sketch, in India ink, of Van Dyck—a portrait of Gaspard Crayer. Van Dyck made gentlemen even with models which had no aristocratic tendencies. It is even said that Charles I., in spite of martyrdom, was by no means the elegant man that Van Dyck made him. This picture, admirably copied, shows the careful manner of the master. In this same series of illustrations from old designs is one of swine and their herders, by Paul Potter. The animals are natural to a degree—Dutch realism pushed *a l'outrance*—but space would not allow the giving in detail of the many interesting studies showing the first sketches, or designs, of the old masters. One picture which is likely to attract attention is Bastien Lepage's portrait of Mlle. Sara Bernhardt, which, if it be a true semblance of this great actress as she now is, is by no means flattering. Mlle. Bernhardt is drawn in the strictest profile, and has a hatchet face. The hair (false) is pitched on her head, and stands out as if under electrical influences. M. Champollion, the etcher, may have done the best he could with Lepage's work, but with her mouth wide open, as if she were in ecstasy over the little antique figure she holds in her hands, looking for all the world as if she wanted to bolt it, the clever actress is the exact fac-simile of a female guy. It is stiff and angular; possibly a good likeness, but it is ugly and ungainly. In a brief review, such space as is allotted can but give a tithe of the many excellent pictures, and the interesting text to be found in *L'Art*.

There is issued by the same publishers a reproduction of *L'Art* called the *Musée Artistique et Littéraire*. This contains, in smaller form, all the leading prints and etchings in *L'Art*, only that they are engraved on wood or worked by process methods. Of course, the much lower price of the *Musée Artistique* allows those with smaller purses to purchase a book which will give them an excellent knowledge of past and contemporaneous art. The text gives full explications, though in a more condensed form.

A TREASURY OF FACTS.

AMERICAN ALMANAC AND TREASURY OF FACTS STATISTICAL, FINANCIAL, AND POLITICAL, FOR THE YEAR 1880. Edited by AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD, Librarian of Congress. New-York and Washington: THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY. 1880.

There are a thousand and one items of information which any person is liable at any moment to wish to have at hand, but which not even an Admirable Crichton could hope to carry in his head. The rate of postage for fourth class matter, the extent of the dominion of the King of Siam, the name of a Governor of a distant Territory, the age of the Czar of all the Russias, the vote of some State at the last Presidential election, the duty on foreign coal, the name of the Secretary of the Treasury under Jackson, who ran for Vice-President with Henry Clay, who is the American Consul at a certain foreign port, what is the salary of the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court—these and hundreds of other questions of a like purport are continually coming up, and their answers are presumed to be scattered through inaccessible libraries of public documents and official reports. It is not generally known how compact and conveniently the chief officers of our own National Library, at Washington, has got them together, and offered them to every questioner. Of almanacs, year-books, registers, &c., there have been many, more or less accurate, and more or less costly, but we know not where to find one containing the volume and variety of condensed information, such as any one and every one is likely to want at a moment's notice, that is presented in Mr. Spofford's little hand-book. In addition to the calendar of the year and its accompanying astronomical lore, adapted to several latitudes, it has statistical tables and pages of official and political information in such variety that it is impossible to characterize them in any brief statement. Suffice it to say, that it would be difficult for any question to come up connected with the material condition or political history of this or other countries, of the nature that we have tried in a general way to suggest, to which an answer could not be found in this handy little volume. Sometimes the statistics do not appear to be so late as might be desirable, but they are probably the latest that could be brought together with completeness and accuracy. There is little appearance of system in the arrangement of the matter, but a very full index obviates all difficulty on that score. The "American Almanac" is presented in a handsome red binding, at $1 50, or it may be had in neat paper covers for 25 cents; the latter, however, is docked of about 100 pages of statistical and other matter that is contained in the other. This is of a character least likely to be wanted for every-day reference, while it is useful to those having professional occasion for consulting such a manual.

TOO BIG A COMMISSION FOR THE CLERK.

From the Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-Eye.

The boys were telling me a pretty good one down at Corning, N. Y., about a young fellow in commercial life named Blakie. Blakie? Yes, Blakie. He was in the hardware line. One day, when the boss was at dinner, a countryman came in to buy some nuts. He found an article that suited him, and wanted a dozen. Young Blakie looked at the price-list and found they were listed "25 cents a dozen, 30 off." He gave a low, inverted whistle, and then, with a sudden inspiration, he handed the customer 5 cents and told him he could buy the nuts at the other store. "By George," he said, when he was telling the governor of the transaction, "I thought the best thing I could do was to save the nuts, anyhow."

THE STARS AND STRIPES IN GEORGIA.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, Jan. 30.

An elegant large-sized United States flag is now on exhibition at Capt. J. G. Foreacre's office, in Atlanta, and is being much admired. It is to be presented to the King's Mountain Centennial Committee, by Major W. J. Houston, for the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railway, and unfurled from the mountain top on the 21st, (the 22d is Sunday this year,) of February, Col. Thomas Hardeman, Jr., to make the reply. The flag will float from the mountain-top until Oct. 7, 1880, at which time the grand centennial celebration will take place.

A BOOK ABOUT FARRAGUT

THE LIFE OF A GREAT ADMIRAL.*

HIS FAMILY-TREE—NAVAL EXPLOITS IN 1812—A FIGHT FOR A PIG—FARRAGUT'S BOYHOOD AND EARLY CAREER IN THE NAVY.

Admiral Farragut left abundant materials for a biography, both in respect to his origin and the latest of his exploits. Yet everything he did or said proves him as modest an officer as he was efficient; method seems to have been at the bottom of his careful record of all that a biographer desires. His son has, therefore, found the task easy as well as pleasant. According to the family Bible, the father of the Admiral, George Farragut, was born in 1755, in the Island of Minorca, and came to America in 1776. From researches made by the Admiral and communicated by his friends and admirers, it appears that the Farraguts of Minorca descended from a Don Pedro Ferragut, who served under the King of Arragon in the campaigns which resulted in the expulsion of the Moors from Majorca in 1229, and from Valencia in 1238. According to the Troubadour, Mossen Jaime Febrer, his shield bore a golden *ferradura* or horseshoe and a nail on a vermilion ground. A host of Ferraguts were successively members of the General Council of Majorca, and three were magistrates of the City of Palma. Capt. Antonio Ferragut, of Canaves, fought under Philip IV., in the seventeenth century, and Gonzalo Ferragut, of Pollenza, died a Bishop in 1743. Another Antonio was the grandfather of the Admiral, and was born in Majorca; with him the name became extinct in Minorca. George Farragut took sides with the colonists immediately upon his arrival in this country, and appears in 1792 and 1793 to have been Muster Master of the Militia of the District of Washington. He was a friend and companion of Gen. Jackson, and served with him in the Indian campaigns, dying in 1817 at West Pascagoula. His wife was of the Scotch family of McIvens, and he seems to have been equally good at managing a rickety pirogue on the bayous of Louisiana, or commanding a regiment of cavalry in Tennessee.

David Glascoe Farragut was born near Knoxville, East Tennessee, one year after the beginning of the century. His journal contains the following picture of border life:

"In those days, on the border, we were continually annoyed by the Indians, with rendered the organization of the Militia a public necessity. My father was appointed a Major of cavalry, and served for some time in that capacity, the condition of the country requiring its inhabitants to be constantly on their look-out. Whether at home or abroad, during my father's absence, a party of Indians came to our house, which was somewhat isolated, when my mother, who was a brave and energetic woman, barred the door in the most effectual manner, and sent all of us trembling little ones up into the loft of the barn while she guarded the entrance with an axe. The savages attempted to parley with her, but she kept them at bay, until finally they departed, for what reason we do not know, their intention having evidently been hostile. My father arrived shortly after with his command, and immediately pursued the Indians, whom, I believe, he succeeded in overtaking and punishing, as any rate, they were never seen again in that part of the country."

George Farragut having rendered a service to the father of Commodore Porter, the latter sought out the Farraguts and got for David an appointment in the Navy, bearing date Dec. 17, 1810, when he was at the tender age of 9 years and 5 months. The old system of serving part of the time *pro forma* while really being educated up to a suitable age, which obtained in the British Navy, seems to have been in vogue in our service. Yet he went to sea in 1811 with Capt. Porter on board the Essex. On Christmas Day the Essex went ashore in a gale off the Bluffs at Newport. On the breaking out of the war of 1812, the exploits of the Essex form an exceedingly interesting chapter in the Admiral's reminiscences. We give portions, as follows:

"The crew worked with great spirit and assiduity, and the ship was ready for sea in about three weeks, when we sailed on a cruise of the usual length, during which we captured the Alert and several other prizes. We saw the British ship Antelope, 50 guns, on the banks of Newfoundland, and ran near enough to see her upper ports. She then hove to, but she passed without speaking us. When the convoy, and when within gunshot, hove to and waited for the Minerva. But she tacked, and stood in among the convoy, to the utter amazement of our prisoners, who denounced the commander as a base coward, and expressed their determination to report him to the Admiralty. Our crew became so wrought up that they sent a deputation aft to the Captain, requesting him to attack the whole convoy. He replied that it would be useless to do so. He then paraded the officers and troops, took their arms from them, and let them go.

"We afterward fell in with the Alert, sloop-of-war, 20 guns, at which time the Essex was sailing under a confederate flag, with a long pennant. As soon as we discovered her in the morning we put out drags astern, and led the enemy to believe we were desirous of making our escape, by sending men aloft, shaking the reefs, mast-heading the yards, and making sail. The Alert was deceived in our character, as was the intention, and bore down upon us. We went to quarters and cleared for action, with the exception of taking out the tompions, our ports remaining closed.

"Suddenly, the Alert fired a gun, and we hove to, when she passed under our stern. When she was on the lee quarter we changed the English flag for the American, which gave them a broadside in return, and poured in a broadside of grape and canister. Fortunately, she was too far abaft the beam for the shots to enter our ports, so that they struck harmlessly in the bulwarks. We then put up our helm and gave her a broadside as she came up on the larboard quarter, and fell on board us. In eight minutes we were alongside, when she fired a musket and struck her colors."

The above is only a sample of the style of Admiral Farragut's journals incorporated in this life. Capt. Porter used to exercise his men in coolness and presence of mind by sounding the alarm for fire in the dead of night, when each man was bound to take his appointed post, fully armed and ready for fire or an enemy. This saved the ship on the occasion of the capture of the Alert, for the prisoners taken from that vessel planned a mutiny, and might have been successful had not the little midshipman, Farragut, alarmed Porter, whereupon the latter sprang on deck calling "Fire! fire!" and the mutineers were so confused that the crew was on guard before they could strike. On the same cruise the Essex fell in with a British squadron, which opened a sham engagement in hope to lure her down within reach, but the wary Captain saw through the trick in time. The journal of Farragut during the famous cruise of the Essex in the Pacific is full of incident. On a number of English whalers taken in the Pacific the crews were chiefly composed of Americans who had been "pressed." At 12 years of age Farragut found himself prize-master of the Barclay, an American vessel recaptured from a Peruvian *guarda-costa*, Peru having decided to attack American vessels because England was her ally. The plucky midshipman was aboard the Essex in her memorable fight off Valparaiso with the British frigate Phœbe and sloop-of-war Cherub. One-third of the crew of the Essex was on shore, but returned to a man on hearing the trumpet. Farragut's account of this bloody action is none the less good because he was so young; he was already trained to observe. We get his critical decision on the combat.

The day after the fight Farragut was ushered into the steerage of the Phœbe. We give his account of what followed:

"I was so mortified at our capture that I could not refrain from tears. While in this uncomfortable state I was aroused by hearing a young reefer call out:

"'A prize! a prize! Ho, boys, a fine grunter, by Jove!'

"I saw at once that he had under his arm a pet pig belonging to our ship called 'Murphy.' I claimed the animal as my own.

"'Ah,' said he 'but you are my prisoner, and your pig also.'

"'We also respect private property,' I replied, and, as I had seized hold of Murphy, I determined not to let go, unless compelled by superior force. This was fun for the oldsters, who immediately sung out:

"'Go it, my little Yankee! If you can thrash Shorty you shall have your pig.'

"'Agreed!' said I.

"A ring was formed in the open space, and at it we went. I soon found that my antagonist's pugilistic education did not come up to mine. In fact, he was no match for years, and was compelled to give up the pig. So I took master Murphy under my arm, feeling that I had, in some degree, wiped out the disgrace of our defeat.

"I was sent for by Capt. Hilligar to come into his cabin, where Capt. Porter was, and asked to take some breakfast, when, seeing my discomfiture, he remarked in a very kind manner:

"'Never mind, my little fellow, it will be your turn next, perhaps.'"

An incident of the fight was the sudden cowardice displayed by a sailor who had before been remarkable for courage. He ran below and skulked. A wounded comrade, whose leg was hanging by the skin alone, discovered him on the berth deck, and dragged his shattered stump around trying to get a shot at the skulker with his pistol. Farragut being paroled, had leisure to go to school for a while, but in November of 1814 he was again at sea, visiting this time the Mediterranean, and seeing at Gibraltar probably the largest American fleet ever assembled in British waters—15 vessels, carrying 320 guns. The next cruise was again to the Mediterranean aboard the Washington, carrying William Pinckney to Naples as Ambassador. The strictness of discipline of Capt. Creighton, of this ship, moved Farragut to denounce what is called a "crack ship." Instead of making him a proselyte to the doctrine of old officers on this subject, it determined him never to have a crack ship if it was only to be attained by such means. It was no uncommon thing for the Officer of the Deck to call up the whole watch and give them two and three dozen blows apiece for the fault of one man, or perhaps for an accident. All hands were sometimes kept out of their meals for 8 or 10 hours, and once the crew was on deck all night for several nights in succession.

During a cruise in the Mediterranean, in 1817, Farragut met at Malaga the English Consul, Fitzpatrick, whose daughter married the Count de Montijo, and became the mother of Eugénie, the late Empress of France. Long after, when he was receiving in Europe the after-blast of the honors bestowed on him by the United States for services during the rebellion, he met once more the Countess de Montijo under very different circumstances for both. At Naples the Emperor of Austria and the King of Naples visited his ship, and Farragut acted as interpreter. Prince Metternich, who was of the party, laughed at him for addressing the Emperor as "Mister." The Prince was short and stout, and by no means bad looking. The Emperor was the only one of the party whose appearance struck Farragut as ridiculous. "He seemed to be a mere puppet, was attired in a white coat with two loops of silk cord on each shoulder, buttoned to the collar, five large stars on his breast, and wore short red breeches, with stockings and military boots. His cocked hat was decorated with a green plume, and he took short running steps, pressing to my youthful mind altogether a silly appearance. The King of Naples was a tall, raw-boned, common-looking man." Farragut now had another chance to attend to his neglected education, thanks to Mr. Charles Folsom, Consul at Tunis, reporting for duty, in December of 1818, at Messina. In the Spring of 1819, he obtained an Acting Lieutenancy on the brig Shark. In 1820, on returning home to pass his examination, the merchantman in which he was came across a Colombian brig of war which was mistaken for a pirate. Farragut assumed command, and had everything ready to sink the boats of the supposed pirate when the error was discovered.

It was in 1822 that Farragut learned to know the waters in which he afterward won the highest rank his country had to give him. At Vera Cruz he dined with Santa Ana, who at that time "spoke in the most enthusiastic terms of Iturbide, the Emperor." Santa Ana revolted in the following year, and in 1824 the Province of Tamaulipas had Iturbide shot. His cruise in the West Indies against the pirates offers more material for quotation than space allows. The early portion of his career has been dwelt upon because his later services are so fresh in every one's memory. The biography is a credit to Mr. Loyall Farragut in every sense, and has the effect of increasing one's liking for the personal character of the late Admiral, a character free from cant and empty pretension to new ideas in his own profession. The habits of mind of the old sea-dog of the true-blue type are seen in admirable connection with inventiveness and readiness to profit by the chances of combat when everything depends on instant, wise decision.

**The Life of David Glascoe Farragut, First Admiral of the United States Navy, Embodying His Journals and Letters. By his Son, Loyall Farragut. With Portraits, Maps, and Illustrations. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1879.*

THE USE OF SNOW PLOWS.

HOW THEY CLEAR THE TRACKS IN BOSTON—THE RAILROADS AGAINST THE CITY.

A motion was made yesterday before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to make permanent the temporary injunctions restraining the City from interfering with the use of snow-plows, sweepers, &c., by the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue, the Twenty-third-Street, Eighth-Avenue, Ninth-Avenue, and East Broadway Railroad Companies. In opposition to the motion, affidavits made by five officers of railroad companies in Boston were read by Mr. Thomas P. Wickes, of the Corporation Counsel's office. From those papers it appeared that the Boston railroad companies have found a method by which they clear their tracks of snow and also avoid leaving it piled up in great heaps near the sidewalk. They use snow-plows while the snow is falling, and afterward operate what are called levelers—platform cars with great arms that shove the snow back to the sidewalk. Then laborers, carts, and cars are employed to remove the surplus snow. When all the work is done the snow left in the street is on a level with the tops of the curb-stones, except on the tracks which are cleared altogether by the plows. The affidavits stated that the Boston railroad companies find the method of levelling and carting a most effective and cheap means of getting rid of snow. The affidavits of Dr. Edward H. Janes and Allan McLane Hamilton, of the Health Department, certifying that the piles of snow in the streets become impregnated with animal matter which decomposes and spreads diphtheria and other diseases, were also read.

Messrs. John M. Scribner and O. E. Bright argued for the railroad companies that the injunctions should be made permanent, as the corporations had accepted their franchises under certain conditions, to which the City had no power to add anything. A further hearing on the motion will be had next Saturday.

THE NEWTOWN CREEK BRIDGE.

The representatives from Queens County in the Legislature will be asked to make strenuous opposition to the bill introduced by Assemblyman Lindsay to authorize the construction of a new iron draw-bridge over the Newtown Creek, between the Seventeenth Ward of Brooklyn and the Blissville ward (the Second) of Long Island City, at the joint expense of Kings and Queens Counties, and under the direction of a commission of three from each county, who are named in the bill. Some months ago the wooden draw-bridge at that point became disabled, and was found to be so much decayed that it could not be repaired. The expense of maintaining it was borne jointly by Kings County and Long Island City. Several efforts were made to have the bridge rebuilt at the expense of the two Counties of Kings and Queens, but the latter, through its Board of Supervisors, has made strong opposition, on the ground, principally, that the bridge mostly benefited residents of Brooklyn, while on the Queens County side only residents of Blissville and vicinity were benefited by its maintenance, and, consequently, half the expense should be borne by Long Island City.

DUDLEY TO BE ARRAIGNED TO-MORROW.

The Grand Jury, having concluded all the business before it, yesterday, came into court with a number of indictments, including that against Henry J. Dudley, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings. District Attorney Phelps paid a high compliment to the zeal and efficiency of Foreman Oliver K. King, and the members of the Grand Jury, who, during the term, had disposed of 350 important cases. Recorder Smyth concurred with Mr. Phelps in the compliment paid to the Grand Jury, and discharged that body with the thanks of the court. The indictment against Mr. Dudley is based on the complaint on which Justice Wheeler held that officer in $500 bail in the Harlem Police Court. It charges him with malfeasance in office in having, on Oct. 5 last, "knowingly, wilfully, wrongfully, corruptly, and feloniously" received $100 from a builder named John Knox, well knowing it had been given for the purpose of influencing his (Dudley's) judgment and procuring his approval of the builder's plans for the alteration of a building at Third-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third-street. Dudley's bondsman has been notified to produce him for arraignment before Recorder Smyth, in General Sessions, to-morrow.

GUILTY OF BIGAMY.

Thomas Burke, a stone-cutter, giving his residence as No. 116 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, was arraigned in the General Sessions Court, yesterday, on a charge of bigamy. On March 20, 1878, he was married to Mary Dinan by the Rev. W. H. Mickle, of No. 145 East Fifty-third-street, and after living with her three months deserted her. He was committed to the Work-house in default of $3 weekly allowance to his wife, but escaped, and on the 8th of December last was married to Mary Curley, at St. James's Catholic Church, by the Rev. William A. Farrell. Wife No. 1, on hearing of his second marriage, had Burke arrested. The prisoner pleaded guilty and offered no defense, and Judge Gildersleeve sent him to State Prison for one year.

FAILURE OF A CLOTHING FIRM.

Traphagen & Co., dealers in clothing, at No. 400 Bowery, have failed, and have placed their affairs in the hands of their creditors for a settlement. The firm has been regarded weak in the trade on account of the failure, in 1876, of the old firm of Traphagen, Hunter & Co., who compromised their liabilities of $67,000 at 60 cents on the dollar, which was all paid off. The liabilities of the present firm are about $40,000, and the nominal assets are valued at $38,800, consisting of merchandise, $36,000, and good accounts, $2,800. No definite basis of settlement has been agreed upon, but an offer will probably be submitted by the firm to a meeting of the creditors, which will be held in a few days.

A BATCH OF CONSPIRATORS

THE PLOT TO CAPTURE THE LEWIS ESTATE.

MRS. "LEWIS" AND SIX OTHER PERSONS ARRESTED—THE GOVERNMENT CHARGES THEM WITH CONSPIRACY—DESPERATE STRUGGLE FOR A MILLION DOLLARS—SKETCH OF A REMARKABLE CASE.

Another phase of the intensely complicated and dramatic contest over the $1,000,000 left by the late Joseph L. Lewis as a legacy to the United States to aid in paying off the national war debt, was opened yesterday. This new phase consists in the arrest of seven of the parties who have become involved in various ways in the effort to defeat the United States as the legatee and to divert the estate into the possession of a woman who claims to be the widow of Lewis. Notwithstanding the fact that the case has been before the public for over a year past, it may be interesting to summarize the facts in order to show the bearings of the case as it now stands. Joseph L. Lewis was an eccentric old man, who died, as was believed, a bachelor, in Hoboken, in 1877. He was well known in banking and investment circles in Wall-street as a shrewd man of large means and an obscure history. It is now known that he was of English extraction, born in the Island of Jamaica, and that he had some trace of negro blood in his veins. He lived an almost solitary life. When he died, and his will was made public, the Cathcarts, an English family, claiming to be his nephews, began a contest of the will, and it was referred by Chancellor Runyon, of New-Jersey, to Commissioner See, as Master in Chancery, to take the proofs. While the case was in his hands, a woman, claiming to be the widow of Lewis by virtue of a marriage contracted in March, 1878, before Et heridge M. Fish, a Justice of the Peace in Hoboken, appeared and interposed her demand for dower in the estate. She gave her name as Jane Hastings Lewis, and produced a marriage certificate purporting to have been signed by Justice Fish, who was then dead, and witnessed by one George R. Bradford. She and the Government alike contested the case with very great vigor, and at last the Government counsel put detectives on the trail of the woman to trace her antecedents and associates. This was at least 15 months ago. The detectives reported that she was an impostor, and was the friend and ally of Marcus T. Sacia, Frank Allison, and other suspicious and skillful individuals who had figured in a variety of fraudulent transactions where brains and good penmanship were required. They tracked her movements in various boarding-houses for nearly 20 years past, and also discovered a man who claimed to have engraved the plate from which the blank forms of marriage certificate was printed. Following the history of the plate, they found various printers into whose ownership it had passed, and among others, two engravers who, at various times, had altered the border pattern on the plate to suit the fancy of different publishers. These alterations they claim were made years after 1878, yet the certificate is "Woodchuck Tom." He got his alias of Ward by assuming the office of detective under that name. He figured as the injured husband in the suit of Mrs. Lewis (then Mrs. Hammond) against Paymaster Reed, in 1876, for $5,000 damages, and has been intimate with the woman for years. He was a witness in the Marine Court of this City, before Judge Aiker, under the name of Roger Martin, in the famous Fullam assault case, in which he swore positively to an assault he never witnessed. He was once arrested, with Terence R. Quinn, charged with swindling Henry Raymond, son of the late Henry J. Raymond, out of the yacht Avelon. Quinn went to prison, but Allison escaped.

George Bowne, whose name also appears on the pretended marriage certificate of Joseph L. Lewis and Jane Hastings, was arrested for forgery July 21, 1858, on complaint of Francis R. Tillou. He was committed to the Tombs by Justice Welsh, where he remained, being unable to procure bail, until Jan. 20, 1859, when he was tried and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years. The certificate purports to have been signed Nov. 18, 1858, during the time Bowne was in the Tombs. Bowne died in Sing Sing in 1867. George R. Bradford, the other subscribing witness, is a man about 42 years of age, respectable looking, and intelligent, and was at one time a butcher, and later a horse-dealer in this City. Nothing of a criminal character is known against him up to this period.

Ethridge M. Fish, the Hoboken Justice who, it is pretended, performed the marriage ceremony, has been dead several years. He was formerly a warm friend of Sacia, and made Sacia's office, in this City, his head-quarters whenever he visited New-York. When he died, his papers were all left in Sacia's place, and it is said Sacia could write Fish's signature as well as Fish could himself. Fish was in Iowa when the forged Lyon County bonds were issued, and he brought $45,000 worth of them to New-York to negotiate. He managed to get rid of most of them, on anything he could get in payment. In her testimony before the Master in Chancery, the alleged widow swore that while Lewis was courting her, and about 10 days before they were married, he told her he had engaged a Justice of the Peace in Hoboken to perform the ceremony, because he did not like ministers or priests, and that Fish was the man he referred to. Fish was released from the Hackensack Jail, where he had been locked up on a charge of arson, Nov. 15, 1878, just three days before the alleged marriage. For three weeks after his release he was hiding away from the officers, for fear of arrest on another charge, with a woman named Van Vechten, who then lived in Westchester County, and who now resides in Michigan.

It is said there are outstanding three drafts drawn by the alleged widow, of $30,000 each, payable by her from the first money she receives from the estate, after the case is decided. These drafts have been negotiated at 10 cents on the dollar, and one of them is said to be in possession of a gentleman in a City bank, and another has been, it is alleged, purchased by one of her counsel, who, it is said, has about $30,000 invested in the case, and another is held by a man in Philadelphia. It is also said that another lawyer interested in the case, worth himself about $1,000,000, became so infatuated with the alleged widow that he was anxious to marry her. She refused to marry him, however, until the case was settled. Charles Whitlock, Chester Bughuit, and Robert Sinclair have been associated as agents for the negotiation of these drafts.

The following facts concerning the persons named were obtained, for the most part from Mr. S. J. Lowell, Superintendent of the Merchants' Secret Service Bureau, and member of the firm of Lowell, Oldring & Tilley, No. 9 Murray-street.

The most conspicuous character in the alleged conspiracy is Marcus T. Sacia. Mr. Sacia is a comparatively young man, of prepossessing appearance and pleasant address. His complexion is dark, and he has a clear, dark, expressive eye, a prominent nose, is well built, and weighs about 150 pounds. His education is rather limited, but his great natural abilities, added to his insinuating manners, have made it easy for him to make his way readily in the world, according to his own peculiar methods. His principal legitimate business has been that of conveyancer, and his office used to be in Nassau-street. One of his failings is said to be an inordinate love of diminutives, and it is said it was while "under the influence" that he "gave away" the entire job to capture Lewis's millions. The present, however, the detectives say, is not the first unsavory transaction in which Mr. Sacia has been engaged, and he is well known to the Police. He is a son of Charles Sacia, who was arrested in the early days of the war, on charge of fraud connected with the Presidency of the bogus Palisade Insurance Company, of Jersey City. Sacia, Sr., pleaded insanity, and was released. French, the Secretary of the company, was convicted of complicity in the fraud, and sent to the Trenton Prison. About the same time, Marcus T. Sacia was arrested on a charge of being concerned in the counterfeiting of United States securities. He was confined in the New-Street Police Station for several days, and finally released for want of evidence to hold him. In 1875 he was arrested by Detective O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, charged with complicity in illegal real estate transactions.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. A. M.

THIRD WEEK OF

THE

MR. CHARLES R. THORNE, JR.,
MR. T. H. MORRIS,

IS THE BEST EVIDENCE OF ITS EXTRAORDI

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THE TRIBUNE of the
"ITS CHIEF SITUATIONS IN THE
TOWARD THE END OF THE DRAMA A VISTA

THE TIMES of the 22d
"WE DO NOT REMEMBER TO HAVE

THE HERALD of the
"THE SETTING AND COSTUM
EXCELLENT MANNER IN WHICH THEY PUT HIS

THE GRAPHIC says:
"THE ACTING WAS THE VERY

THE EVENING POST
"THE STORY IS INTERESTING AND

THE EVENING MAIL
"THE FALSE FRIEND WAS A
IS WELL WORTHY OF THE PUBLIC FAVOR

THE SUNDAY DEMOCR
"THE FALSE FRIEND IS A

THE HOME JOURNAL
"MR. EDGAR FAWCETT'S PLAY AT

THE BOSTON TIMES'S
"IT IS BY FAR THE BEST WORK

THE NEW-YORK SUN
"IT IS NOT SINGULAR THAT THE
ATTENTION OF THE AUDIENCE. THE ATTEN

THE COMMERCIAL AD
"MR. FAWCETT HAS GIVEN US A

THE COURRIER DES
"LE THEATRE D'UNION-SQUARE

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A CARD.
THE N. Y. CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
5 East 14th-st., second door east of 5th-av.,
Incorporated 1865,
HAS NO BRANCH, nor connection with any other music school, as represented.
INSTRUCTION in singing, piano, violin, organ, harmony and composition, elocution, dramatic art, modern languages, drawing, and painting.

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ALLEN DODWORTH'S
SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
At his residence, No. 681 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Send for circular.

AT TRENOR'S, BROADWAY AND 32D-ST.
Pupils can begin and attend at their convenience.
Parents and intending pupils are welcome visitors.

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HORTON'S ICE-CREAM,
MADE FROM
PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM.
Rich, delicious, and always reliable. Try it, and you will use no other. Depots, No. 205 4th-av., No. 1,228 Broadway, and No. 75 Chatham-st., New-York; No. 453 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.
DRESDEN CHINA
Herman Trost & Co.,
Nos. 48, 50, 52 and 54
MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK
Established since 1835.
FRENCH AND
ENGLISH
DINNER AND TEA SETS,
COPELAND'S, WEDGWOOD'S, AND MINTON'S
DINNER SETS.
Japanese and Chinese Porcelain, Art Pottery, Bronzes, and Curios; Sevres, Dresden, Berlin, and Worcester Fine Porcelain, Majolica, and Faience articles in great variety. LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES. New articles received daily from our houses in Paris and Limoges, and from our collectors in Japan and China.
Prices very moderate.

TO THE PUBLIC.
BOKER'S BITTERS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.
In accordance with the desire frequently expressed, both in the United States and abroad, these Bitters, so long and justly celebrated for their fine aroma, as a cordial, and for their medicinal virtues against all diseases of, or arising from, the digestive organs, will henceforth be put up and sold not only in quart, but
ALSO IN PINT BOTTLES,
for medicinal, family, traveling, and other purposes. To be had at all the principal druggists', grocers', liquor merchants', &c. A. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, New-York, No. 78 John-st. Post Office Box No. 1,029.

THE ADJUSTABLE PILLOW-SHAM HOLDER
Holds pillow-shams in position without using pins or hooks to injure the furniture; is self-sustaining; will adjust to bedsteads of various widths; saves washing; no sham pillows required. For sale by LORD & TAYLOR, Broadway and 20th-st.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Tins, ½-lb. and 1-lb. labeled tins. JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle-st. and 170 Piccadilly, Works, Holland-st., Blackfriars, London, England.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S UNEQUALED SCALP RENOVATOR has never been equaled for the multiplied benefits it confers on those who test it. One trial is sufficient. Sold by druggists, and at the Metaphysical University, No. 51 Bond-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
FOR SALE.
A RARE CHANCE.
"THE MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC TIMES AND MUSIC TRADE REVIEW."
Its Trade-mark, Name, Good-will, Books, Accounts, and Subscription-list. Apply to JAMES McWILLIAMS, Printer, No. 342 to 253 Centre-st., New-York.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER BEING ASSOCIATED with a party desirous of selling, would like to meet with a young man of refinement, with a small capital, to enter as partner in a genteel and lucrative business; a good chance for a young man wishing to start for himself; unexceptionable references. Parties meaning business may address W. M. R., Box No. 271 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A RELIABLE PARTY WHO CAN INVEST $25,000 is desirous to join me in the purchase of a valuable interest in a thoroughly established incorporated company now doing a successful business, to fill the position of Treasurer and Secretary; unquestioned integrity more essential than business experience. Address H. W., Box No. 163 *Times Office*.

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AMUSEMENTS.

UNION

PALMER,

WEEK OF

THE

ILLUSTRATED WITH MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
MR. J. H. STODDART,
MR. LYSANDER THOMPSON,
MRS. MARIE WILKINS,

EL

NARY MERITS, WILL BE PRESENTED EVERY

USIASTICAL

27th ult. says of it:
THIRD, FOURTH, AND FIFTH ACTS ARE RADI
OF TRAGIC EXPERIENCE AND OF DRAMATIC

says of it:
SEEN, EITHER ON THE FRENCH OR THE AMERI

22d says:
ING OF THE PLAY BEING MORE THAN ADMIRA
WORK BEFORE THE PUBLIC."

BEST THAT THE UNION-SQUARE THEATRE COM

says:
THE INTEREST IS WELL MAINTAINED: THE

says:
SUCCESS—A SUCCESS WHICH CONSISTED OF
WHICH IT WILL RECEIVE."

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GREAT WORK, AND WILL LIVE IN THE DRAM

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THE UNION-SQUARE THEATRE HAS ACHIEVED

correspondent says:
THAT HAS BEEN GIVEN THE STAGE BY A NA

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INTEREST EXCITED BY THE PLAY SHOULD BE
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VERTISER says:
PLAY THAT WE MAY ALL FEEL PROUD OF.

ETATS UNIS says:
PEUT INSCRIRE UN BEAU SUCCES DE PLUS

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EVERY EV

SYMPHONY SOCIETY. STEINWAY HALL.
Dr. L. DAMROSCH, Conductor.
On the AFTERNOON of Feb. 12 and EVENING of Feb. 14, the first performance in America of
HECTOR BERLIOZ'S
LA DAMNATION DE FAUST.
Increased Orchestra, Chorus of 400 voices, (Oratorio and Arion Societies.) Soloists—Miss Sherwin, (Marguerite,) Mr. Jordan, (Faust,) Mr. Remmertz, (Mephistopheles.)
The sale of tickets will commence SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at Steinway Hall and usual places.

DRESS SUITS FOR BALLS, WEDDINGS, &c., loaned at
SHEA'S, corner Broome and Crosby sts.

MUSICAL.
CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.
The organ has two sets of keys, from C C C to F, 54 keys and two octaves of pedals from C C C to F, 18 keys. Gredan case, grained oak; 13 gilt front speaking pipes; 22 feet high, 13 feet 6 inches wide, and 13 feet 3 inches deep.
For further information inquire of
HENRY ERBEN,
at his organ factory, No. 237 East 41st-st., near 3d av., New-York; of Edward Barr, Esq., No. 78 John-st., New-York, or of H. E. Hutchinson, Esq., Brooklyn Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y. Price, $1,500.

A GREAT OFFER.—SPLENDID ORGANS, $30, $40, $50, $55, $65, $70 upward; 7-octave Pianos, $125, $130, $135; 7 1-3 do., $140, $150 upward, warranted; installments received; instruments to rent. HORACE WATERS & CO., 826 B'way, corner 12th-st.

ENGLISH LADY—CERTIFICATED ACADEMician, pupil of Marras and Lablache, desires pupils; vocal and instrumental music, French and German, (acquired in those countries.) Russian, Parisian; American references. Address G. A. W. Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

A.—PROFESSOR WM. M. SEMNACHER gives piano lessons according to the Stuttgart Conservatory method. Residence No. 52 University-place. At home every day from 12 to 1:30 o'clock.

GUITARS.—C. F. MARTIN & CO.'S CELEBRATED Guitars. Depot
C. A. ZOEBISCH & SONS, No. 46 Maiden-lane.

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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' AGENCY introduces to colleges, schools, and families professional teachers, graduates of the leading European and American colleges, universities, and conservatories, as lecturers, professors, principals, assistants, tutors, and governesses.
Parents wishing thoroughly-educated and reliable gentlemen as tutors to travel or remain abroad with their sons while studying in European universities, can rely on making satisfactory engagements.
City families wishing tutors or governesses for special instruction, one or two hours daily, promptly suited. Call on or address Miss M. J. YOUNG, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, No. 23 Union-square.

A GERMAN LADY, GRADUATED AT ONE of the best colleges in Germany, wishes to obtain a few pupils for the German or French language, or ladies' handwork; board in a strictly private family taken as part compensation; references exchanged. Address O. C., Box No. 268 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

MRS. PARKS'S SEMINARY,
New-Brunswick, N. J.
New term opens Feb. 2. Careful instruction in English and French, and the personal care of the Principal will be given to twelve family pupils.

ALGEBRA, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMEtic spelling, short-hand, taught private'y; writing, $3 monthly; ladies taught book-keeping and accounts; foreigners English. PAINE'S College, No. 62 Bowery; up town, No. 1,312 Broadway.

MISS ARCHARD'S
Boarding and Day School for young ladies, and English Kindergarten,
at No. 10 East 30th-st.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN., Reopens Jan. 7. Civil engineering, chemistry, classics, and English; degrees conferred. Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

NO. 148 MADISON-AV.—MRS. ROBERTS AND Miss WALKER'S School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. Second term begins Feb. 1. Special attention given to the primary department.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, NO. 603 5TH-AV.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Gardner, Principals.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and little girls, No. 13 West 45th-st. BOYS' DEPARTMENT, separate, continued as usual.

$60 PER QR.—ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Both sexes. Opens its Winter session Jan. 5. Send for Catalogue. W. H. BANISTER, A. M.

AT PORT CHESTER, (N. Y.,) MILITARY INSTITUTE the next term will commence Feb. 1.

TEACHERS.
CONVERSATIONAL AND GRAMMATICAL French lessons, by a Parisian lady of ability and experience; pupils' residence or hers; $1 weekly; satisfactory references. MONTREUIL, Box 180 *Times Office*.

ENGLISH LADY WISHES ENGAGEMENT; languages, mathematics; explains difficulties to backward pupils; prepares for college and normal examinations. Address DIPLOMA, No. 40 East 20th-st.

FRENCH LESSONS—BY A PARISIAN LADY; mine or pupil's residence; best references; terms moderate. 109 West 33d-st., first floor, Room 3. Mlle. Gers.

AMUSEMENTS.

N-SQUARE

ER, SOLE

MR. EDGAR FAWC

FALSE

BEING
BY MR. RICHARD MARSTON, AND INTERPRETED
MR. JOHN PARSELLE,
MR. W. H. QUIGLEY,
MISS IDA VERNON,

POWERFUL

ECTR

EVENING AND AT THE REGULAR SATUR

NO PLAY EVER PRODUCED IN THE

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POSSIBILITIES, WHICH AROUSES THE DEEPEST

CAN STAGE, A FINER MELODRAMATIC REPRES

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MATERIAL, IF NOT altogether NEW, IS USED

FOUR ELEMENTS: THE BEAUTY OF THE SCEN

ATIC ANNALS AS ONE OF THE MASTER EFFORTS

A DECIDED SUCCESS."

TIVE DRAMATIST FOR A VERY LONG TIME.

SO GREAT—NOTWITHSTANDING ITS FAULTS—
INSTANT."

AND ONE WE DO NOT THINK IT PREMATURE

DANS SES ANNALES. THE FALSE FRIEND

F

VALE'S POPULAR CHICKERING HALL SERIES.
To-morrow, (MONDAY EVENING,) February 2,
MR. ALFRED P. BURBANK,
Programme:
1. The Idyl of Red Gulch.....BRET HARTE
2. Christmas at the Quarters.....IRWIN RUSSELL
3. Our Club.....ANON
4. A Basket of Flowers.....STEBBINS
5. The Labor Question.....GEO. S. KNIGHT
6. Idalia (A romance of Yellow Jack).....HARPER'S MAGAZINE
7. Pat's Panorama.....F. S. B. RUFF
8. Rip Van Winkle (Ghost scene).....BOUCICAULT
9. Capt. Hurricane Jones.....MARK TWAIN
Reserved seats 50 cents and 75 cents, at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union-square.
FEB. 9TH, CHARLES ROBERTS, JR.
J. S. VALE, Manager.

LECTURES.
CHICKERING HALL.—MEDICAL LECTURE to ladies by Sara R. Chase, A. M., M. D. Subject—"American Womanhood." TUESDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 P. M. Admission, 50 cents.

MEETINGS.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—REGULAR MEETing 8 o'clock P. M., 5th February, No. 24 Cooper Union.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
C. McK. Leggat, Recording Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.
THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of
THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH-AV., CORNER 41ST-ST.—ELEgantly furnished second floor, unexpectedly vacated; also, single sunny bedroom, with board, for two or three gentlemen.

NO. 33 5TH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED large front fourth floor room; grate fire; superior board for two.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 53 WEST.—Desirable second-story front room, with first-class board; references.

NO. 82 IRVING-PLACE, TWO DOORS from Gramercy Park, with board, large room, third floor; southern exposure; also hall room; references.

NO. 23 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST 20TH ST.—Pleasant, sunny rooms on second and fourth floors, with unexceptionable board.

NO. 32 WEST 38TH-ST.—DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms, with board; best references given and required.

NO. 62 WEST 46TH-ST.—FOURTH-FLOOR room, with board, for gentlemen in private family; best references given and required.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 741.—DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms on second story for gentleman and wife, with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
NO. 254 WEST 38TH-ST.—TWO HANDSOMely furnished parlor rooms; grate fire; all mod ern improvements; references.

NO. 9 WEST 28TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, large and small, singly and in suites; hot and cold water.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN; private family; reference required. Inquire JANITOR CENTRAL, No. 1 South 5th-av.

NO. 760 BROADWAY.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to rent to gentlemen, at from $3 per week upward.
STACY HOUSE.

NO. 20 WEST 25TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished parlor-floor, a few single rooms for gentlemen; references.

NO. 23 EAST 24TH-ST., BETWEEN MADison and 4TH AVS.—A pleasant room to a single gentleman, without board; closets, water, gas, &c.

NO. 21 WEST 27TH-ST.—TOP FLOOR; ONE double, one single room; grate fire; running water; terms reasonable.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH-ST.—ONE SECOND-floor south room; also, fourth-floor room; suitable for gentlemen; references.

HOTELS.
IRVING HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 12TH-ST. —American plan; newly fitted and furnished with elevator, baths, and running water in every room; excellent accommodations for families; transient, $2 to $3 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

WINTER RESORTS.
SPENCER HOUSE, ST. MARYS, GA.—INVAlids will find good accommodations; no healthier place to be found; good hunting, sailing, and fishing; full particulars of STEPHEN A. SPENCER, No. 399 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

A R E

LESSEE AND

MR. EDGAR FAWCETT'S NEW PLAY,

FALSE

A DRAMA IN FOUR ACTS AND A PRO
BY A CAST INCLUDING THE LEADING MEMBERS
MR. J. B. POLK,
MR. ALFRED BECKS,

THIS

LY INTERES

WHOSE

IC SU

DAY MATINEES, TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE EVER CREATED

BY THE PR

SIONATE FEELING AND WITH VIVID COLOR,
INTEREST"

ENTATION, BETTER PROPORTIONED IN ITS

CEPTIONS, AN EXCEEDINGLY STRONG ONE, THE

GREAT DEAL."

WITH CONSIDERABLE SKILL. THE SITUATIONS,

ERY, THE EXCELLENCE OF THE ACTING, THE

OF OUR TIME."

* * * THE FINAL SCENE IS WORTHY OF

WHEN ONE CONSIDERS THE STRONG HOLD

TO SAY THAT ALREADY OCCUPIES AN EMINENT

DE M. EDGAR FAWCETT A BRILLAMENT REUSSI

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GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MASQUERADE BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1880.
Tickets, $10, admitting gentleman and one lady. (additional ladies' ticket, $3,) can be had, by introduction, of the following gentlemen:
HENRY RAVENEYER, No. 78 Wall-st.
J. HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, basement.
EMIL UNGER, No. 50 Park-place.
HERMAN URL, New-Yorker *Staats-Zeitung*.
JOHN VON GLAHN, No. 36 Chambers-st.
LOUIS A. GRASS, No. 136 Chambers-st.
LOUIS KAEMMERER, No. 108 Grand-st.
J. WINDMUELLER, German Savings Bank, corner 4th-av. and 14th-st.
H. C. F. KOCH, corner 20th-st. and 6th-av.
C. F. L. HORENTHAL, corner 52d-st. and 3d-av.
Boxes and tickets of WILLIAM STEINWAY, No. 111 East 14th-st., and CONST. SCHMIDT, No. 33 Broad-st.

FOURTH ANNUAL
CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL AND BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FEB. 9.
TICKETS, $3 EACH.
Children's tickets.....One Dollar each
Reserved seats.....Two Dollars each
For sale at Pond's music store, No. 25 Union-square; at Tyson's Theatre ticket offices at the Fifth-Avenue, Park-Avenue, and Windsor Hotels, and Gilsey House; at McBride's ticket office, Union-Square Hotel, and of
Mrs. AARON WARD, Clarendon Hotel;
Mrs. L. WOODHOUSE, The Berkley;
Mrs. W. F. ST. JOHN, The Grosvenor;
Mrs. PIERRE F. DU PLON, No. 35 West 27th-st.;
Mrs. D. ROBINSON, No. 56 East 25th-st.;
Mrs. JAMES WILSON, No. 24 West 49th-st.
Boxes (prices according to location) of Mrs. EGBERT GUERNSEY, No. 18 West 23d-st.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS.
STEINWAY HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 8 P. M.
A representation of this popular entertainment will be given by Dr. R. B. CANTRELL, assisted by members of the Athenæum Society of Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Free Reading-room Association of Calvary Chapel, in aid of the Chapel Decoration Fund.
Tickets can be obtained at W. A. Pond's, Union-square; also at the hall on the night of the entertainment.
Admission, 50 cents.
Reserved seats, 25 cents extra.

ARION MASQUERADE BALL, FEB. 19,
AT MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.
Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, $5; extra ladies' tickets, $3, can be had of C. Schmidt, 33 Broad-st.; Michaelis & Lindemann, 21 Wall-st.; R. Katzenmayer, 83 Liberty-st.; A. P. Pitch, 93 Nassau-st.; F. J. Kaldenberg, 125 Fulton-st., and 6 Astor House; C. M. Vom Baur, 99 Mercer-st.; William Sachse & Co., 737 Broadway; Hauft Bros., 795 Broadway and 224 5th-av.; Wilhelm & Graef, 1,141 Broadway; Spangenberg & Boettcher, 659 5th-av.; Colell, 202 Chatham-square; Henry Haas, 213 East 54th-st.; George Ehret, East 92d-st. also, from members, and at Arion Hall, 19 and 21 St. Mark's-place.

ORATORIO SOCIETY. STEINWAY HALL,
Dr. L. DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Friday afternoon, Feb. 6.....PUBLIC REHEARSAL
Saturday evening, Feb. 7.....CONCERT
THE CREATION.
Miss LITTIA FRITSCH.....Soprano
Mr. JACOB GRAFF.....Tenor
Mr. MYRON W. WHITNEY, (from Boston).....Bass
Tickets at Steinway Hall and usual places.

NEW-YORK SKATING RINK,
MADISON-AV., 58TH AND 59TH STS,
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 4.
ARTIFICIAL ICE. ALWAYS SKATING.
MUSIC AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
OPEN 8 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.

LINCOLN UNION.
NINTH WARD.
ELEVENTH ANNUAL RECEPTION,
IRVING HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 12, 1880.

STEAM-BOATS.
$1 TO BOSTON FIRST CLASS,
VIA THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE.
The elegant steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND leave daily, Sundays excepted, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4:30 P. M.
Special limited tickets between New-York and Boston, via this line, good ONLY for the trip for which they are sold, as specified on their face, $1.
PROVIDENCE LINE—FOR FREIGHT ONLY. Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.

ONE DOLLAR TO BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER LINE for special limited tickets; magnificent steamers OLD COLONY and NEWPORT leave New-York daily, excepting Sundays, at 4:30 P. M., from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.; leave Brooklyn 4 P. M., Jersey City, 4:20 P. M., via the Annex.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip, (Pier No. 35 E. R.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON.—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River, daily, including Sundays, at 4:30 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE.

MR. AND MANAGER.

NEW PLAY,

FRIEN

LOGUE.
OF THE COMPANY OF THE UNION-SQUARE
MR. H. COURTAINE,
MISS SARA JEWETT,
MISS SARAH COWELL,

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LIVELIER DISCUSSION, OR WAS SO

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AND ARE DEEPLY FRAUGHT WITH THE EXCIT

PARTS, AND MORE VIGOROUS AS A WHOLE."

AUTHOR MAY, WHILE HE CONGRATULATES

GOOD NATURE OF THE AUDIENCE, AND THE

SARDOU."

THAT THESE FORCIBLY-DRAWN AND VIVIDLY-

AND DISTINCTIVE PLACE IN THE SPACE AL

MERCREDI SOIR."

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THE MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.
Broadway and West 24th-st.
STEELE MACKAYE.....Manager
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Business Manager
Offers itself to the public as a wholesome place of Wholesome Amusement.
The comfort of the audience is sought in the ventilating, seating, lighting, and harmonious decoration, and in the DOUBLE STAGE, which avoids tedious waits.
OPENING WEEK
COMMENCES
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 4.
COMPANY:
Miss ROSE COGHLAN, Mr. EBEN PLYMPTON,
Miss EFFIE ELLSLER, Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY,
Miss ADA GILMAN, Mr. C. W. COULDOCK,
Miss DU SAULD, Mr. THOMAS WHIFFEN,
Mrs. CECILE RUSH, Mr. FRANK WESTON,
Mrs. THOMAS WHIFFEN, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD,
Miss GENEVIE STEBBINS, Mr. EDWARD COLEMAN,
Miss JOSEPHINE CRAIG, Mr. JOSEPH FRANKAU,
Miss ANNIE ELLSLER, Mr. RICHD BRENNAND,
Mr. FRED. P. BARTON,
Mr. STEELE MACKAYE.
Will be produced,
the comedy-drama in four acts, written especially for this theatre, entitled,
HAZEL KIRKE.
CHARACTERS by Miss EFFIE ELLSLER, Miss ADA GILMAN, Mrs. CECILE RUSH, Mrs. THOMAS WHIFFEN, Miss ANNIE ELLSLER, Mr. EBEN PLYMPTON, Mr. C. W. COULDOCK, Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY, Mr. THOMAS WHIFFEN, Mr. EDWARD COLEMAN, Mr. JOSEPH FRANKAU, Mr. FRED. P. BARTON, Mr. GEO. GREY.
WAITS BETWEEN THE ACTS.
Between Acts I. and II. an interval of two minutes.
Between Acts II. and III. an interval of five minutes.
Between Acts III. and IV. an interval of five minutes.
AN ORCHESTRA OF TWENTY PIECES,
Under BERNARD MOLLENHAUER,
will perform at 8:15.
BEETHOVEN'S 9TH AND OVERTURE,
"THE CONSECRATION OF THE HOUSE."
Seats secured at the Box office Monday from 9 A. M. Regular prices after first night.

VALE'S POPULAR SERIES OF LENTEN MATINEES
AT CHICKERING HALL, AS PER FOLLOWING SCHEDULE, VIZ.:
Rev. NEWLAND MAYNARD'S five lectures (illustrated with stereopticon) on "The Cathedrals of Europe." Dates: Saturdays, Feb. 14, 21, 28, March 6 and 13, at 2:30 P. M. Course tickets, (reserved) $2.
Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S Dickens and Shakespearean Mornings, made up of entirely new selections. Dates: Thursdays, Feb. 19, 26, March 4, 11, and 18. Course tickets (reserved) $2 and $2 50, according to location.
Mr. SIDNEY WOOLLETT'S Recitals (from memory) of Shakespeare's plays: "The Merchant of Venice," "Henry V," "Macbeth," "King John," "Much Ado About Nothing," and "Hamlet." Dates: Mondays, Feb. 23, March 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29, at 11 A. M. Course tickets (reserved) $3.
Tickets and programmes may be secured at Schuberth's Music Store, No. 23 Union-square, or at the office of the American Literary Bureau, No. 27 Union-square.
N. B.—Carriages may be ordered at 4 P. M., 5 P. M., and 12:45 P. M., respectively. For further information address
J. S. VALE, Manager.

PURIM ASSOCIATION
FANCY DRESS BALL
In aid of
MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1880.
Tickets can be procured of any of the Managers.

CHICKERING HALL. TUESDAY EVE., FEB. 3.
FOURTH SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC,
NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC CLUB.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Tickets, $1, to be had at hall and usual places.

AN EVENING OF ENGLISH GLEES, AT CHICKERING HALL
THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at 8.
Reserved seats, $1 each, at Schuberth's, 23 Union-square
GEORGE E. AIKEN, Manager.

AUCTION SALES.

BY LEWIS J. BIRD & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
No. 216 Washington-st., corner State,
BOSTON, MASS.
The Entire and very Valuable Collection of PAINTINGS and CHARCOAL DRAWINGS belonging to the estate of the late
WILLIAM MORRIS HUNT,
at
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3 and 4, EACH DAY at 10 o'clock P. M.
This sale represents 56 Oil-Paintings and about 101 Charcoal Drawings, which comprise all the works of Mr. HUNT now in the possession of the estate that will be offered at public sale.
The collection is now on exhibition at the Studio, No. 1 Park-square, where catalogues may be obtained.

BARKER & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 45 AND 47 Liberty-st., will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next, Feb. 5, 6, and 7, inst.—three day's sale—commencing at 2 o'clock each day, 200 GOOD OIL-PAINTINGS, by Flemish, Munich, French, and American Artists, for account ASSIGNEE, and to pay advances. Some of them are rare and fine in quality. A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO BUY BARGAINS, as every picture will and must be sold without limit or reservation. Now on exhibition.

AMUSEMENTS.

ATRE.

MANAGER.

Entitled

FRIEND,

THEATRE, COMPRISING:
MR. WALDEN RAMSAY,
MRS. E. J. PHILLIPS,
&c., &c., &c.

MR. H. F. DALY.
MISS ELLIE WILTON,

BLIC OF NEW

ING ATMOSPHERE OF SUSPENSE. * * * AND

HIMSELF ON THE SUCCESS WITH WHICH HIS

GINAL, ARE DEVISED WITH A SHARP EYE FOR

MERIT OF THE PLAY. * * * SUCH A PLAY AS

PICTURED INDIVIDUALITIES AT ONCE SEIZE

LOTTED TO AMERICAN DRAMATIC WRITINGS."

-YORK.

LASTLY, AND BEST OF ALL, THERE IS OPENED

PLAY MET, THANK THE MANAGEMENT FOR THE

DRAMATIC EFFECT."

THIS, WHEN PRODUCED AT THE UNION-SQUARE,

AND MAINTAIN UPON THE SYMPATHY AND

FRIEND

ATINEES.

STANDARD THEATRE. Broadway & 33d-st.
WM. HENDERSON, Proprietor and Manager.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 2,
A MOST IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT,
RE-ENTREE INTO NEW-YORK CITY
of the
SOCIETY—EXTRAVAGANZA—FAVORITES
RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY.
RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY.
RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY.
RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY.
RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY.
After a series of most brilliant successes throughout the entire country,
THE PRESS AND PUBLIC UNANIMOUS IN THEIR VERDICT,
"The most complete and refined operatic extravaganza organization in existence."
Will offer as their opening attraction the musical novelty, written by William Gill, entitled
HORRORS.
HORRORS.
HORRORS.

GRAND CONCERT OF
SCOTTISH MUSIC
under the patronage of the ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY of the State of New-York, in aid of the fund for the erection of a STATUE OF ROBERT BURNS in Central Park.
STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 8 o'clock.
Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, Soprano,
Miss A. HENNE, Contralto,
Mr. GEORGE WERRENRATH, Tenor,
Mr. W. H. BECKETT, Bass,
Mr. ROBERT THALLON, Jr., (who has kindly volunteered) Accompanist.
GILMORE'S MILITARY BAND.
At intermission, Pipe-Major WILLIAM CLELAND (piper to the St. Andrew's Society,) will play a choice selection of fine old Scotch airs, strathspeys, reels, &c.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50.
Tickets for sale at all the leading music stores, at the offices of the *Scottish-American Journal*, and at the Caledonian Hall, and by the members of the St. Andrew's Society.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. LAST TIMES.
E. G. GILMORE.....Lessee and Manager
Pictorial and Musical Production of the intensely interesting five-act comedy-drama, by Bartley Campbell,
THE GALLEY SLAVE,
With a BRILLIANT NEW CAST. Miss EMILY RIGL, Miss LILLY GLOVER, Mr. JOSEPH WHEELOCK, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT, &c. Last week but one.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 2. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, either 50c. or 25c. extra; family circle, 25c.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. SECOND MONTH
JOHN T. FORD.....Lessee and Manager
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
D'OYLEY CARTE'S LONDON OPERA COMPANY IN GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S LAST AND GREATEST SUCCESS, THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE,
Produced under the personal supervision of THE AUTHOR AND COMPOSER.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
The public are cautioned against ticket speculators.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. Henry E. Abbey
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Mr. W. S. Gilbert's eccentric comedy, in three acts, (adapted from the French,) entitled
THE WEDDING MARCH.
Produced under the immediate supervision of the author.
Seats can be secured by Ball telephone.

UNION LEAGUE THEATRE.
Madison-av. and 26th-st.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, 1880, for the benefit of St. John's Guild, Ehrberg's comic opera,
THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA,
with full chorus and orchestra. Admission, $1; Reserved seats, $1 50. Tickets to be had at Dixon's and Schuberth's music stores, and office of St. John's Guild, No. 5 Great Jones-st.

FRENCH COOKS' BALL.
FOURTEENTH GRAND ANNUAL BALL
of the
SOCIETE CULINAIRE PHILANTHROPIQUE,
for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund,
TUESDAY, FEB. 3, 1880,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC and KELSON HALL.
GRAND CULINARY EXHIBITION from 9 to 12.
Tickets, $5; to be had at all the principal hotels, restaurants and clubs of the City.

O. U. A.—FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ORDER of United Americans desirous of taking part in the annual dinner on WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, 22d inst., can obtain tickets of the following committee: James P. Foster, No. 17 Broadway; Chas. E. Gildersleeve, No. 696 Broadway; Fred. J. Starr, No. 398 Lexington-av.; J. G. Gillmore, No. 18 4th-av.; H. Clay Loutus, No. 25 Park-row; Robert Onderdonk, No. 405 Grand-st., and J. J. Post, No. 206 Spencer-st., Brooklyn.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.
HARRIGAN & HART.....Proprietors
8TH STANDARD CO

THE JURY SAY NOT GUILTY

MRS. SMITH AND "COVE" BENNETT ACQUITTED.

JERSEY CITY'S NOTED MURDER TRIAL—THE EVIDENCE NOT SUFFICIENT TO CONVICT THE PRISONERS—THE JURY UNANIMOUS—THE SCENE IN COURT.

The trial of Mrs. Jennie R. Smith and Covert D. Bennett, for the murder, in Jersey City, on the 1st day of August, 1878, of Mrs. Smith's husband, Policeman Richard H. Smith, resulted, yesterday afternoon at 3:45 o'clock, in a verdict of acquittal, which was received with storms of applause. Promptly at 10 o'clock yesterday morning the tolling of the Court-house bell announced that the court was about to resume its sitting. The prisoners were marched into their usual seats under escort each of a Deputy Sheriff, and soon afterward the 12 jurors filed into the chairs assigned them. Judge Garretson, the Presiding Judge of the Common Pleas of the county, sat among the lawyers within the bar, and the counsel for the defense and State took their places at the green tables. Mrs. Smith, who had her black veil gathered tastefully behind her bonnet, was unusually pale, and Bennett was nervous and ill at ease. To his right sat the Rev. Dr. Rice, of Grace Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Dr. Van Clief, of the First Reformed Church. The court-room was crowded to suffocation, and ladies filled every seat in the gallery.

Judge Manning M. Knapp and his Associate Judges—Brinkerhoff and Fry—were late in ascending the bench. After he had arranged his notes, Judge Knapp commenced the delivery of his charge.

There are three noticeable features about the charge. It was remarked that while it bore no less heavily against the accused, it was more moderate in tone, and bore the impress of a judicial utterance, than that which he delivered at the first trial. Public curiosity had been piqued as to the manner in which he would deal with the refusal of the defendants to be sworn as witnesses in their own behalf. Having stated that the right to testify in their own behalf had been given to prisoners for the protection of the innocent, he said the prisoners had a right to refuse to be sworn, and no implication could be taken from their refusal to supply any imperfection in the State's case. "If the State fails short," he continued, "of proving their case, the defendants cannot be convicted, but the jury will be justified in giving full force to all the natural and reasonable results and conclusions to be drawn from every fact in the case. The State's evidence can be interpreted according to its full and fair meaning against them."

The third point of interest in the charge was the reference to the possibility of Mrs. Smith's guilt being no more than murder in the second degree. The presumption was that if Bennett and Mrs. Smith both inflicted the wounds on the body of Officer Smith, Bennett struck the heavy blows, and Mrs. Smith, with a knife, made the light stab-wounds, which were only skin deep. The blows on the head, administered evidently for the purpose of stunning Smith as he attempted to rise from his couch, are presumed to have been inflicted before the knife-wounds were made. Either of these wounds was fatal. The defense claimed that, as Mrs. Smith did not administer the knife-wounds till the fatal blows had been struck, she was not equally guilty with Bennett, and they sent up a request that the Judge charge that, under the evidence, Mrs. Smith could not be convicted of murder in the first degree. Judge Knapp declined to charge in that form, but he told the jury that if Mrs. Smith, by her presence and silence, or in any other way, encouraged the murderer, she was equally guilty with him, though she herself struck no blow. "But," the Judge added—and at this point he spoke with impressive deliberation and distinctness—"a state of circumstances is possible in which Mrs. Smith's guilt would not rise above the second degree of murder. If the jury believe that Bennett struck the deadly blows, without a preconcerted plan between himself and Mrs. Smith, and that after such blows, and before Smith died, Mrs. Smith joined in the act as an active participant, and yet struck no deadly blow, it would be such participation in the act of killing as would make her guilty, at common law, but under the statute, only of murder of the second degree, because no design to kill had been formed till the deadly blow had been struck."

Then the defense had claimed that as the State had, by the mouths of persons to whom she had told it, proved that she was unconscious at the time of the murder, and had not contradicted the truth of the story, the State's own case exonerated her. As to the effect, legally, of these statements of the accused woman, introduced into the State's case, Judge Knapp charged that they stand as evidence; and that if they were uncontradicted by other testimony, and were not inconsistent with reason and intrinsically false, they were evidence for what they are worth. The jury were to judge of their value. For the rest, the charge was a review of the evidence in the case. Mrs. Smith shared her husband's bed on the night of the murder. Naturally, and reasonably enough, some explanation of the surroundings was required of her. If Mrs. Smith's chloroform story was true, and contained all she knew of the circumstances of the murder, it exonerated her from all guilty connection with the case. The chloroform bottle, the towel with the bloody hand marks, the board torn from the cellar floor, and the disarrangement of the crocks are strong corroborations of the truth of her story. But the State claimed that these were deceptive devices arranged by the defendants to divert suspicion from themselves. Was it possible for a stranger to have torn the board from the cellar floor and removed the crocks without arousing the inmates of the rooms? The bottle and towel and the hole in the floor were pointed out by Mrs. Smith. Was it accident? or did she know previously of their existence by reason of having planned them? Then Mrs. Smith predicted the death of her husband, when she told of the dog howling over his pillow, and with terrible certainty her prophecy was fulfilled. Was this the outgiving of a terrible secret she could not repress? Or was it a marvelous coincidence following a popular superstition? "That dog," said the Judge, "was not the prophet to predict the death of Smith. It may have been. The coincidence is possible."

Having referred to the fact that Bennett was in Lafayette at 9 o'clock on the night of the murder, the Judge said that the presence in the neighborhood of a murder of a person with a motive to commit it was strong presumptive evidence against him. And as to the eight-page letter, he said that it was to be construed by the jury in the light of all the circumstances, and that if it were capable of an innocent interpretation that was to be given to it. As to Bennett, the letter was a confession of whatever the jury found it to mean. The jurors were to judge from Mrs. Smith's demeanor on receiving it to what extent it bound her. But was it likely that—she a married woman, and he a mere boy of 19—he would take on himself the responsibility of committing such a crime alone?

Judge Knapp closed his charge at 11:35 o'clock, and the jurors retired to the room set off from the rear court-room for deliberation. Constables Locke and Jelly sat with their staves guarding the door. Judge Knapp expected a disagreement, and went to the office of ex-Attorney-General Robert Gilchrist in lower Jersey City. Before going he commanded the prisoners to the jail. The crowd followed them out, but soon returned to their places in the court-room, and patiently awaited the jurors' return. Three hours later the jurors tapped at the locked door of their room. Constable Jelly thrust his head into the room, and before they closed the door announced to the few gathered in the near court-room. "They're agreed!" The news spread like wildfire, and the already dense throng of spectators became denser. Court Crier Welsh was sent at once to lower Jersey City for Judge Knapp, but he did not reach his bench till 3:45 o'clock. Meanwhile the prisoners had been taken into the court-room again. Both were pale. Bennett's lips were ashen, and it was evident that they were apprehensive of the results. The first rumor that flew around the court-room was that the verdict was one of conviction. Ex-Judge Hoffman paced the floor nervously, with his hands in his pockets and his eyes on the floor. Messrs. Collins and Fleming cheered Mrs. Smith with hope of something more favorable. Meanwhile, the jurors were cracking quips and laughing loudly in their room. When this fact became known, it was concluded that they had not assumed the responsibility of a verdict that would send two of their fellows to the gallows, and the anticipation of an acquittal was whispered around. Bennett and Mrs. Smith became noticeably cheerful. She conversed pleasantly with Counselor Henry S. White, who, when Collins and Fleming had left, sat by her side. Bennett lolled off in his chair, one leg over the arm of that in which he sat, and his foot on the seat of another. Both sat upright when Judge Knapp entered, and taking his seat, rapped for order. Clerk Fisher called the jury, and each man answered "Present," as his name was called. Then the prisoners were directed to stand, and the jurors were directed to face them. Most of them looked at Mrs. Smith.

Bennett stood with his eyes fixed on the court. His hands were clasped in front of him, and he stood erect as a statue, and as immovable. Mrs. Smith folded her hands before her, and stood with head bowed and a general air of meekness and submission.

"Gentlemen of the jury," asked Clerk Fisher, "are the defendants guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guilty," was the foreman's response, heard in all parts of the court-room.

The crowd broke into the wildest demonstrations of approval and sympathy. A cheer that shook the room greeted the foreman's announcement. Ladies in the gallery waved their handkerchiefs and clapped their hands. The men jumped to the seats and waved their hats above their heads. Mrs. Smith buried her face in her hands and fell back crying into her seat. Bennett was as impassive as marble. Not a movement of limb or muscle showed to what extent he had been affected. He kept on his feet, with his hands clasped in front of him and his eyes still fixed on the court.

Judge Knapp made no effort to repress the demonstration. When the excitement had somewhat subsided, Counselor Fleming jumped to his feet and moved for the discharge of the prisoners. District Attorney McGill knew of no reason why they should not be discharged, and the court ordered their release.

Mrs. Smith, followed by Bennett, walked down the line of jurors, and warmly thanked each as they went. They were yet to go to the jail to await the arrival of the writ for their discharge. Bennett was warmly congratulated by all the jail officers. Even "Johnny Allen, Jr." shook hands with him, and Mrs. Smith was embraced by Mrs. Jailor Allen who tearfully assured her she was "so glad." The two were led into the parlor where they were soon after joined by their counsel and a few personal friends. Among them were Sheriff Toffey and Frank C. Fry, two or three ladies, and George Watson, Mrs. Smith's brother-in-law. Mrs. Smith was quite animated in her conversation. Bennett talked, but said he had as yet formed no plans for the future. Mr. Watson ordered wine, and champagne glasses, from which the health and happiness of the both were drank, were passed around. They remained in the jail till after 5 o'clock. At 5:05 a carriage drove up to the door, and Mrs. Smith was driven to the house of Mrs. Watson, her sister, on the corner of Harrison and Monticello avenues. Bennett left the jail a quarter of an hour later, and went to the residence of a friend named Hertz, living on Bergen-square.

The jurors say there was no evidence that would have justified them in sending the prisoners to the gallows. The first ballot taken was unanimous for acquittal.

Opinion is divided in Jersey City as to the propriety of the verdict. The first verdict of conviction was the result of a strong adverse public opinion. The verdict itself created a popular revulsion, which was doubtless reflected in yesterday's verdict. Said one yesterday afternoon: "We hated to see them hanged, because their guilt was not proved. We hate to see them freed, because we believe they are guilty." That expression represents the state of feeling in Jersey City last night.

Mrs. Smith and Bennett were placed in jail about Sept. 1, 1878, and have therefore been imprisoned for one year and five months.

A singular coincidence is that the two juries who have passed on the case retired at the same hour on Saturdays, and were in consultation before reaching agreement for the same length of time.

GOULD'S LATEST PURCHASES.

THREE MORE RAILROADS ADDED TO THE WABASH SYSTEM.

One of the principal Directors of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad Company yesterday confirmed the report that that company has secured possession of the Chicago and Iowa, Sycamore and Cortland and East St. Louis and Carondelet Roads. He said the company has for a long time past desired to reach the iron regions of Missouri, and with that view endeavored to effect a working arrangement with the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Company, but its President, Mr. Thomas Allen, held off for better terms than Mr. Gould was disposed to agree to. The latter thereupon turned his attention in the direction of the East St. Louis and Carondelet Road, as possessing the germ of a connection whereby the desired result might be attained. This Road, which is better known as the "Conlogue Road," runs from East St. Louis to a point on the Illinois shore of the Mississippi opposite Carondelet—nine miles—where it connects, by means of a steam ferry, with the Vulcan Iron Works, and via the Iron Mountain and Atlantic and Pacific Roads, with the speculum ore region of South-east Missouri, and the hematite ore region of South-west Missouri. The "Conlogue Road" has been feeding the Wabash system with iron ore for some time past, and vast quantities have already been shipped over it eastward to Pittsburg and other points. The immediate effect of this purchase will, THE TIMES's informant said, be either to force Mr. Allen to bring the Iron Mountain Road into direct relations with the Wabash system under an equitable working arrangement, or to build at great expense a connection with the St. Louis Union Depot along the ridge near Shaw's Garden and around St. Louis County. In anticipation of this contingency, speculators have already bought up the adjoining land and are holding it for higher prices.

The Sycamore and Cortland Road runs between the two towns which give the company its name—a fraction over four miles. It is intended to extend it northwardly to Portage City, Wis., by way of the Chicago and Iowa Road, which runs from Aurora to Foreston, 80 miles, and to build southwardly from Aurora to Joliet, and thence to Logansport, where it will tap the Wabash Road. At Portage City connection will be made with the Wisconsin Central lines, thus opening to the Wabash system the mines of the Lake Superior region and the granaries of Minnesota. The money has already been set apart to build from Aurora to Joliet, and work is to begin on this section at once. THE TIMES's informant ridiculed the report that the object of this purchase was to inflict a blow upon the business of the Chicago and North-western Railroad, which is largely owned by Mr. William H. Vanderbilt. He asserted emphatically that "Messrs. Vanderbilt and Gould are now operating in perfect accord both in regard to railroads and telegraphs." As the speaker is a gentleman whose associations with Messrs. Gould and Vanderbilt both are of the most intimate official character, this statement is important. It also confirms what has been intimated several times recently in THE TIMES. The real and only object of the purchases was, he said, to complete the Wabash system as originally projected.

The capital stock of the Chicago and Iowa Railroad Company was, at last report, $1,328,000; its funded debt $1,750,000, and its floating debt $100,000. The capital stock of the Sycamore and Cortland Company was $40,000, and its funded debt $20,000. The capital stock of the East St. Louis and Carondelet Company was $300,000, its funded debt $200,000, and its floating debt $30,000.

THE GREAT TRAFFIC WAR.

FROM NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO FOR THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's Directors held a meeting yesterday afternoon in their offices, foot of Canal-street, and agreed upon the following form of circular which is to be sent out to shippers at once:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1880.

To Shippers of Freight to California:

DEAR SIRS: You are hereby notified that on and after the 11th February, this company will be prepared to name rates of freight, New-York to San Francisco via Isthmus of Panama, and to contract for same with shippers for the term of 12 months from that date.

For rates, freight, and further information apply to H. J. Bullay, Superintendent, at office of the company, foot of Canal-street, North River, New-York.

By order of the board.

No definite schedule of freight rates was decided upon, for the reason that the vessel sailing on the 10th inst. is already full. Between now and the 11th another meeting will be held, and the extent of the reduction contemplated will be determined. The new schedule which will then be drawn up will apply to the vessel sailing on the 20th, which will either be the Colon or the Crescent City, probably the former. It was decided yesterday, however, to cut down the fare of steerage passengers $5 more below the amount previously stated. The rates will be $75 for first class and $35 for steerage from here to San Francisco, and these go into effect at once. The fact that the company expresses willingness to make contracts for 12 months ahead was pointed to yesterday afternoon by one of the officers as proof of an unalterable determination to carry on to the bitter end the war now begun with the railroad companies. The existence of such contracts would, he said, leave no loop-hole for compromise, and the merchants might, therefore, rest assured that the days of extortion for them has passed forever. The Directors of the company are, he asserted, firmly convinced that this was the only remunerative course for them to pursue. Under the old contract with the railway companies, the steam-ship company was allowed 600 tons of freight per vessel. To get around this, the railway companies were in the habit of sending lots of scrap iron and other undesirable stuff, and if the steam-ship company refused to carry the material the claim was set up that it had violated its part of the agreement, and when it sought to get money under the stipulation, it was refused. The disputes over this question were constant, and the result was that the steam-ship company was glad to compromise for whatever it could get. Under the contract with the Panama Railroad Company, the steam-ship company pays the latter a fixed sum of $60,000 a month for San Francisco business, and consequently it will cost it no more to transport across the Isthmus 100,000 tons of freight and 100,000 passengers than it would five tons or five passengers. Should, as is expected, the new order of things result in a largely increased business, the company has prepared to meet it by entering into a contract with John Roach & Sons whereby these gentlemen agree to furnish all the first-class vessels—equal in size and appointments to the City of Para and Rio de Janiero—that such increase may make requisite. During the past year the Chinese traffic of the company has largely increased both ways, and the last trip of the City of Pekin the total receipts were $133,000, of which $80,000 was net profit. The Australian business has also more than doubled, and the indebtedness of the company has been decreased so that it now amounts, all told, to less than $1,500,000, of which $1,400,000 is due to the Panama Railroad Company. A proposition is now under discussion to fund this indebtedness, and thus lift the bill of sale on the property of the company given to the Panama Railroad Company at the time of the purchase of the vessels of the Panama Transit Company.

KING LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM.

AN ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AGAINST HIM—A LETTER WHICH THE BELGIAN CONSUL RECEIVED.

Intimation of an attempt about to be made to assassinate King Leopold, of Belgium, and the other members of the royal family, was received by the Belgian Consul in this City, Mr. Charles Mali, in a letter which was mailed to him a few days ago, a copy of which is appended:

"If the Consul would like to be informed about two individuals who left here for Havre, by the steamer Canada, with hostile intentions against the lives of the royal family of Belgium, whom they intend to destroy by means of torpedoes, charged with dynamite, Should the Government desire the information to capture them, the undersigned is ready to furnish it minutely, on demand and the payment of some sum to be agreed upon. Address Post Office Box ——."

The number of the box and the name given by the writer are, by request, suppressed. The letter was written with a lead-pencil in a bold, clear hand, and half a sheet of paper, letter size, was required to contain the author's flowing thoughts. Consul Mali went to Postmaster James and asked the name of the person leasing the box to which a reply was to be directed. Such information is never afforded by the Post Office authorities, unless it can be clearly shown that the interests of justice will be advanced. When the Postmaster learned the object of the Consul's request, he turned to the records and found the name of a man in Broadway who has leased the box for a number of years. When the Consul visited the number where this man was supposed to be in business, he learned that there was no such person in the building. Nobody in the building had ever heard of him. Baffled in his efforts to discover in this direction anything that would throw light upon the identity of the author of the letter, Consul Mali sent the letter to Coudert Brothers, lawyers, who are employed by the Belgian and French Governments, in this City. Mr. Leon Coudert concluded to answer the letter, and invite the writer to call and see him. This was Tuesday last. On Thursday a Spaniard of genteel appearance and good address entered the office No. 68 William-street, and inquired for Mr. Leon Coudert. He was shown into that gentleman's private office. As he seated himself, he begged that the door be closed, as he had something as important as it was secret to communicate. There was an air of mystery about the man's manner that was meant to be impenetrable. He said, in good English, "I am Signor ——, to whom you wrote two days ago. You are agents of the Belgian Government. You may have most important information—that may save the royal family of Belgium—from me. I have it. You may have it, but you must reward me for the trouble I take in giving it to you, and for the risk I run—the great risk which I run."

Mr. Coudert was equal to his visitor in frankness and shrewdness. "We are not in the habit of paying in advance for the material in which you deal," said he. "If you can do as you say you can, however, we are ready to become your customers. We prefer to see your wares before buying. That's only natural, you know."

The Spaniard stroked his mustache, and was silent. Finally, he said, rising to take his departure: "I see your point. I cannot do what you desire. I have a friend. He must be consulted first. If he is willing, then I come again, and tell you all I know of this very important matter. I come again on Saturday afternoon," and the Spaniard politely bowed himself from the office. Mr. Leon Coudert was waiting, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for the Spanish gentleman to keep his appointment. He had not made his appearance at 5 o'clock, and Mr. Coudert said: "Just as I thought. He must be an adventurer. Rest assured, I shall never see him again."

The steam-ship Canada sailed from this port for Havre, France, on Wednesday, the 21st of January. Her cabin passengers were: C. Pollard, H. P. Rosse, P. Macne, H. Pelletier, A. Seligman, Duncan Everett, Miss C. Nevil, Gen. F. Pargoude, Lieut. Theodore T. Wood, Mrs. Wood, G. Poiret, W. J. Smith, Bruno Saft, Mrs. Saft, l'Abbé C. Monin, Henry W. Hughes, D. Blanchard. She is due at Havre some time the coming week. King Leopold can therefore live happily for at least a week longer.

AN ATTORNEY SEEKING VINDICATION.

In the course of the trial of the suit of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank against Louis Levinson in the Supreme Court, Circuit, it was stated for the defendant that his former attorney had sold to the plaintiff corporation for $150 a lot of letters that were used against Levinson. Judge Van Brunt commented severely upon this charge while charging the jury, and said it was his intention to call the matter to the attention of the General Term of the Supreme Court. Mr. F. S. Hahn, who was formerly attorney for Levinson, yesterday sent to Judge Van Brunt a letter, of which the following is a copy:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1880.

To the Hon. Charles Van Brunt, Acting Justice of the Supreme Court:

HONORABLE SIR: I read with amazement and surprise in the morning papers of this date the comments made by your Honor upon me in your charge to the jury in the above entitled action. I had been subpœnaed as a witness in this action on behalf of the plaintiff, but was not called for reasons which I do not understand now. Having been busily engaged in this court and other courts during the pendency of this trial, I have been unable to appear before you, and now say that I am ready for a speedy, thorough investigation of my conduct in the above mentioned matter. Yours very truly,

F. S. HAHN, Attorney.

REMOVED WITHOUT CAUSE.

Mr. John H. Emerick has been Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph Bureau of the Fire Department since 1873. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon he was greatly surprised to receive an official notice from the Board of Fire Commissioners that he had been discharged. No reason whatever was assigned, and Mr. Emerick suddenly found himself out of employment without a word of explanation. The Commissioners have already filled his place, the new Superintendent being a man who has never done any fire-alarm duty. Mr. Emerick was a Government telegraph operator during the war, and was on duty at the head-quarters of every commander of the Army of the Potomac, and also in the War Department office at Washington. He entered the service of the Fire Department in this City in 1871, rose rapidly to be Chief Operator, and in 1873 was appointed to the position from which he was so suddenly removed yesterday. The removal, it is alleged, was made for political reasons, although the office has hitherto been considered as non-partisan. There are grave doubts as to the legality of Mr. Emerick's removal, and his friends are urging him to test the question in the courts.

A MERCHANT'S SUICIDE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—John Flanagan, a well-known merchant, committed suicide last night by taking morphine. He was a wholesale liquor-dealer, and was indicted by the last United States Grand Jury for not keeping a proper record of his business transactions, which it is believed, preyed upon his mind and induced him to commit suicide.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Receiver Lawrence, of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, will begin to pay a dividend of 13 cents on the dollar to the policy-holders to-morrow.

The Germanic, for Liverpool, took out, yesterday, 120 tons of fresh meat, and the Ethiopia, for Glasgow, 2,250 quarters of beef and 500 carcases of sheep.

The athlete Charles Henry Jacobson, known as Charles Reynolds, was held in $400 bail, yesterday, to pay $4 a week to his wife, whom he abandoned recently.

St. John's Guild, No. 5 Great Jones-street, asks for donations of cast off clothing. Its stock of clothing is entirely exhausted. Goods will be sent for by the Guild.

Mr. J. W. Amerman, who has just been admitted to membership in the Stock Exchange, is reported to have paid $17,000 for his seat in addition to the transfer fee of $1,000.

The steamer Arran will be dispatched from this port on the 7th of February with United States mails for Hayti. The sailing of the steamer which is to convey United States mails to Porto Rico has been postponed until Feb. 3.

Speculation was dull on the Produce Exchange yesterday. Winter wheat dropped 1 to 1⅛ cents a bushel lower, and, after frequent fluctuations, rallied ⅛ to ¾ of a cent from the lowest point. Spot corn was a shade higher, and options were lower.

The outward-bound steamers from this port yesterday carried out 73,066 foreign letters. The receipts at the General Post Office from the sales of postage stamps and box rents were $70,200, an increase of $13,000 over the corresponding week of last year.

John Gunther, aged 49, attempted to commit suicide last evening, at his residence in Sixty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, by hanging himself to a large hook in his bedroom. He was cut down in time to save his life, and he was taken to the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital.

John W. Dix, a seaman on board the schooner Stephen D. Barnes, from York River, Va., to this City with oysters, was washed overboard and lost, at 7:30 P. M., on Friday, when off Little Egg Harbor. He was returning from hurling sail on the vessel's jib-boom when the accident occurred.

Mr. Charles P. Miller, one of the assistants to the Corporation Counsel, who has been connected with the Law Department of this City for more than six years, has tendered his resignation, and intends to resume private practice. Mr. Miller was a faithful and efficient public officer, and carries with him the best wishes of a large circle of friends for his future success.

Messrs. Roberts, Condon, and Hurd, of the Canal Committee of the Legislature, visited the Produce Exchange yesterday, and had an informal conference with the Canal Committee of that body on the advisability of creating a new district for the use of canal-boats at this port. The Schroeder Wharfage bill was also discussed, and the opinion was expressed that it cannot pass the present Assembly.

The representatives of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company have been in conference with those of the Gould system, during the past two days, in reference to a proposed rearrangement of the South-western pool percentages. It is understood that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy people wanted an increase of 5 per cent, but one of them said yesterday afternoon that it had been determined to make no change. They left, for Boston last evening.

William Martin and John Hahn played pool together in a Park-row saloon on Friday night. At the close of their games they got in a dispute, and Martin suddenly drew a knife and plunged it in his companion's left side, inflicting so severe a wound that Hahn had to be removed to the hospital. An officer arrested Martin, on the wounded man's complaint, and in the Tombs Court yesterday Justice Kilbreth held the prisoner to await the result of the patient's injuries.

Among the real estate transfers recorded yesterday was that of a half interest in the plot extending from Sixty-ninth to Seventieth streets, from the tracks of the Hudson River Railroad Company, across Twelfth-avenue to the bulkhead line in the Hudson River. The transfer was made by Matilda E. Coddington to William H. Vanderbilt for the sum of $39,000. Mr. Edward Burke has mortgaged the property at Nos. 3 and 5 Washington-street to the Mutual Life Insurance Company for $8,000, the mortgage to run 16 months.

During the week ending at 3 P. M. yesterday there were reported at the Sanitary Bureau 227 cases of measles, 54 cases of scarlet fever, 51 cases of diphtheria, 3 cases of typhoid fever, and 3 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis. The figures of the preceding week were as follows: Measles, 237; scarlet fever, 80; diphtheria, 41; typhoid fever, 5, and cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3. A comparison of these figures shows a marked decrease in favor of last week, with the single exception of diphtheria, in which there was an increase of 10 cases. The deaths from measles numbered 18 last week, as against 33 during the preceding week.

The United States man-of-war Powhatan sailed for Norfolk yesterday. Her officers are: D. L. Braine, Captain; Lieut.-Commander B. H. McCalla, Executive Officer; Lieut. A. Dunlap, Navigator; A. G. Paul, William H. Reeder, H. Winslow, and T. Porter, Lieutenants; J. R. Collins, Master; T. Wolverton, Surgeon; W. G. Buehler, Chief Engineer; R. B. Hine and J. W. Gardner, Passed Assistant Engineers; S. T. Browne, Paymaster; S. W. Quackenbush, Marine Officer; B. A. Fiske, B. T. Wailing, and A. E. Culver, Ensigns; D. M. Delano, Assistant Surgeon; H. S. Hunderdown, Pay Clerk; A. Milne, Boatswain; H. Cross, Gunner, T. O. Fassett, Sail-maker; F. B. Smith, Carpenter.

BROOKLYN.

The Rev. David R. Fraser, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Buffalo, has accepted the call of the Classon-Avenue Presbyterian Church, and will shortly assume the duties of his new position.

Michael Gillfeather, the New-York policeman who was charged with clubbing Thomas Kennedy, in the latter's saloon, corner of Court and Ninth streets, early Thursday morning, was committed yesterday by Justice Ferry, without bail. The prisoner said he was 64 years of age, had been on the Police force 30 years, and was not guilty. Kennedy was sinking rapidly yesterday.

Gertrude Kinght, a young servant, was convicted of stealing a twenty-dollar gold piece from Miss M. B. Rile, of No. 81 Eleventh-street. Judge Walsh, acting on District Attorney Catlin's suggestion, suspended sentence, but warned the girl that if she were again arrested she could be sentenced, without trial, on the conviction in the Rile case. Some ladies have volunteered to give the young woman employment.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Rev. J. G. Rosencrantz, who has recently accepted a call to the Rectorship of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, at Port Chester, will commence his duties this morning.

To-morrow morning the County Court and Court of Sessions for Westchester County will commence at the Court-house in White Plains. A number of interesting cases will be tried at this session.

After the recent cock-fight at Yonkers the fowls were handed over to Henry Bergh, to be disposed of as he saw fit. Some were converted into soup for the poor people, and a number were given to personal friends. The Board of Managers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have decided to give $130—one-half of the $260 of fines imposed upon those who were arrested at the main—to the Yorkville Police widows' and orphans' fund.

An organization called the Excelsior Masonic Mutual Relief Society has been formed in the City of Yonkers, the object of which is to insure the life of a brother Mason, so that at his death his family may be provided for. Any Master Mason in good standing may become a member. The officers elected are: President—E. A. Quick; Vice-President—R. E. Prime; Secretary—A. C. Mott; Treasurer—Lyman Cobb, Jr. Directors—E. A. Quick, R. E. Prime, A. C. Mott, Lyman Cobb, Jr., Theodore Terrill, E. L. Seger, T. R. Murphy, and Henry Stengel.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary is to be opened to-morrow. Its managers are among the wealthiest citizens of Newark, and its faculty comprises most of the gentlemen who recently resigned from the medical staff of St. Michael's Hospital.

The Paterson Board of Aldermen having proposed to secure legislation by which the appointment of the Board of Education should be vested in the former body, instead of having the school officers elected by the people, as heretofore, the Board of Education have appointed a committee to present at once without a word of explanation. The Commissioners have already filled his place, the new Superintendent being a man who has never done any fire-alarm duty. Mr. Emerick was a Government telegraph operator during the war, and was on duty at the head-quarters of every commander of the Army of the Potomac, and also in the War Department office at Washington. He entered the service of the Fire Department in this City in 1871, rose rapidly to be Chief Operator, and in 1873 was appointed to the position from which he was so suddenly removed yesterday. The removal, it is alleged, was made for political reasons, although the office has hitherto been considered as non-partisan. There are grave doubts as to the legality of Mr. Emerick's removal, and his friends are urging him to test the question in the courts.

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SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—John Flanagan, a well-known merchant, committed suicide last night by taking morphine. He was a wholesale liquor-dealer, and was indicted by the last United States Grand Jury for not keeping a proper record of his business transactions, which it is believed, preyed upon his mind and induced him to commit suicide.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK.

The following is an abstract of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory report for the week ending at 1 P. M. yesterday: Barometer—Mean, 30.062 inches; maximum, at 12 P. M. Jan. 29, 30.607 inches; minimum, at 2 A. M. Jan. 28, 29.700 inches; range, .907 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 43.3°; maximum, at 3 P. M., Jan. 26, 65°; minimum, at 3 A. M. Jan. 30, 21°; range, 44°. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 887 miles. Remarks—Jan. 27, rain from 10:30 A. M. to 11:30 P. M.; amount of water, .60 inch; Jan. 31, rain from 1:30 A. M. to 9 A. M.; amount of water, .03 inch. Total amount of water for the week, .63 inch.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, is at the St. James Hotel.

Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, is at the Sturtevant House.

Congressman Jay A. Hubbell, of Michigan, is at the New-York Hotel.

State Senator S. H. Wendover, of Stuyvesant, N. Y., is at the Westminster Hotel.

Congressmen W. D. Washburn, of Minnesota, and R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Gov. J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, and T. B. Blackstone, of Chicago, are at the Windsor Hotel.

EVERYTHING REDUCED

At RIKER'S PHARMACY, No. 353 6th-av. Call before purchasing elsewhere, and save from 25 to 40 per cent. Everything warranted of the best.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Savannah, for Savannah.—Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jackson and child, Mrs. W. H. Wickham and daughter, D. Parks, Miss Stickler, Mr. and Mrs. E. Des Marets, F. Scriven, Miss G. B. Scriven, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Smith, Mrs. E. P. Straly, Miss C. Yates, W. C. Conner, Mrs. B. F. Peet, D. Parks, W. W. Lias, C. F. Batchelder, F. Gardiner, Miss Fury, H. C. Sodur, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Briggs, W. Wilson, C. D. Tyler and daughter, Mrs. Colt, Mrs. Farmer, H. Hendry, F. L. Conner, J. H. Stewart, Mrs. F. A. Lathrop, J. C. Walker, Miss A. Warner, J. Mothner, F. J. Horton, E. B. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. N. Elliott, H. J. Elliott, Miss M. L. Elliott.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Baltic, from Liverpool.—E. K. Barker, X. De Clavisre, Mr. De la Camp, J. B. Champagne, Mr. Desanamps, J. G. Dixon, T. C. Gatliff, H. Geroux, William Henry, William Henderson, L. P. Hollander, James C. Jordan, O. Leger, J. C. McGillivray, Alexander McNee, C. M. Presby, James Patterson, Miss Patterson, Victor Raunicher, S. B. Segree, Mr. Sherwood, Mrs. Sherwood, James Stark, William Storer, Mrs. William Storer, A. Stein, James Steven, Earl Todd, Miss Bettie Wilson, Felix Velt, L. Wohrab, H. McGregor, W. Imisson, W. De Ford, C. A. Seymour, J. L. Williamson, H. Hausclever, Master C. Storer, Master W. Storer.

In steam-ship Gate City, from Savannah.—Gen. and Mrs. Woodward and child, H. Yonge, Jr., A. R. Doten, J. R. Armstrong, S. Conklin, P. H. Irving, P. Connelly.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped 42·100 of a second fast.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:10 | Sun sets.....5:18 | Moon rises.11:22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook..10:56	Gov. Island..11:45
Hell Gate...1:07	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, JAN. 31.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Florida, Smith, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde & Co.; City of Savannah, Fleetwood, Savannah, George Yonge; Carondelet, Barrows, Fernandina and Port Royal, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Somerset, (Br.,) Stamper, Bristol, W. D. Morgan; City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; the Star, Quick, New-Orleans, Bogert & Morgan; John Gibson, Young, Georgetown, D. C., via Alexandria, J. L. Roome, jr.; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. P. Dimock; Isaac Bell, Gibbs, West Point, Va., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Rio Grande, Pennington, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Rosend Castle, (Br.,) Turpin, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Bowring & Archibald; Eclipse, (Br.) Campbell, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Rhein, (Ger.,) Francke, Bremen and Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Hudson, Freeman, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; J. W. Garrett, Foster, Baltimore via Camden, J. S. Krems; Regulator, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Santiago de Cuba, Foote, Havana, William P. Clyde & Co.

Barks Reindeer, Duntze, St. Pierre, H. Trowbridge's Son; Chestina Redman, Elliott, Boston, Parsons & Loud; Enterprise, (Br.,) Hilton, Anjier for orders, Snow & Burgess; Skibladner, (Norw.,) Thies, Bilbao, Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.; Pietro, (Ital.,) Ostero, Lisbon, Lauro, Storey & Scarrati; Rachel Wells, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.; Speedwell, (Br.,) Campbell, Gijon, Spain, George F. Bulley; Antwerp, (Br.,) Chambers, Antwerp, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Galileo, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Rochefort, Attilio Giunio; Justaro, (Ital.,) Cadero, Lisbon, Slocovich & Co.; Moneta, (Br.,) Risset, Trieste, Slocovich & Co.; Leopold and Marie, (Fr.,) Lacaille, Rio Janeiro, Thomas Norton & Co.; Benjamin Dickerman, Taylor, Matanzas, F. H. Smith & Co.; Morgenroden, (Norw.,) Gunderson,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIX.....NO. 8860. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1880. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

COLORADO PEOPLE IN PERIL

MORE OUTRAGES BY THE UTES APPREHENDED.

THE WHITE RIVER BAND BECOMING UNRULY —WHY SUPPLIES ARE WITHHELD FROM THEM—GOV. PITKIN IMPLORED TO SECURE MILITARY PROTECTION FOR EXPOSED SETTLEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—In consequence of the fact that the House Committee on Indian Affairs are conducting the investigation into the causes which led to the massacre at White River Agency with closed doors, the press reports of the proceedings are necessarily brief and imperfect, and in several instances injustice has been done the witnesses by a misrepresentation of their testimony. Gov. Pitkin complains that he has been made to suffer in this respect and that in consequence of misstatements as to what he said before the committee he has been unjustly criticised by the Eastern newspapers. Gov. Pitkin did not testify, as was reported, that the troubles arose because the Utes have been striving for years to drive the whites from Colorado, but he did testify that the Indians have frequently driven miners and settlers from the North and Middle Parks, which embrace large tracts of country adjoining the Indian reservation, and he gave a list of murders and outrages committed by the White River Indians during the past few years, furnishing the committee with the names of the victims of Indian atrocity and the date of aggravated outrages upon settlers and the destruction of their property.

In conversation to-night with THE TIMES correspondent Gov. Pitkin represented that the condition of affairs in the vicinity of Los Pinos, where the White River Utes are now encamped, is very serious, and that the settlements are kept in a state of constant apprehension by the hostile demonstrations of the Indians. He explained that the only road by which supplies can now be taken from Los Pinos to Ouray, and the numerous mining camps in Ouray County, runs through the Indian reservation for a distance of 70 miles, and that the hostile Indians are strong along this entire line of communication. The people residing south of the Indian reservation in Ouray County are now suffering from a lack of supplies, and cannot obtain relief, because the Indians are in full command of the only road over which supplies can be hauled. Gov. Pitkin to-day received a petition, signed by many people residing at Ouray, Dallas, and Uncompahgre Park, in which attention is directed to their condition and an urgent appeal made for assistance and military protection. The troubles of last Fall prevented freighters from taking the usual Winter supplies to Ouray County, and fear of the Indians still deters them. The result is that the people in that section are now actually suffering from a serious scarcity of the necessaries of life. The petitioners say: "That this alarm is not unfounded will appear from the fact that no freight can be brought here except by bringing it through hostile Indian camps at the Los Pinos Agency. Many of the White River as well as the Uncompahgre Utes are now there demanding the issue of rations, which the agent and employes are powerless to refuse. Within the past few days Douglas, chief of murderers and ravishers, has been furnished with provisions at this agency by a Government which ought to hang rather than feed him. With the knowledge that the agency supplies are sufficient only for two or three weeks, and regardless of the objections of the agent, the Uncompahgre Utes insist upon sharing the Government food with their White River brethren, and by their acts emphatically declare that they are in full sympathy with the outlaws. In a short time both tribes will be starving and demanding food from an agent powerless to appease their hunger, with the National Government apparently determined to repeat its White River experiment by withholding protection from the officers it stations in the midst of these fiends. Unless troops are placed near the agency no supplies can be brought here, and our families and ourselves must suffer the perils of a barbarous Indian war, with famine staring us in the face. We believe it to be our solemn duty to protest against the neglect of the Government, and respectfully urge upon you to request the proper authorities to give us the needed protection by stationing a sufficient force at or near the present Los Pinos Agency, and if they refuse so to do, that you, by calling out the Militia, may see that the State grants the protection which the National Government refuses."

In another petition received to-day by Gov. Pitkin from Portland, a mining camp in Ouray County, the writer appeals, in behalf of himself and family and the inhabitants of Uncompahgre Park, for protection against the Utes. "Our lives and property," the petitioner declares, "are at the mercy of the savages. There are no troops here and there is no prospect that any will come. There are nearly 500 warriors at Los Pinos Agency, and a large percentage of them are White River Utes. They are saucy and impudent. The Acting Agent was ordered not to issue rations to them, but the compelled him by force of arms to disobey this order. I am satisfied that if we do not get troops to protect this country, the people will all be murdered before the grass begins to grow again. In fact, we are in great danger every minute, and I earnestly hope that you will succeed in getting troops here as soon as possible, for if the Utes do make a break, the people cannot withstand them. The Utes outnumber the whites nearly one-half and have better arms and more ammunition. So many persons have gone away for the winter that this section is in a helpless condition, and protection should be furnished immediately. It is evident that the Indians are preparing for war. They are getting arms and ammunition from the Mormons, and we have a few unprincipled whites among us who are secretly selling arms to them. I hope you will give this matter serious consideration and do all you can for us. I would not have appealed to you if I did not feel that it is a case of life and death." Gov. Pitkin will lay these petitions before the proper authorities to-morrow, and urge them to take immediate steps for the protection of the people in the exposed localities.

In explanation of the order withholding supplies from the White River Utes, Secretary Schurz said to the TIMES correspondent that when those Indians became hostile they destroyed a considerable portion of their supplies, and many of their cattle strayed away. Finally, they went to Los Pinos and asked to be fed from supplies belonging to the Uncompahgres. Those supplies are scarcely sufficient for the Uncompahgres, and cannot be given to the White River band without starving the former. Besides, the law forbids the feeding of hostile Indians without express authority from Congress; so that if there were an abundance of supplies for the White River band they could not be issued to them under the law. As the White River Utes, however, destroyed the supplies provided for their use, the Secretary thinks it is foolish to charge the Government with starving them. According to the facts set forth in the petitions received to-day by Gov. Pitkin, it would seem that the White River Utes are in no immediate danger of starving so long as the supplies for the Uncompahgres hold out, and when these become exhausted both bands will doubtless raid the mining camps and settlements unless the Government sends a sufficient military force to hold them in check.

The Southern Utes, Ignatio, Salvero, Buckskin Charley, and Ojo Bancho, arrived here last night in charge of Col. Page.

The committee investigating the charges preferred against ex-Commissioner Hayt will probably conclude their work to morrow. Secretary Schurz to-night said that the report of the committee would be submitted to the Board of Indian Commissioners at their meeting in New-York on Tuesday next. It has not yet been determined who will succeed Mr. Hayt as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

THE NEW-YORK APPRAISERSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—It is currently reported that A. P. Ketchum will be appointed to succeed Silas B. Dutcher as Appraiser of Merchandise at the Port of New-York. Mr. Ketchum is now the General Appraiser. James F. Hall, who is an Assistant Appraiser, and Henry L. Whiting, now attached to the Coast Survey Service, and stationed at New-York, are also named to succeed Mr. Dutcher; but those who are in positions to know the feelings of the President and Secretary Sherman touching the vacancy in the office of Appraiser are confident that Mr. Ketchum will secure the appointment.

RAILROAD PLANS AND CHANGES.

THE OSWEGO MIDLAND ROAD TRANSFERRED TO ITS NEW OWNERS—CHARLESTON'S RAIL CONNECTIONS.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 1.—The control of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railway was transferred, at 12 o'clock last night, by Receivers Abram S. Hewitt and John G. Stevens to the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company. C. N. Jordan, President of the new company, issued yesterday his first official order, making the Secretary of the company, Theodore Houston, General Manager of the road. A further order of Receiver Stevens, issued Jan. 30, announced the resignation of T. C. Purdy, Superintendent of the division from Middletown to Norwich, and made Assistant Superintendent A. H. Danforth acting Superintendent until further notice. It is presumed that few changes will be made in the working force of the road.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 1.—A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, to promote the completion of the Western railroad connections of Charleston. President Simonds, of the First National Bank, submitted resolutions tendering cordial sympathy and support to the movement now being made to unite the great North-west with the Atlantic seaboard, and favoring the formation of a committee to prepare and publish an address, showing the advantages of Charleston as a terminal port, and its exceptional value to the great railroad lines seeking an outlet to the ocean, which were unanimously adopted. Resolutions were also adopted declaring Charleston's continued interest in the Blue Ridge Railroad, on which several millions of dollars have already been spent, and that the Chamber will co-operate in any practical measures looking to its completion. At night, by invitation of the Mayor, the members of the State Legislature from Charleston met at the City Hall a committee of citizens of Anderson, S. C., representing the Blue Ridge Railroad. All those present expressed their readiness to support such legislation at the extra session next week as will revive the road and make it desirable to those who have the means to finish it. Exemption from taxation and the remission of back taxes are among the privileges proposed.

RECEIPTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

A LARGE INCREASE DURING THE LAST SIX MONTES OF 1879.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The following statement, taken from the books of the Treasury Department, shows the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1879, compared with the corresponding six months of the preceding year:

	1878.	1879.
Customs.....	$67,915,785	$84,837,378
Internal revenue..	57,738,331	60,979,245
Miscellaneous.....	15,513,763	13,496,013
Total.....	$141,167,889	$159,312,636

The above figures show a net increase for the six months of $18,144,747. The increase in Customs and internal revenue receipts, which alone indicate the business condition of the country, was $20,162,507. This rate of increase was more than maintained during the month just closed, the receipts from Customs being, in round numbers, $15,000,000, against $10,250,000 in January, 1879, and from internal revenue, $10,000,000 during January, 1880, against $8,000,000 during January, 1879, an increase in favor of last month of about $7,000,000.

The expenditures for the two periods above compared were as follows:

	1878.	1879.
Ordinary.....	$83,653,344	$101,902,497
Interest public debt.	51,472,297	51,444,960
Total.....	$135,125,641	$153,347,457

The ordinary expenditures for 1878 include $5,500,000 paid on account of the Fisheries award, and those for 1879 include about $20,000,000 paid on account of arrearages of pensions. These two sums were really extraordinary expenditures, and deducting them from the figures above given will show a net surplus for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1879, of about $26,000,000, against about $11,500,000 for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

THE FREEDMEN'S BANK INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Senate Select Committee on the Freedmen's Bank are still taking testimony in regard to the affairs of that institution, and will examine additional witnesses at a series of meetings to be held the present week; but the investigation is now nearly finished. During the past few days the committee have examined George W. Stickney, the bank's Actuary; John O. Evans, J. S. Kidwell, President of the Seneca Sandstone Company; Dr. Charles B. Purvis, a Trustee of the institution, and several of its depositors. Their testimony showed great looseness in the bookkeeping, and a lack of proper care in scrutinizing the securities accepted on loans. Dr. Purvis testified that the failure of the bank was due solely to the panic, although he admitted that there were irregularities in the management. The committee, it is understood, will report that, in consequence of the death of some of the persons responsible for the bank's bad management and the present poverty of the remainder, nothing can now be done for the further relief of the depositors except to consummate the proposed purchase of the Freedmen's Bank building in this city by the United States Government, a bill for which purpose has been recommended by the Commissioners and once passed by the Senate. The building is now rented for the use of the Department of Justice and the Court of Claims. The price asked for it is $275,000.

ADMIRAL PAULDING'S WIDOW.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—An exceptionally interesting memorial has been presented to both houses of Congress in behalf of the venerable widow of Admiral Paulding, praying that a pension be granted her of $50 per month. It sets forth that her distinguished husband, the last survivor of the battle of Lake Champlain and a hero of three wars, died 15 months ago, leaving her little besides his small farm in Suffolk County, N. Y., which is mortgaged far beyond its present value, and that the moderate pension for which she appeals to Congress is absolutely needed to free her from anxiety and assure her comfort for the few remaining years which may be allotted to her. The memorial also sets forth that it has always been the custom thus to provide for the widows of distinguished defenders of the Republic: that so far back as March 2, 1799, the faith of the nation was pledged by the act of that date to reward the services of distinguished officers of the Navy, and that the Navy pension fund of over $14,000,000, now in the Treasury, was entirely derived from the exertions during the war of the officers and enlisted men of the service. It is incidentally suggested that Congress might fitly commemorate the centennial of the capture of Major Andre in 1780 by promptly voting this pension to the widow of the distinguished son of John Paulding.

THE EFFECT OF ADVANCED PRICES.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.—Considerable complaint is heard from country merchants in the Ohio Valley of a dullness of trade. This is ascribed by retail dealers partly to the open Winter, partly to the shortage in most crops except wheat, but mainly to the rapid advance in goods with manufacturers and wholesale dealers. The retailers say it is impossible for them to realize in the country a corresponding advance, and so goods remain on their hands unsold. There has been little or no increase of wages of laborers and mechanics, and the purchasing ability of that class and of farmers does not keep pace with the general advance in dry goods and family necessaries.

AN INSIDE VIEW OF THINGS

LOCAL AND STATE POLITICS AT ALBANY.

PARTIES, AND PARTIES WITHIN PARTIES, AT THE CAPITAL—WHAT THE STATE DEMOCRACY FIND AFTER THEIR DEFEAT—A VERY UNHAPPY FAMILY OF EX-"STATE OFFICERS"—THE INTERIOR FACTS OF "THE BOLT"—WHAT HAS FOLLOWED IT—TAMMANY AND TILDEN AT SWORDS' POINTS.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Albany is the recognized centre of the Tilden Democrats. New-York is too cut up with factions, and Brooklyn runs to village politics. This city is far enough off to save the ex-Governor from the mistakes of his "agents." It is near enough to reach them in four hours, and it is a railroad point that is in easy communication with the "back counties." The rank and file of the party here are divided up between the party factions. The Tilden wing has the majority, but the Kelly wing is large enough to lose its party the election now and then. If the Republicans were as united as their opponents are divided, the Democrats would be always easily beaten; but they are not so united, and the local contests quite as often run into a trade as into a battle. The Tilden Democrats keep themselves united, if they cannot keep their party united. Hence, having a compact body of votes to throw, they are charged with putting them where they will do the most good for themselves. The result, if not the design, is that the Tilden men carry the city offices and the county Supervisors, and the machine Republicans come in on the county officers, and elect Congressman, Senator, Sheriff, Prosecutor, and the like.

These interests clash when State and national affairs are reached. The same Democrats who are accused of a liking for the Republican machine on local politics, were suspected of helping "the scratchers" on the "State issues," and are now charged with being behind the "Anti-Third Term Club," which is the present form of "the scratchers." The politics of the county, in fact, is very personal. The anti-Tilden Democrats of prominence are Chief-Justice Church, ex-Judge Parker, Mr. Erastus Corning, and Mr. George W. Miller. Truly or falsely, the critics of these men explain their position by their disappointments. The Chief-Justice is not mentioned with that reverence that judicial station used to command. His friends are constantly explaining what a good thing—for him and them—it would have been if he had run for Governor in 1874. His enemies are ever showing, or saying, that Mr. Tilden offered him the nomination, and his suspicion of Uncle Sammy was so great that he declined it. It is a *mot* here that Mr. Church does not want a thing when he can get it, and earnestly covets it when he cannot have it. There is no love lost between him and the Tildenites. He remembers the way in which "the old man" put the razor to the throat of his friends. They remember the alacrity with which he wrote to THE NEW-YORK TIMES on the award of the Electoral Commission, without the regulation assault on it. A good many able men have failed in the rôle of mutual friend between Tilden and Church. It was the dream of Senator Jacobs's life to bring them together. A close friend of the Chief-Justice tells me that the editor of the Democratic paper in Brooklyn got as far as a promise from Mr. Church to go down to Gramercy Park and make it all up, but failed to get Gramercy Park to consent to confer with the political jurist on any terms.

The Parker-Corning disaffection is also explained on personal grounds. In 1874, the candidate in the Syracuse Convention against Tilden was ex-Judge Parker. He got the 12 votes from Albany County when they were certainly expected by Mr. Tilden. It is charged on one side that Mr. Parker, who was on the delegation, was committed to Mr. Tilden before he went to Syracuse, and became a candidate himself after he got there. It is claimed on the other side that he was free to act as he pleased, and showed no bad faith. It is agreed that his candidacy was a surprise to the 11 other delegates, who voted for him on the familiar principle of standing by your own county's representative. Whether you want him or not. Mr. Parker's act cost the Albany politicians a year of absence from Mr. Tilden's warming affection after he became Governor. He has never been put on a delegation since. Mr. Corning is his son-in-law, and his independence is therefore, not rated at its real worth. Mr. George W. Miller is the ex-Superintendent of Insurance, and no faction of the Democracy has adopted him into favor since he involuntarily left that prominent but unfortunate office. He is said to have run as a Kellyite candidate for the Assembly, last year, and a comely butcher had more majority than Mr. Miller had votes. His friends, however, insist that the inspectors got tired of counting. The Tilden Democrats do not escape calumny either. Ex-Attorney-General Fairchild is charged with being a discovery of Mr. Tilden, and with having been patented by him. Since John Kelly infringed on that patent, in 1877, it has remained in Europe. Ex-Judge Samuel Hand is visited with the same flippant censure. He is quite impervious to it, and his friends blame him more than his foes. The former declare that they cannot interest him in a campaign in which he is not running, and that in office his entire time is taken up with fixing points in decisions and not favorites in office. Something of the same criticism is leveled against Mr. Rufus W. Peckham. The "workers" make very light of the actual political industry of these gentlemen or of their unselfishness.

On the Republican side there is the same habit of accounting for men and things. Mr. John F. Smyth and Mr. N. D. Wendell, the State Treasurer, are the machine Republican leaders. Ex-State Senator Mathew Hale and ex-State Senator Hamilton Harris are the anti-machine leaders. Until within a year Mr. Harris and Mr. Smyth were never so far apart as I have just put them. A coldness sprang up between these statesmen on a matter of salary last Winter. The salary was Mr. Smyth's salary. It had been $7,500. A ruthless Assemblyman, who is now the Controller of this State, had cut it down in the House to $5,000. Senator Harris was expected to get it into a well-fixed conference committee and "restore it." He didn't. He says he couldn't. Mr. Smyth says he wouldn't. The subject is a painful one, and neither gentleman can bear to speak of it now, or to each other. Mr. Harris's zeal for the public service, and Mr. Smyth's zeal for the $2,500 in difference between them, made a breach between these patriotic men. Mr. Harris has in consequence retired from the Senate through the failure of Mr. Smyth's convention to renominate him. A candidate of Mr. Smyth for Sheriff has in consequence retired to private life through the failure of Mr. Harris to support him. It will not, however, do for anybody to suppose that in Albany politics "there ain't no Mr. Harris." A good deal of him is charged with being in both parties at once.

Mr. Mathew Hale was an avowed "scratcher" last year. He is the law partner of ex-Judge Hand, and a very literary man. He explains his opposition to Mr. Smyth & Co. by describing them as "bad men." They explain him by saying that they were very "bad men" for him when they supported Henry Smith, the leading criminal lawyer, for Attorney-General instead of him. These persons also justify Mr. Smyth's cruelty to Mr. Harris by saying that the latter was defending himself when he "saved" Mr. Smyth on the "charges" against him in the Senate, in 1877, quite as much as he was anybody else. There is a Grant Club here, with Mr. H. R. Pierson at its head. Mr. Smyth's son is a "manager" of it. It undoubtedly contains many members who do not want any movement among the people for Gen. Grant to fail to include them. Mr. Hale has started an anti-Grant club, or an anti-third term club. Mr. Harris is President of "an 1880 club." It is called "The Go-as-you-please Club" and it says it is for any one who may be nominated at Chicago. Locally, it is made up in the main of those who beat Mr. Smyth's candidate for Sheriff in November. The decimalist of the Dudley Observatory is reserving his figures to have enough to express the influence these clubs will have or will not have on the Presidency.

The local politics of the city, however, cannot compare, on either side, with the wrangles of "the State Democracy" at this point. If the Democrats think it is unfortunate that they did not win the last election, they begin now to see that it might have been a greater misfortune if they had gained it. The unwritten history of the feuds of that canvass is most interesting. If Mr. Smith Weed should put in print all he tells in confidences that are not meant to be confidences, on the last campaign of his party, his renown as a witness would be greater than ever. Since the disappearance of "the State officers" of the divided Democratic Party from the places they occupied, as many evidences of poor housekeeping have turned up as a landlord discovers who goes over his damaged premises after he has with some difficulty ejected a bad tenant. The last Democratic State Convention had more trouble on its hands, it is said, than John Kelly made for it. Perhaps it ought to be said that the outward trouble he made was only the external sign of an internal and greater trouble made by others. A well-informed politician, who is "near" to the Mr. Weed referred to, tells me that, though the result was the renomination of Robinson and everybody else except Dorsheimer, it was intended to renominate Robinson and nobody else. He says that Potter was not "slated" at first, but that he was adopted a day or two before the convention met, and that the rest of the "pick" was ex-Assemblyman Halliday, of Tompkins, for Secretary of State; ex-Senator Starbuck, of Jefferson, for Controller; ex-Senator Raines, of Monroe, for Treasurer; Mr. R. W. Peckham, of Albany, for Attorney-General, and "anybody" for Engineer—Robert Van Buren, of Kings, probably. This slaughter of the innocent incumbents, it is declared by my informant, was resolved on by the discovery that "the State officers," in the ensuing order, were supporting the following candidates for Governor:

Officer.	*His Candidate for Governor.*
Secretary of State...	Allen C. Beach
Controller.....	Frederic P. Olcott
Treasurer.....	James Mackin
Attorney-General...	Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr.
State Engineer.....	Horatio Seymour, Jr.

The night before the convention, the story goes, the Chief-Justice of New-York, Senator Kernan, a brother of Horatio Seymour, ex-Judge Comstock, De Witt C. West, and other "leaders" went into caucus at Syracuse with John Kelly, and, while they could not openly support his intended bolt, they did leave on his mind the impression that he had their "moral support." The knowledge of this apparently led the convention to renominate the old officers, with Robinson, in order to "hold" them. The convention is charged by my informant with having made a mistake in temporizing with the situation, and having made a bold front against Kelly, the instrument, while falling shy of the "statesmen" who were using him and egging him on. That is a matter of opinion. The situation was novel, and not without difficulty. The nominees below Governor were suspected of disloyalty to the nominee for Governor. The "fathers" of the party were suspected of collusion with John Kelly. There were sharks, sword-fish, and devilfishes in the net. The desperate attempt was made to pull them all ashore and call it a fine catch. The net broke, and the fishes carried it out to sea. My friend describes the campaign in amusing words. "The better nature," he says, "of Mackin and Schoonmaker led them at last to support the whole ticket in good faith; but the rest ran for themselves and against one another. They had agents in the Kelly committee, and agents in the Robinson Committee watching them, and agents watching the agents. I do not believe that they paid their campaign assessments, and if they showed me the receipts I would look to see if the paper was as old as the dates. The result of sitting on two stools was that they came to the ground. It took Cornell and Kelly both to beat Robinson. The others could not be elected with Kelly apparently for them. As soon as they were beaten, they fell to accusing one another."

"What," I asked, "is the truth about the charge that the Robinson Committee sent out Republican tickets to Democratic committees with Robinson's name on, and all the rest of the Democrats left off?" "Nothing in it, at all," he said; "the scratchers, club had a roll of 30,000 Republicans who would not 'go' Cornell or Soule. Some Democratic merchants in New-York sent out Republican tickets to those 30,000, as described; that is, Robinson's name and all the Republican nominees except Cornell and Soule were on it. The committee had nothing to do with it, and knew nothing of it. The men who were beaten had themselves to blame. They made no canvass; none of them paid up in full, except Robinson and Potter. The fellows not bolted from thought they would pull in without hurting anybody's feelings. They did not work to get out our voters; over 100,000 of them staid at home. I'm sorry we were beaten, but if the rest had worked as Robinson was beaten defeated, we'd had more candidates for Governor and President than you could shake a stick at. Beach's idea would have been to run Church for President and himself for Governor. Olcott's idea would have been to run Seymour for President and himself for Governor, to be President himself after he had "used" Seymour for four years. Schoonmaker's idea would have been to have run Bayard for President and another lawyer, who 'had shown he could carry New-York, for the second place.' Potter thought he was elected, for a week, and he was asking everybody: 'Do you know of any one to run person to run for Vice-President—with Me.'"

You can judge from this what a neat assortment of recriminations has been left behind here, and what a happy family the defeated would have made if they had not been defeated. The scars are visible and unhealed still. The late Controller and the late Governor have fallen out. Something before, during, or after the late election, or something made up of causes relating to all three periods and running into one another, has separated them. I can discover just what it is, I think, some of these days. A marked coolness has sprung up between the late Treasurer and the late Controller, possibly for the same reasons that have made the latter and Mr. Robinson "at outs." The rest of the late "household" of faith are in no better frame of mind.

There is only one thing evident from the whole row. The Kelly men are resolved to kill off Tilden, and the latter's hold on the regular organization of his party is firmer than ever. The bolters left him the enginery of politics, the same as the rebels left the Republicans the enginery of Government in 1861. In both cases the enginery was strained and out of order, and the Army and Navy scattered; but the enginery was left all the same. There was something almost arrogant in the way the immediate managers of Tilden put all the motions to the regular committee lately in session here. It was backed up by the overwhelming preponderance of the vote of the committee. The obvious purpose is to keep the machine for rule or ruin. Tilden, it seems, does not mean to let anybody administer on his estate, and will manage it himself, assets or no assets, to the end. I should not disguise the fact that implacable as the enmity to him in his party is, it is not more so than the feeling of his friends toward that enmity. If any sign was shown by the regular organization toward making up with the bolters, there would be a secession out of the party in the rural counties that would make the late bolt seem meagre. The bolters fancy that they have all the animosity there is, and that it is all against Tilden. Many facts show that the Robinson vote was as "personal" as the Kelly vote in instances that outnumber the Kelly vote two to one, and that it would be against any one suspected of being agreeable or tolerable to the Tammany chief. This feeling is due to the belief that the bolt was, to the extent it reached, in fact a Roman Catholic "solid," so far as the bulk of it was concerned. There are admitted to be exceptions—just enough to prove the rule.

Democrats who are inclined to be sanguine, rely on the return of the habit of voting the ticket to those who went off, and on the capacity of the Republican State Administration to trade or blunder away the fruits of success and the good-will of the people. This remains to be seen. The intimacies between the Tammany leaders and the machine Republicans round the Capitol may only be personal; but it is manifestly true that the opinions of any Republican paper or voter that advises them—and does not "crack 'em up"—are regarded as worthless or treacherous by these very singular statesmen.

QUEEN CITY JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 1.—The Spring meeting of the Queen City Jockey Club will take place at Chester Park from June 1 to 5. The stakes, now open and to close on March 1, are the Ohio Derby, for 3-year olds; the Cincinnati Ladies' Stake, for 2-year olds; Burnet House Stake, for 3-year olds, mile heats; the Jockey Club Stake, for 2-year olds, and the Cincinnati Cup, for all ages, dash of two and a half miles. Besides these there will be two purse races each day.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE IRISH RELIEF FUNDS.

WHAT THE MANSION HOUSE COMMITTEE SAY OF PARNELL'S CHARGES—SUBSCRIPTIONS IN THIS COUNTRY.

DUBLIN, Feb. 1.—At a meeting of the Mansion House Committee last night, Lord Mayor Gray presiding, it was announced that £33,000 had been received to date and £15,300 disbursed. The Chairman complained of the attacks which had been made in America on the constitution of the committee and its mode of distribution of the funds intrusted to it, and read letters from Roman Catholic Bishops McEvilly, of Galway, and Duggan, of Clonfert, expressing astonishment at these attacks, and declaring that the Mansion House fund is administered solely with a view to the relief of distress, and that the committee enjoys public confidence. Archbishop Trench, of the Church of Ireland, was present at the meeting, and joined in these expressions. It was announced that the committee had received £9,000 additional from Sydney, making a total from the Australian colonies of £21,000.

BUFFALO, Feb. 1.—The total amount of the Parnell fund raised here is $5,309.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 1.—At a meeting this afternoon a movement was started for the formation of the Irish National Land League Relief Association of the United States, to co-operate with the Irish Land League of Ireland. A local association for Monroe County was organized, with Mr. Purcell as President.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 1.—St. Patrick's Temperance Society to-night voted $100 toward the relief of the poor in Ireland. A large meeting of citizens interested in the relief of the Irish people was held last night. Mayor Mackintosh was appointed Chairman and Treasurer. Collectors will at once begin to canvass the city, and the fund, which is expected to reach $2,000, will be sent to the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 1.—Mayor Courtenay, as Chairman of the Irish Relief Committee, has remitted $2,000, on account of collections, to the Archbishop of Tuma and the Bishops of Ross, Elphin, and Raphoe, $500 to each.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—Collections were to-day taken up in the Catholic churches of Lowell, Amesbury, Newburyport, and New-Bedford for the suffering poor of Ireland, and liberal contributions are reported.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR—YELLOW FEVER IN BRAZIL—A NEW PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA.

VALPARAISO, Jan. 9.—The Chilian forces have occupied Ilo and Moquegua, taking the garrison of the latter place prisoners. The Peruvian authorities of Moquegua were also captured, and Chilian authorities appointed in their stead.

A Bolivian Envoy and three Colonels of the Allied Army have been arrested by the Chilians at Antofogasta.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 9.—Gen. Comacho has made himself President of Bolivia.

The wheat crop of Buenos Ayres is excellent, but that of Santa Fé is very poor.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 31.—Yellow fever has broken out at several places in Brazil. Up to the present time the epidemic has appeared in a mild form, but fears are entertained that it may spread to Rio Janeiro.

On the 10th inst. 400 bandits, having expelled the Brazilian authorities from Januaria, in the Province of Minas Geraes, sacked the town, and burned 22 houses. They threaten to attack other towns.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The *Standard* asserts that telegraphic instructions have been sent to the Commander-in-Chief of the British naval forces in the Pacific, to dispatch a man-of-war to Lapaz, Lower California, in consequence of the late disturbances there, which are regarded as liable to endanger British subjects.

A Vienna dispatch reports that it was rumored in well-informed circles that Russia has decided to increase the number of her peace and war forces, the latter by 150,000 men.

A Berlin correspondent has intelligence that the Russian Government is determined to insist upon the formal ratification of the Kuldja treaty.

The Emperor William will open the session of the German Parliament in person.

The international conference on Arctic exploration, in session at Hamburg, has decided not to send a fresh expedition to the North Pole at present. It advocates the gradual establishment of a chain of stations toward the Arctic regions.

A letter signed "An American" is published in the *Spectator*, pointing out the monstrous injustice done to American horses by the handicapper in the weights recently announced. In an editorial note on the letter it is remarked that Mr. Lorillard can express his disapproval of the decision of the handicapper by non-acceptance of the weights prescribed.

A dispatch from Paris announces the arrival of the Czarina there. Her physicians report that she may safely proceed to St. Petersburg.

Another Paris dispatch says: "M. Tirard, Minister of Commerce, in the course of his speech upon the tariff question in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, stated that letter complaints had been made of the importations of oxen from America, but that they only replaced others, and no more cattle entered France than were necessary for consumption. He said that French exports to the United States had fallen off because France had no commercial treaty with that country.

The *Times* semi-officially denies the report that Lord Lytton is desirous of leaving India.

Heavy rains have caused the rivers in Sicily and Calabria to overflow, doing great damage to property.

A correspondent, referring to the speech of M. Tirard, says a triumph for free trade may be reckoned upon.

In the Senate, after some debate on the Educational Council bill, an amendment, maintaining five representatives of the Institute in the new council, was carried against the Government, but with the aid of a portion of the Left.

A Berlin correspondent asserts that a complete understanding has been arrived at on all the important questions regarding home and foreign policy between Prince Bismarck and the Emperor William. The same correspondent says that the rumor that the Crown Prince has been commissioned to visit the Pope to come to an understanding on the church struggle is unfounded. Prince Bismarck has resumed his functions with all his old energy.

A Kabul correspondent says no apprehension is felt that the present tranquility will soon be disturbed. Business in the city has been entirely resumed. A dispatch from Kandahar says: "Terrible accounts reach here from without the British lines. It is estimated that nearly 2,000 families have been exterminated by the Ghilzais, and that seven of the villages of the latter were afterward captured by the Hazaras and every soul in them slain."

A Berlin dispatch says the Leipsic *Grenzbote* publishes an article on European disarmament, believed to be inspired, suggesting that if there was a British Government capable of inducing Parliament to declare that England, in case of a Russo-French attack upon Germany, would guarantee the neutrality of Belgium, Luxembourg, and Switzerland, and to demand also this neutrality of the North Sea and the Baltic, such declaration would bring about a real peace.

A FATHER-IN-LAW'S DEADLY BLOW.

BARRYVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 1.—A few days ago, Mrs. Benjamin Odell, who had been in jail at Monticello on a charge of stealing goods, was released on a writ of habeas corpus. After her release, she went to the house of her father, Moses Crawford, living near Mongaup Valley. Learning she was at the latter place, her husband, Benjamin Odell, started to meet her. When near the house, Crawford, who bitterly hated Odell, took an axe and went toward him. When they met, Crawford, without a word, raised his axe and struck Odell in the face with the blunt end of the axe, crushing in part of the forehead and cheek bones. Odell fell to the ground senseless, where he was left. A boy named Ballard saw the blow inflicted, and, supposing the man was killed, ran to his father's house and gave the alarm. Mr. Ballard and others went to the spot, and, finding Odell still alive, conveyed him to Mr. Ballard's house, where he still lies in a critical condition. The wound has become inflamed, and the attending physician regards the case as hopeless. Crawford has not been arrested. He claims that he acted in self-defense.

A DISCIPLE OF COWLEY.

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF A LITTLE GIRL IN GREENFIELD, OHIO.

GREENFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 1.—Lying upon a small pallet in a room in a little one-story frame house on Lafayette-street, last evening, was a little child whose sufferings could hardly be fathomed, except by one who has been a victim of frozen limbs. It appears that one year ago this month, William Diehl, a shoe-maker, bound out his little girl, then 7 years of age, to a man named J. W. Jackson, living in Jackson County, five miles from a station called Berlin, where he owns 85 acres of land, and is well to do in this world's goods. Himself and wife constitute the family. This child was given to them with the understanding that they were to educate and dress her until she became 18 years of age. How far this contract was kept will be seen by the story told by the little girl between sobs and groans of pain. The following are not her words, but the import is the same: After going to live with the Jacksons, she was treated very well for a few months, when they began to treat her badly, Mrs. Jackson whipping her until welts were raised all over her body. These whippings were administered mostly with a stout switch to her nude back. Her back and arms still bear marks which fully corroborate her story. These, she says, she got because she refused last Fall, when the ground was frozen, to go out in her bare feet and pick up apples and bring in the wood. She was also made to work on the bare floor washing clothes, and go out and hang them up shoeless and stockingless, during the cold, freezing weather about Christmas. At this time her feet were frozen. After this she was provided with a pair of heavy cowhide shoes, which hurt her feet so badly in their already painful condition that she could not wear them. Attending physicians think amputation of the feet will be necessary to save the child's life.

HARTFORD BURGLARS ARRESTED.

THE PUBLIC ALARM AT AN END—A YOUNG NEGRO AND HIS ACCOMPLICE IN CUSTODY.

HARTFORD, Feb. 1.—The burglary excitement here has quickly subsided, the arrest of the criminal, who is a young negro named Albert Cherry, having been effected. He confesses having been the principal operator, and says he has been getting even with Hartford because of his conviction and sentence to State Prison for three years for a burglary which he did not commit. A young white man named Charles T. Tatro, a well-known confidence operator and thief, is also under arrest as his accessory, and there is very little doubt of his being concerned in the burglaries, though not directly participating in them; but Cherry refuses to implicate him. Twenty-three burglaries in all have been reported to the police, though the aggregate amount stolen is comparatively small. Cherry was caught while breaking into the residence of Mrs. O. G. Terry, a wealthy lady. An extra detail of Police, in citizen's dress, was on duty, and the noise of breaking glass attracted attention. Cherry ran, but pistol-shots were fired, and finally he was captured, after a lively chase. Another neighborhood was alarmed, and a pistol-ball went into a sleeping-apartment where a man and his wife were lodging, and as the glass broke the man supposed a burglar was breaking in. The people of Hartford have not been so much excited as by these nightly burglaries for many years.

JERSEY POLITICIANS FOR BLAINE.

TRENTON, Feb. 1.—It has been erroneously announced that the Republican State Convention, which has been called for May 6, will not only elect delegates to the Chicago Convention, but will also nominate candidates for Governor and Presidential Electors. The convention will only appoint delegates to the Republican National Convention. At the meeting of the Republican State Committee the other night there was no formal discussion regarding Presidential candidates, but it is well known that a decided majority of the committee are in favor of Blaine. The impression among politicians is that the Grant sentiment is on the wane; but, in fact, the Grant feeling never had much favor among the Republican politicians of New-Jersey, who, indeed, were utterly astonished when he carried this State in 1872. The Grant movement has been an expression of sentiment among the people, particularly among those who take little interest in party politics. Among this class he seems to be as strong as ever. Of late, however, there has been some quiet discussion as to the wisdom of taking up Washburne as a man who would be apt to carry Essex and Hudson Counties by large majorities, by reason of his great popularity among the Germans, and because, with him as a candidate, it would be absol

of the United States has been before the courts but once—when the charter of the City of Omaha was in dispute before Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, in 1868, in the noted case of Root versus Shields. Omaha was incorporated by the Territory of Nebraska in 1857 with an area of over 3,000 acres, and its authorities obtained a town-site patent for 320 acres. Shields pre-empted 160 acres outside of the 320 acres, but within the 3,000 acres. Secretary Thompson canceled Shields's entry in 1858; the land was sold at auction in 1860, and possession surrendered to the purchaser in 1861. But Secretary Smith, a few months later, reversed all previous decisions, vacated the public sale, and in 1863 issued a patent to Shields. In the proceeding which followed, Shields claimed that a Territory cannot incorporate a city on the public lands, and that such an incorporation is an interference with the primary disposal of the soil of the United States. Justice Miller decided against these claims, and upheld Omaha's charter, on the ground that the lands it included would some time be needed for the city's municipal purposes. The location of the settlement, and its subsequent growth, make this decision reasonable; but the condition of affairs in Omaha was very different from that of Utah's incorporated cities, inhabited by hundfuls of Mormons, whose only pursuits are the raising of vegetables and the persecution of Gentiles who try to reclaim a little land for farming. The charters of these so called cities contain the following remarkable clause: "The inhabitants of said city shall have power to purchase, receive, hold, sell, lease, convey, and dispose of property, real and personal, for the benefit of said city, both within and without its corporate boundaries; to improve and protect such property, and to do all other things in relation thereto as natural persons."

The "City" of Grantsville contained 755 inhabitants in 1870. It is situated near the south shore of Great Salt Lake, and its public buildings are a hall, a co-operative store, two blacksmith shops, and a bowling-house. It has no railroad and no river; its streets are cart-paths, which wind along through high bushes; but it controls under its charter more than four times as much land as is controlled by the important City of Omaha. In 1867 it was incorporated by the Utah Legislature, and its corporate limits included 21 square miles, or 13,440 acres of land. As has already been stated, its population in 1870 was 755; in 1860, it contained within these corporate limits but 451 persons. In 1862, Thomas McBride settled upon land within what were afterward made the corporate limits of Grantsville, but this land was situated one mile from the settlement which has been dignified by the name of city, in order to serve the purposes of Mormon politics. Immediately after the opening of the United States Land Office at Salt Lake City, in 1869, he made a homestead entry of his 160 acres, and expended $1,000 in making improvements upon his farm, putting 15 acres of it under cultivation. In 1874 he again visited the Land Office, where, without opposition, he made proof that he had resided on this land for five years, as required by the Homestead law of 1862, and received a certificate entitling him to a patent.

McBride had been a Mormon, and so long as he continued to be one no attempt was made to deprive him of his homestead; but after receiving his certificate he became an apostate, and deserted the advocates of polygamy. Then his former companions undertook to drive him out of Utah. The Mayor of Grantsville, in February, 1877, filed an affidavit in the Land Office, setting up that McBride's land lay within the city's corporate limits; that it was covered with valuable municipal improvements, and that the city desired to include it in an application which it would make for a town-site patent. No attention was paid to this, and McBride's patent was issued. Sept. 26, 1877, and was sent for delivery to the Land Office in Salt Lake City. McBride was not on hand to receive it, and the Register called upon him and others, through an advertisement, to come forward and get their patents. The Mayor of Grantsville saw this notice, and at once visited the Land Office, where he alleged that McBride's land was covered with valuable municipal improvements—a bridge, an irrigating canal, shade trees and sidewalks, and streets laid out at right-angles—all of the value of $1,000. The Commissioner of the General Land Office recalled McBride's patent, and ordered that there should be a hearing. The testimony showed that the bridge was not on McBride's land; that there were no shade-trees or sidewalks; that the canal had been made 25 years before, and that McBride was one of the farmers who had made it for their common use; and that the streets were only wagon-trails running through the sage-brush. The Commissioner found that there were no municipal improvements upon McBride's land when he made his entry, and that there was no adverse occupation at that time; but he decided to hold the patent for cancellation, solely upon the ground that the entry had been illegally made within the limits of an incorporated city—a city which had never had a treasury, and had never laid a tax.

When this patent was recalled for cancellation, 27 patents had already been granted within the corporate limits of Grantsville, all of them to Mormons. Since the Commissioner recalled McBride's patent, he has granted five patents—for 800 acres in all—within the limits of Grantsville. One of these patents was issued to the late Judge Samuel L. Baker, and the Commissioner argued that it ought to be granted, for the reason that the land in question, one mile from the settlement, was not needed for municipal purposes—an argument which would have been applicable to McBride's case. The Commissioner expressly stated that the only reason for recalling McBride's patent was that the land was situated within Grantsville's corporate limits. But this was also true of Baker's land, and the land of the other persons for which patents have been granted, both before and since the decision in McBride's case.

Judge Baker got his patent. The Mormons ranged on his house with loaded guns in their hands, and threatened to give him "a pre-emption of 6 feet by 2" if he did not get out of their country. Seeing that his life was in danger if he remained there, he at once went to Salt Lake City for the purpose of commuting his homestead into a cash entry. In his absence the Mormons burned his house, his crops, and his fences.

The facts in the McBride case were brought out in the argument of an appeal to the Secretary of the Interior, who heard the case in company with Assistant Attorney-General E. M. Marble. McBride was represented by James H. Mandeville and Walter H. Smith, Mr. Marble appearing for the Government. Their arguments were of no avail, and on Oct. 8, 1879, McBride's patent was ordered to be canceled, solely because the land it covers is within Grantsville's corporate limits. McBride's counsel then applied to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for a mandamus to compel a delivery of the patent, but after the order to show cause why a mandamus should not issue, the Secretary of the Interior completed the cancellation of McBride's patent. In arguments before this court, counsel held that these Mormon corporations were an interference with the primary disposal of the soil of the United States, and that McBride's right to his patent had been vested when the patent was signed, sealed, and recorded, and did not depend upon its delivery to him. But the court held that McBride's title did depend upon delivery, and, therefore, refused the mandamus. Within a few days of this decision the case was on the docket of the Supreme Court of the United States, where it is designated the case of McBride against Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior, and on Dec. 8 last, McBride's counsel moved its advancement for trial at the present term. In support of this motion he showed that the case would not be reached in its regular order for over three years; that Mr. Schurz would probably cease to be Secretary of the Interior within 15 months, and that a mandamus must issue to him or to no one. Should he die, resign, or be removed, McBride would have no remedy. It was also asserted that 300,000 land patents which have not been delivered now lie in the vaults of the General Land Office, so that, if title vests only in delivery, the men to whom these have been granted can be deprived of them. The Supreme Court refused to advance the case.

Counsel then appealed to the President, asking him to request the Attorney-General to move for the case's advancement. The Attorney-General considered the petition, but refused to make the motion. Then counsel requested the President to instruct the Attorney-General to make the motion, representing that national questions were involved, in that the Supreme Court would be called upon to decide whether title vests absolutely upon the signing, sealing, and recording of a patent, and whether these Mormon corporations are an interference with the primary disposal of the soil of the United States. It is held that a settlement of the question will greatly aid the President in the accomplishment of his desire to compel the Mormons to submit to the laws. The President has expressed to the Attorney-General a wish that he shall try to secure an advancement of the case, but as the Attorney-General is still unwilling to take any such action, it is probable that the suit of Thomas McBride against Carl Schurz, which is so intimately connected with the plans of the Mormons to perpetuate their power, will be brought before Congress for its consideration.

A DRUNKEN MAN'S DEATH.

Richard Lacey, of Newark, N. J., while intoxicated, on Friday night, was pushed off a doorstep at No. 197 Court-street by a colored woman, named Anna West. His head struck the sidewalk, fracturing his skull, and he died yesterday. The woman was arrested.

PACIFIC COAST PHILOSOPHY

GOSSIP FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO STOCK BOARDS.

REMNANTS OF OLD-TIME OPERATORS—THE CURB-STONE BROKERS WHO LIVE ON FREE LUNCHES—MINING AND GENERAL BUSINESS MATTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—After an absence of 10 months, *Micawber* treads his native heath again—and 10 months in this country is equal in its changes to almost a decade in any other. The universal impression elsewhere is that California has, in language more concise than elegant, gone to the devil. Not quite so bad as that. It is true that speculation in almost all branches is at a low ebb. The good old days when a moderate competency often resulted from a turn in stocks or real estate in a brief space of time have departed, and left stranded high and dry—particularly the latter condition—the thousands who "floated on the sea of circumstance." The noble army of "flat-brokes" still haunt the scenes of former triumphs—cumber the streets and marts where stocks are trumps; but there is no longer a lucky deal for these *Micawbers* who have been waiting so long for something to turn up, that patience, credit, and cash is entirely exhausted. They have grown gray, seedy, and old waiting; time and poverty have pinched them until hundreds of familiar faces that were wont to be cheerful and ruddy have now the bleached, bloodless, anxious expression that denotes doubt and uncertainty as to the acquisition of the next square meal, and these men that crowd the corners and obstruct the streets in the vicinity of the Stock Boards were once, many of them, large operators—had money. From force of habit they hang around the bulletin boards, and watch the quotations with all the interest, seemingly, of the olden time, when they were operators. They discuss the fluctuations, and you can always obtain from them the most reliable information, and causes for the rise or fall of any particular stock. This is the source from whence all street rumors emanate. It is from this old guard that you can learn just what Flood, Jim Fair, and Mackay are doing, have done, and intend to do, and as a general thing the movements of these distinguished heavy operators do not suit the curb-stone element. In every fluctuation of the market they see the hand of Flood & Co. They talk glibly of thousands, while the group gathered around a lamp-post in earnest discussion have not the necessary coin collectively to put up 10 per cent. margin on a single share, or, what would be a greater blessing to them and equally interesting, money enough for the drinks. The free-lunch system is a blessing to these poor fellows, who would forcibly resent the accusation of being "bummers," yet, on stray invitations to drink they rely for sustenance. They are, of course, very unprofitable customers to the bar-keeper. As they manage to get pretty near a square meal from the lunch-counter, at a dime a drink it sums up about the entire price in solids—while at the 25-cent places about as square a lunch can be had with the fluid as would cost 50 cents at any New-York cheap restaurant and a round dollar at Delmonico's. It is a wise dispensation of Divine Providence that such a state of things exists here, otherwise the expended stock operator could not subsist. Where these shabby gentlemen sleep is a mystery to be solved only by themselves; where they eat has already been shown, and they do hang on amazingly. In a climate like this, where even on the coldest day the sunny side of the street is perfectly comfortable, the pure air might take the place of their physical systems wonderfully prolong existence, and so they live on and serve to make up a special and characteristic feature of this cosmopolitan city. The general cry is, it is so dull; business is so flat. And yet, when the merchants and legitimate business men are questioned, they admit that they have had a better season than for three years past. The merchandise business generally has been good. There is no scarcity of money; you can borrow all you want, but the quality and kind of collateral is what sickens the borrower. The banks and money-lenders want such collaterals as only men of means ever have to put up. Mining stocks are no longer considered sound collaterals, and you could not borrow 10 cents on the dollar on such securities, and stocks and bonds of any other character are scarcely known here. The consequence is, there is an excess of capital over collaterals, and much of it lies idle; on collaterals and security that suit, money can be borrowed at as low rates of interest as in your market. The result of this timidity is that the banks do not derive any great profit from their capital, and reduced profits is the consequence. That the whole Pacific coast is suffering from this want of confidence is evident.

From sheer force of habit, and by virtue of its former prestige, the Comstock lode has been the dog and Magog that all have looked down to. In the palmy days it was king, and justly so, for it was turning out its millions, and we got into the way of thinking that it would so continue. But a great change has come over that condition of things. If it has not given out, it has fallen off so in its product as to be almost an elephant. If the community could make up its mind to accept the fact, and swallow the bitter pill with as good grace as possible, instead of hoping against hope and continuing to pay assessments, strike out and develop other mines, it would result in an aggregate yield far beyond what can be expected of the Comstock henceforth. The amount of money paid in assessments on the Comstock mines would go far to develop the hundreds of really good "prospects" that now languish for want of capital to brighten 'out. It won't do to say you believe the Comstock has given out—get into hot water at once; for all the old guard deem it a religious duty to defend the old lode and enter the lists for a fight in its defense at once. It has done its duty nobly as its millions of product testify, but there must be an end of all things except taxes and gas-bills. It is possible that the Comstock is near its end, if it has not already reached it. There are, of course, thousands of tons of low-grade ores yet to be found in these mines, but the expenses of working it at present rates of wages and salaries exhaust the profits.

It is quite possible that Sierra Nevada and Union Consolidated may yet pay dividends. The latter especially is raising some very good ore—about 150 tons daily—and promises to do better. It undoubtedly will when the new machinery is in place. It is the best prospect for a mine on the ledge, and many old and experienced miners prophesy a prosperous future for it. It is to be hoped so, as any new body of ore found now would inspire confidence and do much to relieve the general despondency; and the moment there was any show of increased confidence things would improve, purse-strings would be opened, and money would once more see daylight and begin to circulate. The time has come when the Granger may come to the rescue. A great many people have asserted that the agricultural interest was the real backbone of the country, and would sustain its prosperity and keep it afloat long after the mining interests had gone under. The latter has by no means yet gone out of sight. The monthly product is still a handsome thing, although there has been such a falling off; but there is a fair chance now for the Granger to step to the front. The prospect of a splendid crop was never better, and a greater area is under cultivation than ever before. There is every reason to believe the largest crop that was ever produced is almost a certainty, and yet there is no cheerfulness in the faces of the noble army of flat-brokes on the corners. There is no upward tendency in real estate; no seeking investment in corner lots; but let there be a thread of good ore unearthed in one of the mines on the Comstock, let the Sierra Nevada, Mexican, or Belcher strike hundred-dollar ore, and there would be a smile on the face of every man, woman, and child in the city—the broadest smile extending from one end of the State to the other—and everything would revive. You would not be able to buy Brown's house and lot within $5,000 of the price he asked the day before; business would revive; money would be more abundant, in short, confidence would be restored, and when you restore confidence you restore business.

Politics and politicians are what's the matter with California, as well as a sickly condition of the Comstock lode. It is sick unto death with political saviors. There is too much Kearney, and equally too much of all other kinds of politics. There are too many people trying to make politics a settled business and source of support. Surely no community ever seemed to require so much governing. So many laws, and so many expensive "wants" and so much legislation to ascertain how to supply them. Politics, as a business, should have a rating as much as commerce or the trades, as it certainly is a branch, and a trade, as much and distinctly so, as any other calling by which men live, but the business is as greatly overdone as the professions—as doctoring, for example, from Twenty-ninth to Fortieth street, of your City, where every English-basement house conceals a doctor, ready to pounce on any passing man that looks a little pale—sitting behind the blinds watching for a run-over or a knock-down, or a case of street fits. California is not so much the paradise of doctors as of lawyers. The new Constitution was framed ingeniously for their benefit. Its ambiguity and Pickwickian characteristics will be a fruitful mine of wealth and business to the legal fraternity, and, of course, proportionately impoverishing to the community. Land cases, which once constituted such a bonanza to the lawyers, are scarcer. PODGERS.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

In a paper on the detection of organic matter in water, Tiemann and Preusse consider it very probable that disease-ferments are present in polluted water, but deprecate the inference that all impure water must necessarily prove pernicious to health. When water becomes pernicious, neither the physician nor the chemist can decide, from any point out when the water should be avoided as suspicious.

A paint, which is rendered self-luminous by mixing with it a sulphide of lime or some such phosphorescent substance, is attracting public notice in London. The painted surface of an object which has been subjected to the light of burning magnesium, of the electric arc, or of the sun, will remain luminous for a long time in the dark. The paint is considered suitable for buoys at sea, signs, and a number of other applications.

Dr. Warren De la Rue considers the word telegraph to be of French introduction, although the word does not occur in the French Encyclopædia of Diderot, 1778; and he cites in support of his belief the following passage from Rees's Encyclopedia, 1819: "The word telegraph, which is derived from two Greek words—*tele*, at a distance, and *graphe*, to write—was brought into use about 1795 or 1794, when the French Directory established machines of this kind for communicating intelligence between Paris and all the principal towns in France."

The *Nature* says that M. E. Lavasseur has invented an amusing and instructive geographical game called "Tour du Monde." It is played on a large terrestrial globe divided into 232 spherical rectangles, each of which has a number corresponding to a number on a list indicating gains or losses, in accordance with the nature of the rectangle to which it belongs. The game is played with 18 flags, corresponding to the principal States in the world, from China, the most populous, down to Holland, the least populous. A brass slip from pole to pole contains 18 holes, into which the flags are successively placed by the players at each revolution, commencing at the south pole and moving northward. The gains and losses correspond with the nature of the facts indicated in the same space above which a flag may stand when the globe stops revolving. Thus London counts 30, Paris 20, and so on according to population. In a coal mine, a Manchester dispute, a gain centre, all count for gains; while meeting a Zulu or a lion in Africa, a storm in the Atlantic or Pacific, a crocodile in the Nile, being caught in Polar ice, &c., count for losses. Thus it will be seen the new game is calculated to afford considerable excitement as well as instruction.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have begun to substitute electric machines for batteries. The new source of supply of electricity for telegraphic purposes is a number of Siemens machines connected in series, the field magnets of which are excited by a single Siemens dynamo-electric machine. There are many advantages secured by the change. Regarding its economy, the *Scientific American* presents the following interesting figures: "In 1873 the Western Union Telegraph Company sent 14,456,832 messages, at a cost of $6,575,055. In 1879 they sent 28,260,976 messages, at a cost of $6,160,200—considerably less than the first-named sum, while the number of messages was nearly double. In 1869 the cost of battery per mile was $1 17 1-10. By the adoption of improved forms of battery, and by various other improvements, the company have reduced this sum year by year, until, in 1879, the cost of battery per mile of wire was only 34 1-10 cents, and now, although this is high economy, the present cost of supplying the electric current is to be reduced 50 per cent. by dispensing with batteries and using machines." The same paper states that there are three sets of machines and engines, two sets for working the 360 wires that radiate from the Western Union Building and the cables of the Gold and Stock Telegraph, and one set for reserve. A single engineer can attend to all the apparatus, which will not occupy one-tenth of the space, and will not weigh within 60 tons of the weight of present battery arrangements.

STORIES OF THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

SAVED FROM USELESSNESS BY A LOVE OF WORK.

From London Truth, Jan. 1.

If one were to meet the Duke hurrying city-ward on foot, and carrying a small carpet-bag, one would set him down at once as an intelligent banker's clerk. Meet him in evening dress at Lady X.'s, and you would still be far from suspecting that he was the descendant of a long line of heroes and statesmen. In appearance he is essentially commonplace. It is only when he begins to talk, or rather when he warms to his subject, that you recognize Ulysses. Even then you are a long time in detecting the *grand seigneur*. His conversation is that of a scholar who has yet seen something of the world, though in whom the enthusiast is apt to prevail over the opportunist.

But for one circumstance, the Duke of Argyll might have ended as a mere replica of the *Lord Vincent* whom Bulwer sketched in "Pelham," a dilettante who had always a diffuse review on hand, a project of party organization not quite ready, and some brilliant ideas which just wanted to be put into shape. From this fate he was saved by a passion for hard work. He is simply indefatigable, and on busy men their unpaid labors are generally thrown. Of his general enthusiasms are also under control.

The late Strickland Cookson (the friend and Executor of Wordsworth,) told me he was once on a Royal Commission with the Duke of Argyll. They had met to inquire into some rather abstruse legal points. "In a week," said Cookson, "the Duke had so mastered the subject that he knew more about it than any of us, lawyers included." Theology, too, he had deeply studied, as well as natural science, antiquities, and politics.

To the queen of the sciences, however, as the schoolmen called theology, one Lindles he has long since bidden farewell, his mind having taken a more manly development. As Marquis of Lorne, and for some time after, he plunged eagerly into the fray whenever the merits of the Established Kirk, the Free Kirk, or the Scottish Church generally were under discussion in the land of toddy and polemics. At 19 he refreshed the world with his views on some of these topics in a pamphlet bearing the unassailable modest title of "A Letter to the Peers by a Peer's Son." Those who disagreed with Lord Lorne thought it the safest answer to call him a "prig"; those who approved, said something about "deuced clever." How many on either side read the treatise is another question. The men of this generation are not to be converted by solemn arguments carefully marshaled. Laughter, or a shrewd appeal to self-interest, is nowadays your most convincing orator.

Still, the heir of MacCallum More had made himself a name as a rising young man; and this would have been sufficient, even if the self-styled "Bishop of Argyll and the Isles" had not done his best to give Lord Marquis additional notoriety. Then later Argylls, while remaining staunch Whigs and upholders of the Covenant, had yet lapsed into the habit (contracted through constant sojourns in England) of taking the communion at Easter and Christmas in an Episcopal chapel. One Christmas, the Bishop, who knew Lord Lorne would present himself, wrote to say that he could not be admitted to the sacrament on account of his irreverent remarks about Scottish Episcopacy. Lord Lorne only laughed, till he discovered that the little seat had the big Church of England at its back. Dr. Bloomfield, Bishop of London, a man alternately courageous and compromising, declined to administer to Lord Lorne the eucharist which a brother Bishop had refused.

The Duke, by the way, tells a story of Bloomfield (toward whose memory he is far from bearing a grudge) which is worth repeating as a specimen of that rare phenomenon, a neat German repartee. It was at a party, where the guests had been amused with experiences of clairvoyance. "Well," as Lengh exclaimed Bloomfield, puzzled at what he had seen, and unable to explain, "but what, then, were our eyes given us for?" Bunsen, who was present, instantly replied, "To limit our vision, my Lord." The Duke naively owns that he did not consider the reason given as exhaustive. It must be remembered he is a Scotchman.

STRIKING CIGAR-MAKERS COMING HERE.

From the Binghamton Republican, Jan. 31.

By advice of Mr. Strasser, President of the Cigar-makers' International Union, there seems to be a general stampede of the strikers to New-York City. Eight men left on No. 12 after the mass-meeting Wednesday night, twelve on Thursday, and eight more and several girls, all belonging to the union, started last night. Since his return to New-York, Mr. Strasser has telegraphed that he has secured employment for 150 "bunch-breakers" and "rollers" from Binghamton, and room for more. Arrangements are being made for excursion rates to New-York for the striking cigar-makers, and a large number, including several girls, have reported to head-quarters of the union their intention to avail themselves of the reduced fare.

RATTLESNAKE PETE'S YARN

LIVING ALONE WITH HIS PETS AND HIS DOG.

A SNAKE CHARMER IN THE DELAWARE RIVER FOREST—BROUGHT UP AMONG THE REPTILES—A LIVELY ENCOUNTER WITH THE ANIMALS—QUEER WAY OF MAKING A LIVING.

FRENCHTOWN, N. J., Jan. 31.—Just across the Delaware from here, in Pennsylvania, lies a wild, picturesque region, which, on account of its varied attractions, has led many a tourist to visit it during the Summer. Below the range of hills which almost skirt the river, from whose rocks a beautiful view of the surrounding country, equal to that at the Water Gap, can be obtained, is situated the little village of Erwinna. Here, for several Summers, several prominent people have boarded, including Judge Woodhull, of Camden; Mrs. John Drew, of Philadelphia; Maurice Barrymore, of Wallack's Theatre, with his wife, Georgina Drew, and Col. Scovel, the South Jersey politician.

Away up on the hills, and near a spot familiar to all visitors as Boileaux's Rocks, was found the other day a man whose habits and pursuits render him a curiosity. Very few, if any, of the Summer sauntorers ever saw him, and there are scores of the farmers here who never even heard of him. Yet, if his story is to be believed, he has traversed all the paths thereabouts, and has ransacked every nook and corner of the woods. He might be called a "tramp" naturalist, for he seems to have no registered abode, and his pleasure, and, indeed, his only occupation is the gathering and training of snakes and reptiles of every species. He was first seen on one of the mild days of last week, sitting on a moss-covered rock, placidly removing the tongue of a long black snake. He was not at all averse to talking, and the tenor of his conversation was somewhat after this manner:

"Where was I born? Up in the Blue Mountains in Sussex County, over there in Jersey. From a mite of a chap I was brought up to get to be as familiar with snakes and bears as any Western boy ever is. There were a good many bears in those days. You see I'm nigh onto 60 now, and we used to have very lively rackets with them. My folks lived part way up the mountains, just a piece off the road, in a sort o' cabin. There was eight of us young ones, all huddled in a heap on the floor nights, and chucked out into the yard and woods during the day. We got used to having snakes of all kinds around us, and we knew the call of the rattlesnake at once. None of us waited for the third call, but always made for the house at the first sound of the creature. One of the neighbor's boys once got bitten and died. He was playing with us when we all heard the first rattle. We stopped our fun right straight, and put to the shanty. The boy didn't move, and we all shouted. That then the second rattle came. You know when the rattlesnake gives the third call, he pounces right on his victim. It is sure death generally. Well, that boy never stirred. It seems he caught sight of the reptile first off, and was fairly paralyzed by it, so that he couldn't move. In a minute the third rattle was given, and then we saw the slimy varmint glide out from the bush and make for the boy. It coiled about the boy, hit him, and then glided away again. The little fellow fainted, and in less than a day he died. As we got older we were shown how to kill the snakes every time. My old man peddled huckleberries during the Summer, and he used to take a lot of rattles' skins down to sell them with him and sell them. He took me along with him, so that I might learn his customers and help him in the business. We went down twice a week, and picked berries the other days to have them ready. There were berries close to our house. You had to keep your eye open, though, for the snakes were thicker than bees in honey-time. We always carried big sticks with us, which we kept in one hand while we picked the huckleberries with the other. I've heard as many as three rattlesnakes call at once, and seen three or four black snakes glide for me at the same minute. I tell you it was lively then. Three of us generally picked near together, and I'll be my best stick in a high box we all turned in and fought the reptiles. They gave us plenty to do sometimes.

"One of my sisters was a rouser at snake-killing, but she came close to being keeled over one day. We were carried that morning, and were all to get a big mess to send down to Newton for the hotels there. In the rush we got further apart than usual, and some of us had dropped our sticks so as to use both hands, picking berries. I heard a rustling round. I saw sister Bess runnin' toward me, and a big black varmint after her. I stooped to grab my stick, and there was another black rascal crawling all over it. Besides, a rattler gave a call from the next bush. I was called for a second. Then I called for help, and at the same time threw my pail of berries right on the snake and my stick. The old black snake was all covered up, and before he could get out I had my berries. I had recovered my stick and started off. The rattle had sounded the second time during the minute, and when I put after Bess he called the third time, and made for me. One of my brothers heard our calls, and came rushing through the bushes after me. Bess reached a big stump, and jumped on it, and over, and off through the woods. She gained time on the snake by that trick, for the reptile couldn't get over as fast as she did. I tried the same thing with the other engagements with the Peruvian Company, seeks to delude the bondholders with the promise that they shall have the whole of the guano deposits if they will give another small installment of £2 per ton on a minimum quantity of 200,000 tons for two years. This generous offer is coupled with a number of conditions which are, on the face of them, simply ridiculous, seeing that in the first place Chili is in possession of the deposits, and it is difficult to see how the bondholders can obtain possession of the guano without the consent of that Government. One of the provisions, for instance, proposes that the bondholders the right of seizing all guano which is improperly raised. It would be interesting to watch this provision carried into effect. Another right, equally illusory, is that by which the courts of Europe are to have jurisdiction in all matters arising out of this convention. It is perfectly clear that if those courts already have jurisdiction they do not require the consent of the Peruvian Government to exercise their power; while, if they have not jurisdiction by international law, the undefined and general acknowledgment by the Peruvian Government of such jurisdiction will not give them sufficient practical power to be of any value. Further it appears that guano is to be sold without restriction of price, and utterly without regard to the advances which have already been made by the Peruvian Company to the Government on the security of the guano deposits.

Another valuable privilege given to the bondholders is the right of litigation with the firm of Messrs. Dreyfus, a litigation which has been in the courts of England and France for several years past, and seems as far from a satisfactory settlement as when it first commenced. The conduct of Peru has been so utterly discreditable that English and French capitalists will only have themselves to blame if they allow themselves to be drawn into any other engagements with that Government, and the best thing that could possibly happen for the bondholders is that the guano deposits should remain in the hands of the Chilian Government, their present possessors. When peace is restored, as it must be some day, even with a semi-civilized power like Peru, it is quite possible that the intervention of the European powers will be on arrangements with Chili for the bondholders based on principles of honor and honesty which would protect their property and allow them to export on conditions fair and reasonable for all parties. Any arrangement of this sort may be considered as utterly impracticable while the Peruvian Government retains possession of the deposits.

OFFICIAL SALARIES IN FRANCE.

Paris Correspondence of the London Standard.

The salary of the President of the Republic is £24,000, and an equal sum is allowed him for his household and travelling expenses. The next highest functionary is the Governor-General of Algeria, who gets £4,000 a year as salary and £1,000 for expenses. The 10 Ministers of the Republic receive a uniform salary of £2,400. The Under Secretaries of State are paid at various rates ranging from £800 to £1,200. The expenses of the two Chambers, including the salaries of the Senators and Deputies, are estimated as follows: The Senate, £172,000, and the Chamber, £261,000. The Prefect of the Seine is paid £2,000, and the Prefect of Police £1,600; they are both lodged at the public expense, and receive extras for traveling and other items. As regards the provincial Prefects, they are divided into three categories—those of the first class get £1,400; the second class, £1,000, and the third, £720 a year. The salaries of the Sub-Prefects are very small; they vary from £180 to £280. Passing on to the Corps Diplomatique, we find the most highly paid Ambassadors are those of St. Petersburg, £10,000; London, £8,000; Vienna, £6,800; Berlin, £5,600; Constantinople, £5,200; Madrid, £4,800; Rome, £4,400; Pekin, £3,400; Washington, £3,400; Yokohama, £3,200, and Berne, £2,400. The Secretaries to Embassies, like the Sub-Prefects, are poorly paid; their salaries range from £200 to £560. The most important Consulates are those of Shanghai and New-York, £2,400 each; Calcutta, £2,000; Alexandria, £1,800, and Havana, £1,600. The next most interesting heading is that of the Army. The Marshals—there are only three now, receive about £1,200 a year each; the salary of the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor is £1,600; the Military Governor of Paris gets £1,036, and the Military Governor of Lyons £600; the pay of commanders of corps d'armée is about £1,240; Generals of Division, £1,000; Colonels of infantry, £316; Colonels of cavalry, £340, and Colonels of artillery, £364. Finally, the Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants get the magnificent pay of from £95 to £110 per annum. Respecting the Navy, the pay of the Vice-Admirals is £720; Rear-Admirals, £480; Captains, £300, and Lieutenants, £130. The salaries of the chief Colonial Governors next to Algeria, mentioned above, are thus given: Reunion, Martinique, and Guadeloupe, £2,160; Guyana, £1,600; Senegal and dependencies, £1,000, and New-Caledonia, £2,160.

READING, Penn., Feb. 1.—The trouble between the Reading Hardware Company and their molders has terminated by the proprietors granting the demand of the molders. They will resume work to-morrow morning.

A FOE OF PAIN AND ALCOHOL

DR. RICHARDSON IN HIS LONDON HOME.

EXPERIMENTS IN ANÆSTHESIA—HOW ANIMALS MAY BE COMFORTABLY KILLED—HOW THE DOCTOR CAME TO HIS CONCLUSIONS ON ALCOHOL.

From the London World, Jan. 21.

In due course, the visitor is ushered into a consulting-room, the light in which is somewhat severely dim and religious. A large wall covered with white glazed tiles for purposes of artificial radiation does not help matters much. Out of the gloom, beyond a brightly-burning gas fire-place, rises a short, broadly-built man, whose appearance indicates physical as well as mental vigor. His square shoulders are clad in black velvet, and a broad roll of silk surrounds a white collar turned low down over a muscular throat. The head is undoubtedly striking; and when topped by the velvet Leonardo da Vinci cap, worn in the laboratory, recalls with curious faithfulness the Italian portraits of the best period. Outwardly very like an Italian of the fifteenth century, the wearer of this picturesque garb does not otherwise much resemble those truculent, if intellectual and logical, personages. Instead of being a dispenser of aqua Tofana, or the poison of the Borgias, and the secret wielder of a hundred stilettos, his name is identified with anæsthesia and hygiene. Where the surgeon's knife must be applied, he has taught him to numb all sensation by an ether spray, and has devoted many of his best years to the investigations of other pain-saving devices, with the result of substituting methylene bi-chloride as safer than chloroform and surer than ether as a gas for inhalation. This, however, is only one part of a life of almost incessant work, dominated, at least during the past few years, by the theory that human life, is shortened to a marked degree by the unnatural manner in which it is carried on. Modern people elect, for some extraordinary reason, to live in a hurry. They work hard to supply themselves with luxuries, and work harder still at enjoying those luxuries, the result being that they live on an average 42 instead of 100 years.

The condition of suffering, not merely human, but animal, still occupies Dr. Richardson. After he has pointed out the principal features of his compact and well-fitted laboratory, and descanted upon his curious collection of embalming fluids, he turns toward a square box not unlike a lantern on a large scale, with ribs of iron and sides of glass. This is the model of a narcotizing chamber for animals about to be slaughtered, bullocks excepted, the method of killing them now in use being so sudden and effectual that the animal has little or no opportunity of feeling more than an instantaneous shock. The case is different with the unfortunate sheep and pigs; and Dr. Richardson has accordingly commenced a series of experiments, the result of which so far is to show that the doomed animals may be passed on a truck or tram through an iron chamber supplied with carbonic oxide, and will then issue absolutely senseless from contact with the gas. There is no loss of time, no trouble or difficulty, as was found when it was proposed to give chloroform to sheep in a sort of metal nosebag. The animals, indeed, became insensible; but there was much spilling of solution, the atmosphere was made disagreeable for the butchers, and the plan was given up as practically unmanageable. Dr. Richardson is very sanguine of the success of his new system of painless slaughtering, and few humane persons can refuse him their sympathy. All who have, while children, seen their pet rabbits sonambulated with a sprig of laurel, or have gazed on the touching picture of the "Sale of the Pet Lamb," will be glad to think that their carnivorous instincts are gratified without inflicting pain upon animals both beautiful and interesting to those who take pains to understand them.

Just at the present moment, Dr. Richardson is not a little persecuted by friends and patients anxious to know the whole truth of the alcohol question, perhaps hygienically and socially the most exciting subject he has dealt with. Nobody is less of a teetotal lecturer than the philosopher of "Hygeia" and "Salutland." He insists that his own abstinence from alcohol was not originally from principle, but sometimes called the moral aspect of the question. As a man of the world, he by no means professes to hold it a duty on his part to endure privation because others revel in excess. All he tells his friends is that he sits near the aggravating gas grate which makes one burn to poke it, was brought about in the simplest and most natural manner. A few years ago he was still busied with the study of pain-killers, and tested the powers of nitrite of amyl, then recently experimented upon by Prof. Guthrie. He had already been led to investigate the action of kindred substances, and finally to that of alcohol, upon the human organism. Profoundly interested in anæsthetics, one of his early experiments in this department of research was with wine of mandragora, the narcotic of the ancients, concerning which such marvelous stories were told in the Middle Ages. This mandrake wine, made by steeping the root itself in wine, was found by the ardent experimentalist to possess the properties ascribed to it by Dioscorides, and, allowing for poetic license, those of *Juliet's* sleeping-draught as described by Shakespeare. His attention was drawn to nitrite of amyl by the observation of Prof. Guthrie, that, while distilling it from amylic alcohol, the vapor, when inhaled, quickened his circulation and made him feel as if he had been running. There was flushing of the face, rapid action of the heart, and breathlessness. The effects of a long series of experiments by Dr. Richardson was the discovery that nitrite of amyl produced its effect by causing an extreme relaxation, first of the blood-vessels and afterward of the muscular fibres of the body. To such an extent did this agent produce relaxation that he found it capable of overcoming the tetanic spasm produced by strychnia, by that agonizing disease known as *angina pectoris*, and by tetanus or lockjaw. Thus a precious anæsthetic was added to the resources of the physician, and a side light thrown upon the effect of alcohol in any shape. Dr. Richardson has found no reason to alter the opinion he arrived at previously to delivering his remarkable Cantor lectures on alcohol, that the flushing of the face after drinking wine is the result of the dilatation of the blood-vessels, following upon the reduction of nervous control, the paralysis of the minute blood-vessels induced by alcohol. The circulation is quickened, the heart beats faster, and the blood-vessels are unnaturally dilated—an effect invaluable in an anti-spasmodic, but by no means desirable in a substance taken as food. Alcohol, he holds, weakens and relaxes the mental as well as the purely physical functions. The old saw, "*In vino veritas*" is physiologically accurate. The result of another long series of experiments is the conclusion that alcohol reduces, instead of increases, animal heat, except always during the first stage of excitement.

Dr. Richardson has the excellent merit of putting his views in a quiet, unobtrusive manner, not cramming them down his patients' throats, but simply replying to their eager questions—that gradual deterioration of tissue, including that of the brain, must result from indulgence in alcohol, and that fatty degeneration is one of the common forms that retribution takes. As he puts it, he believes that he has discovered a dowright, demonstrable, scientific fact, and as an honest man, is bound to give others the benefit of his knowledge—to speak out what he believes to be the truth within him. Good-humored banter is met by him in the best spirit. One day he was told that his experiments on guinea-pigs with alcohol did not prove much. Why, it was asked, did he not make experiments with a real pig as big as a man? He professed himself delighted at the idea, adding, "It is a pity we forget the pig; for in size, structure, disposition, and manners he is very like a man; and, for experimental purposes, would be admirable, for he would drink nearly as much as the other if it were given to him."

It will be gathered from this that Dr. Richardson, like Sir Wilfrid Lawson and some other noteworthy abstainers, does not suffer from depression. Nor has he much cause for regret; for his career, if laborious, has been eminently successful. At the age of 51 he may be said to have made his way both as a professional and as a public man. He began well, for while studying at Glasgow he did good work during the prevalence of the "Irish fever," as it was called, the fell successor of famine. His ardor got him into momentary trouble, for he caught the fever, and had thus an unwished-for opportunity of studying its symptoms. Having graduated at the University of St. Andrews, he became assistant

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE SCIENCE OF PRISON REFORM.

THE STATE OF PRISONS AND OF CHILD-SAVING INSTITUTIONS IN THE CIVILIZED WORLD. By E. C. Wines, D. D., LL. D. Cambridge: John Wilson & Son. University Press. 1880.

The distinguished author of this exhaustive work on prison reform and the science of penology had but just written the last words of his preface on his "Ideal System for the Prevention and Repression of Crime" when death closed his labors of humanity. Dr. Wines, first as Secretary of the Prison Association of New-York State, and then of the National Prison Association for the United States, has been identified for the past 20 years with the great work of prison reform now beginning in this country. The national conventions of representatives from the different prisons, penitentiaries, and reformatory or preventive institutions which he caused to assemble in different cities of the Union, undoubtedly, in their influence aided greatly in bringing about the reforms in the various prisons which have been already introduced. These conventions were strengthened by the International prison conventions, whose assembling has been a new feature of this age, and which was entirely due to the untiring efforts of Dr. Wines. The first convention met in London in 1872, with delegates from almost all civilized countries; the second in Stockholm, 1878, with members from Europe and North and South America, from China, Japan, and New-Zealand, and even from the Sandwich Islands.

The deliberations and discussions of these bodies have exercised much influence on prison reform and on preventive measures in all countries. The weak points in the system of the United States—the political patronage and consequent confusion, mismanagement, and unreformatory character of their prison administration—were clearly revealed by contrast with that of other civilized States, while the remarkable development of measures preventive of juvenile crime and pauperism in this City, in what Dr. Wines calls "child-saving institutions," such as the children's lodging-houses, day industrial schools, and "placing out" of homeless children, showed a success in preventing crime which had nowhere been met with in Europe, and suggested many improvements in similar enterprises there.

The great reforms which have been initiated in the United States, or much aided through the efforts of Dr. Wines and his associates, and of prison reformers who preceded him, may be briefly thus detailed. Brutalizing punishments, such as branding, cropping, whipping, and torture have been abolished, except in the States of Delaware. The last, as a disciplinary punishment, as well as cruel, unusual, or degrading punishments within the prison, are forbidden now by law, except in the Southern States. This law, however, there is reason to believe, is evaded, especially in the prisons of this State. Imprisonment for debt is done away with. Intoxicating liquors are excluded from our prisons. Penal labor such as the tread-mill, so common in England, is forbidden here, and industrial or productive labor substituted. "Commutation" is applied in very many of our State prisons, and sentences can be abbreviated by good conduct, while, in some, a portion of his earnings can be saved by the convict. There is no longer any mingling of sexes, except in county jails. Two State prisons for women, and managed by women, have been founded—one in Indiana and the other in Massachusetts. Schools, Sunday-schools, libraries, and chaplaincies exist now in most of the Northern and Western prisons. Not a century has passed since the first sermon was preached in a Pennsylvania prison, under the provision of a kind-hearted citizen, and legislation first set hand. This is the progress in that field. Reformatory prisons for youth have been established, in addition to such institutions as Houses of Refuge and Reformatories. And finally, a prisoner in some of our States can rehabilitate himself to citizenship by an absolutely clean record in his prison life.

In the long struggle between the systems of solitary confinement and the congregated or "silent" system, the latter, except in a small district of Eastern Pennsylvania, has gained the victory, and that terrible punishment which so moved the sympathy of Dickens has been dropped except in peculiar and very difficult cases. These great practical reforms, which have so much to do with the field of prison management, and which have added so much to human happiness, and have tended so much to prevent the continuance of crime, have sprung especially from the hand of reformers, of whom Dr. Wines was one, and have been greatly furthered by the national and world conventions which he organized.

This important work, whose title we have quoted above, is the life's experience of its author in the prison management, and the measures for preventing crime among children in all civilized countries. The information contained in it is drawn from official documents, public reports, the communications of Governments, and of experts, and from personal observations of prisons, and personal converse with prison officers throughout the world. Book First contains a brief historical review of prison reform and "child-saving" work in various European countries. Book Second, of prisons in the United States, with a full account of the "child-saving" work under the Children's Aid Society and similar associations in New-York City. Book Third, of similar efforts in Great Britain and her colonies, and in her Indian Empire. Book Fourth, of prison administration and preventive institutions in all the European countries. Books Fifth and Sixth, of like subjects in Mexico and South America. Book Seventh, of prison management in such remote countries as Hawaii, Liberia, Morocco, Siam, Persia, China, and Japan. The most important portion of the volume containing the original conclusions of the author on his science is Book Eighth, entitled an "Ideal System of Institutions for the Prevention and Repression of Crime." The suggestions made by Dr. Wines in this portion of his work, though not always original, place him very high in the ranks of penal reformers and of philosophic students of this science. They are throughout in harmony with the most advanced views on this great subject in all countries, and show the drift of modern thought in regard to it.

PREVENTION OF CRIME.

In the field of preventive institutions and measures tending to check the growth of crime, Dr. Wines holds wisely to the principle that individual influence is the great influence to be sought, and that this must be exerted as much as possible in natural channels. He therefore advocates "family reformatories" in small groups, in distinction from large congregated reformatories. He would have these "in the field," so that work in the soil may early be taught the inmates entirely disconnected from institutions for the treatment of pauperism and crime. But before institutions he would place the family, and let the State, in some form, transfer the guardianship of all young persons without proper guardians, first to individuals who would adopt them, (the "placing-out" plan,) or, secondly, to corporate bodies selected by the citizens, who would undertake the charge of such children in "home institutions," known as Industrial schools, asylums, retreats, homes for neglected children," or the like. The English plan of support strikes him as it does most who have considered the subject, as the better, that is, the supplementing private initiation with State aid, so that a charity has the enthusiasm, religious fervor, and economy of a private association, while it obtain permanency and solidity are given it by State assistance, proportioned to its work, and it is, besides, placed under official supervision. The natural family first, for neglected children; then the family and farm school, supported by both public and private aid, would be his ideal organization for preventing juvenile crime. "County jails" he would not reform, but abolish, believing that the State has assigned, in them, a task to the counties impossible to be executed. The county prison should be a simple house of detention for the safe custody of prisoners awaiting trial, or of convicts *in transitu*, with perhaps cells for a short sharp punishment for a first offense. But in all cases there should be separate cells, both as a deterrent for first offenders and to protect the innocent from the guilty. In these views of that terrible evil in the United States—the county jail—all prison reformers will heartily concur.

IDEAL PRISON SYSTEM.

The ideals of Dr. Wines in regard to the best possible prison system are substantially those which Edward Livingston advanced in 1833, in his famous "Introductory Report to the Code of Reform and Discipline of Louisiana." They were also carried out quite independently by Capt. Maconochie on Norfolk Island, and were afterward more completely developed by Sir Walter Crofton in the Irish prison system. Dr. Wines, has, however, unfolded them with new force and clearness in the work which we are reviewing, and his presentation should form a basis for all future reforms intended in this direction. The theory may be thus condensely stated: The great object of punishment is the diminution of crime in the community. This is effected in two ways, by the deterrent influence of punishment on others inclined to be criminal, and, secondly, by reforming the prisoner himself. If the convict, after he is released from prison, be worse than before, the community is in so far injured by the penalty inflicted. The deterrent quality of the punishment should be given in the "ideal system" by a close and severe confinement of the prisoner on low diet during the first few weeks of his detention. His mind may be supposed now to be somewhat softened and sobered, and ready for better influences. The higher forces which keep men outside in the paths of virtue, and which tend to reform the evil, should be brought to bear upon him. These forces are, first and foremost, hope, then social influence, then the cultivation of self-respect; with these the usual inducements to industry and good conduct which act on those outside: in other words, an enlightened self-interest, and lastly and most important of all, the training of the intelligence by mental instruction and the development of moral forces by religion. But after all these influences have been brought to bear upon the convict society is not ready to receive him and rehabilitate him, unless his virtue has been somewhat tested by trial. The "ideal prison system," accordingly, must have a period of parole—obedience, of testing by half-free and half-forced conduct. The prisoner must be left, to a certain extent, to his own control and his power of resisting temptation be determined. The element of hope is applied by having the sentence so arranged that the prisoner's conduct and industry and general character can shorten or lengthen it. As there is a very natural feeling in the courts against indeterminate sentences, this result may be obtained by the Judges committing the prisoner to the utmost extent allowed by law, leaving to the Superintendent of the prison to shorten it according to the conduct of the criminal, as is now done in the Elmira Reformatory, or Capt. Maconochie's "mark system" may be applied at once, or the gradation and commutation of the Irish prison system be introduced under the ordinary sentences. By any of these methods the convict is placed under precisely the same influences which mold men's characters in the outside world. He can gain liberty, lessen penalty, earn money for his family or for himself, and attain the good character and legal status of a citizen by hard work, steady habits, self-control, and all the ordinary virtues. He no longer feels himself merely an object of penalty; he is indeed suffering for his wrong-doing, but he is placed where he can make himself a better man and more useful citizen. The self-control so continually taught in every-day life is the daily lesson of the prison. To the power of hope is added some of the influences of sociability. He is not kept in solitude, but is thrown in with other human beings, and receives something of the friction and discipline which comes from contact with them. A carefully-guarded correspondence with his friends and relatives could keep him in connection with some of the best natural influences of society. The whole system does not tend to thwart nature, but to employ her as an auxiliary. No prison system can be successful unless the prison officer feels conscientiously that he is there not merely to punish, but to promote the best good of the convict. When the prisoner is fully convinced of this benevolent purpose of his keeper he will be prepared to take the first step in reform; without this there is little hope of such good effect. There will be in the "ideal prison" libraries, schools of instruction, and Sunday religious meetings, so that the higher influences may be continually working upon the convicts. Labor must be steadily supplied to them, but not under the "contract system." No outside power, like a contractor, must be able to interfere with the moral discipline of a penitentiary. The labor should be of various kinds, of a productive and profitable nature, and, if possible, a convict should be sent forth better fitted to support himself than when committed, by addition of his wages, or the proceeds of extra work, should be reserved for him, so that he may feel the stimulus of the love of acquisition, and may have something saved for his family. Being thus, in various grades of punishment, brought under the better influences, he must, before he leaves the prison, be tested by being put on his parole, or be sent forth to work by the day outside of the prison, or be released on conditions of severer sentence if he offends within a given period. Many such methods are practicable in determining the real character of the discharged convict.

In the "ideal prison" the prisoner's self-respect is developed, and such customs as the parti-colored dress, the close cropped hair, the lotions of the prisoners for a fee, and the calling them by numbers instead of names, are not permitted, as tending to degrade personality. Each prisoner is to be treated, so far as possible, as an individual, and personal influences are to be made to bear on himself individually. The principles which should govern the keepers are, according to Dr. Wines, "firmness, justice, and love in law"—that is, kindness blended with justice. The "ideal prison," it need not be said, could not exist under a system of political appointments. Until the civil service reform is applied to the prisons we can have no true prison reform, and no diminution of crime, so far as their have an effect.

The following words of Dr. Wines on "Prison Discipline" seem to us remarkably sensible, and such as should be studied by all prison officers in the country:

"The discipline in prisons in this country, and in other countries, has been and is far too military in its whole conception and character. The object of military and of prison discipline are directly opposite; yet the latter has been and is very much modeled after the former. The object of military discipline is to train men to act together; that of prison discipline to prepare them to act each for himself. The purpose of the former is to absorb individuality; of the latter, to bring it out and intensify it. The object of the one is to make each man a fit part of a well-adjusted machine; of the other, to make each prisoner a good citizen, with distinct and strongly-marked personality of his own. The aim of military discipline is to teach all to look to orders; of prison discipline, to train all to look to principles as guides and regulators of their actions. Criminals are to be reformed. To compass their reformation we must quit the intense military type, and seek an arrangement better suited to the end in view. A military barrack, despite the high sense of honor studiously cultivated in it (for we think no substitute can be found in a prison by the testimony of high military authorities) notoriously demoralizes. Is it possible, then, that a similar organization can reclaim criminals? Instead, we must rather copy the incidents of that frugal, honest, self-denying, laborious poverty, to which we have to restore our convicts, and for which, therefore, it should be our earnest endeavor to qualify them. No more hot meals, without previous toil to earn them; no more undervaling of time, nor consequent stimulus to skulking or evasion; no more interest in idleness; no more advantages, except such as are won by industry; no more indulgences save those earned by exertion and self-command; no progress toward liberty except through diligence in work and the exhibition of good conduct—all proved by acts, not words, by a strenuous fulfillment of all duty, not by mere lip submission. Links such, and thus only, that the stern school of punishment may be made a real reformatory: may be made to give back to society citizens instead of spoliators, and honest men in place of criminals." [Page 636.]

The sudden death of its lamented author undoubtedly prevented him from making some improvements in the arrangement of this valuable work which might easily be made in a future edition. The final chapters, for instance, on child-saving institutions in Germany ought to come in under part VII. of Book Fourth, instead of occupying their present position.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Mr. Mahaffy is publishing in London a two-volume "History of Greek Literature."

—"The Crayfish: A Study of Zoology," by Prof. Huxley, will be added to the International Scientific Series of D. Appleton & Co.

—Lee & Shepard are publishing the new novel of Alphonse Daudet, in English translation, under the title of "The Kings in Exile."

—D. Appleton & Co. announce the second volume of the "Memoirs of Mme. de Remusat," in octavo, paper covers, at 50 cents.

—Prof. Justin Winsor, E. E. Hale, and Dr. Samuel A. Green are at work on a history of Boston, which is to fill four large octavo volumes.

—The February *Wide Awake* gives an account of the famous Taje Mahal, or jeweled tomb, in India, a model of which is shortly to be placed on exhibition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

—"Cheerful Words," Volume II., of D. Lothrop & Co.'s popular "Spare Minute Series," is now in press. It contains selections from the works of George MacDonald, with a sketch of his life, and an introduction by James T. Fields.

—Houghton, Osgood & Co. issue "The Manliness of Christ," by Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown at Rugby," &c., a book intended to refute the idea that Christ was effeminate or weak, arguing that instead of being good in a spiritless fashion, he had the highest bravery and manliness.

—S. W. Robinson, of the Ohio University, contributes to *Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine* for February, an examination into "Railroad Shakes." The term does not apply to chills and fever on the line of a railway, but to the painful effects of the jolting of steam cars. Sea-sickness not unfrequently results from the jolting, which is due to want of care in the preparation of the track. The writer urges that section foremen who possess enough skill to adjust the road-bed properly, should always be employed in laying tracks.

—Henry Holt & Co. are about to publish a new book by Mrs. Brassey, called "Sunshine and Storm in the East." They have received the illustrations from England, and announce that they will surpass in elegance and number the edition of Mrs. Brassey's former book.

—With the most taking title of the *Antiquary*, a new English magazine, devoted to the study of the past, has made its appearance. Its editor is Mr. Edward Walford, late editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and the magazine can be had of J. W. Bouton, Broadway, New York. That particular reverence for antiquity which shows itself in devotion for ancient art, whether in painting, design, or in furniture, or that higher feeling, which seeks to preserve old documentary history, will find in the *Antiquary* a medium of preservation and popular distribution. The scope of this magazine is by no means limited, however, for eschewing the dry-as-dust, local traditions, and dialects, folk-lore will form an important portion of its matter. One most important branch of the magazine is to be given to answers to inquiries on such topics as are of antiquarian interest. The present number is elegantly printed on good substantial paper, and the typography, as to style and form, is in perfect keeping with the character of the magazine. The subjects chosen for the first number are varied and interesting, and contain certain topics which will be especially appreciated by American readers. We have no doubt that the *Antiquary* will find many subscribers in this country. The English publisher is Elliot Stock, of Paternoster Row.

—A. Featherstone Marshall, an Oxford graduate, contributes an excellent paper on "English Manners" to the new *American Catholic Quarterly Review*. The bad manners and good hearts of Englishmen are contrasted with the finished politeness and heartlessness of high Roman society:

"In England, the inconvenience of bad manners embitters a good deal of the social life. A man is always liable to be offended by the graduated impertinence of his superiors, and always liable to cause pain to others by not seeming to recognize just claims. The way servants are treated in England, and even sometimes poor clerks or any hireling, is less feeling, less thoughtful, and less sympathetic than the way in which 'slaves' are commonly treated. And one result of this atrocious vulgarity is to make inferiors as vulgar as their superiors are. This fallen-down brass is the strata of society, from number two in social rank to number a hundred.

"Between stiffness and familiarity, between presumption and want of dignity, few Englishmen know how to preserve a conversational equilibrium, taking the place of high breeding, the 'proprieties' of generous sensibility, patronage of modest politeness, the different ranks of society can never be quite at their ease, for they must stand on the tip-toe of egotism. Now, let it be granted that the born, high-bred gentleman—not in conventional, but in interior, sense—is as rare as is magnificent virtue, it follows that such social canons as oblige all men to pay homage to conventional merit, for the world's big majority. The exquisite must be always very few, the tenderly just and tenderly generous must be rare; and, therefore, the code of manners which connects the upper houses in it, is more convenient and the most Christian. Yet it would be absurd to deny that there are in England such 'gentlemen' as are not to be eclipsed in the whole world. Especially now that Englishmen travel much, and pick up hints and large ideas from other countries, there is a greater ease and much more heartiness of manner than there used to be 25 years ago."

—Canada has at last an outspoken organ of public opinion devoted to emancipation from British rule and a commercial union with the United States. It is published every month, at Montreal, by J. X. Perrault & Co., the first issue bearing date Feb. 1, 1880. The following mottoes adorn its title-page: "Canada expects every man to do his duty." "The Dominion of Canada has all the elements of national greatness." "Let us be a free people." "The commercial union of Canada with the United States means everlasting peace and prosperity." Of the United States the editors say:

"The Americans, who are a practical people, will allow Europe to quarrel for ever. Their attention is not given to the needle to either shade or model. If ever there was the contrary proved, it is shown in this head. The avoidance of straight lines in the books of this picture is quite noticeable. Mr. Hamerton justly remarks that there was a certain soft pliancy in books of former times which our modern binding precludes. The background itself is a study. It is one dense black. Modern taste asks for gradation in color. One color for a background approaches too near to medieval art. Mr. Hamerton aptly remarks that when white is left for a back, under-gradations of color may be imagined, there is room for suggestiveness, but when there is nothing but a solid black the mind refuses to accept it.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

FOR PRIVATE DISTRIBUTION.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB OF NEW-YORK. By HENRY W. BELLOWS.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE IN THE UNITED STATES. By D. DUDLEY MORRILL. Preface by the Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR. $1.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

THE DIVINE LAW AS TO WINES. Established by the Testimony of Sages, Physicians, and Legislators. By G. W. SAMSON, D. D. $1.

D. APPLETON & CO.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF ART. Being the Second Part of Hegel's "Æsthetik." By WILLIAM M. BRYANT.

HARPER & BROTHERS.

COUSIN SIMON. A Novel. By the Hon Mrs. ROBERT MARSHAM. 10 cents.

GINN & HEATH, BOSTON.

A SYSTEM OF MORAL SCIENCE. By LAURENS P. HICKOK, D. D., LL. D. Revised with the co-operation of JULIUS H. SEELYE, D. D., LL. D., President of Amherst College.

B. W. BOND & CO.

THE NATIVE FLOWERS AND FERNS OF THE UNITED STATES. By THOMAS MEEHAN. Chromo-lithographs. Parts 13 and 14. Vol. II. Second Series. 50 cents each.

CHARLES H. MAROT, PHILADELPHIA.

CIVILIZATION: Is its Cause Natural or Supernatural? An Inquiry by a Wayfarer in Search of the Truth. Pamphlet, 140 pages.

ANDREW J. GRAHAM.

THE SYNOPSIS OF STANDARD PHONOGRAPHY. New and Improved Edition. By ANDREW J. GRAHAM, A. M., M. D.

UNEXCELLED AS A NEWSPAPER.

From the Portland Oregonian, Jan. 15.

Among the great journals of the country THE NEW-YORK TIMES continues to deserve honorable mention. As a newspaper it is unexcelled, and as a journal of opinion it fully sustains the reputation it established long ago. It is written with fairness, candor, and force, and is a journal of principles rather than of expedients. It was never more prosperous than now.

THE POCASSET MURDERER

FREEMAN'S HALLUCINATIONS CONTINUED.

REMARKABLE NOTIONS REGARDING HIMSELF —THE MURDER OF HIS CHILD STILL JUSTIFIED.

From the Boston Advertiser, Jan. 30.

Mr. Freeman, at the close of the hearing at which he was adjudged insane, shook hands with quite a number of his friends in the court-room, and was then conducted back to jail. He expressed himself as being satisfied with the result of the hearing, and will be glad to change his present quarters for some more comfortable, if it is God's will. He was very careful, however, not to acknowledge by the slightest concession that he considered himself insane in the least, but if he was to go to an asylum, he rather preferred Danvers, as being near his early home. "I am not insane because they say so," he said, "and I would stay here for years rather than to admit in any way that I had done anything wrong or that I am insane. If I am convicted of insanity, the Bible must be shut up." He regards the doctors who testified as to his insanity with kindly feelings, mingled, however, with something of pity that such good men should be so deluded. His sublime exaltation is beyond all conception. He thinks that he is the spirit of Truth, a being parallel in his existence with Christ, and he believes his body is immortal. "It is time now for the spirit of Truth," he says, "the third part of the Trinity. Up to this time Father and Son only have been known. I am the spirit of Truth." I represent Christ in all parts, prophet, priest, and king." "I am the elder brother referred to in Romans." "It has been prophesied that all shall be gathered into one; that is me." "I have a dual nature, both Christ and man is represented in the one man on earth." "All good is represented by one person, and I am that person." "I am the result of Christ's teachings; Christ's teachings are perfected in me." "My wife and I are the first two persons who have ever stepped into the kingdom of God; the Bible is of no more use for us; we have fulfilled it; we are saved and cannot be lost. I feel sure that our names will be honored above any other name except Jesus." "We are the door and everybody must enter through us." Speaking with reference to Dr. Folsom's testimony, in which allusion was made to Freeman's belief that he was the archangel Michael, he showed considerable concern—having evidently misunderstood the testimony—as to how the doctor knew that he was the angel Michael. "Has the doctor ever seen him?" he asked: "does he know how he looks?" And then straightening himself up and looking the gentleman with whom he was talking straight in the eye, he said, grandly: "I am the archangel Michael."

These expressions of his, which were actually used in calm and unexcited conversation, illustrate his conception of the nature of his own existence. Nothing is simulated, but he speaks with a frankness and earnestness that leaves no doubt about the perfect genuineness of his beliefs. That a man so intelligent on other points, so pleasant and natural in his actions and in his general conversation, is so utterly crazy as he is is almost beyond even the imagination of one who is not familiar with the insane hallucinations of the worst sporty class. Mr. Freeman was visited in his cell by a clergyman, who came to administer to him the consolations of religion. In relating the incident to a friend, Freeman expressed considerable indignation. "The fellow," he said, "had he should visit me as he did I am so far ahead of him in religious progress that we are no more to be compared than the Mississippi and a rivulet."

Freeman feels no remorse that he killed his child, and has no consciousness of having done any wrong. He would have preferred that his case had been heard before a jury. "Why," said he, "I could convince any jury that I stand on the top of Mount Zion, that I hold the keys of heaven, and that I was but obeying God's command. Any man who knows Charlie Freeman knows that he would never murder anybody." In regard to the tragedy, speaking without the slightest show of remorse, he said: "I feel perfectly justified. I feel that I have done my duty. I would not have her back. I am not disturbed about the matter: I have trusted God just as far as possible. The work is mine, the result is His. Whom He has called He will justify, and those he justifies he will glorify, and it is only a work of time. I want to see the end come, that the world may see that there is a God in Israel." When questioned in regard to his view of his relation to law, he said: "I ought to obey God rather than man. It is in accordance with my views that we should abide by the common laws as a general rule, and it is not in accordance with Christianity to break human laws. I am governed by natural laws and by special laws in his plans." "If, then, a man decides to act contrary to the laws of man from what he considers just motives, is he justified by the law of God?" was asked. "Yes," replied Freeman, "of course he is. I not only broke the highest law of nature, but the law of man, in accordance with what I believed to be the will of God." "Do you believe now that you acted in accordance with the law of God?" "Certainly I do. If I had not had so much supernatural evidence I should not have been here." As to the reliability of the supernatural evidence, which comes to him in visions and in various signs, Mr. Freeman has not the slightest doubt. "Why," said he, "it is just as I look at you now and think I see you. It may be an optical illusion, but if I feel, smell, and touch you, and you strike back, I am convinced."

Freeman thinks that he and his wife have passed through the "baptism of fire," as he terms it, which is the third state in the Christian progress. Their entrance to this state was through the sacrifice of their child. In relation to this he says, refers to him, and the "little book" mentioned is his little child. The verses referred to are: "And the voice which I heard from heaven spoke unto me again, and said, 'Go and take the little book which is open in the hand of the angel.' And I went unto the angel and said unto him, 'Give me the little book.' And he said unto me, 'Take it and eat it up, and it shall make thy belly bitter, but it shall be in thy mouth sweet as honey.' And I took the little book out of the angel's hand and eat it up. And he said unto me, 'Thou must prophesy again before many peoples and nations and tongues and kings.'" He claims that the prophecies are now fulfilled, and that the light his child throws on them is all the light they will receive hereafter.

Mrs. Freeman is regarded by experts as being nearly, if not quite, as insane as her husband. She shares in his exaltation and holds the same beliefs that he does. In regard to the tragedy she now says: "Why, if I did not believe it was ordered of God, what should I do? I should become insane." In obedience to command, more than a year ago she has cut her hair off quite short, has ceased to wear cuffs and collars, and has discarded all forms of jewelry and articles of personal adornment.

VON MOLTKE'S HOME LIFE.

From the London Times, Jan. 3.

Count Moltke resides in the new building belonging to the General Staff. It is situate on the King's-square, or Königsplatz, Berlin. His apartments have a southern aspect, and look out upon the Column of Victory, which commemorates chiefly his own unprecedented triumphs over the Austrians and the French. His habits and mode of life are characterized by the greatest simplicity and regularity, his time being divided and spent strictly according to the rules he has previously laid down for himself. During the Winter half of the year the Field Marshal, in his dressing-gown and with his head covered by a little round smoking-cap, enters his study or working-room at 7 o'clock every morning and takes his early cup of coffee, over which he smokes a cigar. Then he commences the regular work of the day. He writes very quickly and regularly, but not unfrequently, on reading over his manuscript, makes alterations and additions. His handwriting is flowing and very legible, the characters being clear, firm, and uniform. At this work he goes on till 9 o'clock, when his official letters are brought in and laid before him. After reading these, he proceeds to put on his uniform and finish his toilet for the day. At 11 o'clock he hears the daily reports of his adjutants, and then takes his luncheon, which is generally of a very simple character. After this he is generally engaged in his study till 5 o'clock. At the stroke of 2 the Divisional Chief of the great General Staff appears and makes his report for the day, the time he occupies varying according to circumstances. When this work is finished, the Count, as a general rule, takes a walk, and on returning home dines with the members of his family. His favorite wine at dinner is Moselle. After the principal meal of the day, he takes coffee and a cigar in his study, where the members of his family or friends generally find him ready to engage in a brief social conversation on the topics of the day. From 5 to 7 o'clock in the evening, however, the Field Marshal is again at his books and papers, writing letters, and finishing up his official work of the day. Between 7 and 8 o'clock he looks at the evening papers, and at 8 P. M. tea is served in the family circle, after which Count Moltke is very fond of joining in a rubber at whist. Then, toward the close of the evening, there is a little music, and at 10 o'clock P. M. the Field Marshal retires to rest, to rise again at 6:30 for a similar day's work on the morrow. During the Summer months, Count Moltke spends most of his time on his estate at Kreisau, near Schweidnitz, in Silesia. At the entrance to the fore-court there are two Grecian athletes, and not far from them, resting on large flat bases of stone, two cannon taken in the late Franco-German war and presented by the Emperor to his victorious chief of the General Staff. The Count's favorite spot in his park is a seat under the shadowy branches of a giant oak, whence a fine view of the Hills of the Eulengebirg is obtained. In the park, too, is the tomb of his deceased wife, to whom he was greatly attached.

SHOCKING CRUELTY TO A CHILD.

From the London Times, Jan. 19.

Some shocking revelations of ill-treatment by a father were made on Saturday before the County Magistrates sitting at Liverpool. The defendant was John Metcalf, keeper of a laundry at Knotty Ash, a few miles from Liverpool. The child he was charged with ill-treating was his illegitimate son, 8½ years of age. About two years ago the boy, who up to that period had been living with his mother in Paris, was brought over by her and left at the Knotty Ash laundry with the defendant. From that date up to the present Metcalf had been continually beating him in a most cruel way. A widow named Jessie MacKenzie, who had worked for the defendant, said that in November she saw the defendant beating the boy all over the body with a walking-stick, and he screamed. The lad was never dressed, and was covered only with an old rug. About four weeks ago Metcalf charged the child with having done away with a duck which was missing, and he beat him hard for that. Witness heard smothered screams as if something had been put into the lad's mouth to prevent the cries from being heard. He came down one morning and said his "gaffer" (he never called Metcalf his father) had sent him for a whip, and, after he had taken it up stairs, she heard screams and a running in and out of rooms. Shortly afterward she saw the boy bleeding from the nose and with marks all over his body. The lad was so dirty and neglected that she thought. the first time she saw him, that he was a mulatto. He said once, "I wish I was in Heaven, and if my mother was here, he would not beat me." On another occasion, she saw the defendant tip the boy head first into a large tub of water and break the ice upon it with his head. She also saw him kick him and lash him with a thick rope, "more like a bullock than a little defenseless boy." The lad washed the blood off his face and appeared to be suffering. Other witnesses also gave evidence of similar ill-usage and the doctor described the marks on the boy's body. The defendant said the charge was trumped up. The Chairman sentenced him to two months' imprisonment for the assault, and one month for neglecting the lad.

AUSTRALIAN BUSH-RANGING.

AN ATTACK ON A BANK AND A FIGHT WITH A POLICE FORCE.

The Melbourne *Argus* of Nov. 28 gives accounts of two bush-ranging outbreaks which had occurred during November, the first being an attack on the Bank of Australasia, at Moe, Gipps Land, and the second the "sticking up" of a station at Wantabadgery, in New South Wales. The culprits were overcome in each instance; but there was a desperate fight in both cases, and a loss of three lives in the Wantabadgery affair. The following are the particulars of the attack on the Moe Bank:

"Moe is a small township on the Gipps Land Railway, about 80 miles from Melbourne. The bank, a hotel, a store, and the railway station are grouped together within a radius of 100 yards, and whatever other houses there are are scattered far apart in the bush. On the night of Monday, the 5th of November, at about 9 o'clock, Mr. Hestor Munro, the bank Manager, was sitting with his wife in his parlor when a gentle knock was heard at the back door. Mr. Munro responded to the knock, but cautiously only opening the door a few inches and asking, 'Who are you, and what do you want?' The person outside made no reply, but forced in the door and entered. Mr. Munro then found himself confronted with a man whose face was completely masked, and he saw a second man, also masked, following the first. With praiseworthy pluck and presence of mind, Mr. Munro instantly seized the fellow nearest him by the breast of his coat, and endeavored to thrust him out. The other intruder backed up his mate, and a vigorous struggle took place in the lobby. The manager eventually proved strongest, and hurled both men out of the house, and closed the door and steps which led up to it. His principal opponent, however, dragged him along, and they fell together on a piece of ground between the house and a detached kitchen. They wrestled and rolled over each other several times, the gentleman endeavored to get away, but Mr. Munro told him he would not let him escape. Seeing that the fellow was searching about his side as if for a weapon, Mr. Munro was on the alert, and drew forth a pocket revolver he seized it. As the two tugged away at the revolver the weapon exploded, but did no injury. Eventually the second man, who had hitherto stood idly by, struck Munro violently on the head with some instrument, and the latter, overcome by danger, and also he lay for a minute partially insensible, both men escaped, running into the bush. Mrs. Munro had, in the meantime, run to the hotel for assistance, and when she returned, several people arrived at the bank, but they were too late for securing the offenders. The Police, having received information, were quickly in motion, and several volunteers joined in the pursuit. Next morning the culprits were tracked to Trafalgar Railway Station, and were arrested there. They proved to be two brothers named James and Robert Shanks, aged 22 and 20, respectively, the sons of a selector living near Branxholme. They were taken to Sale, and were brought up at the Police Court there on the 19th of November, and evidence having been taken, they were committed to stand their trial at the assizes to be held at Sale in February."

The affair at the bushrangers at Wantabadgery is described as follows:

"On the north bank of the Murrumbidgee, about 100 miles north by east of Albury, lies the station of Wantabadgery, the property of Mr. C. E. J. M. Donald. There are two dwelling-houses on the station—an old one, which is under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Reid, situated about 27 miles from Gundagai, or half-way between that town and Wagga, and a new village building about a mile and a half further east, which is occupied by Mr. McDonald himself and his station hands. On the afternoon of Saturday, the 15th of November, this place was 'stuck up' by a gang of six bushrangers. The gang was under the leadership of a notorious Victorian criminal named Scott, who assumes the *nom de plume* of 'Capt. Moonlite.' Scott is 37 years of age, and a native of the north of Ireland. He is the son of a gentleman who has realized a fortune in Victoria, and he received a liberal education. While quite a youth he came to the Colonies, and fought as a volunteer in the New-Zealand war. He then came to Victoria, and became a lay reader of the Church of England. When administering to the spiritual wants of the Bacchus March District he stuck up and robbed the Egerton Bank, for which he was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. He was discharged in March last, and during the few weeks he organized his gang in this colony and proceeded to New South Wales. The other members of the gang were James Nesbitt, aged 24; Thomas Rogan, 22; Thomas Wales, about 19; Johns, 19; Graham Bennett, 20, and a boy of only 16 years of age, named Gustave Wernecke. The latter was the son of respectable parents, who live in Melbourne. The gang made their début at Wantabadgery, for the purpose of obtaining more and better arms than they had and also to secure horses. They stuck up the place when only two or three servants were there, and immediately commenced their depredations. During the afternoon a number of additional station hands were bailed up and locked in a room. In the evening Mr. McDonald and his younger brother, Mr. Baynes, the manager, and Mr. Reid, a neighboring storekeeper, arrived, and were made prisoners. Mr. Baynes proved rather untractable, and was therefore kicked about and roughly handled. About a dozen men in all were incarcerated in the various rooms. The next day, leaving four of his gang in charge of the prisoners, Scott, accompanied by the boy Wernecke, went to the old station and the local public house. He obtained additional arms at each place and made prisoners of Mr. and Mrs. Reid and an old lame laborer, who lived at the old station, and of six men who were found at the hotel. As the old lame man lagged behind the other prisoners, Scott stabbed him in the hip with a bowie-knife. During the afternoon, Scott gave Mr. Baynes five minutes' notice of preparations for hanging him to a tree, but relented when the women commenced to shriek. That night 25 men and a number of women were prisoners of the gang at the station. The visit to the hotel led to information being conveyed to the Wagga Police. Four mounted troopers from Wagga arrived at daybreak, and called upon the bushrangers to surrender. Shots were exchanged, and the Police were repulsed and their horses captured. Reinforcements of 20 troopers, under Sergt. Carroll, arrived in the forenoon, and the gang, having in the meantime left the station, were pursued. The bushrangers were found at the house of a Selector named McGlead, where they had been regaling themselves and their prisoners with brandy and milk. On the appearance of the Police they prepared for another encounter, and their prisoners took to flight. The Police attacked them in open order, deploying in twos around the house. They blazed away at each other for about half an hour. The bushrangers fired from behind fences around the house, and the Police from behind trees. The boy Wernecke fought like a tiger. He shot Constable Barry's horse under him, and sent several bullets whistling close to Barry himself. As he was running from a fence to reach a better position Barry aimed at him deliberately and shot him dead through the side. The Police gradually advanced from tree to tree, and drove the remaining desperadoes into a detached back kitchen. After a good deal of powder and shot had been expended, Sergt. Carroll led an assault upon the kitchen, and the bushrangers surrendered. Nesbitt was found lying dead on the floor with a bullet-hole in his right temple, and Bennett was wounded in the arm. Rogan succeeded in escaping, but was found next day under a bed in McGlede's house. The bodies of the two dead offenders and the prisoners were taken to Gundagai. An inquest was held on the bodies, and a verdict of justifiable homicide was returned. The prisoners were brought before the Police Court, and were committed for trial at Sydney on various charges, ranging from robbery to murder. Constable Bowen died from his wound on the Sunday after the encounter. Much regret is expressed at his untimely end. He was only 28 years of age, and leaves a young wife. He was born at Camrhos, Pembrokeshire, near Haverfordwest, and was the son of a Church of England clergyman."

COMMERCE OF FRANCE.

Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

The short table of imports and exports for the year ended is just published. It is as follows: Imports—Food, 1,823,609,000 francs; raw materials, 2,126,601,000 francs; manufactures, 420,918,000 francs; miscellaneous, 223,700,000 francs; total, 4,594,837,000 francs. Exports—Manufactures, 1,735,491,000 francs; raw materials and food, 1,254,193,000 francs; miscellaneous, 173,406,000 francs; total, 3,163,090,000 francs. Compared with the return of the previous year, it shows an increase under imports of 418,000,000 francs, and a diminution under exports of 16,000,000 francs. The chief source of increase under imports is, of course, the item of food, which shows an advance on 1878 of 368,000,000 francs. There has also been a small advance in the importation of raw materials, amounting to 41,000,000 francs. The slight diminution of the exports of last year on those of 1878 is confined to manufactured articles.

A BOY'S FEARFUL FALL.

From the Plattsburg (N. Y.) Sentinel, Jan. 30.

Last Friday night, at the Bowen & Signor mine, as the men were returning from their midnight lunch, two boys raced to see who would get down the ladder first. Reaching the top of the ladder at nearly the same time, the boy in the rear, from some cause or other, went completely over the other, falling to the bottom of the mine, a distance

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—Seventh Page—7th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Sixth Page—7th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—7th col.
DANCING—Seventh Page—7th col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—Seventh Page—4th col.
DRY GOODS—Seventh Page—2d col.
ELECTIONS—Seventh Page—4th col.
FINANCIAL—Seventh Page—3d and 4th cols.
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GROCERIES, &c.—Sixth Page—7th col.
HELP WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
HOTELS—Seventh Page—6th col.
INSTRUCTION—Sixth Page—7th col.
LECTURES—Seventh Page—7th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—Seventh Page—2d col.
MEETINGS—Seventh Page—7th col.
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REAL ESTATE WANTED—Sixth Page—7th col.
REWARDS—Seventh Page—6th col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—1st col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Seventh Page—5th & 6th.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—2d col.
STORAGE—Seventh Page—2d col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Sixth Page—7th col.
TEACHERS—Sixth Page—7th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 2, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Stranglers.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—The False Friend.
PARK—THEATRE—The Wedding March.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Tourists.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Galley Slave.
THEATRE COMIQUE—McClellan Guards' Christmas.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Horrors.
MAYO'S OLYMPIC THEATRE—Davy Crockett.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
NEW YORK SKATING RINK—Skating. Matinée.
CHICKERING HALL—Readings.
STEINWAY HALL—Concert.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water-Colors.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Weekly Times, per annum.....1 00
Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

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The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gilig & Co., and at Mr. Steven's, No. 4 Trafalgar square.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, shifting to east and south, raising, followed by falling, barometer, and slight changes in temperature.

The remarkable statement is made, on Democratic authority, that Mr. TILDEN is to be tendered the Presidential nomination of his party, with the understanding that he is to refuse it peremptorily. The explanation of this proceeding is that Mr. TILDEN desires "vindication," and seeks this method of obtaining it. It is conceded that the slippery character of the candidate makes it necessary that his formal and irrevocable refusal to run shall be procured before he is nominated. This is a species of tactics sometimes resorted to by the State Department, when it is desired to reward a man with an empty compliment, an appointment being conferred after a letter declining it has been written by the party of the second part. But this is a new variety of "vindication" to introduce into national politics.

Although the "rump" Legislature in Maine has dissolved, and many of its members have gone into the lawful Legislature, some of the friends of GARCELON continue the attempt to justify him. The latest device of this sort appears in a Democratic newspaper in Boston. The writer, who is vouched for as "one of the soundest lawyers of New-England," asserts that the Constitution of the State allows "certain persons away from home on public service to vote at town elections by sending their votes to the Secretary of State." And it is argued that as this took from the town officers any authority to certify the result of elections, it follows that the Governor and Council only could examine "these military lists and town lists," and determine who was elected. This ridiculous pretense disappears when we examine the Constitution of Maine, which provides that the soldiers of Maine regiments, absent in the service of the United States, and not in the regular Army, when in companies of not less than twenty, may vote for local officers, and that returns of their elections shall be sent to the Secretary of State, as town returns are sent. This provision was added to the Constitution during the late civil war. It provided for a special class of returns which have not been in existence since the war closed. And it is wildly absurd to argue that the "military lists" of those days could possibly affect the result of the elections of 1879, which result was reversed by men who had nothing before them but the returns from towns and plantations.

Gov. PITKIN, of Colorado, complains that he has been misrepresented in consequence of distorted reports of his testimony before the House Committee on Indian Affairs being circulated. Gov. PITKIN was said to have declared to this committee, the other day, that the Utes were preparing to drive the white people out of Colorado. The Governor says that he did not say that the Utes had been "striving for years" to accomplish this purpose, but that he did say that they had committed murders and outrages in the North and Middle Parks, adjoining their reservation. It will be observed that Gov. PITKIN denies what has never been attributed to him. The phrase "striving for years" is a new one. But if the Utes have come in conflict with the miners in the Middle and North Parks, it should be borne in mind that the Brunot treaty gives them express permission to hunt in those regions, and that if the Utes should tell their side of the story we might discover that the "outrages" were not confined to one side of the contestants. Meantime, it is significant that the peaceful Indians divide their rations with the hostiles, whose supplies are withheld, and that both bands will raid the mining camps when the provisions give out. Everything is working prosperously to expedite the expulsion of the Utes from Colorado.

The acquittal of Mrs. SMITH and COVERT BENNETT, charged with murder, by a New-Jersey jury, like the virtual acquittal of HAYDEN, in Connecticut, is another illustration of the difficulty of convicting persons of capital offenses on purely circumstantial evidence. The accused persons, in both of these cases, if they committed the crimes charged upon them, were cunning enough to elude positive detection. Nobody can be brought to say that they saw the wicked deed. In both cases the evidence pointed steadily toward the accused as being the persons who most probably of any others had motives urging them to the crime. And in both cases the jury were obliged to give the accused "the benefit of the doubt." There are undoubtedly many people to-day, who believe these acquitted persons to be really guilty, who would not be willing to hang them on the evidence which the prosecution was able to accumulate against them.

A curious phase of the Mormon difficulty is presented in the alleged scheme by which all of the arable land of the Territory is monopolized by Mormons, to the exclusion of all other persons. Every person familiar with the Utah region has noticed that the Mormons plant a "city" wherever they plant a colony. These so-called cities are used to take up vast tracts of land, under the laws of the United States, though the "cities" are merely shams. Thus one of these fraudulent communities with a big name tacked to it, though only a hamlet in the sage-brush, with 600 inhabitants, claims and receives from the Government a tract of land containing 40 square miles. As "cities" of this type are spread all over Utah, it happens that a great land monopoly is created for the benefit of the followers of the Mormon hierarchy. It is contrary to sound policy to allow monopolies of this sort to exist, whether Mormons or Gentiles share in their benefits.

THE ALTERNATIVE TO LEGAL TENDERS.

Those who resist any change in the amount or character of the United States notes seem to think that they have brought forward an argument that cannot be answered when they ask if we wish to make the country depend wholly on the national banks for its circulating medium. These gentlemen appear to forget that so long as the United States notes remain outstanding, and the present redemption law is in force, it will make practically no difference whether these notes are legal tender or not. If they are kept redeemable at the Sub-Treasury in this City on demand, they will serve all the purposes that they now serve, and equally well. They will be received by every one with entire confidence and safety. If they cease to form a part of the bank reserve, as they probably would, though that is not absolutely necessary, they would be replaced by coin. The only measure which would reduce the paper currency in this connection would be the cancellation of the United States notes, either as they are received in the course of business at the Treasury or by the operation of a law directing their withdrawal. If they should be thus withdrawn and canceled they would be replaced by the coin with which they would be redeemed, so that, while the paper currency would be reduced, the currency as a whole would not be changed. Whether the notes were simply deprived of the legal-tender quality, or whether they were gradually paid off, there would be no contraction of the currency. We should be no more dependent on the national banks for the circulating medium than we now are. It would still remain true, as it now is, that the currency could not be legally extended except by national bank issues, or by imports of coin, and it could not be reduced except by the surrender of national bank notes by the banks, or the export of coin.

It will naturally be asked, why, then, deprive the notes of the legal tender quality, and, especially, why retire them? The answer is very simple. It is that the present system of redemption, which must be kept up if the notes are to remain a safe currency, is a very uncertain and risky one. It may be broken down by a drain of gold from the country, and the continuous coinage of silver. It is in still greater danger from the assertion of the power of Congress to keep legal tenders in circulation, *i. e.*, to constantly make forced loans, which power would not be abandoned if redemption should become difficult; which would, in fact, be used and extended in such an emergency. There is no doubt that if the paper-money party can resist successfully the present movement to put the currency on a sound basis, it would be greatly strengthened, and the difficulty of renewing that movement would be greatly increased. The principle of the paper-money men would have gained prestige. If a reverse should happen in our foreign trade, and the gold which we refuse to incorporate permanently in the currency should flow out again, a situation would be created in which the Greenback idea would instantly and strongly assert itself. We should be told that Congress had steadily maintained the right to regulate the currency by the use of legal-tender paper; that the Supreme Court had decided that such paper could be issued in an emergency of which Congress must be the judge; that there was no essential difference between reissuing notes that had been redeemed and issuing new ones, and that it was the duty of the representatives of the people to come to their rescue when the currency was likely to be reduced by its export to foreign countries. Against such a feeling as this it would be very difficult to make headway. This would be particularly true if, as seems certain, the next Congress be chosen on issues unconnected intimately with the finances. It is, therefore, important, that whatever is to be done should be done promptly, and that the currency should be made sound at a time when the paper withdrawn can be promptly and easily replaced by gold.

But while, as we have shown, the gradual cancellation of the legal tenders would not necessarily affect the present volume of the currency, it would undoubtedly leave to the national banks the task of increasing the paper currency should it become necessary to do so. So far from denying this fact, it should be advanced as one of the strongest arguments in favor of the policy of cancellation. The national banks under the present system, with such modifications as would secure continued actual redemption of their notes in coin, are the best possible agency for the increase of the paper of the country. In their hands, the power of increasing or withdrawing the notes would, under the conditions suggested, be as nearly safe, and at the same time as completely responsive to the real needs of the country, as it is possible for it to be. Whenever the demand for more currency for legitimate purposes of business becomes sufficient to make additional issues profitable, such issues would be made. When that demand was lessened, the issues would be as gradually and surely withdrawn. We do not intend to assert that the issues would never be excessive or the withdrawal never too sudden or too great. Bankers are but men, and their profits being increased by an unwholesome and extravagant demand for money, they would unquestionably, to some extent, respond to such a demand, as well as to one which was legitimate. Having responded to it, and extended their note issue too much, they might be led to try to protect themselves by extreme measures of contraction. But these twin evils cannot wholly be avoided under any system. They are inherent in the modern modes of business. Where credit is given and taken as freely and dangerously as it is in every country at present, in times of progressing activity in trade and speculation, such errors must inevitably occur, and no possible scheme of banking can wholly guard against them. But our national banks would be as little liable to them as any note-issuing agency could be. If the Banking law were so amended that every bank should be required to actually redeem its issues at appointed centres at frequent stated intervals, the danger would be reduced to its minimum. And whatever should happen, even if there should be a certain degree of unnecessary extension of these issues, there would always be the immense advantage over every other system ever tried on an extensive scale in this country, that the note-holders would be perfectly safe. The temptation to overissues would be counteracted by the amount of capital which would have to be tied up in the low-interest bonds deposited as security for the notes, and, however yielded to, nothing could imperil the perfect soundness of the notes. The banks might unduly encourage speculation by lending their notes on imperfect security and to borrowers engaged in hazardous enterprises, but the notes, in whosever hands they should be found, would always be worth their face. In times of reaction, the effort to call in these notes might embarrass the debtors of the banks, but it would never entail the slightest risk or trouble to note-holders on account of the notes themselves. So far, then, from the substitution of the 2,000 national banks in the place of Congress, as the source from which an increase of paper currency must come, being an argument against the withdrawal of the legal-tender notes, the existence of the banks, with the power to make such an increase under the restrictions and conditions which exist, or ought to be imposed, is the strongest possible argument in favor of such withdrawal. No country was ever so fortunately situated as our own is, from this very fact, to extricate itself from the difficulties and dangers of Government legal-tender loans.

THE SHERMAN-BOYNTON CASE.

Whatever may be the merits of the latest complaint made by Mr. H. V. BOYNTON, correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, against Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, it seems to us clear that the proper place to test the merits of that complaint is not in a military tribunal convened by the Secretary of War. Military men are apt to be outspoken in their opinions; when cautious or secretive at all, they are usually so with regard to men or measures of an official character, regarding which they may feel bound to exercise a certain moderation. Among modern military men, Gen. W. T. SHERMAN is, and has always been, proverbially unreserved and blunt. His habit, rare with public men, of saying and writing what he thinks in the language which his thought first assumes, gives remarkable picturesqueness and force to all his public addresses, however brief, and to all his letters, public and private, however hastily penned. But undoubtedly this trait of Gen. SHERMAN is often pushed to rashness and recklessness; so far as his personal fortunes are concerned, they have probably been marred rather than made by it. Were everybody of whom Gen. SHERMAN ever spoke or wrote disrespectfully entitled to haul him before a court-martial, it would be well to constitute a special court, to sit during the remainder of the year, so as to clear the docket of back claims, and then to keep even pace with fresh offenses.

It is true that the present complaint, an accusation of slander, is not of an ordinary character. Mr. BOYNTON was a volunteer officer of honorable record during the war of the rebellion. Educated at a Kentucky military institute, he served as Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of an Ohio regiment, and was wounded during the storming of Missionary Ridge; for gallantry at Chickamauga he was made a brevet Brigadier-General. As a newspaper correspondent, he has also attracted attention; still, his chief claim to distinction has been his attack upon the historic accuracy of the "Memoirs of W. T. Sherman." Gen. BOYNTON took pains to have his criticisms bound up in a volume as closely as possible resembling the "Memoirs" in size, color of cover, lettering, &c., probably so as to suggest the propriety and convenience of putting his book side by side with the "Memoirs" wherever the latter had gone. Many an eminent man, while liking well enough to have others around him shine by the light he throws, is yet nettled to find among these votaries certain detractors or critics seeking to shine rather by such light as they can permanently take away from him. Finding BOYNTON making a specialty of criticisms on his campaigns and his conduct, and building up his own fame on what he could snip from SHERMAN'S, the General of the Army has been betrayed into an irritability and extravagance of utterance such as prudence would have avoided. Undoubtedly, there is some charm in the sturdy frankness and disregard of consequences with which, having once said of BOYNTON to a reporter, "you could hire him to do anything for money," and "for a thousand dollars he would slander his own mother," SHERMAN afterward, on being asked by BOYNTON, in a letter, whether he had been correctly reported, replied: "I said I thought you were capable of doing anything for pay; that slander was your daily vocation, and as you had deliberately falsified as to me, I believed you capable of slandering your own mother for pay. This is a hard thing to say of any man, but I believe it of you." But Gen. SHERMAN'S original rash, intemperate, and unjust language is utterly indefensible, no matter what he may have fancied to be his provocation.

Nevertheless, Gen. BOYNTON'S proper remedy is not in a court-martial. He has an adequate remedy for any damage that he may have suffered in the civil courts. Gen. SHERMAN is a citizen as well as a soldier, and amenable to the courts, precisely as if he were not General of the Army. The question is not as to the legal right of a citizen to resort also to a military tribunal on a charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman;" it is rather as to the nature of the alleged offense, which is essentially disconnected from Gen. SHERMAN'S military and official character. Mr. BOYNTON, with a show of leniency which Gen. SHERMAN did not solicit, and for which, we venture to say, he will not be at all grateful, declines to arrest him "as a common criminal for arraignment before the Police Court of this District, a tribunal where the varied representatives of the dangerous and the wicked classes of the capital stand on a common level, for hearing and punishment;" he also declines to proceed on the criminal side of the Supreme Court, in a way to "arraign him in a prisoner's dock." This language, however, is more solemn and terrifying in sound than in substance. The fact that a man is prosecuted for slander or libel does not make him "a common criminal" or one of "the dangerous and wicked classes." Arraigning an opponent is quite different from securing a conviction. Gen. BOYNTON is not yet sure of even getting an indictment; while if he should proceed in a civil suit, and get six cents damages, Gen. SHERMAN would probably not be set down as an abandoned criminal.

The third specification in Mr. BOYNTON'S charges shows no reason for his resort to the military tribunal. This specification relates to the "Memoirs," and alleges, among other things, that SHERMAN "did, in writing the said 'Memoirs,' commit grave and inexcusable errors in statement;" and therewith comes a citation of the names of officers alleged by BOYNTON to be wrongly judged by SHERMAN, as if to rally them and their friends to his support in the present controversy. While Gen. BOYNTON might form a conspicuous, and, perhaps, creditable figure in such a court-martial, it is hardly worth while to assemble one to pass judgment on the validity of his criticisms, and such persons as take an interest in them may be more properly referred to his book.

PRISONS IN THE SOUTH.

The proposition to construct a Federal prison for the confinement of persons convicted of crime in the United States courts, has drawn attention to the penal system—or rather the utter lack of any such system—in the Southern States. As the law now stands, the Attorney-General is authorized to place such convicts in "some suitable jail or penitentiary in a convenient State or Territory," and, in case there is no such place which he may deem "suitable" in the judicial district in which the conviction occurs, he may designate a place of confinement elsewhere. The Federal Government bears the expense of transportation and maintenance for its prisoners, without exercising any control over the administration of the institutions in which they are confined. Experience has shown that there are very few places in the Southern States which are in any proper sense "suitable" for the proper treatment of persons taken in charge by a civilized Government for the purpose of correction or punishment, and persons convicted of offenses under Federal laws in that section of the country have to be transported at considerable expense and placed in Northern prisons. The penal institutions of the South are doubtless just as good for Federal prisoners as they are for State prisoners, and the action of the Attorney-General is a virtual condemnation of them for any purpose for which they are intended. The fact is that most of them are insecure, especially for violators of the Revenue laws and offenders against the rights of citizens derived from national authority, and those which keep their inmates at all, do so at the peril of their health and life, and for the destruction of what vestiges of moral sense may remain to them. The discussions on the subject of prison discipline and the improvements made in the treatment of convicts have not reached the official intellects of those States.

This is a matter which directly concerns the Southern States themselves, and is wholly within the jurisdiction of their own Governments, but there is no surer index of the civilization of any community than its treatment of criminals, and what intimately concerns one State of this Union is of interest to all. The State prisons of the South may be roughly classified as of three kinds: those in which prisoners are confined in complete idleness, and are a constant charge upon the public for their full maintenance; those in which some effort is made to employ them and offset expenses with earnings; and those in which they are not kept at all, but let out to contractors to work on railroads or in other employments. In each and all of these there is a general lack of enlightened management and a complete disregard of any sound principle of penal administration. In South Carolina, for instance, convicts are merely shut up, without any proper classification or separation, to live in idleness and be supported more or less sumptuously according to the appropriations. A large percentage of them escape, but most of them pass their time in a condition of ignominious pauperism and listlessness which is sadly demoralizing. In the Kentucky Legislature, a year or two ago, there was a discussion in regard to the re-establishment of the whipping-post, and the principal argument in its favor was that the penitentiary was overcrowded with inmates, a large proportion of whom had committed petty offenses. There were, indeed, about 1,000 convicts in less than 800 cells, and they were of all ages and both sexes, huddled together in promiscuous fashion, with little regard for physical, and none for moral, health. For the most part they were a burden on the revenues of the State. The condition of things revealed was plainly a disgrace, but it was gravely proposed to remedy it, not by an enlightened reform of prison administration, but by disposing of the lesser offenders with the lash. The proposition was defeated only by the casting vote of the presiding officer in the Senate. In Georgia, in 1878, there was an investigation of the penitentiary, which showed a condition of things quite as bad, and it was reported that the mortality in that hideous place of confinement sometimes amounted to 10 per cent. a month. Children of tender age lived within the prison walls, and men and women sent out for plantation work were chained together, and treated, in some respects, worse than slaves.

The plan of letting out convict labor by contract has been on the increase, and while in some cases profitable to the State, it disregards every consideration of penal reform. In Alabama, the State's prisoners have been made to pay a revenue by being let out to work on railroads. The convicts are treated merely as so many laborers belonging to the State for the time being, whose services are to be sold to the highest bidders. They pass into the keeping of contractors, and live in camps for weeks and months, as much under the control and at the mercy of overseers as though they were slaves. It is, in fact, a sort of penal servitude more closely resembling slavery than anything intended for the correction or punishment of crime. Mississippi has about 1,000 State convicts, nine-tenths of whom are negroes, convicted for the most part of petty offenses, and the whole penal establishment is leased out to one person, who employs the inmates, under contracts with the Superintendent, in the way most conducive to his own profit and that of the public Treasury. Florida at one time paid a contractor to take her prisoners off her hands and discharged the cost of transporting them wherever he had employment for them, but latterly their labor has paid all expenses, and the State, having no further use for its penitentiary, has transformed it into an insane asylum. This is merely a plan for getting rid of the care and responsibility of dealing with convicted criminals, and turning their labor to account in a disguised form of slavery. These cases fairly represent the prison system of the South, although in one or two States some effort has been made to adopt a rational system of labor within the prison walls and under the supervision of public officers. Why the National Government can find no suitable place for its convicts in that section is sufficiently obvious, and it is not less so that the men who administer local affairs in the South have no comprehension of enlightened policy in dealing with criminals, or at all events, no regard for it.

THE PORTABLE PLATFORM.

In this country the two largest religious sects are the Baptists and the Methodists. Holding very nearly the same faith, and rivaling each other in popularity among the plain, hard-working people who constitute the vast majority of our population, there seems to the unprejudiced mind to be little to choose between them. Careful observers have, however, prophesied that the Methodists will ultimately greatly outnumber the Baptists, for the simple reason that their denomination requires much less water. In early days, when the country was thinly settled, it was easy to pick out a good position for a Baptist meeting-house, near a running stream with abundant water privileges, and the Baptist sect for a long time held its own against the Methodists without much effort. Now, however, in our large cities running streams cannot readily be reached, and expensive artificial tanks have to be constructed for Baptist purposes. Hence, a Methodist society can be organized and operated more cheaply than a Baptist society, and as, with the growth of our population, the scarcity of water must increase, it is reasonable to suppose that the Methodists will increase more rapidly than their rivals.

This matter of providing a supply of water in urban Baptist meeting-houses is one which has taxed the ingenuity of architects. A small marble or porcelain basin will make the Methodist happy and contented, but the Baptist must have a tank large enough to hold the minister and at least one convert, and having a depth of fully four feet and a half. If this tank is built with its bottom on a level with the floor of the meeting-house, it is an unsightly object, and is prone to leak and spoil the carpet. Moreover, there is always a possibility that it may burst and flood the building, washing Elders and people in a confused mass of wet humanity out of the front door. In many instances, the tank has been constructed immediately below the floor, and access has been gained to it by removing the cover. The trouble with this plan is that the cover is sometimes misplaced, and when trodden upon lets the unwary person suddenly down into the water. No one has ever been actually drowned by an accident of this kind, but when it happens to a baptized person, he is apt to resent it as a work of supererogation and a waste of water.

Not very long ago, an intelligent Baptist mechanic invented what is known as the "Portable Platform and Safety Tank Combination." This consists of a large platform, with a capacity of from six to eight Elders, raised about two feet above the floor of the meeting-house, and extending from the pulpit, which is placed at its outer edge, but separate from it, to the wall at the back of the building. Underneath this platform is a large and commodious tank, which is ordinarily concealed from view, but when the rite of baptism is about to be administered, the platform is drawn backward by machinery through a recess in the rear wall, and entirely vanishes, leaving the tank in full view. The invention commended itself to every earnest Baptist, and, until recently, there seemed a probability that it would come into almost universal use in all our large cities.

Two Sundays ago a number of converts were to be baptized in the Twenty-third Baptist Church of Chicago, and an unusual number of Elders from other congregations were invited to be present at the ceremony, and to witness the working of the newly-introduced Portable Platform and Safety Tank Combination. When the morning service began, six Elders, besides the minister, were seated on the platform, and waited rather anxiously for the baptismal ceremony. It was, of course, intended by the inventor that before the machinery for withdrawing the platform should be set in motion, the platform should be cleared of ministers, elders, and chairs, but on this occasion that necessary precaution was unaccountably neglected. During the singing of a particularly interesting hymn the engineer set the machinery in motion and the platform began to glide slowly toward the wall. The minister and the six assorted Elders were singing, with their eyes closed and their heads thrown back, and did not notice the danger which threatened them until it was too late. There stretched between them and the audience fully six feet of water when they discovered their situation, and there was nothing to be done but to get word to the engineer to stop the machinery while there was yet enough of the platform left to give them standing room. Of course, in the excitement, no one was able to find the engineer, and the platform steadily moving onward, inexorably brushed the unhappy Elders into the tank, amid the horrified exclamations of the spectators.

The water being only neck deep, no one was drowned, and the minister and the six Elders were extricated in a dripping condition and removed to the engine-room, where they were carefully dried. The morning services were, however, brought to an abrupt close, and one of the converts has since announced his intention of joining the Methodist denomination, on the ground that it is much safer than the Baptist sect.

It is hardly probable that after this the portable platform will ever regain its popularity. Something, however, must be invented which will take its place, or the scarcity of water privileges will seriously interfere with the spread of the Baptist faith.

The fact is not generally known that PETER FANEUIL, who built at his own expense the first Faneuil Hall, and gave his name to what has been designated as the Cradle of American Liberty, was a native of this State, having been born at New-Rochelle in 1700. He was of a French (Huguenot) family, and moved in early youth to Boston, where he proposed, at a public meeting, when he was 40, and had accumulated wealth, to put up a structure suitable for a market-house at his own expense, and present it to the town. The project of erecting a public market-house had been discussed there for some years, and was so unpopular that the offer, on being voted for, was accepted by a majority of only seven. The hall was begun on Dock Square, (September, 1740,) and completed in two years. It comprised a market-house on the ground floor, and above a town hall, with other rooms. In 1761, it was burned, but rebuilt by the city, and during the occupation of the British (1775) was used as a theatre. It got its patriotic title from the many stirring assemblies held there of the colonists advocating independence. In 1805 it was considerably altered and enlarged, though it is far from attractive now, and would be pulled down, no doubt, but for its interesting associations. It is one of the most historic buildings in the Republic. PETER FANEUIL had little idea how he should perpetuate his name when he presented the structure to Boston, where it is called Funnel Hall, in characteristic New-England French.

The interest taken to-day in ethnological research becomes very evident when we see the large space devoted to it in the leading English newspapers. The question as to the origin of jade, frequently adverted to in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, has for a long time been occupying the attention of scientific men. Briefly put, how does it come to pass that, scattered through Europe amid the tools of primitive man, there are found implements of jade? Now, jade, the mineral itself, is not discoverable in any part of the world, save in a region north of China and in the Caucasus. MAX MÜLLER, in an exceedingly striking letter to the London *Times*, asks, "Why this amazement about this bringing into Europe of the jade? Does any one doubt nowadays that our language came from the East? Yet we do not always realize the close continuity between ancient and modern speech and the unbroken chain that holds all the Aryan dialects together, from India to Ireland." This learned philologist then cleverly brings forward the parallelism between the worn jade scrapers found in the Swiss lakes and present words, and making an allowance "for phonetic wear and tear," says that "the surprise must be even greater when we think how the Aryan character of numerals exists positively in all modern language." As it seems quite certain that up to to-day no fragments or chips of unworked jade have been found in Europe, the conclusion arrived at is that they must have been fashioned at the places where the crude stone was found. MAX MÜLLER states that there is in Europe no ancient name of jade. *Jaspis, jaspis virens, jaspis viridis*, have nothing to identify them with true jade. In Chinese, from the most ancient times, the recognized name of jade was *yu* or *chu*. The word "jade" was never met with until after the discovery of America. Then, a somewhat similar mineral having been found there, the Spaniards called it *piedra de yjada*, because it was believed it was a cure for side-aches. It is curious to notice how, from a stone implement, arise the puzzles and mysteries of human speech, and how little we know so far, and how much is yet to be studied, before we can get at the bottom of man's early history and his movements. What seems quite evident, however, is this, that besides the utilitarian qualities of jade, it was first endowed by man with some mystical properties. What MAX MÜLLER does show quite conclusively is that words are as indestructible as is that toughest of minerals called jade.

It frequently happens here, and in other cities presumably, that when a man of any means or position dies, a number of spurious bills are presented within a few days or weeks for flowers, carriages, or knickknacks, ranging from $5 to $20. As most men are in the habit of making bills, these are thought to be genuine, and are apt to be paid, the relatives or Executors naturally not wishing to leave any small accounts outstanding. If any objection should be offered, the pretended creditor is usually accommodating. He does not wish to make any trouble. Mr. ——, the deceased, had been a liberal customer; the creditor will not press the matter; he is willing to accept half the amount. It rarely happens that he does not get some money for a false claim. It often occurs that the dead have had dealings with the florists, stable-keepers, or petty tradesmen, and under such circumstances the bills are pretty certain to be promptly liquidated. It would not seem that any number of persons could be found, mean enough to practice this kind of swindle; but people in position to know say that it is quite common. Bills have frequently been paid where there was excellent reason afterward for believing that there had been no indebtedness. The probability is that certain rogues make a business of pilfering in this way; that they watch the death columns of the newspapers and profit by the information that it imparts. At any rate, it would be wise for persons who have lost kindred or friends to be very careful about paying small post-mortem bills until they have been assured that they are just. In great cities, hundreds of people live by their wits, as it is called, and will never hesitate to turn a dishonest dollar by any means that may be presented. A good rule is to demand that all accounts shall be made out with exact date and sworn to. Men who will try to cheat in little ways are frequently deterred from committing perjury, not from any principle, but from fear of legal consequences.

Some very remarkable statements were made in a recent lecture by Dr. R. R. GREGG before the class of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Buffalo. The lecturer has charge of the Department of *Tuberculosis*, and may be presumed to speak from well-authenticated statistics. He announced that, in each generation, "one-fifth of all mankind die of consumption alone, and one-third of all from the ravages of tubercles upon all the organs of the body, including the lungs." Comparing the mortality from this source with that from yellow fever during the year 1878, he stated that it "would require 450 years of such epidemics of yellow fever to equal the devastation wrought by consumption in a single generation in this country alone, and 750 years of such work to equal the mortality caused by tubercles in one generation in this country." This is a striking manner of stating a conclusion, which, if it is sustained by evidence, is sufficiently appalling. Probably the general public, which is unaware of the subtle and varied forms taken by *tuberculosis* of the lungs alone, and still more so of the malignancy of the disease in forms less popularly recognized, will pass by Dr. GREGG'S assertion as of that startling class to which physicians have of late years accustomed us; but the subject is one to which he has given his lifetime in study, and on which his word has considerable authority.

Among the countless superstitions of the Don Cossaks, there is a very curious reproduction of the medieval belief in the "Were-wolf," or human beast of prey, gifted with the power of taking at will the form of either wolf or man. The Cossacks give to these horrible half-breeds the name of "Vov Kulak," and have the firmest belief in their preternatural powers. It is no uncommon thing to hear a gray-haired peasant on the Don tell, with bated breath and nervous glances over his shoulder, how some local hunter lately killed a prowling wolf, and how an old man of evil reputation was found dead in his bed next morning. The African exploits of Dr. LIVINGSTONE and Mr. STANLEY, when first noised abroad in Russia, were ascribed by popular superstition to their supposed power of transforming themselves into wild beasts. Only three years ago an unfortunate traveler was seized in one of the Cossack villages, on suspicion of being a "Vov-Kulak," and dragged before the local magistrate by a mob of infuriated peasants, who clamored for his life. The ready-witted Judge assured them that justice should be done, but suggested that it might be well to prove the charge first and, turning to the prisoner, bade him make the sign of the cross. The man at once obeyed, and the Cossacks, taking this as a clear proof that he could be no demon, embraced him with yells of delight, and carried him off to celebrate the occasion with a prolonged drinking bout.

Mr. PARNELL'S plan of mixing up political and benevolent aims is not unlikely to send a number of his countrymen to an untimely grave. Tens of thousands on both sides of the Atlantic have a firm conviction that a revolutionary object underlies the whole business, and before this notion can be successfully combated thousands may likely enough directly or indirectly die of want. Whatever the faults of the English, they are not wanting in liberality. Indeed, on the occasion of any calamity—a great fire, a fatal explosion, &c.—the money is apt to flow in amazing volume, as any reader of English papers must have noticed. The cotton famine, for instance, excited such a stream of benevolence that a surplus of some $300,000 remained over and above all requirements, but to-day the Irish subscriptions present in this respect an extraordinary contrast to those in 1847-8, when the subscriptions began by the Duke of PORTLAND addressing a letter to the Prime Minister, pointing to the coming calamity, and inclosing a check for $5,000, which he subsequently, we believe, repeated. This was followed by immense amounts all over the Kingdom, and it may be safely asserted that there was not a hamlet from Berwick to Penzance which failed to send its mite. But there was no Parnell abroad at that time endeavoring to stir up the minds of men across the Atlantic against the country which at the same time is asked to give. English people argue: "Here are these fellows abusing us and conspiring against us, and yet holding out their hands." The sums which Mr. PARNELL has collected are a mere drop in the bucket compared to what would otherwise have been raised in England in three weeks under properly-concerted action. Again, it is very unfortunate that the Mayoralty of Dublin should happen, at this particular juncture, to have fallen upon a newspaper proprietor whose political sentiments are, to say the least, bitterly hostile to the bulk of those persons in England who have large balances at the bankers'. Meanwhile, as there is no doubt whatever of the existence of deep distress, *and it must be months before this can cease*, it is to be hoped that Americans will subscribe all they can afford to the Duchess of MARLBOROUGH'S fund, which there is not a shadow of doubt will be distributed with absolute impartiality. We regret it, if Mr. PARNELL has descended, as reported, to the statement, as foolish as it is incorrect, that in the last famine persons, before receiving aid, were invariably required to renounce their faith—the Roman Catholic faith, we presume. This in a country where half the Judges of the Supreme Court are Roman Catholics, where the last Lord Chancellor was of that faith, where at least three-fourths of the Constabulary and the bulk of those administering the Poor law profess it, not to mention that the administrators of relief during the famine were selected utterly regardless of creed, and that Protestant parson and Roman Catholic priest worked nobly together side by side. In fact, it was the one happy feature of the visitation that the miserable polemics which are the bane of Ireland were obliterated in view of Lercis efforts against a common foe.

GENERAL NOTES.

Senator Hampton has written Senator Butler, of South Carolina, that he will be absent from Washington a week or 10 days longer.

Charles De Young was arraigned in San Francisco, on the 24th ult., on the charge of assault to murder Mayor Kalloch, and pleaded not guilty.

Because of engagements elsewhere, Gen. Butler has withdrawn from the defense of Royal E. Conant, the accused Boston defaulting bank officer.

Hearing reports of earthquakes elsewhere, San Franciscans are wondering why it is that of late years their city appears to have an immunity against earthquake shocks when they were at one time so common.

Secretary of State McGrath, of Missouri, says that the credentials of all the members of Congress from that State since 1835 have been signed by the Secretary of State only, there being no law authorizing the Governor to do so.

The Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* says that the views given in the Boston *Traveller's* interviews with prominent business men of that city confirm exactly what it has believed to be the general opinion concerning Gen. Grant for President.

Thomas L. Murray, who was injured by the fall of a platform at a Republican meeting in Indianapolis in October, 1878, has sued the campaign managers for $5,000 damages, alleging that but for their importunities and the inducements held out by their posters and advertisements he would not have attended the meeting, and consequently would not have been hurt.

Attorney-General Start, of Minnesota, has decided that Mr. E. P. Barnum, the Democratic claimant of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the State, has no claim to it because, no matter who was eligible or was not eligible, the people neither wanted nor elected him. Meanwhile, Mr. Gilman, the Republican candidate-elect, has been declared elected, and has been sworn in.

The village of Lima is disturbed over the recent action of the students and the Faculty of the Seminary. The boys aggrieved by some action of the Principal, burned him in effigy, and he, enraged at this indignity, ordered the constables to arrest as many as they could. Nearly 50 were arrested, and a trial was held, the boys being accused of disorderly conduct. The town failed, however, to make out a case, and the students were discharged. Thereupon the school Faculty took the matter in hand, and suspended 12 of the students, and others were requested to resign, they having exp

MOONSHINE IN TENNESSEE

HOW THE ILLICIT DISTILLERS THRIVE IN THE SOUTH.

A FEW GALLONS OF WHISKY PRODUCED DURING THE YEAR—THE FARCE WHICH HAS BEEN ENACTED IN THE FEDERAL COURTS—AN ILLITERATE CROWD WHO ARE TRYING TO MAKE A LIVING BY BREAKING THE LAWS.

KNOXVILLE, Jan. 28.—The people living in the mountain territory of Eastern Tennessee, Western North Carolina, Southern Kentucky, and Northern Georgia, have acquired something of a national reputation since the late war, by their persistent defiance of the internal Revenue laws. In spite of the law, and in spite of the espionage exercised over them by the officers, they have gone on making illicit whisky in their mountain fastnesses. At each term of the United States court held in Knoxville they have flocked here by hundreds, some to answer for a violation of the law, others to testify against the offenders before the Grand Jury or before the court. They were here last week to the number of at least 500. During the sitting of the court held by Judge Baxter they filled the large courtroom almost to suffocation, while the corridors and all approaches to the room were crowded with men from the mountains. All were there with a common object in view. They were plainly clad in blue jeans or butter-nut homespun, in many instances much the worse for wear. They were, for the most part, very poor people, and very illiterate, many of them being unable either to read or write.

There were more of them present at this term of the court than is usual, growing out of the fact that, owing to an arrangement made with the Department of Justice, assented to by Commissioner Raum, they had understood that they could enter a plea of guilty to charges for violating the Revenue laws and be allowed to go free by promising to sin no more. Whether this amnesty will work well or not remains to be seen. It is an experiment. It was tried in Middle Tennessee last Summer, and a few days ago a revenue officer was assassinated in that section, and violations of the law appear frequently still. It is to be hoped that it will work well here. Many of these professional "moonshiners" appear to think that they are persecuted, and some have insisted that if the Government would wipe out old scores and begin anew, they would abandon their unlawful practices. But time will show, doubtless, that something more radical than amnesty to the offenders must take place before this petty illicit whisky business is stopped. It is a puzzle to outsiders, who have heard something of the character for loyalty displayed by these mountain people during the late war, to understand just why they persist in disobeying the laws of the land. It is not their disloyalty to the Government, for they are as loyal as any people in the Union. They defied the whole Southern Confederacy, many of them having been Union soldiers during the war. They left their homes, and, under cover of their native mountains and the darkness of night, went within the Union lines, and enlisted under the Union flag. They saw service on many a battle-field, and made excellent soldiers. Were the Government assailed again, they would do the same thing. Nor is it that they make whisky for the purpose of acquiring wealth. Their facilities for making it are generally of the most primitive character. In a majority of instances they do not make more than 30 gallons of whisky a year, and many of them do not make half that quantity. All the illicit whisky manufactured in all the 30 counties in Eastern Tennessee in a whole year would not come up to the capacity of a Chicago distillery for a single day. It is hard to tell just why they do it. In some instances they do it, no doubt, to show that they can make whisky in spite of the law and the revenue officers. They live in districts remote from the railroads and from markets, where they could sell surplus grain, if they have any, and this they give as an excuse. They say that they make so little that it would not pay them to take out a license and pay the tax, and that it really would scarcely pay the Government to collect it. Thus they find it easy enough to reason themselves into violating the law, especially when there is a chance for them to do so without ever being detected. And many of them, no doubt, never are detected. In their mountain homes, hidden away in almost inaccessible gorges, they may prosecute their illicit work for years, at odd spells, without ever being detected. But woe be unto such one if he should happen to gain the displeasure or excite the malice of a meddlesome neighbor. If he should do so, that neighbor will walk 25 miles to see a Collector, or a Deputy Marshal, or a United States Commissioner, where a warrant can be procured for the arrest of the petty violator of the Revenue laws. He has a double motive for doing so: he can take revenge against his neighbor, and at the same time get the per diem and mileage paid witnesses before the courts. Such things as these are the foundation of many frivolous complaints, and it requires close watching on the part of District Attorneys and others to keep the dockets of the courts from becoming burdened with such cases. I heard of witnesses only a day or two ago complaining at the Government for granting the amnesty to offenders, before alluded to, because their time as witnesses before the court was shortened by it.

As before stated, these "moonshiners" are illiterate and ignorant. They scarcely ever read a book or a newspaper, and know very little of what is going on in the world. If they were better informed they would not violate the law. If free schools could be kept up only five months in the year in districts where these violations of law take place, the violations would become less frequent. If railroads were constructed along the valleys, so that these persons would have social and commercial communication, their condition would improve and they would cease to make illicit whisky. If they had daily mails it would work a great change. But so long as they remain isolated, and are deprived of the educational and other advantages given to more densely-peopled localities, they will defy the laws, and temporary amnesty will probably exercise only a temporary influence for good, if it does that.

Two reasons have operated to make this class of violations much more frequent in this section than they would have otherwise been. In the first place, until within the last two years the law has been administered by the Federal court in such a way as to make it a farce. When men were sentenced to prison by the court it was in a half-apologetic way, and the imprisonment in many instances was merely nominal. In some counties prisoners—so called—were allowed to carry the keys of jails in their pockets, and to go out when they chose. This state of affairs brought the court into ridicule, and its sentences for crime were regarded simply as a good joke.

Another fruitful source of mischief has been the course pursued by local politicians of a certain class. The inhabitants of the mountain districts were taught by these demagogues that the Revenue laws were oppressive and enacted for the benefit of the rich and to oppress the poor. They were told that the laws were so comp ex that they could not be complied with, and that it was no crime to violate them. Four years ago, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District, a fossil of a past age, make his canvass on this issue, and upon the stump appealed to the prejudices of the "moonshiners" to obtain their votes. The rallying cry was a prayer for "the good old times when there was a still-house in every ravine and on every hill-side." It was owing to the appeals made by these demagogues to the passions and prejudices of the ignorant that, in some instances, resistance has been made to the officers who were engaged in enforcing the law, and the shedding of blood and the loss of life has occurred.

STRIKE OF GLASS-WORKERS.

NEW-ALBANY, Ind., Feb. 1.—Orders were issued at the Depauw Plate-glass Works yesterday to cease work, the skilled employes having refused to withdraw their demand for 15 per cent. advance in wages. This will throw about 500 persons out of employment, and it is feared that work will not be resumed. Favorable propositions have been made to Mr. Depauw to remove his machinery to McConnellsville, Penn., and establish plate-glass works there, and the present labor difficulty may influence him to make the move.

A NEGRO MURDERED IN KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 1.—At about 10 o'clock last night Benjamin Wright discovered the dead body of a colored man lying in the Owen pike road, about a mile from the city. Later on the body was brought into Frankfort and identified as that of Sidney Nelson, who had started for his home in the country last night. An examination disclosed the fact that he had been killed by a bullet, which entered near the left shoulder-blade and lodged in the heart. A small revolver, with all the chambers loaded, was found near the body, and a pack of cards, a bottle of whisky, and a small sum of money were found in his pockets. There is no clue to the murderer.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

TEXT OF THE OFFICIAL CALL—APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES—A SMALLER NUMBER THAN USUAL.

Following will be found the official call of the State Committee for the Republican State Convention, which is to elect delegates to the National Convention, to be held in June next at Chicago. Attached to it is the schedule of representation at the State Convention, based upon the Republican vote for Governor in 1879. It will be seen by this schedule that the Convention will consist of 410 delegates. This is a smaller number than has comprised any State Convention for more than 10 years past. As far back as 1872 the two conventions held in that year had each 412 delegates. The following year the number was increased to 423, which continued to be the representation until 1876. At each of the two conventions held in that year there were 424 delegates. In 1877 there were 454 delegates—the highest number at any convention. The representation remained the same at the convention of 1878, and last year it fell to 452. This year's convention, therefore, will be 42 delegates smaller than in 1879, and 44 delegates less than in 1877 and 1878. Among the counties which show a falling off from the figures of 1879 are New-York, which loses 7 delegates; Albany 3, Kings 4, Cayuga and Chautauqua 2 each, and 1 each in Allegany, Broome, Chumung, Chenango, Clinton, Cortland, Delaware, Essex, Genesee, Herkimer, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Oneida, Orleans, Oswego, Queens, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Steuben, Suffolk, Washington, and Westchester. The only county which shows a gain is Erie, which had 18 delegates last year, and is allowed 19 this year:

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1880. }

A Republican State Convention will be held in the City of Utica on Wednesday, the 25th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the Republicans of the State of New-York in the National Republican Convention, called to meet at Chicago on Wednesday, the 2d day of June, 1880, at 12 o'clock noon, to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, to be voted for at the next election, and for the further purpose of transacting such other business as may properly come before the State Convention.

The Republican electors are requested to meet in their several localities at the call of the proper local authorities, to select the delegates to represent them in such Convention.

The following schedule designates the number of delegates to which each Assembly District is entitled under the representation as heretofore fixed by the State Convention.

By order of the State Committee.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, Chairman.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON, } Secretaries.
HENRY A. GLIDDEN, }

SCHEDULE BASED UPON THE REPUBLICAN VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN 1879:

County.	Dis-trict.	Dele-gates.	County.	Dis-trict.	Dele-gates.
Albany	1	3	New-York	13	3
	2	4		14	2
	3	3		15	2
	4	3		16	2
Allegany		5		17	3
Broome		5		18	2
Cattaraugus	1	3		19	2
	2	3		20	2
Cayuga	1	3		21	2
	2	3		22	2
Chautauqua	1	3		23	2
	2	4		24	2
Chemung		3	Niagara	1	3
Chenango		4		2	3
Clinton		4	Oneida	1	4
Columbia		5		2	4
Cortland		3		3	4
Delaware		4	Onondaga	1	4
Dutchess	1	4		2	4
	2	4		3	4
Erie	1	3	Ontario		5
	2	4	Orange	1	4
	3	5		2	4
	4	3	Orleans		3
	5	4	Oswego	1	4
Essex		3		2	3
Franklin		3	Otsego	1	3
Fulton and Hamilton		4		2	3
Genesee		3	Putnam		3
Greene		3	Queens	1	3
Herkimer		4		2	3
Jefferson	1	4	Rensselaer	1	4
	2	4		2	3
Kings	1	3	Richmond		3
	2	3	Rockland		3
	3	3	St. Lawrence	1	4
	4	2		2	4
	5	3	Saratoga	1	3
	6	3		2	3
	7	2		3	3
	8	3	Schenectady		3
	9	3	Schoharie		3
	10	3	Schuyler		3
	11	3	Seneca		3
	12	3	Steuben	1	4
Lewis		3		2	4
Livingston		4	Suffolk		4
Madison		4	Sullivan		4
Monroe	1	3	Tioga		4
	2	5	Tompkins		4
	3	3	Ulster	1	3
Montgomery		4		2	3
New-York	1	2		3	3
	2	1	Warren		4
	3	2	Washington	1	3
	4	2		2	3
	5	2	Wayne	1	3
	6	2		2	3
	7	3	Westchester	1	3
	8	3		2	3
	9	3		3	3
	10	3	Wyoming		4
	11	3	Yates		3
	12	2			
Total					410

THE APPEALS OF THE PONCAS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—The Ponca Indians Bright Eyes, Woodworker, and Standing Bear, are now in this city, accompanied by William P. Anderson, Treasurer of the fund collected to defray legal and other expenses. This morning they were introduced by the Rev. A. A. Willits at the West Arch-Street Presbyterian Church to a large congregation. Bright Eyes gave an account of abuses practiced under the agency system to show how it creates a number of petty despots, under whose tyranny the Indians are helpless; and having finished her own address, interpreted a speech by Standing Bear. The Rev. Dr. Willits read a letter from the Rev. Dr. Scudder cordially approving the cause thus advocated.

ARRESTED FOR LIBELING QUARRYMEN.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 1.—J. F. Sprague, a lawyer, of Monson, was before the United States court Saturday on a civil suit for libel, brought by William J. Sutherland, of Chicago. The libel was contained in a series of articles written by Sprague concerning the slate quarries at Monson. One article stated that what was wanted was business action and not speculation. Sutherland & Loring had been engaged in the quarries, and failed. Straw, another gentleman engaged, was before the court last week on a similar writ. Bail was furnished in both cases.

A SUNDAY SCULLING CONTEST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—A shell-race, for $1,000 a side, took place at Richardson's Bay, to-day, between Daniel Leahey, a professional, and Henry C. Hoyt, a marine reporter for the Merchants' Exchange. The course was five miles, turning a stake-boat. Leahey won in 34:30, beating Hoyt nearly three-quarters of a mile. Considerable money changed hands. Leahey used a sliding, and Hoyt a stationary, seat.

MARINE DISASTERS.

DENNISPORT, Mass., Feb. 1.—The schooner B. A. Paine, Barrett, of Eastport, Me., laden with coal, from New-York for Eastport, sprang a leak on Nantucket Shoals, last night, and, running for the shore, was sunk on the bar, two miles from this place, at about 2 o'clock this morning. The crew reached the shore at 3 o'clock, somewhat exhausted. The schooner is a total loss.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Victoria says: "The crew of the bark General Cobb, Oliver, from San Francisco for Seabeck, Washington Territory, arrived here to-day in a schooner from Clayoquot Sound, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, where the bark went ashore and became a total wreck 17 days ago. The crew suffered great privations, but were well treated by the Indians."

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 31.—The schooner Frank Walter, from Parker's Head, for Newark, struck a rock yesterday, and was run ashore at Cuttyhunk to save her.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 31.—The schooner A. L. Mitchell, from St. John, New-Brunswick, for New-York, put in here yesterday, leaking 1,500 strokes an hour. She will repair.

THE DEATH-LIST OF A DAY

M. ADOLPHE DE CASSAGNAC.

THE FATHER OF PAUL DE CASSAGNAC DEAD—HIS EVENTFUL LIFE AS JOURNALIST AND POLITICIAN.

The death is announced from Paris of Adolphe Grauier De Cassagnac, father of Paul De Cassagnac, the journalist and Bonapartist Deputy. The elder De Cassagnac, for nearly 50 years an active participant, as journalist and politician, in the exciting scenes of Parisian life, had an experience scarcely less varied, if less sensational, than that of his son, who inherited those qualities of bravery and aggressiveness which have won him his notoriety. As a journalist, M. De Cassagnac was a persistent and formidable adversary. Forced from one paper and another, he either became connected with still another already established, or founded one for himself, so that in his day he was connected with not less than a dozen journals, and started five or six of them.

Born near Averon-Bergelle, in 1808, M. De Cassagnac was educated at Toulouse. While a student he contributed literary articles to the local papers, and showed his natural taste for journalism. Going to Paris in 1832, with letters of introduction to Victor Hugo, under the protection of that author he gained place first on the *Revue*, then on the *Journal des Débats*. Failing into the favor there by reason of his style of polemic, he soon became connected with *La Presse*, his style pleasing M. De Girardin not less than it displeased M. Bertin. There, enrolled under the banner of romanticism, he devoted himself to that cause with the same unrestrained ardor which marked everything he undertook, and treated Racine and the whole classicist school with savageness. But the literary arena proved too narrow for him, and he soon abandoned it for the more congenial battle-field of politics, in which he had full opportunity to exercise his talents.

During a journey to the Antilles, in 1840, M. De Cassagnac married a creole of Guadaloupe, and afterward returned to Paris as a delegate from that colony. He became editor of the Ministerial organ, the *Globe*, and in that capacity defended the slave trade. When the *Globe* ceased to exist, he founded *L'Epoque*, as a Ministerial organ also, and continued to distinguish himself by his ultra-imperialism and the violence of his attacks upon his opponents. These attacks became so violent in *L'Epoque* that the opposition journals resolved to no longer answer them, and joined together in what became known as the "conspiracy of silence," agreeing never to mention or allude to De Cassagnac or his paper. The Government was accused, however, by M. De Girardin, of controlling *L'Epoque* by dishonest means, and according to its editor all sorts of privileges. The result of all this bitter newspaper feud was to draw M. De Cassagnac into duels, and he was mixed up in several affairs of honor. As for *L'Epoque*, despite all the efforts of its chief, it was not a success, and in 1846 M. De Cassagnac retired from the journalism. The revolution of 1848 called him again into active life, and when the election of the 10th December placed Napoleon at the head of the Government, the editor of *L'Epoque* recognized it as his time to act. Foreseeing the result of the elections, he had already made himself prominent in Gers as an advocate of the Napoleonic dynasty, and now he returned to Paris, became for a time the chief editorial supporter of the Prince President's *Constitutionnel*. The coup d'etat was thus to his advantage, and he improved his chance well. In 1852 he was elected to the Corps Législatif from Gers, and re-elected in 1857, 1863, and 1869. His attitude in the Chamber was the same as it had been in the press, and he did not spare the editors who had formerly opposed him. He was charged with being the leading spirit in the accusation brought against several of the opposition journalists, that they had received money from Prussia to support her policy. It was said by his enemies that, although of all journalists he had himself been the most abused by the press, he was now the strongest adversary of that liberty.

During the discussion of the Press law in 1868, MM. Picard and Emile Ollivier having contradicted some arguments advanced by M. De Cassagnac, he sent them a challenge. Neither of them accepted the invitation. Ollivier sent a declination, adding that henceforth he should go armed with a revolver, and at the first provocation given by M. De Cassagnac he should follow his boldness. M. De Cassagnac was credited with being among the foremost of those who influenced Napoleon to declare war at the last moment, when everybody, even the inmates of the palace, were convinced that the peace would not be broken. Meanwhile, M. De Cassagnac could not rest content apart from the press. Dispossessed of one journal his first care was to get another. In 1857 he started *La Revuel*, a literary weekly, which was a success. In 1862 he assumed the management of *Le Pays*, but held it only a few months, then taking that of the *Nation*. In the following year he was out of it, and 1866 reassumed with more earnestness the management of *Le Pays*. In the revolution of 1870 M. De Cassagnac fled to Belgium, where he started a Bonapartist organ, *Le Drapeau*, circulating it widely among the prisoners in Germany. That paper also dying, with it passed away the active influence of the elder De Cassagnac. *Le Pays* was in the hands of his son Paul, and as a journalist the elder confined himself to contributions to that paper and to *L'Ordre*. In 1876 he was again elected a Deputy from Gers, and took his seat on the Right.

The most prominent works with which De Cassagnac's name is identified as author are "Histoire des Classes Ouvrières et des Classes Bourgeoises," the introduction to a "Histoire Universelle," "Histoire des Classes Nobles et des Classes Anobles," 1840; "Voyage Aux Antilles Française," "Histoire des Causes de la Révolution Française," a collection of "Oeuvres Litteraires," "Les Gerondins et le Massacres de Septembre," "Histoire des Oriciues de la Langue Française," and numerous pamphlets.

OTHER DEATHS.

SIR DOMINIC JOHN CORRIGAN.

The death is announced by cable of Sir Dominic John Corrigan, Baronet, an eminent Dublin physician, ex-member of Parliament, and Vice-Chancellor of the Queen's University. He was born at Dublin, Dec. 1, 1802, and after being educated at the Lay College, Maynooth, he entered Edinburgh University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1825. The same degree was subsequently conferred upon him by the University of Dublin. In 1833 he began to lecture on the practice of medicine in his native city, and was appointed to the chair of Medicine in the Carmichael School. His increasing practice, however, forced him to resign this position, and in 1840 he was appointed physician to the House of Industry Hospitals. Dr. Corrigan, who became a member of the Senate of the Queen's University in 1841, was elected President of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland five consecutive years, and on Feb. 5, 1866, in recognition of his high professional position and public services, was made a Baronet. He represented the City of Dublin, as a Liberal, in Parliament from 1870 to 1874. In June, 1871, he was chosen Vice-Chancellor of the Queen's University, to succeed the late Sir Maziere Brady.

PROF. PIERRE BERSOT.

Pierre Ernest Bersot, the French scientist and author, died yesterday in Paris at the age of 64 years. He was born at Surgères, studied in the College of Bordeaux, where he also taught from 1833 to 1836. In 1839 he had attained the rank of Professor of Philosophy, and was named for that chair at Rennes; but preferring the advantages of Parisian life he became private secretary to Cousin. In the following year he was chosen to be Professor at the Normal School, and assumed the chair. He speedily became involved in a discussion with the clergy, however, and, in consequence, retired from his position. In 1843, M. Bersot was successively appointed Professor at Dijon and Versailles. After the Imperial restoration, he was forced to resign his chair for refusing to take the oath, and left the University Thenceforth he devoted himself to philosophical and literary studies. In 1866 he was made a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, in 1871 was appointed Director of the Normal High School, and in 1876 became a member of the High Council of Instruction.

KILLED BY AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

CHESTER, Penn., Feb. 1.—At about 12:30 o'clock this morning a carriage containing Henry Grant, George Addis, and William Rhodes, all of whom reside in the vicinity of Knowlton, this county, was struck by the locomotive attached to the Washington express at the Kerlan-street crossing. Mr. Grant was so badly injured that he lived only two hours. Mr. Addis received fatal injuries on the head, and Mr. Rhodes was severely hurt.

SCULLING CONTEST IN FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 31.—"Frenchy" Johnson, George W. Lee, and L. B. Tuttle rowed here this afternoon for a purse of $1,000. A heavy fog prevailed in the forenoon, and during it the stake buoys to be rounded were by error placed one quarter of a mile in advance, making the course three and one half miles in length. The start was made at 1:30 o'clock, Johnson occupying the centre, with Lee to his right and Tuttle on the left. From the word go, Johnson commenced to forge slightly ahead of Lee, pulling 38 strokes to Lee's 35, with Tuttle virtually out of the race. All the way up the course the pace was maintained, Johnson rounding the buoy first, with Lee 1 length behind and Tuttle 20. On the way home the pace slackened a little, Johnson, however, still maintaining his lead against occasional spurts by Lee, and winning the race by one length. Tuttle's boat was filled by the swell of a steamer after he rounded the buoy. Johnson's unofficial time was 25:16. The same men will again pull for a citizens' purse during the State Fair, which will open here on Feb. 24.

CONTESTS AT BILLIARDS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 31.—The series of billiard games was finished here to-night. The first contest was a champion game of 200 points, between Daly and Gallagher. Daly won by a score of 200 to 158. The winner's average was 10; loser's 8 1-19. Next came a game of 400 points between Sexton and Schaefer. Sexton won by a score of 400 to 264, with an average of 33 9-12; the loser's was 22. Sexton, Schaefer, and Daly will leave here to-morrow night for New-Orleans, where they will play for prizes.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The engagement of Schaefer, Sexton, and Daly is announced, and it is expected that Slosson will also be engaged for a tournament during the first week of March in the new Music Hall; game, 500 points up; balk line; prizes aggregating $1,600.

FEBRUARY'S COLD BEGINNING.

THE MERCURY FAR BELOW THE FREEZING POINT HERE AND AT OTHER PLACES.

No one who had occasion to go out of doors in this City yesterday had any doubt that it was a genuine cold day, but the men most ready to swear to that fact—and perhaps at it—were the Signal Service operators in the Weather Bureau on top of the Equitable Building. A TIMES reporter climbed up to the little tower late last evening, and found them figuring out to-day's weather with blue noses, pink ears, benumbed fingers, and overcoats turned up about their heads. With chattering teeth, the half-frozen weather keepers told the reporter that they really thought a cold wave had settled upon the City. Like all other cold waves which visit this City, it came from the far North-west, where it ran the temperature down below zero before it started on its journey east. It struck New-York Saturday night. Yesterday morning the thermometer marked 32° at 7 o'clock, but by noon it had recovered 3°. Then the mercury began a steady march down the tube. It passed the 29° mark at 5 o'clock, and four hours later it was down to 16°. At 11 o'clock it had got down to 13°, and was evidently making an effort to reach the bottom before daylight. The cold wave which had such a depressing effect upon the mercury was accompanied by a cutting wind, which whistled through the streets with a true Winter sound, and filled the eyes of pedestrians with tear-producing dust. Most people thought there was wind enough for a regular gale, but the weather office records give it as only a small affair. The highest velocity reached by the wind during the day was only 29 miles an hour. This was at 2 o'clock. At 7 o'clock in the morning it was blowing 12 miles an hour, and at 11 o'clock last night it had subsided to a gentle breeze of 11 miles. Yesterday's cold wave extended over a large area. At Albany the mercury dropped 16° in 24 hours; at Buffalo, 18°; at Rochester, 21°; Oswego, 22°; Boston, 13°; Burlington, Vt., 27°; Chicago, Ill., 22°; La Crosse, Wis., 23°; Milwaukee, 23°, and St. Paul, Minn., 22°. Elsewhere in the West the temperature was below zero. In the afternoon, however, the temperature rose a little in the far West, while the barometer began to fall. This indicates to weather-watchers the possible formation of a new storm, which may travel east and drive away the cold wave in a few days. But there was nothing in last night's indications here to give hope of warmer weather to-day.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—A terrific wind-storm set in this morning and lasted all day, doing considerable damage to property. Tin roofs were torn from the following structures: Taylor's brewery, corner of Broadway and Ferry-street; Story Brothers malt-house, corner of Broadway and Bassett-street; Delaware and Hudson Company's machine shop, corner of Broadway and Fourth-avenue; the freight platform of the Central Railroad, foot of Lumber-street; Mrs. Woodruff's residence in Lumber-street, and another residence in North Pearl-street. The weather to-night is very cold. The wind has abated somewhat.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Mount Washington says there was to-day the greatest change of weather ever known on that mountain in the same length of time. The thermometer at noon stood at 19° above, and at 9 o'clock this evening at 27° below, zero. The wind was blowing at the rate of 99 miles an hour.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER REPORT.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen rapidly in New-England and the Middle States, with colder, generally clear weather and brisk to high north-westerly winds. Rain continues in the Gulf States, with cold northerly winds and less pressure. Colder, generally clear weather has prevailed in Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, with northerly winds. The barometer has risen in the lower lake region, with colder, partly cloudy weather and light snow. Generally clear weather has prevailed in the upper lake region and North-west, with winds shifting to south-east and south-west, and slowly falling barometer during the night. The rivers have fallen from 1 to 4 inches, about one foot at Memphis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Cairo, and have risen 3 inches at New-Orleans and 13 inches at Little Rock.

INDICATIONS

For New-England, decidedly cold and clear or fair weather, with rising, followed by falling, barometer, and north westerly winds, shifting to north-east and south-east.

For the Middle States, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds shifting to east and south, rising followed by falling, barometer, and slight changes in temperature, followed during the night in the southern portion by threatening weather and light snow or rain.

For the South Atlantic States, northerly to easterly winds, generally colder, cloudy weather and areas of rain, followed by falling barometer.

For the Gulf States, threatening weather and rain, winds generally from north to east, slowly falling barometer, and stationary or slowly rising temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slowly falling barometer and slight rise in temperature, north-east to south-east winds, and increasing cloudiness, followed by light rain or snow.

For the Lake region, south-east to south-west winds, falling barometer, low, but slowly, rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather, with light snow in the northern portion.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy and slightly warmer weather during the day, with southerly to westerly winds and falling barometer.

For the North and Central Pacific coast region, partly cloudy weather, and local rains. For the South Pacific coast region, generally clear weather.

For the canal regions of the Middle States the temperature will remain below freezing.

The Mississippi River will fall at stations above Vicks-burg, and rise slightly at New-Orleans, where it is only six inches below the danger line.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape Henry, Kitty Hawk, Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout and Macon, and are ordered for Port Eads.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN CUBA.

HOW IT AFFECTED THE CITIZENS OF HAVANA —PATHETIC AND LUDICROUS INCIDENTS.

Havana (Jan. 24) Correspondence of the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

At night there occurred an entertainment not on the programme. At a little after 11 o'clock the earth trembled perceptibly. There was a good deal of excitement. Some said it had not happened before for 60 years, and others declared that it never was felt before in Havana. This was a slight affair, however, compared to what followed.

At about 2:30 o'clock in the morning the city was thrown into the wildest panic by a violent quaking of the ground. No one knows what is a real impending calamity or any other situation when compared to this. If a train of cars rolls off an embankment all are still on the ground, dead or alive, but when, in the solemn stillness of the night, the very solid earth itself is moved by some mighty power, under which it is shaken like a tree in a tempest, man realizes how weak he is, and knows not where to turn for safety. When this quivering began the first sensation to many was being awakened in their beds by the rocking of the walls and the cracking of the plaster. The shock early in the evening had warned every one, so that all knew instinctively what was the matter. Everybody only felt that they must escape. There was no place to go except anywhere out of the reach of what might happen should these massive piles of stone come tumbling in ruins. All fled to the square. There was a queer, frightened crowd gathered there. Nobody was very carefully dressed. One man had a shoe in one hand and a necktie in the other. That was about all his outfit. Some had sheets wrapped around them, and some were clad in moonlight chiefly. Many had not retired, and came flocking in crowds from the casinos. It was all over in a minute, but no one knew whether it was at an end or not, and such a confusion of tongues, as every one related his experience, has not occurred since the building of the town in prehistoric times. Still, in the midst of all the confusion, some did not know what was going on. The shaking was so violent that the bottles in a neighboring saloon came down to the stone floor with a crash, and the terrified cooks ran for his life. The master, however, was dozing in a chair, and being wakened by the breaking glass in time to see the fleeing Celestial, and thinking he had done the damage, turned him over to a policeman. Judge White, of Philadelphia, declares that Mr. Bernadon, a jolly old salt, and the guest of the Admiral on the trip, fell on his knees to pray, and could only remember the first line of "Now I lay me down to sleep." The Palace rocked fearfully, and Mrs. Grant and the other ladies were terribly frightened, but it did not disturb the serenity of Gens. Grant and Sheridan in the least. The newspapers say to-day that they will have full particulars about it in a day or two. Advices received at the telegraph office indicate that the centre of the disturbance was in the vicinity of the lower point of the Florida peninsula or the Bahamas. Official information will probably reach this place next Spring.

The saw-mill and handle factory of Peck & Streeter, at Detroit, Mich., were destroyed by an incendiary fire early yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $10,000, partly covered by insurance.

THE WILD INDIAN AT HOME

BISHOP HARE'S ANNIVERSARY SERMON.

GLIMPSES OF MISSIONARY LIFE AT INDIAN AGENCIES—THE BISHOP'S SOLUTION OF THE INDIAN QUESTION.

After the usual evening service in the Church of the Transfiguration last evening, the Right Rev. William H. Hare, Missionary Bishop of Niobrara, delivered the anniversary sermon before the Niobrara League, an organization intended to aid the Indian tribes in this country, especially those under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of that Territory. The house was well filled, the league numbering among its members in this City several hundred ladies belonging to the various Episcopal churches. Among other clergymen present were the Rev. Dr. Twing, Secretary of the Board of Missions, who made a brief appeal to the liberality of the congregation, after the Bishop had concluded, and the Rev. Dr. Houghton, who is one of the active promoters of the aims and purposes of the organization. In opening his discourse, Bishop Hare took occasion to thank the managers and members of the league in graceful terms for the substantial amount they had collected and contributed, and for the renewed prospect of success in the conversion of the Indian tribes of the West from heathenism which their efforts had afforded. He felt, he said, as a discouraged and bewildered teamster must, who, having toiled with jaded horses, and a heavy load through weary miles of slough, suddenly found himself upon a dry and well-kept road. He came to them, not from Indian tribes such as those of the Atlantic coast, who were given to agricultural pursuits, but from tribes whose native fierceness was stimulated by a diet of meat and by a wild and roving life in the woods and upon the prairies of the far West. These North-western Indians were composed of the fiercest and most hot-blooded clans under the jurisdiction of the Government, commingled with tribes who were as thoroughly peaceful and law-abiding as the Swiss upon their native mountains, but who, whether law-abiding or not, had been systematically wronged by a Government bound to protect them, and had been taught by harsh experience that they had no inalienable rights. Where else would there be found such a story as that of law-abiding Indians provoked to resistance by continued wrong and bad faith, and then told that they must follow the setting sun out of the white man's track? You may see, Bishop Hare said, upon the Congressional records a proposition backed by all the influence of the State of Colorado forcibly to expel these Indians from their lands and compel them to leave their homes without force, and to settle them in wilds which possibly the white man may not need for the next few years. Was it any wonder that the Indians interpreted submission to mean spoliation, and refused to realize that they had to be buried in the country where their fathers' bones were interred, rather that submit to have their lands, which should be sacred, under treaty obligations, become the possession of the all-devouring white settler? Was it a wonder that they cried out that the Great Father's people were like grasshoppers, who came in swarms, and ate up every green thing? Outraged by the Government's bad faith, was it a wonder that their conversion and civilization were slow processes?

He had not to tell his audience of hundreds and thousands brought to their right minds in a single year. There were those who had recently seceded of whole tribes abandoning the practices of their fathers and flocking to the baptismal font. The story of a missionary's life among pagan tribes must ever be one of struggle with discouragements and vicissitudes, with dangers and hardships and privations. On Monday night would start from this City for the far West a number of men who had just been graduated from the Theological Seminary here. Their farthest point in this journey, Mr. De Cassagnac said, would be his residence, 400 miles west of Omaha, from which three days of travel through an almost trackless wilderness would bring them to the Red Cloud Agency. It was here, in this remote field, surrounded by armed men nursing a sense of wrong, that these newly ordained deacons would have to labor. By and by a little school would be started in a tent, or possibly a log cabin. The Indian fathers would probably ask the missionaries what they would pay them if they would let their little ones come to school. The idea of the school being a benefit to them would only recommend it to the Indian parents often expected to be paid liberally for allowing their children to attend school. There would be curious scenes, also, in the picturesque log cabin that would serve as a church, but the nearest conception that the Indian had of the new religion was that of a sort of society, analogous to the dancing societies which are so common among them. One would say, "I cannot join you now but my son will be upon you, and if he is good, I will come in by and by." The Indian had a phrase, the speaker said, that was not fairly translated by the word "good," which he used in promises like the foregoing. It meant really that he was, if his new religion, with its vocations to the Great Spirit, would prevent his blankets from being stolen, or the grass-hoppers from destroying his corn, or disease from attacking his children—in a word, if Christ acted as an amulet or an incantation—he would join the society; but he would wait and see how it acted upon others, before he renounced the practices of his fathers.

Everything was immature, crude, raw. Here, in some favored spot, a missionary woman would open a little school. By and by a place in the camp would be opened for worship, and every Sunday morning a crier would walk through the village crying, "Come all you!" some 30 or 40 persons would be gathered in this manner to hear the strange story of Jesus. Many of these would be attracted by mere curiosity, but at last some fortunate concurrence of words or illustration would strike the mind of some one of the savage listeners, and he would give the missionary his hand, which with the Indian was a seal of fidelity.

Four days more of travel in the wilderness, and the Red Cloud Agency would end the journey. Here Texas cattle are regularly served out to the Indians, and the young men amuse themselves by organizing a hunt. He had seen a bullock in his wild flight drop dead, killed by a bullet in front of a tent where there were two tenderly-nurtured missionary women. A young Indian coming into the village in a mood to distinguish himself as a brave, had been known to draw his bow and deliberately shoot through the heart a person working in front of the mission tent. With such scenes and recitals, and with picturesque narratives of baptisms in lonely tepees, and of Indian mobs, Bishop Hare illustrated the life of the Indian missionary. The work was a slow op

The New-York Times, Monday, February 2, 1880.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 31.

SALES TO 3 P. M.

Virginia 6s, def.		N. Y. L. & Brid.		Alt. & T. H.	
35,000	10	200	130	200	24⅛
U. S. 6s, 1907	129⅞	100	130¼	Central Pacific.	
5,000	104⅝	400	130½	100	83⅛
Ind., B. & W.		Lake Shore.		200	84⅜
14,000	68	800	103⅜	200	84½
10,000	81⅛	400	103½	Ches. & Ohio.	
1,000	93	400	104	200	21
500	91⅛	400	104⅛	St. L. & Texas Cons.	
20,000	54	100	103¾	100	77⅛
2,000	82⅝	N. Y. L. E. & W.		300	77¾
5,000	84	100	47	200	78⅛
T. & W. con. conv.		500	47	100	78⅝
25,000	10¾	50	46⅞	Kansas & Texas.	
Wabash Pac.		300	47	100	44⅜
9,000	87⅜	1,000	47⅜	200	43⅝
M. K. & T. con.		2000	47⅜	700	44
20,000	106	2000	47⅝	200	47⅛
5,000	106⅜	4000	47⅜	100	47⅜
10,000	106⅝	6500	47⅜	100	47⅝
Mo. K. & T. 2d.		6000	48	200	47⅞
5,000	88	N. Y. L. E. & W. 2d.		100	48
5,000	88⅜	100	71⅞	1100	47⅞
25,000	88⅝	100	72⅛	Louisv. & Nashv.	
20,000	88¾	100	72¼	100	opg. 123⅝
40,000	88⅞	100	72½	100	123⅝
35,000	89⅛	200	72¾	100	87.121⅝
N. Y. L. E. & W. 1st			Union Pacific.		
new 2d consol.		200	93	Mobile & Ohio as.	
40,000	80	Central of N. J.		100	23½
10,000	80⅞	100	81⅛	Mar. & Cin. 2d pf.	
N. Y. L. E. & W.		200	81¼	100	12⅛
new 2d 5's		200	81½	Mar. & Cin. 1st pf.	
20,000	80⅜	300	82	200	59½
30,000	80⅝	100	82¼	Missouri, Kan. and Texas.	
35,000	80¾	100	82⅜	100	47⅞
10,000	80⅞	100	82⅝	Mobile and Ohio.	
25,000	81	Illinois Central.		100	24⅛
L. & W. con.		40	103⅛	N. Y. Elevated.	
5,000	124⅜	Panama.		100	124⅜
1,000	97	10	134	Northern Pacific.	
Det. & Mack. 1st.		Michigan Central.		200	33⅜
10,000	70¾	100	103⅛	Northern Pac. pf.	
Terre Haute 1st.		200	92½	100	57⅞
1,000	111	100	92¾	Nash., C. & St. L.	
Great Western 2d.		N. York Central.		100	84⅜
7,000	103	200	80	1000	85
H. & Tex. Cen.		200	80¼	200	85¼
Mexican Cen.		100	80⅜	200	85⅝
10,000	84	113	80⅝	St. L. & San. Fra.	
L. & W. Inc.		North western pf.		100	45
7,000	86	100	78½	St. L. & I. M.	
St. L. & I. M. 1st.		St. Paul.		300	45⅞
10,000	70¾	700	78½	St. L. & S. Fr. pf.	
2,000	71	500	78⅝	200	57⅛
C. & I. C. 1st.		500	79⅛	100	57¼
10,000	94½	500	78⅞	200	57⅜
Ger. Am. Bank.		1000	78	600	57⅝
15	98	600	78¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st.	
United States Ex.		W. St. L. & Pac.		300	84
100	114	400	46⅞	St. Paul & S. C.	
American Exp.		200	46⅞	100	94
100	50	200	46⅞	St. P. & S. C. pf.	
Sutro Tunnel.		200	53	400	70⅛
300	3⅝	1100	53⅛	St. L. & I. M. 2d.	
Standard Mining.		Wab. St. L. & Pac.		300	55⅝
400	3⅝	200	7⅞	100	55¾
Pullman P. Car.		100	7⅞	100	55¾
620	125	500	7⅞	500	56
5	124¾	500	7⅞	Han. & St. Jo.	
Chemung Mining.		900	7⅞	300	40⅛
500	3⅝	1000	8	400	40¾
Western Union.		400	8⅛	100	40⅞
700	103½	1000	8¼	100	41
1,000	103⅝	1000	8⅜	Chic. & Alton.	
400	103¾	Chicago & Alton.		200	71⅛
Pacific Mail.		100	107	500	71¾
400	34¾	Chic., Bur. & Q.		200	71⅞
500	34⅝	5	142⅞	100	71⅝
200	34⅞	41	143	Ohio & Miss.	
100	34¾	Del., Lack. & W.		100	31½
100	34⅝	100	103½	100	31¾
100	34¾	100	103⅝	100	31⅞
100	34⅝	100	103¾	Cin. & Miss.	
100	34¾	100	103⅞	100	31⅜
100	34⅝	100	104	Del. & Hudson.	
100	34¾	Morris & Essex.		100	123⅛
100	34⅝	43	103	100	123⅜
100	34¾	Chic., R. I. & P.		200	123⅝
100	34⅝	100	130	200	123¾
100	75¼	100	130	41	200	123

MONDAY, Feb. 2—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing house on Saturday last, shows a gain of $1,432,500 in legal tenders, and a loss of $1,519,400 in specie. The other changes are an increase of $3,125,900 in loans, $2,194,200 in deposits, and a decrease in circulation of $132,000. The movements for the week results in a decrease of $624,975 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $4,009,825 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Jan. 24.	Jan. 31.	Feb. 1, 1879.
Loans	$82,005,800	$85,131,700	$64,241,400
Specie	21,432,200	20,312,800	18,643,300
Legal tenders	17,143,500	18,576,000	54,018,400
Deposits	84,250,700	86,445,000	219,216,200
Circulation	21,862,100	21,729,900	19,486,600

And the following the relation between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

	Jan. 24.	Jan. 31.	Feb. 1, 1879.
Reserve held	$38,575,700	$38,693,800	$76,900
Reserve required	21,062,675	21,611,250	54,804,050
Surplus reserve	17,513,025	17,082,550	22,095,850

The following exhibit is made by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States in its twentieth annual statement, printed in another column. The assets of the corporation on Dec. 31, 1879, were $37,366,841 75, showing an increase of nearly $2,000,000. The new business during the past year aggregated $28,502,541, that being an increase of nearly $7,000,000 over the previous year. The sum of $4,988,871 09 was paid to policy-holders in 1879.

The Money market worked smoothly, with the current bulk of the business in call loans at 4 @ cent, on Government bonds and 5@6 @ cent. on railway and miscellaneous collaterals. A few transactions were reported at a slight commission in addition to the legal rate, but the supply of capital was abundant almost throughout the week at the figures already quoted. The current movement continues in favor of this centre, and considerable amounts of both legal tenders and national bank notes were received from the interior during the week. The loss of specie by the banks is due chiefly to the large payments for Customs into the Treasury. Prime mercantile paper was in fair demand at 5@6 @ cent.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities a fraction lower for British Consols. United States bonds were firm. Among American railway securities, the Erie shares and bonds were the features and advanced ½ to 2⅜ @ cent., the latter in the common stock. The weekly statement of the Bank of England showed changes in specie of £230,000. Since Wednesday £165,000 has been reported withdrawn on balance. The rate of discount remains 3 @ cent. The weekly statement of the Bank of France showed an increase in specie of 14,425,000 francs.

The Sterling Exchange market was active and irregular throughout the week. Rates opened on Monday at a reduction of ½ cent. and were again marked down during the day to $4 82 for 60-day bills and $4 84 for demand. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday the rates were advanced until $4 83½ for 60-day bills and $4 85¾ for demand were posted nominally. At these quotations the market closed decidedly weak, with a concession of 2@3 cents for actual transactions. Bills were in abundant supply early in the week, but large purchases by some of the leading German and French bankers absorbed them, and the supply later running short caused the sharp advance which followed. The market is sensitive and quick to respond, either to over-supply or active demand, and at the close the light inquiry for bills rendered it probable that lower rates for sterling will prevail in the near future.

Government bonds were irregular within a narrow range of fluctuations. The new 4 @ cents sold up to 104¾@104⅞, but subsequently declined ½ @ cent. The demand was rather less active than of late, but nevertheless the leading dealers reported a moderately active business in the new 4s, 4½s, 5s and 6s of 1881. The currency bonds continue scarce and are firmly held, the offerings being very light. In railroad mortages the transactions were large, especially during the early portion of the week, when a buoyant tone characterized the dealings, and a higher range of prices prevailed. The advance ranged from ½ to 6½ @ cent., and was most marked in Houston and Great Northern and International Seconds. Purchasing Committee receipts, Kansas and Texas, Erie, and C., C. and I. C. issues. Toward the close there was some reaction under sales to realize profits, but the final dealings showed some recovery. The high-priced issues generally made a further improvement, and the advance brought out offerings of only small amounts. In State bonds, the business was well distributed, and the dealings were quite large in amount. The chief activity was in Louisiana Consols, District of Columbia 3-65s, Virginia deferred, and North and South Carolinas.

The share market was fairly active throughout the week, and generally firm. The speculation in Erie attracted considerable attention, and, at intervals, the dealings in the stock were attended with much excitement. The upward movement in the shares was stimulated by various rumors, prominent among which was one to the effect that arrangements had been made between the Central and the Erie Company in regard to the distribution of freight traffic, calculated to prove of material advantage to the latter. Among other stocks prominent in the dealings were Lake Shore, Wabash, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, St. Paul, the coal shares, and Pacific Mail. The trouble between the Pacific Mail Company and the Pacific railroads, which at the moment appears not likely to be capable of amicable adjustment, accounts for the pressure to sell Pacific Mail and the decline in the stock. The general market in the late dealings was rather weak on realizing sales, but toward the close a firmer feeling prevailed, accompanied by some recovery in prices.

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Feb. 1, 1879.
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	104⅞	104⅜	100⅝
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coupon	107¾	107¼	106
U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon	104	104	106½
Adams Express	108	107	106
American Express	51½	50	49
Alton and Terre Haute	26	24	..
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	63	63	..
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	42½	37½	35
American District Tel.	71¾	71¾	71½
Boston Water Power	16	13½	..
Boston Air Line	55	55	..
Bur., C. R. and Northern	23	..	22½
Canton	62½	62	29
Canada Southern	72	70¾	55
Climax Mining	3	3¼	..
Caribou Mining	6	4¾	..

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Feb. 1.
Central Arizona	13½	12	..
Chic., St. Louis and N. O.	43½	41	44½
C., C. C. and I.	77¼	77¼	44⅜
Chesapeake and Ohio	23⅜	21	..
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st. pref.	30½	..	..
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	25	23	..
C., C. and I. C.	25⅛	22¾	5¼
Chic., Burlington and Quincy	132	130	118¼
Chicago and Alton	108	107⅝	88
Chicago and Alton pref.	..	..	108
Chic., St. Paul and Minn.	62½	50	..
Chicago and Northwest	91⅞	89	59
Chicago and North-west pref.	105¾	104¼	84⅝
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul	80⅜	76¾	43⅞
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul pref.	113	112	82⅞
Chic., Rock Island and Pacific	150⅛	149	126¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	133	131½	92⅝
Consolidation Coal	32½	32½	20⅞
Del., Lack. and Western	86⅞	83⅜	61¼
Delaware and Hudson	77	74	41⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph	42	37⅞	14⅝
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	72⅛	67¾	38⅞
Harlem	..	..	160
Houston and Texas	78⅛	..	165
Illinois Central	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
Lind., B. and W.	..	..	10¼
Ind., C. and Lafayette	5	4¾	4⅛
Kansas Pacific	..	..	92⅞
Keokuk and Des Moines	..	..	15
Keokuk and Des M. pref.	..	..	19½
Lake Shore	104⅜	103⅞	104⅜
Lake Erie and Western	31⅞	31	31¼
La Fayette	..	..	8¼
Louisville and Nashville	122⅜	121¼	121
Little Pittsburg	28	27¼	27⅜
Manhattan Railroad	..	..	52
Maryland	..	16¾	16⅜
Mar. and Cin. 2d pref.	12	11½	12
Metropolitan Railroad	115¾	113¼	115¾
Michigan Central	104⅝	103½	102⅝
Mobile and Ohio	25	24¼	24⅜
Missouri, Kan. and Texas	47¾	46⅝	47¾
Morris and Essex	..	..	103⅝
Nash., Ch. and St. L.	85⅝	84½	84
New Central Coal	30¼	30¼	30½
New Jersey Central	82½	81¾	81⅜
New York Central	130½	129¾	111¾
New York Elevated	124⅞	123¾	124
N. Y., Lake Erie and West'n	48	47⅝	48
N. Y., Lake Erie and W. pref.	74¾	71½	72¾
Northern Pacific	34	33¼	33¾
Northern Pacific pref.	57⅞	57½	57⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	67⅞	67	63
Ontario Mining	..	..	..
Oregon R. and Nav.	112	112	112½
Pacific Mail	34¾	33¾	34⅛
Panama	182	176	182½
Philadelphia and Reading	69⅛	68⅜	68⅝
Pitts., Ft. Wayne and Chicago	130	128	131½
Pullman Palace Car Co.	126	125	126
Quicksilver	20¼	20⅛	20¼
Quicksilver pref.	66	65	65¼
Standard Mining	3¾	3⅜	3⅜
Sutro Tunnel	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
St. Louis and S. F.	45⅞	45	45⅝
St. Louis and S. F. pref.	57	56	56⅝
St. Louis and S. F. 1st pref.	77	76	76⅜
St. Louis and Iron M.	58⅜	56	56⅜
St. Paul and S. City	39	37	37⅝
St. Paul and S. City pref.	76⅜	76¼	76
Union Pacific	93¾	93	92⅞
Wabash, St. L. and P.	47⅝	46⅜	46⅝
Wabash, St. L. and P. pref.	71⅛	69⅜	71
Wells-Fargo Express	102	102	102
Western Union Tel.	103⅞	103⅜	103⅞
United States Express	48	45	47
Central Pacific	84¾	83½	84

The transactions at the Stock Exchange for the past week aggregated 2,375,500 shares, as against 1,730,520 shares last week, and 2,088,536 shares for the week ending Jan. 17.

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement, with comparisons:

Clearings for the week ending Jan. 31	$772,270,895
Balances for the week ending Jan. 31	28,490,316
Clearings for the week ending Jan. 24	743,125,021
Balances for the week ending Jan. 24	26,727,703
Clearings for the week ending Jan. 17	787,728,198
Balances for the week ending Jan. 17	27,533,948
Clearings for the week ending Jan. 10	657,499,269
Balances for the week ending Jan. 10	27,456,815
Clearings for the week ending Jan. 3	601,197,943
Balances for the week ending Jan. 3	28,677,967

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$21,753,252
Corresponding week last year	6,284,720
Since Jan. 1, same port	33,392,211
Corresponding period last year	17,712,435

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$9,744,879
Corresponding week last year	5,950,349
Since Jan. 1	17,430,259
Corresponding period last year	14,827,304

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$104,642
Corresponding week last year	98,052
Since Jan. 1	760,940
Corresponding period last year	1,240,235

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending last Saturday	$2,696,750
Corresponding week last year	2,312,050
Since Jan. 1 this year	12,307,104
Corresponding period last year	8,278,033

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday	$434,328
Corresponding week last year	561,189
Since Jan. 1 this year	6,718,710
Corresponding period last year	8,781,883

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

Latest Earnings Reported.

Week or Mo.	1879	1878.
Minn. & St. Louis...2d w'k Jan...	9,814	5,387
Mo., Kan. & Texas..3d w'k Jan...	47,389	40,911
Mobile & Ohio.....3d w'k Jan...	55,475	40,818
St. L., A. & T. H...3d w'k Jan...	20,202	12,427
St. L., A. & T. H., brs.3d w'k Jan...	13,460	10,768
St. L. & Iron Mt. & S.3d w'k Jan...	154,100	95,990
St. L. & San Fran..3d w'k Jan...	46,870	19,079
St. Paul & S. City...3d w'k Jan...	25,092	20,023
Tol., Peoria & W...3d w'k Jan...	33,777	25,689
Union Pacific.....12 days Jan...	299,000	222,000
Wab. St. L. & Pac...3d w'k Jan...	198,893	143,421
Wisconsin Cent. Co.....Nov...	225,205	204,150

A gratifying exhibit is made by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States in its twentieth annual statement, printed in another column. The assets of the corporation on Dec. 31, 1879, were $37,366,841 75, showing an increase of nearly $2,000,000. The new business during the past year aggregated $28,502,541, that being an increase of nearly $7,000,000 over the previous year. The sum of $4,988,871 09 was paid to policy-holders in 1879.

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 31.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	14⅜	Cin. San. & Clev	17½
Boston Land	4½	Northern R. R.	37⅜
Atch. & Top. 1st Pf.	113	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	92
Atch. & Top. Ig. 7s	113	Calumet & Hecla	241
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	138	Copper Falls	8½
Atch. & Top. 1s.	102	Franklin	42¼
Eastern R. R. 3½s. n.	91	International	60s.
Hartford & Erie 7s	87½	Huron	6⅝
Boston & Albany R.R.	138½	Quincy	42½
Boston & Maine R.R.	119½	Ridge	4
Bur. & Mo. in Neb.	140½	Silver Islet	21
Chi., C. Dub. & Minn.	59		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beans, bbls.	19	Spirits Turp., bbls.	310
Cotton, bales	1,741	Resin, bbls.	1,576
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls.	50	Pit ch, bbls.	61
Eggs, pks.	632	Oil, bbls.	85
Flour, bbls.	6,300	Tobacco, pks.	2,193
Corn-meal, bbls.	809	Pork, pks.	72
Corn-meal, bags	375	Cut-meats, pks.	5,634
Wheat, bushels	18,450	Lard, tcs.	577
Corn, bushels	28,900	Lard, kegs	200
Oats, bushels	10,510	Butter, pks.	2,570
Rye, bushels	3,180	Cheese, pks.	6,917
Malt, bushels	2,600	Dressed Hogs, No.	284
Barley, bushels	80,408	Sceltzer, pcs.	853
Oat-meal, bags	1,610	Starch, pks.	1,800
Grease, pks.	1,200	Glucose, bbls.	200
Grass-seed, bags	307	Tow, bales	46
Hides, bales	54	Tobacco, hhds.	160
Hops, bales	1,979	Tobacco, bxs.	222
Leather, sides	5,161	Wool, bales	11

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been in more request and generally quoted firm.

COFFEE—Generally dull; quoted as before: 5,000 bags to the Gaines sold on private terms, and the following amounts withdrawn from stock: 750 bags Santos per Sirius, 705 bags do. per rosse, 2,309 bags Rio per City of Paris, 1,000 bags do., and 1,000 bags per Huron, 2,493 bags per Olbers, 567 bags per Euclid, 2,000 bags per Sendai arrived, 4,150 bags per City of Para, 3,373 bags per Cuzco, 1,000 bags per Guatemala, 500 bags per Alvarado.

COTTON—Option dealings reached but a fair aggregate, and is viewed a further improvement of about 7 points. ....A night sale was not reported, but early deliveries were freely taken up 1@16c. & lb.....Sales reported for prompt delivery of 1,42 bales, including 132 bales to spinners.....Low Middling quoted at 12¾c.@12⅞c. Strict Low Middling at 12 1-16c.@12 13-16c. Middling at 13¼c.@13⅜c. Fair at 14⅝c.@14¾c.....And for forward delivery sales have been reported to-day of 113,000 bales, basis of Middling, as follows, from all the shipping ports thus far since Sept. 1, 1879, 1,369,908 bales to Great Britain and 712,726 bales to the Continent, against 1,126,614 bales to Great Britain, and 812,611 bales to the Continent same time in the preceding Cotton year.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Price.
February	60,000	12.89@13.04
March	48,700	13.17@13.34
April	34,600	13.46@13.55
May	23,500	13.59@13.75
June	6,700	13.79@13.90
July	1,100	13.90@14.00
August	2,100	14.00@14.10

Transferable orders issued at 13 @ 15.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
February	12.98@13.00	13.03@13.04
March	13.12@13.25	13.32@13.33
April	13.41@13.54	13.53@13.54
May	13.66@13.67	13.72@13.73
June	13.82@13.84	13.90@13.91
July	13.96@13.96	14.00@14.02
August	14.04@14.06	14.10@14.12

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

February	12.98	June	13.78
March	13.18	July	13.88
April	13.53	August	13.95
May	13.53		

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very slow movement has been reported in State and Western Flour, which has been quoted generally 5c. per bbl. lower and unsettled—the further week-ning in prices of Wheat operating quite adversely on the market.....Sales have been reported during our part of 10,100 bbls., of all grades.....Included in the reported sales were 800 bbls. Superfine, for shipment, within the range of $5 25@$5 75 for very inferior to any choice, chiefly at $5 25@$5 50; 1,000 bbls. Extra Iowa were sold at $5 50@$5 75, and 1,000 bbls. $4 85@$5 850 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, within the range of $6 10@$6 50 for fair to choice, mainly at $6 10@$6 25, and south American brands quoted at $6 25@$6 75, later for strictly fancy, and very inferior to fancy English brands at $5 25@$5 75; 1,450 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in lots, at $5 25@$5 50, the latter for strictly choice, mainly at $5 50@$5 75; 1,300 bbls. do. straight Extras, (these at $5 75@$7 25 for inferior to very choice, mostly at $6 10@$7 25)50 bbls. Patent Extras at $7 50@$8 00, the latter for fancy. 2,300 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, those at $5 60@$7 50, mostly at $5 75@$7, 1100 bbls. very good Michigan at $6 65@$7 50; 1,000 bbls. Patent Extras, Winter, at $7 25@$8 50, the latter for fancy, mainly at $7 25@$8; 500 bbls. Superfine, these at $4 50@$5 75 for very inferior to choice Spring, and $4 70@$5 75 for ordinary to fancy Winter Wheat; equal to 850 bbls. No. 2, these at $3 75@$4 40 for poor to very choice Spring; $4@$4 50 for ordinary to strictly choice Winter, and $4 50@$5 75 for fancy do.....Rye flour (extreme) unsound and Sour Flour at from $3@$5 50, mostly Extras, at $4 25@$5 25.....Southern Flour quiet; 1,150 bbls., in lots, chiefly Extras, at $5 75@$6 25 for low; Agricultural Mills at $6 50@$7 for new; Artificial at $6 75@$7 for new.....And in the option line, Texas Pork moderately sought after at an advance Atch. & Topeka R. R. 138⅜ | Kansas Pacific..... 69⅝
Boston & Albany R.R. 141 | Quincy..... 42½
Boston & Maine R.R. 119½ | Ridge..... 4
Bur. & Mo. in Neb.....140½ | Silver Islet..... 21
Chi., C. Dub. & Minn. 59

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beans, bbls.	19	Spirits Turp., bbls.	310
Cotton, bales	1,741	Resin, bbls.	1,576
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls.	50	Pit ch, bbls.	61
Eggs, pks.	632	Oil, bbls.	85
Flour, bbls.	6,300	Tobacco, pks.	2,193
Corn-meal, bbls.	809	Pork, pks.	72
Corn-meal, bags	375	Cut-meats, pks.	5,634
Wheat, bushels	18,450	Lard, tcs.	577
Corn, bushels	28,900	Lard, kegs	200
Oats, bushels	10,510	Butter, pks.	2,570
Rye, bushels	3,180	Cheese, pks.	6,917
Malt, bushels	2,600	Dressed Hogs, No.	284
Barley, bushels	80,408	Sceltzer, pcs.	853
Oat-meal, bags	1,610	Starch, pks.	1,800
Grease, pks.	1,200	Glucose, bbls.	200
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May	13.66@13.67	13.72@13.73
June	13.82@13.84	13.90@13.91
July	13.96@13.96	14.00@14.02
August	14.04@14.06	14.10@14.12

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

February	12.98	June	13.78
March	13.18	July	13.88
April	13.53	August	13.95
May	13.53		

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very slow movement has been reported in State and Western Flour, which has been quoted generally 5c. per bbl. lower and unsettled—the further week-ning in prices of Wheat operating quite adversely on the market.....Sales have been reported during our part of 10,100 bbls., of all grades.....Included in the reported sales were 800 bbls. Superfine, for shipment, within the range of $5 25@$5 75 for very inferior to any choice, chiefly at $5 25@$5 50; 1,000 bbls. Extra Iowa were sold at $5 50@$5 75, and 1,000 bbls. $4 85@$5 850 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, within the range of $6 10@$6 50 for fair to choice, mainly at $6 10@$6 25, and south American brands quoted at $6 25@$6 75, later for strictly fancy, and very inferior to fancy English brands at $5 25@$5 75; 1,450 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in lots, at $5 25@$5 50, the latter for strictly choice, mainly at $5 50@$5 75; 1,300 bbls. do. straight Extras, (these at $5 75@$7 25 for inferior to very choice, mostly at $6 10@$7 25)50 bbls. Patent Extras at $7 50@$8 00, the latter for fancy. 2,300 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, those at $5 60@$7 50, mostly at $5 75@$7, 1100 bbls. very good Michigan at $6 65@$7 50; 1,000 bbls. Patent Extras, Winter, at $7 25@$8 50, the latter for fancy, mainly at $7 25@$8; 500 bbls. Superfine, these at $4 50@$5 75 for very inferior to choice Spring, and $4 70@$5 75 for ordinary to fancy Winter Wheat; equal to 850 bbls. No. 2, these at $3 75@$4 40 for poor to very choice Spring; $4@$4 50 for ordinary to strictly choice Winter, and $4 50@$5 75 for fancy do.....Rye flour (extreme) unsound and Sour Flour at from $3@$5 50, mostly Extras, at $4 25@$5 25.....Southern Flour quiet; 1,150 bbls., in lots, chiefly Extras, at $5 75@$6 25 for low; Agricultural Mills at $6 50@$7 for new; Artificial at $6 75@$7 for new.....And in the option line, Texas Pork moderately sought after at an advance Atch. & Topeka R. R. 138⅜ | Kansas Pacific..... 69⅝
Boston & Albany R.R. 141 | Quincy..... 42½
Boston & Maine R.R. 119½ | Ridge..... 4
Bur. & Mo. in Neb.....140½ | Silver Islet..... 21
Chi., C. Dub. & Minn. 59

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beans, bbls.	19	Spirits Turp., bbls.	310
Cotton, bales	1,741	Resin, bbls.	1,576
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls.	50	Pit ch, bbls.	61
Eggs, pks.	632	Oil, bbls.	85
Flour, bbls.	6,300	Tobacco, pks.	2,193

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 10:30 A. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 5 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 2, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 9, 3:30 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with engines requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, according to state-room, $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Route as recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BALTIC, Capt. Parsell.....Thursday, Feb. 5, noon.
CELTIC, Capt. Graham.....Saturday, Feb. 14, 7:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. Inman.....Sat. Feb. 21, 1:30 P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointment. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $25.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 4/4 latitude or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL, OR QUEENSTOWN,
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

PARTHIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 4, 11:30 A. M.
SCYTHIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 11, 6 A. M.
ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 18, 10:30 A. M.
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special inclusive rate for a winter or spring months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage offices, No. 4, Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Feb. 7 2-P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Feb. 12, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Feb. 19, noon
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday March 4, 11:30 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $80, $90, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs. These steamers do not carry mails, saloon passengers only.

For freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY,
From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
Steamer MIKADO.....Thursday, Feb. 5, 1 P. M.
Steamer STATE OF INDIANA, Thurs., Feb. 12 & A. M.
First cabin, $80 to $75 according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $140 to $110; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.

For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & Co., Gen'l Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new), No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

AMERIQUE, Capt. Santelli.....Wednesday, Feb. 4, 11 A. M.
PEROUSE, Tacheau.....Wednesday, Feb. 18, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, Sanguinet.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 No. 1 North River, New-York.
Circassia.....Feb. 7 2 P. M. Bolivia....Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
Devonia.....Feb. 14, 8 A. M. Ancona.....Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
Cabins, $60 to $80, according to state-room. Excursion tickets at reduced rate.
Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Victoria.....Feb. 7 3 P. M. Alsatia.....Feb. 14, 8 A. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
WIESLAND.....Thurs. Feb. 5 WESTPHALIA. Th. Feb. 19
FRISIA.....Thurs. Feb. 12 HOLSTEIN.....Thurs. Feb. 26
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100; second cabin, $60. Steerage, $30.
ALEX. T. GOUCHER & CO.,
General Agents. General Passenger Agent.
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Compagnie adj. Havonia Ferry, Jersey City
S. HERDAM.....Wednesday, Feb. 4
HAARLEM.....Saturday, Feb. 14
AMSTERDAM.....Wednesday, Feb. 25
Intermediate, $40 to $60. Cabin, $45-$60. Steerage, $25.
H. GAZAN, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
2d floor. Freight Agents, 204 Broadway. Gen. Passage Ag.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER, 39 N. R.

—FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—
England.....Feb. 7 2:30 P. M. Spain.....Feb. 21 1:30 P. M.
ERIN, QUEENSTOWN, (Victoria Docks).....Feb. 14
Canada, Wednesday, Feb. 4. Helvetia, Wednesday, Feb. 11
Cabin, $55 to $70, currency. Steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's office, 69 and 71 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND PARIS.
Steamship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, Feb. 10, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO for JAPAN and CHINA.
Steamship CITY OF PEKIN.....Saturday, Feb. 7, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO for HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA.
Steamship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Feb. 16, noon
For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
Passengers forward by this line can procure SAN-WICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.
For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 2-7 BROADWAY.
H. T. SCUDDER, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.

From and after Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1880, the following passage rates between NEW-YORK and SAN FRANCISCO only will go into effect, viz:
CABIN $75
STEERAGE $35.
These rates cover all necessary expenses for the voyage.
TO CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS.

Shippers desirous to make contracts for through freight at greatly reduced rates will please apply to the Freight Office as above.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.,
At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
GATE CITY, Capt. Daggett.....Wednesday, Feb. 4
CITY OF MACON, Capt. Kempton.....Saturday, Feb. 7
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co., and
General Agent S. F. & W. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 314 Broadway, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Sailing at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA, CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, (Havana & Mexico,) Sat. Feb. 7
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs. Feb. 19
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,) Sat. Feb 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana only,).....Sat. March 6

These steamers are furnished with sweeping berths in state-rooms, small tables in dining-room and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.

Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans Feb. 18 and March 8 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

P. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. Van Sice.....WED., Feb. 11
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Peoples.....SAT., Feb. 21
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway.
LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer MORRO CASTLE.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4
Steamer CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY, Feb. 7

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Feb. 5
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Feb. 14
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New Haven Railroad, at 8:05 and 1 P. M. daily, except Sundays: dunat Newport at 4:15 and 8 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE,
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached. 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and intermediate stations.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; Accommodation, 4:15 P. M.; Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West, Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9 (10 limited,) 11 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 8:40 A. M., 6:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:30, 8:05, 10:05, 11:30 A. M., 12:30 P. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 4:50, 6:30, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, 10:10 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

17 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Jan. 19, 1880,
Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. and 12 night.

Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct trans-fer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 1:45, 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Ticket offices, No. 826 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken, Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—Commencing Dec. 8, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
9 A. M., Western and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.
10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester and Buffalo.
11:03 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Rutland.
4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through in every day in the week: also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.
11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 3 Park-place, and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st, Brooklyn. C. B. MEEKER,
General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY,

Now known as
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 5, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M. 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 12:30 P. M. For Shore Line Division—5, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Hampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 8:30 P. M. Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping coaches attached. Central Passenger Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 TO BOSTON FIRST CLASS.

VIA THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE.

The elegant steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND leave daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st, at 4:30 P. M.

Special limited tickets between New-York and Boston, via this line good ONLY for the trip for which they are sold, as named on their face, $1.

PROVIDENCE LINE—FOR FREIGHT ONLY.
Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Warren-st., 4 P. M.

ONE DOLLAR TO BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER LINE for special limited tickets; magnificent steamers OLD COLONY and NEWPORT leave New-York daily, except Sundays, at 4:30 P. M., from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray-st. Leave Brooklyn 4 P. M., Jersey City, 4:20 P. M., via the Annex.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON

Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad—Steamers leave Catharine-slip (Pier No. 35 E. R.), daily, Sundays excepted, at 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON.—FARE ONE

DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River, daily, including Sundays, at 5 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE

NORTH.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S FIRST-CLASS STORAGE

warehouses, corner of 42d-av. and 32d-st., affording superior accommodations for the storage of furniture, pianos, trunks, cases, works of art, &c.; also every facility for moving, packing, boxing, and shipping at low rates.

MORRELL'S FIRST-CLASS SAFE DEPOSIT

vaults, corner of 42d-av. and 32d-st., for the storing of packages of extra value; also for valuable papers, securities, &c.; private safes to rent, in vaults, at low rates

DRY GOODS.

DAMAGED DIAGONAL CLOTHS,

Cassimeres, table linens, napkins, doylies, prints, &c.; also, a lot of 9-4 and 10-4 linen sheeting at 80 cents per yard. WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FOR SALE—A JOB LOT OF HATS, BARBOURS

& Marshall's Linen Thread. Genuine goods, good order, much below regular price. WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY

and County of New-York.—MARY YOUNG, plaintiff, against MOSES KELLY, defendant.—Summons.—With notice.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 29th, 1879.
DOUGLASS & MINTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
P. O. address and Office, No. 314 Broadway,
New-York City.

NOTICE.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of six thousand nine hundred twenty-one and 25-100 dollars, with interest from November 29th, 1879, and with costs of this action.
DOUGLASS & MINTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To Moses Kelly: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles Donohue, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 27th day of December, 1879, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court-house, at the City of New-York.
DOUGLASS & MINTON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
d29-law6wM*

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—

WILLIAM C. STOOTHOFF against MARY CONNOR, Edward Connor, Henry J. Connor, William Connor, Charles Connor, Mary Connor, &c.—The above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, December 3, 1879. A. & J. Z. LOTT.
Plaintiff's Attorneys, office and Post Office address, No. 13 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn.

To Edward Connor, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry A. Moore, County Judge of Kings County, dated the tenth day of January, 1880, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City of Brooklyn and State of New-York. A. & J. Z. LOTT,
ja12-law7wM Plaintiff's Attorneys.

FINANCIAL.

Important Financial Organization.

THE UNITED STATES MINING INVESTMENT COMPANY,

NO. 61 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

EDWARD BATES DORSEY.....PRESIDENT.
H. B. SAIDLAW.....TREASURER.
S. A. WHEELWRIGHT.....SECRETARY.
COUDERT BROS.....COUNSEL.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD BATES DORSEY.....Mining Engineer.
J. C. BABCOCK.....Treasurer Adams Express Company.
WM. H. GUION.....of Williams & Guion's Steam-ship Line.
WM. PITT SHEARMAN.....late Treasurer Erie Railroad.
CHAS. M. FRY.....President Bank of New-York.
JONATHAN ODELL.....Banker.
D. S. APPLETON.....of D. Appleton & Co., Publishers.
ULYSSES S. GRANT, Jr.....Lawyer.
ARTHUR B. GRAVES.....President St. Nicholas National Bank.
JAMES P. ROBINSON.....Consulting Engineer, New-York.
GEORGE W. WARREN.....New-York Life Insurance Company, Boston, Mass.
C. A. WHITTIER.....of Lee, Higginson & Co., Bankers, Boston, Mass.
JAMES D. FISH.....President Marine National Bank.
H. HAVEMEYER.....of Havemeyer, Eastwick & Co., Refiners.
A. F. WILLMARTH.....Vice-President Home Fire Insurance Company.
WM. L. JENKINS, Jr.....of Wm. L. Nichols & Co., Bankers.
GEO. B. WEST.....Commission Merchant.
THOMAS MANNING.....Broker.
HENRY W. FORD.....President National Bank of Republic.
EDWARD A. FLINT.....Consulting Engineer, Boston, Mass.
A. FOSTER HIGGINS.....United States Lloyd's Marine Insurance.
CHAS. L. PERKINS.....of Perkins & Cheate, Bankers.
L. B. GREENLEAF.....of Tower, Giddings & Co., Bankers, Boston, Mass.
J. BARKER.....Vice-President of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.
ARTHUR SEWALL.....President Bath National Bank, Bath, Me.
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD.....of B. G. Arnold & Co.
HENRY M. TABER.....of C. C. & H. M. Taber.
CHARLES C. PARKER.....of Gay & Parker, Boston, Mass.

This company has been organized to meet a pressing want, both in this country and abroad, viz: That mining properties offered to the public shall have the guarantee of responsible parties that they have received the most thorough investigation and examination by competent and reliable engineers, employed by them specially for that purpose, and the assurance that the property is yielding, and should continue to yield, for many years to come, regular dividends to investors from the actual earnings of the mines.

The names of the officers of this company afford ample security that what is promised will be certainly fulfilled. To avoid the possibility of personal liability or assessments, all organizations promoted by this company will be based on a nominal capital, far below actual value and subscription price, and the forms, &c., adopted will be under the most eminent legal advice.

The first property offered by the company with its full indorsement and recommendation is the SPRING VALLEY HYDRAULIC GOLD COMPANY, situated in Butte County, Cal., and consisting of two of the best gravel deposits in the country, with an ample supply of water, and a complete system of reservoirs and piping for working same. One of the properties forming the consolidation, in the last 70 days' work, cleaned up $80,791, which earnings will be largely increased under the present organization. All the reports on this property indicate that dividends amounting to a large percentage on the subscription price can be regularly maintained for a very long period. A contract for 15 years has been made with Prof. Edison, which will give a handsome return from the tailings, which have heretofore been wasted. For further information apply at the office of

THE UNITED STATES MINING INVESTMENT COMPANY, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.
EDWARD BATES DORSEY, President.

PUBLIC SALE OF KINGSTON CITY BONDS.

There will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the
CITY HALL,
In the City of Kingston,
On FEB. 18, 1880,
At 12 o'clock M. of that day,

$40,000 IN BONDS OF THE CITY OF KINGSTON.

Being 6 per cent. semi-annual coupon bonds, payable in 1910, with option of payment after 10 years, of the denomination of $1,000, $500, and $100. Such bonds issued to pay off bonds falling due.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH.

or 10 per cent. of bid down, and balance, with interest, on or before March 1, 1880. A single bond will be offered, and the purchaser to have option of taking at the rate of the bid, bonds to the amount of not exceeding $10,000.

THOMAS CORNELL,
President Board of Bank Presidents.
Dated Jan. 16, 1880.

St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk R. R. Co.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds, DUE 1917.

Issued at $12,000 per mile of completed road; $10,000 cash per mile already paid in on stock subscriptions and expended in construction.

Principal and interest payable in New-York, coupons April and October.

We offer a balance of $500,000 of these bonds at 90 and interest, reserving the right to advance price without notice, and recommend them as a safe investment.

AMERMAN & BURWELL, Bankers,
NO. 16 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

MUSGRAVE & CO., Bankers,

NO. 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.

GOVERNMENT BONDS and STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.....LONDON

Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

New-Philadelphia Silver Mining Co.

Capital Stock, $1,500,000 in 150,000 shares, $10 each. NOW ASSESSABLE.

The undersigned are authorized to dispose of the balance of the Treasury Stock. The MILL is now completed, and active operations are about to commence. The company is now in better condition than at any previous time, with a large amount of ORE ready to reduce. This is the last opportunity that will be afforded to subscribe to Treasury Stock.

WILLIAM M. TIERNEY & DONALD,
ROOMS Nos. 34 and 35 DREXEL BUILDING,
No. 3 Broad-st., New-York.

Any information can be obtained at the company's office, No. 33 Broad-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, } No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., } NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1880.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of the City of New-York, Trustees of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of twenty-one (21) of said bonds, viz: Nos. 49, 91, 125, 135, 199, 266, 342, 369, 395, 472, 559, 588, 842, 880, 895, 979, 1,022, 1,015, 1,112, 1,299, 1,344; and that on presentation and delivery to them of said twenty-one bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at the par value thereof, and that interestion all of the said twenty-one bonds not presented for redemption on or before the 1st day of July next will cease from and after that date.
R. G. ROLSTON, President.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

R. M. RAVEN & CO.,

Members of New-York Stock and Mining Exchanges,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
POST OFFICE BOX NO. 368. NO. 15 WALL-ST.

Buy and sell all securities dealt in at the Exchanges, strictly on Commission, for Cash, or on Margin. Our office, adjoining the stock Exchange, enables us to execute orders with dispatch. Mr. Raven attends personally in the Exchange. Interest allowed on deposits. Correspondence solicited.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Parties holding consolidated bonds with special land security wishing to sell their bonds will please communicate with

CLARK, POST, & MARTIN,
NO. 34 PINE-ST., NEW YORK.

CLINTON B. FISK & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 3 BROAD-ST., DREXEL BUILDING,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

For cash, or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. Brokers in State, Railway, Municipal, Mining, and miscellaneous stocks and bonds.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Union Pacific Railway Company (consolidated) will be prepared on Thursday, Feb. 5, 1880, to exchange its certificates of stock, pursuant to the articles of consolidation, for the certificates of stock in the Union Pacific Railroad and Kansas Pacific Railway Company, on the surrender thereof to the Union Trust Company, New-York.
SIDNEY DILLON, President.

NOTICE.

The First National Bank of Hackensack, N. J., located at Hackensack, in the State of New-Jersey, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.—Dated Dec. 10, 1879.
A. D. BROWER, Cashier.

FOR SALE,
A SMALL LOT OF KEELY MOTOR COMPANY
STOCK
By AUG. STEIN,
No. 61 Broadway, Room No. 39.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, } TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 82 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1880.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed Jan. 31, at 3 P. M., and reopened Feb. 17, 1880. THEO. P. WOOD, Treasurer.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., NO. 65 BROADWAY.

Buy and sell Mining Stocks and other Pacific Coast securities on all Exchange, Telegraphic Transfers, and Credits available throughout the West and Europe, and forward Freight, Packages, and Valuables to all parts of the World.

FRANCIS T. WALKER,
No. 28 Nassau-st.
TRANSACTS A STOCK COMMISSION
and
BANKING BUSINESS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GERMANIA Petroleum Company call on or write to JOHN PONDIR, No. 16 Broad-st. Stockholders please bring stock.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD first mortgage (Central Division) bonds, also Missouri Pacific (old stock) wanted by EDW. C. FOX & CO., members New-York Stock Exchange, No. 3 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND Railroad bonds and stock wanted. EDW. C. FOX & CO., No. 3 Wall-st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by R. S. BALLEY, No. 7 Pine-st. "A specialty."

FINANCIAL.

THE EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES WILL MAKE LOANS ON APPROVED REAL ESTATE, FREE OF ALL LEGAL AND OTHER CHARGES, EXCEPT FOR ACTUAL NECESSARY DISBURSEMENTS, AT THE PRESENT LEGAL RATE OF INTEREST, SIX PER CENT.

TO INVESTORS.

First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Utah and Pleasant Valley R. R. Co.

Having secured a large proportion of the above Railway Bonds, we now offer the remainder at 90 and interest. We can, from personal knowledge, fully recommend these bonds to investors. H. F. DE GRAAF,
President Bowery National Bank.
SHELDON & WADSWORTH,
10 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

THE INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING bonds is payable at the banking-house of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., New-York City, on and after Feb. 2, 1880:
LAWRENCE RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage 7s.
LAWRENCEBURG, IND.,
Municipal 7s.
MARIETTA, OHIO,
M. & C. R. Aid 8s.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. CO.
First Mortgage 7s,
Second Mortgage 7s.
TERRE HAUTE, IND.,
C. and T. H. R. Aid 7s.
Pen. 2s.
GALLIPOLIS, OHIO,
Municipal 8s.

REPUBLICAN VALLEY RAILWAY,
ATCHISON, REPUBLICAN VALLEY AND PACIFIC RAILWAY,
ATCHISON

JERSEY'S STATE INTERESTS

PROBLEMS FOR THE LEGISLATURE TO SOLVE.

SINKING AND SCHOOL FUND MISMANAGEMENT —THE FEE INVESTIGATION — BIENNIAL SESSIONS—A RAILROAD RECEIVER'S POLITICAL POWER.

TRENTON, Feb. 1.—The letter in THE TIMES last Monday regarding the condition of the sinking and school funds, and some of the peculiar practices of the State-house Ring, has created a profound impression here, but none of the persons most interested have attempted to deny the accuracy of any of the statements contained in that letter, notwithstanding the serious nature of the charges. A few of the Democratic newspapers have tried to apologize for the bad condition of the sinking fund by declaring that it is no worse off than the assets of some of the financial institutions of the State that invested largely in bonds and mortgages, and that Republicans as well as Democrats have had a hand in its management in years past; but just now the tax-payers of the State are chiefly anxious to get at the bottom facts and stop the looseness of management. The people want to know all about the investments, and who are the delinquent mortgagees, whether Democrats or Republicans, and then they will ask why the Commissioners have not made more vigorous efforts to secure the payment of the interest on the securities in their charge.

The investigation into the peculiar system of making reports of fees received by State officers under the acts of last Winter, will be begun on Tuesday. The State Controller has sent out circulars to all the County Clerks and County Collectors, calling for copies of the reports of Sheriffs, Clerks, Surrogates, and Registers of Deeds, as to their fees for the quarters ending June 30, Sept. 30, and Dec. 31. These reports are expected to reach here by to-morrow, and with these, and the reports of the Secretary of State, Clerk in Chancery, and Clerk of the Supreme Court, which were given in THE TIMES a week ago, the committee hope to be able to tell just how honestly the officers in question have complied with the law requiring the making and filing of such reports. The committee consists of Senators Hobart, Francis, and Kahn. The State-house officers are anxious to have the blame of their defective reports put upon Senator Francis, who is the author of the act in question, upon the plea that the act is ambiguous in terms, and that they do not know exactly how to comply with it. They have been greatly nettled at the exposure of the disingenuousness of their sworn statements, and would like to retrieve themselves in the minds of the public, if they can do so, and still conceal from the public the amounts of their fees.

The proposed constitutional amendments in favor of biennial sessions of the Legislature, introduced by Senator Hobart, have not been pressed by their author, but there has been much quiet discussion going on among the members, developing the fact that a decided majority of the better class of Senators and Assemblymen are warmly in favor of relieving the public of the incubus of annual sessions, which are an expensive luxury. According to the State Controller's report, the cost last year was $211,585. This would be a goodly sum to save to the tax-payers every other year, and then, the peace of mind gained by the tens of thousands who are likely to be affected in a hundred ways by the doings of the Solons who gather here every Winter, would be simply inestimable. The amendments are so framed as to go into effect in 1882, and thereafter the members of the Legislature would be chosen at the same time as members of Congress, or in the even years, and the odd years would be free from the turmoil of elections except in such counties as had to choose county officers. It is estimated that the saving in the cost of elections would be in the neighborhood of $50,000. The Senators are to be elected for four years. At present the number of Assemblymen is limited to 60; under the census to be taken next Summer, it is almost certain that West Jersey will lose three members, two going to Hudson and one to Essex, in all probability, when those two counties will have one-third of all the members. To secure a fairer apportionment, the amendments propose that there shall be 75 Assemblymen, and this feature commends itself to the Representatives of several counties, which will gain instead of losing members. It is expected that the amendments will be taken up in the course of another week for serious debate, and at present there seems to be no doubt that they will be agreed to with substantial unanimity. The lobbyists are their strongest opponents.

Renewed efforts have been making by the authorities of the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey Central Railroads, to effect a compromise regarding their rival interests, but without success, and it is not unlikely that the struggle will be again introduced in the Legislature this week or next. It is said that the Democrats, who have generally voted against the Washington-street bridge, at Jersey City, in order to please the Pennsylvania Road, are now disposed to vote for it in order to placate Judge Lathrop, the Receiver of the Central Road, and so secure his support for all the Democratic Legislative candidates next fall. The Judge is one of the leaders of the Democratic Party in New-Jersey, yet he has frequently declared that he held his Central Railroad interests before the interests of the Democratic Party, which blasphemy the Democrats have resented by voting against his projects in the Legislature on many occasions. It is no secret that he has given substantial aid to the Republican Party in several counties which, without his help, would have been hopelessly Democratic, and not a few Republican members of one house or the other owe their election to his timely assistance. This fact has excited the animosity of the Democrats, who claim that but for him they should have had the Legislature the last two years. On the other hand, the Judge, last Fall, interfered in certain cases in time to save the Democrats from certain defeat. The power he has shown in these elections leads some Democrats to think that it might be well to persuade the Judge that his best chance of securing the Washington-street bridge would be by having a Democratic Legislature, and it is possible that this sort of argument will be used to get a few Democrats to vote for the bridge should a bill for its erection be again introduced. Thick-and-thin Democrats declare, however, that a professed leader of their party who does not hesitate to use all his influence against the party when he deems it to the benefit of a railroad to do so, should receive no favors from the Democrats in the Legislature.

The joint caucus of the Republicans to nominate a candidate for Controller will be held, probably, on Tuesday night, Feb. 10. Deputy Controller Anderson, who has been in the office nine years, is the leading candidate. Ex-Senator Levi D. Janpard, of New-Brunswick, who is a powerful organizer and worker, is making a strong push for the office, while ex-Assemblyman Joseph L. Cunningham, of Passaic County, has many friends among the older members. Essex comes to the front, as usual, and pre-sents the name of ex-Senator James L. Hays, one of Newark's best-known business men, who has been a candidate for the office twice before.

The bill regulating the salaries of the Chancellor and the Judiciary, and abolishing the obnoxious system of paying them by fees, will be put through the Assembly this week and sent to the Governor. It will be signed, without a doubt, as the Governor knows more about its origin than the indiscreet Democratic Senators and newspapers that have so fiercely criticised it as "another evidence of Republican imbecility." Perhaps it may as well be stated that the bill was prepared by a gentleman who stands at the very front of the New-Jersey Bar, and after consultation with several of the Judges who were to be affected, and it is understood that its provisions have received the substantial approval of nearly all, if not the whole, of the Supreme Court Bench. The Democrats who have opposed it because it was a Republican measure, but who have offered nothing better in its place, and who have declared that it is an insult to the Judges, and will result in the resignation of several of them, have spoken without due information on the subject. As a matter of fact, after the taking of the census next Summer, the Judges formerly receiving the highest compensation will receive about what they were getting, or within $500 of it, while the poorest-paid Judges will receive a more generous compensation than now. The Chancellor alone will suffer serious loss, receiving only $10,000 in place of perhaps $15,000 or $18,000.

CHARGES AGAINST CAPT. M'DONNELL.

Superintendent Walling yesterday served on Capt. Charles McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, a copy of a complaint which he had made against him for neglect of duty, and conduct unbecoming an officer, in failing to repress the disorderly houses and houses of ill-fame which exist in that precinct. The date Nov. 11, 1879, which is referred to in the specifications, is the date on which Capt. McDonnell took command of the Eighth Precinct. The trial of the Captain on these charges has been set down for Wednesday next at 1 P. M. Capt. McDonnell says that he has abundant testimony to disprove the charge that he has taken no measures to suppress the houses of ill-fame and disorderly houses in his precinct.

BURGLARS IN BROADWAY.

BOLD DAYLIGHT ATTEMPT TO ROB A LARGE DRY GOODS HOUSE.

A bold but unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday afternoon, by a gang of ingenious burglars, to rob the dry goods store of Hill, Moynan & Co., at Nos. 787 and 789 Broadway. Had the burglars been successful, a large haul of rich goods would have compensated them for the risk they ran. The store is on the north-west corner of Broadway and Tenth-street, and runs to the depth of nearly 100 feet, with an L extension in the rear. On shelves in this extension the stock of valuable silks was kept. Owing to the extension, this part of the store could not be seen by passers-by either on Broadway or Tenth-street. Aware of this fact, the firm had the doors and windows in the rear of the store secured by burglar-alarm attachments connecting with the American District Telegraph office in Broadway, near Eleventh-street, a few doors from the store. At 4:30 o'clock yesterday the burglar-alarm connected with the rear door of the store sounded in the telegraph office, and messengers were at once sent out in search of a policeman. Patrolman Hicinbotham, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was in the vicinity, and, on being informed of what had occurred, he hurried to the store. He tried the front and side doors and found them secure. He looked into the store and could detect nothing wrong. He then stationed himself at the corner of Broadway and Tenth-street, and sent to the Mercer-Street Police Station for assistance. Capt. Byrnes, Sergt. Kellaher, Detective Slevin, and the reserve section were quickly on the spot. The block was entirely surrounded, and then, after considerable trouble, the side door of the building on Tenth-street was forced open. In the hallway the Police stumbled over a pile of pieces of silk, which had been removed from the shelves in the extension and carried into the hallway, preparatory to being packed up in bundles for removal. A door leading from the hallway into the store had been forced with a "jimmy," and the forcing open of this door by the burglars had sounded the alarm. The delay experienced by the Police in effecting an entrance to the building had given the burglars an opportunity. Capt. Byrnes made a careful examination of the premises, and fund that the upper floors of the building are unoccupied. The burglars doubtless entered the building on Saturday evening and secreted themselves on the top floor, where they remained quiet all night. Yesterday afternoon, when their confederate on the watch outside signaled to them that the coast was clear, the burglars descended to the ground floor and opened the door leading from the hallway into the store. They must have worked with great expedition, for by the time they were alarmed by Officer Hicenbotham trying the doors, they had succeeded in removing from the shelves and carrying into the hallway goods valued by the firm at $8,000. The burglars made their escape by passing through a second story to the roof of the extension and dropping thence into the rear yard of a house on Tenth-street. There all trace of them was lost, and it is supposed that they must have passed through the basement of the Tenth-street house into the street unobserved by the inmates. The burglars took nothing with them, but left behind a large sectional "jimmy," a chisel, four large black muslin bags, and a ball of heavy cord. It was their intention, doubtless, to pack the goods in the bags in the hallway and then at dusk carry them out of the side door on Tenth-street to a hack waiting in the vicinity. No clue to the burglars has been obtained by the Police, but from the manner in which the burglary was committed, there is no doubt that they are first-class professionals, probably part of the same gang who are responsible for the recent silk robberies in Lispenard-street and East Broadway.

BENNETT AND MRS. SMITH.

THEIR INTIMACY SAID TO BE AT AN END—BENNETT'S PLANS.

The acquittal of Mrs. Smith and Covert D. Bennett on the charge of having killed Mrs. Smith's husband, Policeman Smith, was the one topic of conversation and discussion in Jersey City yesterday. Mrs. Smith spent the night with her sister, Mrs. Watson, in Monticello-avenue. In the morning she went to Newark to visit a cousin. A dispatch from Miss Emma Abbott congratulating her was among those received by her yesterday. Mrs. Smith is said to have lost all affection for Bennett, and those who have her confidence say that she has declared since the acquittal that she never wants to see him again. Bennett remained in the house of Mr. Hulse, near Bergen-square, passing the day in seclusion, seeing no one and seen by no one save the members of Mr. Hulse's family. It was said among his friends that he will start to-day for the house of his uncle in Utica, N. Y. Counselor Fleming, one of his lawyers, said last evening that this was not likely. The Rev. Dr. Rice, Bennett's lawyers, and some of his friends are to hold a consultation to-day to map out Bennett's future. His friends urge him to go West, but he is not inclined to do so. He has, however, placed himself in their hands, and if the result of the conference be to recommend that Bennett remove to the West, he will go. If he goes, in obedience to their advice, his friends are to supply him with sufficient money to take care of himself till he has established himself in business. He is disposed to go on the stage again.

Mrs. Smith refused to be seen by any one yesterday. Even her warmest friends and adherents were prevented from conversing with her, and were requested to call at some later day. She is stopping in the house of her sister's husband, at Monticello and Communipaw avenues. Her brother-in-law, George Watson, keeps a hostelry and restaurant. He said that Mrs. Smith's husband was never a friend of his, and he did not visit the dead officer's house because of his unhusband-like conduct. Mrs. Smith frequently called at his house, and he never raised objection. Immediately after Mrs. Smith was arrested for the murder of her husband, he decided not to have anything further to do with her, and so informed his wife. Since, however, he had carefully studied the case he said, and was convinced of her innocence. He realized that in case of acquittal she would be homeless and friendless, and, certain that she had nothing to do with the commission of the crime, he concluded to make his home a home for her. The admission that she had borne the illicit love for Bennett forced Mr. Watson to make two assertions from Mrs. Smith before he agreed to give her a permanent abiding place. He said that she must forget the past, renounce Covert Bennett, and promise that she would have nothing more to do with him, not even to recognize him in case they met, and that she must in the future observe proper decorum. These propositions he submitted to her on Saturday after her liberation, and she readily consented to accept his offer. A coach was in waiting in the jail yard, and, after her acceptance, Mrs. Smith and Mr. Watson entered the conveyance and were driven rapidly to Bergen. A block from his residence the carriage stopped on a back street, and they alighted and walked rapidly across a lot toward the door opening on the yard in the rear of his home. This movement, to avoid the crowd that had assembled about the door of the house was only partially successful, as some one noticed their approach, and the crowd surged around to the lot back of the house. Mrs. Watson had been apprised of the acquittal, but was not expecting her sister's immediate release. After running the gantlet of the enthusiastic but curious gazers, Mrs. Smith and Mr. Watson entered the house and suddenly opened the door of the room where Mrs. Watson was. She arose, and for several seconds the two sisters looked at each other without moving. Then Mrs. Watson rushed forward, and in an instant the two sisters were locked in each other's arms and fervently exchanging kisses. The excitement proved too great for both, and they fell into a semi-conscious state. Mrs. Smith did not wholly recover, and retired early. She was thoroughly exhausted, and was soon asleep, and when morning arrived she was still slumbering. When she awoke she was too ill to arise, and except for a brief period yesterday afternoon she did not leave her bed. She was much improved last night, but says that she will not receive callers, even her relatives, until she has fully recovered.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

P. V. Valin, member of Parliament, of Quebec, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-State Treasurer James Mackin, of Fishkill, N. Y., is at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

J. Hubley Ashton, of Washington, and Henry L. Pierce, of Boston, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

L. D. M. Sweat, of Portland, Me., and S. S. Merrill, General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, are at the Windsor Hotel.

PAYING A REWARD.

Dr. Alonzo Hull, of this City, has paid the $500 reward offered for the arrest of the murderer of his wife, dividing the money as follows: W. R. Balch, the reporter, $250; Detective James R. Wood, $125; Assistant Inspector of Pawnbrokers William Leggett, $100, and Pawnbroker John Sternburg, $25. The recipients are all Bostonians.

COFFEE MARKET.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 31.—Coffee—Good first, 6,000@6,150 reis @ 10 kilos; Santos not quoted.

THE IMPRISONED SHEPHERD

MR. COWLEY'S FIRST SUNDAY IN THE TOMBS.

THREE HEARTY MEALS, A PROMENADE WITH THE PRISONERS, RELIGIOUS SERVICES, AND SOME VISITORS.

The Rev. Edward Cowley's first night in the Tombs was not a particularly happy one. He slept indifferently well, the glare of the lights through his wicket and the tramp of the guards outside, as well as the novelty of the situation, disposing him to be wakeful. At 7 o'clock he arose and made his toilet with care, combing and brushing his hair by a small triangular piece of looking-glass which the last prisoner had left in the cell. Beside the looking-glass was tacked up a large paper cross, before which the former inmate, who was a Catholic, had made his devotions. After dressing, the Shepherd busied himself with the morning papers, which had been sent up to him about 8 o'clock. Deputy Keeper Foy took him a large cut (six ounces) of good wheaten bread and a pint of hot rye coffee, with sugar and milk. Mr. Cowley ate a good breakfast, in a leisurely way, taking first a bite out of the bread, and then a sip of coffee, glancing meantime at the papers spread on his knee. He noticed the absence of butter and called attention to it as an evidence of the fact that in excluding butter from the dietary at the Fold he had only followed the practice of other City institutions.

At 8:30 o'clock the signal was given for "morning exercise," and Mr. Cowley, in company with the other inmates of his tier, started out on a sort of penitential go-as-you-please, 17 laps to the mile, around the walls of the building. The Shepherd's place was near the end of the line, the prisoner ahead of him being a bank burglar and the one behind him a sneak-thief. Every one regarded him with the utmost curiosity, but no unkind remarks were permitted. At the end of the half hour he was taken back to his cell and bolted and locked in securely, the little door of the wicket, however, being left open so that he could join in the morning service which was to be celebrated in the corridor below by the Methodist Chaplain. Mr. Cowley placed his ear to the grating, and in common with the other prisoners listened to a portion of the nineteenth Psalm, which was read in a voice loud enough to be heard all over the prison. At the close of the service, the turnkeys appeared, bearing dinner. Mr. Cowley's cell-door was opened with a slam, and a tin basin was passed in, holding a pint and a half of smoking hot beef-stew, composed of beef, mutton, potatoes, onions, and other vegetables, cooked into a savory and appetizing mess. With the stew was another liberal cut of the excellent prison bread, equal in size to at least three of the rations served out at the Fold. Mr. Cowley made a second hearty meal, and then resumed his old occupation of pacing up and down his 7 by 9 cell, stopping frequently to smooth down his bed and pat the pillow. He clasped his hands behind his back, twiddled his thumbs, and knitted his brows as though in deep meditation. A charitable lady interrupted his revery by giving him a printed tract, headed in large black letters, "Too Good to be True," which he read through attentively. At 3 o'clock an Episcopalian service was held in the corridor by the Rev. G. B. Heath, one of the prison Chaplains, Mr. Cowley listening through the wicket, and joining fervently in the responses. At the close of the services Mr. Cowley held a sort of levee at his cell-door, his guests including the Rev. Mr. Heath, a number of charitable ladies, visitors to the institution, and one or two reporters. Mr. Cowley said little, the visitors doing most of the talking. Before leaving, Mr. Heath expressed the opinion that Mr. Cowley would not be long in the ministry. Assistant District Attorney Bell and one or two prominent officers also called and recognized the imprisoned clergyman.

An hour later the TIMES reporter was ushered into the cell. Mr. Cowley was sitting on the end of his bed, which was covered with a handsome blue spread, dividing his attention impartially between a large piece of prison bread and a tin pint pot of hot tea—his evening meal. He was greatly improved in spirits, and had recovered much of his old independance and self-assertiveness.

"When the New-York public," he said, impressively, "have taken a sober second thought in this matter they will regret what they are now doing. I am being sacrificed to popular clamor—to the howl raised by the press and kept up by interested individuals—enemies of the Fold. There was never anything went on in that Fold that would not bear inspection—if the public would only take a sober, calm, rational view of it. In what respect was it worse than similar institutions—institutions which hold up their heads and flourish on the offerings of the piously inclined. We did the best we could with our little means. We gave the children everything we could afford to give them. I was a father to them. I received no salary, no recompense of any kind, and was monthly devoting considerable sums from my own slender means to their support. Everything was going on well enough until Mr. Gerry raided us. Then the children, many of whom came to us in an emaciated and diseased condition, were spirited off to some place, no one knows where, and kept under the influence of the society and its officers until the latter were ready to bring them forward with these stories. They say they had nothing but watered milk, black bread, and bean soup. I say they had meat frequently, and tea, coffee, cocoa, fruits, and vegetables—yes, frequently. Most of them had tea and coffee, three and four times a week; some of them every day. Is not one of those 29 children that wasn't healthier and better-looking three months after it entered the Fold than when it entered. Our vegetarian bill of fare was prescribed by a doctor who is now dead, and the whole blame of it is laid on me. I am made the scape-goat for everything, and the public is bounded on to believe me a monster of iniquity; but, as I said before, the sober second thought will soon overtake them, and they will bitterly repent what they are now doing."

"Do you intend resuming charge of the Fold when you get out?"

"I wouldn't go back to that Fold and run it again," said Mr. Cowley decisively, "except by a unanimous vote of the New-York public. I've had trouble enough with it already."

"Do you expect Bishop Potter to interfere in your behalf?"

"I have no means of knowing. The Bishop is too wise, too prudent, too circumspect a man to yield to this clamor and put me on trial before an ecclesiastical court while these criminal charges are pending. I do not know whether an effort will be made to get bail for me or not. I have no great hopes of raising so large an amount as $12,500. Mrs. Cowley and the other lady at the Fold left the elevated train at Eighteenth-street to see about getting bail. What they have achieved I do not know. I have seen neither of them as yet."

"Has not Mrs. Cowley been here?"

"Mrs. Cowley is a most devoted woman," said the accused clergyman with emphasis, "and I know she would be here, if it were not for the rule of not admitting visitors on Sunday. I expect her and my counsel here to-morrow. I cannot go into the evidence we shall produce on the trial, but these children will be cross-examined on their stories; you may say that."

Knots of people gathered before the brown-stone wall of the Fold, in East Sixtieth-street, yesterday, and congratulated each other on the Shepherd's arrest. The inhabitants of the neighborhood, including the small boys, who pointed him out to the detectives, were overjoyed at what had happened. Mrs. Cowley came to the door smiling and unconcerned as though no arrest had taken place. She refused to talk. The Shepherd's only friend in the vicinity is Expressman Briggs, of No. 207 East Fifty-ninth-street. Briggs, who has done business with Mr. Cowley for three years, and who was allowed to cart away the children's dirty mattresses to be used as stabling for his horses, swears that Mr. Cowley is a much better man than the newspapers and Mr. Gerry make him out. He admits that the Shepherd had a bad temper, but says that the stories about the bean soup and watered milk are exaggerated.

Bishop Potter's handsome carriage and pair of snow white horses were driving up to his brown-stone residence in East Twenty-second-street when the reporter called last evening. The Bishop greeted his visitor pleasantly, but at the question whether he intended exerting himself in Cowley's behalf he shook his head.

"Will the Church authorities do anything toward getting him bail or counsel?"

"I think not," replied the Bishop, cautiously; "that is, I have heard of nothing of the kind being on foot."

"Do you expect that any of the Church people will come forward for that purpose?"

The Bishop thought not, and seemed from his manner to apprehend that Mr. Cowley's prospects were decidedly blank and unpromising. He said that he had taken no step as yet for citing the ex-Shepherd before an ecclesiastical tribunal, while he was, as at present, before the civil courts.

A BURGLAR'S SON.

HOPEFUL MASTER GEORGE LYONS SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

George Lyons, the boy whose denunciation of his mother in the Essex Market Police Court created a sensation on Saturday, was taken from prison yesterday. Justice Murray concluded to send him to the House of Refuge, and made out his commitment yesterday morning. The boy was as impudent and swaggering as ever. After the commitment papers had been signed and sent to the prison authorities, Mrs. Sophie Lyons visited the prison to see her son. She came with her hands full of candies, which she offered to the boy kindly. He declined them curtly, however, and said: "I don't want them things. Why didn't you bring a pipe and tobacco?"

Mrs. Lyons then sent out and had some cigarettes purchased for him. He smoked them, but there was no indication that he was grateful for the present or pleased with his mother's visit. She left him after a time and went in to see the magistrate in the examination-room to learn what disposition had been made of the case. She objected strongly to his being sent to the House of Refuge, because it was, she thought, so much like a prison, and she wanted to keep him away from bad associates. She preferred that he should be sent to the Catholic Protectory in Westchester, where he would, she thought, be better cared for and educated. The magistrate suggested that she might call at the Protestory office, in Warren-street, and explain the case to the managers, but he reminded her that it was optional with them to receive or reject the boy. He himself believed the boy to be a vicious lad, and told Mrs. Lyons that if she told the true facts in the case the managers of the Protectory would certainly decline to receive him. Mrs. Lyons said the boy was a wild boy, but she hoped to be able to save him. While she confessed her guilty career, she declared that the boy, in his aspersions of her character on Saturday, had done her great injustice, turning ungratefully upon her, and rewarded her interest in his welfare by foully abusing her. She said that at one time, while they were travelling in Montreal together in a railway carriage, the lad wanted better accommodations, and to secure them he suddenly sprang up in the midst of all the passengers and cried out at the top of his voice, "Here, conductor, here's my mother! She's a thief and a shoplifter. She's got plenty of money, and yet she won't get me a better carriage to ride in." Covered with confusion, she paid $7 to the conductor, and had the lad taken to a better carriage in the train. Once while he was at college, one of the priests began to taunt him about his father's infamous crimes, and the lad, Mrs. Lyons said, seized an ink-bottle and threw it at his head, cutting his scalp. In explanation of this conduct, he said, very coolly, "If my father were there, he would have done exactly the same thing. He wasn't there, so I thought I would act as he would have done; that's all." A letter was afterward written to her requesting her to remove the boy from the institution.

Mrs. Lyons finally consented to have the lad sent to the House of Refuge. There appears to be some confusion about his real age, Mrs. Lyons saying he is 14 years, while he claims to be 15, and some people with whom he lived assert that he is 17 years. Mrs. Lyons told the Justice she wished it to be understood that the boy was not to be a subject for charity under any consideration. She had means, and would be willing to pay five years' board in advance to have him properly brought up and educated. After making a few more remarks to the Justice in reference to the case, she left the court-room, the magistrate having assured her that the boy would, at any rate, be well-disciplined at the House of Refuge, and that she could visit him whenever she chose.

ALL ANGELS CHURCH.

THE SMALLEST CHURCH BUILDING ON MANHATTAN ISLAND.

Thirty-two years ago the Protestant Episcopal Church of All Angels was built in the midst of a wilderness of rocks at Eighty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue. The edifice was small and unpretentious, and, as the locality was very thinly populated at that period, the congregation did not exceed a score. In 1857 the land on which the little church stood was added to the area of Central Park, and the congregation removed to the neighborhood of Eighty-first-street and Eleventh-avenue, where it has since worshiped in perhaps the smallest church edifice on Manhattan Island. Since the Rev. Charles Frederick Hoffman became its Rector, five years ago, the congregation has been rapidly increasing in numbers. A school-room 16 by 24 feet was added a few years ago, and last Fall a vestry was attached. The latest addition, a chapel, which has just been completed, connects the Rector's residence with the church, affording increased accommodation for the Sunday and day schools. Mr. Hoffman has established many auxiliaries to his church work, the most important being the day-school, a parish library, and industrial school, under the charge of Mrs. Derrick Wesley Haynes; an All Angels Mutual Club, a St. Mary's Guild for Ladies, presided over by Miss Jane Owens; Bible-classes, under charge of the Rector, his assistant, and Messrs. Livingston and Hutchinson; a singing-school, superintended by Mr. Charles L. Miel and Mrs. Harrington; and a Sunday-school, under charge of Mr. Robert Armstrong Winston. Special opening services were held in the enlarged church yesterday morning, a large congregation attending. The officiating clergymen were Bishop Potter and the Rev. Messrs. Hoffman, Webb, Johnson, and Hamilton. Prayers appropriate to the occasion were said by the Bishop, who also preached a brief sermon from the text—"Lord, I have loved the habitation of Thy house, and the place where Thine honor dwelleth."—Psalm xxvi. In it he said, he was not, he said, a feeling of pride which induced the Pastor of the church to increase its capacity and beautify its interior, but a pure feeling of reverence and affection for the habitation of the Lord, to whom such evidences of piety and veneration were most pleasing and acceptable. After the singing of a hymn by the choir, Bishop Potter administered the rite of confirmation to 20 candidates. The services terminated with a celebration of Holy Communion.

THE VALUE OF A WIFE'S AFFECTIONS.

A suit to recover $20,000 damages for the alienation of his wife's affections has been brought in the Kings County Supreme Court by Henry E. E. Legraw against James M. Rowan. Legraw is a commercial traveler, and makes Brooklyn his home. Rowan is a grain merchant in New-York, and was at one time a member of the Produce Exchange. He is an ex-Trustee of Talmage's Tabernacle, and has a wife and family, who make their home in Jamaica, Long Island. Mr. Legraw alleges in his complaint that while living at Sufferens, N. Y., in the Summer of 1878, Rowan was in the habit of driving his wife about the country in a carriage. This was a frequent occurrence, and it invariably happened when Mr. Legraw had gone to his business in New-York. In the Fall of that year the pair, it is alleged by Legraw, took rooms in West Twenty-fifth-street, the room occupied by Rowan opening into that in which Mrs. Legraw and her son slept. They also, it is alleged, were registered as Mr. and Mrs. P. Adams in a New-York hotel on one or two occasions, and subsequently lived together, while Legraw was absent from the City. Legraw accompanies his complaint with the affidavit of Miss Josephine Scott, a milliner, in which she says that Rowan and Mrs. Legraw endeavored to persuade her to swear that on certain dates Mrs. Legraw was learning the millinery business of her. The object of this was, as Legraw explained, to "cover up these dates," intimating that improper intimacy between him and Mrs. Legraw would be likely to be shown unless this was done. Miss Scott further alleges that Rowan told her that Mrs. Legraw was "a fine, intelligent little lady," whose husband was a brute and a rascal, and who suspected them of improper conduct. On the night of the 30th of January, 1879, Miss Scott alleges, Mrs. Legraw confessed to her that her relations with Rowan were criminal. Mrs. Legraw is about 35 years of age, and was married in 1862, in Brooklyn, where she was a prominent member of society. Her son is 16 years old.

FINED FOR HAVING A BROKEN HEAD.

On Saturday, Officer Gohl, of the Fourteenth Precinct, found a man lying in the hallway of the premises No. 212 Grand-street. The officer took him to the Tombs Police Court and preferred a charge of intoxication against him. The prisoner was in a semi-stupor, and said he was John Caster, a German, 40 years old, and had no home. He was fined $10 by Justice Kilbreth, on the officer's complaint, and was taken down to the City Prison. Here Warden Finn was struck by the fact that his stupor did not appear to be of the kind usually produced by excessive drinking. He made a further examination, and found clotted blood at the base of the man's skull. He telegraphed for an ambulance and a surgeon, and shortly afterward a doctor came from the Chambers-Street Hospital. After examining the wound, the physician said that the man had concussion of the brain, the wound bearing evidence of having been received by a fall. Caster was removed to the hospital. Yesterday morning Warden Finn received a telegram stating that the patient was in a dangerous condition.

CLOSING BAXTER-STREET DENS.

On Saturday night the Police arrested 26 male and female inmates, black and white, of the houses Nos. 44 and 46 Baxter-street, and some 20 young roughs who were found in the premises. The prisoners were all taken to the Tombs Police Court yesterday. John Boynton, colored, was held in $1,000 bail for keeping the premises No. 44 Baxter-street, and Lydia Henry, white, was placed under similar bail, as part proprietor of the house. Robert Ahern, colored, and Sarah Ahern, a white woman, were also held as proprietors of the premises No. 46 Baxter-street, and for disorderly conduct. Florence Broum, Nellie Buckley, Sarah Kane, all colored, and Hannah Randolph, white, were held in $300 bail for disorderly conduct. The other inmates were sent to the Island in default of fines, and the men found in the houses were discharged with a rebuke from Justice Kilbreth.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The funeral of the Rev. Gustav Alexy, Pastor of the Bohemian Presbyterian Mission Chapel, in East Fourth-street, who died on Thursday, took place yesterday afternoon from the Fourth-Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The employes of Lord & Taylor were given a dinner by the firm on Saturday evening at the Hotel Monico, the occasion being the completion of the semi-annual taking of stock. An enjoyable feast was provided and was done ample justice to.

Mr. Robert Sinclair, whose name was mentioned yesterday in connection with the Lewis will case, emphatically denies that he has anything whatever to do with the case, or any knowledge of it, or that he ever saw Mrs. Lewis or had anything to do with her.

A spirited horse, attached to a butcher's wagon owned by Charles R. Cushing, took fright on Saturday afternoon, at Madison-avenue and Sixty-fifth-street, and ran down Madison-avenue. When near Sixty-third-street the cart came in collision with a Madison-avenue car. The cart was demolished, and one side of the car was crushed in. No person was injured.

In pursuance of orders from the German Republican Central Committee, of which Judge Distenhoefer is President, an election for delegates was held in the German Republican Association of the Seventeenth Assembly District on Friday night, and the following gentlemen were elected: Louis Brenner, John Wachter, John L. Messer, William H. Faser, and G. Baumgartner.

On Saturday night the Police closed the saloons kept by Michael McGaragan, at No. 613 First-avenue, and John Yunger and James McCabe, at No. 461 Third-avenue. The proprietors of both places were arrested, and 35 customers at Yunger & McCabe's, and 15 at McGaragan's. In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, Justice Patterson discharged the customers and held McGaragan in $2,500 bail, and Yunger & McCabe in $1,000 bail each.

BROOKLYN.

Burglars entered the hardware store of John Brush at No. 598 Atlantic-avenue, on Saturday night, and stole cutlery valued at $250.

By direction of Bishop Loughlin, the announcement was made in all the Catholic churches of Brooklyn yesterday that a collection for famine-stricken Ireland will be taken next Sunday.

A thief picked the pocket of Mrs. Kate Brett, of No. 441 Herkimer-street, while she was on a Fulton Ferry-boat, on Saturday afternoon, and made his escape in the crowd. Mrs. Brett lost $15.

George Simes heard a ladder placed against a window in his room on the second floor of No. 88 Kent-avenue, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Peering through the curtains, he saw three men preparing to mount the ladder. He fired a pistol in the air to frighten them, and they took flight, leaving burglar's tools behind them.

A special meeting of the Long Island Historical Society will be held in the church at Fulton and Clinton streets on Wednesday evening, Feb. 4, commencing at 8 o'clock. A paper will be read by the Hon. E. B. Washburne, late United States Minister to France, entitled "Paris and France During the Siege and Commune."

NEW-JERSEY.

Peter Reilly, a 16-year-old boy, residing on Van Winkle-street, Jersey City, died yesterday from a pistol-wound. On Saturday night, while he was toying with his father's pistol, the weapon was accidentally discharged, and the ball lodged in his brain.

The troubles in the German Lutheran Church on Eighth-street, Hoboken, have been set at rest. This is the congregation whose Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Haferman, was accused of kissing his cook. On Saturday he handed a paper, by which he resigned his charge, to the Board of Trustees. It was to take effect immediately. The Trustees promptly accepted it. No service was held in the church yesterday.

MULES AT ATLANTA.

EXTENT OF THE TRADE—WHENCE THE SUPPLY COMES AND WHERE THEY GO.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, Jan. 30.

The stock-yards in Atlanta are full of mules. There has never been such a supply of these useful animals on the market. Few people have any idea how great the mule trade of Atlanta is. Since 1868 it has been enormous. In spite of the fact that year before last about 15,000 mules were distributed from this point, the demand has not decreased, and the present season has been one of unusual activity. From the rich blue-grass valleys of Kentucky and the great stock farms of Tennessee thousands of the finest mules in the world come to Atlanta. Hundreds of farmers come to Atlanta just to buy mules. At any hour in the day the stock-yards, of which there are four or five in the city, are being inspected by purchasers. Many of the dollar drovers come here bring as many as three and four car-loads of mules. None of them come without one car-load. Freight charges are heavy, and it would not pay to bring fewer. The mules are always in splendid condition when they reach Atlanta. They are fat, sleek, and so active that they throw their heels around with a native recklessness that insures respect. Good mules are always in demand, and bring good prices. They are now worth from $100 to $150 each, according to size and general condition. They are taken from Atlanta to all parts of Georgia and Alabama, South Carolina, and Florida. Many of the larger drovers will not retail their mules, preferring to sell them by lots to traders and speculators. Some of these hardy Kentuckians and Tennesseeans have made fortunes raising mules since the war. They conduct huge stock-farms, where the young mules are made fat and strong on the richest grass, and ripen up to "their majority" in a climate which is the best in the world for all kinds of horse-flesh. There are other mule traders who do not own a foot of land, and never bother themselves about raising mules. They buy them from the farms at advantageous prices, ship them to market and pocket a few thousands every month of the season. The mule-trader is a character, and individually not exactly like anybody else. He has liberal views, a genuine Kentucky joviality, a love of fun that carries him to see all the sights when he comes to the city. It is remarkable what respect these men have for the mule. The reporter heard one of them say the other day that he saw a child fall in the streets just ahead of a drove of mules rushing at full tilt down the street. Everybody expected in the next instant to see the hoofs of the rushing mules crush the little one to death. But the good-natured mules comprehended the danger. Every one of them skipped over the little child, and left it as safe as if it had been in its mother's lap all the while. That the mule has been slandered is quite probable. The mule trade of Atlanta brings hundreds of thousands of dollars here every Winter and Spring. The drovers spend thousands here. The farmers who come here to purchase mules spend thousands more. In Georgia and the South successful agriculture depends largely on the mule. Some one has said that two things in creation have fully demonstrated their eternal fitness for each other—the negro and the mule. A negro never works so well as with a stout mule; a mule never rises to its highest possibilities except under the guiding hand of a darky. With darkies and mules our fields will continue to yield their rich increase.

PATRICK HIGGINS AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

Patrick Higgins, the proprietor of a so-called eating-saloon, was before Justice Kilbreth, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, charged with a brutal assault and battery on Jennie McCarthy, of No. 48 New Bowery. On Monday night last she went into the saloon with a male acquaintance and ordered something to eat. She and her companion handed Higgins two trade dollars, and he refused to give them any change. The girl turned upon him, and declared that he should not rob her friend if she could prevent it. White with rage, Higgins sprang from behind the bar, and, seizing her by the arm, dragged her screaming into an adjoining room. Here, with a curse, he told her he would teach her not to take his customers away, and struck her a brutal blow with his fist that felled her to the floor. Then he kicked her, and, lifting a chair, struck her three terrible blows on the head that caused the blood to gush from her nose and ears. She tottered to her feet and made a dash for the door, when Hig

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PENNSYLVANIA AND GRANT

SENATOR CAMERON LABORING FOR A PLEDGED DELEGATION.

DISREGARDING THE UNDERSTANDING AT THE WASHINGTON MEETING—PROSPECT THAT THE STATE CONVENTION WILL CARRY OUT THE SENATOR'S WISHES.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 2.—A few days ago, in Washington, at the meeting of prominent Republican politicians of Pennsylvania, which was held in the house of Senator Cameron, there was substantially an understanding that no absolute pledge should be put upon Pennsylvania's delegation to the National Republican Convention. This at least was the understanding of the conclusion reached by that meeting which was had and made public by a number of the most prominent gentlemen who attended it. To-day, in Harrisburg, there is no indication that what was reported to be the desire of the Washington meeting will be carried out. On the contrary, every indication points to the conclusion that the State Convention of Pennsylvania Republicans, to be held here on Wednesday next, will instruct the Keystone representatives to the National Convention to vote as a unit for Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

It cannot be denied that, if this action is taken, it will be at the dictation of Senator Cameron and against the wishes of many wise and thoughtful Republicans in this State. The wave of enthusiasm for Gen. Grant's renomination which swept over Pennsylvania a few weeks ago seems to have died out almost as suddenly as it sprang up. It is at least certain that many of the most powerful organs of public opinion in the State, and a number of its most influential politicians, are now avowedly opposed to a renomination of the distinguished gentleman who has already for two terms occupied the Executive chair. The opposition to Gen. Grant in Pennsylvania is not based upon any hostility to him personally; neither is it created by the machinations of that most remarkable of political tricksters, John Sherman. It seems to be grounded almost entirely upon principle, and to be supported by strong public sentiment. Most of the opponents of the Grant movement declare no warfare upon him as a man; indeed, many of those who are avowed enemies of a third term profess to be personally friends of Gen. Grant. At the same time, they say that to renominate him would be to violate one of the cardinal principles of the American Republic. Men who think in this way, and who now expect to have some voice in the coming convention, lay much stress upon the fact that the following so-called third-term resolution was adopted by the Pennsylvania Republican Convention of 1875:

Resolved, That we declare a firm and unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the Republic which wisely, and under the sanction of the most venerable examples, limits the Presidential service of any citizen to two terms, and we, as Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of this law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third term.

A few days ago there was much talk among third-term opponents of making an effort to have this resolution again adopted. It can be stated that this intention has now been abandoned, and that the men who are called Grant's opponents will make no effort in next Wednesday's meeting, to instruct or openly influence the State delegation against the General. It is equally certain that Senator Cameron, if he has his way, will insist that the State Convention shall pass a resolution instructing the Pennsylvania delegation to the Chicago meeting to favor the renomination of Gen. Grant, and on all questions which may arise in that convention to vote as a unit. Senator Cameron, who, with Col. Quay and others of his stanch adherents, have been in close consultation during the days to-night makes no secret of his intentions in this direction. On the contrary, it is openly announced that Mr. Cameron has made up his mind, despite any agreement which he may have entered into at Washington, to pledge the Keystone delegation for Gen. Grant. That he would take this course was very clearly indicated by the action of the Dauphin County Convention, which was controlled absolutely by him, and which passed strong third-term resolutions.

Several of the most prominent gentlemen who in this State call themselves Independent Republicans have been trying for two or three days, and are now trying, to create the impression that Mr. Cameron takes the stand described for personal reasons and in the hope of personal profit and preferment. Those who have the best opportunity of judging the Senator's motives do not have this view of the case. They know that he is thoroughly earnest, honest, and conscientious in the belief that Gen. Grant is the strongest candidate who can be nominated by the Republican Party, and that, for what he believes to be the best interests of that party, he desires Gen. Grant's success at Chicago. In conversation with an intimate friend this evening, Senator Cameron gave strong expression to this opinion. He said, in substance if not in exact words: "I believe thoroughly that Grant is the strongest candidate who can be placed before the people. He has the confidence of good men of all parties. He is a thorough Republican, and a true lover of his country. All talk of Cæsarism in connection with his candidacy is simply bosh. If he is nominated and elected he will be the President of the United States for the constitutional term—for no more and for no less. I favor him because I believe fully that he is the most popular candidate we could have; because I am convinced he will give just government to all sections and all parties, and because there is no doubt that he can carry the great pivotal State of New-York."

While Senator Cameron is thus enthusiastic in his support of Gen. Grant, and while, through his influence, there is now a reasonable certainty that Pennsylvania's delegation will be pledged in favor of the ex-President, it must not be supposed that he (the Senator) is personally hostile to Mr. Blaine; such is not the case. Twice during the past week Messrs. Cameron and Blaine consulted with each other in Washington. Their conversation was of the most friendly character, and Senator Blaine, unlike many of his Pennsylvania supporters, has no idea that Mr. Cameron is personally his enemy. Still, he, like all other well-informed politicans, is fully aware of the fact that were it not for the Cameron influence the Pennsylvania delegation to Chicago would go uninstructed and unpledged. This evening, because of an indiscreet publication in the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, now to be in the Cameron influence, the advocates of Senator Blaine argue that Col. Quay, the next political friend of Don Cameron, is working more with a desire to break down Blaine than to promote the interests of Grant. The publication referred to was to the effect that Col. Quay, in an interview to-day, stated that while there was in many quarters of Pennsylvania a genuine Blaine sentiment, it was manifest that the solid thinkers of the Republican Party were predisposed toward the renomination of Grant. Further than this, Col. Quay is quoted as having said: "They [thinking Republicans] point to Blaine's complication in the Mulligan letters, his mistaken position on the Chinese question, and the animosity existing between him and Senator Conkling, as weaknesses which not even the party discipline will be able to obliterate. In addition, while the Senator from Maine is cordially hated by the Southern Bourbons who control Congress, he is not feared, and, consequently, they would not hesitate to count him out in case of his election. With Grant it is otherwise. He knew that he was elected by the people, he would take the office in spite of Democratic counting-out schemes. Moreover, he is the one man whom the Democrats fear, and as they believe that he will do what was determined on, there would be (were he the candidate) no effort to deprive the Republican Party of victory in case it was achieved."

Mr. Blaine's friends, referring to this publication, are to-night most bitter in their denunciation, not only of Col. Quay, but also of Senator Cameron, whom they accuse of having inspired Quay's utterance. It is but just to state that both the gentlemen referred to indignantly deny any intention of maligning the Maine Senator, or of injuring him in any underhand way. At the same time, there is no doubt that they will do everything they can to secure a pledged delegation in favor of Gen. Grant. If present indications are to be trusted, they will succeed in doing so.

On the late trains to-night a number of the most prominent Republicans in the State arrived in Harrisburg. The majority of them at once went to the house of Senator Cameron, and informally discussed the situation. The result of their conference was that, against all comers, the delegation should be instructed for Gen. Grant. Rumors to the effect that Don Cameron has given up his desire to pledge the delegation are worthy of no credit. He, as well as his representatives, have no doubt that Pennsylvania will be unqualifiedly for the renomination of the ex-President. H. C.

A large number of Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania has prepared an address to the delegates to the Republican State Convention, which will meet on Wednesday next, with regard to the best course for the delegates to pursue in the convention. The results of the November election in New-York are cited by the signers as full of signs of what can be accomplished by "the united action of those who care less for party supremacy than for the great ends for which party organizations are but a means," and a warning is sounded that "this experiment will be repeated on a greater scale at the approaching Presidential election," if the Chicago Convention shall present a candidate lacking in the essentials which can alone command the confidence of the independent voter. The delegates are assured in the address that the number of Republicans is very large who cannot be relied upon to support one whose candidacy would violate a tradition which has become part of the unwritten law of the nation; nor one who regards the skillful use of patronage for personal ends as the highest function of a statesman; nor one whose past inability to resist temptation would put his supporters on the defensive throughout the campaign; nor one whose personal ambition may lead him to regard the public service as a mere instrumentality for furthering his own ends. The lengths to which party leaders are prepared to go in the effort to advance their political fortunes are viewed with alarm, and the cause of danger is found in the low standards of many political leaders and the unworthy methods by which the scramble for power is conducted. The address closes with an appeal to the delegates to take such a course as will secure to the party and its candidate the support of independent voters. Among the signatures to the address are those of John S. Newbold, Wayne MacVeagh, Thomas L. Gillespie, J. Ewing Mears, Francis H. Lea, J. Craige Lippincott, Samuel W. Pennypacker, and John McLaughlin.

REMARKABLE IF TRUE.

TILDEN TO BE MARRIED IN A DAY OR TWO TO A PENNSYLVANIA LADY—SO IT IS SAID, AT LEAST.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 2.—The approaching marriage of Samuel J. Tilden, the Sage of Gramercy Park, to Miss Fanny Ranck, of Lewisburg, is the leading topic in social circles here. Miss Ranck is the sister of J. M. C. Ranck, a prominent member of the Scranton Bar, and is said to be a young lady of unusual brilliancy and mental culture. Her meeting with Mr. Tilden was in Philadelphia, during the Centennial Summer, and the friendship then formed ripened into an attachment which will culminate in a wedding this week. The marriage will take place at Lewisburg, and be conducted very quietly. There have been so many rumors of Mr. Tilden's marriage with various prominent ladies that THE TIMES correspondent accepted the news with some circumspection, and took occasion to call on the lady's relatives for confirmation of the rumor. They made no secret of it, but treated it in all seriousness, and said it would probably take place to-morrow or the day following.

TAKING HER CHILD'S LIFE.

TOSSING A BABY ABOUT UNTIL IT DIED FROM THE BRUTAL TREATMENT.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 2.—About two weeks ago a little boy in one of the public schools of this place horrified the teacher by remarking that he knew of a new way to kill babies. Being asked what the new method was, he replied: "Pitch it around and catch it like a ball," adding that he had seen two women doing this on Guinea Hill, a disreputable part of the town. The story was placed in the hands of the Police, but for several days it could not be traced, and the impression was gaining ground that the boy had been indulging his imagination, when a clue was struck which led to the arrest, on Saturday, of a young woman named Mary Newman on a charge of infanticide. The woman was committed to prison to await a hearing, and the affair was kept quiet. But the principal facts leaked out to-day. So far as can be ascertained they are as follows:

Mary Newman, a girl of 18 years, came here from Philadelphia three or four months ago and took lodgings with a notorious couple named Seitzinger, living on Guinea Hill. She was pregnant, and said she had been sent here by a wealthy Philadelphia gentleman, whose name she refused to give. Though so young, she drank heavily, seemed to have little sense of moral responsibility, and frequently threatened that if her child was born alive it should not live long. On Christmas Day the child was born, and several days afterward, when the mother had recovered strength enough to carry out her fiendish threat, she and another woman took the child's life, as the boy described, by tossing it from one to the other until the rough handling killed it. Seitzinger then took it away, and buried it. This is the story told by the neighbors. Mary was drunk when arrested, and said she was guilty, but did not seem to know what the word meant. She, however, accused the other woman of helping her. This woman has not yet been arrested, and her name is, therefore, withheld. A thorough investigation will be had as soon as possible.

A DUEL WITH AXES.

ONE MAN'S ARM CHOPPED OFF AND ANOTHER'S HEAD INJURED.

NEWTON, N. J., Feb. 2.—William Schoonover lies almost at the point of death at his home, a few miles back of Swartswood, from the effects of a wound given him by William Marvin on Saturday night. These men are under 21 years of age, and have been enemies several years. Whenever they met they quarreled, the trouble generally ending in blows. They are both ill-natured, intemperate fellows, and are disliked and feared by their neighbors. They were engaged, Saturday, chopping wood, in company with several other men, on a tract owned by John R. Fisher. They had been given hard cider several times during the day, and at the hour for quitting work were somewhat intoxicated. On the way home the old quarrel was renewed, and some very hard words were passed between them. Finally, Marvin kicked Schoonover, who jumped over a fence near by and said, with an oath, "If you come near me again I will split your head open." Marvin sprang over the fence with his axe in his hand saying, "If you want to, we will have a little duel." Before other men could intertere, they began to cut at each other with axes. They were separated as soon as possible, but not before Marvin had nearly severed Schoonover's left arm below the shoulder, and himself received a slight scalp wound. One of the bystanders said afterward that it was the most terrible fight he had ever witnessed; that he and his companions were so horror-stricken for a few seconds that they were unable to interfere. Schoonover's wound bled profusely; it was feared the man would bleed to death before a physician could reach him. The arm was still connected by a narrow strip of skin. The physician bandaged it, but the arm cannot be saved, and it is very probable that Schoonover will die. Marvin escaped from the county as soon as he realized the extent of his crime, but officers are in pursuit.

DEATH OF A TROTTING MARE.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 2.—The well-known trotting mare Midnight, owned by John and Charles Wheeler, of Eatontown, died yesterday morning from blood poisoning. She was 5 years old, and had a record of 2:20.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY PLANS.

GERMAN POLICE CALLED TO THE AID OF THE GOVERNMENT—A REVOLUTIONARY PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY THE STUDENTS—THE PROGRAMME OF THE SOCIALISTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.—The Russian Police having proved inefficient in the prolonged struggle with the Nihilists, a large number of German Police have been summoned from the Baltic Provinces of the Empire.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Intelligence from St. Petersburg announces that a new revolutionary proclamation is being circulated by the students of the high schools. The students draw a terrible picture of their condition, and declare that they will fight the great Moloch called the Russian Government to the end, even though the best of them perish. The proclamation is considered to be important, as showing the formation of a new party against the Government.

Although the Police seized many copies of the *Will of the People* in the house where Deutsche shot himself, the same issue of the paper had already been circulated in St. Petersburg. It contains the programme of the Executive Committee, stating that the only way to gain the reforms they seek is to overthrow the Government by forcible revolution or conspiracy. The Socialists would then transfer the Government to an Assembly elected by all the Russians, irrespective of class. This is the general policy of the Socialists, by which they cast their lot with all oppressed Russians. But when the Assemby is elected, the Socialists will recommend a programme in favor of a permanent popular representation with full power over all general State questions; a wide liberty of local self-government; independence of the rural communes; the principle that the land is the property of the people; the transfer of all works and factories to the working men; complete liberty of speech, conscience, the press, public meetings and associations, and electoral agitation, and the replacement of the standing Army by a territorial Army.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A St. Petersburg correspondent hears that several new measures will be announced on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Czar's accession to the throne; among these, proposals placing the Jews upon the same footing as other Russians, and extending to Poland all the regulations existing in the rest of Russia, have been settled in principle. The proposal to concede freedom to the press is under consideration.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

DENIAL OF RUMORS REGARDING ITALY'S RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA—THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

ROME, Feb. 2.—The *Diritto* publishes a Ministerial communication, denying certain statements contained in a Vienna dispatch of Jan. 26. The document says it is untrue that a representative of a power friendly to Austria has made a communication to the Cabinet of Rome in regard to the pretended hostility of Italy toward Austria; untrue that the Cabinet of Rome has alleged as an extenuating circumstance that, in the public opinion of Italy, there existed an anti-Austrian current; untrue that the consequences of a possible war against Austria have ever been laid before the eyes of the Italian Government, and untrue that, in the Oriental question, Italy has acted as the *alter ego* of Russia.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The correspondent at Rome of the Vienna *Politische Correspondenz* says: "The Italian Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to the Prefects of the Provinces bordering on Austria, pointing out the great importance the Government attaches to the cultivation of friendly relations with Austria, and instructing them to keep a vigilant eye on itinerant political agitators and emigrants from Trieste, Trent, and elsewhere, and to repress vigorously any excesses that such persons may commit."

A Berlin dispatch says: "The great reserve with which the majority of the French press received the news of the bill before the Bundesrath for the increase of the German Army has caused great satisfaction here. The German press, likewise, in discussing the bill, has, with the greatest care, avoided any inimical tone against France."

A Vienna dispatch says: "Montenegro has ordered 4,000,000 cartridges from Austrian manufacturers, a portion of which have been already delivered."

THE BRITISH IN AFGHANISTAN.

THEIR STRENGTH AND FAVORABLE POSITION—RUMORS OF IMPENDING DEFEAT DENIED.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Kabul says: "Our position here is so much stronger than it was two months ago that any fresh movement on our part may take a different direction from that of the past. We can now watch the course of events, and regulate our action by the circumstances of the moment. The prophesies of impending defeat and disaster published in some English newspapers have been received here with astonishment. The data of the writers are as inaccurate as their deductions are gloomy. Mohammed Jan was not a soldier of great repute in the wars of Turkestan. Until lately he was an unknown, subordinate officer of artillery. Gen. Charles Gough never was in danger during his march to the relief of Kandahar. Gen. Roberts was right when he reckoned on his ability to bring up reinforcements. He never had to fight his way around the City to Shirpur. He had, in December, fire-wood for four months and forage for 54 days. The idea of a forced retreat upon Jalalabad never suggested itself here."

A correspondent at Kandahar, after mentioning the disastrous results of the strife between the Ghilzais and Hazaras, without the British lines, adds that similar tales of internecine war comes from the direction of Farah. The representative sent by Ayoob Khan to Farah has been defeated by Ibrahim Khan, of Chaknasar, who is putting the country under contribution. Ayoob Khan is reported to have sent two regiments, six guns, and 2,000 horse against Ibrahim Khan. Other accounts, however, say these troops of Ayoob Khan refused to march.

FRENCH FINANCES AND TARIFFS.

THE BUDGET SCHEME FOR 1881—THE INDUSTRIES OF THE COUNTRY DECLARED TO BE FAR FROM FLOURISHING.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A Paris correspondent says that the budget scheme for 1881, submitted to the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, puts the expenditure at 2,773,391,474 francs, and as the existing taxes produced 2,777,193,903 francs last year, there is a surplus at once available for the remission of taxation, which remission will be on alcoholic drinks. Of the estimates for expenditures, the War Department absorbs 574,000,000 francs, being an increase of 6,500,000 francs, and the Navy Department 168,000,000 francs, an increase of 4,500,000 francs.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the debate on the Customs tariff was resumed. The reporter of the committee said the protective system had produced good results in the country. The committee was willing to agree to a system of commercial treaties. It had discarded prohibitive duties, and abolished export dues. The reporter concluded by saying, "Our national industry is far from flourishing. We have been for some time outstripped by foreign competition."

The Senate adopted all the clauses of the Educational Council bill.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PANAMA, Jan. 23.—The Huascar is reported as being employed on the blockade of Mollendo.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A Berlin dispatch says: "In a letter to a Berlin journal, Dr. Siemens, the eminent telegraph engineer, contends that he was the first to divide the electric light, and to utilize it for practical purposes. In proof of this, he refers to his electric illumination of the Imperial Arcades at Berlin, which was achieved long before Mr. Edison's experiments."

DUBLIN, Feb. 2.—The Right Hon. E. Dwyer Gray, Lord Mayor of Dublin, publishes a letter saying that the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in refusing to attend the Mansion-House dinner, descended from his position as representative of the Queen to that of a representative of a party.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Messrs. Davitt, Killen, Daly, and Brennan have been served with the customary four days' notice to come in and plead to the indictments found against them.

Viscount Sandon, President of the Board of Trade, speaking at Liverpool yesterday in favor of Mr. Whiteley, the Conservative candidate, stated that he did not believe the electors of Liverpool would support a candidate whose promise to the Home Rulers would tend to unsettle Ireland for the period of a fresh generation.

Prince Lobanoff, the new Russian Ambassador to England, has arrived here.

A Berlin correspondent reports that rumors are afloat of impending changes in the Prussian Ministry. The Minister of Finance has been defeated on one of the proposed new tax bills, and the Minister of Worship is said to have taken too many measures on his own responsibility without consulting his colleagues. Such divisions seem to herald the approach of a Ministerial crisis, but there is reason to hope that an understanding will be arrived at.

COUNTERFEITERS IN CUSTODY.

THE DISCOVERIES MADE IN TRACING A BURGLARY.

NEW-VERNON, Penn., Feb. 2.—For some time this part of Pennsylvania has been flooded with counterfeit silver dollars, half-dollars, and quarters. It has long been believed that the fraudulent money was coined in the vicinity of this place, but no trace of the counterfeiters could be found. The money was well calculated to deceived the country people, among whom it was principally circulated, and large amounts of it have been passed. On Jan. 24, McIlvane's dry goods store, in this village, was entered by burglars, and much property was carried away. Circumstances seemed to implicate James Emerick in the burglary, although he had always been a much-respected citizen of the place. Robert Walters, who worked for Emerick, and a young man named William Carey, were also suspected. On Saturday, evidence deemed sufficient to warrant an arrest having been obtained, Constable Moore proceeded to Emerick's shop and took the proprietor into custody. He submitted quietly, and was very much frightened. Walters was in the shop, and when the officer approached him to serve his warrant the man seized a sledge-hammer and raised it to strike the constable, but two bystanders took hold of him, prevented what would undoubtedly have been a murder, and aided in securing the infuriated man. A search was then made of the wagon-house. Back of the shop a small room was found, the windows in which were boarded up, and the chinks filled with shavings and rags. Some of the stolen property was found in this room, and a most surprising discovery was made. On a table in this room were found 11 molds for making counterfeit money, 5 bars of metal used for the coins, and a complete counterfeiters' outfit. The dies were for trade dollars, the new silver dollar, half-dollars, and quarters. Two dies for the latter had not been used, but all the others showed long use. The dies were finely cut, and some of the coin, recently made, was found on Emerick's person. Besides the four bars of metal, a large quantity was in the crucible, ready to be poured into the molds. William Carey was subsequently arrested at his brother's house in the village. He had in his possession counterfeit coin, a bottle of a preparation evidently used for polishing the coin after it was cast, and a brush for applying it. The three men were committed to jail by Justice Barrett. Emerick has a wife and two children, and it is apparent that his family knew nothing of his criminal transactions.

WILLIAM ALLEN'S FOURTH TRIAL.

A MURDER, IN 1877, DURING AN ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM A CONNECTICUT PRISON.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 2.—The trial of William Allen, who was concerned in an attempted escape, with Henry Hamlin, from the State Prison, in September, 1877, when Willis Shipman, a watchman, was killed, began this afternoon. Twenty-seven jurors were examined, and only one was accepted. The State challenged, peremptorily, ten, the defense seven, and the court excused nine. This is the fourth trial of Allen. He was first indicted, with Hamlin and John H. Davis, a prison watchman, who was in the enterprise as an accessory, for murder in the first degree. Under a statute, then existing and since repealed, which gave persons accused of crime the right to choose whether to be tried by court or jury, Hamlin and Davis selected to be tried by the court, and Hamlin was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and Davis of murder in the second degree. Hamlin was sentenced to be hanged May 29th next, and Davis went to State Prison for life. Allen went to the jury, and on first trial, when half through, his counsel raised the question that a juror was disqualified by expressing an opinion, but offered to go on with 11. The court refused, and discharged the jury. Then the point was made that Allen had been once in jeopardy, and could not be tried again, and the Supreme Court overruled it. Upon the second trial, the jury disagreed—eight for acquittal and four for conviction. The next trial proceeded at once, and a verdict of murder in the first degree was rendered. Allen was sentenced to be hanged with Hamlin.

A motion for a new trial was granted by the Superior Court, and this is the trial now opening. Judges Beardsley and Sanford preside, the latter having been appointed, with Chief-Judge Park, in the Hayden trial. Allen's counsel are S. F. Jones, of counsel for Hayden; Charles J. Cole, and William C. Case. In this trial, Allen, for the first time, will testify in his own behalf. Great interest is felt in the case, and the court-room was thronged to-day. Among the spectators was the Hon. Benjamin Stark, of New-London, foreman of the Grand Jury which reported not a true bill in the Riddle wife-poisoning case the other day. He has taken a deep interest in Allen from the start.

PANIC IN A THEATRE AVERTED.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—During the performance of "La Sonnambula," by Mapleson's opera company, at the Grand Opera-house, to-night, a slight alarm of fire came near causing a disastrous panic. The house was crowded. During the opening scene of the third act a thin cloud of smoke was discovered coming from the closet under the stairway near the main entrance. The whispers of those who noticed it attracted the attention of a portion of the audience, who became uneasy, and rose in a body. Then persons standing between the audience and the smoke hissed and shouted, "Down in front," "Sit down," and the majority involuntarily resumed their seats. A few, however, rushed out in an excited manner. The lights were lowered in that part of the house, and an attaché, descending to the cellar, found that the smoke came from leaks in the furnace, which he was able to shut off. Signor Campanini, Mlle. Marimon, and the chorus were on the stage, and continued the opera without interruption. With the disappearance of the smoke all became reassured.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 2.—In the case of Daniel R. Stewart, a preferred bondholder, against the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and other defendants, praying for an injunction to restrain the defendants from issuing further bonds under an act of the Legislature of 1878, and for the appointment of a Receiver, which was set for a hearing in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Bond to-day, the answers of the several defendants were filed. It was then arranged that within a few days several points as to the jurisdiction of the court would be agreed upon between counsel and filed, and, though no day was set, it was understood that the question of jurisdiction would be argued two weeks from to-day.

BILLINGS IN PERIL AGAIN

THE DAMAGING TESTIMONY OF A NEW WITNESS.

A MAN WHO SAW BILLINGS RUN TOWARD THE WELL WHERE THE GUN WAS FOUND—PAID MONEY TO KEEP OUT OF THE WAY—THE PRESENT STATE OF THE CASE.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Feb. 2.—District Attorney Ormsby has discovered a witness who, according to statements made, is of the utmost importance in the Billings case. This person, George W. Frazer, claims to know all about Saratoga County's most celebrated murder case, and if his story is true, it solves the mystery of Mrs. Billings's death. According to his statement, on the night of the murder of Mrs. Billings, he was passing the house where Billings lived, and at the time the shot which killed Mrs. Billings was fired, he saw Billings run toward the well in which the gun was afterward found. He claims that Billings furnished him with the necessary funds to leave the country until the affair had blown over. He took his wife and child and started for Vermont State, and was gone five or six months, at the end of which time he thought it would be safe to return. Frazer is a mason by trade, and has lived around Fort Miller several years. He has the reputation of being a sort of ruffian, and does not mix with other men, but keeps his own company.

The discovery of this new witness, with almost the only link in the chain of circumstantial evidence needed to convict Jesse Billings, Jr., of wife-murder, has given new life to public interest in everything connected with the crime, which has never died out since the murder. Mrs. Billings was killed on the evening of Tuesday, June 4, 1878. The Billings family resided in a comportable farmhouse, in the little hamlet of Northumberland, where Billings had a store, a boat-yard, and a bank, and was the autocrat of the neighborhood. Billings was not the most pleasant husband in the world, nor was Mrs. Billings any too gentle in her disposition. As a natural consequence, the couple lived unhappily together, and quarrels were frequent. Between 8:30 and 8:50 P. M., on the evening of the murder, Mrs. Billings was sitting in a rocking-chair in a room on the south side of the house, near a window. Her daughter, Jennie, who had always taken sides with her mother in the family jars, and a servant, were also in the room. A lighted lamp stood on the mantelpiece in such a way as to throw its rays upon Mrs. Billings and the window. Jennie and her mother were quietly talking together. Mrs. Billings had just begun a remark to her daughter, when a loud report was heard, a bullet came crashing through the window, and Mrs. Billings fell over, dead. The bullet had struck her just above the left ear, at right angles to her head. It passed through the left side of the skull, through the brain, and lodged on the opposite side of the skull. The neighbors were quickly aroused by the screams of the daughter and servant, and the little hamlet was thrown into the most intense excitement.

Suspicion fell upon Jesse Billings, Jr., immediately, as he was not in the house when the fatal shot was fired, and many of his neighbors believed he was capable of killing his wife. Coroner Gow, of Schuylerville, was sent for at once, and when he arrived he found a jury already impaneled. It was composed entirely of employes of Billings, and was discharged without sitting. A new jury was called the next morning, and, after remaining in session until Friday afternoon, brought in a verdict of death at the hands of some unknown person. But Jesse Billings had already been arrested for the murder. On Friday morning a Ballard carbine known to belong to Billings had been found in an old well on his farm, and tracks were found leading to the well from a point near the window at which Mrs. Billings had been killed. These footprints exactly fitted a certain pair of rubber boots which Billings had worn that evening. On the strength of these discoveries Billings was arrested Friday noon. He was taken before a Justice in Saratoga, waived examination, and was lodged that night in the jail at this place. He was hooted through the streets of Saratoga by a mob, who yelled, "Shoot the wife-murderer!" "Lynch him! Lynch him!" until he trembled with fear.

Billings was indicted for murder in the first degree by the Grand Jury on June 20. His trial began Sept. 10, 1878, and caused a wide-spread interest. Representatives of the leading newspapers reported the case daily, and the public all over the country became deeply interested in Billings's fight for life. The first and a half of the trial was taken up with obtaining a jury. Then, after the District Attorney had opened the case for the people in a short speech, the taking of testimony began, and 18½ days were consumed in the examination of witnesses. Fifty-six witnesses testified for the people, and 40 gave evidence for the prosecution, a total of 117. Billings's counsel occupied two and a half days in summing up for the prisoner, and the State followed with a speech of four days' length. The Presiding Judge charged the jury in two hours and a half, and the jury deliberated 69 hours, and then disagreed. Eleven of the 12 voted for acquittal, but 1 juror held out for conviction, and caused the disagreement. On Oct. 26, 12 days after the end of the trial, Billings was released on $30,000 bail, his aged father and four other gentlemen becoming his bondsmen.

The result of the trial was a disappointment to all concerned. Billings and his friends, of course, desired an acquittal, while, despite the fact that the jury stood 11 to 1 for acquittal, the great majority of the people of the county did not believe in the innocence of the accused man. The attorneys for the prosecution were especially dissatisfied with the result, for they felt positive they had tried the guilty man. They resolved not to abandon the case, but at once set to work to get still nearer the bottom of the crime than they had been able to do at the trial. One of the principal witnesses for the defense was George W. Jones, a worthless sort of man, who did more than all the other witnesses combined to establish the alibi counsel claimed for Billings. Jones swore that he had been fishing in a boat on the river at Northumberland, and had seen Billings on the river road at such a time as would prove the innocence of the murder. Judge Langdon, who presided at the trial, himself said from the bench, that if the testimony of Jones was true it was simply impossible for Billings to be guilty of the murder of his wife. After the jury had disagreed, and Billings had been permitted to leave jail on bail, Jones was arrested on the charge of perjury, of which crime it was claimed he had been guilty in testifying for Billings. The case was promptly brought to trial, Jones being defended by the same lawyers who had acted for Billings. After a long trial, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Fully realizing what a disastrous effect upon Billings's case, at the second trial, Jones's conviction would have, his counsel strove earnestly to get a new trial. This was finally granted by a Judge who was believed to be friendly to Billings, and Jones was admitted to bail. Some time afterward his bondsmen concluded to take no risks, and the accused witness was delivered up. He has since been confined in the jail. In the meantime, the District Attorney has been unremitting in his efforts to secure new evidence in the Billings case, and had already secured much new and important material before Frazier came forward with his story. Both the Jones and the Billings case have been set down for trial at different times since 1878, but in each instance counsel for the accused men obtained a postponement. Both cases were last set down for trial on Jan. 19, and Mr. Ormsby then made a special effort to have Billings put on trial. The accused man's counsel, however, was again successful in securing a postponement, and the case has now gone over to April 13 next.

The counsel for Billings at his second trial will show some changes. The accused man was represented at the first trial by ex-Senator Charles Hughes, of Sandy Hill; J. S. L'Amoreaux, of this place; D. S. Potter, of Schuyverville, and J. P. Butler, of Saratoga Springs. Mr. Potter is now a member of Assembly, and is not expected to appear, and Gen. Hughes also will be out of the case. It is quietly affirmed in certain circles that Jesse Billings has failed to meet promptly the expectations of his counsel in the matter of fees, and that the lawyers do not consequently look forward hopefully to personal profit in another trial. Mr. Chauncey Shaffer, of New-York, appeared as one of the prisoner's counsel when the last postponement was had, and it is expected he will be one of the leaders in the second trial. The people will be represented by the same counsel as at the first trial, the District Attorney, the Hon. N. C. Moak, of Albany; L. B. Pike and John Foley, of Saratoga Springs, and P. C. Ford, of Schuylerville, the first three being the leading counsel. Judge J. S. Landon, of Schenectady, presided at the trial in 1878. The present term is presided over by Judge Joseph Potter.

The chief obstacle to the trial of Billings at this time is not so much the objections of the defense as it is the anticipated difficulty of obtaining a jury. Every man, woman, and child in the county became intensely interested in the case at the first trial, and it is doubtful if there is a solitary hamlet or home in which the whole story of the murder and the trial has not been told and retold many times. It is not believed possible that 12 men can be found on the jury-list who have not fixed opinions as to the guilt or innocence of the accused man. Some of the lawyers in Saratoga County say, also, that if any man living in the county should come into court and swear he was indifferent in the sense of the law, he ought to be peremptorily excluded from the jury as a liar or an ignoramus. Unless the man who should so swear was a known partisan, neither side would accept him, and if one side did, the other side would at once object to him. Every effort will be made by the prosecution to try Billings in Saratoga County, but very few persons there think they will be successful. If their predictions prove to be correct, the indictment will probably be sent to Albany, Schenectady, or Montgomery County for trial, and another delay will result.

Much of the testimony given at the first trial will probably be rejected by both prosecution and defense at the second trial as of no value. The expert testimony, which so mixed up the minds of the jurymen in 1878, will, it is believed, be of a somewhat different character, and much less in quantity. Counsel for the people will introduce much new evidence in addition to the Frazier story, which they claim is of great importance, and will go far to fasten the murder upon Billings. The line to be adopted by the defense is not made public. Since the last trial several deaths have occurred among the witnesses for Billings, and one or two of them are now sick. These gaps will have to be filled in some way, and many of those who have watched the course of the accused man's counsel expect to see a new and entirely original "Tom Collins" brought into the case, to whose ownership the lawyers will try to trace the old soft hat that played a prominent part in the first trial. Jesse Billings himself is apparently in capital health, and seems to be perfectly confident of an ultimate acquittal. A few weeks ago, however, his venerable father died, and this has taken from him much outside support from persons who sympathized with him on account of the old gentleman, who was universally respected.

STRIKES BEGUN AND ENDED.

MILL-HANDS DISSATISFIED — PENNSYLVANIA STOVE-MOLDERS—MARYLAND MINERS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 2.—Between 700 and 800 hands, mostly young men and women, struck at the Dwight Cotton Mills, at Chicopee, this morning, because the pay has been raised unequally. Notice was given on Saturday of the advance, which varied from 7 to 15 per cent., but averaged over 10. The trouble began with those who did not get as much as they expected. Some complain that while the pay has been increased the "cut" of the cloth, by which the pay is measured, has been lengthened, but this is denied. Another ground of complaint is that the company is particular in deducting for damaged cloth. The hands in some of the card-rooms quit first, and the weavers followed. In going out they merely complained to the overseers of the grievance, making no demand on the company. The strikers are orderly and without leadership or organization, and will probably return in a day or two. Agent Cumnock has warned the idle ones out of the corporation houses. Much back pay is due them, and the Chicopee Manufacturing Company, at Chicopee Falls, and the Lyman Mills, at Holyoke, will take none of the strikers. The Dwight Mills employ 1,350 hands, whose pay averages from 65 cents to $1 a day.

READING, Penn., Feb. 2.—The molders employed at the extensive stove works of Orr, Painter & Co., in this city, struck to-day for higher wages. This is the result of the convention held in Philadelphia, at which it was agreed that the stove molders should ask for an advance of 15 per cent. The firm offered an immediate advance of 5 per cent., and an additional 5 per cent. on the 1st of July, if the state of trade would warrant it. The stove-molders at Rogers Ford have also struck, demanding the same terms as the Reading men.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Feb. 2.—All the miners in eight of the ore mines near East Texas struck to-day for an advance from 90 cents to $1 25 a day.

LONAGONING, Md., Feb. 2.—The trouble with the Knights of Labor and coal operatives in this region was settled to-day by all the coal companies agreeing to the 10-hour system. Work will be resumed to-morrow.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—The tanners struck almost in a body to-day for an advance of 15 per cent. on their present wages. By frequent reductions, most of the tanneries have reduced the men's wages until they have been receiving only $8 or $9 a week, where they formerly made $12 to $15. Three of the tanneries acceded to the request of their men, and resumed work during the day. The others are still holding out.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 2.—The 60 stogie-cutters employed on the Memphis Custom-house struck to-day, owing to a disagreement regarding wages and the discharge of their foreman.

A PENCIL IN A MAN'S BODY.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 2.—Over five weeks ago a Hartford man had a fall, and was rendered insensible. After being taken home a surgeon discovered a slight wound in his body, close by the heart, and thought the man had been either stabbed or shot. A few days later, however, small pieces of black lead began to come

one candidate for a judicial office owed his extraordinary vote to the independent citizens who believed in the principle practically inculcated by this society, " when you have a good Judge, re-elect him without reference to party." And evidence, too, was not wanting that candidates in 1879 were willing to sacrifice party to individual success. This very circumstance may reassure those who direct party organizations, when we are ready to ask their concurrence in the proposition to change the time of the charter election, or to adopt some device for severing local from national interests at the general election. If, however, we cannot expect to array public opinion at present in favor of a separate charter election, we shall succeed in time, by the application of the principles herein suggested, in reference to appointments and removals of officers, in diminishing the active interest of politicians in purely municipal contests, so that there will practically result a proper and useful discrimination in the choice of the charter officers we shall be called upon to elect. Once establish the principle of selecting subordinates for their qualifications, as tested by competitive examination, and of filling vacancies by promotion, and there will be no premium reserved to the hitherto serviceable friends of party leaders.

We have not made any recommendations as to other than charter officers. We believe, however, that if even the judiciary are, as provided by the Constitution, elected at the general election, the people will soon acquire the habit of re-electing a good Judge. The office of Coroner is also made elective by the Constitution; before the terms of the present incumbents expire, it may be possible for the people to establish a new rule on this subject; to declare that the investigation of causes of sudden or violent deaths and of suspected crimes in such connection may be safely left to the Board of Health, with its experts and its legal officers. If this plan of electing Aldermen on a general ticket be found serviceable to the City it may ultimately prove convenient and necessary to hold charter elections only once in three years. The reasons for abolishing Municipal Courts is so manifestly in the direction of Government by skilled heads of departments, with power to frame regulations in their sphere, and to secure their enforcement by their own officers, that we do not include arguments, that the necessity of a Board of Aldermen as a local legislature is rapidly circumscribed. The traditions of State Government, the powers of the Aldermen under the old charter and as County officers down to 1857, the restriction of 1870, have committed to them of certain legislative functions, and of the care and preservation of Municipal property. The Aldermen should be among our best-known citizens. Their choice should not depend upon distinct "machine politics;" they should represent the whole body of citizens, and should be known for their integrity and public spirit in their capacity as merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, or professional men. Exercising no partisan functions, they would be practically the Trustees of the corporation.

It was unfortunate that the proposed amendment of the State Constitution as to the government of cities did not pass at the session of 1879, as thoroughly tested by the tax payers of a Board of Finance. To some extent the functions of the board might be advantageously exercised by the Board of Apportionment.

Second—The functions of the Police Department are clearly defined by the law, but not thoroughly understood. It is dangerous to blend political power with the work which should be exclusively the study of the Police authorities. It is no secret that appointments are very often made on the Police force at the direction of political influence resulting in the interior of the State. The experience of October, 1879, is too recent to require more than a reference to the machinations that nearly distranchised our City, through the failure of partisan Commissioners to agree in the choice of officers appointed by the Judge. The extraordinary power of the courts was necessarily invoked to compel compliance with the law.

At honest election is a prime necessity in the Republic. The capacity for self-government in the community tried, and the worst that it seems can result in their operation arises simply from the carelessness and ignorance of inspectors. When national elections take place, parties are amply protected by the authority to designate the inspectors, but when municipal politics are divorced from local issues, it will not be requisite for party managers seriously to concern themselves as to the political creed of Inspectors. Until that period arrives, however, the impartial administration of our local as well as national elections demands the vesting somewhere of the power of designating Inspectors and Poll Clerks. It can be conveniently and safely intrusted to a Superintendent appointed by the Mayor, with the concurrence of the Aldermen if desired, who shall be bound by strict statutory provisions to select the inspectors according to the principles now established by law.

Third—An harmonious working of the Municipal Government would seem to require the fixing of responsibility. A distinguished jurist and authority in municipal law says:

> Experience has demonstrated the necessity of more powerful and uniform executive action in the government of our Municipal institutions. If the Mayor have the sole right to appoint and the unrestricted right to suspend or remove subordinate officers and heads of departments, the responsibility usually demand of him that he shall be individually responsible for the proper conduct of the concerns of the Municipality, and if grievances exist, they will know to whom to look for redress, or upon whom to fix the blame. (Dillon on Municipal Corporations, volume 1, page 88.)

Carrying this principle to its logical conclusion, the head of every department should be a single officer. To this rule there are certain exceptions, as in the case of the Board of Education and the Board of Health, whose duties often demand consultation between co-ordinate officers in devising and conducting duties. The members of the Board of Health need to possess both medical skill and business knowledge. The Chief of Police should be only an officer of distinguished ability and of ample experience. He is practically the General of an army, and when he needs counsel on emergencies, should determine the occasions and the qualifications of his advisers. Otherwise, his power must of necessity be arbitrary, subordinate only to the written law and general regulations. He will continue responsible for the exercise of his functions, and amenable to discipline for neglect or incompetency. So also the Chief of the Fire Department. The admirable record of the present Commissioner of Public Works illustrates the advantage of having a single head of department. An engineer in charge of the docks, in addition to the Commissioners, superintending the parks, with the aid of a Captain of Police to enforce simple Police regulations, would be found an acceptable substitute for the boards so much of whose time is engrossed in political work, in re-nomination, in shifting the blame for departmental misconduct.

Whether or not the Legislature will consent to this substantial reform in the direction of economy and efficiency there is no question that the people demand the abolition of political interference with the appointments and removals of subordinate officers and employes. That a fireman should be removed because he refuses to subscribe to the expense of a billiard table in the engine-house, or because of positive political opinions, is an outrage, both on common sense and common justice.

It may happen that a Mayor will make stupid and improper appointments, but he can submit to the finding the chief of department accountable for the doing of his work, and the Mayor responsible for seeing that the work is honestly and efficiently done. Thus leave the public service in its present chaotic state, with the public money squandered by careless and incompetent officers whom the Mayor cannot remove and the courts will not, until after appeals to higher tribunals and possibly Legislative interference, because, forsooth, the officer is a political power, and his party friends have come to an unfavorable standing that he should continue to draw his salary.

There are in the Finance Department men of approved ability and integrity whose removal no Controller thinks of making. Some have served over a quarter of a century. In the County Clerk's and Register's offices there are public servants of acknowledged merit, and whom successive administrations must retain. And yet some equally faithful officers, whose political opinions were distasteful to the newly-appointed chief, have been dismissed summarily, and their places filled by scheming politicians, distinguished as such in their district associations.

Naturally, the politicians will rebel against a system which makes subordinates independent of partisan influence; which cuts off a source of revenue by way of political assessments. The people will, however, soon discover that superior work at less cost can be obtained when merit, fidelity, and industry are rewarded in the public service, as in business life, by continued employment, promotion, increased pay, and, it is to be hoped, ultimately a retiring pension for faithful and long service. The present system of Police force is, we think, justly believed to be inferior to the standard set in the days of Commissioner Acton and Superintendent Kennedy. This is not merely the fault of the present Superintendent or Inspectors, who are old policemen of distinguished merit.

Fourth—The Board of Apportionment should have enlarged powers as to the revision of expenditures, the making of appropriations, the reduction of forces and salaries, and the consolidation of bureaus in certain departments. The consolidation of the bureaus charged with the receipt of taxes, assessments, water rents, and arrears would simplify the work of collection, and greatly diminish the expense and inconvenience to tax-payers. The opening of the books for the annual taxes should be more prompt, so as to avoid the excessive crowding of tax-payers, and dispense with a corps of special clerks.

In St. Louis, a city of at least one-third the population of New-York, the system is such that the taxpayer can ascertain, without leaving his seat, at the desk, the items of all city and county charges against his estate, real and personal.

Supplies for the City should be purchased by the Department of Public Works under contract, covering a stated period where practicable, and distributed through the bureaus on requisitions. The system pursued as to stationery and printing, which has proved quite economical, should be extended so as to cover all supplies. The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, for instance, should have sufficient practical knowledge to discriminate in his order for supplies, and to reject bad work. He should not be compelled in making purchases.

Many active policemen are detailed to duty which can be efficiently performed by disabled firemen or policemen on half pay. Much of the work now committed to the court officers appointed by the Judge could be intrusted to such veterans. Rarely are the services of an able-bodied doorkeeper or messenger required in the courts, save to cry out "Order," or to carry a message.

The work of cleaning the streets should be transferred from the Department of Police. Let each department and officer have a specified work to do, and let the Mayor see that this work is faithfully done. It is absurd to expect of a Police Captain that he should decide as to the merits of a mud scow or determine the qualifications of a cartman or his horse charged with the removal of street refuse.

We simply recommend the plan so ably presented by the special committee of this society in the report submitted January, 1878, (see pages 42, 43, and 44 of the report.)

In order to bring these important questions before the society at the period fixed by the resolution appointing the committee, we have been compelled to present our suggestions only in outline. It may be desirable to report hereafter at greater length upon some of the views thus submitted, and to prepare in due form the proposed amendments to the charter.

We are confident that the citizens of New-York are ready for counsel and action having a tendency to the rescue of our City Government from the grasp of the professional politicians; and if the Municipal Administration can be improved, even by slow approaches toward a better system, it is due to the community that this society should aid in the work intelligently and courageously. Respectfully submitted,

MYER S. ISAACS,
D. B. EATON,
ARTEMAS H. HOLMES,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1879. Committee.

THE DEBATE.

The debate was opened on the first recommendation that the offices of Mayor and Controller be made elective; that the principle of minority representation be applied in the election of Aldermen, and that they be classified.

Mr. Isaacs said that the proposed classification was intended as a step toward preventing the coincidence of State or national and Municipal elections, or rather leaving Municipal elections in a degree less subject to the influences controlling the greater issues of a canvass. It seemed to the committee to be an object worthy of attainment, as securing, to some extent, the advantages of a Spring election, and thus making easier the selection of good Municipal officers.

Mr. George B. Butler said it was very desirable to get a good Mayor, and thus to secure efficient men as heads of departments through his appointment. But under the present system of electing him they were not likely to have such a Mayor. The present Mayor, as all knew, was a sad disappointment, and perhaps they had had nothing like him for a long time—he referred, of course, to the indecission by which his actions were governed. He doubted whether, under the present mode of election, they should be able to get a much better one, however. The great trouble was, that our officers were mainly elected by the influence of the grogshops, which were hostile to all ideas of good government. The Tweed Government in this City was based on the idea of giving as few powers as possible to the Aldermen, and nearly the entire legislative authority of the City was conferred by Tweed on persons named by him to exercise it. If Republicans had done what he did it would have been claimed that they were stripping the people of authority, yet it was an invitation from the Democracy to Republicans if the chance ever came to them to strip Democracy of its authority. Now, in any amendments to the charter he as a Republican was in favor of adopting the theory of Mr. Tweed, and they never would have a good government in the City except by some such indirection. If there was a good Mayor, clothe him with power to appoint and make him responsible. The Constitution required that public officers should be appointed in conformity with the idea of the elective franchise, and its operation was evidenced with great effect in the workings of the Board of Apportionment. There could be no limitation to appropriations under any other system.

Col. Rush C. Hawkins moved to strike out that part of the recommendation which provided for the election of a Controller. He thought it would be a great misfortune to have the chief financial officer of the City elected by the vote of the majority as that vote had been counted in New-York for some few years past. It would make of it a purely political position. With the single exception of the Sanford E. Connolly's case, we had been, said the speaker, fortunate in our selection of Controllers under the present system.

Mr. Isaacs said the City had elected some very worthy Controllers years ago, and instanced Mr. Hawes.

Col. Hawkins suggested that they probably elected better men to most offices in those days.

Mr. Toucey favored Col. Hawkins's motion for the reason, among other things, that it was very difficult to get the voters of this City to disfranchise themselves, and the best and only remedy was to make the number of elective offices as few as it was possible to do within the limits of the Constitution.

Col. Hawkins indorsed this view, and said this position should certainly be kept from the sess-pool of local politics. [His amendment was adopted.] He then asked if the idea suggested by the report as to the election of the Aldermen did not embody the principle of minority representation.

Mr. Isaacs said it did, and practically extended to the whole board the plan under which the Aldermen at Large are at present elected. It contemplated that no voter should vote for more than six candidates for Aldermen. A smaller number than 27 would perhaps have been desirable, but it was found difficult to apply the principle, as 18 members would give an even number on wards in the board.

The entire recommendation, as amended by Col. Hawkins's suggestion, was then adopted.

The second recommendation, concerning the appointment of Election Inspectors by a Supervisor, to be appointed by the Mayor, was next considered.

Col. Hawkins was not inclined to favor it, and said he would not care to have the present Mayor, who was a very respectable gentleman, except politically, appoint a Supervisor, and thus really control the Inspectors' appointments. He preferred to see such power distributed. A great outcry had been made against dragging the judiciary into politics, but he would like to know when, in the last 25 years, they had not been mixed up in politics. The moment a Judge resigned or declined to re-election he became more or less actively a politician. It would be unsafe to trust any Mayor elected by the 8,600 grogshops of this City to make this appointment. He did not care how respectable a man might be, he could not get the nomination for such an important office even a minor office here unless he promised in some way to do some very dirty work. And this influence would be concentrated on that Supervisorship appointment, by the O'Sullivan and O'Briens, and by even their friend of the Bowery, Mr. Owen Geoghegan. He would, therefore, move to couple with the Mayor as the appointing power of this office the presiding Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts.

Mr. Butler expressed the belief that if the Supervisor had nothing else to do he would spend the whole of each year in devising means to control the coming election. He thought it would be a tremendous power to vest in any one man.

Mr. Isaacs said it was practically just such power that was now vested in Mr. O'Brien, the Chief of the Bureau of Elections. He virtually made up the lists of Inspectors for the Police Board.

Charles Stewart Smith said he believed one reason why we had such bad Mayors was because too little responsibility was vested in them. People, in choosing Mayors, looked at it in that light, and said too often it did not matter much who was elected, because he hadn't much power anyway. Give them more power and they were more amenable to criticism by press and public, and would make even a bad man more thoughtful. He would like to see an autocratic Mayor of New-York, as autocratic as the Prefect of the Seine.

Col. Hawkins said he also would like it if we had a man like the President of the French Republic to appoint him, but as long as we had a quarter section of Ireland to appoint him he didn't want it. We were governed by Cork and Limerick, while Paris was governed by all France.

Mr. Smith said that while the French Empire was exceedingly corrupt, Hausmann had great powers vested in him, and exerted them to good purpose.

Col. Hawkins retorted that he had lived next door to Hausmann in Paris, and Hausmann was reputed to be worth 120,000,000 francs, and the only one of the Napoleonic ring that saved anything out of his official control.

Mr. William Scammell spoke in favor of giving the Mayor more power, but he said that if a bad man got control of the election machinery he could never be got out of office.

Mr. Tousey expressed himself in favor of the existing system, bad as it was, as it provided for the preservation of the power of both parties. Any way, he did not approve of clothing the judiciary with any further political power.

Col. Hawkins's amendment giving the power of this appointment to the Mayor and the two Chief-Judges was carried, and the recommendation, as amended, was adopted.

The fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh recommendations were adopted without debate, excepting as to the method of making original appointments in the Fire and Police Departments. Mr. Isaacs explained that this was to conform to the view that "green" or new men should be taken on a sort of probation and not given the full pay of veterans from the outset.

Col. Hawkins advocated the adoption of some such system as was in vogue in the capitals of Europe—known as the longevity plan, by which length of service and good conduct secured increased compensation while actively employed and retirement on a pension when disabled in service or when advanced in years. He thought it was an incentive to men to do their duty, and assured them against poverty or want in old age. The nearer the government and system of the Police and Fire forces conformed to army methods the better. The highest Police pay that he knew of outside New-York was $850 a year. In London they got £55 a year, with lodgings or barrack accommodations and clothing furnished at a nominal price.

The eighth recommendation, as to single-headed departments, gave rise to debate also. Mr. Isaacs explained that it proposed to extend to all departments the same rule of single control that now governed the Finance, Law, and other departments of the City. Col. Hawkins thought it would be well to apply it, among others, to the Police Department, but the man in charge should not be a personal or political favorite merely. He should be a man of capacity and experience, and should have none but Police duties to attend to.

Mr. Scammell favored taking away from the Police Department, in such an event, the street-cleaning and election duties with which it is now charged, and giving the department only the responsibility of protecting public life and property.

Col. Hawkins moved to strike out this recommendation unless a means was devised of bettering the present system without risking too much, but the motion was lost, and the recommendation was adopted.

The last recommendation was debated briefly, and was favored by all the members as in some measure affording the relief sought to be obtained by the Public Burdens bill. The entire list of recommendations was then adopted and referred back to the select committee to prepare the amendments, with power also to confer with similar committees from the Council of Political Reform and the West Side Association, and to secure the united influence of the three bodies in urging the measures proposed before the Legislature, and to first report back to the Society to confirm its final action.

THE GENEVA AWARD FUND.

A BILL REPORTED TO THE SENATE FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE UNEXPENDED BALANCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—A new bill for "the distribution of the unappropriated moneys of the Geneva award" was reported from the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day, with a recommendation for its passage, and Mr. Thurman gave notice that he would call it up for consideration next Monday. It is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That an act approved June 23, 1874, entitled "An act for the creation of a court for the adjudication and disposition of certain moneys received into the Treasury under an award by the tribunal of arbitration constituted by virtue of the first article of the treaty concluded at Washington, May 8, 1871, between the United States of America and the Queen of Great Britain," be, and the same hereby is, revived, re-enacted, and continued, all the provisions thereof to take effect from and after the approval of this act, except as changed or modified by this act.

SEC. 2. That the number of Judges for said court shall be five, and the agreement of two of the Judges shall be necessary to decide any question arising before said court.

SEC. 3. That the Judges of the court hereby established shall convene and organize in the City of Washington as soon as practicable after their appointment, and the court so organized shall exist 18 months, and all claims provable under this act shall be verified and filed with the Clerk of said court within six months from its organization, or they shall be held to be barred and forever postponed. If it be found impracticable to complete the work of said court before the expiration of the said 18 months, the President may by proclamation extend the time of the duration thereof to a period not more than 12 months in addition to the said 18 months, and in such case all the provisions of this act shall be taken and held to be the same as though the continuance of the said court had been originally fixed by this act at the limit to which it may be thus extended.

SEC. 4. That so much of the twelfth section of the said act as provides that "no claim shall be admissible or allowed by said court by or in behalf of any insurance company or insurer, either in its own right, or as subrogee, or otherwise, in the right of a person or party insured as aforesaid, unless such claimant shall show to the satisfaction of said court that during the late rebellion the sum of its or his losses in respect to its or his risks or policies exceeded the sum of its or his premiums or other gains upon or in respect to such war risks; and in case of any such allowance, the same shall not be greater than such excess of loss," be and the same is hereby repealed. That any claimant excluded by the provisions hereby repealed shall have the like period of time within which to present, file, and prove its or his claim, after the passage of this act, as he could have had after the passage of the said act if not so excluded; and such claims shall be considered as claims of the first class. And such court shall also consider and allow all claims properly presented and not included in the list to obtain the kind and character of material to be excavated, both along the line of the canal and under water at the termini or harbors; a calculation of the quantities and classification of the materials to be removed; an estimate of the total cost of the great work. The general results of the survey are under very competent inspection and scrutiny. Col. Totten and Chief Engineer Wright are the American representatives, or what is known as the "International Superior Technical Commission," and with them are associated Mr. J. Dirks, Engineer in charge of the Holland Water Works, and the constructor of the railroad from Amsterdam to the North Sea; Mr. Dantzats, Chief Engineer of the Suez Canal, and Mr. Boutan, French Mining Engineer in the employ of the French Government.

The most difficult and important engineering problem involved in the construction of the canal is the rectification of the Chagres River, so that the floods to which it is subject will not affect the permanency of the canal or interfere with its operation when completed. For the accomplishment of this object, both of which are considered feasible. One plan is to erect very high and strong dams above Matachin, by which a great reservoir will be created, sufficient to hold the flood-waters of the river, which will be let out gradually through the new channel built for the ordinary flow of the stream. The other plan is to erect a dam in the same locality only sufficiently high and strong to carry the river at its ordinary stage, and to increase the size of the new channel and the protection works between it and the river, so as to carry off all the water in the river direct at any time. The questions of the relative efficiency and economy of these two plans will be discussed out of the said unexpended moneys before any of the judgments rendered under this act shall be paid.

After Mr. Thurman had announced that he would call the bill up next Monday, Mr. Edmunds said the report was not unanimous, he and other members of the Judiciary Committee objecting to the measure as presented.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

ARMY AND NAVY PROMOTIONS—A BATCH OF CENSUS SUPERVISORS CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Francis P. Griffith, Supervisor of Census, Sixth District of Indiana, vice William P. Seymour, nomination withdrawn; Byram C. Tiffany, Register of the Land Office at Grand Forks, Dakota; William J. Anderson, Receiver of Public Moneys at Grand Forks, Dakota; Robert G. Stuart, Receiver of Public Moneys at Olympia, Washington Territory; Elijah A. Stone, Indian Agent at the Lembi Agency, Idaho. William E. Waters, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon, with the rank of Major; Capt. Edwin Bentley, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon, with the rank of Major; Second Lieut. Horace B. Steele, Twelfth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant Tenth Infantry; Second Lieut. George B. Backus, to be First Lieutenant; First Lieut. John S. Loud, Ninth Cavalry, to be Captain; Second Lieut. John P. Wisser, First Artillery, to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. Edward W. Casey, Twenty-second Infantry, to be First Lieutenant. Lieut. John S. Newell, to be Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy.

Postmasters.—William B. Randall, Duke Centre, Penn.; James H. Asheraft, Paducah, Ky.; Charles E. Bennett, Harrisonville, Mo.; Ethu Enos, Waukesha, Wis.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

Supervisors of Census.—Rhode Island—Edwin M. Snow. Vermont—Franklin G. Butterfield. Massachusetts—Carroll D. Wright. Delaware—William G. Whiteley. Pennsylvania—Edward A. Howell, Third District; William Sebsall, Fourth District; William Hayes, Sixth District; A. Simpson Africa, Seventh District; Howard R. Miller, Eighth District; Alex Murdock, Ninth District; Daniel S. Richmond, Tenth District. Wisconsin—Alonzo A. Loper, First District; David B. Welch, Second District; Leonard Latridge, Third District; Thomas S. Allen, Fourth District. Virginia—J. G. Cabell, Third District; Stuart F. Lindsay, Fourth District; Rufus A. Ayers, Fifth District. West Virginia—John B. Laidley, Second District. Alabama—Edward G. Bromberg, Third District; Sidney Kirtland, Fourth District. Missouri—Joseph A. Wilson, Fourth District; B. H. Bailey, Third District; John P. Duke, Sixth District; C. Craig, Seventh District. Illinois—James G. Wright, First District; D. H. Sunderland, Second District; John W. Bailey, Third District; H. H. McDowell, Fourth District; William A. Northcott, Seventh District; Edwin J. Udell, Fifth District. Minnesota—A. A. Crandall, First District; C. W. Johnson, Second District; C. C. Andrews, Third District. Iowa—Ichabod N. Kidder, Fourth District; James T. Metcalf, Second District; J. W. Rowley, First District. Kentucky—S. M. Gaines, First District; J. W. Winlock, Second District; S. S. Fry, Third District; George Scull, Fourth District; William Hoffman, Fifth District. Indiana—G. Steward, First District; F. C. Johnson, Second District; J. M. Ridenour, Third District; J. N. Davis, Fourth District; B. P. Walker, Fifth District. Tennessee—W. W. Goodpasture, Second District; F. M. Hall, Third District; T. H. Paine, Fourth District; William M. Smith, Fifth District. Michigan—John Sharpe, First District; B. R. Pierce, Second District; C. D. Long, Third District; H. O. Young, Fourth District. Arkansas—William F. Hicks, First District. Nevada—Jackson Ferguson, for the District of Nevada. Nebraska—B. D. Slaughter, First District; B. Teschuck, Second District.

De Forrest Porter, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona; Morris C. Russell, Register of the Land Office at Duluth, Minn.; John Cook, of Illinois, Indian Agent for the Indians of the Rosebud Agency; Miles Boynton, of Michigan, to be Agent for the Indians of the Moquis Pueblo Agency, in Arizona.

Postmasters.—Theron T. Carter, at Adams, N. Y.; Stephen Weatherlow, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; John F. Bishop, Geneseo, N. Y.; William D. Miner, Warsaw, N. Y.; E. B. Dawson, Boonton, N. J.; Thomas J. Tiffany, Bennington, Vt.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John W. Ross, of Tennessee, to be advanced eight numbers in his present grade, so as to take rank next to Passed Assistant Surgeon Andrew M. Moore, for extraordinary heroism, as provided for in section 1,506 of the Revised Statutes.

A CONGRESSIONAL SCANDAL.

MEMBERS WHO ARE ALLEGED TO BE GUILTY OF MOST DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The following decidedly sensational story appeared to-day in the *Evening Critic*: "In circles to which clerks in several of the Government departments of this city are more or less closely connected, there is now being whispered a story, the details of which, if fully proved, will ruin the character of a number of female clerks in the Treasury Department and one or two members of Congress, particularly a Senator from the South. The stories afloat link together the names of this Senator and a handsome young lady of the Treasury, and the disclosure of their intimacy and the peculiar circumstances which brought it about are particularly interesting; and if properly exposed, as certain parties acquainted with the facts are now making an effort to do, it will result disastrously for the social and political standing of the parties more prominently interested. The outline of the affair was placed in the possession of a reporter of the *Critic* this morning, who set out to secure all the facts connected with the case, if possible, and succeeded in getting a pretty well connected story, but none of the parties mentioned in the information was given were willing to take any responsibility. One gentleman, who is more than usually interested in the fate and good name of one of the ladies implicated, desired that nothing of the affair be published at all, inasmuch as he was endeavoring to take legal steps in the matter and apprehended that any publication now would injure his proposed prosecution, as the parties possessing the inside history of the case refuse to take the responsibility of what they state. According to their stories, there is now employed in the Treasury a woman, who, under the guise of a clerk, is acting in the capacity of a procuress for a disreputable house on Eleventh street. To this house she has enticed several of her more attractive and unsuspecting sister clerks, and once there they have been introduced to members of Congress, and eventually fast lives and ruin. One of her latest victims is a handsome young lady, who was there introduced to the Senator from a Southern State mentioned above. Fear of the shame which would fall upon her if the matter were known sealed her lips until a few evenings ago, when the truth was discovered by a gentleman by whom she is much respected, and to whom she made a complete confession. These are the particulars in substance, and it is more than probable that the whole story will be made public in a few days."

M. DE LESSEPS AT WORK.

PREPARING THE SURVEYS FOR THE PANAMA CANAL—QUESTIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

PANAMA, Jan. 23.—The surveys begun by M. De Lesseps are being rapidly and efficiently prosecuted. Eight working parties are in the field and hard at work, employing in all over 130 men. These are distributed along the line of survey where, as they are contiguous to the railway and telegraph, their provisioning and supply, as well as their general direction from Panama or Aspinwall, are easily managed. The general head-quarters are in Panama. No time is lost in thinking of other routes, but so thorough and extensive a survey is being made on this line that, whether or not work in actual canal building succeed it, the subject will be practically exhausted. The particular direction of these preliminary studies may be briefly stated. They are: The verification of all previous surveys made here for a canal, including the Wyse-Reclus and Lull-Mercoal routes; additional surveys, in which are included the study of the topography of the country by cross sections, so that every part of the entire line will be thoroughly known, and all points on which information is needed will be determined; from these data to lay down a line for the canal, arrange working plans, and present the project fairly and fully before the engineering and financial world; the surveys now in progress include also to obtain the kind and character of material to be excavated, both along the line of the canal and under water at the termini or harbors; a calculation of the quantities and classification of the materials to be removed; an estimate of the total cost of the great work. The general results of the survey are under very competent inspection and scrutiny. Col. Totten and Chief Engineer Wright are the American representatives, or what is known as the "International Superior Technical Commission," and with them are associated Mr. J. Dirks, Engineer in charge of the Holland Water Works, and the constructor of the railroad from Amsterdam to the North Sea; Mr. Dantzats, Chief Engineer of the Suez Canal, and Mr. Boutan, French Mining Engineer in the employ of the French Government.

The most difficult and important engineering problem involved in the construction of the canal is the rectification of the Chagres River, so that the floods to which it is subject will not affect the permanency of the canal or interfere with its operation when completed. For the accomplishment of this object, both of which are considered feasible. One plan is to erect very high and strong dams above Matachin, by which a great reservoir will be created, sufficient to hold the flood-waters of the river, which will be let out gradually through the new channel built for the ordinary flow of the stream. The other plan is to erect a dam in the same locality only sufficiently high and strong to carry the river at its ordinary stage, and to increase the size of the new channel and the protection works between it and the river, so as to carry off all the water in the river direct at any time. The questions of the relative efficiency and economy of these two plans will be discussed out of the said unexpended moneys before any of the judgments rendered under this act shall be paid.

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THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—1 A. M.—For New-England, threatening weather and snow, falling barometer, low but slowly rising temperature, and during the day increasing north-east to south-east winds.

For the Middle States, falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, snow and rain, and stationary or slight rise in temperature during the day, followed during the night by clearing weather.

For the South Atlantic States, rain, easterly winds, shifting to south-west and north-west, followed during the night by rising barometer, clearing weather, and, on the coast, lower temperature.

For the Gulf States, partly cloudy and continued cold weather, with northerly to westerly winds, and rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, areas of snow or rain, followed by clearing weather, northerly to westerly winds, rising barometer, and slight changes in temperature.

For the lake region, north-east to north-west winds, threatening weather, and snow, with falling barometer in the eastern portion during the day, and in the western portion colder clearing weather, and rising barometer during the night.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, light snow and colder, partly cloudy weather, northerly to westerly winds, and rising barometer during the day.

For the Central and South Pacific coast regions, clear or fair weather. For the North Pacific coast region, light snow or rain, and partly cloudy weather.

For the canal regions of the Middle States, the temperature will remain below freezing.

The Mississippi will rise slowly at New-Orleans, where it will probably reach the danger line.

Cautionary signals ordered at Cedar Keys, Savannah, Charleston, Smithville, Wilmington, Macon, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Lewes Breakwater, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New-York, and are ordered for New-Haven, New-London, Newport, Wood's Hole, Boston, and Section 8.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	10°	11°	3:30 P. M.	27°	22°
6 A. M.	14°	10°	6 P. M.	24°	21°
9 A. M.	17°	11°	9 P. M.	25°	21°
12 M.	20°	17°	12 P. M.	27°	23°

Average temperature yesterday.....17°
Average temperature for same date last year.....21½°

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Leon Chotteau, of Paris, is at the Everett House.

Judge Josiah G. Abbett, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

Judge William J. Wallace, of Syracuse, and ex-Senator S. H. Hammond, of Geneva, N. Y., are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Gen. C. J. Langdon, of Gov. Cornell's staff; Gen. J. H. Wilson, of Boston, and James H. Howe, of Wisconsin, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Attorney-General George H. Williams, A. C. Barstow, of the United States Indian Commission, and James S. Pike, of Maine, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senator J. W. Johnston, of Virginia; Gov. Pitkin and Lieut.-Gov. H. A. W. Taber, of Colorado; ex-Congressman Leonard Myers, of Pennsylvania, and Capt. George M. Wheeler, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

GRANT'S VISIT TO FLORIDA.

THE PEOPLE PLEASED BY HIS PLAIN AND UNAFFECTED WAYS—HIS REMARKS AT JACKSONVILLE.

From the Ocala (Fla.) Banner, Jan. 17.

Gen. Grant's visit to Ocala was, of course, a surprise to our citizens, but he was given as warm and hospitable a reception as could be gotten up under the circumstances, and expressed himself as being pleased with his treatment and unfatigued by the ride.

The General, and indeed the whole party, and especially Judge Settle, made a splendid impression upon our people. The large fund of common sense which Gen. Grant happily possesses makes him equal to all occasions. No preparations had been made at the hotel to receive him, as his coming was entirely unexpected. Nearly all the servants had gone to the Spring with the rest of the people to be present at the reception; but Gen. Grant soon put the proprietor completely at ease. He said to him not to make any extra preparations on his account; just to set him down to the same that he would set other men down to, which Mr. Harris did, and the General ate his dinner the same as an ordinary individual, and expressed his satisfaction with it.

The honors showered on Gen. Grant by the world has not spoiled him. He still conducts himself as a plain, unpretentious American citizen. There is an utter absence of arrogance about him, and the person simplicity of manner makes the task of Cesarism and Empire sound ridiculous. He enlarged himself in the favor of our people by unhesitatingly committing himself into their hands. We hope it will go further with our country in that the very interior of Florida, Gen. Grant permitted himself to be driven 11 miles in an open buggy by one of our citizens without the least hesitation. He was entirely ignorant of the country and of the people, was accompanied by no escort and knew that it would be night-fall before he could reach the Springs, yet this gave him no alarm. He certainly feared no indignities and believed in safety among us. The talk by the politicians about "the rule of the shot-gun in the South" and the "barbarism" of its people has had no effect upon Gen. Grant. The homage paid him by the people of the South should at least tend to show that the Southern people are neither sectional in feeling nor disloyal in sentiment.

Gen. Grant talked freely and pleasantly to all who were introduced to him upon all topics of general interest. Said that he believed Florida would become one of the great States of this Union. Her productions of oranges, lemons, tobacco, sugar-cane, sea island cotton, and early vegetables, and her matchless climate make her such. He said, moreover, that he intended to pass the remainder of his Winters in Florida, and that the three States of his choice were Florida, Colorado, and California. Nearly all our citizens paid their respects to him, and after remaining several hours, he took his departure for the Spring.

Gen. Grant certainly made a favorable impression upon our people, and while he awakened no outspoken "boom," we must admit that there is more or less of an under-current favorable to his nomination for a third term. So some leading Democrats. Those who hold these views argue that if Grant is nominated and has a following in the South of native Southerners it will put an end to sectionalism, and that this is the paramount desire of the country. They also claim that a South indorsing him he will labor to promote the growth of a fraternal feeling between the sections, and a genuine pacification of the country.

Gen. Grant's response to the greetings of the citizens of Jacksonville was as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is with a good deal of reluctance that I attempt to speak after the choice and feeling remarks of Judge Randall and Attorney-General Settle, and I cannot even now say other than to assure all present that I never wished to enjoy any rights or privileges that I would not accord to every one else. I wish all to abide by the law of the nation, and to be ready to uphold it. We are on a good footing at present of fraternal friendship and concord, and on the road to prosperity beyond anything that has yet been known in the land. Our country is yet in its infancy, but it is stronger than any nation of its age has ever been in the past. Let us be to ourselves—as long as we remain one and indivisible. Wishing the State and all of you the greatest prosperity, I thank you.

THE NEW REGIME IN PERU.

PIEROLA'S GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED AND A PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION PROMULGATED.

Correspondence of the Panama Star and Herald.

LIMA, Dec. 30, 1879.—The principal business of the week has, of course, been political. Don Nicolas de Piérola having assumed the supreme command of the Republic, under the title of Supreme Chief, proceeded to organize his Cabinet, composed of the following gentlemen: Secretary of the Treasury—Don Manuel A. Barinaga; Secretary of War—Col. Miguel Iglesias; Secretary of the Navy—Capt. Manuel Villar; Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Public Worship—Don Pedro José Calderon; Secretary of the Interior—Don Nemesio Orbegoso; Secretary of Justice—Dr. Federico Pan zo; Secretary of Public Works—Don Mariano Echegaray.

Of course, the political opinions of Don Nicolas de Piérola are reflected in this selection. Almost all are acknowledged to be men of ability and experience, particularly Dr. Calderon, who has before occupied positions of high trust and responsibility. The new Cabinet is thoroughly Conservative, and closely linked to the Church party. From all the neighboring quarters of the Republic, Piérola has received unequivocal proofs of adhesion and sympathy. Lima is as quiet now as ever. Business goes on much as usual, with somewhat more activity than before, since the blockade of Calino by the Chilians appears to be a foregone conclusion. Exchange has also bettered somewhat. The Provisional Constitution of the Republic has appeared in a volume of 70 pages, and six others to be designated by Mr. Piérola, among whom the Army is to be represented. This council will be called upon for advice in matters of grave public interest. Circulars have been dispatched to the foreign Ministers resident in Lima acquainting them officially with the changes effected in the Government, and the German, French, and Italian legations have responded in the usual terms acknow

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

GOING TO LIBERIA.

NEGROES DRIVEN OUT OF TEXAS LOOKING FOR A NEW HOME.

There arrived in this City yesterday morning, from Texas, a party of 16 destitute colored persons who were virtually driven from their homes by political persecution, and who want to get to Liberia. They came expecting to find a vessel all ready to take them to the country of their ancestors, although they do not seem to have stopped to think whether there would be a delay here or not. The party reached Jersey City on one of the Pennsylvania railroad trains, and came over on a Cortlandt-street ferry-boat. A gentleman who learned something of their story, spoke to the passengers, and the small collection was taken for the colored persons. Then the gentleman went up to the office of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction and talked about them to Superintendent Blake. The latter immediately arranged to have them brought to him, and there a TIMES reporter found the negroes in the afternoon. The party consists of Thomas Larkin, wife, five children, and three grandchildren; Luck Singleton, wife and two children; August Sicgleton, brother of Luck, and William Daniels. Two of Thomas Larkin's children are adult daughters. Mr. Larkin is the leader of the party, and from him the reporter learned why the party had come North. Divested of the idioms and phrases peculiar to the Southern negro, the colored man's story was substantially as follows:

Mr. Larkin has been an ordained Baptist minister for 14 years, and is now 45 years of age. He was born a slave in Virginia, but was raised in Texas, where he spent 41 years of his life. After the war had made him a free man, Larkin bought on long credit a little farm in Harrison County, eight miles from Marshall, Texas, and devoted himself to the double pursuit of raising cotton and preaching the Gospel to a little flock of colored Baptists. Like all his colored neighbors Larkin wanted to vote, and to vote for Republican candidates. But this the white Democrats would not permit them to do, and previous to each election the "niggers" were warned to vote the Democratic ticket or not at all. Those who dared to disregard the warning were subjected to all sorts of annoyances and persecution. Among Larkin's friends was another colored Baptist minister, named John H. Henry Matthews, who was also related to Larkin by marriage. Matthews was, of course, a Republican, and so the whites made it so dangerous for him that he was finally forced to leave about two years ago. He managed to secure a passage in the Monrovia, and went to Liberia, where he settled in Bremersville. Matthews soon began to write Larkin glowing accounts of Liberia. He told how the Government had given him the use of good land and all manner of rations to start him in life, how pleasant the climate was, how easy it was for an industrious man to support himself and family, and above all, how the black man in Liberia was really a free man. He continually urged Larkin to come to Liberia, where he would find all that he lacked in Texas. Matthews's letters and the continued persecutions of the Democrats had their natural effect upon Larkin, and he called the Liberia fever. "I tell you" said the minister to the reporter "it's right dangerous for a colored man to live down where I was unless he will vote as the white people want. But the colored folks don't vote as they ought, some of them have big hearts, and they go up to the polls and say they'll vote or die, and then there's trouble. There's always trouble at the elections. My white neighbors knew I was a Republican, and because I was a minister they thought I was a kind of leader among the colored folks, and had some influence, and they wanted to get rid of me. They didn't hide that from me at all. They always made it clear to me that I must vote or I was going to be worse this year than ever. They didn't make any secret of it. They said they were going to make it as hot this year as it was last year in Louisiana. So the colored preacher decided to leave his home and seek some place where he would not be persecuted for his politics.

Larkin's little farm was nearly paid for, but he turned it back to the man he had bought it from. He had made five bales of good cotton, and these he sold, together with everything else he had on the farm. With the proceeds he paid up all his debts, amounting to over $300, leaving him with $250. He gathered together 22 persons most of whom were his relatives and started for Liberia, by way of this City. Larkin paid all the expenses. The party took the cars at Scottville Station, in Harrison County, Jan. 22. At New-Orleans the party had intended to take a boat for this City, but the condition of one of Larkin's daughters made it necessary for him to hurry on by rail. The minister's brother and sister and their families remained in New-Orleans, and will come the rest of the way by water. Therefore, on finding Larkin's party in this City, Superintendent Blake thought it best to send them on by rail, but when the party reached Jersey City there were 16 one of Larkin's daughters having been delivered of a child on the train. The mother and child are now in the care of a physician in Jersey City. When the party arrived yesterday the leader had only $18 left. All were thinly clad and shivering with the cold. They had brought bedding with them, but had not prepared for the severity of a Northern climate. "I was going to buy some more tools," said Mr. Larkin, "but Brother Matthews wrote me we needn't bring anything but bedding to use on the ship going to Liberia. I tell you I think it's better to be a poor man and have a good deal of liberty than to be rich and go to bed every night not knowing whether I'll be alive or dead the next morning. I was hoping they wouldn't kill me for voting the Republican ticket. I thought I always would do so, and I thought I had a right to vote for the men who shed blood for me. But I had to go."

The colored refugee said that the exodus to Kansas is very large. "My people," he said, "are going to Kansas by the car-load—yes, and by the boat-load. Every week or two a colored train is nearly filled out of all that can get away. Next March a lot of colored folks from Harrison County, where I lived, are going to start for Liberia. There will be 20 or 30 families of them. All the rest are going to Kansas. Brother Matthews wrote me he got six months' rations. I knew if I bought six months' rations down in Texas it would take me six years to pay for them. We thought there might be a ship here to take us to Liberia, but we didn't stop to think much about it. We wanted to get away."

Superintendent Blake provided the party with a substantial dinner yesterday. About 4 o'clock the refugees were taken in covered wagons to the Almshouse at Flatbush, where their present needs will be supplied by the State authorities. Larkin and the other men say they do not want to be a burden upon anyone, but are anxious to get work, so that they can earn enough to take them to Liberia when an opportunity offers.

STEAM-BOAT THIEVES ARRESTED.

ROBBING ONE OF THE PASSENGERS OF A SOUND STEAMER.

George H. Randall, a dealer in mica, at No. 1 Park-place, was a passenger by the steam-boat City of New-York from New-London to this port yesterday morning. As he had been up until a late hour for several nights, he went to his state-room soon after he embarked, and went to bed. He slept soundly, and was awakened about 4 o'clock yesterday morning by James Murphy, the Steward, who asked him whether he had been robbed. Mr. Randall found that his gold watch and chain were safe, but that his money had been stolen. It consisted of currency and silver amounting to $28 20, and a certificate of stock valued at $500, issued by the Valley Gold-mining Company, and made out in the name of Martha Graham. He made known his loss, and the steward told him that he had seen two men hovering around Mr. Randall's state-room during the night, and finally he saw one of them, who registered as George Willard, enter the room by means of a skeleton key. He remained there about three minutes, when he came out and joined the other man, whose name was Sydney Dyer. Both men then went to their own state-rooms. Murphy, who had the power of a special policeman, arrested the two men and imprisoned them in a room provided for the purpose. When the boat arrived at her wharf the prisoners were handed over to an officer of the Steam-boat Squad, who took them to the Tombs Police Court. Willard said that he was a dentist, and lived at Detroit, Mich. He pleaded not guilty. Dyer claimed to be a clerk, residing in Canada. He refused to say whether he was guilty or not. Mr. Randall identified two five-dollar notes, one of which was found on each prisoner, and Justice Bixby held them in $1,500 bail each for trial in the General Sessions. After the arrest, one of the officers found a jimmy, screw-driver, three keys, and a pair of pincers under the carpet of the state-room occupied by the prisoners.

THE TURN HALLE FIRE.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Ellinger in the cases of the victims of the fire in Turn Halle on the 5th ult. They were William Winckel, the lessee, his sister-in law, Margaret Geib, her son William, and five employes—Louis Schmidt, Henry Gobweiler, Rosalie Lang, Annie Bauer, and Teresa Erhardt. The story of the disaster, as published in THE TIMES, was repeated. Fire Marshal Sheldon testified that he did not suspect that the fire was of incendiary origin. It started in the sub-cellar, at the base of the shaft in which the main staircase is built. Charles K. Hyde, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Escapes in the Department of Buildings, testified that there were sufficient means of egress from the places in which those who lost their lives slept. The victims of the disaster were surprised by the flames, and, half asleep and bewildered, they neglected to save themselves by escaping by the many exits which were in the loft and the upper floors of Nos. 64 and 66 East Fourth-street. The jury returned verdicts of accidental death, and recorded it as their opinion that "there were ample means of escape."

THE LOTTERY-DEALERS' TROUBLES.

Charles D. J. Noelke was placed on trial, on Thursday of last week, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict and a jury, on an indictment charging him with violating the statutes relative to the character of matter sent through the mails. Noelke was a dealer in lottery tickets, and in November last he was arrested for sending lottery tickets and circulars through the mails, in answer to letters sent to him by Anthony Comstock, a special postal agent. Yesterday the jury convicted Noelke on both counts. The extreme penalty is a fine of $500. This is the first of the lottery cases that has been tried, and an argument for a new trial will be had shortly before a full bench. Postmaster James filed an answer yesterday, through United States Attorney Woodford, to the complaint in the civil suit begun against him by Max Borger, alias Moses Bogart. Borger is one of the lottery-dealers, and he sues for $2,000 damages for the detention by the Postmaster of plaintiff's registered letters and money-orders sent to him in the course of business, the letters being returned to the senders, stamped "fraudulent." The Postmaster, in his defense, denies all of the plaintiff's allegations, and sets up as an additional defense the orders of the Postmaster-General instructing that the plaintiff's letters be withheld from him, stamped fraudulent, and returned to the senders.

COWLEY PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

HIS ARRAIGNMENT, YESTERDAY, IN THE GENERAL SESSIONS.

When Capt. Lindsay went to the Tombs yesterday morning, to take the prisoners to the General Sessions Court, he found the Rev. Edward Cowley, of "Shepherd's Fold" notoriety, awaiting his arrival, with a number of his fellow-prisoners. The reverend Shepherd was treated like any other prisoner, no instructions to the contrary having been given to the officers. He was handcuffed to Michael Curry, a prisoner charged with stabbing John Gononde, marched to the prison-yard, directed to take a seat in the "Black Maria," and driven to the brown-stone building in Chambers-street. In the court-room he was put in the prisoners' pen with the men who had accompanied him from the Tombs, until the arrival of his counsel, L. E. Gilbert, when he was permitted to leave the cage, and sit by the window. Mr. Cowley carried a brown-paper parcel, which he never allowed to leave his possession. He conversed for a long time with his counsel, on the line of defense to be adopted. His wife visited him for the first time since his arrest, but spent only a few minutes in conversation with him. The preliminary business had been disposed of, Assistant District Attorney Bell called "Edward Cowley," and the prisoner, attended by his lawyer, walked through the crowded court-room to the bar. His appearance created a flutter of excitement, and the entire court stood up to get a view of the man who has suddenly become notorious. He appeared quite as nervous as on Saturday, and scarcely looked to the right or left of the court-room. Laying his hat and paper parcel down, he buttoned his overcoat across his breast, leaned on the table, and looked straight at Recorder Smyth. "There are 23 indictments against you for assault and battery and cruelty to children," said Chief Clerk Sparks; "are you guilty or not guilty?" The prisoner's lawyer interposed a plea of not guilty to all the indictments. District Attorney Phelps, who was present, said that he was ready to try the case at once, and asked when the defense could be ready. Mr. Gilbert said he wished to see ex-Judge Fullerton, and would then arrange for trial. Mr. Phelps said that the case would be placed upon the calendar on Monday next, and he would then expect the defense to be ready to go to trial. Recorder Smyth said he thought it better that cases of that character should be disposed of without delay. A week was ample time to allow the defense to prepare for trial, and unless some good ground for postponement could be shown the case should be tried on Monday. The prisoner, who during the proceedings had not uttered a word, was then removed from the bar. On his return to the Tombs he was treated with comparative consideration, being allowed to go before the other prisoners. He was permitted to walk in company with a court officer, but was handcuffed to Curry. Nothing has been done toward securing the release of the late head of the "Shepherd's Fold" on bail, and it is stated that nobody can be found who is willing to become his bondsman.

THE LATE STEWART BROWN.

FUNERAL SERVICES IN THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.

The Church of the Ascension, at Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street, was filled with a congregation composed of some of the best people of the City, yesterday morning, when the body of the late Stewart Brown was borne up the centre aisle, followed by many mourners. The cortège reached the church at 10:30 A. M., the officiating clergymen—Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, and the Rev. Messrs. Aspinwall and Skeene—receiving the body at the portals in the usual manner. The pall-bearers were the Rev. Dr. Heman Dyer, Mr. F. S. Winston, Mr. Adam Norrie, Mr. W. H. Macy, Mr. William A. Badden, Mr. George N. Titus, Mr. Frank B. Muller, and Mr. Howard Potter. Among those who attended the services were the Vestrymen of the church, a committee of the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of Messrs. Samuel D. Babcock, A. A. Low, William L. Dodge, Solon Humphrey, Elliot C. Cowdin, Benjamin G. Arnold, Oliver Harriman, and Secretary Wilson. There were also present Messrs. Royal Phelps, J. Pierpont Morgan, Benjamin H. Field, E. F. Faorie, George Bliss, Percy R. Pyne, William M. Appleton, John T. Agnew, Wilson G. Hunt, Frederick A. Conkling, A. R. Wetmore, Charles M. Pry, John J. Cisco, William E. Dodge, Jr., George Kemp, all members of the Chamber. Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, the Hon. John Jay, Mr. William Allen Butler, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, Mr. A. A. Gracie King, Mr. Francis Leland, Mr. W. H. Lothrop, Mr. Robert B. Minturn, Mr. Alexander M. Agnew, Mr. James Stokes, William Doughty and Mrs. Doughty, Mr. and Mrs. Ellison Doughty, Dr. Andrew Smith, Mr. James Abbott, Mr. George Abbott, Mr. Edward Abbott, Mr. B. Foggats, Mr. Frederick Foggats, Miss E. Foggats, Miss C. Foggats, Mrs. John Cotton Smith, and Mrs. Westervelt. In the pews assigned to the relatives of the dead banker were Egerton Brown, William H. Brown, the Rev. A. Brown, and Melville Brown, sons of the deceased; James M. Brown, a nephew, and family; John M. Brown and Mrs. Davison, of Baltimore, a brother and sister of Mr. Brown; Stewart Brown and John Brown, of Baltimore, his nephews. A committee of the Board of Foreign and Domestic Missions also attended. The coffin was of plain rosewood, its only embellishment being a silver plate bearing the inscription:

STEWART BROWN.
Born Jan. 2, 1802.
Died Jan. 30, 1880.

In accordance with the desire of the family, no flowers were sent. During the Protestant Episcopal service the choir sang, "How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord," and the hymn beginning, "I hear the voice of Jesus say, 'Come unto me and rest.'" The body was interred in the family vault in Green-Wood Cemetery.

EDWARD TIM IN COURT.

THE ALLEGED MURDERER OF ANNIE DOWNEY BEFORE JUDGE LAWRENCE.

Edward Tim, who was committed to the Tombs by Coroner Knox, on charge of being the murderer of Annie Downey, who was recently found dead in her bed at No. 111 Prince-street, was taken yesterday before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a writ of habeas corpus. He was accompanied by his wife. His counsel moved for his discharge from arrest on the grounds that there was no evidence to warrant his commitment to prison, and that the commitment made out by Coroner Knox was void through its irregularity. Assistant District Attorney Leary opposed the motion. He said the evidence against the prisoner was sufficient to warrant the Coroner in holding him for the action of the Grand Jury. Tim, Mr. Leary said, denied that he knew Annie Downey, but he was positively identified by two witnesses as a person who visited the girl shortly before she was killed. Judge Lawrence said it would be bad to establish the precedent that a man should be arrested for murder, merely because he was near the scene of the murder. Such an arrest was entirelent to any declaration by the Police. "We must have somebody, and therefore we will take this man." Judge Lawrence reserved his decision on the motion, and remanded Tim to the Tombs.

A YOUNG MAN FROM CITY POINT.

James Thomas, a resident of City Point, Westchester County, came to this City on a visit yesterday. He had about $9 in his pocket on his arrival, and sauntered down the Bowery looking at the sights. A young man accosted him near Bayard-street and claimed acquaintance with him. Thomas, after a short conversation, was favorably impressed with his new friend, who said his name was Walter Andreus, and they went into a saloon at No. 371½ Bowery. Thomas declined to drink or smoke, but remained to see an interesting game of "dice-throwing" in which his friend was said to became engaged. By and by Andreus turned to him and asked the loan of $10. Thomas, after some coaxing, raked up all the money he had, amounting to about $8, and lent it to Andreus, who, of course, lost it. Thomas called in a policeman, while Andreus and his confederate, James Haggert, went through a side-door into the museum. In a short time they ventured out and were arrested. They were taken to the Essex Market Police Court, where Justice Flammer held them, in $500 bail, for trial.

THE GENERAL SESSIONS GRAND JURY.

The February Term of the General Sessions Court was opened yesterday by Recorder Smyth. Mr. Sylvester W. Comstock, of No. 240 East Twenty-third-street, was sworn in as foreman of the Grand Jury. His Honor delivered the usual statutory charge, calling the attention of the Grand Jury to various violations of law. Alluding to violations of the Lottery law, he said that if it came to the knowledge of the Grand Jurors that lottery advertisements were printed in any publications, it would be their duty to present the publishers to the court. As the Grand Jury were about to retire one of their number asked the court if the publication of an advertisement of a lottery scheme in a daily newspaper was a violation of the law, and would justify the finding of an indictment. His Honor replied in the affirmative.

DUDLEY'S PAY-ROLLS STOPPED.

The January pay-rolls of the Department of Buildings, of which Mr. Henry J. Dudley, now under indictment, is Superintendent, was transmitted by Controller Kelly yesterday to Mayor Cooper for his approval. But the Mayor declined to sign them until he could make a thorough examination of the list of employes and the duties to which they were assigned. He deemed this course necessary in order to ascertain whether Mr. Dudley had complied with the law in relation to making appointments in his department. The Mayor, in giving further reasons for his action, said to a TIMES reporter: "The appropriation made to Mr. Dudley's department for the present year is, I believe, $63,000, but the amount he asks for in his pay-roll for the past month is $5,760, or $500 more than the monthly division of the appropriation. Now, there is very little building in progress in January, and therefore there is no occasion, it seems to me, for the large force he employs. I understand that there are 13 clerks, 13 messengers, and only 10 inspectors of buildings on the rolls. I shall, however, examine them carefully before I sign them."

ON TO LEADVILLE.

AN AGREEMENT WHICH ENDS THE GRAND CANON RAILROAD WAR.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and Denver and Rio Grande Railway Companies have been fighting for two years or more for the right of way through the Grand Cañon of the Arkansas, in Colorado, to Leadville and the San Juan mines. Starting out from Pueblo, where the two roads meet, they ran a construction race to the cañon, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company reaching it first. The other company, however, had been the first to project the route, and as there was not room enough in the cañon for two roads, they brought suit before the United States Circuit Court in Colorado to determine their rights. A decision was given in August, 1878, asserting the right of both companies to the use of the cañon. On Oct. 22 an agreement was entered into whereby the Denver and Rio Grande Road was leased to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company for 30 years from the following Dec. 1, the consideration being 43 per cent. of the gross receipts, with a yearly decrease of 1 per cent. until the seventh year, when and thereafter 37 per cent. was to be paid. The two companies soon fell out, however, and early in 1879 suit was begun by the Denver and Rio Grande people in Massachusetts to enforce the return of the lease which had been placed in the hands of Sebastian B. Schlesinger and T. Jefferson Coolidge in escrow, and to secure the re-exchange of the stocks which had been exchanged at the time of making the lease. Suit was also instituted in Colorado to decide the right of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company to continue construction upon the plaintiff's located line to Leadville, it being alleged that the lease did not cover the line constructed line. In June last the dispute had grown so warm that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company placed armed guards at all the stations along the new road, and Governor Routt's call was issued calling out the State Militia to prevent possible bloodshed. Meantime the war was hotly carried on in another direction. The Denver and Rio Grande Company, aided by funds said to have been provided by Jay Gould, began the construction of a road to St. Louis, and another into New-Mexico, in competition with the lines of the rival road. The latter, in revenge, projected a branch to Denver parallel with the Denver and Rio Grande Road. The matter was brought to the United States Supreme Court, and on the points submitted a mandate was issued favorable to the Denver and Rio Grande Company, but other points before the United States Circuit Court in Colorado which so decided them as to virtually deprive the mandate of the Supreme Court of its effect. The Denver and Rio Grande people thereupon made a new application to the Supreme Court for the writ of mandamus, alleging that the United States Circuit Court had disregarded its mandate. A decision was filed yesterday denying the mandamus on the ground that, as to the substantial matters contained in the Circuit Court was at liberty to exercise its judicial discretion, and that the proper remedy was by appeal.

In anticipation of this decision and for the purpose of ending the trouble the Directors of the two companies met in conference on Monday the latter part of last week, and yesterday an agreement was arrived at by the terms of which—first, the lease is to be abrogated and the papers canceled, and the stocks of the two companies are to be exchanged; second, the receivership into which the Denver and Rio Grande Company was thrown during the litigation is to be terminated; third, all litigation is to stop, and each company is to pay its own bills for counsel fees and costs of court; fourth, the Leadville line throughout is to become the property of the Denver and Rio Grande Company on payment of the original cost of construction and equipment, plus $400,000 in cash; fifth, all unused material provided for the Leadville line is to be taken by the Denver and Rio Grande Company at a fair present price; sixth, the Denver and Rio Grande Company is to stop its Pueblo and Salt Lake line at Alamosa, and its extension in New-Mexico about half way between Conejos and Santa Fé; seventh, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company is not to build to Denver or Leadville, or to any other point in respect of the Denver and Rio Grande Road, but is to stop at Pueblo. In consideration thereof it is to receive one-half of the Leadville, San Juan, and other southern business from the Denver and Rio Grande Road at that point, and also from the same point one-fourth of the Denver trade with the Missouri River and Eastern points. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company, however, reserve the right to build a line of about 33 miles to their coal mines in Colorado, the coal trains only for their own use and sale down the Arkansas Valley; eight, the agreement is to last ten years, and a decree of court is to be entered forthwith by Judge McCrary to protect the settlement; ninth, the records of the Supreme Court, cited in substance above, not to affect the agreement one way or the other.

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Warden Finn was notified immediately, and he ordered the man to be cut down and laid on the cot. A telegram was sent to City Physician Hardy, who, on his arrival, pronounced life to be extinct, and so notified the Coroners' Office. Upon the person of the deceased were found a pocket-book containing 54 cents, a pair of spectacles, an open-faced silver watch, and a few other articles, including a letter, which the Coroner took possession of, without opening.

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EX-COMMISSIONER SMITH.

HE WANTS TO GO BACK TO THE POLICE BOARD —A CERTIORARI GRANTED.

A writ of certiorari for a reviewal of the proceedings of Mayor Cooper in removing Gen. William F. Smith from the office of Police Commissioner was granted yesterday by Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers. It was applied for by Messrs. Willard Bartlett and Thomas C. E. Ecclesine. The writ is made returnable at the Special Term, Equity, on March 1. It was granted on an affidavit made by Gen. Smith, in which he details all the circumstances of his appointment as a Police Commissioner, and of his removal from that position. Gen. Smith says he was appointed May 1, 1875, to hold office for six years. As an ordinary Commissioner he was entitled to receive $6,000 a year, but, having been elected President of the Police Board, he was entitled to receive $8,000 after Jan. 1, 1876. The affidavit then recites that on March 14, 1879, he received from Mayor Cooper a letter in which he was charged with having been negligent in the discharge of his duties, with having allowed personal dissensions to prevent him from co-operating with his fellow-Commissioners in the proper discharge of their joint duties, and, as consequences, with having permitted the streets to remain in a foul state, and the efficiency and discipline of the Police force to deteriorate. The communication summoned him to appear before the Mayor on March 19, 1879. Gen. Smith says he appeared in the Mayor's office on the day named, accompanied by his counsel, Messrs. Bartlett & Ecclesine. He then quotes from the record, prepared by the order of Mayor Cooper, what occurred at that remarkable meeting, at which the Mayor refused to hear Gen. Smith through counsel, and threatened to have Messrs. Bartlett and Ecclesine ejected from his presence for persisting in reading their client's answer to the charges preferred against him. Next follow in the affidavit copies of Mayor Cooper's letter telling Gen. Smith he would give him a further opportunity to answer the charges against him, and of the latter's answer declining to appear and make any further written answer to each charge, which, he declared, were indefinite, and had already been fully answered by a denial of their truth. The affidavit then sets forth Mayor Cooper's certificate to Gov. Robinson of his removal of Gen. Smith, and Gov. Robinson's approval thereof, dated Aug. 4, 1879. It finally states that Gen. Smith is advised by his counsel that his removal and exclusion from office, and his deprivation of salary, are illegal and without warrants of law, and asks that a writ of certiorari be issued to the Mayor.

A SLAP ON THE BACK.

FOLLOWED BY A SCUFFLE, A BROKEN LEG, AND A LAWSUIT.

Two former friends are now engaged adversely to each other in a lawsuit that is being tried in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace and a jury. In July, 1876, Thomas Dyett, of New-York, and William H. Johnson, of Painesville, Ohio, were engaged in business as traveling salesmen for mercantile houses. During a visit to New-York in that month Johnson called on Dyett, at the latter's store, and while Dyett was talking to an employe, Johnson, after the rollicking manner of most "drummers," slapped Dyett on the back, greeting him with a "Hello! old fellow." Dyett turned, irritated and annoyed, and said something about putting Johnson out of the store. A few words, half angry, half jesting, were bandied, and they got into a scuffle, in the course of which Dyett fell and his leg was broken. He now sues Johnson for $2,000 damages for malicious assault and injury. The case was originally begun in the Supreme Court, and in March last the defendant, being in New-York, was arrested as a non-resident defendant by a Deputy Sheriff. The latter's duty was that when he objected to going to Ludlow-street Jail, with ample material provided for the "skip" away from the City for $50. Johnson refused the terms, and went to jail, remaining there two days, and then got bail. The Deputy refused to accept the bond as drawn by Johnson's lawyer, and insisted that the usual draft is himself and his friend New-Mexico about half way between Conejos and Santa Fé; seventh, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company is not to build to Denver or Leadville, or to any other point in respect of the Denver and Rio Grande Road, but is to stop at Pueblo. In consideration thereof it is to receive one-half of the Leadville, San Juan, and other southern business from the Denver and Rio Grande Road at that point, and also from the same point one-fourth of the Denver trade with the Missouri River and Eastern points. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company, however, reserve the right to build a line of about 33 miles to their coal mines in Colorado, the coal trains only for their own use and sale down the Arkansas Valley; eight, the agreement is to last ten years, and a decree of court is to be entered forthwith by Judge McCrary to protect the settlement; ninth, the records of the Supreme Court, cited in substance above, not to affect the agreement one way or the other.

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EX-COMMISSIONER SMITH.

HE WANTS TO GO BACK TO THE POLICE BOARD —A CERTIORARI GRANTED.

A writ of certiorari for a reviewal of the proceedings of Mayor Cooper in removing Gen. William F. Smith from the office of Police Commissioner was granted yesterday by Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers. It was applied for by Messrs. Willard Bartlett and Thomas C. E. Ecclesine. The writ is made returnable at the Special Term, Equity, on March 1. It was granted on an affidavit made by Gen. Smith, in which he details all the circumstances of his appointment as a Police Commissioner, and of his removal from that position. Gen. Smith says he was appointed May 1, 1875, to hold office for six years. As an ordinary Commissioner he was entitled to receive $6,000 a year, but, having been elected President of the Police Board, he was entitled to receive $8,000 after Jan. 1, 1876. The affidavit then recites that on March 14, 1879, he received from Mayor Cooper a letter in which he was charged with having been negligent in the discharge of his duties, with having allowed personal dissensions to prevent him from co-operating with his fellow-Commissioners in the proper discharge of their joint duties, and, as consequences, with having permitted the streets to remain in a foul state, and the efficiency and discipline of the Police force to deteriorate. The communication summoned him to appear before the Mayor on March 19, 1879. Gen. Smith says he appeared in the Mayor's office on the day named, accompanied by his counsel, Messrs. Bartlett & Ecclesine. He then quotes from the record, prepared by the order of Mayor Cooper, what occurred at that remarkable meeting, at which the Mayor refused to hear Gen. Smith through counsel, and threatened to have Messrs. Bartlett and Ecclesine ejected from his presence for persisting in reading their client's answer to the charges preferred against him. Next follow in the affidavit

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 3, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—The False Friend.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty.
PARK THEATRE—The Wedding March.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Tourists.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Galley Slave.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Christmas.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Horrors.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
NEW YORK SKATING RINK—Skating. Matinée.
CHICKERING HALL—Chamber Music.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water-Colors.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—French Cooks' Ball.
ASSOCIATION HALL—Lecture.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum..... 2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum..... 1 00
Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,258 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—Bureau of *The Parisian*, No. 9 Rue Scribe.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Steven's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, snow and rain, and stationary or slight rise in temperature, followed, during the night, by clearing weather.

The statement of the national debt is this month more than usually interesting. Not only is the reduction of $11,000,000 extraordinary, but the present condition of the revenues and the balances is, on the whole, satisfactory. The increase of nearly $6,000,000 in the Customs receipts is an indication that our customers abroad are commencing to discharge their indebtedness to us in goods, a result which was sure to come about sooner or later. On the other hand, the fact that the Treasurer has "succeeded" in getting into circulation about all the silver coin which has come from the Mint, while the Director of the Mint has continued to coin somewhat more than the minimum required by law—in January the amount was $2,450,000—is not altogether reassuring. Whatever may be the temporary demand for silver dollars, their extended circulation must expose the country to possible embarrassment, and there is no excuse for putting out more than the law renders necessary. It is announced as probable that the Secretary of the Treasury will expend ten millions of his legal-tender balance in the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund.

Mr. Thurman, from the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, yesterday reported favorably a bill for the adjudication of claims upon the Geneva award, which he gave notice that he should call up for passage on Monday next. It revives the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, and gives it a term of one year and a half, with power in the President to extend the term one year longer if found necessary. The principal feature of the bill is that it repeals the provision of the law originally creating the court, which forbade the Judges to entertain the claims of insurers or insurance companies in cases where the claimants could not show that their losses from the British cruisers had exceeded their receipts from war premiums. For mutual companies this prohibition was a denial of justice. It was equivalent to declaring that where the members of such companies had turned into the common Treasury more than those of them who met with losses had drawn out, they could not receive the money which Great Britain has paid to cover precisely such claims as theirs. The bill is likely, however, to encounter considerable opposition.

Poor Mr. Weaver is not very happy in his position as commander-in-chief of the Greenback forces in the House. He gets constantly snubbed, and so impartially by both parties, that he cannot appeal to either to resent the insults of the other. Yesterday, Speaker Randall, with the approval of the House, calmly refused to recognize him when he wished to move a suspension of the rules and the passage of his remarkable resolutions, which declare practically for the suppression of the national banks and the payment of United States bonds in silver. He is therefore compelled to content himself for another week without summoning his fellow-Representatives to the dread ordeal of a yea or nay vote. But there is another side to this matter apart from the somewhat ludicrous impotence of Mr. Weaver, and that is the candid confession of cowardice on the part of the House in refusing to vote on such amazing propositions. It really seems as if no body of American citizens, to say nothing of Congressmen, ought to be afraid to express their opinions on the doctrines laid down by this half-crazy Iowa economist.

No definite conclusion was reached by the Committee of Ways and Means yesterday in regard to the various plans for refunding the public debt, but one or two minor propositions were disposed of. It was decided that whatever refunding bill may be agreed upon, its operation shall be confined to the bonds falling due within the next seventeen months, and shall not extend to the 4½ per cents. It was also voted not to make the new bonds redeemable at the option of the Government after five years. These subordinate decisions indicate, it would seem, a somewhat more pronounced disposition to come to some conclusion in regard to the general subject, but that indication may be misleading. If the committee have any such disposition now, they may change it. Yet nothing is more certain than that the best interests of the country require that the present propitious moment for refunding should be seized, and every day makes it plainer that the hesitation of Congress may cause that opportunity to be lost. The main difficulty in the way seems to be that the Committee of Ways and Means cannot make up its mind to trust the Secretary of the Treasury with power to refund at 4 per cent., provided he cannot get better terms.

The bill introduced by Mr. Harris, in the United States Senate, to increase the powers of the National Board of Health, is what may be called a drastic measure. It practically places in the hands of the President, on the advice of the Board of Health, the discretion to restrict, and even to prohibit, intercourse between a State in which an infectious epidemic exists and all other States. Undoubtedly this is intended to meet the difficulties which were experienced during the prevalence of yellow fever in the Mississippi Valley last year and the year before, and these were, as a matter of fact, very great. But we question whether Congress is prepared to assert for itself quite the unlimited authority involved in this measure, and still more whether it will be disposed to delegate the exercise of that authority in the manner proposed. A more rational feature of Mr. Harris's project is the calling of an international convention of delegates from various countries, interested in the spread of the yellow fever and like diseases, to confer upon the best mode of announcing the existence of epidemics and preventing their extension.

THE DUTY ON STEEL RAILS.

It can hardly be denied by the most ardent admirers of the theory of protection of home industry that there are some features of the existing tariff which by no stretch of imagination can be regarded as legitimately protective. Indeed, this is not denied, but every interest from which it is proposed to take away any excessive privileges which it enjoys is sure that the tax by which it is enabled to make large profits is not the one that ought to be removed, and if Congress were to listen only to the manufacturers it would probably never reach any reduction of the burdens which the tariff imposes on the country. But it should not listen to the manufacturers alone. It should not even be guided by the sum of the representations made to it, either for or against a reform of the tariff. It should consider the question for itself. It should make an independent investigation, seeking to establish by careful study of all the facts what the general and permanent interests of the country require. Congress is not a judicial tribunal, limited in great degree to the arguments which opposing counsel may bring before it. It is a legislative body to which is intrusted the making of laws in such a manner as to inflict the least possible injury upon all classes, and it ought, of itself, to protect the great mass of the people, who have no lobby to speak for them. Undoubtedly it is right and proper for the representatives of the various manufacturing interests to be heard, as those of the iron and steel makers are to be heard to-day; but it is not alone by what they may say that the course of Congress should be determined.

The case of steel-rail manufacturers is one directly in point in this connection. A proposition has been introduced in Congress to reduce the duty on steel rails from $28 a ton to $10 a ton, and there are other propositions also pending to make a still greater reduction, or to remove the duty altogether. The steel-makers, so far as can be judged by the utterances of the ultra-protectionist organs, oppose any reduction whatever. For ourselves, speaking not from the stand-point of protection, or from that of free trade, but considering solely what can be done for the relief of the general public without undue injury to any special interest, we are convinced that the duty on steel rails should be very largely reduced, and that $10 per ton, at the present price of foreign rails, or at any price likely to prevail for some time to come, would be quite as much as should be accorded. It would, moreover, amply satisfy the demands of the steel-rail makers themselves, as officially set forth at the time that the present duty was imposed at their request. The present rate of duty on steel rails is $28 a ton. It is equivalent to 120 per cent. on the cost of rails in foreign markets, and when the cost of importation has been added, it is equivalent to 131 per cent. No one will deny that this rate is excessive, or that one-third of it would not be a very heavy protective duty. That rate, say 44 per cent., would be very nearly as much as the rail manufacturers asked when the duty was first fixed at $28, and considerably more than they would have received had the price remained at the average of the eight years previous to the imposition of the present duty. In 1869, the year before the duty was laid as now, the price of steel rails in England, free on board ship, averaged $54 99 per ton, on which $28 per ton was 51 per cent. For the previous eight years the price had averaged $69 per ton, on which $28 is a little over 40 per cents In asking for this measure, the makers of steel rails presented a memorial to Congress in which they said: "The manufacture is new and in its earliest stages, and should just now receive exceptional protection."

The protection which was obtained was, in fact, exceptional, but circumstances have so changed that the protection accorded to the infant industry is, now that it is firmly established, not only exceptional, but extraordinary, enormous, and oppressive. It must be remembered that there is scarcely an article used in the United States which is so essential to the prosperity of the country, the cost of which enters so universally, directly, and inevitably into the cost of every necessity of life, and into all the instrumentalities of commerce, as the steel rail. It has become indispensable to our railways, and were the natural demand for it, for replacing iron rails or laying new road, fully satisfied, it is estimated that not less than 1,500,000 tons would be used. This is nearly, if not quite, twice as much as our steel-rail mills could turn out if worked to their greatest capacity. It is, therefore, a most unjustifiable pretension that the whole country should be thus taxed to give a margin of profit so extraordinary to any industry. To increase the cost of steel rails unnecessarily is to levy a tax not only on domestic trade, not only on the transfer of all natural and manufactured products from the producer to the consumer in our own country, but on our foreign trade, on the sale of that surplus which has been within the past two years so essential an element in the restoration of our depressed commerce. "Protection" is the most absurd of misnomers applied to such a tax, because the industry which reaps the benefit of it requires no such protection, if, indeed, it requires any whatever beyond the cost of importation, and because the burden upon the country at large is so disproportionate to any advantage gained from building up that industry. We hope, therefore, that Congress will, in considering this question, keep in view not merely the representations of those who profit by the tax, but the effect upon the whole community, the interest of which ought, after all, to be controlling.

THE CITY SALARY LIST.

Any legislator desirous of getting some clear ideas as to where the need of economy exists in this City would do well to procure a copy of the *City Record* of Saturday. In the space of twenty-one pages of that publication will be found a list of the "officers and subordinates in the departments of the City and County Government, with their salaries and residences, together with the Judges, Clerks, and attendants of the several courts held therein." It includes, in fact, all the salaried employes of the City Government, with the exception of those under the control of the Board of Education. It comprises about 5,000 names, and accounts for an annual expenditure of over seven millions of dollars. As twelve millions of the annual tax levy of twenty-nine millions are paid for State taxes and interest on the debt, and as the three millions and a half expended by the Board of Education are tacitly assumed to represent the lowest attainable cost of the public schools of this City, it is obvious that the salary list in question represents fully one-half of the local expenditures on which any saving is possible.

That there is a very large margin for saving on this statement the most superficial examination will show. Passing over the Chamberlain's salary of $30,000, as including all the expenses of his office, though by no means free from the charge of extravagance on that score, we find twelve Judges of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas, the Corporation Counsel, and the Commissioner of Jurors in the receipt of salaries of $15,000 a year. The local tax-payer supplies to the five Judges of the Supreme Court $11,500 a year in addition to the $6,000 paid by the State. Three Judges of the Court of General Sessions receive $12,000 a year each, the Mayor, District Attorney, and Surrogate receive the same salary, six Judges of the Marine Court get $10,000 each, and the Controller and Commissioner of Public Works receive salaries of the same amount. Of these fortunate 33 persons to whose support the tax-payers annually contribute $420,000, it is entirely safe to say that the number could be counted on the fingers of one hand whose talents would command in the open market more than half the valuation put on them by the City. Of course, something is due to the office as well as to the man, and it would be extremely poor economy to lower the grade of ability obtainable for the leading position in the City Government in order to save a few hundred thousand dollars. But, so far from elevating the character of those considered eligible for election or appointment to lucrative offices in this City, the high salaries paid have merely rendered them a more valuable prize to the political organization which could in any way influence their disposal, and have brought into the arena of competition for them the class of men with whom the politicians could most readily arrange for their share of the spoils.

This fact is still more apparent in regard to the disposal of places having salaries between $10,000 and $4,000 than in regard to the most highly paid offices. The eleven Police Justices, at $8,000 a year, certainly do not fairly earn such pay any more than do their four clerks the $4,000 a year appearing against their names. The Corporation Counsel's assistants, two of whom get $8,500, and one $7,000, probably do come much nearer making work correspond to wages, but it needs a very considerable stretch of ingenuity to discover why the Clerks of the Superior Court and Common Pleas should, in addition to numerous fat pickings which do not appear on the record, receive salaries of $6,000 a year, and why they should need a Deputy apiece at a salary of $5,000. Ten District Court Judges at $6,000 each represent, on the whole, an extremely poor bargain for the public, and if it be questioned whether a Police Commissioner may not earn $6,000 a year in the few hours a day he devotes to the public service, there can be no doubt at all that we could get better men than the three Commissioners who now administer the Department of Charities for $16,500 a year without any salary at all. The Fire Commissioners are paid twice as much as the nature of their duties requires, so are the Excise Commissioners, and so, too, the nominal heads of the Dock Department. The $89,000 a year paid to our 21 Aldermen could certainly be saved without prejudice to the character and standing of those who covet admission to that worshipful body. In fact, it is just possible that the abolition of Aldermanic salaries might tend to elevate the standard of Aldermanic ability. On the one million of dollars expended on salaries of $5,000 and over in our City Government it would be very easy to save $250,000, and from the three-quarters of a million between $4,500 and $2,500 probably another $200,000 could be cut off with positive advantage to the efficiency of the public service. On the remaining five millions and a quarter of minor salaries a réduction varying from 10 to 20 per cent. is the lowest that ought to be contemplated in any scheme of compulsory economy which the Legislature may see fit to intrust to the execution of the local authorities. It is certainly the least that the public will be likely to approve, prepared as they are to see the methods prescribed by which a permanent reduction of two millions a year may be effected in the cost of governing New-York.

JADE.

The lake dwellers of Switzerland have lately been causing a good deal of trouble. As everybody knows, they became extinct ages ago, which makes their present troublesome conduct all the more inexcusable. We do not know very much of them, but what we do know is not at all to their credit. They refused to live on dry land like respectable people, but preferred to build houses on piles over the waters of the Lake of Geneva, and other Swiss lakes. It has been supposed that they did this in order to escape the importunities of Swiss men and women with alpenstocks and carved wooden-ware for sale, but antiquarians have proved that the Swiss of commerce who deals in alpenstocks and paper-cutters did not come into existence until after the pernicious principles of the French Revolution had corrupted the simple mountaineers. The lake-dwellers probably selected their building sites in order to steal things with impunity. As they monopolized all the boats of the period, it is perfectly clear that they could have made a raid into Geneva, for example, have stolen a gross of Geneva watches or music-boxes, and then have taken refuge in their lake-dwellings, where no one could have pursued them.

Some time since the antiquarians who were searching the property left by the lake-dwellers when they put in practice the happy thought of becoming extinct, found a number of articles made of jade. Now, jade, the mineral, as distinguished from jade, the objectionable woman, is a purely Chinese mineral. There is not a single jade mine in Europe, Africa, America, or Oceanica, or even in Arizona—in which latter locality almost any kind of mine will be found to order by industrious and hardy Wall-street miners. It follows, therefore, that all the jade articles now in Europe must have come from China, either in a crude or manufactured state.

The discovery of jade hatchets, paper-cutters, inkstands, and seal-rings among the effects of the extinct lake-dwellers has been interpreted by European antiquarians as a conclusive proof that the lake-dwellers came from China, and brought their jade with them. As long as it was supposed that they were merely a variety of Swiss there was, of course, no particular interest taken in them, and people felt thankful that they were extinct. When, however, it is alleged that they were Chinamen, who marched all the way from China with their valises and carpet-bags filled with jade, we are forced to ask why they were guilty of such eccentric conduct, and to inquire if the possession of jade was the only Chinese characteristic which they displayed. A fierce controversy has, of course, sprung up about the matter, and the vanished lake-dwellers have suddenly become almost as much of a nuisance as the live Swiss who have succeeded to them.

To the unprejudiced mind there seems no sufficient reason to believe that the lake-dwellers were Chinamen. No remains of tea-chests have been found in the ruins of their dwellings. There is not the slightest evidence that they took in washing. Not a trace of the invigorating bird's-nest or the nutritious puppy can be detected in the mounds that mark the position of the kitchen doors of the lake-dwellers. There is, in fact, not a particle of ground for the suspicion that they were Chinese, except the bare fact that they had jade in their possession, and this fact is certainly susceptible of another and simpler explanation. When we remember that if the lake-dwellers came from China they must have walked all the way, we perceive the great improbability that they would have loaded themselves down with jade. They doubtless took with them just as little weight as possible. A tea-pot, a few pounds of tea, and a paper collar or two must have constituted their entire baggage. They may have been very fond of jade, just as the Nevada miner is fond of silver; but if the latter had to walk across the entire continent he would certainly not fill his carpet-bag with silver ore.

The mere fact of jade being found in the ruined lake dwellings does not show that the lake-dwellers brought it with them from China. The present Swiss who inhabit the lake regions are constantly found to be in the possession of French, German, and English coins. Do we, then, assume that they emigrated from France, England, and Germany? On the contrary, we know that they obtained these coins from foreign tourists, after the usual manner of the Swiss. Why, then, should we not reason in the same way concerning the jade of the lake-dwellers?

The possession of jade has always been an evidence of comparative wealth. You never find a street-beggar in the possession of jade, but the class of men who have money enough to travel are very apt to own more or less jade. Now, in all probability the prehistoric traveler who visited Switzerland wore a jade ring, or carried a jade inkstand in his carpet-bag. These articles were naturally stolen by the servants at the Swiss hotels of the period before the traveler had been twenty-four hours on Swiss territory. During the next ensuing raid of the lake-dwellers upon the less warlike hotel-keepers and other citizens of the land, these jade articles were captured with the other booty, and were left behind when the captors became extinct.

This explanation is certainly much simpler than the elaborate theory that the lake-dwellers walked all the way from China, bringing their jade with them. To assume that they stole their jade is not only in keeping with the fact that they were among the inhabitants of Switzerland, but is in keeping with what we know of their manners and customs. Their lake dwellings were obviously built for dishonest purposes, and that they stole their jade is much more probable than that they obtained it by any honest process.

SOURCES OF NAVAL STRENGTH.

The "dissolving view" of our Navy presented in the report of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted with their draft of a bill for the elimination of rotten and useless material and the gradual substitution of that which shall be sound and good, is not a new picture. We have had repeated exhibitions of the antiquated and decaying craft, the old-fashioned guns and the mass of timber and old iron laid up in various yards, but still figuring in the statistics of our naval armament. We have long known that while the Navy which we have on paper is not very formidable, that which we have on the water would be absolutely contemptible if it had any occasion to pit itself against the gigantic and heavily-armed iron-clads of any respectable European power. And yet it is doubtful if the suggestions of the committee in regard to the desirability of maintaining a naval equipment corresponding in any degree with those of foreign nations will meet with hearty response. If the injunction, "In time of peace prepare for war," is the product of the wisdom of many and the wit of one, it must have been intended for those who have more occasion for such preparation than the United States ought or need to have. It applies as well to armies as to navies, although it may be true that if we should have occasion to fight with foreigners, we should have to do it on the water chiefly. But whatever the remote chances of the future may be, there is certainly no reason why we should enter into competition with European countries in maintaining heavy armaments either by sea or by land. They are a terrible burden on the resources and energies of those nations, they have a constant tendency to increase, through the rivalry that is going on for superiority in fighting power, and their very existence is one of the chief menaces of war that constantly disturb those countries. Whatever reasons they may have for keeping in arms for a possible struggle, we have not the same. It is for our interest to conserve the art of warfare in all its branches, and to have an efficient Army and Navy for all the legitimate purposes of peaceful times, and as a fructifying nucleus for any that may ever be needed, but nothing more.

The power of a nation to meet emergencies does not consist mainly in its show of military and naval strength before the world, but in the development and storing up of resources, and the nurture of latent energies, that shall make it both difficult and unsafe to rouse it to put its might in arms for a conflict. The most dangerous combatant is not the one most ready for a quarrel, but the one that has the best reasons for keeping out, but being in, has at command the means to put its energies in fighting trim and maintain a struggle that would exhaust the strongest antagonist. Great standing armies and vast floating navies are a terrible tax on the resources of a people, and during a long period of peace may wholly prevent the increase of reserved strength which, after all, is the main factor in any measure of national power and endurance in war. We have shown once, when driven into war on our own soil, how capable men devoted to the profitable vocations of peace may be for the terrible toils of war, when forced to them by a sense of duty, and how decisive in a conflict is the element of material resources.

It is now generally recognized that the best standing army for this Republic is the multitudinous army of its productive workers, who year by year contribute to its growth in strength and in resources, and are ready, on any just and exigent occasion, to lay aside the implements of peace and wield those of war with equal energy and effect. But how is this idea of warlike power to be applied on the waves, where it may be that some future struggle would be chiefly waged? Manifestly by developing for ourselves those peaceful industries which are conducted on the waters that at once separate and connect the continents of the earth. A great merchant marine is a source of wealth in time of peace and a source of strength in time of war. It may as readily be transformed from a productive to a destructive force on the sea as the great industrial army on the land may be converted into military power. It would be well for our statesmen, before they talk of building up great fleets of war-vessels, with heavy and artfully-contrived equipments, to be an expense and a show, to consider the question of removing the restrictions which prevent us from acquiring a great merchant marine, which would at once contribute to the building up of our national resources, and be ready for conversion into a mighty navy in case of need. Of course, we need war-vessels as the nucleus of a great navy, and those the most perfect of their class and with the best equipments, and we need trained and disciplined officers, which only a real navy can give us, just as we need an army and military training to preserve the science and the art of warfare. But we no more need to arm ourselves in the formidable manner that European nations, with their complicated and antagonistic relations, do, for the possibilities of war on the water than for those of war on land. In time of peace we should prepare ourselves for such a dire calamity as war by increasing our national greatness and resources through the arts of peace, so that it shall be equally for our interest and for that of other countries to preserve the position of America as the champion and the arbiter of international amity.

The fresh outbreak of sedition among the Russian students is said to have caused the ordering up of a large force of German Police from the Baltic Provinces to deal with the Nihilist disorders, which have defied the native guardians of the peace. This fresh proof of the superiority of the hated "foreigners" in the very departments which the Russians count peculiarly their own cannot but gall the latter, but the measure is none the less a wise one. The natural antipathy between German and Russian will make the new Police strict enough in discharging their duty, while they will be far less easy to bribe than their Russian predecessors, of whose tendencies in this direction a single instance may suffice. Some little time ago the Chief of Police in a large town of Central Russia sallied forth one night in disguise, firing off a pistol and roaring a seditious song at the top of his voice. He was at once seized by a "gorodovoi," (constable,) who, however, instantly let him go on receiving a five-dollar bill. The next morning this worthy man was sent for to head-quarters, and recognized, with dismay, his late prisoner in the person of his Chief, who dismissed him forthwith.

Hardly any public man of the time was more generally, and perhaps more deservedly, disliked in Paris by all classes of people than Granier De Cassagnac, whose obituary was published in yesterday's Times. He had had no real friends for years before his death, it is said, for he had never been loyal to anybody or anything a moment longer than his interest could be served. Unpopular as his son Paul is among his political opponents, he has attached many persons to him because they regard him as generous, though violent, and capable of sacrifice in a cause in which he is enlisted. The elder Cassagnac, however, was accounted a man without principle, and entirely selfish at heart, who would say or do anything which would at the time redound to his advantage. He was known in Paris as the newspaper-killer. A joke on the Boulevards was that if he entered an editorial room the journal immediately showed signs of illness, and continued visits of a month were pretty certain to cause its demise. His real name was Granier. He added the name of Cassagnac, pretending to have been born there, though he was actually born, as has been said, at Averon-Bergelle. For some time past he has had little reputation and no influence. He had lost the game of life, as a brother journalist has declared, by constantly playing marked cards, and by constant discovery of his dishonesty. His appearances before the courts of justice were many. He was tried for a duel with Lacrosse, whose father he had grossly abused, and whom he lamed for life. He prosecuted Kilbey for libel in his pamphlet on the "Venality of the Press." He was arraigned for complication in the duel in which his brother-in-law, Beauvallon killed—disgracefully, it is alleged—Dujarrier, of the *Presse*. He was sued for a debt he claimed to have paid by Delasalle, who won the suit. His publisher brought him into court for non-delivery of a manuscript on the Eastern war. While he perpetually talked of his honor, nobody believed in it except his son, who gained a reputation for singularity by pretending to esteem his father. Many people have expressed the opinion that Paul De Cassagnac would have been very different had he not been hurt by his elder's pernicious example and influence.

An old and intimate acquaintance of Charles Sumner has been rehearsing some of the dead Senator's opinions and reminiscences of prominent men living and dead. Sumner thought Stephen A. Douglas in private life vulgar, brutal, without delicacy or scholarship, so unclean in person that he presented the appearance of a man suffering chronically from a continued attack of soiled linen and unwashed body. John Y. Mason, author of the Fugitive Slave law, he regarded with contempt. He always spoke with satisfaction of his reply to the Virginian, who had asked if he would execute the odious law—"Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" Sumner considered Longfellow the most graceful author he had met, and the most accomplished of modern linguists. Tocqueville told him that John Quincy Adams had a more accurate knowledge of French, though he spoke it with a strong accent, than any American he had known. Although Sumner prided himself on his French, his own accent was faulty, and a scholarly Parisian once said that he spoke it like a fish-woman. Alexander Humboldt would not tolerate any comparison between his brother William, the philologist, and Elihu Burritt, who, though master of 48 languages, never claimed any eminence as a linguist. Sumner was in England before Carlyle's reputation had been established, and one morning at breakfast at Sydney Smith's the host asked the American how English authors stood in the United States. The answer was, "We sometimes rejudge your judgments; refusing fame where you give it, and giving fame where you refuse it." Smith having asked for an example, Sumner mentioned Carlyle, to the evident surprise of the company, especially when he pronounced him a man of genius, who seemed to write as if by flashes of lightning. One person at the table, who proved to be Richard Moncton Milnes, since Lord Houghton, went to him later, thanked him for his opinion, and added, "I am the only Briton present who appreciates Carlyle." Sumner was afterward introduced to the author of the "Sartor Resartus," who had heard of his judgment, and was not displeased with it.

"Dan" Rice, the much-advertised clown, who recently announced his sudden and well-nigh miraculous conversion to temperance, has been wandering through Missouri, and speaking in behalf of the cause. He had thought that the best interests of humanity demanded that he should quit the arena and devote himself to the rostrum, and he has been obeying his inner promptings rigorously, though with very small encouragement. Previous to setting out on his mission he caused a number of posters to be printed, containing an extraordinary caricature of himself, with the information of his new departure, his various accomplishments, and his great zeal for temperance, political equality, and religious obligations. He sent an agent in advance, and the evening before he left St. Louis an acquaintance, meeting him in a bar-room, invited him to drink. The ex-clown promptly accepted, and ordered a glass of wine, saying, to dissipate the surprise of his companion: "I favor temperance, but not total abstinence." A St. Louis paper relates an incident after Rice had lectured there one evening, and proclaimed that henceforth, as he classically phrased it, rum would have no more effect on him than a bread and milk poultice on a wooden leg. He went out with some of his old cronies, and while they drank liquor he drank soda-water. At last his eye alighted upon a bottle of bitters bearing a label to the effect that the contents were exhilarating, but not intoxicating. "Dan" was inspired with faith in the truth of the label, and quaffed the bitters so freely as to need assistance to get home. Those who were with him report that his exhilaration was staggeringly conspicuous. Since his tour through the State he has contemplated a return to the sawdust. He had the reverse of success on the rostrum. In one town, for example, he lectured twice. The first evening he had an audience of 15 persons; the next evening it was reduced to 2—the janitor of the hall and the editor of the local sheet, who had received complimentary tickets. The notorious showman has nearly made up his mind that temperance is not remunerative, and that his starring engagements as a lecturer are really starring ones; that the world is, in short, unworthy of his self-sacrificing efforts for its reform. Tan-bark and toddy are not without their allurements.

GENERAL NOTES.

The National Democratic Committee will meet at Willard's Hotel, Washington, on Monday, 23d inst., to fix the time and place for holding the National Convention.

Somebody in Washington suggests, through the medium of Western journals, a Democratic ticket headed by Congressman William R. Morrison, of Illinois, for President.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* notes many and increasing signs of prosperity in that city, and says that there is not a vacant house to be had there. Additional dwellings are being rapidly built.

The Florida Republican State Convention is to be held in Gainesville at least 20 days before the meeting of the National Convention, and will not only elect delegates to that, but nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* says that Gen. Sherman has said that if Gen. Boynton will get any commissioned officer to indorse his charges he will call for a court, the inference being that without such indorsement he will not ask for it.

According to the Boston *Herald*, a prominent physician of that city asserts that, when he takes a medicine, he must be ignorant of the constituent drugs or it will do no good. So, when ill, he gets a brother doctor to diagnose his case, and send a prescription to the druggist in a sealed envelope.

Merit Castleman, a colored resident of Indianapolis, Ind., has sued a druggist of that city for $10,000 damages, alleging that his daughter, 15 years of age, was ailing, and he went to the druggist, described her symptoms, and was told that it was nothing serious and was given some medicine, with directions that it should be administered at one dose, which direction was carefully carried out. He further alleges that the medicine was a vile liquid, and that the girl died from the effects of it within 10 hours; wherefore the plaintiff, who was greatly injured in mind by the loss of his child, demands $10,000 damages.

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING

HOW SPEAKER RANDALL SUPPRESSED A GREENBACKER.

MR. WEAVER'S CLAMORS FOR RECOGNITION NOT NOTICED—THE GREENBACKERS INDIGNANT BUT UNSUCCESSFUL—MR. RANDALL'S TACTICS.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The Greenback members are terribly exasperated on account of the refusal of Speaker Randall to recognize Mr. Weaver to-day, in order that he might have an opportunity to present his financial resolutions and move their passage under a suspension of the rules. Mr. Weaver's resolutions were printed in The Times of last Tuesday. They declare, first, that all metallic and paper money should be issued by the Government; and, second, that the Mints should be worked to their utmost capacity in coining silver dollars with which to pay the bonded debt. Mr. Weaver's name was first on the Speaker's list for recognition to move to suspend the rules, but after the call of States was finished, instead of giving that gentleman the opportunity he so much desired, the Speaker recognized the Chairman of the Committee on Pensions to offer a bill to increase the clerical force in the Pension Office; and next the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce was recognized to offer a bill to appropriate about $200,000 to continue improvements already begun in the Susquehanna River at Havre de Grace, the Allegheny River, near Pittsburg, and the Tennessee River, at Mussel Shoals. When the last-named measure was disposed of, Mr. Weaver clamored for recognition, but the Speaker turned his face to the opposite side of the house, and recognized Mr. Blackburn to move to suspend the rules and go into Committee of the Whole to consider the report of the Committee on Rules. A question was raised as to the fairness of the Speaker in recognizing certain members to the exclusion of certain others, but the Speaker justified his action by explaining that he had uniformly given precedence to the Chairmen of committees when those gentlemen desired to introduce measures in obedience to the unanimous instruction of their committees. The Greenbackers, however, were not satisfied with the explanation, and made an effort to obtain the yeas and nays on Mr. Blackburn's motion, but were unable to muster sufficient strength to order a roll-call. Mr. Weaver declares that he will continue his efforts until the House consents to vote upon his resolutions, and those who are in accord with him in the condemnation of both Democrats and Republicans for what they term an exhibition of cowardice in reference to an important financial proposition.

SUBJECTS FOR ACTION BY CONGRESS.

THE QUESTION OF PILOTAGE—A SANITARY PROPOSITION—THE FUNDING SCHEMES.

Washington, Feb. 2.—By a bill introduced in the House last Friday, Mr. Ross approaches the subject of compulsory pilotage in a new way. There are already before the Senate and House Committees on Commerce several distinct bills for the abolition of compulsory pilotage, but Mr. Ross now proposes to effect the same object by amending section 4,237 of the Revised Statutes. This section forbids the adoption, by any State, of regulations making any discrimination in rates of pilotage against steam vessels, United States vessels, or vessels sailing to or from a port in another State. By Mr. Ross's proposed amendment a State is also forbidden to adopt regulations "which shall make pilotage or half pilotage compulsory on any vessel," and to the clause annulling and abrogating all existing regulations which make any such discrimination, he adds: "And all laws making pilotage or half-pilotage compulsory." The propositions for legislation on this subject, which are now before the Commerce Committees of the Forty-sixth Congress, and their origin, may be described as follows: In the Forty-fourth Congress Mr. Hale introduced in the House a bill forbidding any State to impose by law compulsory pilotage upon any vessel duly registered and enrolled, "on entering or departing from any port or harbor, or entering, passing through, or leaving any channel, passage, or strait within the waters of the United States." From the Committee on Commerce was reported, by Mr. Pierce, a substitute for this, with an elaborate report. This substitute, which has since served as a model for bills upon this subject, was as follows: "That no owner, agent, trustee, or consignee of any ship or vessel duly enrolled and licensed, and engaged in the coasting trade or fishery, shall, by virtue of the laws of any State, be compelled to take, employ, or pay a pilot not voluntarily employed, on entering or departing from any port or harbor, or entering, passing through, or leaving any channel, passage, or strait within the waters of the United States." It will be observed that the committee amended Mr. Hale's bill by restricting its application to coasters and fishing vessels. No action was taken on this substitute, and it died with the Forty-fourth Congress. During the extra session of the present Congress, Mr. Ross introduced a bill exempting coasters and fishing vessels from compulsory pilotage at Hell Gate. The substitute reported by Mr. Pierce was reintroduced three times during the extra session—by Mr. Wallace, in the Senate, and by Mr. O'Neill and Mr. Crapo, in the House. The same bill has been introduced during the present session, in the Senate, by Mr. Rollins. Mr. Ross's amendment to the statutes is the most comprehensive of all measures yet proposed. The hearing which is now in progress at Albany before the joint Committees on Commerce and Navigation will bring out much testimony which cannot fail to be of great value to the Congressional committees when the latter get at work on this subject, inasmuch as the main support of the bills just mentioned must come from those who are acquainted with the working of the compulsory system upon vessels which approach and depart from New-York by way of Hell Gate and Sandy Hook.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-day was one authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay $5,470 to the heirs or legal representatives of Nathaniel Hand, who was a Brigadier-General of the New-Jersey Militia during the war of the Revolution. The bill declares that Gen. Hand's house and the property in it, in Woodbridge, N. J., were destroyed by the British because the house had been occupied as a military rendezvous by the United States Army. The Committee on Revolutionary Claims now has the matter under consideration.

A resolution introduced by Senator Platt to-day authorizes the Attorney-General to inquire into the case of Albert Speyers, of New-York City, on the ground that there was an error in the decision of the umpire under the American and Mexican Commission with reference to his claim. The resolution says that the American Commissioner, Judge Wadsworth, held that $38,000 and interest were due from the Mexican Government to Speyers for property seized by the Mexican authorities. This claim was disallowed by the umpire.

Mr. Harris introduced in the

trations, at an expense of not more than $8,000. The existing law is amended so that the cost of publishing and binding the board's reports shall not exceed $25,000. Mr. Harris also introduced a bill authorizing the President to invite the several powers having jurisdiction of ports likely to be infected with yellow fever to send delegates to an international sanitary conference, to be held in Washington, for the purpose of securing an international system of notification as to the actual sanitary condition of ports and places under their jurisdiction, and of vessels sailing therefrom.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day continued the consideration of the Refunding bill, and while no conclusion was reached, several votes were taken on propositions relating to the general question. The only proposition which received an affirmative vote was that of Mr. Carlisle, to limit refunding to the 5 and 6 per cent. loans which will mature within the next 17 months, thus excluding the 4½ per cent. loan, which will mature Sept. 1, 1891. A motion to make the bonds redeemable at the option of the Government after five years from the date of issue was rejected, only one Democrat voting. Propositions are still pending to place the Government's option at 10 and 20 years. No action was taken which indicates the sense of the committee as to the rate of interest to be fixed or as to the duration of the proposed loan. The consideration of the subject will be resumed on Wednesday. To-morrow the manufacturers of iron and steel will be heard in reference to the proposed reduction of Customs duty on those commodities.

Dr. T. S. Verdi, of this city, was appointed by Gov. H. D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia, in April, 1873, Special Commissioner to visit the principal cities of Europe for the purpose of examining their sanitary laws and regulations, the knowledge thus gained to be used in making a system of sanitary regulations for Washington. In a bill introduced to-day in the Senate for the Doctor's relief, it is asserted that he visited Europe, made the required investigation at this own expense, and reported to Gov. Shepherd the following October. It is also stated that he has received no pay, and the bill proposes to allow him to place his case before the Court of Claims without reference to the Statute of Limitations.

Under the call of States in the House to-day 220 bills were introduced, the majority of them being of a private nature. Among those of public interest were the following: The bill by Representative Seay, Ala., of Louisiana, to appoint a board of three Commissioners to pass upon claims of citizens of the United States for losses from illegal captures, detentions, and confiscations prior to the ratification of the convention between the United States and France, concluded Sept. 30, 1800. The bill provides for an appropriation not exceeding $5,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to carry out its provisions. The bill introduced by Representative Fort, of Illinois, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, provides that all soda ash and carbonate of soda imported to be used in the manufacture of paper or glass, and all cloths or fabrics, wholly or in part of wool, be admitted free of duty; and that all unsized printing-paper, to be used for books, pamphlets, or magazines, be subject to a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem. Mr. King, of Louisiana, introduced a bill for the appointment of a commission of military, naval, and civil engineers to examine and report upon the routes of interoceanic communication. It authorizes the President to appoint one engineer from the Army, one from the Navy, and one from civil life, who shall inform themselves in relation to the surveys of the Nicaragua and the Panama canal routes, and obtain such information as may enable them to examine those routes. They shall then proceed to Nicaragua to make an examination of the region lying between the harbor of Greytown and the River San Francisco, and also to examine the Lajos River route. They shall then proceed to Panama and make a personal inspection of such surveys as they may deem expedient. They shall take into consideration the relative merits of the two routes, the probable cost of construction, &c., and submit their report to the President at the earliest moment possible. Mr. Bland, of Missouri, offered a bill for the free coinage of the standard silver dollar. He provides that the mints of the United States shall be free for the coinage of the standard silver dollar on the same terms and conditions as now exist or may hereafter be provided for the coinage of gold bullion, silver dollars to have the same legal-tender capacity, and certificates shall issue thereupon in the same manner as now provided for by the act of Feb. 28, 1878. Mr. Brown, of Indiana, proposed a constitutional amendment, providing that the House of Representatives shall be composed of 300 members, to be apportioned among the several States as provided in section 2 of article 14 of the amendments of the Constitution.

A COLORED LAWYER'S MISSION.

SAMUEL R. LOWERY ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT—HIS PLAN FOR EDUCATING HIS PEOPLE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Samuel R. Lowery, colored, President of an industrial academy in Huntsville, Ala., was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court to-day, on motion of Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, attorney, of this city. Mr. Lowery was admitted to practice in the County Court of Davidson County, Tenn., in 1870; in the Court of Common Pleas, in the same place, a few days later, and two months afterward in the Court of Appeals of Tennessee, at Nashville. In April, 1876, he was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court of the Northern District of Alabama. He was formerly a student at Howard University. Mr. Lowery is the fifth colored lawyer admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. The first was J. S. Rock, of Boston; another is J. H. Cook, of this city, and another, John M. Langston, formerly Professor in Howard University, and now Minister to Hayti. Ex-Gov. Reuben Chapman, of Alabama, has bought the United States barracks in Huntsville, which cost the Government $100,000, and he offers to give them, with 25 acres of land, to the Industrial School for Colored People, in which Mr. Lowery is interested, if the school can secure an endowment of equal value. Mr. Lowery hopes to gain this endowment from Congress. It is proposed to give colored persons of both sexes a good English education in this school, and to instruct them in the production and manufacture of silk, culture of tea, the mechanic arts, and the practical application of chemistry to agriculture and horticulture. Mr. Lowery believes that new and valuable industries will spring up in the South under the inspiration of free labor if care is taken to stimulate the intelligence and inventive powers of the working classes.

THE INDIANA IMMIGRATION.

A REPUBLICAN WITNESS WHO ANSWERED MR. VOORHEES'S QUESTIONS WITH PERFECT FRANKENESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Senate Committee on the exodus to-day examined William B. Tinney, Passenger Agent at Indianapolis for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who testified that a few weeks ago he received a telegram from the company's Washington agent directing him to see Profs. Bagby and Broyles and Dr. Elbert—three prominent colored men in Indianapolis—and collect from them $625, upon receipt of which amount transportation to Indiana would be furnished to a party of colored North Carolina emigrants then in Washington. Witness saw Bagby and on his advice went to the colored church, where he met its leading members and was informed that they had not raised the full amount, but would get the remainder in the morning, deposit it in a bank, and inform the Washington railroad agent by telegraph of the fact. Witness believed that this was done, as a considerable number of North Carolina negroes arrived in Indianapolis afterward.

B. K. Morris, a real estate agent at Indianapolis, testified that Perry and Williams, the colored agents of the North Carolina emigrants, called on him last October to talk about getting transportation to Kansas, but subsequently expressed themselves in favor of settling in Indiana, and he bought tickets for them to return to Washington on business connected with the movements of their North Carolina friends. They furnished the money for their own tickets, and witness did not know where they got it. He had talked with Col. Jordan, United States Registrar in Bankruptcy, about some lands in Morgan County, which he thought might be sold to North Carolina emigrants at $5 or $6 an acre.

Mr. Voorhees—You thought it would relieve the condition of those colored emigrants to put them on some of those lime-stone knobs and ridges?

Witness—Yes; and I wanted to sell the land. [Laughter.]

In response to questions asked by Senators Windom and Blair, the witness said he understood that the colored immigrants who first arrived in Indiana have found employment, and he expressed the belief that an immigration of 20,000 or 30,000 colored people could be absorbed if scattered over the State. He thought a penniless laborer would be more likely to find employment in Indiana than in Kansas, and he did not know of any one who is promoting the colored immigration to Indiana for political ends. Some Republican papers encouraged it; none, so far as he knew, discouraged it. Indiana Republicans make no objection to the immigration of Irish Democrats. They encourage all accessions of foreign labor.

Thomas Wells, of Indianapolis, the partner of the last witness and also a Republican, testified that he remarked, when the North Carolina colored people first began to arrive at Indianapolis, "We want 20,000 'bucks,' not women and children."

Mr. Voorhees—You wanted them to vote?

Witness—Yes; we wanted them to vote!

Mr. Voorhees—Well, that's a square answer. You thought if you had them you could politically "slay" us?

Witness—Yes; we thought if we had them we could get away with you everlastingly. [Laughter.]

Mr. Voorhees—State whether these views, which you have given so frankly, are shared by your party in Indiana.

The witness replied that he thought they were to a great extent concurred in by individual members of the party, but he did not know of any party organization or party effort to draw negroes to Indiana. He believed the colored people had not a fair chance to vote, or at least were likely to be "counted out," in North Carolina, and it was only right to give them a chance in Indiana. Some of these immigrants still remain in Indianapolis waiting for the season for farm labor to open, but all of those who have gone to the rural districts have found work.

A WAR SEIZURE JUSTIFIED.

A JUDGMENT AGAINST GEN. NEAL DOW FOR PROPERTY SEIZED IN LOUISIANA REVERSED BY THE SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—A decision was rendered in the United States Supreme Court to-day in the case of Gen. Neal Dow, plaintiff in error, against Bradish Johnson, involving property appropriated by the Federal Army during the war. The case came up on an appeal from a judgment of the Circuit Court, awarding to the defendant in error the sum of $2,659 67, in satisfaction of a judgment obtained by him against Dow in the Sixth District Court of New-Orleans, on April 9, 1863. At the outbreak of the war Johnson was the owner of a plantation on the Mississippi River, 43 miles above New-Orleans. In 1862, after the capture of New-Orleans by the Federal troops, some of Johnson's property—including 24 hogsheads of sugar and some table silver was taken from his plantation for the use of the United States Army, under the orders of Brig.-Gen. Neal Dow, the plaintiff in error. Johnson brought suit in the State court to recover the value of the confiscated property. Gen. Dow did not appear to answer, and judgment was ordered against him by default. Johnson then brought suit in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Maine, to recover the amount of his judgment with costs. In this suit he was successful, whereupon Gen. Dow took the case to the Supreme Court upon a writ of error. The court holds that an officer or soldier of the Army of the United States while in service during the late war in the country which acknowledged the authority of the United federate Government—that is in the enemy's country—was not liable to a civil action in the courts of that country for injuries resulting from acts of war ordered by him in his military character, nor could he be called upon to justify or explain his military conduct in a civil tribunal upon any allegation of the injured person that the acts complained of were not justified by the necessities of war. A Federal officer in an enemy's country is amenable only to his own Government and to its laws, administered by its authority. A resident of the enemy's country whose property is taken by the order of a Federal officer must appeal to the military commander, or, if the war is over, to the Government, and has no other means of redress. The State courts which are allowed by the army of occupation to continue in existence in an enemy's country are sustained for the benefit of the inhabitants of that country, and not for the control of the army or of its officers and soldiers. From these principles, it follows that the Louisiana State court had no jurisdiction over Gen. Dow, and that the present suit cannot be maintained. Judgment was reversed, with costs, and the cause remanded, with directions to enter final judgment for the defendant on the demurrer to the replications. Justice Field delivered the opinion, Justices Clifford and Miller dissenting.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1880.

The United States Supreme Court adjourned to-day until March 1.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $631,575 75, and from Customs, $556,122 21.

The House held an evening session to-night, at which C. S. Parnell was allowed to deliver an address on the sufferings of the Irish people.

The House Committee on War Claims, at their meeting this morning, decided to report adversely upon 30 Southern war claims, for amounts ranging from $30,000 to $6,000.

Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, introduced in the Senate to-day a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish the Grand Army of the Republic tents and equipages for 25,000 men during a reunion of soldiers at Milwaukee in June.

Senators Wallace, McDonald, Garland, Hoar, and Blair will go to New-York next Thursday to take testimony as a sub-committee of the select committee, (formerly the Teller committee) appointed "to inquire into alleged frauds in the late elections." It is understood that this renewed inquiry will be directed toward the operations of Chief Supervisor John I. Davenport.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held a called meeting this morning to take additional testimony in the Ingalls case. Ex-Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, appeared before the committee and added to his testimony in reference to testimony given at Topeka by Charles S. Aldrich and John M. Price. He was allowed to testify, and contradicted the statements of both Aldrich and Price, who testified that Mr. Pomeroy had lent A. H. Horton (who was a Senatorial candidate) $6,000 to carry on his canvass. He also contradicted the statement of Aldrich, that he [Mr. Pomeroy] had furnished money to pay Mr. Martin, a member of the Kansas Legislature, from Kingman County, for his vote against Ingalls.

A NEW TELEGRAPH INVENTION.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 2.—Persons in this city have become owners of a new "multiple" telegraph system, invented by a Frenchman, which, it is claimed, as far outstrips the "quadruplex" system as that does the ordinary methods. It has been on private trial here, and to-day William H. Vanderbilt and Jay Gould were in this city making an investigation into its merits.

COFFEE AS AN EXHIBIT.

The trial of Joseph McDonnell and Michael Menton for libel, at Paterson, N. J., was enlivened yesterday by an amusing incident. One of the allegations in the newspaper publication on which the indictment was based was the bad character of the coffee furnished to the employes by the Singach brickyards. Miss Nettie Clark, daughter of one of the proprietors of the yard, testified that she made the coffee herself, and being ruffled at the imputation upon her culinary abilities, came into court yesterday morning with two big pitchers of steaming coffee, which she planted upon the stenographer's desk, under the eyes of Judge Dixon, and exclaimed, "There! now, we'll see who can make good coffee." The Judge and counsel looked amazed, but the young lady was not the least abashed, and called for somebody to pass around the coffee to the jury. Being put on the stand she testified that she had bought some of the very best coffee she could get, and then had procured a package of the kind of coffee she had used at the brick-yard, but on being pressed to tell which was which, she refused, and insisted that the lawyers who had doubted her ability to make good coffee should themselves taste the two beverages and see if they could distinguish between the good article and the kind used for the brickmakers. Finally, she was reluctantly obliged by the court to identify each kind, and then it was agreed that both pitchers of coffee should be allowed to go to the jury as "exhibits." The case and the coffee went to the jury yesterday evening.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Foster H. Randall, who was Jackson's chief clerk while he was Postmaster, was buried in Providence last week.

Ephraim S. Jackson, a prominent citizen of Providence, R. I., and for several years Postmaster, died last night at the age of 70 years.

M. Charles De Lesseps, cousin of M. Ferdinand De Lesseps, and Mme. Cremieux, wife of M. Isaac Adolphe Cremieux, Republican life Senator are dead in Paris.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

UNABLE TO AGREE ON RATES—SALE OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—The representatives of the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern Railroad met those of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad and the Trustees of the same road, this morning, to discuss rates. The Cincinnati representatives demanded equal rates from here and Louisville. This the Louisville representatives declined to concede, and the demand being put in the shape of an ultimatum, the meeting adjourned without any agreement. The Louisville people returned home.

The Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad was sold at noon to-day, under an order of the United States Circuit Court. George Hoadley, of Cincinnati; Henry Bates, of Indianapolis, and George T. Bliss, of New-York, the Purchasing Committee for the bondholders, bid it in for $2,500,000, having first deposited $1,000,000 in bonds, in compliance with the terms of sale. It is not known whether there will be any change in the management of the road.

Notice was given to-day that next Thursday an order will issue from the United States Circuit Court to enforce its decree, rendered several months ago, to compel payment of nearly $3,000,000 unpaid rent by the Pennsylvania Central to the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Road. Col. Scott is expected to come here and satisfy the judgment in person.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 2.—The Directors of the Connecticut River Railroad Company met here to-day, and elected N. S. Leonard President, to succeed Chester W. Chapin, who resigned. Mr. Leonard is a well-known lawyer and the District Attorney for this district.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 2.—The annual meeting of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company to-day elected Directors as follows: William S. Slater, Paul Whitin, Gideon L. Spencer, Elijah B. Stoddard, Lyman A. Cook, Estus Lamb, John C. Whitin, George A. Leete, Moses B. J. Goddard, Amos D. Lockwood, Frederick Grinnell, Joseph E. Davis, John Dean, Oscar J. Rathbun, and David E. Phillips.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.—At a meeting of the City Council this afternoon a resolution was adopted authorizing the City Finance Committee to sell 3,235 shares of Petersburg and Weldon Railroad stock, held by the city, and valued at $165.000. The stock was subscribed when the road was built, and its sale is made to reduce the bonded debt of the city.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—W. W. Rollins, President of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, filed in the United States Supreme Court today the indemnity bond of $100,000 required by the order of the Court of Deeds as a condition of reinstating the appeals in the cases of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company against the Florida Railroad Company and others. The sureties upon the bond were the President of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad and its friends in Buncombe and Madison Counties of that State. These suits have been pending in the courts for several years, and involved property worth several millions of dollars.

INDIANS ON THE WAR PATH.

BLOODY BATTLE BETWEEN UNCAPAPAS AND GROS VENTRES—A RANCH BESIEGED.

BISMARCK, Dakota Territory, Feb. 2.—A Fort Buford special to the Bismarck *Tribune*, to-day, says: "On the 28th ult., a band of Uncapapa Indians raided the Gros Ventre camp, near Glendive, captured a herd of ponies, and crossed to the east side of the Yellowstone. On the 29th, a war party of Gros Ventres started out to recapture the stock, and at 11 P. M., after a ride of 40 miles, overhauled the Uncapapas' camp, yelling and chanting their war songs, and bidding defiance to their enemies. They fiercely attacked the camp. The battle was a bloody one. Fifteen were killed, and the stock was recaptured. The morning's party of Gros Ventre braves, under Bag Tail Bull, left to again fight their enemies. Great excitement prevails along the Yellowstone, and there are fears of a general uprising. William Connors, a carrier between Keogh and Buford, was surrounded by Sioux, and escaped after a hard chase. He reached Morgan's ranch closely followed by his pursuers. The ranch was surrounded, and the inmates dared not leave. This ranch is a repair station of the military telegraph line and somewhat fortified. A later report says the Indians retreated from Morgan's ranch and pitched camp about four miles distant. These warlike demonstrations argue well for a general uprising early in the Spring.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The resignation of Second Lieut. C. A. Bradley has been accepted, to take effect June 1, until which date he has been granted leave of absence.

A general court-martial has been appointed to meet at Willett's Point, New-York Harbor, Feb. 5, for the trial of second class Private A. D. Bastedo, Company A, Battalion of Engineers, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. The detail for the court is as follows: Capt. A. M. Miller, First Lieut J. C. Mallery, and Second Lieuts. Fisk, Lusk, Abbott, Casey, Bingham, and Derby, all of the Corps of Engineers. Second-Lieut. Derby will act as Judge Advocate of the court.

Leave of absence for four months has been granted Second Lieut. S. R. Douglass, Seventh Infantry, and leave for six months, with permission to leave the Department of the East, has been granted First Lieut. John Pope, Jr., First Artillery. The resignation of Capt. D. D. Wheeler, Assistant Quartermaster, of his commission as First Lieutenant, First Artillery, only, has been accepted, to take effect Jan. 13, 1880.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas H. Streets is ordered to report to the American Consul at Kanagawha, Japan, under the act of June 2, 1879, "to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases into the United States," in addition to his present duties. Gunner George L. Albro is ordered to the Navy-yard at Pensacola, Fla., and Boatswain Alexander McCane to the naval station at New-London, Conn. Passed Assistant Surgeon J. R. Waggener is detached from the Naval Hospital at Yokohama, Japan, and from special duty connected with the Naval Board of Health, and ordered to return home and report arrival; Assistant Surgeon Samuel H. Dickson, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Surgeon George Arthur, from the Vandalia, and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

In executive session to-day, the Senate discussed the nomination of Surgeon John W. Ross, of the Navy, for advancement eight numbers in his grade. The opposition was based upon the ground that the law authorizing such nominations has been too extensively used. But it was shown that Ross, at the risk of his life, volunteered to go to Memphis, and spent the Summer of 1878 there in aid of the victims of the yellow fever epidemic, and his nomination was finally confirmed by a vote of 32 against 22.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 2.—The United States steam-ship Powhatan, from New York, arrived to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The United States steamer Lackawanna arrived here to-day from Honolulu.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The United States steamer Trenton, with Admiral Howell on board, has sailed from Port Mahon.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE AT HOME.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Feb. 2.—The steamer Sarmatian was reported off the harbor at 10:30 A. M. The Princess Louise landed at 12:45. She was accompanied by the Governor General, who had previously gone on board the steamer. Guards of Honor from her Majesty's Ninety-seventh and the Halifax Sixty-sixth Regiments were present. Salutes were fired from the forts, and the crowds on the wharf cheered lustily. The Princess was received by Lieut.-Gov. Archibald, Col. Drayson, R. A., the Mayor, the Provincial Secretary, and other prominent officers. The vice-regal party at once entered Gov. Archibald's sleigh and drove to the Government House. The reception was most hearty, but without any attempt at grand display. Flags are displayed from many buildings throughout the city. The vice-regal party will probably leave here for Ottawa to-morrow.

The following is the report of the steamer Sarmatian, which was delayed off Lough Foyle by fog for 15 hours: "Left Moville at 2 o'clock on the morning of Saturday the 24th of January. The weather experienced was boisterous throughout the whole passage, and the vessel was delayed by incessant gales of head winds. The Princess suffered much, but is now recovering, and with rest will regain her usual health. Nothing of any note occurred during the voyage. The Princess is accompanied by the Hon. Lady Pelly, the Hon. Mrs. Langham, Col. McNeill, Equerry in waiting to the Queen, and Capts. Chotter and Collins, who were in attendance on her Royal Highness."

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

NEWTON, N. J., Feb. 2.—The motion for a new trial in the case of Frederick Crill was denied to-day. The sentence was deferred until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day received the following telegram from Collector Young, at Raleigh, N. C.: "Just captured two illicit distilleries in Orange County, and destroyed mash, beer, and two casks of whisky. Collections are over $80,000 for January."

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Freeman, the fanaticat fanatic, in pursuance of an order issued by Gov. Long, was taken to the Danvers Insane Asylum to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—A Frenchman named John Boles stabbed and killed Robert Vernier, an Italian, at Jackson, Amador County, last night. Boles fled, but was pursued by Vernier's friends and stabbed to death. Three Italians have been arrested on the charge of killing Boles.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 2.—At Mount Laffee Mining Patch, while John Keenan, a notorious ruffian, was beating a woman, Anthony Loftus interfered. Keenan procured procured a gun and fired at Loftus, the contents lodging in his arm and side, severely injuring him. Keenan is still at large.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—A man entered the office of the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company this afternoon, and, while the attention of the clerk was diverted, stole 14 one-thousand-dollar bonds, which were held by the Trust Company as collateral. The stolen bonds are 6 per cent. gold mortgage coupon bonds of the Crane Iron Company, Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 636, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, and 644, of $1,000 each, making in all $14,000. Notice has been given that they have been stolen.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 2.—Patrick Harty had been a favored suitor of Rosa Waldring. Of late, Rosa has been showing attention to one John Walkenthaler. Early this morning Harty, in a fit of jealousy, went to the house where Rosa and John were staying, broke open the door with an axe, and attacked John with the same weapon, inflicting three severe wounds on his head with the sharp edge, one of which will prove fatal. The murderer escaped and has not yet been found.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

QUEBEC, Quebec, Feb. 2.—Gas, escaping from the street, exploded in the press-room of the *Chronicle* this morning, causing $1,000 damages. No one was hurt.

EASTON, Mass., Feb. 2.—Early on Sunday morning John D. Gardiner and wife were burned to death in their house, which was also consumed. Both had been drinking with callers on Saturday night, and it is supposed a kerosene lamp was accidentally overturned.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Mrs. Mary Young, who has charge of the High-Street Public School building, in this village, went there this morning, with her daughter Linda, 20 years old, to start the fires. While alone in a room, the daughter's dress caught fire from the hot stove, and before help arrived her clothing was nearly all burned off her body. She was burned to a crisp all over, except her face, head, and feet, and will probably die. Her mother was terribly burned about the arms and body in trying to save her daughter, but will recover.

WHEATLAND, N. J., Feb. 2.—William Palmer, of Williamsport, was found frozen to death in the Wheatland Woods this morning.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 2.—Mary, 11 years old, the daughter of Bernard Doherty, was probably fatally burned yesterday afternoon while playing with fire to amuse the younger children.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 2.—Thomas Lyon, second engineer of the steam-boat Whisper, was to-day killed by the explosion of a steam-pipe.

William M. Boyce, of Rapides Parish, fell from the third-story window of his boarding-house, on Friday last, and died from his injuries this morning.

A break 30 feet wide is reported in the levee at Casebonne Plantation seven miles below the city, and a force has been sent to repair it.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 2.—John Gillespie, Jr., a brakeman on a coal train on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, was instantly killed this morning by falling under the train.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 2.—By the explosion of a boiler in W. Clark & Co.'s mill, in the Fifteenth Ward of this city, to-day, Albert Orran, a driver, was killed; Jacob Berger, fireman, was so badly scalded that he will die, and William Brannen was painfully burned. The boiler was examined recently and pronounced safe. The loss is $,000.

TIDINGS OF WINTRY WEATHER.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 2.—Snow has fallen here since 3 o'clock this afternoon; it is now several inches deep.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The cold wave has again filled the Hudson River with heavy fields of ice, and there is much activity among the ice men north of this place. All the coves containing good ice are being staked out, and ice-cutting has commenced in several of them.

MONTGOMERY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The thermometer stood at 5° below zero this morning at 6 o'clock. The Walkill River was entirely frozen over during the night.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—The wind here is north-west; thermometer 3°.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 2.—The thermometer here 9° below.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 2.—Snow began to fall here at 10 o'clock this morning and still continues. It is now eight or ten inches deep, and is the heaviest snow storm experienced for years in this locality.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 2.—The second snowstorm of the Winter, and the first to make snowplows necessary on the street car lines, set in at dark to-night and still continues.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Two large fires occurred last night in Philadelphia, within two blocks of each other. The first destroyed two buildings of John A. Ebert, furniture manufacturer, in Edward-street, near Hancock. The loss on both buildings is about $60,000, upon which there is no insurance. A number of small box manufacturers, turners, umbrella manufacturers, and molders occupied the upper and lower floors. The second fire was at the Keystone Flour Mill, at Leopard-street and Girard-avenue. It was a brick structure of four stories and had only been occupied by C. Stoller & Co. five weeks. It was destroyed. It was owned by the estate of Joseph M. Bennett. A loss of $20,000 was caused, on which there is an insurance of only $2,000, in the Hamburg, of Bremen.

A slight fire occurred yesterday in the residence of T. S. Gillen, at No. 313 Spring-street, a cradle catching fire. In going to the fire the apparatus of Hook and Ladder Company No. 5 was capsized at Charlton and Hudson streets, in an attempt to turn into Charlton-street too quickly, and Fireman William Lawrence and John Sullivan were thrown off and slightly injured. They went home. Fireman John E. Boyle was severely bruised, and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

There was a serious fire in Kensington, Town of Berlin, Conn., on Saturday. Two large barns, 11 cows one horse, about 30 tons of hay, half a ton of meal, one business wagon, one pair of cattle, two sheds, two corn cribs containing about 100 bushels of corn, and a full assortment of farming tools and utensils were burned. This was the property of Sheldon H. Brooks, who had $2,800 insurance in a Meriden agency.

At midnight a fire broke out in Charles Schukraft's carpenter's shop, at No. 159 Orchard-street. In a stable in the rear of No. 170 Allen-street were a number of horses, owned by various persons. They were very restive and alarmed, but were rescued. The fire caused a loss of $1,000, which is shared by Charles Rohse, a furniture manufacturer.

A new school building just completed in the Mechanicstown District, in the Town of Wallkill, N. Y., was burned Sunday morning by an incendiary, with the books belonging to the teachers and children. The old school-house, which had stood there 40 years, was burned last November. The loss on the new building is covered by insurance.

Evidences were found yesterday that the large fire in Albany-street, Boston, Sunday night, was of incendiary origin, and that plans had been laid to fire other lumber-yards in the same vicinity. Heaps of shavings and other combustibles had been prepared, and the intention of the incendiary was evidently to cause a large conflagration.

In a fire at St. John, New-Brunswick, yesterday, Mullen Brothers, clothiers; Sharkey & Sons, and a number of small dealers, were burned out in the premises known as the Mullen Block. The loss is $80,000.

A brick building in Ogdensburg, N. Y., owned by Mrs. Gibbs, and occupied by Charles G. Turner as a liquor store, was partly burned Sunday night, with a wooden building in the rear. The loss is $4,000.

A fire last night at No. 24 Orchard-street caused a loss of $300 to Sarah Robbins. Other occupants lose about $100.

One hundred and ninety bales of cotton were damaged by Saturday's fire on the ship Hectanooga, at New-Orleans. The loss is estimated at $5,000.

A YOUNG LADY'S HEART MISPLACED.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

A curious case of malposition of the heart was recently discovered by a physician of this city in a patient who was consulting him for some spinal trouble. The young woman is about 20 years old, of good form, handsome face, and pleasing disposition. A careful study of the precise locality and form of the heart shows it to be transferred to the right side of the chest, and instead of the apex beating just below the breast, it strikes upward against the right collar-bone, near its outer third. In this case there must be a double curve to the large vessels of the heart, and the base of the heart is downward. In other words, this heart is on the wrong side of the body, and is upside down. This unnatural condition of things does not give rise to any serious inconveniences, except when moving too quickly or going up stairs, the organ beats with painful violence against the collar-bone, where its motion is plainly visible.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

THE SCOTTISH MUSIC CONCERT.

Under the patronage of the St. Andrew's Society, an excellent concert, principally devoted to Scottish music, was given last night at Steinway Hall in aid of the fund for the erection of a statue of Robert Burns in Central Park. The audience was very large, and overflowed into the small adjoining hall. In the manifestations of enthusiasm it was evident that all persons present were either born Scotchmen or of Scotch origin, or at least devoted admirers of Scotch music, for almost every number of the programme was redemanded. Mr. Gilmore was present with his band, and gave a spirited performance of Weber's "Jubel" overture, a potpourri of Scotch airs, and his own "National American Anthem," which, being composed by an Irish-American, and apparently based on English and Austrian airs, may be said to be somewhat un-Scottish, though it was received with much applause. The singers were Miss Henrietta Beebe, Miss Henne, Mr. Werrenrath, and Mr. William H. Beckett, who confined their efforts to Scotch songs, and gave an excellent series of performances, which were received with the utmost favor. Miss Beebe, though not in the best voice, owing to a recent severe cold, sang her songs charmingly, and followed the characteristic song "Whistle, and I'll come to ye, my Lad," with "Comin' through the Rye." Miss Henne was encored in the "Caller Herrin," which was made familiar in this City some years ago by Miss Sterling's frequent performance of it, and in the second part she gave with much taste and expression two songs arranged by Beethoven for voice, violin, 'cello, and piano. "The Sweetest lad was Jamie," and "Bonnie Laddie, Highland Laddie." Both Mr. Beckett and Mr. Werrenrath sang acceptably, the former adding "Annie Laurie," after a spirited rendering of "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled." The result of the concert must have been a substantial addition to the fund for which it was given, and if there had been anything wanting to complete the national character of the entertainment, the performance on the bag-pipes of Mr. Clelland, "piper to the St. Andrew's Society," certainly supplied the want.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The reappearance of Mr. Dion Boucicault in his popular rôle of *Conn*, and the revival of his no less popular play "The Shaughraun," were the occurrences which drew a large audience to Wallack's last evening. "The Shaughraun" is one of the wittiest, most interesting, and best constructed of the Irish plays by the same author; its strong human element is skillfully woven into somewhat elaborate texture. As to *Conn*, the inevitable hero of this sort of drama, he is, in spite of Mr. Boucicault's private and positive opinion, the same rapscallion who appears in "The Colleen Bawn" and "Arrah-Na-Pogue," and the actor who personates him does not manage to distinguish him from his follows. But the impersonation is amusing, and can be seen more than once with pleasure. Mr. Maurice Barrymore was the *Captain Molineux* last night, and played nervously; but this was natural, under the circumstances, since the part is so closely identified with the memory of the lamented Mr. Montague. It is safe to say, however, that Mr. Barrymore will prove a manly and pleasing *Molineux* as soon as he sets at his work in good style. Mr. J. H. Gilmour, the *Robert Ffolliott*, was as shaky as ever; in fact he shook all over—and such lack of repose is certainly not creditable to an actor brought up under Mr. Wallack's classical guidance. Mr. Gerald Eyre—who has given up romantic heroes and the like—was a good *Kinchela*, and Miss Boniface was an intelligent *Moya*. Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Beckett, and Mme. Ponisi and Miss Dyas were as delightful as ever in their old and well-known parts. The play was well received.

MR. BURBANK AT CHICKERING HALL.

The first entertainment of "Vale's Chickering Hall Series" was given last evening before a numerous and appreciative audience. It comprised humorous and pathetic readings and recitations by Mr. A. P. Burbank. Some of Mr. Burbank's selections last evening were new to the larger portion of his audience. A delightful little scrap entitled "A Basket of Flowers" was recited with a mingled pathos and humor that brought forth both tears and laughter among the audience. A Dutchman's incoherent ideas on the "Labor Question," as originally expressed by Mr. George S. Knight, elicited the most uproarious merriment, and *Capt. Hurricane Jones's* manner of elucidating some Biblical miracles proved no less amusing. Among the other selections were Bret Harte's "Idyl of Red Gulch," "Christmas at Quarters," by Irwin Russell; "Pat's Panorama," by F. S. Burdett, and the ghost scene from "Rip Van Winkle." The next entertainment of the course will be furnished by Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr., on the 19th inst., when he will give readings from "Romeo and Juliet." Next will follow Mr. George Vandenhoff's matinée readings from Dickens, Shakespeare, and other authors.

GENERAL MENTION.

"Horrors" was played at the Standard Theatre last night by the Rice burlesque troupe.

The Philharmonic Club will give their fourth concert of the season to-night at Chickering Hall. Mr. S. B. Mills will be the pianist.

The Strakosch Opera Company began their Boston season last evening. Owing to the continued illness of Mlle. Singer, the programme has been changed, and "Faust" was announced for the opening night.

The reopening of Booth's Theatre, under the management of Messrs. Abbey & Hickey, and the first appearance there of the well-known "Humpty Dumpty" company and troupe of Spanish students, are set down for this evening.

Signor Brignoli, now a member of Mr. Mapleson's troupe, was very fortunate in his escape from death in the recent journey of the company from Chicago to St. Louis. There was a delay caused by some trifling accident, and among the passengers who left the cars to see what was the matter Signor Brignoli was numbered. When the train was started he was the last to reach the platform, and missing his footing, fell between two cars. An active brakeman was luckily on the steps and pulled him out just in time to prevent him from being crushed to death.

It will be gratifying to the lovers of Italian opera to learn that Signor Campanini has made a contract with Mr. Mapleson for three years. By this arrangement the New-York public will benefit materially, for it is not doubtful that Mr. Mapleson, with his shrewdness, will have this foremost tenor of the stage back again next season. Signor Campanini's concert engagements at the conclusion of this season will keep him in this country during May. It may be stated that he will return to London for the Summer season of opera, and after that is over the New-York public, with whom he is so popular, may expect him to come back again to this scene of his many triumphs.

The "Imperial Parisian Circus" last evening began its fourth week at the Aquarium. A large audience was present, and the programme was replete with attractions. The success of the circus has compelled the management to increase the seating capacity of the building. This has been done by placing about 300 additional seats upon a gallery erected over the old stage, and on a platform which replaces the rustic works on the south side of the Aquarium. The features of the performance are numerous, and include the brilliant and daring equestrianism of Robert Stickney, Frank Melville, William Gorman,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 2.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 6s R., '80.	U. S. 5s C., '81.	U. S. 4s C., 1907.
$10,000.....103⅜	$400,000 sim1os⅜	100,000 bd.104⅞
U. S. 4s R., '91.....103⅜	U. S. 5s R., 1907.	200,000.....104⅜
10,000.....106⅜	30,000...bd.104⅜	100,000.....104⅞
U. S. 4½ C., '91.	30,000.....104¼	
100,000.....107¾		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

$60,000 U. S. 4s C., 1907.....b3.105⅛

SALES TO 3 P. M.

Alabama, class A.		Western Union.		Ches. & Ohio.	
$2,000.....60⅛	300.....104⅞	200.....b.2	21		
Virginia 6s, def.	500.....104⅝	200.....b.2.10	21¼		
1,000.....b.30	N. Y. L. E. & W.	100.....b.2.20	21⅜		
Am. D. & Im. 5s.	200.....s.3.130	100.....b.2.10	21⅜		
20,000.....100	50.....130¼	Canada Southern.			
N. Y., L. E. & W. Pref.		100.....s.b. 71⅜			
100.....b.30	100.....183	Chic., St. P. & Min.			
$2,000.....90⅜	N. Y. L. E. & W.	100.....50			
75,000.....100⅛	100.....b.30	Chic., Bur. & Q.			
90,000.....90⅜	2200.....48¾	100.....b.30	104		
M. & St. P. consols	1710.....48¾	C., St. L. & N. O.			
20,000.....100	500.....48¾	100.....b.30	71		
Mo. K. & T. 2d.	3500.....48¾	Kansas & Texas.			
5,000.....68⅝	500.....48⅝	200.....47⅞			
5,000.....68¾	1000.....48⅝	300.....47¾			
30,000.....68⅝	1000.....48⅝	200.....47¾			
25,000.....68⅝	N. Y. L. E. & W. pf.	100.....47⅝			
5,000.....68⅝	500.....48⅝	200.....47⅝			
St. L. & S. F. 2d.	400.....47⅛	300.....47⅝			
8,000.....80	200.....73¼	Mar. & Chi. 1st pf.			
Laf. B. & M. inc.	100.....b.s.	500.....100			
5,000.....80	3500.....48¾	Louisv. & Nashv.			
5,000.....68⅝	500.....48⅝	200.....47⅞			
5,000.....68¾	1000.....48⅝	300.....47¾			
30,000.....68⅝	1000.....48⅝	200.....47¾			
25,000.....68⅝	N. Y. L. E. & W. pf.	100.....47⅝			
5,000.....68⅝	500.....48⅝	200.....47⅝			
St. L. & S. F. 2d.	400.....47⅛	300.....47⅝			
8,000.....80	200.....73¼	Mar. & Chi. 1st pf.			
Laf. B. & M. inc.	100.....b.s.	500.....100			
5,000.....68⅝	3500.....48¾	Louisv. & Nashv.			
Chi., R. I. & P.	600.....48¾	100.....121⅝			
C., 1917.	Atlantic & Pacific.	100.....122			
10,000.....116	400.....42¾	Lake Erie & West.			
Ind., Dec. & Spr.	Lake Shore.	100.....31⅛			
50,000.....74⅛	100.....105	100.....31⅜			
Union Pacific 1st.	200.....104⅞	Mobile & Ohio.			
10,000.....102	100.....104¾	100.....23⅝			
5,000.....110¼	1600.....101⅞	Manhattan.			
Union Pacific & S.	500.....104⅝	20.....52			
9,000.....b.s.60	500.....104⅝	Metropolitan.			
C., C. & I. 1st.	100.....104⅝	25.....114¾			
5,000.....b.s.60	Un on Pacific.	100.....115			
C., C. & I. 1st.	200.....103¾	N. Y. Elevated.			
T. Co. cer. as sub.	Central of N. J.	33.....123			
10,000.....b.s.	200.....92¾	10.....122			
10,000.....94⅜	200.....82⅝	Northern Pacific.			
10,000.....94⅜	200.....82⅝	500.....b.s. 34			
7,000 L. G. 1st.	484.....81¼	Nash. C. & St. L.			
L. & E. & W. 1st.	200.....82¼	300.....86½			
10,000.....93⅝	200.....82¼	500.....86⅛			
Den. & Rio G. 1st.	Michigan Central.	600.....88			
10,000.....101⅜	100.....92⅝	Phila. & Reading.			
10,000.....101⅜	100.....92⅝	200.....b.s. 18			
45,000.....101⅜	300.....92¾	200.....69¾			
St. L., M. & M. 1st.	900.....92¼	St. L. & San. Fra.			
5,000.....107	300.....92	25.....47			
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st.	100.....91⅞	100.....47¼			
30,000.....65	100.....91¾	300.....46			
L. & W. B. con. as	North-western.	St. L. & S. Fr. pf.			
5,000.....b.s.60	100.....90¾	200.....76⅛			
32,000.....59	100.....90⅝	200.....57⅜			
5,000.....b.s.60	600.....90⅝	Ohio & Miss.			
Gr. Western 2d cs.	St. Paul.	100.....31⅜			
2,000.....102¼	100.....78¾	400.....31⅝			
5,000.....103	300.....78¾	Omo & Miss. pf.			
R., W. & O. 1st con.	300.....78¾	100.....s.d.77⅜			
10,000.....67⅜	400.....78¾	100.....67⅜			
B. R. & N. 1st.	W., St. L. & P.	St. L. & I. M. as.			
5,000.....90	100.....55⅜	5,000.....55⅜			
Mex. N. 1st.	100.....55⅜	5,000.....55⅜			
10,000.....74⅜	100.....55⅝	American Express			
American Express	100.....56⅛	100.....56⅜			
100.....b.s.4.20	100.....56⅜	Quicksilver.			
Ontario Silver.	Wab., St. L. & P.	400.....56⅛			
200.....38½	100.....71⅜	100.....56⅜			
Lexington Mining.	100.....71⅜	100.....56⅜			
100.....4.75	St. Paul & S. C.	100.....58¾			
Santa Fe Mining.	200.....71⅜	100.....58¾			
100.....48.75	200.....71⅜	Mar. & St. Jo.			
Adams Express.	100.....71⅜	200.....71⅜			
200.....b.s.4.20	100.....71⅜	100.....100⅜			
Pacific Mail.	100.....71⅜	100.....100⅜			
New Central Coal.	100.....b.s.30	100.....100⅜			
100.....b.s.4.15	100.....b.s.30	100.....100⅜			
Mariposa.	100.....b.s.30	100.....100⅜			
100.....b.s.4.15	100.....b.s.30	100.....100⅜			
200.....b.s.4.20	Consol. Virginia.				
100.....b.s.4.20	100.....b.s.4.10				
Central Pacific.	100.....b.s.4.20	Gold Placer.			
100.....b.s.4.20	100.....b.s.4.20	Consol. Virginia.			
100.....b.s.4.20	100.....b.s.4.10				
100.....b.s.4.205	50.....b.s.4.20	California.			
400.....b.s.2	50.....b.s.4.15	100.....b.s.4			
100.....b.s.4.205	100.....b.s.4.15	Eureka.			
100.....b.s.4.20	200.....b.s.4.15	50.....10			
Hannibal & St. Jo.	100.....b.s.4.20	Mariposa.			
200.....b.s.2	100.....b.s.4.20	100.....3.75			
500.....b.s.4.20	100.....b.s.4.20	300.....b.s.3.50			
100.....b.s.4.20	100.....b.s.4.20	Gold Placer.			
100.....b.s.4.20	100.....b.s.4.20	Consol. Virginia.			
100.....b.s.4.20	100.....b.s.4.20	Consol. Virginia.			
100.....b.s.4.205	50.....b.s.4.20	California.			
400.....b.s.2	50.....b.s.4.15	100.....b.s.4			
100.....b.s.4.205	100.....b.s.4.15	Eureka.			
200.....b.s.2	200.....b.s.4.15	50.....10			
500.....b.s.4.20	100.....b.s.4.20	Mariposa.			
100.....b.s.4.205	300.....b.s.4.20	100.....3.75			
100

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 10:30 A. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 5 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 2, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 9, 8:30 A. M.
☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $80, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BALTIC, Capt. Parsell.....Thursday, Feb. 5, noon.
CELTIC, Capt. Gerrell.....Saturday, Feb. 14, 7:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. Inman.....Sat. Feb. 21, 1:30 P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms: steerage, $30.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 and 42, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 and 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN,
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
PARTHIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 4, 11:30 A. M.
SCYTHIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 11, 6 A. M.
ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 18, 10:30 A. M.
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4, Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Feb. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Feb. 12, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Feb. 19, noon
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, March 4, 11:30 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin, $80, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
Steamer MIRADO.....Thursday, Feb. 5, 1 P. M.
Steamer STATE OF INDIANA.....Thurs., Feb. 12, 2 P. M.
First cabin, $50 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets $110 to $140; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets $75. Steerage $26.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
NECKER.....Sat., Feb. 7 WESER.....Sat., Feb. 21
MAIN.....Sat., Feb. 14 GEN. WERDER Sat. Feb. 8
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $25. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
GELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line will both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
AMERIQUE, Santelli.....Wednesday, Feb. 4, 11 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Wednesday, Feb. 18, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, Sanders.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE B. BIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS,
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Circassia.....Feb. 7, 2 P. M. Bolivia.....Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
Devonia.....Feb. 14, 8 A. M. Anchoria.....Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.
NEW YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Victoria.....Feb. 4, 2 P. M. Abesina.....Feb. 14, 8 A. M.
Cabins $80 and $90. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
WISLA.....Wed., Feb. 11 WERRA.....Wed., Feb. 19
FRISIA.....Thurs., Feb. 12 OHIO.....Thurs., Feb. 26
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg and all parts in the South of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
H. & A. HARTE & CO., C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTE DAM LINE.
Steamers leave Co. 's pier adj. Hacoota Ferry Jersey City:
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, Feb. 4
MAASDAM.....Saturday, Feb. 14
P. CALAND.....Wednesday, Feb. 25
1st Cabin, $60 to $80. 2d Cabin, $35 to $50. Steerage $25.
H. CALAND, General Agent, No. 77 Broadway, corner Exchange-pl.
EDWIN H. EARL, Agent, L. W. MORRIS,
27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agt. 50 Broad, Gen. Passenger Agt.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.
Sailing every 10 days alternately from Philadelphia and New-York, and carry passengers within a few hours' ride of the important points of interest on the Continent.
ZEELAND, Capt. H. De Cock.....Feb. 4
For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, or to C. D. WAGNER, No. 2 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN MCDONALD, Agent, No. 8 Battery-place.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
FOR THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steamship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, Feb. 10 noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO for JAPAN and CHINA.
Steamship CITY OF PEKIN.....Saturday, Feb. 7, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO for HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.
Steamship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Feb. 16, noon
For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, PANAMA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.
For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 2 BROADWAY.
C. T. SIEWALL, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent, Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.
From and after Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1880, the following passage rates between NEW-YORK and SAN FRANCISCO only will go into effect, viz.:
CABIN $75.
These rates cover all necessary expenses for the voyage.
TO CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS.
Shippers desiring to make contracts for through freight at greatly reduced rates will please apply to the Freight Office as above.

NEW YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA (Havana and Mexico) Sat. Feb. 7
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs. Feb. 19
CITY OF MERIDA (Havana and Mexico) Sat. Feb 21
These steamers are fitted with all modern improvements in state-rooms, small table in dining-room and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.
Steamship City of Mexico will sail from Orleans Feb. 16 and March 8 for Vera Cruz via Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 43, North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.
At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
GATE CITY, Capt. Daggett.....Wednesday, Feb. 4
CITY OF MACON, Capt. Kempton.....Saturday, Feb. 7
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Ocmulgee line.
GEO. YONGE, Agent.
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. Co.,
General Agent S. F. & W. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. Van Sice.....WED., Feb. 11
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote.....SAT., Feb. 21
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) Forfreight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway.
LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer MORRO CASTLE.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4
Steamer CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY, Feb. 7
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Genl Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NASSAU N. P. VIA FLORIDA.—STEAMER
CITY OF AUSTIN leaves New York Feb. 6. Fernandina Feb. 11. After this date steamers leave New-York every Friday, and Florida every Wednesday.
All particulars, Nassau pamphlet, &c., with
H. MALMROS & CO., or
R. W. PARSONS. Pier No. 20 E. R.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Feb. 5
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Feb. 7
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

Important Financial Organization.

THE UNITED STATES MINING INVESTMENT COMPANY,

NO. 61 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

EDWARD BATES DORSEY.....PRESIDENT.
H. B. LAIDLAW.....TREASURER.
S. A. WHEELWRIGHT.....SECRETARY.
COUDERT BROS.....COUNSEL.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD BATES DORSEY.....Mining Engineer.
I. C. BABCOCK.....Treasurer Adams Express Company.
WM. H. GUION.....of Williams & Guion's Steam-ship Line.
WM. PITT SHEARMAN.....late Treasurer Erie Railroad.
CHAS. M. FRY.....President Bank of New-York.
JONATHAN ODELL.....Banker.
D. S. APPLETON.....of D. Appleton & Co., Publishers.
ULYSSES S. GRANT, Jr.....Lawyer.
ARTHUR B. GRAVES.....President St. Nicholas National Bank.
JAMES P. ROBINSON.....Consulting Engineer, New-York.
GEORGE W. WARREN.....New-York Life Insurance Company, Boston, Mass.
C. A. WHITTIER.....of Lee, Higginson & Co., Bankers, Boston, Mass.
JAMES D. FISH.....President Munroe National Bank.
H. HAVEMEYER.....of Havemeyer, Eastwick & Co., Refiners.
A. F. WILLMARTH.....Vice-President Home Fire Insurance Company.
WM. L. JENKINS, Jr.....of Wm. S. Nichols & Co., Bankers.
GEO. B. WEST.....Commission Merchant.
THOMAS MANNING.....Broker.
HENRY W. FORD.....President National Bank of Republic.
EDWARD A. FLINT.....Consulting Engineer, Boston, Mass.
A. FOSTER HIGGINS.....United States Lloyd's Marine Insurance.
CHAS. L. PERKINS.....of Perkins & Choate, Bankers.
L. S. GREENLEAF.....of Tower, Giddings & Co., Bankers, Boston, Mass.
J. BAKER.....Vice-President of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.
ARTHUR SEWALL.....President Bath National Bank, Bath, Me.
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD.....of S. G. Arnold & Co.
HENRY M. TABER.....of C. C. & H. M. Taber.
CHARLES C. PARKER.....of Gay & Parker, Boston, Mass.

This company has been organized to meet a pressing want, both in this country and abroad, viz.: That mining properties offered to the public shall have the guarantee of responsible parties that they have received the most thorough investigation and examination by competent and reliable engineers, employed by them specially for that purpose, and the assurance that the property is yielding, and should continue to yield, for many years to come, regular dividends to investors from the actual earnings of the mines.
The names of the officers of this company afford ample security that what is promised will be certainly fulfilled. To avoid the possibility of personal liability or assessments, all organizations promoted by this company will be based on a nominal capital, far below actual value and subscription price, and the forms, &c., adopted will be under the most eminent legal advice.
The first property offered by the company with its full indorsement and recommendation is the SPRING VALLEY HYDRAULIC GOLD COMPANY, situated in Butte County, Cal., and consisting of two of the best gravel deposits in the country, with an ample supply of water and a complete system of reservoirs and piping for working same. One of the properties forming the consolidation, in the last 70 days' work, cleaned up $80,791, which earnings will be largely increased under the present organization. All the reports on this property indicate that dividends amounting to a large percentage on the subscription value can be regularly maintained for a very long period. A contract for 15 years has been made with Prof. Edison, which will give a handsome return from the tailings, which have heretofore been wasted. For further information apply at the office of
THE UNITED STATES MINING INVESTMENT COMPANY, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.
EDWARD BATES DORSEY, President.

PUBLIC SALE OF
KINGSTON CITY BONDS.
There will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the
CITY HALL,
In the City of Kingston,
On FEB. 18, 1880,
At 12 o'clock M. of that day,
$40,000 IN BONDS OF THE CITY OF KINGSTON.
Being 6 per cent. semi-annual coupon bonds, payable in 1910, with option of payment after 10 years, of the denomination of $1,000, $500, and $100. Such bonds issued to pay off bonds falling due.
TERMS OF SALE. CASH,
or 10 per cent. of bid down and balance, with interest, on or before March 1, 1880. A single bond will be offered, and the purchaser to have option of taking, at the rate of the bid, bonds to the amount of not exceeding $10,000.
THOMAS CORNELL,
President Board of Bank Presidents.
Dated Jan. 15, 1880.

Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Secured by a first mortgage upon the extension of the railway from Albert Lea to Fort Dodge, Iowa.
The issue is limited to $10,000 per mile of completed road.
Interest payable December and June. Principal payable 1909.
For sale at par and interest by
MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
Corner Nassau and Cedar sts., N. Y.

PUBLIC SALE OF
ULSTER COUNTY BONDS.
There will be sold at auction, at the
COURT HOUSE,
in the City of Kingston, on
FEB. 17, 1880,
At 2 o'clock P. M., of that day,
$100,000 IN BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF ULSTER, being five per cent. Annual Coupon Bonds, payable in 1885 and 1890, of the denomination of $1,000 and $500. Such bonds issued to pay off bonds falling due.
TERMS OF SALE, CASH!
or 10 per cent. of bid down, and balance with interest, on or before March 1, 1880. A single bond will be offered, and the purchaser to have the option of taking at the rate of the bid bonds to the amount of not exceeding $10,000.
WM. M. HAVES, County Treasurer.
R. LOUGHRAN, Chairman Board Supervisors.
Dated JAN. 21, 1880.

New-Philadelphia Silver Mining Co.

Capital Stock, $1,500,000 in 150,000 shares, $10 each.
NON-ASSESSABLE.
The undersigned are authorized to dispose of the balance of the Treasury Stock. The MILL is now completed, and active operations are about to commence. The company is now in better condition than at any previous time, with a large amount of RICH ORE ready to reduce. This is the last opportunity that will be afforded to subscribe to Treasury Stock.
SMITHERS & DONALD,
ROOMS Nos. 34 and 35 TRIBUNE BUILDING,
No. 3 Broad-st., New-York.
Any information can be obtained at the company's office, No. 33 Broad-st., New-York.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, BROADWAY,
CORNER CEDAR-ST.
Do a General Banking Business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell municipal and other investment bonds, and all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, and make liberal advances on same. SWEETSER FARM MORTGAGE securities, yielding 9 and 10 PER CENT. INTEREST, for sale at PAR.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.
Parties holding consolidated bonds with special land security, wishing to sell their bonds will please communicate with
CLARK, POST, & MARTIN,
NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW YORK.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1880.
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, in conformity with an agreement made with the Denison and South-eastern Railway Company, dated Oct. 12, 1877, hereby gives notice that the holders of securities of said DENISON AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY of its readiness to pay the same, with accrued interest, on presentation. Securities to be presented within eight weeks from date will cease to bear interest thereafter. EDWARD KING,
ja6-lawbwTu President.

TO INVESTORS.

First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Utah and Pleasant Valley R. R. Co.
Having sold a large proportion of the above Railway Bonds, we now offer the remainder at 90 and interest.
We can, from personal knowledge, fully recommend these bonds to investors. H. F. DE GRAAF,
President Bowery National Bank.
SHELDON & WADSWORTH,
10 Wall-st., New-York.

CLINTON B. FISK & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 3 BROAD-ST., DREXEL BUILDING,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
For cash, or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. Brokers in State, Railway, Municipal, Mining, and miscellaneous stocks and bonds.

NOTICE
Is hereby given that the Union Pacific Railway Company (consolidated) will be prepared on Thursday, Feb. 5, 1880, to exchange its certificates of stock, pursuant to the articles of consolidation, for the certificates of stock in the Union Pacific Railroad and Kansas Pacific Railway Company, on the surrender thereof to the Union Trust Company, New-York.
SIDNEY DILLON, President.

NOTICE.
The First National Bank of Hackensack, N. J., located at Hackensack, in the State of New-Jersey, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.—Dated Dec. 10, 1879.
A. D. BROWER, Cashier.

FOR SALE,
A SMALL LOT OF KEELY MOTOR COMPANY
STOCK
By AUG. STEIN,
No. 61 Broadway, Room No. 39.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 23 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1880.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed Jan. 31, at 3 P. M., and reopened Feb. 17, 1880. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

CANNELTON COAL COMPANY.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Cannelton Coal Company, of West Virginia, will be held at No. 115 Broadway, (Boreel Building,) Room No. 73, New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1880, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.
HENRY RENSEN, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GERMANIA Petroleum Company call on or write to JOHN PONDIR, No. 19 Broadst. Stockholders please bring stock.

A—ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD first mortgage (Central Division) bonds, also Missouri Pacific (old stock) wanted by EDW. C. FOX & CO., members New-York Stock Exchange, No. 3 Wall-st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 7 Pine-st., "a specialty."

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R.R. Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
DUE IN 1908.
Interest January and July.
MORTON, BLISS & CO.
OFFER FOR SALE
$2,000,000 of the above bonds, secured by a first lien upon the Company's Iowa and Dakota Extension. These bonds are issued at the rate of $10,000 per mile of completed road, and the total issue cannot, by the terms of the mortgage, exceed $15,000 per mile. The share capital of the Company amounts to $12,279,433 preferred, and $15,404,261 of common stock.
PRESENT PRICE, 108½ AND INTEREST.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 PINE-ST., N. Y.
GOVERNMENT BONDS. MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

AMERICAN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S CONSTRUCTION STOCK.
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SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.
THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
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No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

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CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR Light House-work.—By a young woman in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 578 3d-av., near 53d-st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and excellent seamstress; capable in assisting a dress-maker; willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 318 East 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl lately landed; or general house-work in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 20 West 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—First class; in City or country; country preferred; best City references. Call at No. 131 West 19th-st., two flights up, front.

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DRESS-MAKER.—BY COMPETENT DRESSmaker; by day or month; has her own machine if required; terms reasonable. Call, for two days, at No. 256 West 31st-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE American woman as housekeeper in a small private family; good references given. Call or address, for three days, No. 469 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to do general house-work, in small private family; willing and

LEGISLATURES AT WORK

BEGINNING THE WEEK'S LABORS AT ALBANY.

MERGING THE COMMISSIONERS OF LUNACY IN THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES—CANAL EXPENDITURES — CONSIDERING CHARGES FOR FEES CONSIDERED EXCESSIVE.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The Assembly was in session an hour and a half to-night, nearly all the time being consumed in the consideration of bills in general orders. Among the new bills introduced was one to add three members to the State Board of Charities, each to serve eight years. It also provides that the State Board of Charities, when the three additional members shall be appointed, shall be the State Commissioners in Lunacy now provided for by law, and shall possess and may exercise directly, or in such convenient way through a committee or Secretary, or otherwise, as its regulations may provide, all and any part of the authority, and shall perform the duty, heretofore conferred by law upon the State Commissioners in Lunacy, and there shall be no other such Commissioner. This would turn Dr. Ordronaux out of his office. It also provides for a Secretary in Lunacy, at $4,000 a year.

In reply to a resolution passed last week, the Canal Auditor to-night reported that the amount paid from repair appropriations on drafts of the Superintendent of Public Works and the Section Superintendents was as follows: From Oct. 1, 1878, to Jan. 31, 1880, $218,284 92; from Oct. 1, 1878, to Jan. 31, 1879, $129,060 61.

In the matter of the applications made at Kingston, on Saturday, by the Attorney-General, to prevent the payment of counsel fees to Sewall & Pierce, amounting to $21,000, Justice Westbrook decided to consider the matter, and took the name of a person suggested as a Referee. In the case of Fairbanks, the stenographer, who wanted $993 for taking 941 folios of testimony, Judge Westbrook referred the matter to Assemblyman Russell, of Kings County, to be examined.

Superintendent Smyth, of the Insurance Department, has addressed a communication to the Hon. James W. Husted, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, giving in detail the receipts and expenditures of the department during the last 10 years. In 1870 the valuations of all the life insurance companies transacting business in the State were first made. Prior to that year the estimates of the companies as to their reserve liabilities were accepted. The additional clerical force required by making seriatim valuations of all policies accounts for the increase of the expenditures during the past 10 years, as compared with the previous years of the existence of the department. It appears from the detailed statement of the information, as rendered by the Superintendent, that he has made only eight changes in the force of 30 clerks since he has been appointed, and that in no year during his term of office have the expenses of the department equaled the average amount of the past 10 years computed for a single year. The following table is given:

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
1870	$69,655 12	$76,629 30
1871	85,793 63	80,429 11
1872	96,914 22	64,520 75
1873	111,988 92	94,167 87
1874	124,426 57	87,197 95
1875	94,259 43	73,977 04
1876	70,231 96	68,117 59
1877	78,015 19	74,709 50
1878	83,479 89	79,336 28
1879	77,808 66	72,297 66
Total	$901,973 59	$767,383 05

The receipts paid to the State Treasurer have exceeded the department disbursements by $134,590 54.

NEW-JERSEY'S LAW-MAKERS.

THE FOUR LAW JUDGES CONFIRMED—VARIOUS LIQUOR MEASURES IN THE LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 2.—The long struggle between the Governor and the Senate over the Law Judgeships was brought to an end this evening. The four Law Judges whom the Senate refused to confirm last year were renominated early this year, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. A week ago two of the committee reported them back for action. Senator Francis submitted a minority report opposing their confirmation. This evening, in executive session, a long discussion was had between Senators Francis and Hobart, who opposed the confirmation, and Senators Rabe, Sewell, Cooper, and others, who advocated confirmation. Senator Hobart's opposition was on the ground that the nominations made the Bench in some of the counties partisan, and were consequently out of accord with the Governor's letter pledging himself to aid to secure a non-partisan judiciary. The Democrats admitted that the Governor had not lived up to the promise of his letter, but tried to excuse him by alleging that he merely meant to promise that the Law Judgeship nominations should be non-partisan. A motion that the nominations be confirmed was made and carried, only Francis, Hobart, and Bodine voting against it.

The liquor question came forward in both houses this evening. In the Senate Gen. Sewell, the President, through Senator Hobart, offered a general Local Option law. It provides for biennial vote on the question of license or no license in cities and towns. Any person who shall violate the wish of the people thus expressed shall be fined, for the first offense, $50 to $500, or imprisonment for three months, and for the second offense the fine may be $500 and the term of imprisonment may be one year. The bill was one that had been prepared by the State Temperance Alliance, and was accompanied by a long memorial. The other side of the question was represented in the House, through Mr. Patterson, of Essex. He introduced two bills. The purpose of both is to prevent the prosecution, for keeping a disorderly house, of those who sell liquor on Sundays. It prohibits the sale of liquor on Sundays, however, under penalty in one bill of $5 to $20 fine, and in the other bill of $5 to $50. Kreuger's bill repealing the Sunday law is still in the committee. Argument is to be heard on it to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The bill repealing the District Court act was called up on second reading in the House. A motion to postpone it indefinitely was opposed by Mr. Stilsing, of Hudson, and it went over until Wednesday. Mr. Stilsing stated that the tax-payers of Hudson County were warmly urging the passage of the bill. A large number of tax-payers, some of the wealthiest and most influential men in Hudson County, on the contrary, are in favor of the District Courts.

CHARGED WITH ABANDONMENT.

Henry E. Overin, an expressman, formerly a clerk in the Tax Office, was brought before Justice Otterbourg, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of abandonment preferred by his wife. The domestic troubles of this couple have been the subject of litigation for several years past in various forms. Overin claimed before the magistrate that his wife had been leading a life of shame for 13 years past, since which time they have been separated, but this the woman strenuously denies. She claims that Overin is the owner of a livery stable up town, and that he is in receipt of a good income, while she has no means of support, and is entirely destitute. Overin claimed that his wife had been married twice since her separation from him, but Mrs. Overin said that this accusation was false. Her husband had procured her indictment for bigamy, but she had been tried and acquitted in the Court of General Sessions. There has been a suit for divorce pending for two years, instituted by Overin, as his wife claims, for the purpose of getting rid of her so that he may marry another woman, but no decision has been yet rendered in the case. Overin demanded an examination in the case, which has been set down for to-day.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Aldermen, yesterday, a communication was received from the Mayor containing the following Board of Education nominations: E. J. Whitlock in the place of E. J. Whitlock; William Harkness in the place of A. Ammerman, resigned; John Hope in the place of John Hope; Joseph Burger in the place of Joseph Burger; John Cunningham in the place of John Cunningham; W. R. Pettigrew in the place of John Davis; S. B. Dutcher in the place of S. B. Dutcher; John Flynn in the place of John Flynn; John McNamee in the place of Alexander Forman; Thomas J. Wheeden in the place of Thomas J. Wheeden; Edward Rowe in the place of Edward Rowe; James Hoile in the place of H. S. Schsrmann, resigned; Henry Glasser in the place of R. Sneider; George R. Alexander in the place of E. Theall. It is the general belief of the politicians that the nominations were not made to be confirmed. Among the names sent in is that of Silas P. Dutcher, recently appointed Superintendent of Public Works by Gov. Cornell. Dutcher is going, it is said, to move out of this county, but if he maintained a technical residence in Brooklyn he would not be able to attend to his duties in the Board of Education, provided he gave any attention to the duties of the State office to which he has been appointed. The Democrats in the board seemed to understand that many of the appointments were not made to be confirmed, and referred all of them to the Committee on Truant Home and Education. The Park Commissioners submitted their annual report, the statistical portions of which have already been published. A large part of the report is devoted to the history of Coney Island, past and present. The Park Commissioners recommend better Police and sanitary arrangements at the island.

MUSCULAR CHRISTIANITY.

A CLERGYMAN AND HIS SON ATTACKED BY HIGHWAYMEN.

The Rev. Dr. J. C. K. Milligan, Pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Twenty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, was returning from Father McNamara's church on Sunday night accompanied by his son Frederick, and in Thirty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, two men followed them and jostled against them as they passed. When the clergyman and his son reached the corner of Seventh-avenue the ruffians came behind them, and one jumped upon the minister's shoulder, bearing him down, and as the latter turned he received a powerful blow in the face with a stone, which the ruffian held in his hand. The blow was given over the right eye, cutting a gash an inch long in the forehead and completely discoloring the eye. The minister was stunned by the blow, and fell back, the blood spurting over his overcoat and shirt. His son struck at the ruffian, dealing him a terrible blow on the temple, which felled him to the ground, and then defended himself against the second man, giving him a left-handed blow which knocked him to the sidewalk. Young Milligan, who is only 19, is very powerful, and 6 feet in height. He had scarcely time to notice the effects of his blows before the ruffians were on their feet again, and made another rush for the minister and his son, but the latter were both ready for them, and gave them several blows, which knocked them down a second time. Here they kicked and struggled till they got free, and then ran away. As they did so one of the men threw a stone, which struck Dr. Milligan in the groin, inflicting a painful wound. The Doctor is about 52 years of age, but is an active, wiry man, and, having been brought up in the far West, he has learned how to make use of his strength. The ruffians were large, powerful men, and it is a wonder that their victims escaped with so few bruises. The son has a few bruises on his hands and arms, but no marks of any account on his face. The assault occurred shortly after 10 o'clock, and the streets were deserted. One of the men was about six feet high, and the other some three inches shorter. Dr. Milligan thinks he can identify them if they are arrested. He has made a complaint to the Police, and the latter are at work endeavoring to find the ruffians. Dr. Milligan was found at his house, No. 329 West Thirty-second-street, last night, surrounded by many members of his congregation, who had called to congratulate him on his escape. He showed the marks on his face to the reporter, his right eye being greatly swollen and discolored, a clotted blood bag hanging from the eye next to the nose. Over the right eye was a cut in the forehead an inch long, not far from the temple. In speaking of the occurrence he said he and his son had defended themselves as bravely as they could; he was struck with a stone, and the men were knocked down several times before they had received enough and then they fled. He had notified the Police Captain, and he expected the men would be arrested and he thought he could recognize them if he saw them again.

LADIES AS STOCK SPECULATORS.

A CIRCULAR THAT MADE A FLURRY IN GOOD SOCIETY.

Considerable comment, not always of a favorable tenor, was occasioned yesterday in the highest social circles in this City, in consequence of a circular purporting to emanate from a private Stock Exchange for the exclusive use of ladies, which has recently been opened by Mrs. M. E. Favor, at her residence, No. 40 West Twenty-fourth-street. The circulars were addressed to prominent ladies, many of them the wives of gentlemen whose names are familiar in finance and in the professions, and set forth that the Exchange was "under the immediate management of a lady of standing, who had had a long and successful experience in stock speculation," and did business in Wall-street "through a widely-known house of bankers and brokers of large capital and unquestionable solidity." "Many a woman," said a gentleman, speaking of the document, "may be led to pledge her diamonds, or to compromise her settlements or her husband's financial standing, with the vague promise of a fortune thus held out to her." To a reporter of THE TIMES, who called at her residence, Mrs. Favor said that she had merely issued a business circular, not differing materially from those usually issued by such establishments to parties likely to become their patrons. The Exchange, she said, was opened a few weeks ago at the urgent solicitation of ladies of large and independent means, who had speculated in Wall-street for years, and had often met with losses because their facilities for information were not equal to those of men. She [Mrs. Favor] was simply the salaried manager of the concern, and had no share in its profits or responsibility for its expenditures. Ladies of the highest standing—married and unmarried—some with fortunes in their own right, and others the wives of prominent lawyers, doctors, and even bankers—dropped in during business hours, and gave orders to buy or sell according to the state of the market. The transactions were conducted upon strictly business principles, and no new customers were admitted only on introduction or when guaranteed by parties with whom they were acquainted. They took no orders for less than 100 shares, and consequently, poor women could not speculate through them if they would. Mrs. Favor declined to give the names of the ladies interested in the concern, or those of any of its customers, and said that speculation in stocks was a very common thing with women of fortune. She attributes the unfavorable criticism to the jealousy of down-town brokers who find a large and profitable set of customers giving their orders elsewhere.

BRANNAN'S BONANZA.

A YANKEE'S PAY FOR AIDING THE FUGITIVE, JUAREZ, IN MEXICO.

A chattel mortgage was recently recorded in the Register's office in this City, given by Gen. Ochoa Sanchez, individually and as agent for the Republic of Mexico, to Samuel Brannan, of San Francisco. The instrument was made in September, 1865, in consideration of a loan of $43,478 26, and is a lien upon $10,000,000 of bonds of the Government of Mexico, which, it is stated, are deposited in the Bank of Commerce.

The San Francisco *Call* of Jan. 24 throws the following light on this transaction, which it calls "Brannan's Bonanza:"

"When Maximilian landed at Vera Cruz, in May, 1864, he found the Royalist Party in possession of the Government, the Republican troops were scattered, and Juarez and his immediate followers were fugitives. In the following Spring, Samuel Brannan was a passenger on one of the Pacific Mail steamers, on his way from Panama to this city. At one of the Central American ports Gen. Juarez, with Ochoa and several other officers of the Republican Party, came on board of the steamer on their way to the Gulf States, at one of the ports of which they were landed. It was in Northern Mexico that Juarez gathered about him a handful of followers, which was gradually augmented, until the army was formed which succeeded in overpowering the imperial forces, and captured and shot the Emperor Maximilian two years afterward. While upon the steamer, Brannan made this acquaintance of Juarez, and a warm friendship sprang up between them. Brannan was possessed of considerable ready capital at that time, and having become an enthusiastic supporter of the Republican cause, offered to aid it with money and men, relying upon the future success of the movement to be reimbursed. This financial support was doubly welcome to Juarez in this hour of his failing fortunes, and he accepted the proffered assistance with alacrity. Immediately upon his arrival here Brannan sent a sum of ready money to Juarez, and set about raising a company of men to go to his support. Soon afterward Gen. Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa arrived in this city, and arrangements were perfected by which a detachment of men and a supply of arms were soon afterward dispatched to Juarez. They succeeded in joining him and aided materially in his future successes. It is not believed by friends of Brannan in this City, that any funds were given him at this time, but the Republic always recognized the justice of his claim, and promised pecuniary reimbursement. The well-known want of funds, which is a characteristic of the Mexican Treasury, has, however, up to this time, not resulted to the financial benefit of Brannan. When that gentleman left here several months ago, he visited the City of Mexico, and it is reported that the Government gave him a large grant of land, in lieu of cash."

It will be 34 years to-morrow since this same adventurous person set sail from this port with the first ship-load of emigrants that ever embarked from these shores for California. That State was then a province of Mexico, and war had not been declared by the United States. Brannan took with him a printing-press, all the improved machinery for mills and agricultural work, and a hundred muskets to arm his associates in case they were attacked, and their purpose was to settle peaceably on the shores of San Francisco Bay. San Francisco as a city, or even a town, had not then an existence. It is a curious illustration of indomitable perseverance and Yankee pluck to find the same man now in this City organizing a colony to plant on the land said to have been reserved for him in Sonora.

THE DEBT OF THE NATION

A LARGE REDUCTION LAST MONTH.

OVER $11,000,000 LESS THAN ON JAN. 1.—THE MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The reduction in the public debt during the month of January was over $11,000,000, which is the largest monthly reduction since April, 1872. For March, 1877, the reduction was over $14,000,000, but this was caused by covering into the Treasury over $10,000,000 received from the Geneva award. The reduction of last month has been exceeded but 11 times during the past 10 years, namely, twice in 1869, five times in 1870, once in 1871, and three times in 1872. It is probable that the Secretary of the Treasury will, in a few days, dispose of this large surplus by purchasing $10,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds for the use of the sinking fund. Compared with December, the Treasurer's statement of liabilities and assets shows an increase in the available balance of over $6,000,000, that balance now being over $149,000,000.

The amount of silver dollars on hand has increased during the month $1,793,547, which shows that the Treasurer has been able to disburse these coins about as rapidly as they were manufactured at the Mints. The minimum of the silver dollar coinage is $2,000,000 per month, but Director Burchard has always managed to exceed the minimum. In silver bullion there was an increase of $400,000 and in fractional silver coins an increase of $1,323,180. A trifle over $300,000 in silver certificates were added during the month to the amount outstanding on Jan. 1, the amount now outstanding being over $3,000,000. The silver certificates on hand amount to $5,000,000. There was an increase in United States notes of nearly $2,000,000, the amount now held being $24,300,000. The total assets in United States and national bank notes, including the amount of deposits held by bank depositories, is nearly $42,000,000, while the liabilities outstanding against that amount are $32,600,000. Deducting gold certificates and called bonds outstanding and interest due and unpaid, leaves the gold coin and bullion now on hand about $121,000,000. The Customs receipts reported for January were $16,017,100, and the internal revenue receipts $10,202,859, an increase in Customs over January, 1879, of $5,747,166, and an increase in internal revenue of over $1,900,000.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:

Interest-bearing Debt.

Bonds at 6 per cent	$270,345,550 00
Bonds at 5 per cent	506,495,350 00
Bonds at 4½ per cent	250,000,000 00
Bonds at 4 per cent	738,776,150 00
Refunding certificates	2,069,800 00
Navy pension fund	14,000,000 00
Principal	$1,781,686,850 00
Interest	15,385,437 74
Debt on which Interest has Ceased Since Maturity.	
Principal	$12,002,445 26
Interest	934,083 50
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$346,742,356 00
Certificates of deposit	12,635,000 00
Fractional surrency	15,668,729 96
Gold and silver certificates	19,464,010 00
Principal	$394,510,095 96
Unclaimed Pacific Railway interest	7,597 03
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,188,199,391 22
Interest	16,327,118 27
Total	$2,204,526,509 49
Total cash in the Treasury	203,742,268 57
Debt, Less Cash in the Treasury.	
Feb. 1, 1880	$2,000,784,240 92
Jan. 1, 1880	2,011,798,504 87
Decrease of debt since Jan. 1, 1880	11,014,263 95
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1879	26,423,015 45
Current Liabilities.	
Interest due and unpaid	$3,323,031 62
Debt on which interest has ceased	12,002,445 26
Interest thereon	934,083 50
Gold and silver certificates	19,464,010 00
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	12,635,000 00
Cash balance available Feb. 1, 1880	155,383,698 19
Total	$203,742,268 57
Available Assets.	
Cash in the Treasury	$203,742,268 57
Bonds Issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117 56
Interest paid by the United States	45,651,155 94
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	13,586,094 04
Balance of interest paid by the United States	32,065,061 90

The following is the official statement of the coinage executed at the Mints during January:

Gold.	*Number of Pieces.*	*Value.*
Double-eagles	68,000	$1,360,000
Eagles	217,500	2,175,000
Half-eagles	706,500	3,532,500
Total gold	992,000	$7,067,500
Silver.		
Dollars	2,450,000	$2,450,000
Minor Coinage.		
Five cents	16,000	800
Cents	5,320,000	58,200
Total minor coinage	5,336,000	$59,000
Total coinage	9,278,000	$9,576,500

A CENTURY AGO.

RECORDS OF EXTREME COLD IN THE WINTER OF 1780.

The hunting up of records of extraordinarily warm Winters in the past having been brought to a stand-still by the recent violent fall of the mercury, some of the cold Winters of old times come into notice. A lady in Southport, Conn., and an old sea Captain at Black Rock, in the same State, unite in sending THE TIMES an interesting account of the Winter of 1780, just a century ago. The following is selected from an old journal found at Black Rock:

1780.

Chesapeake Bay was frozen hard enough for carriages at Annapolis, where it is five and one-quarter miles wide, to pass over.

Jan. 7.—A vast quantity of light snow fell, and a strong north-west wind blew it incessantly for three or four days thicker than a snow-storm, and drifted so hard that fields, loaded, came over the tops of the fences. The harbor was frozen so hard that loads of wood went on the channel, the ice being one-half foot thick. Capt. Parks cut out from the upper wharf in 14 days. Ducks, geese, &c., lived on the land. About it was warm till the 14th of January, when a blooming dandelion was found.

March 18.—Capt. Fry and Lieut. Willard went to town, having been here 46 days. This year there was not any rain from the 19th of May till the 7th of August.

May 19.—Dark day. Candles were lighted and fowls went to roost. Ye darkness was greater to the eastward and less to the westward than it was here. The clouds appeared of a yellow color, like brass.

Sept. 27.—The sun appeared like a gold ring.

Oct. 29.—Two rainbows appeared in a cloud, and, those vanishing, two more appeared.

An old sea Captain, now 85 years of age, corroborates the statement about the severity of the Winter of 1780, and adds the following interesting facts: "The Sound was entirely frozen over for weeks. Sleds drawn by horses and cattle, heavily loaded, crossed and recrossed from Connecticut to Long Island. My father, with others in the Town of Fairfield, went with stores and grain to Boston. The snow was so deep that it covered the fences, and also, by the wind and thaw, it drifted and settled over with safety. An English frigate lost no less than six men off Sandy Hook, who were frozen to death in attempting to adjust the rigging when about to enter the Harbor of New-York."

LONG ISLAND WASTE LANDS.

HOW THEY MAY BE MADE PRODUCTIVE AND PROFITABLE.

About 40 gentlemen farmers of this City and Brooklyn met last evening in Room No. 23, Cooper Institute building, to consider the 500,000 or 600,000 acres of waste land on Long Island, and to bring prominently before the public the fact that Long Island's uncultivated land is as good or better than that which is now cultivated. Mr. T. A. R. Webster called the meeting to order, and told his belief that these acres ought to be occupied with pleasant, healthful homes for the mechanic classes of this City and Brooklyn. Dr. A. S. Heath, President of the Farmers' Club, was called to the Chair, and Mr. Aaron Stone, of Brooklyn, was made Secretary of the meeting. Dr. Heath stated that one object of the gathering was to hear of a plan by which the City's street refuse can be utilized for agricultural purposes. Mr. Stone made the principal speech of the evening. He had, he said, been trying for 20 years to give the people of the two cities information about Long Island land, a subject of which they know very little. There are more than 500,000 acres of land along the Long Island Railroad still untouched by the husbandman. It was as good as any land now under cultivation, was within one or two hours' ride from Brooklyn and New-York, and was capable of supporting tens of thousands of those who are struggling for an existence in the cities. These lands, he said, could be bought for from $10 an acre up, according to their nearness to the railroad. Some, remote from the road, could be had for from $5 to $8 an acre. The land could be cleared sufficiently for farming for from $10 to $12 an acre. Mr. Stone then gave his plan for removing and utilizing the street refuse of the City. It was to have an intelligent foreman and two carts with each cleaning gang. The sweepings to be separated when removed, the useless rubbish being put in one cart and disposed of in the ordinary way, while the useful sweepings are to be carted off in the other cart. At the dumps Mr. Stone would have simple flat-boats, provided with large boxes, into which the refuse is to be dumped. Then the scow is to be taken to the Long Island Railroad Depot, where the boxes can be hoisted on flat cars and distributed over the island for manure.

A committee of five—Messrs. Thomas Kinsella, of Brooklyn; A. Stone, N. S. Bailey, H. E. Sharpe, and T. A. R. Webster—were appointed further to investigate the subject of Long Island's waste lands.

A FURNITURE FACTORY BURNED.

DESTRUCTION OF A LARGE BUILDING IN WEST NINETEENTH-STREET.

A few minutes before 9 o'clock last night fire was discovered in the basement of the five-story double factory at Nos. 154 and 156 West Nineteenth-street, occupied on the four lower floors by G. C. Flint & Co., cabinet-makers, and on the upper floor by the National Accordeon Company. At the time of the outbreak the night watchman was at supper, and the flames, when the engines summoned by the first alarm arrived, had traveled up a hoistway to the upper floors. Second and third alarms were sent out at 9:57, and at that time the flames were breaking out of the second, third, and fourth story windows, and there was every prospect of a large fire. The factory is about 40 feet wide by 75 feet deep, and towered over smaller buildings in West Nineteenth-street, while it adjoined the factories of Horts & Brother, in West Eighteenth-street, and Barnutz, Diehl & Co., in Seventh-avenue. The fire in the factory, despite the torrents of water poured into it from all sides, traveled through it and completely gutted it, the roof falling in at 9:30 o'clock. The adjoining buildings were only damaged by water, and the contents by smoke. At 9:47 o'clock Capt. Bergkold telegraphed that the fire was under control, and at 10 o'clock it was so far extinguished that several engines and hook and ladder companies were withdrawn.

Flint & Co., who own the premises, estimate their loss at $40,000 on stock and $20,000 on building. Machinery valued at $5,000 was destroyed. The stock included part of the furniture for the new Seventh Regiment Armory. Their losses are fully insured. The National Accordeon Company's loss is about $8,000 on stock, including damage done by water in a workshop at No. 158 West Nineteenth-street, a four story tenement-house. S. Schmidt, fish-carer, of No. 152 West Nineteenth-street, loses about $600 on stock, damaged by water. Horts & Brother and Barnutz, Diehl & Co. sustain trifling losses by water and smoke.

It is said that a fortnight ago Flint & Co. discharged a foreman, and that some of their hands struck because they refused to reinstate him. Twenty-five new hands went to work yesterday. The fire is believed to have had an incendiary origin. In October, 1877, a fire occurred in West Eighteenth-street, which spread to the premises which formerly stood on the site of the building which was burned last night. Two stablemen were crushed by falling walls, and a negress was frightened to death.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

SOCIAL RECEPTION TO THE CLERGY OF THIS CITY AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

The Executive Committee of the Evangelical Alliance gave a reception to the clergy of this City, in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association, last evening. There was an exceptionally large attendance of gentlemen in evening dress, clergymen, and ladies. The Hon. William E. Dodge, President of the society, and Mrs. Dodge received the invited guests as they arrived in the reading-room. Mrs. Dodge wore a black velvet robe, *en train*, with an overdress of lilac silk, having an embossed wine-colored vine work, white opera hat, and diamond brooch and bracelets. The files of newspapers had been removed from the reading-room for the occasion, and pots of plants and hanging baskets of flowers gave the place a cheerful aspect. A corps of 15 ushers, under the direction of Mr. Franklin Allen, presented the guests to Mr. and Mrs. Dodge. From the reading-room the guests passed into the adjoining parlors, in one of which Prof. Elder, the blind organist, performed special selections on the piano, and glees were sung by a double quartet of male voices from the Madison-Square Musical Association at intervals during the evening. After the guests had all arrived, the Rev. Dr. Ireneus Prime mounted a chair and announced the object of the reception, which, he said, was to enable the members of the various religious denominations of this City to become acquainted with one another. Then he assisted Mr. Dodge to mount the chair. Mr. Dodge said he thought it very strange that Dr. Prime should get up to make a speech after it had been expressly stated that there would be no speech-making; but he was glad to have the opportunity to welcome so many people to a reception where every religious denomination was equally represented. The Rev. Dr. Prime was then called upon. Blushing like a school-girl, he said: "I am told there are to be no more speeches; I obey orders," and hopped down from the chair. Dr. Prime next caught sight of the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, and he was assisted to the chair. "This man," he said, as he laid his hand on Dr. Prime's shoulder, "represents John Calvin; I, John Wesley," and jumped down. An attempt to make the Rev. Dr. Taylor speak drew from him simply the words: "I am too full to speak," ended the speeches. The party was then invited to enjoy refreshments upon an upper floor. Among those present were the Rev. Dr. N. W. Conkling, Lyman W. Atterbury, the Rev. Dr. Sprecher, J. Stanford Holme, A. G. Gillette, S. D. Burchard, M. Hamilton, A. F. Schauffler, James Talcott, the Rev. E. D. Murphy, the Rev. A. Burlingame, the Rev. W. P. Lee, H. L. Morehouse, Father McNamara, the Rev. Henry C. Hunter, J. W. C. Leveridge, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Leicester P. Holme, Prof. Richard H. Bull, Albert Woodruff, the Rev. Dr. Bright, the Rev. Dr. E. S. Porter, Prof. Elle Charlier, the Rev. M. Vanderlip, the Rev. Dr. Bush, the Rev. J. J. Brouner, Miss Hill, Secretary of the Ladies' Christian Union; the Rev. Carlos Martyn, the Rev. Dr. E. D. G. Prime, Smith Sheldon, the Rev. W. W. Atterbury, Edward Colgate, Capt. Bunting, of the Inebriate Home; the Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, Louis T. Tibbitts, Dr. Benjamin Lord, the Rev. George Fawcett, S. S. Marbury, the Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, William Alexander Smith, the Rev. E. P. Reed, W. D. Farwell, F. L. Hutchinson, W. Y. Frazer, J. F. Plummer, Charles M. Jesup, John S. Busaing, S. S. Hillman, R. H. Rochester, R. C. Morse, John H. Hankinson, the Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, the Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor, and many others.

THE EXCISE MONEYS.

HOW JUDGE DONOHUE LOOKS AFTER HIS FRIENDS.

In an article published in THE TIMES of Saturday last, it was shown how Mr. J. Sandford Potter, Judge Donohue's protégé, and by him appointed first Referee and then Receiver of the Excise moneys, was administering the trust confided to him. Mr. Potter, about the time when he came forward with his new suit, the determination of which was calculated to eat up all the balance of the moneys remaining in his hands, also made application to Judge Donohue for compensation for his own services. The action of the Judge upon this application was peculiar. He seemed to see a way of killing two birds with one stone, for he has appointed Corporation Attorney Boyd Referee, to hear and determine what compensation his Receiver, Mr. Potter, is entitled to. Mr. Boyd will, of course, charge for his services in finding out what Mr. Potter should have, and all will come out of the common fund. This is a system of making one hand wash the other, which is decidedly ingenious. Mr. Boyd is an office-holding gentleman who enjoys the reputation of being kept in his official position solely by the influence of Judge Donohue. Mr. Potter gets his living, also, by the favor of the same Judge. It is scarcely likely that Mr. Potter, as Receiver and custodian of the fund, will object to what Mr. Boyd will charge for his services as Referee, and not more likely that Mr. Boyd will give Mr. Potter any cause to gamble at the estimate which he [Boyd] will make of the value of his [Potter's] service ass Receiver. All of which must be comforting to the people out of whose moneys the charges of both must be paid.

SPECIMEN WALL-STREET RUMORS.

Wall-street was unusually full of rumors yesterday, the more important of them being—1. That a huge block of Erie stock, said to be 100,000 shares, had been transferred to William H. Vanderbilt, in return for certain business concessions granted by the New-York Central Company to that company. 2. That a syndicate had been formed to purchase 200,000 shares of Lake Shore stock, after the manner of the recent "syndicates" in New-York Central and Central Pacific. 3. That a syndicate had been formed in Atlantic and Great Western stock. 4. That a consolidation between the Pullman and Wagner Palace Car Companies was about to be consummated. The first three were pronounced by those best qualified to know, pure stock-jobbing stories, without any foundation except the desire of individuals who have recently been large purchasers of the stocks mentioned to make a market in order to enable them to realize. The Atlantic and Great Western stock is absolutely valueless. The last rumor was current last week when President George M. Pullman was in town, and he then pronounced it untrue. Yesterday Vice-President Porter said, when questioned about it: "If it is so, I know nothing about it," and he hastened to add, "For fear you may infer from my language that I am trying to conceal something from you, I will say that there is no foundation whatever for the story, except that such a thing has been talked about at various times during the past six months, but the talk never amounted to anything. There will be no consolidation."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The second annual ball of the Lincoln Union, of the Fifth Assembly District, is to be given in Lyric Hall to-morrow evening.

The New-York Skating Rink, at Madison-avenue and Fifty-eighth Fifty-ninth streets, will give a grand festival and potato race to-morrow evening.

Prof. J. Leonard Corning will deliver the fourth of his illustrated art lectures in Association Hall, this evening, taking as his subject, "Raphael: The Golden Age of Painting."

The firm of Ehrich & Co., the popular dry goods house, will hereafter be known as Ehrich Brothers, Samuel W. and Julius S., younger brothers, being admitted as members.

In a wrestling match in a hall at No. 78 Variek-street, last evening, between Michael Donahoe, a blacksmith, and James Bollas, of Vermont, Donahoe threw Bollas twice, breaking the latter's collar-bone in the last fall.

Prof. Fiske has, at the request of a number of ladies, decided to repeat his lectures on "America's Place in History" early in the Lenten season. They will be given in Chickering Hall, in the morning instead of the evening.

Wheat opened lower yesterday morning, but rallied during the afternoon on an active market, chiefly speculative. A respectable business was done in No. 1 White and No. 2 Red, especially the former for export, chiefly to the Continent.

Yesterday John McCall, a vagrant and ex-convict, who falsely said that he lived at No. 67 King-street, reported to Sergt. Gaynor, at the Prince-Street Station-house, that he had taken a dose of creosote with suicidal intent. He was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital.

On Saturday evening next the ceremony of conferring the first degree will be performed in the Livingston Room, Masonic Temple. Arcana Lodge, No. 246, F. and A. M., will unite with Segamore Lodge in this ritual, and the occasion, it is expected, will prove of unusual interest to the fraternity.

William Brown, a notorious pickpocket, known to the Police as "Dublin Joe," was convicted in General Sessions yesterday, of the charge of stealing a pocket-book from Mrs Matilda Koch, of No. 532 West Fortieth-street, on Eighth-avenue. Being an incorrigible offender, Judge Cowing sentenced Brown to the full penalty—five years in State Prison.

Mrs. Julia Ryan, of No. 513 West Twenty-eighth-street, an aunt of Thomas Maher and stepmother of Michael Ryan, was so brutally kicked and beaten by her two young relatives on Sunday that she had to be removed to the Roosevelt Hospital. Her assailants were committed, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, to await the result of her injuries.

The Medical Court of Inquiry continued its investigation of the case of Lieut. and Brevet-Major Abram G. Verplanck, of the Third United States Artillery, yesterday, on Governor's Island. Jacob Grant, the Major's colored servant, was privately examined, and his testimony was withheld from the reporters. Surgeon Middleton, of Fort Wadsworth, gave some unimportant testimony.

Harmon Clark, who is implicated with the Brady brothers and Thomas Carroll in carrying on an illicit distillery at Fort Lee, N. J., was arrested in this City yesterday on a bench warrant issued in New-Jersey, where he is under indictment for the offense. He was taken before Commissioner Shields, and Judge Choate granted a warrant for his removal to New-Jersey for trial.

Another delegation of merchants and shipping men will go up to Albany to-morrow to attend the hearing before the Joint Legislative Committee on Commerce and Navigation relative to the proposed changes in the pilotage laws, which has been set down for 4 P. M. of that day. The Hon. W. W. Goodrich will speak in favor of the bill, and William Allen Butler will reply on behalf of the pilots.

Mrs. Edward Hasdra, colored, died about a year ago, bequeathing property valued at $100,000 to her husband. Her niece, Mrs. Cynthia Jeffreys, a quadroon, contested the will, and the matter is still in the courts. Mrs. Jeffreys and Hasdra met and quarreled on Sunday, and Hasdra knocked her down. He gave bail in $500, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and was released.

At the meeting of the Tammany Society last evening, resolutions of regret at the death of Sachem Cadwalader Evans were offered by Sachem John Kelly, and were adopted. About 40 new members were elected, among whom were A. H. Alker, Francis M. Bixby, Butler H. Bixby, Alderman B. Goodell Jr., Mr. Comstock, Inspector G. Crieg, Hugh Kelly, Bernard T. Martin, John J. McQuade, John Mullane, and Nathaniel Turpenny.

The steam-ship Arizona, of the Guion Line, which ran into an iceberg on the Banks of Newfoundland in November, and was obliged to put into St. John, has been thoroughly repaired at the shipyard of Elder & Co., on the Clyde. She has again taken her place at the head of the Guion fleet. She sailed from Queenstown under the command of Capt. Price, the Commodore of the Guion Line, on Jan. 25, and is due here to-day.

Ann Blair committed suicide on Sunday night at No. 77 James-street, by taking Paris green. The act was prompted by a quarrel with her daughter, who had insisted on attending a wake on Sunday afternoon. When Miss Blair returned home, at 7 P. M. yesterday, she found her mother dead. Neighbors heard Mrs. Blair moan during the night, but as she was in the habit of doing so when in liquor, they paid no attention to her.

At a meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday, Mr. MacLean, when the pay-rolls were passed, took the check for $500 which

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GRANT IN PENNSYLVANIA

PROBABLE ACTION OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

GEN. GRANT THE CHOICE OF THE MAJORITY OF THE DELEGATES—PROBABLE ADOPTION OF THE UNIT RULE, AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE EX-PRESIDENT—GEN. SIMON CAMERON'S REASONS FOR SUPPORTING GRANT.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 3.—Of the 251 delegates who will compose the State Convention of Pennsylvania Republicans, to be held here to-morrow for the purpose of sending representatives to the national meeting at Chicago, it was everywhere believed early this morning that at least 150 would under all circumstances follow the lead of Senator Cameron. This being admitted, and it being known, in addition, that the Senator was fully determined that the convention should indorse Gen. Grant and adopt the unit rule, the friends of Senator Blaine, even those who had been most enthusiastic in his support, began to lose heart. The more moderate men among them early in the day all advised a surrender to the superior force by which they were opposed, and on all sides it became apparent that in the end the advocates of the Maine Senator, who have sadly lacked both organization and leadership, would have to give up to the perfect drill and discipline of the Grant and Cameron chiefs. Arriving at this conclusion, a number of Mr. Blaine's supporters, among them Congressman Harry Bingham, of Philadelphia, called on Senator Cameron to discover what terms could be made with him. They found him ready to discuss the situation with the utmost affability and good nature, and in the interest of harmony and the welfare of the party. He is represented as having emphatically expressed a desire to make every concession to the minority which would not imply a surrender of his fixed determination to absolutely pledge the Pennsylvania delegation for Gen. Grant. He seemed particularly anxious to avoid any wrangle in the convention, and to prevent a scene which might tend to disorganization and bitterness of feeling, he expressed a willingness to allow the delegates to the National Convention to be selected by districts and not by the majority of the State Convention, as has been stated would be insisted upon. The advantage to Mr. Blaine which would arise from this concession will be readily understood when it is remembered that if the representatives to Chicago are chosen according to the district plan he will have among them a strong minority who are at heart warmly his friends. Of course, under the operation of the unit rule and the pledge for Gen. Grant, all delegates, no matter what their personal preferences, would be obliged to vote for him as long as he remained a candidate. Some of the Blaine men, however, now assume to believe that the ex-President will not much longer remain in the field. Their theory is that, by the efforts of agents of the Treasury Department, such a number of delegates from the South and elsewhere can be captured for Secretary Sherman as to make him at least as formidable a candidate as Gen. Grant. In this event, it is argued with much plausibility that the General would refuse to go into the contest, that the field would thus be left clear to Sherman and Blaine, and that the Pennsylvania delegation would be given solidly to the latter.

There can be no doubt that in the event of Gen. Grant's withdrawal this would be the result. Among well-informed Pennsylvania politicians it is an open secret that the Camerons, both father and son, are strongly opposed to Sherman. Senator Blaine, on the contrary, they look upon with much favor. Indeed, there is reason to believe that they would have thrown their influence for him four years ago if a direct fight against them had not been made by some of his friends. At all events, it is known here that the relations between Senators Cameron and Blaine are now of the most friendly character. Of course, Mr. Blaine desires to continue these relations, and having been assured, as there is reason to believe he has been, that he can, without effort, become the second choice of the Pennsylvania delegation, he naturally refrains from making any open warfare against Cameron. Two or three of his advocates in this State, among them Charles S. Wolfe, of Union County, who, as member of the State Legislature, instigated the recent bribery trials, refuse to occupy this position. They profess to be friends of Senator Blaine, and may be sincere in their professions, but it is known above everything else that they are bitter and uncompromising enemies of Senator Cameron. Taking advantage of Senator Blaine's great popularity in Pennsylvania, they now seek to strike at the men who control the State Republican organization. If they had their way there would be much inflammatory speech-making in the convention to-morrow. Cameron would be denounced as the despotic ruler of a corrupt machine, and an effort would be made to show that he and his friends, in giving indorsement to Gen. Grant, stifle the real sentiment of the best Republicans in Pennsylvania. Such an attack on the Camerons could not prevent the indorsement of Grant, but it would be most injurious to Mr. Blaine. The best and wisest friends of that gentleman take this view of the case, and in the caucus which has been called for to-night they will strongly urge it upon their more indiscreet and hot-headed associates. Gen. Bingham, who arrived from Washington early this morning, and who is known to have had recent and full consultations with Senator Blaine, is among those who most strongly deprecate any attack upon Mr. Cameron or the party organization. He strongly urges that for the best interests of every one concerned the convention must at all hazards, and no matter what the result, be made harmonious and united. It is generally believed that before morning the efforts of himself and those who think with him will be instrumental in silencing those who are disposed to be abusive to the Camerons.

During the entire day, indeed, until late in the evening, it was very generally believed that not only could such abuse be prevented, but that the unit rule and indorsement of Gen. Grant would be put through without serious debate. In the afternoon, however, after the arrival of Mr. McPherson, who, it will be remembered, presided at the last National Republican Convention; James W. Bosler, and other experienced politicians who strongly advocate Mr. Blaine, his friends, who were becoming completely demoralized by the bad management of Mr. John Hays, their so-called leader, who is a relative of the Maine Senator, began to regain courage, and called a consultation for 7 o'clock this evening. At it, much to the surprise of every one, most of all to the Blaine men themselves, it was found that 103 delegates boldly declared their fidelity to the Maine Senator. Not one word was said in disparagement of Senator Cameron, but it was very apparent that he had somewhat exaggerated his own strength, for in addition to the gentlemen who answered the roll-call, it was discovered that 10 or 12 avowed Blaine men were not present. Still further emboldened by this show of hands, the Blaine and anti-Cameron leaders directed the passage by the caucus of a resolution naming what was called an Executive or Parliamentary Committee of Six to take charge of the Blaine interest in the convention. At the head of this committee was placed Gen. Albright, of Carbon County. Then it was further resolved that all efforts to deprive State delegates of the right to select national delegates by districts should in to-morrow's meeting be opposed by the members of the caucus. Further, it was decided that State Senator Lawrence, who presided at the caucus, be named in the convention as an opposition candidate for Chairman, and that the minority demand proper representation on all the committees. This action was, of course, regarded as a direct challenge to Senator Cameron, and for a time some of the Blaine men went about boasting that the unit rule, and instructions for Grant, could not carry. For a moment the Cameron forces were alarmed, but it was only for a moment. then they rallied and went to work with increased energy.

Immediately after the meeting of the Blaine caucus there was held a general caucus of all the delegates. Nearly every member of the convention was present. Mr. Miller, of Mercer County, a strong Cameron man, was made Chairman, and it was at once evident that the Cameron men were fully in possession of the meeting. The test of strength was now upon a motion that the unit rule prevail, and that delegates to Chicago be chosen by the majority of the State Convention. To this Mr. Wolf, representing Senator Blaine, moved an amendment giving Congressional districts the right to select their own representatives. Upon this a roll call was had, and it resulted in a victory for the Cameron men, the vote standing 110 for the amendment to 123 against it. Further, the Chairman declared carried a motion appointing in the Cameron interest a Committee on Order of Business, which will try, and probably succeed, in deciding in the convention how and by whom motions shall be made, and in choking off objectionable debate.

As to the result of the convention, it need only be said further that the Grant-Cameron men, by a smaller majority than they expected, but still by a sufficient majority, will control it, and send the Pennsylvania delegation to Chicago, pledged for Gen. U. S. Grant.

To-night the Blaine men are most indignant at what they call the gag law of the machine. Mr. Cameron is well pleased at his victory, and seems to think that the unexpected fight which has been made upon him was not sanctioned by Mr. Blaine.

As to the motives which actuate Senator Cameron and his friends to so strongly advocate the claims of Gen. Grant, there is still here, as well as in other parts of the country, much misrepresentation. It has even been claimed to-day that the Pennsylvania Senator has a direct understanding with Gen. Grant, by which it is agreed that in return for his present support he is to receive from the ex-President, in the event of his re-election, any and all the Government patronage which he may desire. All talk of this sort is the veriest bosh. Whatever else may be said of Don Cameron, or of his political methods, it at least must be conceded that he is sincere in his present position. To-day I had a long conversation upon this subject with Gen. Simon Cameron. The veteran is erect, hearty, and keen-witted as ever. In his own blunt fashion he said: "I think you know me well enough to believe that I would not attempt to deceive you in such a matter, and I assure you, without any hesitation, that the support which we are now giving Gen. Grant is prompted solely by a desire for the welfare of the Republican Party. I am myself entirely out of politics. I have taken no part in the present contest, except to advise all my friends who have called upon me that I thought Gen. Grant was the one man above all others with whom we would be certain to succeed. He is to-day much stronger with the people than he ever was before, and he deserves to be, for no man ever made more progress in a knowledge of the affairs of State and Government than he has done. He had some things to learn when he first came into office, just as President Lincoln had many things to learn. He has learned them. He has been broadened, expanded, made thoughtful and judicious by his recent wide experiences. Moreover, he is a true patriot, and as faithful to the American Republic as any man who ever breathed. He is not seeking re-election, but if the people chose to make him their President for another term there is nothing in either the letter or spirit of the Constitution to prevent them from doing so. We have a law in Pennsylvania, not a bad law either, which prevents a Sheriff from being elected for two successive terms; yet, with one term intervening each time, we have, in more than one instance, elected Sheriffs for a dozen of terms. Gen. Grant has been four years out of the White House. There is no reason in the world why he should not return to it now for another term. If he is elected he will give us one of the best, if not the best, Administrations we ever had. That he will be elected, if he is nominated, there is not the slightest doubt. He would carry everything before him; we would give him 60,000 or 70,000 majority in Pennsylvania. New-York would be secured beyond question. He would sweep the entire country, as Jackson did in 1828. It is for these reasons that I favor his renomination, and for the same reasons, and for no others, my son is giving him active support."

Those who know Simon Cameron well, and who have had opportunity to see how he acts and talks when he is fully in earnest, do not doubt for a moment that he is thoroughly sincere and honest in every statement here made.

So much interest has attached to the Presidential contest in the convention that but little attention has been given to the fight for the State officers, which are to be nominated by to-morrow's meeting. It is reasonably certain, however, that Henry Green, at present the Chief-Justice, will be renominated for that position, and that John A. Lemon, who made much reputation as a State Senator, will be the nominee for Auditor-General. Russell Errett, of the Pittsburg Congressional district, will be the temporary Chairman. The resolutions have not been agreed upon, but it is known that they will contain nothing new, and that they will be strongly Republican and for Gen. Grant.

H. C.

THE CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

THE STATE CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT NEW-HAVEN IN APRIL.

HARTFORD, Feb. 3.—The Republican State Committee met at the Allyn House this evening and voted to call the State Convention, to choose delegates to Chicago, at New-Haven on Wednesday, April 7. It was at first decided to hold it in Hartford, but the change was made in order to call the State Convention for the nomination of Electors here. There were only 7 of the 21 members of the committee present, and a few others were represented by substitutes. The heavy snow-storm to-day prevented many from getting here. There was no talk concerning Presidential candidates. The sentiment of the Republicans as to Grant has not materially changed since a year ago, when THE TIMES made a canvass of the views of leading men, but it is known that some leading office-holders have taken hold in Mr. Sherman's interest, and hope to give him some assistance in the State. The prospect of much success is not, however, encouraging. The Blaine feeling is not strong, though there is much more expressed than for Sherman, who could not carry the State, and it is certain that Blaine could not. Grant would carry it against any candidate. The delegation will probably be for Grant, with possibly instructions to vote for a Connecticut candidate if a good chance offers.

THE MAINE LEGISLATURE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 3.—In the House, an order was passed that the Committee on Alleged Bribery of Members of this House shall be instructed to proceed at once with the investigation, and report as soon as possible. Mr. Perkins, of Madison, and Mr. Plaisted, of Lincoln, were added to the committee. It was ordered that the Judiciary Committee inquire into the advisability of amending the Constitution of the State, so that the right of suffrage shall be limited to those who are able to read and write the English language. A sarcastic order was put in by Mr. Berry, of Camden, concerning bribery, but it was indefinitely postponed.

FATAL FIRE IN A HOSPITAL.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 3.—The Milwaukee County Hospital, on the county farm in the Town of Wauwatosa, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The account-books being burned, the exact number of inmates is not known, but it is supposed to have been over 60. Thirty were carried out, and others made their escape. Two bodies have been recovered, one that of Christian Nelson, the other not known. The walls partially fell in, and it is thought that there are several bodies yet among the ruins. The loss is about $25,000. The origin of the fire was supposed to be a defective flue.

It is now known that all but two inmates of the hospital were rescued from the fire this morning. Mrs. Christine Nelson, a feeble-minded woman, 90 years of age, and Fred Schorff, an insane man, were awakened and came into the hall, but, instead of following the others into the open air, probably returned to their rooms and perished in the flames.

STATE LEGISLATIVE WORK

NEW MEASURES PRESENTED TO THE ASSEMBLY.

A NEW ORDER REGARDING THE INTRODUCTION OF BILLS—THE FOURTH-AVENUE AND HARLEM RIVER IMPROVEMENTS—GANSEVOORT MARKET TALK—A CLEARING-HOUSE FOR BROKERS.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—While the heaviest snow-storm of the season was falling here this morning, the Assemblymen, comfortably housed in the Capitol, were plodding through the third reading of bills and general orders with commendable patience and industry. Speaker Sharpe, with characteristic thoughtfulness for the press, made a statement soon after the morning session began, to the effect that unless objection should be made he would call for the introduction of bills the first thing on general order days, instead of putting that order off until the last thing, in order to give the correspondents an opportunity to examine bills before adjournment. Among the bills introduced were one or two of passing interest.

Mr. McDonald's bill in relation to the Fourth-avenue improvement directs the Department of Public Parks to proceed with the improvement and inclosure of the public squares, parks, or places laid out within the lines of Fourth-avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Ninety-sixth streets. To provide the money to do the work the Controller is directed to issue, upon the requisition of the Public Parks Department, a public fund to an amount not exceeding $50,000, payable on Nov. 1, 1881, with interest at not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, the proceeds to be applied to the payment of the work and materials required for the improvement. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is authorized to include in the final estimates for the City expenses during 1881 an amount sufficient to pay the principal and interest of the fund.

An amendment to the Harlem River Improvement bill, which it was said had received the approval of the Controller, has just been received here. It is drawn to prevent the escape of the assessed persons from the payment of their assessments. Any actions for the vacation of assessments are required to be begun within 30 days after the confirmation of the assessment, or not at all. It was said that the Controller would not oppose the bill as thus amended, but late to-day he telegraphed to Mr. Thomas F. Grady to "hold" the bill, as he wished to offer a substitute for it.

Mr. Congdon introduced two bills of some interest. One provides that husbands and wives shall have the right to deed and convey, sell, transfer, and assign any real or personal property directly one to the other. The other bill provides that whenever any deed or other conveyance of land is made to a husband and wife jointly, they shall take and hold the premises so deeded or conveyed as joint tenants, and the wife shall have the right to sell or otherwise dispose of the undivided portion so deeded to her, the same as if she were sole owner.

It is expected that an interesting discussion of the bill to reduce the fares on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad will be heard in the Railroad Committee room to-morrow. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew will probably be heard for the railroad company, and Mr. Frank Dupignac for the promoters of the bill. In the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, Mr. William Allen Butler will be heard in behalf of the Sandy Hook and Hell Gate pilots on bills to reduce their fees, and Mr. Goodrich, of Brooklyn, will be heard for the Chamber of Commerce and the merchant interest generally.

The Gansevoort Market bill, introduced by Mr. Deane, of the Ninth District, was taken up this afternoon by the Cities Committee. Among those who appeared in behalf of the bill were Isaac Dayton, Matthew J. Mathewson, George B. Horton, John J. Gorman, William Sodge, John O'Donnell, B. T. McMahon, and George B. Deane, Jr. In opposition to the bill there were present S. H. Everett, Thomas R. McNeil, and Andrew Little. Mr. William Lindsay appeared as attorney for the opponents. Mr. Baker read the bill, and then Mr. Isaac Dayton and Mr. Lindsay spoke in behalf of the measure. Senator Hogan expressed a desire to be heard on a future occasion. Mr. Grady said he wished to speak on behalf of Controller Kelly. John O'Donnell favored the bill on behalf of the Queens County farmers. Mr. Little opposed the bill as the representative of merchants of the Third Ward. John J. Gorman spoke of the obstruction to firemen caused by wagons in the streets. Mr. Everett, a dining-saloon keeper, opposed the bill. John J. Browning favored it for residents of the Ninth Ward. Further discussion on the bill was postponed to Feb. 11.

Mr. Fiske, the Richmond County member, this morning presented a protest against the passage of the bill to permit the construction of an island on Robbin's Reef. It is signed by many prominent persons, among them being George Law, Thurlow Weed, Peter Cooper, and W. B. Dinsmore.

Among the bills ordered to a third reading on Monday night was one introduced by Mr. Travis, of Westchester, which no one clearly understood, and which Mr. Travis did not fully explain. It is now believed to be a bill to incorporate a clearing-house in New-York to answer the purpose for the dealers in stocks that the Bankers' Clearing-house now does for the banks. Such a business, it is said, would be extremely profitable. The bill is as follows:

To amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Public Exchange," passed April 22, 1868.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1 of chapter 279 of the Laws of 1868, passed April 22, 1868, and entitled "An act to incorporate the Public Exchange," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 1. John M. Smith, James H. Bartley, James Bishop, A. L. Bleecker, John B. Jenkins, Ray W. Potter, Nicholas Brandt, Edwin M. Baldwin, Henry Ashley, and all other persons who shall hereafter be associated with them, and their successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic by the name of the "Mining Trust Company," with power to establish and conduct in the City of New-York an exchange for the daily meetings of merchants, bankers, and other persons, for the buying and selling of stocks, bonds, and other property, and for other purposes; and any stocks, bonds, or other securities or valuable property sold at the exchange of the said corporation or elsewhere in the City of New-York, may, with the assent of the said corporation, be lawfully delivered to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, by a delivery of the same to the said corporation at its principal office or place of business in said City and County of New-York, with notice of such delivery to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE SENATE AND TAXATION.

A DISPOSITION MANIFESTED TO LET THE PRESENT LAWS ALONE—NEW BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The Senate spent two or three hours this morning deciding what to do with Senator Forster's resolutions, introduced the first week of the session, instructing the Finance Committee to report within 30 days a bill revising the Tax laws and embodying the principles set forth in 10 propositions contained in the resolutions. The propositions included many of George H. Andrews's ideas of taxation, some of Isaac Sherman's, and some of Mr. Forster's. He said his object in calling up the resolutions now was to draw forth discussion, and get the ideas that prevailed among a majority of Senators as to what changes should be made in our system of assessment and taxation. Other expedients had been tried by previous Legislatures without any practical result; there had been a commission which worked at the subject a year, and reported to the last Legislature by bill, but nothing was done. The Governor, in his Message at the beginning of the session, recommended another commission, and a bill had already been introduced creating such a commission by enlarging the number of State Assessors. There was no reason to believe that this expedient would be any more fruitful of practical results than those already tried. In the meantime, the people demanded a reform in the methods of taxation, and he believed that the Legislature was as competent to deal with the subject at this session as they ever would be. The first thing to be done, in his opinion, was to get at the ideas of Senators on this subject as a basis for the drafting of a bill by the Finance Committee, and this was the object of his resolutions. He did not ask that all the propositions embraced in his resolutions should be adopted by the Senate, but that they should indicate the general principles on which a majority of the Senate could agree, and make these the basis of instructions to the committee in order that a bill might be drafted that would stand some chance of passing the Legislature.

Mr. McCarthy said it would be impossible for the Finance Committee to consider this great subject and report in 30 days, and he moved a reference of the resolutions to that committee without instructions.

Mr. Sessions moved to amend by instructing the Finance Committee to prepare a bill revising the Tax laws, or a bill creating a commission, as they should deem best.

Mr. Jacobs did not think the Senate was prepared to vote on the subject at all at the present time; for one, he was not ready to vote either for or against a commission, and if the yeas and nays were called now, he would refuse to vote.

Mr. Strahan was opposed to a commission, as it would cause too much delay without any reasonable prospect of resulting in any practical legislation. He was in favor of something being done by this Legislature.

The subject was finally disposed of by instructing the Finance Committee to report in 10 days by bill "or otherwise"—Mr. Forster's resolutions being submitted to their consideration, but without instructions to make them the basis of their action. Only two Senators—Forster and Schroeder—voted against this disposition of the subject, and the general tenor of the discussion indicated that a majority of the Senate are not disposed to take any action on the subject of taxation at this session further than to (possibly) appoint a commission to report next year, as recommended by the Governor.

The Committee on Literature reported "for consideration" the bill to make women eligible to election as school trustees.

Mr. Strahan introduced a bill similar to the one introduced by Senator Pierce, of Brooklyn, last year, to enable citizens of New-York having claims against other States to commence suit for the recovery of the same by presenting the claims to the Attorney-General, who is authorized to commence proceedings in behalf of the State. The object is to enforce the payment of bonds of repudiating States.

Mr. Braman introduced a bill making appropriation (amount left in blank) for continuing work on the new Capitol during the Winter and Spring pending the regular appropriation.

Mr. Astor introduced a bill regulating the sale of poisons, by prohibiting their sale to any person without first obtaining the purchaser's name and residence, the object for which the poison is to be used, and satisfactory knowledge that the purchaser is aware of the nature and character of the poison, any sale made without these conditions to constitute a misdemeanor.

The bill authorizing the Police Department of any city to appoint, not exceeding 200 in number, employes of District Telegraphs as special policemen—all expenses to be paid by the telegraph companies—was passed.

STATE OFFICERS AT DINNER.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Gov. Cornell to-night entertained a party of State officers and prominent members of the Legislature at dinner at the Executive Mansion. Among those who were at the table were Lieut.-Gov. Hoskins, Secretary of State Carr, Attorney-General Ward, Controller Wadsworth, State Treasurer Wendell, State Engineer Seymour, Adjt.-Gen. Townsend, Senators Robertson, McCarthy, Baker, Woodin, Wendover, Davenport, Strahan, Astor, Speaker Sharpe, Assemblymen Husted, Alvord, Varnum, and a few others.

IN THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE STATUE OF GEN. KEARNEY—THE SALARIES OF THE JUDGES.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 3.—The Hon. Courtlandt Parker appeared before a Committee of the Whole of the House this afternoon. He represented the Phil. Kearney Association of Newark, and was accompanied by several gentlemen connected with that association. Some years ago the Legislature appropriated $10,000 to be devoted to the modeling and the placing in the National Statue Gallery, at Washington, of a bronze statue of the General. The figure never got any nearer to Washington than Trenton, where it has been for years stored in an obscure corner of the State-house. The association asks the Legislature to send the bronze to Newark. Soon after the delegation had retired Mr. Wilkinson introduced a bill authorizing the delivery of the statue to the association. The bill fixing the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the Chancellor was passed by the House this morning. Blodgett and McDermott, Democrats, made some factious opposition to it, and it passed by a strict party vote. The bill was at once reported back to the Senate, and was thence hurried at once into the Governor's hands. The confirmation of the four law Judges clears the way, it is thought, for the nominations for the Supreme Court Bench. Among the candidates named to-day are ex-Gov. Joseph D. Bedle and Mr. J. Flavel McGee, his present law partner. The ex-Governor is a Democrat; Mr. McGee is a Republican.

Senator Hobart, in the Senate to-day, introduced a bill forbidding persons holding trust funds to deposit them with their own moneys, and requiring them to pay interest and incomes as they become due. Another of Senator Hobart's bills is for the protection of judgment creditors, and provides that levy be made under *fieri facias*. Three freeholders shall be selected to appraise the value of the property levied on; no lands or tenements shall be sold for less than two-thirds of the valuation. If there be no sale after a second appraisement, for want of bidders, then the court can fix the amount for less than which the property cannot be sold, and can order that payment be made by purchasers in installments extending over a year. The bill against the bribery of voters at primary elections passed the House to-day. Senator Rabe's bill requiring Receivers of savings banks to report, every three months, their receipts and disbursements, went through the Senate. The bill is intended to meet the case of the Hoboken Homestead Association, from which, though Receiver Sandford took hold of it nearly three years ago, the depositors have not yet received the first dividend.

A LUMBER-DEALER'S FAILURE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 3.—Application came up in the United States Court here, to-day, for the discharge from bankruptcy of Peter Herdic, the great lumber-dealer, and once a millionaire of Williamsport. An extended argument took place on the motion. The objections to his discharge were made by counsel representing a number of New-York banks and other creditors. They allege that Herdic has falsely sworn that he has turned over his property to his creditors, and charge that he has a large amount hidden somewhere. At the time his application for discharge was made, they assert, his liabilities were over $1,500,000, and there were little or no assets. Herdic denies the allegations of fraud, and says he will pay every cent of his indebtedness if given a chance.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE'S RETURN.

HALIFAX, Feb. 3.—A large crowd at the Intercolonial Railway station this morning witnessed the departure of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise by special train for Ottawa. The streets were lined from the Government House to the railway station with troops, and the guard of honor at the station was from the One Hundred and First Regiment. About 11 o'clock the vice-regal party arrived, accompanied by a number of military and civil officers. As the train started they were loudly cheered, and a salute was fired outside by the Halifax Battery.

SWORD FOR A CHAPLAIN.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 3.—An unusual ceremony took place at the Utica Citizens' Corps Armory to-night. At a Catholic fair Chaplain Gardiner, an Episcopal clergyman, was voted a sword. It was presented to him by Father Ferry, of St. John's Church, at the armory, this evening.

SHERMAN'S TRICKS IN OHIO

PLAIN STATEMENT FROM CHAIRMAN CONGER.

SECRET EFFORTS OF THE SECRETARY'S FRIENDS TO GET THE START OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, AND HOW THEY WERE DEFEATED.

AKRON, Feb. 3.—Had a man of less determined character than the Hon. L. A. Conger, of this city, been at the head of the State Central Committee, it is very probable that the well-concocted plan to Shermanize the Ohio delegation to the Chicago Convention would have been successful. But "the best laid schemes of mice and men," &c., and so Secretary Sherman's interests in the State are just now floundering in the mire of a detected and exposed trick to secure in the most bold and unscrupulous fashion the counting out of the other candidates for the Presidency, and the placing of Ohio early in line, committed to the finance Secretary as her choice for the Presidency. It has been for a long time an open secret that an undue amount of patronage was being bestowed where it would do the most good in the State, and Ohio office-holders and office-seekers have thus become the laughing stock of the nation. It was thought that the matter would be left to rest here, but when it was found that the fuglemen did not blow hard enough, and that the chances of the other candidates were constantly improving with the people, without a show of support from the Ohio delegation for Sherman, the Secretary realized that his hopes were vain. Within a very few days after the decision was arrived at to hold the Republican National Convention in Chicago, it became evident from various circumstances that Gen. Robinson, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of the State had been secured to look after Mr. Sherman's interests. Now, this Executive Committee in reality only exists during the State campaigns, and it is in every way the creature of the Central Committee. It is organized for the purpose of better conducting the State canvass, and it is subject to the direction of its superior, the Central Committee. Hearing of the Tilden-like attempt which Robinson had made to manipulate the Central Committee, of which he was not even a member, THE TIMES correspondent called upon Mr. Conger this morning to get a full statement of the case. He gave it in the following words, after expressing regret that the matter had got into the papers:

"Soon after the meeting of the friends of Secretary Sherman in Columbus on inauguration day, I began to receive letters from prominent Republicans in various parts of the State, who were writing me of the action of Mr. Blaine and others, that a caucus of Secretary Sherman's friends had been held on inauguration day, at which they decided, first, to have an early meeting of the State Central Committee, and second, that the State Convention should be held early in order that the State might declare for Mr. Sherman, and secondly, that a hasty meeting be called until they had time for consultation and organization to determine on the best course to pursue. I gave these gentlemen assurances on my part that I thought our committee would not act hastily in the matter, and that, so far as I was personally concerned, I intended to give all a fair chance, having no motive in view except to promote harmony and to do that which seemed for the best interests of the party in the whole State. On the 27th ult. I received a letter from Capt. Donaldson, Secretary of the Executive Committee, stating that Gen. Robinson, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and who, reports say, is managing Mr. Sherman's interests in the State, had called upon him and desired an early meeting of the State Central Committee on Feb. 18. Upon receipt of this letter I at once telegraphed Capt. Donaldson: 'Feb. 18 too early; letter by mail.' The letter, in substance, read as follows: 'I am in communication and have written to prominent Republicans over the State in regard to the time our committee should be called together, and the expression is that we should have a late meeting. It seems that the friends of Secretary Sherman are decidedly in favor of an early meeting, while the friends of Gen. Grant, Senator Blaine, Mr. Washburne, and Senator Garfield want time for consultation and to look the ground over. Again, public opinion is constantly undergoing changes, and we can act more understandingly by meeting at a later day than Feb. 18. I will see you and Gen. Robinson early in February, when we will agree upon, and fix the time, without consultation or waiting to hear from me. It seems that Gen. Robinson sent a carefully-worded letter on the same day to each member of the State Central Committee, excepting myself, suggesting the 18th of February as the day for a meeting of the committee, and asking how that day would suit them, and requesting that they answer by telegraph at committee's expense. The first knowledge I received that Gen. Robinson had sent out such a letter was through a telegram from a member of our committee stating that he had received such letter, and asking if I knew about it. I then telegraphed to some members of the committee, and sent them a circular letter explaining the situation, and telling of various requests I had received from prominent Republicans all over the State. I have already received responses enough in answer to my letters to know that the meeting of the committee will not be called by me for the 18th inst. As soon as I get returns from all the members of the committee, I will see Capt. Donaldson, and we will agree upon the time of meeting and issue the call. An effort will be made to select a date that will be for the best interests of the Republican Party of the State, regardless of the interests of any particular candidate. Meanwhile, I have written a letter to Gen. Robinson warning him against convening the committee in this informal way, and expressing surprise that he should have attempted to convene the committee without consultation with me, and giving me a chance to be heard."

Your correspondent has learned from other sources that so soon as these letters of Gen. Robinson had been sent out he took his departure for Washington to consult with his chief, and he cherished such confidence in the success of his scheme that he there stated that the committee would convene on the 18th inst.

Some of the telegrams which Mr. Conger received from various members of the committee have a humorous side, as witness the following from a member in the central part of the State:

"Call meeting to suit yourself, and that will suit me. Suckers don't bite."

Another says:

"Call no meeting till April 1. Will write you."

In regard to the standing of the gentlemen who have written Mr. Conger, he says: "The letters and telegrams which I am constantly receiving from various parts of the State come from the stalwart Republicans, and those who have been most prominently identified with the best interests of the party, and those who take off their coats and go in to help win the victories of the party. This is specially so of the Western Reserve and the northern part of the State; but at the same time Cincinnati and the southern part of the State is not unrepresented in this sentiment. Cincinnati itself seems to be divided in opinion on the subject."

There is no feature of the affair that shows its tricky character better than the request of Robinson that replies be sent to his letter by telegraph at the committee's expense, while he had recently stated in an interview that the treasury of the committee was empty. The anti-Sherman men feel that they now have the decided advantage, and do not propose to keep it. This foolish attempt to crowd things through without due form of authority will doubtless be the death-blow to the Secretary's hopes.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 2.—Whatever power Secretary Sherman may be able to concentrate in the Southern States, it is very doubtful about his getting anything like a unanimous support from the people of his own State. To begin at the beginning, it is thought by those who know, to be exceedingly doubtful whether the *Leader*, the most powerful organ in all the northern portion of the State, would support him in case of his nomination. The Government officers at this point are divided somewhat in their support. They would fear to make any direct statement of their preferences, but it is a well-known fact that if some one else could be placed at the head of affairs they would be highly pleased, with a very few exceptions.

At Sandusky, the *Daily Register*, the principal Republican paper in that region, is bitterly and forever opposed to Sherman and his claims. Mr. Mack, the editor, would probably not support the ticket in case Sherman was at the head of it.

In this Congressional district there are two decided factions—one for Sherman and one decidedly opposed to him. Col. John Hay, Assistant Secretary of State, is understood to be the Sherman candidate, while Mr. Townsend, ex-Mayor Rose, and several others are on the other side. In Garfield's district there is no great love for Sherman, notwithstanding the General's recent declaration. It is doubtful whether their vote can be secured for the Secretary.

The division of sentiment is great all over the State, with a strong desire for an unobjectionable and at the same time a strong candidate.

PECULIAR MEANS OF SUICIDE.

CHARLES DECKER, OF NEWARK, SHOOTS HIMSELF WITH A HOME-MADE CANNON.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 3.—When Mrs. Charles Decker, residing at No. 66 Prince-street, in this city, found that her husband had not returned at midnight last night, she became alarmed, for he seldom remained away so late. A little after 1 o'clock she started in search of him, and naturally turned in the direction of his store, No. 193 Springfield-avenue. She went into a saloon kept by Christina Rothfuss, in the same building with the store, and inquired whether her husband had been seen. On being given a negative answer, she tried the door of her husband's store and found it open. The moment she entered she stumbled over the dead body of her husband. She ran screaming back to the saloon, and demanded a light. The loungers in the saloon accompanied Mrs. Decker to the store, and there a horrible sight presented itself. Lying on the floor, with the head toward the door, was Decker's body, with the top of the head entirely blown off, while pieces of brain and skull were scattered around in a pool of blood. Some of the pieces were blown 12 feet away. Mrs. Decker's shrieks brought Sergeant Edwards and Officer Van Ness to the scene. These officers at once took possession of the premises, and began a thorough investigation. No person or weapon could be seen anywhere in the store, and all the doors and windows, except the door through which Mrs. Decker entered, were securely fastened. No indication of burglary was seen. It was believed until after daylight, however, that Decker had been murdered. The discovery that his watch and money were missing strengthened the belief.

Chief of Police Meldrum and Detective McManus were soon summoned, and undertook the unraveling of the problem. Inquiry showed that no one in the immediate neighborhood had heard any unusual sounds during the evening, except Mrs. Mary Werner. She lives over the store, and she says that at 10:30 last night she got up to give a sick child some medicine, and while administering the dose, heard a report like that of a pistol, but with a heavier sound. She called the attention of a woman sleeping on the same floor to the noise, and then went down to the street. She looked in the store window, and perceiving that the light was out, considered everything all right and returned to bed. Later in the day County Physician Hewlitt became convinced that Decker had committed suicide. His watch and money were found in a drawer in the store, and a piece of iron about six inches long and three wide, which was found near Decker, was ascertained to have a hole drilled in it and smelled strongly of gunpowder. On a work-bench close by were two small drills. This seemed to solve the mystery, and the Police concurred in the opinion that the case was one of suicide. Decker had evidently bored the hole, and had filled the bore with powder and small shot, using a small piece of rubber for a wad. He placed the arrangement on the bench, placed his head by it, and touched it off. Death must have followed instantly. It was ascertained this afternoon that Decker had been gloomy and morose of late, and had talked about death in a peculiar way. There seems to have been no good cause for this state of mind, as he was prospering fairly. He was 30 years old.

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

THE SALE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN—RUMORS OF A CUT IN RATES.

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 3.—In the Court of Common Pleas this morning, Judge Tibbals overruled the objections of the United States Rolling-stock Company and other parties, and issued an order confirming the recent sale of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. This removes the last hindrance to the reorganization of the road.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Large quantities of grain have been moving out of the storehouses here recently, notwithstanding the fact that at the prevailing rates for transportation there is no shipping margin. It is therefore again asserted that arrangements have been consummated with the transportation lines by which a practical cut of rates has been made, although nominally as firm as ever.

George M. Pullman, President of the Palace Car Company, says, regarding the rumors that there is to be a further amalgamation of the Pullman and Wagner sleeping car interests, that such a plan has been under discussion between Mr. Vanderbilt and others interested with a view to mutually benefiting the proprietors and the public, but no decisive action has yet been taken.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Feb. 3.—Connection was made to-day between the eastern and western sections of the Grand Trunk Company's western road, and an engine was run over the new track. The company's system now extends from Chicago to the Atlantic, and it is intimated that it will be ready to do freight business over its new line in the course of a few days.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 3.—The first mortgage bondholders of the Connecticut Valley Road, representing $1,000,000 in bonds, organized to-day under a special charter, granted by the legislature last year, incorporating the Hartford and Connecticut Valley Road, the capital stock to be not less than $500,000 nor over $1,200,000.

A STEAMER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—Capt. Catherine, of the steam-ship Juniata, of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steam-ship Line, which arrived at this port from Savannah this morning, states that on Saturday afternoon, about 2:30 o'clock, while passing Martin's Industry Light-ship, the lookout reported a steamer, bearing north-east, about 10 miles distant, with flag flying union down. The Juniata steered toward her, when she pro

others, did not double up until forced to by Mr. Bergh's officers. Matthias Cronk, of No. 226 West Eighteenth-street, of car No. 3 of the Twenty-third-street line, was arrested with 42 passengers on board, and his miserable broken-down horse ready to lie down and "quit." At the Essex Market he pleaded that he did not mean to overdrive the animal, and that people thronged on the car without his consent. Throughout the entire day the Bleecker-Street Road maintained its reputation for over-crowding.

On the ferries, the blinding storm of wind and snow, added to high water and a strong tide, greatly impeded navigation. The crowded boats moved slowly, and were landed with difficulty. Two men were required to handle the wheels on most of the lines, and extra precautions were taken against collisions. The Hoboken and Staten Island and other boats having long trips were detained, and their passengers going and coming were belated many minutes. The storm was especially severe on the Sound above Fort Schuyler, and the Fall River and Stonington boats did not arrive until after 9 o'clock in consequence. The Captains reported several steamers and a large fleet of smaller vessels lying at anchor above Whitestone, unable to proceed from stress of weather.

The task of cleaning Broadway, lined as it was with thick barricades of fast-freezing snow, and covered to the depth of from four to six inches with pounded snow and slush, was an Herculean one, and fully tested Capt. Williams's abilities in the street-cleaning line. At an early hour he went over the ground in person, and laid his plans for the effectual removal of the vast mass, or the greater portion of it, before daylight. As early as 3 o'clock a brigade of men and carts from the up-town wards started in at Fourteenth-street, and commenced working downward. At 6:30, as soon as the up-town rush had ceased, the main body under the personal supervision of the Captain, attacked the lower portion of the line from Bowling Green to Grand-street. At 9 o'clock 175 carts and 350 men were at work on Broadway, and 30 carts and 60 men on Park-row. The snow and dirt was rapidly shoveled from the centre of the street and ranged in piles along the gutters, from which they were gathered into the carts and taken to the various piers and dumps. At Pier No. 2 and Harrison-street the watchman refused to allow the snow to be dumped, and the drivers had to take their loads to the regular dumping grounds higher up. Capt. Williams was assisted in his labors by Deputy Inspector Plunkett and Commissioner MacLean.

Much trouble was caused on the up-town avenues and on narrow cross-streets by the shoveling of snow back and forth from the railway tracks to the sidewalks, and from the side walks back to the tracks. In front of the Everett House and Clarendon Arival gangs of laborers, in the employ of the hotels and railway companies, shoveled the snow on and off the tracks for hours without materially decreasing the amount on either.

Among the cases of accidents reported at the hospitals were those of W. C. Cotman, of No. 77 Suffolk-street, who fell and broke his leg in front of No. 445 Broadway, and Thomas Delancey, who broke both legs at No. 121 Bleecker street. An unknown young woman was picked up unconscious in the snow in front of the Post Office, and was taken to Chambers-street Hospital.

In Brooklyn several trees were blown down, and chimney-tops and tiles sent flying by the high wind. Long Island was swept fiercely by the gale on both the north and south shores, although the damage to shipping—thanks to the prompt warnings of the Signal Service—was comparatively slight. The surf at Rockaway was tremendous, and would have done much greater damage than it did had not the sweep of the gale been alongshore. The snow-fall amounted to 10 inches on a level, and blockaded the roads across the country. Trains on the Northport branch of the Long Island Railroad were delayed an hour and a half by drifts.

On Staten Island the early trains on the railway were ruined two and three each to make headway through the drifts, and street-car travel was partially suspended. The gale was very severe in the Narrows. Pilot-boat No. 4 dragged her anchor, and narrowly escaped going ashore near the Coast Wrecking Company's dock at Stapleton. Steam-boat travel from Keyport and Sandy Hook was suspended during the height of the storm.

Mails from the north-east, west, and south-west, were all delayed. The Boston Shore Line train, due at New-York at 7:15, was 1 hour and 30 minutes behind time; the early mail train on the Pennsylvania Road was 2 hours late, and the mail over the same line, due at 11:30 A. M., was four hours behind. The Hudson River mail, due at 8 o'clock, arrived at 10, and the 11:30 train on this same line was delayed until 3 P. M. The 8 A. M. mail from Erie was belated an hour and a half, and the one on the Boston through line, due at 5:15 P. M., arrived an hour later.

The late mails were also delayed. The Eastern mail on the New-Haven Road, due at 11 P. M., got in at 12; the Pittsburg mail on the Pennsylvania Central, due at 7, was delayed until 10:35, and the second Pittsburg, due at 10:30, until 12:05. The New-York Central evening mail, due at 7:45, was three-quarters of an hour late, and the second late mail on the same road, which should have arrived at 10:30, did not reach New-York until 11:05. The 10:30 Erie mail, from Buffalo and Cincinnati, was not in at midnight.

The steamer Elm City, from New-Haven, did not arrive at her dock until 4 P. M. yesterday, having encountered what the Captain called the heaviest storm and the narrowest escape on record. As a passenger tells the story, although moonlight on the Sound, it was so intensely dark that the lights could not be seen, and the wind blew so heavily that the fog-horns could not be heard. When off Sand's Point, or near there, the steamer lost her reckoning, and the Captain expected momentarily that the vessel would strike. The passengers were accordingly all roused and ordered to dress themselves in anticipation of possible disaster. Women shrieked and prayed, and men rushed for the life-preservers. An anchor thrown overboard was dragged; but another and heavier one was added to the weight of its fellow, and the vessel rested in mid-sea until morning. Fortunately, no accident happened, and the passengers were all landed safely at the pier yesterday afternoon, having passed a night of suspense and terror that they will long remember.

THE HAVOC AT LONG BRANCH.

FOUR VESSELS DRIVEN ON SHORE—ONE FOUNDERING A SHORT DISTANCE AWAY—MUCH DAMAGE ON LAND.

LONG BRANCH, Feb. 3.—Darkness never settled upon wider-spread ruin than is presented along on the Long Branch shore to-night. The beach for miles is strewn with cord-wood, ships' spars, and timber of many descriptions. Between the West End Hotel and Highland Lights, a distance of seven miles, four vessels have been cast high and dry upon the beach. Their crews, numbering about 30 persons, were saved by the members of Life-saving Stations Nos. 3, 4, and 5. A fifth vessel has foundered within sight of the shore and every soul on board has probably perished. It is rumored that a three-masted schooner has come ashore between the Highland Light and Sandy Hook. The wires between this place and the Hook are down. The track of the New-Jersey Southern Railway has been washed away in several places. Communication with the Hook is cut off, and the rumor cannot be verified. A rumor comes from the southward that a bark has also stranded at Point Pleasant, 12 miles distant. The gale unroofed hotels and private residences, shattered scores of windows, and littered Ocean-avenue with bathing-houses and the Summer houses along the bluff, which were the favorite resort of young people in the Summer season. The iron pier in front of the Ocean House has withstood the violence of what is regarded as the fiercest gale remembered on this coast.

The weather was intensely cold all day yesterday. The barometer began to fall rapidly in the afternoon, and signs of the approaching storm manifested themselves. At 8 P. M. a snow squall passed over, and at midnight the snow began to fall steadily. The wind veered around to the north-east and increased in violence. At 6 o'clock this morning it was blowing at the rate of 60 miles an hour. The wagons of a number of milkmen who had ventured out at that hour were overturned and wrecked in the street. The village expressmen refused to take their teams out, and for two hours nobody ventured into the street. The air was filled with flying shingles and pieces of timber. Sleet and rain fell in blinding torrents. The thunder of the breakers as they beat against the bluff could be distinctly heard far inland. Rain and hail continued to fall at intervals during the forenoon, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon a heavy fog set in, which obscured everything for two hours. A north-west wind then set in, the fog lifted, and to-night clear weather again prevails. A heavy sea is still running.

News of disasters along the shore early reached the residents. Such was the height of the surf that few dared to hope that any of the crews of the vessels cast upon the beach could be saved. But the life-saving crews were prompt and efficient, and saved all the persons whose lives were in danger.

The first disaster reported was that of the brig Castalia. This vessel, belonging in Richmond, Me., was bound from Galveston, in command of Capt. Emery, to New-York, consigned to Nesmith & Son, No. 28 South-street. She came ashore near Live-saving Station No. 3, six miles north of this place, at 2:15 o'clock this morning. The Captain, crew of 10 men, and a lady passenger were landed safely, by means of the breeches buoy, by the crew of Life-saving Station No. 3. Capt. West. The Castalia is a fine vessel, owned by Dr. A. Libbey, of Richmond, Me. She is 5 years old, and is insured. The cargo consists of 1,558 bales of cotton, which is also insured. Two lines were shot across the brig, both of which parted before the large line could be hauled aboard. The third line held, and the breeches buoy was rigged by Capt. A. D. West and the crew of Station No. 3. Five men were then safely landed. The Captain, mate, and cook refused to leave the vessel. Two seamen and a woman passenger remained with them. The wind began to blow heavily. Sea after sea swept over the vessel, and their lives were despaired of. The gale had moderated in the afternoon sufficiently to enable the life-saving crew to make another attempt to rescue them. It was successful, and the Captain, the last one to leave the ship, was pulled ashore in the breeches buoy.

Another vessel, the schooner E. C. Babcock, Capt. Treen, from Virginia, loaded with pine wood, consigned to New-York, came ashore two miles north of here, near Station No. 4, about the same time as the Castalia. The Captain, his wife and two children, and four seamen, all that were on board, were safely landed on the beach by the crew of Life-Saving Station No. 4, by means of the breeches buoy, and are being cared for by Capt. Valentine, of the station. Her Captain says he left Hampton Roads on Jan. 30, and experienced good weather until midnight last night. There is no insurance on the cargo; there is a small insurance on the vessel, which is a fine three-masted schooner, owned by Joseph G., A. E., Reuben and John Babcock, and of 228 tons burden. Capt. Treen says that within 10 minutes after the vessel struck, the crew of Life-Saving Station No. 4 took off his wife, two children, and himself. Blackman, the mate of the Emma C. Babcock, says that eight other vessels left the Delaware Capes at the same time with the Babcock. All but one of them, a schooner, gradually dropped astern. He saw her about 10 minutes before the Babcock struck, and he thinks that she is the vessel that foundered off the shore.

The two-masted schooner Lightboat, 113 tons burden, stranded on the beach in front of the Atlantic Hotel at 9 A. M. She was bound from Norfolk, Va., with 6,800 bushels of corn for New-York. According to the statement of Capt. J. H. Tolman, the Lightboat left Hampton Roads, Va., on Jan. 30, and experienced fine weather until 11 o'clock last night, when a severe snow-storm set in and the wind raised. She made Highland Light, but was forced back by the wind, all sail was taken in and she hung off the shore until 4 o'clock this morning, when she cast anchor; but the gale raised, and she drifted ashore. She struck the beach about 7:30 o'clock, and hoisted a signal of distress: but as no help came from shore, all hands lashed themselves to the rigging. At 9 o'clock the crew of Life-saving Station No. 5 signaled that they were on hand by the firing of a gun. In less than 10 minutes Capt. Green, of Station No. 5, fired a line across the schooner from a mortar. A breeches buoy was hastily rigged, and the Captain and crew of five men were soon safely landed on the shore. The crew was taken to the Central Hotel, where the members were well provided for. The cargo is consigned to Richarlson, No. 93 Pearl-street, New-York, and is composed of 6,500 bushels of corn, which is valued at 70 cents a bushel. The vessel will probably prove a total loss. The sailors lost all their effects. The vessel is owned by U. F. Farwell, of Rockland, Me., and is uninsured. She is a comparatively old vessel, and was rebuilt five years ago.

At 11 o'clock a messenger from Station No. 3 brought word to Station No. 3 that a Spanish brig had come ashore at Monmouth Beach, not more than three-quarters of a mile south of the stranded schooner Babcock. Capt. Valentine and the crew of Station No. 3 went to the rescue. The wood comprising the cargo of the Babcock, was floating so thickly in the surf that great difficulty was experienced in getting the large lines to the brig. The sailors could not understand the signals of the Life-saving crew, and when the brig was within 50 yards of the beach, they abaudoned the life lines and five of them jumped overboard. They were pulled out of the surf half-drowned, and taken to Station No. 3 and cared for. The tide went out, and two more of the crew were rescued.

Two of the life-saving crew picked their way over the drift-wood, which was piled high between the vessel and the shore, and climbed aboard. They found Capt. Antonio lying on the floor of the cabin, with a bullet wound in his head. He was still conscious. They wrapped him in blankets and carried him ashore in the breeches buoy. He was removed to the East End Hotel, and Dr. Chasey probed the wound for the bullet, but was unable to find it. It is believed that he will recover. He is a fine-looking fellow, and is only 26 years old. The seven Spanish sailors had been drinking heavily. None of them could talk English, and after a long search for an interpreter a sailor belonging to the Babcock was found who had some knowledge of Spanish. The name of their vessel was the Augustina, bound from Nassau to New-York, with a cargo of Spanish cedar. She also had a quantity of cigars and brandy aboard. When it was evident that the brig was coming ashore, the Captain, they said, called all his men on deck, and told them that he had no desire to live longer; he had an interest in the brig, and her loss meant his ruin. He then ran down into the cabin, followed by the cook, and, placing a pistol to his right ear, fired. The bullet passed downward, and is probably imbedded in his jaw. There is a strong suspicion among the life-saving crews that the Augustina was engaged in smuggling, and that the Captain's act was due to his fear of discovery. The Spanish Consul has been telegraphed to.

When the fog lifted at 4 o'clock this afternoon three masts of a vessel, which had gone down two miles from shore, were plainly visible. It could not be determined, with a powerful glass, whether the vessel was a ship or steam-ship. Nothing has been washed ashore from her that will throw any light upon the subject.

The crews of the four vessels are comfortably quartered in the houses of the three Life-saving crews. The two women, Mrs. Treen, wife of the Captain of the E. C. Babcock, and the Castalia's passenger are sheltered in the cottage of Mr. Charles Low, of New-York. Mrs. Treen was with her husband on a vessel which was wrecked off Gloucester, Mass., a year ago.

An examination of the four wrecked vessels was made this afternoon by Major Edward Wardell, the agent of the Board of Underwriters of New-York, and also of the New-York Coast Wrecking Company. He reports that the brig Castalia alone can be floated; the others are complete wrecks. The Castalia came ashore head on. She was thrown far up on the beach, and at low water lies high and dry. Her cargo of cotton will be removed from her hold and the vessel will be hauled off to-morrow. She is brig rigged, registers 512 tons, and is worth $9,000. The Emma C. Babcock, a three-masted schooner, went to pieces soon after she stranded. Her cargo of 200 cords of wood is strewn along the beach for miles. She registered 400 tons, and is valued at $6,000. The Spanish vessel Augustina was hurled broadside on the beach; she was broken in two, and her starboard side was stove in. She lies high and dry and cannot be moved. She registers 300 tons, and is estimated to be worth $4,000. Her cargo of Spanish cedar wood for cigar boxes is insured in the Atlantic, of New-York, and will be saved. The light-boat, a schooner of 113 tons, dragged both her anchors and came ashore stern on. She is badly strained; her deck-beams are torn apart and her deck has been swept away. She is valued at $2,500, and is uninsured. Her cargo of corn will be saved in a damaged condition; it is believed to be insured.

The coast-wrecking steamer Relief has arrived, with a large force of men, and early in the morning the work of removing the cargo of the Castalia and the hauling off of the vessel will be begun. The cargoes of the Augustina and the light-boat will then be taken out. Lighters have been ordered from New-York, and the cargoes will be shipped to that City.

The damage by the gale on shore will amount to many hundreds of dollars. The pavilions at the shore end of the tubular iron pier, opposite Leland's Ocean Hotel, are unroofed. The only injury to the pier itself is the breaking of four of its iron piles. When the wooden piling which was built to protect the pier at the steam-boat landing was torn away it was wedged in between the iron piles in such a manner as to snap them short off. The heavy flooring of the pier is intact, although tons of water poured over it with every sea. It was hardly visible at all the greater part of the day, the sea ran so high. The damage is about $1,500. The larger portion of the new roof of the West End Hotel was laid this Winter; it was torn off and carried bodily a distance of 500 feet, and the upper floors of the house were deluged with water. The damage is about $800. The north end of the roof of the Mansion House, owned by Gawtry & McIntyre, and a part of the upper piazza were blown away in a similar manner. Their loss is about $1,200. The Hotel Brighton lost a piece of its roof also; damage, $200. A portion of the upper piazza of the United States Hotel, 100 feet in length, and one corner of the roof were torn away. The damage was $1,500. One side of the roof of Mrs. Scott's boarding-house, near the Brighton Hotel, was doubled over upon the other like the leaves of a book. Mrs. Scott's loss is about $500. The Summer residence of Jay Gould, at Atlanticville, and of Henry J. Noyes, at Monmouth Beach, were both unroofed. The windows in the Ocean House and the East End Hotel, fronting to the east, were shattered, and the roof of the latter was loosened. Many of the bulkheads at Monmouth Beach and Seabright were washed away by the sea, the frame-work of others still standing. There are several washouts on the track of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, the largest being 500 feet in length. Few trains are run over the road at this season of the year. Construction trains will be put to work to-morrow, and the repairs will be completed within two days. The damage will not exceed $1,000.

THE TORNADO AT CONEY ISLAND.

MUCH DAMAGE AT MANHATTAN BEACH—THE IRON PIER SCARCELY INJURED.

The storm struck Coney Island with a severity rarely remembered by the oldest Winter residents, and, before the day was half over, damage to the extent of many thousands of dollars had been done to the island property. During the night a heavy wind whistled over the island and rocked the wooden buildings until the inhabitants were thoroughly alarmed. When daylight came the people found themselves in the midst of a raging north-east gale of wind and snow, which lashed the ocean into a caldron of angry waves, and threatened to destroy everything on the island. Aided by the wind the tide rose far beyond the usual high-water mark, dealing destruction all along the beach. The tide did not reach its full height until after noon, and, had the wind not changed its course before that time, there would have been very little of Coney Island left.

The chief damage caused by the storm was at Manhattan Beach and east of it. The hotel building escaped, but the grounds all around it were submerged. One corner of the large bathing pavilion was undermined so that the building settled badly, while the smaller bathing-houses were destroyed right and left. The waves carried away a large portion of the costly wooden bulkhead extending over a mile east of the Manhatthn Beach Hotel, and when the bulkhead had disappeared, the Marine Railway was very soon washed out. One of its stations was also destroyed. At one place where the road had been, the sea dug a broad and deep inlet clear across the island and formed a connection between the ocean and Sheepshead Bay. The flats further west, between the island and the main land, were flooded during high tide, but no special damage was done to the railroad trestles spanning it at frequent intervals. Most of the destruction at Brighton Beach was among the bathing houses, many of which were broken up and strewn along the beach. The waves reached the Concourse and flooded it in several places, but did it no material harm. Large portions of the beach were washed out all along the ocean front. Engeman's big bathing pavilion and restaurant was at one time in great danger, but escaped. The basement, in which were the cooking ranges, was filled with water up to the first floor. The Ocean Hotel and all the buildings situated near the shore were surrounded with the waves, but they withstood the shock well. Men had been at work on Monday driving piles for a new dike in front of Vanderveer's Hotel, using a large pile-driver. The waves carried this away yesterday, surged over the piles already driven, and floated off all the undriven ones. In front of the plaza, where the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad has its terminus, the tide swept up to Voorhees's bathing-houses, several of which were destroyed. A small railroad at the end of the plaza, owned by the railroad company and used for hauling sand, was also torn away.

The greatest interest was felt in the various piers jutting out into the ocean, and particularly the new iron pier near the Sea Beach Palace. The great structure of iron was put to a terrible strain, and more than once it seemed to be on the point of toppling over into the water. The waves dashed against it with fearful force, and when the gale was at its height, the Coney Island residents assert, blinding sheets of water swept clear over the top of the pier buildings. Most of the heavy wooden "fenders" placed at the outer end of the structure for steam-boats to strike against were wrenched off, the main water-pipe was broken, and some small outbuildings on one corner of the pier were swept overboard and destroyed, but the storm could not beat down the pier itself. Engeman's old wooden pier, east of the iron pier, and the Plymouth Rock's new wooden pier on the west, were less fortunate than their iron neighbor. Both were badly wrecked. From 75 to 100 feet of the seaward end of Engeman's pier was torn off and scattered about by the waves. The other pier lost about the same portion from the inshore end, with a number of the small buildings near by.

The contour of the entire ocean shore of the island was much changed, and many of the familiar points along the beach are hardly recognisable. Great slices of the beach were scooped out here and there, while in other places additions to the beach were made. The storm did one good service amid all its destruction. Before the gale there was a large bar a short distance out from the Plaza, which was exposed at low tide. This bar has been entirely washed away, and the result is to give that portion of the beach a much more pleasing appearance.

It was impossible last evening to get anything like an accurate estimate of the money losses sustained from the storm. Several of the residents declare that $3,000 would cover all the loss west of Manhattan Beach, but this was probably a very low estimate. As to the damage at Manhattan Beach, no two persons agreed. The lowest figure given, however, was $50,000, and from this up to $100,000. These figures included the Marine Railway and bulkhead. The latter alone, it was asserted last evening, had cost $50,000 to build and keep in repair. No loss of life was reported, but several persons who were striving to save property had narrow escapes. At one place two men got into a quicksand, and, in trying to rescue them, a third man got into the same predicament. They were released with great difficulty, and not until they had sunk into the sand above their waists.

THE STORM ELSEWHERE.

HEAVY SNOW AND HIGH WINDS REPORTED—TRAINS DETAINED—ACCIDENTS TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 3.—A heavy snow-storm set in early this morning. Several inches have already fallen, and in some places it is badly drifted.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Feb. 3.—A severe north-east storm has been blowing over this region for 12 hours. The wind is blowing a heavy gale, piling the snow up in places three to four feet deep. At Monticello the storm was unusually severe, the wind approaching a hurricane in violence. Snow has fallen from four to six inches deep. Detention to trains is slight. The thermometer is 14° above zero.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Feb. 3.—A severe snow-storm has prevailed since early this morning, about 12 inches of snow having fallen. At Plattsburg and Fort Henry about 15 inches have fallen and it is still snowing.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—A heavy snow-storm has prevailed here since an early hour this morning. There is a high wind and the snow is drifting. Trains on all the railroads are slightly behind time.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 3.—There was a heavy snow-storm along the Hudson River last night and to-day. East of here, near the State line, the wind blew a hurricane, drifting the snow 10 feet deep. The trains on the roads running east and west have been blocked in. It is milder to-night.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 3.—A heavy snow storm has prevailed all the morning, causing some delay in trains and boats. The steamer Newport, from New-York, reached Newport after 5 o'clock, and proceeded to Fall River at 9 o'clock.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—A furious north-east snow-storm began at 4 A. M. and continued until 3 P. M., with the prospect of changing to rain. About eight inches of snow fell. The trains on all roads were delayed from a few minutes to half an hour, and in some few cases were more than that behind time. The steam-boat train on the Old Colony Road did not get in until 1 o'clock, but this was owing to a break in the wires, caused by the blowing over of a shed at South Braintree, which made it impossible to run trains by telegraph, and so they were held back until the track was known to be clear. The trainmen report more snow but less wind on the Cape and at Fall River. On the New-York and New-England Road, the New-York train was an hour and a half late. On the Boston and Providence road the greatest delay was on the Providence train, which was one hour behind time. On all the roads the freight trains were delayed, and in some cases were not sent out, but were held at the stations waiting for clearer weather; none were blockaded, however.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 3.—The storm, accompanied by a gale, which has prevailed here all day, has been the severest and coldest of the Winter, the snow drifting badly, causing the trains to be late, breaking telegraph lines, and almost stopping local travel. Many of the fishing vessels from this port were caught out, and fears are felt for the safety of some of them, as they were known to be inward-bound when the storm suddenly came on.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Feb. 3.—The heaviest snow-storm of the season has been raging since 1 o'clock this afternoon.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Feb. 3.—A heavy snow-storm prevails, and the steamer Falmouth, from Boston, which was due here this afternoon, is at Eastport, waiting for clear weather.

MANASQUAN, N. J., Feb. 3.—The roof of the Pennsylvania Railroad depot was blown away to-night by a gale, together with the wind-wheel of the company's reservoir. The loss will exceed $5,000.

ENGLISHTVILLE, N. J., Feb. 3.—Edward Neill, a New-York newsboy, while passing through a train of cars this morning was blown from the platform and killed.

TIDINGS OF MARINE LOSS.

WRECKS SCATTERED ALONG THE COAST FROM MAINE TO NORTH CAROLINA.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 3.—The fishing schooner Winifred J. King went ashore on the back side of Eastern Point this morning, in a thick snow-storm, and soon went to pieces. The crew was saved. The schooner was owned by John King, was valued at $4,353, and was insured for $4,470 in the Gloucester Mutual Fishing Insurance Company.

MARSHFIELD, Mass., Feb. 3.—The three-masted schooner Mary J. Castner, from New-Orleans, loaded with cotton, is ashore on Marshfield Beach, opposite Abington Village. She can possible be saved as the damage is slight.

COLLEGE POINT, Long Island, Feb. 3.—The schooner Emma Lewis Higbee, of Hoboken, bound for Huntington, with a cargo of coal, anchored in Cow Bay, and on Monday night parted her chains and came ashore at Plumb Point.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 3.—The brig Quango, of Prince Edward Island, from Demerara, with sugar and molasses for Delaware Breakwater, ran on the end of the ice-breaker at 11 o'clock last night, during the storm. Beginning to sink, she was abandoned by her crew, who went aboard the schooner Henry Parker, where they remained until this evening, when they were taken off by the tug Pioneer and landed here. The vessel drifted on Plum Point shoal, where she now lies, full of water, with her masts and stern gone. Part of her cargo will probably be saved in a damaged condition, but the vessel will be a total loss.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 3.—The bark Krono and brig Metz, lying in Hampton Roads, came in collision last night during a heavy gale. The foremast and bowsprit of the brig were completely demolished. No apparent damage was done to the bark.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 3.—During a strong north-east gale this morning the British schooner J. F. Randolph, from Jamaica, for this port, went ashore on the Fingers, near Bald Head Bar, and will probably be a total wreck.

The British barkentine Resolute was driven almost into the breakers at Bald Head Bar, and now lies in a precarious condition, with all her anchors down and the seas breaking over her. A revenue cutter has gone to her assistance.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Signal Corps officer at Lewes, Del., reports to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: "A dismasted brig came ashore last night on Brondkiln Bar. Wreckers went on board this morning and found no one on board. The vessel is full of water. The three first letters of her name are "Cho." Wreckers think she has a cargo from a Mediterranean port. The crew is supposed to have been lost, as pieces of her boat are strewn along the beach.

DISSATISFIED WORKMEN.

THE PITTSBURG MOLDERS' STRIKE—TROUBLES AT CHICOPEE ENDED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 3.—The stove and machine molders of the city, to the number of over 1,000, are on a strike for an advance. The few remaining at work are non-union men, with the exception of those employed by two firms, which have acceded to the demand. The machine molders demand an advance of 10 per cent., and the stove molders ask a return to the old card rates. The machine foundries are extremely busy at this time, while the busy season with the stove manufacturers is about over. These molders belong to the same union, one of the first established in this city. The stove manufacturers have an organization, but have yet taken no action.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 3.—The strike at the Dwight Mills, Chicopee, is practically ended, and the hands will resume work to-morrow, having been promised as good pay as the employes of any cotton mill in the country receive.

NEW MINING DISCOVERIES.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 3.—The Gunnison country in Western Colorado is developing extraordinary richness in minerals. Prospectors are flocking into that region, and capitalists are taking large interests. Competent judges declare that the discoveries already made exceed anything hitherto found in Colorado, either as regards the quantity or the quality of the minerals.

There is great excitement in this city over a new discovery of gold, near the mouth of the Cañon of the Platte, a mile from the South Park Railroad and only 20 miles west of this place. A vein of mineral ores was struck in the Dolly Varden Mine at the depth of 20 feet last Friday, and a specimen brought to Denver; an essay was obtained on Saturday, giving the value of the ore at $21,199 per ton, $20,176 of it being gold. A publication of these facts was made in one of the papers Sunday morning, and before night there were 100 people on the spot. Up to the present date 500 persons have visited the place, and 200 locations have been made.

THE LEWIS WILL CASE.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 3.—In the United States Court to-day the alleged conspirators in the Lewis will case, who had been indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government of the United States, were arraigned by District Attorney Keasbey. They were Jane H. Lewis, alias Jennie Holbrook, alias Jane Hammond; Frank Allison, alias Fred. Ward, alias Roger Martin; Marcus T. Sacia, George R. Bradford, Andrew J. Park, and Henry T Bassford. All pleaded not guilty except Mrs Lewis, Bradford, and Allison, who were granted until Thursday to do so on account of the absence of their counsel. It is likely that they will be placed on trial on that day. They were all taken back to the Mercer County Jail, in this city, where they have been confined since Saturday.

GEN. GRANT'S CUBAN VISIT.

HAVANA, Feb. 3.—Gen. Grant and his party visited the Vento Water-works, near Havana, yesterday. To-night a great tea-party followed by a ball, was given in the palace in honor of the distinguished visitors. The principal families of the city and all official persons were invited. The Vice-Governor-General issued the invitations in the name of Captain-General Blanco. On Thursday the party will go to Matanzas and visit some plantations in its vicinity.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 3.—An old colored man, who came here with the last lot of refugees from Louisiana, was found dead this morning in an old shanty in the suburbs of the city, and is supposed to have perished from the cold of last night. The weather was quite severe, and being thinly clothed and poorly fed, he was not in a condition to withstand the cold. The present cold snap goes hard with the new-comers, especially those from the far South, and there is much suffering among them.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

POLITICAL AFFAIRS OF EUROPEAN STATES.

BOSNIA'S NEW RULERS—THE BULGARIAN ELECTIONS—RUSSIA'S POLICY IN CENTRAL ASIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 3.—The lower house of the Reichsrath has adopted, without amendment, the Government bill formally placing Bosnia under the control of a common Ministry and delegations.

SOPHIA, Feb. 3.—The elections for the Bulgarian Assembly have terminated in the re-election of most of the Liberal members. It is thought here that Prince Alexander may again dissolve the Assembly. Bishop Clement has been appointed Regent during the visit of Prince Alexander to St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3.—The St. Petersburg *Herald*, referring to the supposed intention of Persia, under British inspiration, to seize Herat, says: "This step would be hostile to Russian interests. Russia certainly will not retire before a small Asiatic State incited by a foreign power." The same paper points out that England is net in a position to defend Persia against Russia.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A Paris dispatch says: "The Government appears resolved to proceed against the Legitimist benevolent societies, which distribute in Paris certificates for relief bearing the Bourbon arms, surmounted by a royal crown."

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A Berlin correspondent asserts that the Count De St. Vallier has gone to Paris to vote for Dr. Broca as Life Senator, by way of proving his willingness to support the Ministry. During his stay in Paris, the Count De St. Vallier intends regulating his relations with the Cabinet. Some decision concerning the retention of his post in Berlin may be expected in a few days.

A Vienna correspondent says: "Trustworthy accounts represent that the internal condition of Russia is becoming daily more critical. A number of officers high in command have become disaffected, while those who were not promoted after the late war with Turkey have, with few exceptions, joined the revolutionists."

MADRID, Feb. 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the Minister of Colonies, replying to an interpellation, said the Government would accept any proposal for financial or commercial reforms which would ameliorate the condition of the Cubans.

THE TROUBLES IN IRELAND.

THE SEDITION CASES—PROGRESS OF THE RELIEF WORK—A DEMAND FOR BREAD OR WORK.

DUBLIN, Feb. 3.—The Irish Court of Queen's Bench has granted to Messrs. Davitt, Daly, Killen, and Brennan an extension of time to plead, and orders have been given to furnish the accused with copies of the indictments against them. It is believed that their trials will be had in March.

The Mansion House Relief Committee met to-day, Lord Mayor Gray presiding. It was announced that £41,155 had been received by the committee to date, and £15,400 distributed. Replies to inquiries from the Lord Mayor have been received from 30 Bishops, including the Catholic Primate and one Protestant Archbishop, repudiating Mr. Parnell's charges of discrimination against rent-defaulters, and expressing entire confidence in the committee.

CLONMEL, Feb. 3.—A large number of unemployed people to-day made a demonstration before the Mayor's office, demanding work or bread, accompanying their demand with a threat to sack the bakers' shops.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Duchess of Marlborough's Irish Relief Fund Committee yesterday investigated the reported cases of starvation in the neighborhood of Parsontown, and found that the reports are untrue. There have been no cases of starvation there, and no Coroners' verdicts rendered of death from starvation, such as have been recently referred to.

BURSTING A GREAT GUN.

THE MATE TO THE EXPLODED THUNDERER GUN TESTED AT WOOLWICH.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The experimental test of the question as to the cause of the explosion of the 38-ton gun on board the British iron-clad Thunderer, in the Sea of Marmora, Jan. 2, 1879, by which several officers and seamen were killed, was made to-day at the proof-butts, in the Government Marshes adjoining the Royal Arsenal at Wooiwich. The theory was that the disaster resulted from the double-loading of the gun through carelessness, and according to this theory the sister gun, which was brought home for the purpose of experiment, was to-day loaded and fired with a double charge of 80 and 110 pounds of power, one 600 pound common shell, and one 700 pound Palliser projectile. The gun burst, as its fellow did on board the Thunderer, thus justifying the opinion of the Committee of Investigation as to the cause of that disaster. The muzzle of the gun and the projectiles were buried in the sand at the proof butts. The remainder of the gun with the exception of its base, was blown to atoms.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

MADRID, Feb. 3.—An official telegram announces the recent occurrence of a terrible hurricane at the Philippine Islands, which caused great damage both on the islands and to shipping. Several merchant ships and a Spanish gun-boat were wrecked. The latter is reported to have been a total loss, with all her crew.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The acceptances for the Spring handicap races are announced. They include Mr. P. Lorillard's horses, as follows: The brown gelding Parole, aged; the 4-year-old bay colt Falsetto, and the following 3-year olds: ch. c. Mistake and ch. c. Wallenstein; ch. f. Sly Dance, and ch. f. Pappoose; b. f. Geraldine and b. f. Nereid, and b. c. Boreas.

A dispatch from Berlin says that steps are being taken to form a petroleum boring company to work the newly-discovered oil-wells in the Hanover petroleum region, the present bores yielding an average interest of 22 per cent. upon the capital invested, against 19 per cent. realized in America.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A dispatch from Lahore reports that Mohammed Jan has established a chain of armed posts on the Turkestan and Ghazni roads, where his officers search people passing to and from Kabul.

A BLOW IN SELF-DEFENSE.

GLENWOOD, Iowa, Feb. 3.—A fight occurred between Clayton McCrary, a farmer living a mile from here, and Isham Dailey, at Lewis's wagon and blacksmith's shop. McCrary seized a steel square and attempted to strike Dailey, who, seeing his danger, picked up an unfinished single-tree and dealt McCrary a blow over the head with it, which staggered him. They were then parted, and with some assistance McCrary hitched up his horse and drove to his home. His wife says he had to be assisted from the wagon. He was restless during the night, and died this morning. No fracture of the skull was discovered, and his death is by some attributed to excessive drinking as much as Dailey's blow. At a preliminary examination to-day, the latter was cleared of any criminal responsibility.

FREDERICK CRILL TO BE HANGED.

NEWTON, N. J., Feb. 3.—Frederick Crill, who murdered his daughter, Mrs. Babcock, with whom he lived, in Hardyston Township, last Summer, was sentenced to-day to be hanged on April 3. He wept freely during the reading of the sentence. He was tried last October, and, notwithstanding the strong effort which was made by his counsel to prove him insane, the jury found him guilty of murder in the first deg ree. A new trial was asked, and a rule to show cause was granted. The matter was argued last week, the principal point insisted upon being the deafness of one of the jurors. This point was not substaptiated, and yesterday the court refused a new trial. Crill is looking very well; his nervouaness continues, but the idiotic appearance assumed by him during the trial to support the defense of insanity, has almost entirely disappeared. He still wears his hat, and the tippet over his mouth; his diet of hard bread, grease, molasses, sour milk, and vinegar remains the same. After the sentence was read, the court appointed William M. Smith, Thomas G. Bennell, Richard F. Goodman, Dr. Thomas Ryerson, and Dr. Levi D. Miller, of Newton; Whitfield Gibbs, of Wantage; Dr. Martin Cole, Jr., of Sandyston; Job J. Decker, of Green; Joseph McMickle, of Byron; Nathaniel K. Bray, of Frankford; Luther Hill, of Andover, and Obadiah P. Armstrong, of Lafayette, to witness the execution and certify to the same. This is under the law of 1879, which allows, besides the 12 persons appointed by the court, no other person to be present, excepting 12 officers and three members of the prisoner's family. This will be the first execution in the State under the new law.

JOINING A GANG OF BURGLARS.

AN UNDERGROUND RENDEZVOUS—OPERATING IN PAIRS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Oscar Taylor, the young man who was arrested in New-York on Jan. 22, and who is now in the

A MINING FEVER IN MAINE

OPENING A MINING EXCHANGE IN BANGOR.

FARMERS AND BUSINESS MEN EXCITED—THE BLUE HILL COPPER MINES—AN EASTERN LEADVILLE—SULLIVAN TOWNSHIP'S SILVER LEADS—A MAINE BONANZA KING.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 3.—While the country has been concerned over the political situation in this State the past six weeks or more, and the people have been in a high state of excitement, a home interest has absorbed many of the business men of the State, and bids fair, by Spring, to excite wide-spread attention. This interest is that of mining. Slow to believe the reports of rich mineral deposits in the barren hills and rocky cliffs of this rugged coast, men of means were reluctant to begin the work of development, and though for years such reports have been current, and old miners have been operating in a crude and rude fashion, it was not until last Spring that anything approaching serious attention was given them, but so rapid has been the progress that large sums have been expended in investigation and in development, large profits have been secured to speculators, many mines are organized and working, and the whole State is excited over the immediate prospect of unexpected and most substantial wealth. It is apparent to the least observant that the fever has struck the people of Maine, and struck them hard. All classes of men are investing; business men are turning from their legitimate business to prospect; old farmers are mortgaging their farms to obtain funds for investment in the mining schemes, and owners of farms and lands in the mining districts are selling out at huge profits, such as they never dreamed of receiving for their worn-out and dilapidated places, and reinvesting the money in the great speculations. Already, it is stated, since midsummer, $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 of capital have been invested in lands in the mineral districts and in local mining operations by citizens of the State; lands which, less than two years ago, their owners would have been glad to have sold at $10 an acre, have brought $1,000 and $2,000 an acre, and in one county alone over $25,000 have been spent in investigating mineral deposits.

The operations at the present time are mainly in Hancock County, in the now barren and uninviting country along the coast back of the famous Summer resort of Mount Desert, though there are extensive mines in Washington and Penobscot Counties, and, 40 miles west of Portland, in what is known as the Acton district. It is in Hancock County, however, that, thus far, the most rapid development has been made. Between two and three years ago, prospecting was begun here by experienced operators in the Blue Hill copper and Sullivan silver leads; but little attention was paid to these operations until last Summer and Fall, when men who were recognized as California and Nevada experts began systematically prospecting and bonding farms by the wholesale. Then the boom began, and it has from that time been moving—gaining impetus as it moved. To-day, in the Blue Hill region, there is great activity where only a comparatively short time ago a deathlike stillness was over all things. Every acre in the district has been bonded, and within six weeks $100,000 have been paid to the old owners, whose land was almost valueless for tillage or pasturage or lumber. Blue Hill is now a lively mining village. Twenty copper-mining companies centre here, all working. It is asserted, in paying ore, and the place is growing with the rapidity of a Western mining town. It is already in telegraphic communication with this city, where is located a Mining Exchange; a railroad connect is with Bangor is projected; two large business blocks are to be set up in the Spring, a bank is to be established, and all the features of an enterprising and prosperous town are to be forthcoming. The place is well situated for mining operations. It is not far from Ellsworth, the home, it will be remembered, of the Hon. Eugene Hale, and it has natural advantages which can easily be turned to profit. Blue Hill itself is a rugged elevation of 1,000 feet, and commands a magnificent view—which, however, is little appreciated by the practical folk delving into it for wealth.

The Sullivan District is further along the coast toward Washington County. It extends about 10 miles along the coast from the town of Franklin, through Hancock, Sullivan, and Goldsborough. The town of Sullivan is about 10 miles north of Bar Harbor, Mount Desert. In this district there have long been stone quarries, and persons engaged in quarrying first struck the mineral deposits. Here are silver mines. They also are worked systematically. They are shrewd, experienced, hard-headed men, and into the enterprises large sums of money have been put. In these districts, the Blue Hill and Sullivan, the mines are now being worked with energy and skill. Large gangs of men are steadily employed, receiving from $1 to $1 50 a day, in sinking shafts, and there is all the movement and life of a Western mining-camp.

Many skeptical men will say that this excitement is not warranted, and will quote the disastrous results of operations on a small scale which have been going on for years in these Maine hills, and all along the country up into the mountains of New-Hampshire. Others, and especially those who have been seized by the mining fever here, and the active speculators and operators, in answer to this practical question, point to the published reports of the professional and experienced experts who have examined much of the country and indorsed highly several of the leading mining properties. Prof. W. F. Stewart, one of the most skillful of experts, of many years' experience in Nevada and elsewhere, identified with the location of the silver mines of the rich Comstock, is here on the ground. He has pronounced upon several properties most favorably, and he is in almost constant demand to make examinations in new localities. As yet, though there have been great expectations, there have been no great results. The work, the operators explain, is not far enough advanced. Some of the copper mines are turning out ores which they are already selling profitably to Baltimore smelters; and some of the silver mines are said to be working successfully. But as yet the stocks do not "boom" in the market, and none of the companies have yet reached the dividend-paying point. The number of mines now in active operation in the State is between 40 and 50. But of this number only a dozen or thereabout are developing by machinery worked by steam. The best developed at the present time, with the most systematic work and the most thorough and substantial machinery, is the Milton, in the Sullivan district. The majority of the work of developing is done in the "surface-digging" style. Holes are made through the rocks with the drill and the blast, men working in "shifts" night and day. Thus far there is but one concentrating mill; this is at Blue Hill; but plans are laid for the building of five, and perhaps more, concentrating works in the early Spring. Most of the work now going on in the depth of the Winter—and a rugged, rough, cold Winter it is here in Maine, mild as it has been elsewhere—is in anticipation of a most lively Spring opening. It is predicted by men who have been over the ground, and who understand the temper of these active, pushing Yankees, that after snow is off over 150 mines will be opened, and much foreign capital—that is to say, Boston, New-York, and more distant capital—will come into the State in the expectation that it will draw out big profits. The most active work now is, as has been stated, in the Blue Hill and Sullivan districts, but something is doing in the mines back of this city; those back of Portland, however, are but little worked, the operators in those sections waiting for the opening of Spring before beginning serious operations.

Maine, like the Western mining sections, has its "Bonanza King." Down here he is a rugged, hard-headed, hard-working man, who has been pegging away in the mineral fields for years, and has only been laughed at for his pains and his perseverance. For years "old man Darling"—that is his name—worked as a "boss" quarryman in the Maine coast quarries, which have turned out great quantities of stone, some of which has gone into the walls of Government buildings, and all the time he has been possessed with the belief that these Maine hills contain rich mineral deposits. This belief has been strengthened, from time to time, by his own "finds," specimens of which he was wont to bring into Bangor by the pocket and basket full. He had repeatedly tried to induce capitalists to "go in" with him, but unsuccessfully, until last Summer he struck two venturesome gentlemen of this city, one of whom had had experience in mining and understood the business of prospecting, knowing the real thing when he happened upon it. These gentlemen were moved, after the examination of his specimens, to act. His operations had been in the Blue Hill district, and here, after professional examination by experts, property was bonded with great rapidity. Darling took the largest slice, cut it up into lots, and sold to "prospectors," making much money, and bringing himself from the position of a humble operator on a ridiculously small scale to that of a local "bonanza king," whose opinion and good will is sought, and whose wallet, only a little while ago flat and limp, is stuffed full of wealth. The local operators, when striking what looks like paying stuff, and the speculators to whom "specimens" are brought, are now not satisfied until they have heard what "old man Darling" has to say about them, what is his verdict; and as to his profits, largely made thus far in selling "claims," great stories are told, which find ready believers. Another operator who has found favor among his fellows, and who less than a year ago was spoken of as sort of crazy about mining, and whose "specimens," which he also brought in his pockets and with his garden truck to town, were given little attention, is an Irishman. This man has for many years delved in the rocks about his farm, and has made from time to time quite a little sum out of his operations, which have been carried on, necessarily, in a crude fashion. He, with his father before him, had mined in the old country, and they knew something of minerals and what was "paying stuff" when they struck it. He has now been joined by men of capital. Adjacent farms along "the vein" have been bonded, and extensive operations are to be begun when Spring opens, while something is going on in the way of developing the property now. This lies not in the Blue Hill or Sullivan regions, but nearer this city, and in this county.

Whether the hopes of the operators in these down East mining districts will be realized remains to be seen. Those who have thus far kept off the speculative fever shake their heads doubtfully, and predict that many who are now going in blind, as they think, will get sharply bitten. Some of the older men recall the great land speculations in this State of years ago, when Bangor—I believe it was—was to be a great metropolis, and lots in the outlying country were held at fabulous figures, and sold, too, at fabulous figures. In time the crash came, and there was poverty in many households where before there was plenty, if not affluence. There may be a crash ending this latter-day speculation. But it must be said that there is apparently substantial ground for much of it; some of the most active operators are men in whom there is confidence, and the work of developing much of the property is entered upon with a system and a seriousness which, with many, inspires confidence. The reports of the scientific experts, too, with their confident assertions about these near-by hills of Maine and the mountains of New-Hampshire, carry much weight. It would, indeed, be curious if mining fields of profit like those of the distant West should be found here at our very doors.

SUNDAY PERFORMANCES.

THE OPENING OF THE CINCINNATI THEATRES STRONGLY OPPOSED—VIEWS OF MR. A. M. PALMER AND OTHERS.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Feb. 2.

Saturday morning Mr. J. W. Collier, manager of the "Banker's Daughter" troupe, gave a breakfast at the Hotel Emery in honor of Mr. A. M. Palmer, manager of one of the most successful theatres in the United States—the Union-Square of New-York City. The company included besides Mr. Palmer, his brother, Managers Nunez and R. E. J. Miles, Harry Wall, the members of the "Banker's Daughter" troupe, and representatives of the city press. When the dessert was finished and the ladies had retired, the health of Mr. Palmer was drank, and he responded in a neat speech. Referring to Sunday night performances, he said they were injurious both to the public and the actors. The latter needed a day of rest, as well as other professional men. A prejudice existed in the American mind against Sunday amusements such as theatrical performances, and as the legitimate theatres depend principally for their support upon this class of people, he thought that the prejudice should be regarded. He had never opened his own theatre on Sunday, nor did he permit his company to play on that day.

Mr. Palmer's views were received with great favor by the company. The managers of Pike's Opera-house and the Grand Opera-house both expressed themselves in favor of shutting up all theatres on Sunday night. Mr. Miles explained how he had been popular demand to open his house on Sunday night against his own wishes. Mr. Nunez declared his intention of ceasing to give performances on Sunday night after one or two contracts which were signed should be fulfilled. Both Mr. Miles and Mr. Nunez have expressed in private the same views to which they gave utterance Saturday morning. They are perfectly sincere in their desire to observe Sunday as it should be observed.

The legitimate theatres do not depend for support upon the class of people who patronize the Sunday theatres. For example, last evening, at the Grand Opera-house, Mr. Sothern played to a small audience. During the week crowded houses have been the rule.

The opening of the Grand and Pike's on Sunday night has attracted a good deal of attention from those who frequent these two theatres, and has roused considerable indignation. A number of ladies, well known in the best circles of society, have taken the matter in hand, and for a week or more have been getting signatures of their friends to the following pledge: "Believing that theatrical and operatic performances on Sunday are prejudicial to the good order and good morals of the community, we hereby pledge ourselves to abstain from patronizing an opera-house or public hall which opens its doors to entertainments of this kind on Sunday after Feb. 16, 1880." In many of the churches yesterday notice was taken of this pledge, and doubtless several hundred names were added to the list of signatures.

FACTS FOR MR. TALMAGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find in the papers of Feb. 2 the statement that on last Sabbath the Rev. Dr. Talmage prefaced the announcement of a special collection for Siloam Church with the remark that the Presbytery of Brooklyn had assumed obligations on behalf of that church which they were unable to meet, or even to pay the interest on the indebtedness. It was thus made to appear very clearly that the congregation at the Tabernacle were asked to fill up the lack of Presbyterial ability by their generous action. To many of us this seems a very serious misrepresentation, calculated materially and altogether unjustly to impair the financial integrity of our Presbytery in the public mind. Will you kindly correct such an impression by publishing the following facts:

1. The Presbytery, many years since, assumed a bond of $1,700, held by the Dime Savings Bank, of Brooklyn, against Siloam Church. The interest on this bond has been paid regularly up to Jan. 1, 1880.

2. The funds to meet this and all such obligations are obtained by pro rata yearly assessments on the various churches of the Presbytery. These assessments are made in the month of October, and may be paid at any time during the year.

3. All the churches in the Presbytery, including Siloam, have paid their assessments in full up to October, 1879, except the Tabernacle, which, though regularly notified of its obligations, and through its representative in Presbytery only last Spring, promising to give the matter attention, has not turned a penny into our treasury since October, 1876. At the present time their total indebtedness is $699.

4. Had the Tabernacle Church paid their assessments as all the rest of the churches have done, the Presbytery would not only have been able to pay its interest on all indebtedness, but would have a snug balance of $450 wherewith to reduce the principal.

Query, Was the collection at the Tabernacle last Sabbath a benevolent contribution or a partial payment of a debt long due?

J. MILTON GREENE.
Treasurer of Presbytery of Brooklyn.
WEST NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1880.

BONDED TOWNS SEEKING RELIEF.

From the Middletown (N. Y.) Press, Feb. 2.

A conference of members of the Legislature representing the several counties of the State containing towns and cities which have bonded for railroad purposes, was held at the rooms of Senator Madden, in Albany, last week, to consider what, if any, measures of relief could be adopted. There was a general interchange of views and considerable discussion of the various plans that have heretofore been proposed. It was found that there was a constitutional barrier in the way of some of these. Without taking any final action the meeting adjourned to meet again soon, when it is hoped that some plan may be devised for the relief of the towns which are laboring under this burden. The townbonding is more-wide-spread than is generally supposed. Senator Madden showed us a long list of several hundred towns so bonded in 46 counties of the State.

FIRE IN ELIZABETH-STREET.

A fire which necessitated the sounding of a second alarm broke out at 11:30 o'clock last night on the second floor of the five-story factory No. 91 Elizabeth-street. The fire had broken out in the cutlery establishment of John H. Schaefer, and through an open hatchway extended to the upper stories. Eight engines and four hook and ladder companies responded to the two alarms, and in less than half an hour the flames were extinguished and the companies were sent back to their quarters. The following is a list of the losses: First floor, Johnson Brothers, iron railings, $500 by water; Schaefer's loss on tools and cutlery, $2,500; third floor, G. Leserman, brass finisher, loss $3,000; Henry Stevens, brass cock manufacturer, rear of third floor, loss $2,000; fourth and fifth floors, Gottfried Lauderburger, piano-action factory, loss $5,000. The loss on building, which is owned by John B. Radley, is estimated at $3,000. Total loss, $16,000.

ABANDONED AT SEA.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The British ship Colonial Empire, Capt. Symmes, from Liverpool Jan. 22 for Pensacola, was abandoned at sea Jan. 28, leaking. Her crew was saved.

THE DEATH-LIST OF A DAY

MR. WILLIAM COOPER.

DEATH OF THE ONLY SURVIVING BROTHER OF PETER COOPER—HIS BUSINESS CAREER —HOW HE BECAME A COMMODORE.

The death of Mr. William Cooper, the only surviving brother of Mr. Peter Cooper, and the uncle of Mayor Cooper, took place on Monday evening in his residence, at *No.* 113 East Twenty-first-street, Gramercy Park, in the eighty-first year of his age. Mr. Cooper was one of a large family of boys, grandsons of Major John Campbell, who served with distinction in the war of the Revolution, and was afterward a member of the Board of Aldermen. He was born in 1799 in a farm-house at a point now occupied by the corner of Duane-street and Broadway, which then lay beyond the northern limit of the City. The farm was owned by the uncle of the boys, who were thus furnished with abundant sources of exercise in the lighter work of farming. The father was Mr. John Cooper, who married a daughter of Major Campbell. Mr. Cooper's first business transaction was to borrow the money to buy a pair of skates, which a kindly old gentleman who had observed him gazing longingly into a shop window where skates were displayed for the temptation of lads of his age, was good enough to advance him, upon promise of repayment. The boy kept his agreement with the business-like fidelity that distinguished his whole subsequent career. Struck with his sterling honesty and steadiness, the old gentleman cultivated the lad's acquaintance, and finally gave him a position in his employ. At 30 years of age Mr. Cooper had tried various occupations in his struggle for fortune, meeting with varying success in his enterprises. At length, his elder brother, who was already master of some capital, proposed that he should take an interest in the glue manufactory situated at Bushwick. Long Island, and also removed to that town in order to live in the immediate vicinity of the works. This was as long ago as 1829, and thus, for half a century, the two brothers have carried on and developed the business, until it has become one of the most extensive of its kind in the United States. A man of great energy and industry, Mr. Cooper's superintendence of the works was eminently successful, and in 1870 he retired with a large fortune. In his leading traits Mr. William Cooper was almost the counterpart of his widely-celebrated brother. Of scrupulous integrity, frank and open in his demeanor, and, withal, kindly and sympathetic in disposition, he was a trusted friend and adviser of the workmen in his employ, as well as their employer and Superintendent, and missed no opportunity to befriend the unfortunate or to advance the enterprising and faithful. This interest they repaid with a respect, affection, and fidelity that redounded greatly to the profit of the concern. Disaffection, murmuring, and strikes were unknown things at The Bushwick works; here was a little nook, of which, through the generous and far-sighted management of the Coopers, the labor agitation of the last few years never obtained possession. Besides looking to the welfare of his employes, Mr. Cooper expended large sums in private benevolence, preferring to give in personality and unostentatiously rather than figure prominently on subscription lists.

In their religious views, as well as in their opinions on practical affairs, the brothers were cast in the same mold. It was an often-repeated proverb of Mr. William Cooper that a man whom the world passes without criticism must have very little in him, and he never took his opinions of men from floating gossip. In politics, also, he was equally sturdy and independent, holding views kindred to those of his elder brother. His sympathies were with the cultivated and liberal movement represented by Unitarianism, but he was not a member of any organization. Both brothers held news in Dr. Bellows's Church; and to complete the similitude, the two married sisters. On retiring from active business in 1870, Mr. Cooper removed to this City with his family, and took possession of the spacious mansion overlooking Gramercy Park, his sons succeeding to the management of his interest in the business. He had no taste for social life, and took only a passive interest in politics; although he always voted the Republican ticket as regularly as election day came round, and maintained the cause of his party frankly when questions of public policy became the topic of conversation. The nihilistic exercises and for the daring romances of seafaring he had a fondness which amounted to a passion, and which in his later years found vent in yachting excursions on board the sloop Orion, of which he became a prominent member of the Atlantic Yacht Club. His skill, seamanship, and daring soon became a proverb with the members of the club, and rendered a jaunt on the Orion with Mr. Cooper a favor to be coveted and prized by the younger members of the club. His reputation in this sport soon raised him to the office of Vice-Commodore—a title far more to his taste than more substantial dignity.

Mr. Cooper's last sickness was very brief, and a fatal termination was not at first anticipated, notwithstanding his advanced age. At one time he was convalescent, and a few days of quiet might have restored him to comparative health. But under the influence of a benevolent impulse, excited by current stories of the sufferings of the negro refugees in Kansas, he arose from his bed, and insisted upon drawing and sending a check for their relief. It is believed by his friends that this last act of benevolence cost him his life. Mr. Cooper leaves a widow and five children. The funeral will take place in All Souls' Church, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, the Rev. Dr. Bellows officiating.

OTHER DEATHS.

CHARLES C. WAITE.

Mr. Charles C. Waite, one of the most widely known hotel proprietors in this country, died at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, having lain in a comatose condition for many hours. Mr. Waite had been ill for many years of a disease the fluctuations of which are extremely subject to exacerbation from slight causes, physical as well as mental, and the recent death of his daughter brought on an attack from which for many days his physician, Dr. Constantine Lippe, did not expect him to recover. He became so far convalescent, however, of that attack that it was believed that he might live for some months with perfect freedom from all exciting causes, although there was no hope of ultimate restoration to health. On Sunday last he took a ride in the Central Park, and returned to the Windsor Hotel, of which he was one of the proprietors, apparently in better health and spirits than he had enjoyed for some days. On Monday evening, without apparent warning, he was suddenly prostrated by severe and painful symptoms, which passed rapidly into a state of coma, from which he never rallied, and yesterday morning he expired unconscious.

Although comparatively a young man, being only 49 years of age, Mr. Waite had crowded the business activity of half a century into his short career. He was a native of the State of Vermont, and retained in the midst of City life many of the hardy habits incident to his boyhood. He was a good scholar, and had a bias for literature and art which led him to make the most of his early opportunities in that way, and to educate himself with more intellectual thoroughness than was usual with Vermont lads, 30 years ago. His career as a hotel manager and proprietor was commenced early in a large Western city, where, having acquired some experience as a little boy, he had scarcely intruded itself at all into the lower part of Fifth-avenue, and the Brevoort, situated in the midst of elegant private residences, soon obtained an extraordinary popularity, both as a family hotel and as a resort of tiled-and-quilled tourists and travelers. With a fine taste for works of art and for quiet elegance of surroundings, Mr. Waite was among the first to assimilate the hotel to the private residence by adopting a style of decoration differing in all essential particulars from that of the typical American hotel. Vases of flowers, overrun with trailing vines, were introduced in profusion, and fine paintings and statuary supplanted the daubs and plaster casts which were then in vogue for interior decoration. Catering to cultivated taste rather than to the general traveling public, Mr. Waite was soon known abroad as one of the best hosts in America and the Brevoort as a place of aristocratic seclusion for foreign visitors. Proud of his distinction in this respect, Mr. Waite was accustomed to say that the books of the Brevoort House contained more valuable autographs of titled personages than those of any other hotel in America. There was to be found the strong, bold signature of the Duke of Argyll, with that of many a dodging Prince and Lord, who had come and gone as mere "States" before settling down. Mr. Waite was well known among artists as a connoisseur and a liberal patron, and his rooms in the hotel contained many valuable carvings from foreign and from native artists, while many a struggling painter remembered with grateful pleasure the $20 or the $50 placed in hand with a pleasant smile in the hour of his utmost need. Previous to his demise, but when all hope of recovery had vanished, he placed the materials for a memoir in the hands of a literary friend, by whom they were woven into a succinct biography. Mr. Waite leaves a wife and two daughters and two sisters. Of the former, Mr. Charles Waite is one of the proprietors and active manager of the Windsor.

JOHN GODONE.

The death of John Godone will not be a surprise to his intimate friends, for it has been known among them that for some months he has suffered from a painful and fatal disease. Mr. Godone enjoyed an enviable reputation among the musicians of New-York, and was endeared by his genial and estimable character to a large circle of friends outside of the profession. For many years his name has appeared on the programmes of the Philharmonic Society among the first violins, and the honorable position of Treasurer, which he held up to the time of his death, was a just tribute of the trust and esteem he received from this leading organization of the foremost musicians of New-York. Mr. Godone may be said to have been born for the musical profession. His father will be remembered by old New-Yorkers as being prominently identified with the music for more than a quarter of a century ago, his last store being in Broadway, near Ninth-street, then in the upper part of New-York. The son received his training under most favorable circumstances, and was all his life connected with musical interests in New-York. He was not only a thorough musician, but an accomplished man, speaking several languages, and was a highly respected as he was universally popular among his numerous acquaintances.

SIR GEORGE HAMILTON SEYMOUR.

The Right Honorable Sir George Hamilton Seymour, the retired diplomatist and eldest son of the late Lord G. Seymour, died in London yesterday. He was born in 1797, and received his education at Merson College, Oxford. He was an attaché at The Hague from 1817 to 1819, when he was appointed private secretary to Viscount Castlereagh. He was attached to a special mission to Vienna in 1822, and received the appointment of Secretary of Legation at Frankfort in the following year, from which he was subsequently transferred to similar duties at Stuttgart and Berlin. He became Secretary of the Embassy at Constantinople in 1829, and in 1830 was appointed Resident Minister at Florence. He went to Brussels as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in 1835, where he remained for 10 years. He was transferred to Lisbon in the same capacity in 1846, and filled the same office at St. Petersburg in 1851. Exercising a partial check on the aggressive designs of the Emperor Nicholas I., he was recalled in 1854, when war between the two countries was declared. He was sent to represent the Court of St. James, at Vienna, in 1855, and retired on a diplomatic pension in March, 1858.

THE REV. HENRY MOULE.

The Rev. Henry Moule, M. A., the prominent philanthropist and clergyman, of London, died in that city yesterday. Mr. Moule was the son of a banker at Melksham, Wilts, where he was born Jan. 27, 1801. He received the decrees of B. A. and M. A. at St. John's College, Cambridge, and received as his first charge the curacy of Gillingham, Dorset, in 1825. From the proceeds of a series of sermons which he preached at the Dorchester Barracks, he erected a church for the troops of that post in 1846. Besides bearing the reputation of a philanthropist and an earnest clergyman, Mr. Moule obtained considerable celebrity as the discoverer of the "Dry Earth System," in 1858. He wrote several works bearing on this subject.

OBITUARY NOTES.

James O. Byrne, a well-known sporting man, and an active Democrat and City Marshal of Albany, died yesterday.

George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, received a cable dispatch yesterday announcing the death, yesterday morning, of his brother, David Stuart, near Manchester, England.

The Rev. George Pierson, for many years Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Florida, Orange County, N. Y., the home of Gov. Seward, died Monday, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was retired from the ministry two years ago on a salary.

Gen. John Brisbin died at his home in Newark, N. J., yesterday. He had been suffering for some weeks from a complication of diseases. He was born in Philadelphia, and was at one time a prominent member of the Pennsylvania Bar. He became interested in coal-mining, and was for years President of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company. At the time of his death he was counsel of the company. He removed to Newark to reside, so that he might be within easy access to this City. His wife died a few months ago. He was 62 years old at the time of his death. The funeral will take place Friday from his late residence on Clinton-avenue. This evening, the Board of Trade of Newark will meet to take suitable action in the premises. Mr. Brisbin was one of the most liberal-spirited of Newark citizens, and was connected with many of its religious and charitable institutions.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

MR. GEORGE WALKER, OF NEW-YORK, NAMED FOR CONSUL-GENERAL AT PARIS—THE NEW-YORK APPRAISERSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate this afternoon:

George Walker, of New-York, to be Consul-General of the United States at Paris; John Q. Howard, Appraiser at New-York; Robert M. Wallace of South Carolina, United States Marshal, District of South Carolina; Wilber F. Goodspeed, United States Marshal, Northern District of Ohio. Postmasters—George Burgess, at North Shore, N. Y.; Augusta B. Bernard, West Point, N. Y.; Mrs. E. C. Bainbridge, Fortress Monroe, Va.; William Hartsaff, Port Huron, Mich.

J. Q. Howard, who has been nominated for the position of Appraiser, by the President, is said to have figured around Washington in the capacity of correspondent of an Ohio newspaper previous to the last Presidential election. About that time he became better known as the author of a life of President Hayes. Soon afterward he turned up in New-York with letters from that gentleman requesting his appointment to office. Postmaster James gave him his first position in the Custodian's department of the Post Office, but the salary did not suit Howard, who applied for a position in the Custom-house. He was refused by Collector Arthur, but was subsequently installed in a clerkship on orders from Washington. After a short interval the President appointed him Assistant Appraiser in the first division, and he has remained there ever since. The various heads of departments in the Custom-house were astonished when informed of the appointment yesterday, and, when asked for details of his career, they one and all asserted that he was an entire stranger to them. Several of them said that they would read the newspapers with interest to-day with a view to gleaning some information about him.

Mr. George Walker, of this City, who has been named by the President for the position of Consul-General at Paris, is a native of New-Hampshire, and a lawyer by occupation. His great-uncle, on his mother's side, was Judge Jeremiah Smith, who took part in the great Dartmouth College case. Mr. Walker received his education at Yale and Dartmouth Colleges, and obtained his diploma at the Law School at Harvard. He was admitted to the Bar at Springfield, Mass., and married a daughter of George Bliss, a railroad man and lawyer of that place. After 15 years' practice, Mr. Walker was elected to the Senate of Massachusetts in 1857, and took an active part in the banking and other financial questions before that body. He was re-elected, and subsequently was placed at the head of the Banking Department of the State, which office he held for nearly four years. He became acquainted with Secretaries Chase and McCulloch, and was instrumental in introducing the national banking system in Massachusetts. After retiring from that position he became President of the Third National Bank of Springfield. In 1865 he was sent abroad on a confidential mission by Secretary McCulloch. While abroad he wrote an article on the public debt and resources of the United States, which was published in the *Revue des deux Mondes*, and was translated and republished in German journals. In 1869 Mr. Walker again visited Europe on business for the State of Massachusetts, having been, the previous year, a member of the House of Representatives there, and Chairman of the Committee on Finance. After his return from Europe he settled in this City, and was elected Vice-President of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Last Summer he was sent by Secretary Evarts on a confidential mission to England, France, and Germany, with regard to the bi-metallic standard question. He submitted his report to Mr. Evarts, but it has not yet been published.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS IN SESSION.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons convened in the Masonic Temple this morning, at 10 o'clock, for organization. Grand High Priest David F. Day, of Buffalo, presiding. The usual routine business of organization and reports occupied the morning session. In the afternoon, the order, of High Priest was conferred. The Grand High Priest will deliver his address to-morrow morning. Another event in Masonic circles will be the official visit of the Grand Master of the State, Gen. Charles Roome, and staff, to the Twelfth Masonic District, after which they will be entertained by Temple Lodge, No. 14, with a banquet at the Delavan House.

THE WHITE WITCH OF BATH.

From the London Telegraph, Jan. 22.

There was an old woman of Bath, her name was Ann Crosby, and she earned her livelihood by telling fortunes. Many highly-credulous servant-girls and imaginative milliners' apprentices placed implicit faith in the vaticinations of the prophetic Ann, and were ever and anon on the look-out for the "dark young man from across the water," and the "fair but deceitful friends," who, to serve their private purposes, would not scruple to traduce a companion's lover. Many were the losses of silver which found their way across the hand into the pocket of the White Witch of Bath; and many were the cards which she shuffled and the dupes whom she befooled. Unfortunately, it happened, about a week ago, that the ancient prophetess was sitting before the fire, looking into the future and the flames, when a spark flew out of the grate, set light to her dress, and, before assistance could be rendered, the old woman of Bath was burned so severely that shortly afterward she died. The credulous folk of the city of many pumps had kept Ann Crosby so busily engaged that she had not found time to tell her own fortune.

A CARD FROM GEORGE C. FLINT & CO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The impression being conveyed, by the accounts in this morning's papers of the loss by fire of our factory in West Nineteenth-street, that we should be unable to fill our contracts, we desire to say that all contracts will be filled as agreed, and that our business will in no way be interrupted.

GEORGE C. FLINT & CO.
Nos. 104 and 106 West Fourteenth-street.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1880.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

WANDERING IN THE TRANSVAAL.

PASSING THE NIGHT IN QUEER COMPANY AT A BOER'S DWELLING.

Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

Soon after we resumed our journey two mounted Boers approached, each armed with a double-barreled rifle, and pulled up as Major Creagh and I appeared. They answered our questions as to the next halting-place, "Van der Linden's," which was, they said, three and a half hours on, and then demanded to know whence we came, where we were going, and who we were. They were both stout, strong young fellows, well clad, and well behaved, but their looks and their manner did not denote very friendly disposition toward us, and the interview was brief. I am sure they did not mislead us, but the road to Van der Linden's seemed to be long drawn out—indeed, what it must have been to the horses, which had been on their legs from daylight, many of them coming from their weary gait and occasional stumbling, and one was left behind with Black Jack, the boy, with orders to move after us slowly. It is weird work travelling over the veld by moonlight. Ant-heaps look like houses, rocks seem to be trees, a track in the grass stands up like a black post in front of you, and a ravine may be taken for a harmless hollow. Strange shapes flit past in the air, and over the plain wild, mysterious figures, some of deer, and animals, whose shadow cannot be separated from their substance. It is a good 50 miles from Joubert's to Van der Linden's, and it was near 9 o'clock when, by the light of the moon, we made out the outline of a house on the hillside, and hailed with delight. Food, shelter, and repose—all much needed for man and beast—were there awaiting us.

There was an ominous silence in the dwelling as we drew up at the door. No one answered our summons, but Major Creagh made a vigorous appeal to the entrance to a small outhouse where he heard voices, and presently a negro who spoke English put his head out, and, in answer to our request for bed and board, gave the disheartening intelligence that Mynheer Van der Linden had gone off with his wife to spend the evening and night at a friend's on the veld, and had locked up house and stores. "How far there at once and get the key." "I dare not leave—master would be angry." We tried bribery, but the faithful Sambo was incorruptible. A glance into the interior which he occupied revealed dreadful things—a bed composed of rugs and sheepskins on the mud floor, no chair or stool to sit upon, dirty pots and pans, a smoldering fire, hides hanging from the beams, and general squalor all round; but the ready cash in my pocket would have seemed a mine of probable intention, of the framers of the statute shall be the guide. The intention of the Legislature was to prevent the killing of the birds in this State, but the bird found in his clients' possession was killed in Pennsylvania, and not in violation of any law there enacted, for the closed time of that State ends some weeks earlier. This construction would also exculpate his clients. The humor came in connection with comment on the effect making possession prima facie proof of guilt. It was held to be in contravention of the Bill of Rights, inasmuch as possession was consistent with entire innocence. The President of the Game Protective Association became liable in holding and conveying about the bird to be used as evidence, and it was but a short time previous to the offense here alleged that, at a public dinner attended by Judges of the Supreme Court among others, woodcock was among the dishes served up, and in the process of carving, eating, and swallowing was held in possession by those partaking of the dinner. This presentation of the case moved the risibilities of the court. The counsel further argued that making it a penal offense to have in possession in this State a commodity brought from another State, and lawful there, is in contravention of that article of the Constitution of the United States covering the matter of the commercial relations of the several States.

A FAMOUS COOK.

From the Parisien, Jan. 15.

Cazeneuve, the famous Cazeneuve, the *rentier* of the Rue du Pot-de-Fer, in the Mouffetard quarter, has just died, at the ripe old age of 96. He began life as a scullion, but his talent as a culinary artist soon caused him to be remarked. The Duc d'Angoulême, afterward Charles X., and an excellent judge of all that appertained to cooking in the days when the *cuisine Française* was cultivated as a high art, recommended young Cazeneuve to Field-Marshal Blucher, whose soldiering proclivities had not impaired his love of good cheer. Cazeneuve flattered the Marshal's tastes while the Allies stood round Paris, in 1815, and was induced, by the offer made him, to follow his new master to Berlin, where the excellence of the Marshal's *cuisine* became a household word. In 1823 Cazeneuve returned to Paris for the coronation of Charles X., and, wishing to stay in France, he entered the service of Talleyrand. Like his colleague, Trompette, Cazeneuve was ambitious. He would be either Cæsar or nothing, and his wish was at last granted, for the King appointed him chief cook at the Tuileries. After the Revolution of 1830 he was thrown out of employment, but protected by an influential Deputy, Mr. Persil, he was soon reinstalled as chief cook at the Tuileries. Louis Philippe was anything but a gourmet. His fare was as simple in his manners and habits, while economy appeared to be the order of the day in the royal household. He tried in vain to concoct some dishes which would flatter his Majesty's palate, but very little attention was paid to the bill of fare which was placed daily on the royal table. The Revolution of 1848 put an end to the career of the prince of the kitchen. He understood that the grand art of cooking had gone out of date, and the man who catered for Kings declined to prostitute his talent in the service of commoners. He gathered together his savings and purchased an annuity, which enabled him to live till the ripe old age of 96 without care for the morrow, and without having to work. He was an authority on all matters connected with the art of cooking, and when Alexandre Dumas wrote his celebrated book on culinary lore, Cazeneuve was frequently consulted by him; while, if public report speaks truth, the author of "Monte Cristo" was more than once indebted to the *chef* for valuable hints and the secrets of the different sauces he was so familiar with his own hands when he had invited his friends to give their opinion respecting some new *plat* he had invented.

THE ROYAL NOSES NOT TATTOOED.

The London *Morning Post* speaks of the stories about the tattooing of the noses of the Prince of Wales's boys as "idle rumors," and says that "the midshipmen of the Bacchante indulged, among other 'traditional pastimes,' in the amusement of placing on the royal faces the representation of tattoo marks,' whence 'it was reported as if they had been really tattooed.' Happily, at this critical stage, says the London *World*, commenting on the denial, Mr. Childers appears as a comforter. That gentleman has 'had the honor of dining at the Governor of Gibraltar's table with their Royal Highnesses,' and is able positively to say that the two little boys' noses were not disfigured. On the contrary, 'this astonishment was extreme when, on arriving in England a few days ago, he heard that their Royal Highnesses bore upon their faces indelible marks.' By this time, it may be hoped, Mr. Childers has fairly recovered from the shock, and the British public will perhaps have regained its composure."

AN EXECUTION IN PARIS.

PREVOST, THE MURDEROUS POLICEMAN, GUILLOTINED AND TURNED OVER TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Paris Dispatch to the London Standard.

It is just 10 years ago, day for day, that the notorious Troppman, the murderer of the Kink family, was executed on the Place de la Roquette. This morning another convict of the same stamp underwent the penalty of death on the same spot. Prevost, the policeman who murdered the woman Blondin and the jewelry-dealer, Lenoble, and afterward cut their bodies up and threw the pieces into the sewers, was guillotined there at daybreak. It having become known last night that his appeal for mercy had been rejected by the President of the Republic, a large crowd began to assemble as early as 9 o'clock round the place of execution. To prevent a recurrence of the scenes of disorder which took place there when the young criminals Lebiez and Barre, the assassins of the

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—The False Friend.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE—The Wedding March.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Tourists. Matinee.
KIRLO'S GARDEN—The Gallet Slave. Matinée.
DOMIQUE—Michigan Guards' Christmas. Matinée.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Horrors.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
NEW-YORK SKATING RINK—Skating. Matinée.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water-Colors.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates, for to-day, in this region, south-west to north-west winds, partly cloudy weather, with slowly rising barometer, and slight changes in temperature.

The Warner Silver bill has at length come to grief. It will be remembered that this measure was passed, amid much excitement, and after a prolonged struggle, by the House at the extraordinary session last Summer. Had it come before the Senate at that time, it would very probably have been passed, but Mr. Bayard, with a pluck and independence which he has not always shown, refused to allow it to be taken up so long as he could resist it. For this he was denounced without measure by his Democratic friends who favored the bill, and there was some savage talk about displacing him from the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee, which, happily for the Democratic Party, came to nothing. The bill is now, in all probability, disposed of, though, instead of being postponed indefinitely, it has been left on the calendar to enable those of its advocates who care to do so to speak to it. But it is probable that this duty to Buncombe having been duly discharged, the bill will be allowed to sink out of sight—a result on which the country is to be congratulated.

The nomination of Mr. James Q. Howard to the Appraisership of this port is in no sense one fit to be made. Mr. Howard is a gentleman of considerable personal ability, but he has little official and no business experience to qualify him for the place. He has been a short time in the Custom-house, where he was appointed for no ascertainable reason other than that he was the biographer and professed admirer of Mr. Hayes; his appointment to a subordinate place, over others of far greater capacity and of long and valuable experience, was, considering his relations to the President, a scandal. His present attempted promotion is not only that, but is an insult to the business men of New-York, who have a right to have in his place a man of conspicuous fitness. It is probable that the nomination of Mr. Howard will be claimed as another step in civil service reform, because he has been connected with the examinations in the Appraiser's Department. But, apart from the fact that these examinations have been relatively unimportant, and by no means specially well managed, the first principles of civil service reform are violated by an appointment to a position requiring great technical skill of a person whose possession of such skill has not been properly proved, and who, as a matter of fact, does not possess it. The manner of the nomination, as recited in our Washington dispatches, adds a feature of grotesque political folly to what was certainly an act of undeniable weakness on the part of the President.

When Mr. Hayt, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was accused of being implicated in the purchase of a mine, which had just been surveyed out of an Arizona Indian reservation, he denied the allegation with much asperity. He further said that he had not been concerned in any mining operations, directly or indirectly, for ten years past. One of the persons who were active in procuring a transfer of the Arizona mine to themselves was one Edward Knapp, who was described as "a personal friend of Commissioner Hayt." The Board of Indian Commissioners, now in session in this City, have discovered that Mr. Hayt's "personal friend," the mining speculator, is Edward Knapp Hayt, a son of Mr. Hayt. The gentleman who is now known as ex-Commissioner Hayt was lately moved to complain of comments upon his official conduct which appeared in these columns. Yesterday, he was less disposed to "talk back." When asked if the personal friend who had been buying mining property for him in Arizona was his son, he took refuge in silence, and refused to reply. Mr. Hayt was not put out of office one day too soon.

The reported design of Persia to seize Herat, "under British inspiration," is a curious fact, if authentic, inasmuch as it was England herself that compelled the Shah to restore it after its siege and capture by the Persians in 1855. Persia would undoubtedly like nothing better than to make such a seizure, could she do so without risk; but England's support would have to be very substantial in order to embolden the Shah to face the State which so easily crushed his predecessor. Still, Russia's rumored dispatch of her best commander—Gen. Skobeleff—into the Turkoman country seems to show that she, at least, anticipates harder work in the East than mere skirmishing with desert robbers.

The disposition made in the State Senate yesterday of the question of amending the laws in relation to the assessment and taxation of property in this State is not suggestive of a desire to deal with this subject, either in whole or in part, at the present session. The exhaustive resolutions of instruction to the Finance Committee, by which Mr. Forster hoped to be able to elicit the opinions of the Senate on the principles which should underlie any tax bill, were not even discussed. The only question at issue was, Should there be immediate action, or should the old device of a commission be revived, by way of staving off the necessity for action on a subject with which Senators are either too timid or too ignorant to deal. Senators of both parties, Messrs. Forster and Schroeder alone excepted, practically decided in favor of the policy of delay by asking the Finance Committee to report in 10 days, "by bill or otherwise," and by sending Mr. Forster's resolutions to the committee without instructions. It is to be feared that a good many other reforms, equally desirable with the reform of methods of taxation, will be sacrificed, this year, at the altar of political expediency.

MR. SHERMAN AND THE PRESIDENCY.

We have read with some interest the recent denials authorized by Mr. Sherman of statements made by correspondents of The Times in regard to the tactics by which he is trying to secure the Republican nomination for President. We have had some previous experience of Mr. Sherman's contradictions of similar reports, and our experience compels us to be somewhat guarded in accepting as absolutely trustworthy any assurances of the Secretary of the Treasury relating to the pursuit of his personal ambition. Last June, we had occasion to notice the mission of Col. George B. Cockhill, of Iowa, to his old home, in the double capacity of a Special Agent of the Internal Revenue Service and a promoter of the Sherman movement. In July, our Washington dispatches contained a reference to the removal of Mr. Powers, Collector of Internal Revenue in North Carolina, to make way for a promoter of Mr. Sherman's Presidential aspirations. Thereupon, and with general reference to all such allegations, Mr. Sherman authorized our Washington representative to say, "in the most emphatic manner," that "he had neither appointed any one to, nor removed any one from, office on account of preference for, or opposition to, him for nomination to the Presidency" and that "he neither had, nor would, in the slightest degree use the power of his office to promote his nomination." At the same time, Mr. Sherman said that he did not know whether Mr. Powers or his proposed successor was for or against him. The Times accepted that very comprehensive disclaimer as final, and took occasion to say:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury should desire the nomination of the Republican National Convention is the mark of a perfectly natural and honorable ambition; that he should receive it may be regarded as a highly improbable event, but certainly cannot be looked on as a contingency which the party ought to provide against. That statement necessarily involves the assumption that Mr. Sherman is as incapable of seeking a Presidential nomination by unworthy means as he is of stating anything but the simple truth about the freedom of political action and opinion allowed to his subordinates."

Some recent acts of Mr. Sherman's accredited agents in North Carolina and elsewhere render the assumption above made a good deal more dubious than it was six months ago, and require a qualification of the statement which depended on it. Evidence is, in fact, accumulating that Mr. Sherman is quite capable of seeking a Presidential nomination by unworthy means, that he is equally capable of stating something other than the simple truth about the political freedom allowed to his subordinates, and that his nomination is, consequently, a contingency against which the party ought to provide. Take the recent proceedings in North Carolina as an example. In a Washington dispatch to The Times of the 23d ult. the statement was made that certain so-called Special Agents of the Treasury, paid at the rate of $6 a day and mileage, were traveling through Southern States, of which North Carolina was one, for the avowed purpose of securing for Mr. Sherman votes in the National Convention. These agents bore letters from Mr. Sherman duly accrediting them for this mission, and one of them had letter-heads printed—a sample of which is before us—bearing a portrait of Mr. Sherman, with the accompanying legend of "Our Next President" and other appropriate matter. To this Mr. Sherman replied: "Nothing could be further from the truth. No letters have been sent to North Carolina except a few notes of introduction, which the parties bearing them are at liberty to publish."

In a Raleigh dispatch to The Times of the 30th ult., the results of these "few notes of introduction" became apparent. Col. Keogh, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, a pronounced Grant man, and a friend of the removed Collector Powers, had succumbed to the Sherman influence on the committee, and Mr. C. W. Grandy, a pronounced Sherman man had been elected in his stead. The agents who had brought about this change were Mr. Cannady, Collector of the Port at Wilmington; Mr. Mott, Collector of Internal Revenue, and Mr. Rollins, Clerk in the Loan Division of the Treasury at Washington. They were assisted by either a promise of office or an actual appointment tendered to one member of the committee, and by other preliminary work done by two of the $6 a day emissaries—Kilpatrick and Abbott by name. Mr. R. B. Elliott, another Special Agent of the Treasury from South Carolina, was present to see the business carried through, and Mr. Elihu A. White, the successor of Powers, about whose Presidential preferences Mr. Sherman was so profoundly ignorant at the date of his appointment, was present with aid and counsel in the interest of his official superior. By such instrumentality the coveted end was gained, viz., the appointment of four delegates at large to the Chicago Convention bearing votes for Sherman.

On his attention being called to these statements, Mr. Sherman, who says that he always reads The Times, is reported to have answered: "In the recent articles there is scarcely *(sic)* the shadow of truth, and the assertion that I have promised offices to secure delegates is absolutely false. I am gratified that a few Treasury officers have taken an interest in my nomination, but others have not only opposed me, but favor Gen. Grant. This is especially true in Virginia and North Carolina." Comment on this would be superfluous. Its disingenuousness is quite as apparent as that of all the other statements which Mr. Sherman has volunteered on the same subject. The simple and uncontradicted facts are, that in North Carolina and other Southern States, there have been employed men who have been paid out of the National Treasury to promote the Presidential ambition of Mr. Sherman, that the "few Treasury officers" who have "taken an interest" in his nomination represent about all that there is of Sherman sentiment in North Carolina, and that the entire campaign of Mr. Sherman in the South is an impudent burlesque of the civil service professions of the Administration, over which he exercises a good deal more influence than is good for its reputation. Those who crave more evidence in support of these conclusions will be abundantly satisfied before we are through with Mr. Sherman's efforts to capture the Republican nomination for the Presidency.

POLITICS AND THE JUDICIARY.

We have heard a deal of nonsense about precedents and traditions, that should have the force of "unwritten law," forbidding the election of the same man to a third term in the same official position, however competent he may have proved himself, or however valuable his experience may have been. It is difficult to find logic for the support of any such law, written or unwritten, or any such precedent or tradition, whether real or imaginary. But there is a principle, which, without being embodied in any law, or being exactly a matter of tradition or of precedent, ought to be made effective by a force of public opinion as powerful as any of these. It is that the judiciary should be above the influences of parties, and that Judges should have no part or lot in political contests. When a man fit for the position is placed upon the Bench, if he does not consider the judicial career a permanent one for himself, it ought, at all events while he is in it, to take him out of politics. It is the chief misfortune of an elective judiciary that it introduces an element of uncertainty into the tenure of a Judge's position, and makes its retention not altogether dependent on the choice or the official merit of the incumbent. To place the ermine wholly out of reach of the dust of the political arena, it should be bestowed by a method of selection in which all considerations but those of fitness should be so far as possible excluded, and, once put on, the wearer should be under no temptation to soil its purity through doubt of retaining it so long as it is worthily worn. Unfortunately, the Judges of this and some other States are chosen for a term of years by the party commanding a majority of votes at the time a place on the Bench falls vacant, and hence continuance in the judicial office is subject to the chances of a political contest. But, nevertheless, while they retain a trust in which impartiality is a matter of so much importance, it should be regarded as their duty, both by themselves and by the public, to abstain from political aspirations.

Not long ago one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States indulged in language on the Bench which betrayed a decided partisan bias, and was not unreasonably interpreted as an indication of an itching to take part in the national contest, if not to figure as the candidate of a party for the highest office in the nation. The Chief-Justice of the highest tribunal in this State has at intervals for several years permitted his name to be used in connection with a party nomination for the Governorship of the State, and for the Presidency of the United States. Neither he nor his friends appear to think that there is anything unbecoming in this, and yet nothing could be more calculated to impair his usefulness on the Bench, or to weaken that confidence in the judiciary which it is of the utmost importance to conserve. The more the results of elections are liable to be thrown into doubt, whether by an imperfect working of legal machinery or through the machinations of political tricksters, the more essential to the safety and stability of free institutions does it become that the judicial tribunals should be beyond the reach of every influence but that of a lofty sense of duty and responsibility, and that the people should have every reason to hold their decisions and their interpretations of law in unquestioning reverence. This can never be if those who sit on the Bench can be suspected of being swayed by the motives and inducements which are potent with all politicians. We have lately seen in the State of Maine how all-important a service may be rendered at some trying crisis by a judiciary which even partisan passion is forced to admit to be impartial.

When a man becomes an aspirant for a political office he inevitably becomes more or less subservient to the counsels and the influences of the party at whose hands he seeks or expects a nomination. If he occupies a position on the Bench, this fact can not fail to produce a bias, unconscious, perhaps, which would be fatal to impartiality in certain not improbable contingencies. And almost as bad would be the effect upon popular confidence in his judicial attitude and action. No Judge ought to be regarded as in any sense a politician, or likely to become one, and if he so conducts himself through a long period of service that no one knows his political sympathies or preferences, it will be at once to his own credit and an advantage to the State.

Nor ought this "unwritten" statute of the popular will to be supposed to involve any sacrifice on the part of jurists, whether eminent or otherwise. To whatever political station they might aspire, they ought to be able to attain a standing in their own chosen profession every whit as honorable and distinguished. There is no career in which a man of intellectual power and the proper qualifications for judicial duty can gain a more enduring fame or higher consideration among his fellow-men than that of a learned and upright Judge. The chances are that he will not be equally qualified for difficult executive functions, and there is no more undesirable fame than that of failure in a high political office. The fate of the Tylers, the Fillmores, the Pierces, the Buchanans, and the Andrew Johnsons of our history is not one to be emulated by men who might range themselves with the Marshalls, the MacLeans, the Curtises, the Storys, and the Nelsons.

MR. VOORHEES'S DISCOVERY.

Senator Voorhees has seen, with grief and indignation, that the simple-hearted and ingenuous colored people of the South were being enticed from their comfortable homes, where they were in the full enjoyment of every political and social blessing, by bad men, who were only anxious to get their passage money from them. His theory, so far as it was made evident, was that the negroes were being imposed upon and wronged in the interest of grasping railway corporations and land-owners. With that happy assurance which has never failed him, Mr. Voorhees proclaimed that "his people" did not want any negro laborers in Indiana. Assuming to speak for the whole population of the State, he asserted that negro immigrants would not only be out of place in Indiana, but that they would be unwelcome to the inhabitants. To be sure, we may assume that although the common people of Indiana might desire laborers, colored or otherwise, Mr. Voorhees knows what they want better than they do, and has kindly taken it upon himself to prevent them from making any acquisitions which, in his opinion, might be hurtful to them. This is very good of the Senator, but many of "his people," for whom he has undertaken to speak, resent what they ungratefully style his "insolence." They actually say that laborers are in demand, and that he does not know what he is talking about when he declares to the contrary. They complain that they know what they want and that it is an impertinence for him to interfere in matters of which he evidently knows nothing. All of which is not soothing to the vanity of the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash.

But Mr. Voorhees was shocked, the other day, when two of his constituents, being examined by his Committee of Investigation, brazenly admitted that they wanted the negroes to vote in Indiana. One of these bold, bad men "testified" that he had openly said, when the negroes began to arrive in Indiana, that what he wanted to see was an immigration of "bucks," not women and children. And he carried his temerity to the extent of saying that he would like 20,000 of the adult male negroes. Recovering his composure, after this startling admission from the criminal at the bar, Mr. Voorhees sternly said: "You wanted them to vote?" The criminal, otherwise the witness, confessed that this was true. The Senator, who appears now as a sort of public prosecutor, was taken off his guard. For a moment he dropped his rôle of champion of the distressed, and appeared as a narrow-gauge Democratic politician. "You thought, if you had them, you could politically 'slay' us." And the bold, bad man actually had the hardihood to admit that this was his view of the case. Or, as he put it to the illustrious Voorhees, "We thought if we had them, we could get away with you everlastingly." We regret to say that this confession of a man who seems to have lost all sense of shame was followed by laughter in the committee. Strange to say, Mr. Voorhees appears to have taken it for granted that colored men from the South would vote the Republican ticket in Indiana. It is notorious that they vote the Democratic ticket in the South. Over and over again, Mr. Voorhees's colleagues in the Senate, as well as his political friends in the South, have assured us that the negro dearly loves to vote the Democratic ticket. When inquisitive people have asked why the Republican vote has disappeared in regions almost exclusively populated by colored people, they have been told that the negroes were all voting the Democratic ticket nowadays. Yet, with strange inconsistency, he takes it for granted that these people would join the Republican Party, if they should ever get to Indiana. Perhaps he thought that they would be bull-dozed into voting the Republican ticket. He has heard of such means being employed in the Southern States by white people with strong political prejudices.

Mr. Voorhees's criminal witness admitted that he knew of Indiana Republicans who, like himself, believe that it would be a good thing to have 20,000 additional votes, and that they were not particular whether the voters were black or white. At this point in the examination, the Senator glanced around upon the members of the committee, undoubtedly with that air of mingled triumph and horror which so well becomes a successful prosecuting attorney, as if to say, "Aha! the murder is out! The immigration is being encouraged for political purposes." As this is just what Mr. Voorhees instituted the investigation for, we trust that he feels rewarded for his labors. The murder is out. It is useless to deny that evil-minded Republicans in Indiana have actually favored the settlement in that State of colored people, and "bucks" at that, for the nefarious purpose of increasing the Republican vote. Before this enormity all such minor considerations as the imposition of traveling expenses upon the deluded immigrants, and even their alleged persecutions in their happy Southern homes, fade into insignificance. Mr. Voorhees, it appears, did not raise his committee of the Senate for the purpose of discovering why the colored people left the South, so much as to ascertain what the Republicans of Indiana were going to do with them after they had got them. And now that he has found out that hundreds of negroes have been basely allured from ease and contentment to vote the Republican ticket in Indiana, let us hope that he will tell the Senate all about it in his own lurid way.

THE DISADVANTAGES OF BEING WHITE.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Sun*, which has long maintained the prond position of the leading snake organ of the country, has latterly turned its attention to the field of cats, and is now discussing with great earnestness and ability the question, Why are white cats deaf? It is a painful evidence of the inability of certain of its contributors to carry out long and intricate processes of ratiocination, that they have irrelevantly asserted that white cats are not deaf. This observation would not have been improper had the *Sun* propounded the question, Are white cats deaf? but as an argument bearing on the real question under discussion—why are white cats deaf?—it is obviously irrelevant and trivial.

It is a curious fact that a white animal is nearly always a defective animal. The white mouse has weak eyes, the white negro is not only weak-eyed but, as a general rule, weak-minded, and the white bear is deficient in all the finer moral qualities of the professional brown bears who dance and drink beer. Even when the white man becomes particularly and exceptionally white he is the prey of leprosy or scrofula. Unusual whiteness is evidently contrary to the design of Nature, and is, therefore, to a greater or less extent, a calamity.

It is said to be an article of faith in colored circles that Adam was originally a black man; that he turned white with fear after his misconduct in regard to the apple, and that only the cream of his descendants have regained their ancestral color. May there not be a basis of truth in this theory? Are we quite certain that our whiteness is a matter to be proud of, instead of a reason for shame and humility? Would we not be better physically and morally, if we were to abandon our monotonous whiteness and to decorate ourselves either with a quiet neutral tint, or with a brilliant variety of colors?

There is no doubt that white men are peculiarly susceptible to certain diseases. The malarious fevers that do not affect the negroes of the tropics are so deadly to white men that they cannot inhabit the regions where they prevail. Consumption, which in our climate causes 20 per cent. of all funerals, is almost exclusively a disease of the white races. Who ever heard of a negro, or even of a swarthy Spaniard or South Italian dying of softening of the brain? The white race certainly has a peculiar susceptibility to these and other diseases, and we have a right to assume that its whiteness is at fault.

It has only lately been discovered that the white man has a fatal effect upon colored races. We have always boasted with a good deal of pride that black, red, and yellow men must melt away in the presence of white people, because the latter are the superior race. With equal justice we might claim that the yellow fever patient, in whose presence other people contract yellow fever and perish, is of a race that is stronger and higher in the scale of civilization than are his unfortunate neighbors. The white man causes the colored races to vanish because his presence is unwholesome. On the River Amazon there are certain tribes which are friendly to the whites, but which are rapidly perishing, merely because of contact with the white race. Whenever a white man visits one of these Indian villages, an epidemic fever, ending in consumption, breaks out. On the Island of Tristan d'Acunha, the same phenomenon has been observed. Whenever an English vessel touches at the island, the inhabitants are immediately attacked by influenza. The Island of St. Kilda, off the west coast of Scotland, is sometimes visited by fair-faced, light-haired British yachtsmen, and straightway St. Kilda begins to sneeze with great violence, and to pass through the preliminary stages of consumption.

These are facts which are well established and are universally conceded by our leading physicians and ethnologists. Beyond a doubt, it is this deadly influence of the white man that causes our North American Indians to melt away, just as the original inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands have done. Popular opinion attributes this decay of the Indians to whisky, but the Sandwich Islanders have become almost extinct without the aid of whisky, and if whisky exterminates a nation, why do the Scotch and Irish still survive? What has really slain the Indian and the Kanaka is consumption. They have contracted it by gazing on the fatal white man, who diffuses colds, coughs, influenzas, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, as the charcoal brazier distributes carbonic acid. The Indian has met the white man and has gone back to his village to sneeze and to cough. The Sandwich Islander has looked upon the fair exterior of the missionary, and taken into his system theology and consumption together. The white race slays the red, the brown, and the black, not because it is a superior race, but because its whiteness is as surely fatal as leprosy.

We think ourselves fortunate in being white, but it is because we are ignorant of the fatal attributes of whiteness, and have become, through long habit, accustomed to regard white as the normal color of the highest type of man. In reality, the dull monotony of white is as ugly when applied to the human surface as it is on the clapboards of New-England country houses. African travelers, who have spent years out of sight of white men, tell us that in returning to Europe they feel an involuntary disgust at the pale, colorless hue of the white race. There can be but little doubt that the white man is intrinsically ugly. We have a natural love of color, and the woman who rouges her cheeks and pencils her eyebrows is obeying a blind yearning for that picturesqueness of which the dead monotony of a white skin is incapable. Could we color ourselves without incurring the reproach which attaches to the insincerity of paint, we should soon begin to delight in female color. The blue girl, the darkness of whose ultramarine nose should gradually melt into light blue ears and chin, would be admired for the delicacy of her gradations and the cold quiet beauty of her tint. The soft gray girl would invite our confidence and would be wonderfully soothing to tired nerves. The scarlet girl would warm the coldest room, and the bright orange girl picked out with black would typify the passion and warmth and languor of the south.

How to change our color is a question of detail to be answered after we are convinced that white is ugly and unwholesome. We must first resolve to rid ourselves of the false idea that whiteness is something to boast of. We are the abnormal albinos of humanity, and we can never be perfect men until we assume color. The *Sun*, in bringing the deficiencies of white cats before the public, has struck the first blow at whiteness. Let those who have the interest of the human race at heart join in a determined crusade against the white face that carries death to colored men and doprives life of half its beauty.

The Irish have been so much censured for their political faults and follies that some of their notable and peculiar virtues have been too little remarked upon. From time immemorial they have prided themselves upon their chivalrous treatment of women. It has been often said that an Irish girl could travel the length and breadth of the Emerald Isle, alone and unprotected, without fear of insult or molestation. It is a matter of common knowledge that in hardly any other country in the world is unchastity so rare. The domestic habits of the Irish peasants, partly from dire necessity, and partly from apathetic tolerance of squalor and discomfort, are scarcely to be commended, but it is wonderful that their manners and morals have remained unaffected by their debasing surroundings. Filth is the handmaid of vice in most countries, but not in Ireland. The cruel want that maddens the Irish tenant and makes him shoot the rent agent does not make thieves of his wife and daughters, or cause them to forget to be polite to the casual visitor. A correspondent of the London *Times*, who has traveled through some of the districts where the present distress is most keenly felt, remarks upon the civility and respectfulness of the women and children: "A family limited to a single apartment by night and day," says he, "have their own ideas of what is decorous and what is not; and I can testify that here neither the improper house accommodation nor the working of girls and young women out of doors induces that boldness or gross rudeness of behavior which distinguish the field hands in some parts of England." In this respect the Irish can set the English laboring classes of the farming districts, among whom immorality is prevalent, an example worthy of imitation.

A year or two ago The Times started the question, Are not American women losing their thinness? and expressed the belief that they are losing it steadily and perceptibly. Observation shows that it is so, especially in large cities, where there is more ease and material comfort, more freedom from anxiety and petty cares, than there can be in the country. Our women do not look as they used to 25, or even 15, years since. Their proportions have visibly increased, as almost any one may see who will use his eyes. New-York will serve as an example. Formerly a really stout woman here was pretty apt to be a foreigner. Now stout native women are very common, well-nigh too common to be agreeable. And round, plump women of Anglo-Saxon blood and origin are conspicuously plenty. They are numerous on the promenade, at places of amusement, at private entertainments. Fullness of contour is no longer the dividing line between other nationalities and our own. We are getting more and more like the rest of the civilized world. The last Charity Ball—as fair a representation as any public assembly can be of the average condition of the leisurely, prosperous class—certainly denoted that leanness has ceased to be a trait of our women, many of whom were physically affluent beyond the need of becomingness. The pallid complexions, narrow chests, flat bosoms, angular figures, of which we were wont to hear so much from Old World sources, were hardly perceptible. They diminish every year, proving that the general health of the country is far better than it has been, and that we more clearly understand nature and nature's laws. The present danger is that American women may acquire, in a few years, more adipose matter than may be attractive. The tendency is obviously in that direction. It may not be a great while before they shall compete in corpulency with their English, French, and German sisters, not to name those of other lands. It appears to be the rule that women, in and after middle life, grow stout when they are comfortably circumstanced and mentally at rest; and there is no manifest reason why Americans should be an exception. We hope that they will stop short of European redundance—any degree of thinness is preferable to obesity—but whether they do or not, the meagreness of the daughters of the Republic is, unquestionably, a thing of the past.

Inquiry has been made about Sintuism, mentioned in a recent editorial paragraph, as the true theology of Japan, by a Japanese traveler here, in comparing this country with his native land. Japan has two national religions, Buddhism and Sintuism, or Sinsyuism, (from *sin*, gods, and *syu*, faith,) the ancient creed of the realm, Buddhism being comparatively modern. The teachings of Confucius, as held by the learned of China, have also no little influence under the name of Sooto; but this is more a code of ethics and philosophy than a form of faith. The hierarchy of Sin-syu consists of the Mikado and two Ecclesiastical Judges added to the monks and priests. The principal object of Sintu worship and belief is the great Sun Goddess, (Ten-sio-dai-sin.) The Mikado, or Spiritual Emperor, is regarded as the direct descendant of the Sun Goddess, and uniting as such all the attributes of the deity in his person. The minor divinities of Sintuism are numberless, for every warrior, patriot, public benefactor, or hero of any kind is canonized, or rather apotheosized, at his death, and enrolled thenceforth among the demi-gods. Every district has one of these, who are equivalent to patron saints in Roman Catholic countries. Sintu temples are generally erected on elevated ground, so as to be above the wicked level of the earth, and are often inclosed in groves. No idols are seen in them, though moral maxims are inscribed on the walls. A mirror, symbolical of the purity required of worshipers, is always placed on the altar. The chief requirements for the faithful are inward purity of heart, religious abstinence from whatever causes uncleanness, diligent observance of holy days, pilgrimage to sacred shrines, and, as some say, chastisement and mortification of the body. The worship is simple, including ablution at the font, prayer opposite the mirror, a deposit of some small coin in the charity-box, and a stroke of the bell, to announce that the pious duty is over. Buddhism, introduced into Japan during the latter half of the sixth century, has been to a certain extent amalgamated with Sintuism, and been modified by it. But the most intellectual and distinguished people are as a rule Sintuists, and abhor Buddhism as a false and corrupt creed. The two stand related to one another as Romanism and Protestantism do here, except that in Japan the Sintuists, like our Protestants, embrace the bulk of the educated and dominant classes.

In 1852, the first steel vessels were built for the navigation of the Rhine. The economy of steel was not as much a question, as were the purposes of obtaining shallow draft and increased speed in such constructions. Some time about 1855, a steel punt was built for Dr. Livingstone, for the navigation of the Zambesi. Between 1857 and 1860, a number of small steamers were built for the shallow waters of India, Russia, Germany, and England, and during the civil war blockade-runners were constructed out of the same material. At first, the use of steel for marine construction was looked upon with doubt, as it was thought that the liability of the metal to corrode, would give such vessels but a very short life. Experiment, however, seemed to show that the corrosion of steel and iron was about equal, with some slight advantages in favor of the first. Since the first essays when steel was used, the manufacture of it for ship-building has been wonderfully improved, and, with better processes, its cost has been notably diminished, additional ductility and tensile strength having been gained. Lloyd's allow a reduction of 20 per cent. in the thickness of the plating and frames of steel vessels. But it is the economy in the use of steel which has most particularly directed the attention of English ship-owners to its use. If a ship of a given size cost 7½ per cent. more than iron, she had an extra carrying capacity of 84 tons. In the United Kingdom the demand for steel-plate has to-day reached an aggregate of 80,000 tons a year. The duration of life of an iron and a steel ship has not yet, however, been absolutely determined, as there is no iron ship afloat over 30 years old. But it is fair to suppose that steel vessels will very much outlast iron ones. English experts are quite sanguine that, owing to the greater lightness of steel steam vessels, the Atlantic passages will always be brought within seven days. The progress iron has made in ship-building in England may be thus briefly stated: In 1850, 12,000 tons of iron ships were built; in 1860 it was 64,699 tons; in 1870, 272,000 tons of iron ships, against 100,000 tons of wood; in 1878 it was 400,000 tons of iron shipping, and wood had almost entirely disappeared. As yet it is not possible to get exact statistics of steel-built ships, but it is quite well known, says the London *Times*, "that steel vessels are at this moment being built in almost every shipbuilding yard in the United Kingdom, and that its farther application is only limited by the means available for producing the material."

Americans drink so much champagne—it is said that they consume nearly half of the whole vintage, not to speak of the many imitations which go by the name—that it may almost be called the national drink, at least of the well-to-do classes. As note few of us may never have tasted the genuine wine, it may be of interest to know something about it historically. As early as the end of the fifth century St. Remi, reputed to be the first Christian King of France, owned large vineyards at Rheims and Laon. Toward the middle of the ninth century Bishop Pardulf, of Laon, is mentioned as advising Archbishop Hincmar to take the wine of Epernay for digestion. Nobles and Princes quaffed the juice of the grape raised in the Province of Champagne for generations, but it was more like Burgundy, having no sparkle, than the champagne of to-day. Indeed, this wine proper was not created until the latter part of the seventeenth century. Dom Perignon was the first person who is identified—it was in 1688—with champagne of our kind. He was a jolly monk, and the abbey over which he presided depended for revenue upon the tithes awarded by the vine-growers of the district. He made the earliest experiments, and finally discovered the effervescing liquid, which he relished greatly. Marquis De Sillery improved upon the monk's achievements, and introduced the delicious wine at many feasts, where it was poured out by handsome young women, attired as bacchanals. At Rheims, near where Dom Perignon was inspired to make the delicious drink, is the largest champagne establishment in France. In one vast sub-cellar are deposited 1,000,000 bottles of the raw wine, and in another part of the town are some 3,000,000 bottles. The wine is treated most delicately, and thousands of men, women, and children, very carefully trained, are employed in the process, to complete which requires three years. The French and English think that champagne grows better with age, even though it may lose its sparkle and brilliancy; but we Americans have another opinion—that the fresher it is, the more delicious. The cellars in which the wine is stored are cut out of the calcareous rock. Any quantity of spurious wine is sold in France by charging other light wines with carbonic acid gas, and the Germans have recently succeeded so well in preparing Rhenish, Main, Necker, Meissner, and Naumburg after the manner of champagne that it may deceive even connoisseurs.

GENERAL NOTES.

Friends of Mr. George H. Stuart are about to establish a national bank in Philadelphia with a capital stock of $500,000, and Mr. Stuart as its President.

The Winona (Minn.) *Republican* says that Dr. J. H. Stewart, Surveyor-General of that State, was tendered the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and declined it.

A delegate convention of the leading colored men of Kansas is to be held in Topeka, April 12, to consider the "exodus" and the general subject of the welfare of the colored people.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Chronicle* says that a steam fire-engine manufacturing company in Manchester allowed its city $400 for a condemned engine, spent $1,200 in alterations and repairs upon her, and then sold her to New-York for $3,300.

As the Rev. John Nesbit, of the Baptist Colored Bethlehem Church, in Savannah, Ga., was conducting the services at a meeting on Thursday evening last, the congregation was startled by the report of a pistol, and the ball, whizzing by the Pastor's head, buried itself in the back of the pulpit. The would-be assassin, a negro, escaped.

Noticing the many idle men in Augusta, Ga., who complain that they cannot get work, the *Constitutionalist* advises them to go into the country, saying: "There is a demand for labor. No man need starve in this section of our country, unless his pride prevents him from working in the field. Pride and laziness keep hundreds of able-bodied men out of the fields in Georgia and other States."

If a correspondent of the Pittsburg *Post* is to be trusted, Tildenism has taken very firm hold in Pennsylvania. He claims to have canvassed five counties—Crawford, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, and Clarion, and to have ascertained the individual choice of 5,272 Democrats. Of these, 2,777 were for Tilden, 265 for Bayard, 615 for Seymour, 507 for Thurman, 317 for Randall, and the remainder divided among Hancock, Hendricks, Church, and McClellan, the two last named closing the list with 19 and 41 respectively.

The South Bend (Ind.) *Tribune* reports that some time ago Col. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central Road, ascertained that the mails between this City and Chicago were not always carried through on schedule time, and informed the department that he stood ready to get them through via the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne on a guarantee; and that the department consulted with Mr. Vanderbilt and that gentleman immediately issued orders that the mails must be run on time, even if every car had to be cut loose from the locomotive but the mail cars.

The Richmond (Va.) *State*, a Democratic paper of conservative tendencies, takes this view: "The nomination of Grant would unite the Republican Party in Virginia as that of no other man could. The colored people in this State fairly worship him, as they do all through the South. He is their only hero now, the only man they know, and if he is the man, the Readjusters may whistle for any support they will obtain in their plan 'to divide and conquer,' and must either go over to Gr

NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS

THE NEW-YORK CONGRESSMEN DISGUSTED.

TWO NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT WHICH CAUSED GREAT SURPRISE—THE EXECUTIVE AND SECRETARY OF STATE CHARGED WITH TRIFLING.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The nomination of James Q. Howard, of Ohio, to succeed Silas B. Dutcher, as Appraiser at the Port of New-York, caused great surprise to the New-York delegation in Congress, and the comments on the nomination are decidedly unfavorable. Last Saturday, the unanimous opinion of the Republican members of Congress from New-York was that A. P. Ketchum would receive the nomination, and this opinion was based on conversations held with the President and Secretary Sherman. One of the Republican members from New-York City said to THE TIMES correspondent: "You can state positively that Ketchum will be nominated," and another New-York City member remarked that either A. P. Ketchum, James F. Hall, or Henry L. Whiting would certainly be nominated, with the chances decidedly in favor of Mr. Ketchum. The judgment of the New-York Congressmen was so unanimous on this subject that it was apparent they had received their impression from conversations held with the President or Secretary Sherman, and the announcement, therefore, that Mr. Howard had secured the appointment created a decided surprise, and caused the utterance of sentiments which were not complimentary to the appointing power. Nothing is said against the character or capacity of Mr. Howard, but the New-York members feel that, after conferring with them about filling the vacancy, the President, in nominating a man whom they had not recommended, simply trifled with them and placed them in a ridiculous attitude before their constituents. It is reported that the confirmation of Mr. Howard will be opposed by Mr. Conkling.

In like manner, the nomination of George Walker to be Consul-General at Paris has excited the disgust of the New-York members. When the nomination of Mr. Walker, of New-York, was announced, every one inquired, "Who is George Walker?" and no one from New-York was able to answer the conundrum. Finally, a Massachusetts member was found who knew Mr. Walker, and it was ascertained that he was, until recently, a resident of Springfield, Mass., and is now an insurance agent in New-York City. Mr. Walker is represented as being a very reputable gentleman, and a personal friend of Secretary Evarts, having been sent abroad by that officer a few years ago to collect information touching the double monetary standard. Mr. George S. Terry, a well-known merchant of New-York, was recommended for this place, and he filed testimonials from the most prominent merchants and business men of New-York, his petition representing an aggregate of about $100,000,000 of active business capital. In addition to this he was indorsed by nearly all the Republican members from New-York. Mr. Evarts encouraged Mr. Terry to file his papers, notwithstanding the fact that before doing so Mr. Terry informed the Secretary that he desired to take no step in the matter if a nomination had been determined upon. At the very time Mr. Terry was talking to Mr. Evarts about the appointment, he had concluded to appoint his personal friend, Mr. Walker.

KILLING A RAILROAD SCHEME.

A BILL WHICH RECEIVED ROUGH TREATMENT, AND WAS FINALLY KILLED BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—A discussion in the Senate to-day showed how easily a scheme may pass a committee only to be utterly overthrown on the floor, and it also became apparent that measures for the benefit of railroads in the Territories will undergo careful inspection in the Senate during this session. During the extra session a bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Paddock, which granted the right of way through the public lands to the Cheyenne, Black Hills, and Montana Railroad and Telegraph Company. Last week it was reported from the Committee on Railroads by Mr. Teller, with slight amendments. The name of the company was changed to the Wyoming, Montana and Pacific, and in the section authorizing it to mortgage its property, the limit was raised from $8,000 to $12,500 per mile for a narrow gauge road and $15,000 for a standard gauge. According to the bill the company has been organized under the laws of Wyoming Territory, and desires to build a road from Cheyenne, through Wyoming, Dakota, and Montana, by way of Fort Laramie and Deadwood, to a connection with the Northern Pacific Road in Montana. The first section granted the right of way in the usual manner. The second authorized a mortgage, as already described, and other sections provided for the use of the road by the Government and the taxation of its property by States hereafter to be created through which it might run. The bill was demolished by the treatment it received to-day, and it is not likely that it will be heard of again.

The first amendment proposed was offered by Mr. Edmunds, and it provided for the entire submission of the road to the sovereign power of the States through which it might hereafter run. He did not propose, he said, to give the company a charter which would be beyond the reach of the States hereafter to be made, like the charter of the Manhattan Bank of New-York, which had been granted, he understood, by the King of England. At Mr. Conkling's suggestion he dropped the word "sovereign." That amendment having been accepted, he moved to strike out the section which gave the company power to mortgage its road.

This was a blow, as it appeared, at the vitals of the bill, and Mr. Teller began to be alarmed. Mr. Edmunds did not believe in overriding the legislation of the Territory by such a provision, and there might be stockholders who would be frozen out by the creation, by authority of Congress, of such a mortgage. Mr. Teller fought hard for this section. Capitalists had offered to build the road if they could get the authority proposed in the bill, and the road would open a mining territory larger than New-England. The power sought by the bill was needed to enable the builders to extend the road in Montana and Dakota.

Thereupon Mr. Edmunds strenuously opposed the bill, on the ground that these Territories should be allowed to settle such questions for themselves. Congress ought not to create corporate monopolies within their boundaries.

But all the people. Mr. Teller maintained, were anxious to have the road built, and would hail it with delight. There were precedents, he claimed, for the action he desired to be taken. At last he admitted that the building of the road depended upon the section authorizing a mortgage.

Mr. Hoar said these long lines of railroad in the Territories should be carefully surrounded by restrictions.

Mr. Kernan regarded the mortgage section as an extraordinary provision for Congress to legislate upon. The power to authorize the company to borrow money should be left with the Territorial Legislature which had created the company. He strongly opposed the section.

Mr. Paddock repeated the statement that all the people were anxious to have the road built.

Mr. Saulsbury thought that Congress had no right thus to override a Territorial franchise. The mortgage section was then stricken out by a strong vote, and Mr. Saulsbury moved to add a provision that the road should never be consolidated with any other.

Mr. Teller, in despair, declared that the bill had already been made worthless, and moved to have it recommitted.

Mr. Conkling had been busy with statute-books, but now he arose and plainly showed that the existing law, enacted March 3, 1875, gave the road or any other road, full right of way through the public lands, and that there was no provision in the bill that was not contained in the statutes, except the mortgage section. In short, that a long bill had been prepared out of laws already in force, merely to serve as a cover for a section which allowed a mortgage. "The Senator from Colorado," said he, "had better accept the judgment of the Senate on the bill, and not ask for its recommittal. There is nothing new in it except the mortgage section, and the Senate has stricken that out." He also showed that there were grave objections to the re-enactment of existing laws in the careless manner proposed by the bill. The bill was recommitted.

EDUCATING INDIAN CHILDREN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Capt. R. H. Pratt, United States Army, in charge of the training school for Indians at Carlisle Barracks, Penn., made a statement to the House Indian Committee to-day relative to the success of the above-named school. He stated that in October last he brought from the West 140 Indian children, representing 11 tribes, and began the task of instructing them in the rudiments of civilized life. They readily adapted themselves to their changed modes of life, and displayed an unexpected and unusual aptitude both in receiving and retaining the information imparted to them. They seem anxious to learn, and many of them already read and write quite well, and all are docile and tractable. They have a printing-press in operation, cultivate 12 acres of ground, and three of them have been put to learning trades. Capt. Pratt stated that he had received numerous applications to accept more Indian children at the school, "Spotted Tail" desiring to send 500 from his tribe in the Spring. It is designed to invite a committee of Congress to visit the school and examine its practical workings.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE HARLEM.

COL. NEWTON'S REPORT ON THE PROPOSED CUT BETWEEN THE EAST AND HARLEM RIVERS—MR. STOUGHTON'S PROPOSITION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—For the improvement of the Harlem River, by widening and deepening the channel, and by cutting a canal through to the Hudson at Spuyten Duyvil, two appropriations have been made by Congress, the first, in June, 1878, of $300,000, and the second in March, 1879, of $100,000. These appropriations are not available until the right of way is secured to the United States, free of cost. In a letter to the Secretary of War, dated Jan. 20, 1880, Gen. H. G. Wright, Chief of Engineers, refers to his annual report for 1879, which shows that detailed examinations were made of the several routes for a canal across the mainland at Spuyten Duyvil, and maps were being made showing each piece of property that would be required for the work. These maps were to be submitted to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in connection with an application for the appointment of a commission to assess benefits and damages, and condemn the land required. Gen. Wright then speaks of a letter received by him from Col. John Newton, of the Engineer Corps, a copy of which he incloses for consideration. Col. Newton's letter is dated at New-York, Jan. 5, 1880, and is as follows:

"I have respectfully to report that in October last, on my petition, a commission was appointed by Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court of this State, and that the said commission is still engaged in the labor of assessing damages and benefits in respect to private property to be affected by cutting the new proposed channel of the Harlem River, designed to connect the waters of the East and Hudson Rivers. It is supposed that the duties of the commission will be completed by the Spring, unless unforeseen difficulties should arise, and that a right of way will thus be granted without cost, to the United States. The amount appropriated and available for this work is $400,000, while the amount necessary to make and complete the cut connecting the Harlem with the Hudson is, by estimate, $1,600,000. The least amount required to make an incomplete cut, sufficient only to effect a regular but not thorough interchange of tides between the East and Hudson Rivers through the Harlem, would be $1,300,000. It is assumed that if the amount now available be devoted to commencing the cut, the very fact pledges the Government to complete it, because a work so incomplete, which would not even effect an interchange of tides, would, by itself, be a positive injury to the whole neighborhood. This view of the matter, that a commencement meant a pledge for the completion of this work, had led me to advise in a former communication that some means be devised by necessary legislation to enter into contract for the completion of the whole cut between the upper Harlem and the North River, the principal motive being the great economy of such a procedure and the dispatch of completion. The amount of money to be expended each year could be limited. At the present moment I think the recommendation above is still the best that I can furnish for a satisfactory and economical solution of this problem."

In relation to this letter, Gen. Wright says: "There is much force in Col. Newton's statement; and, if his wishes can be carried out, the work will be accomplished with economy and dispatch, and in the best possible way for all the interests concerned."

In transmitting this correspondence to the Senate, Secretary Ramsay says: "The department coincides fully with the views of Col. Newton, and respectfully requests action in accordance with his recommendations."

A bill has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, and in the House by Mr. Watt, authorizing the Government to contract with Charles Stoughton and his associates to make these improvements. Mr. Stoughton is supported by a large number of petitions, signed by prominent corporations and individuals of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and he offers to widen and deepen the channel from Randall's Island, to cut the canal at Spuyten Duyvil, and to furnish the right of way, all for $900,000. By the side of this offer he sets the estimate of Col. Newton, made in 1875, for the same work, which was over $2,170,000, not including the right of way. Mr. Stoughton's offer is before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Commerce, but has not yet been considered.

SENATORIAL SUBJECTS OF DEBATE.

THE WARNER SILVER BILL REPORTED ADVERSELY—DISTRICT HEALTH REGULATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Senate Committee on Finance to-day decided, by a vote of 5 to 2, to report the Warner Silver bill adversely. This bill was passed by the House during the extra session, after a protracted and exciting debate, and at the same session the silver advocates among the Democratic Senators threatened to remove Mr. Bayard from the head of the Committee on Finance, because he declined to permit the bill to be taken up for immediate action. The usual practice in the Senate is, when a committee decides to report a bill adversely, for the Chairman, in reporting it to the Senate, to move that it be indefinitely postponed, which is in effect a negative vote of the Senate on the bill. In the case of the Warner bill, however, Mr. Bayard did not make a motion for indefinite postponement, but asked that the bill be placed on the calendar. This was done out of courtesy to the advocates of the measure, and for the purpose of giving such of them as desire an opportunity to address the Senate upon its merits. Messrs. Beck and Voorhees were the two members of the committee who voted for the bill. Messrs. Wallace and Jones were absent. The latter would have voted in the affirmative had he been present. The feeling of Mr. Wallace toward the measure is uncertain.

Although Senator Davis, of West Virginia, entered a motion several days ago to reconsider the motion by which was passed the resolution of Senator Gordon for the appointment of a special committee to consider all matters relating to an interoceanic canal, he has thus far failed to ask for action upon it, and it is probable that he and his colleague will make no further objection to the appointment of the committee. Senator Gordon, who is Chairman of the Commerce Committee, declared that this committee could not attend to the canal business, but Senator Hereford, a member of the committee, at once asserted that it could. Senator Davis's objection was made upon the ground of economy. Those who favor the appointment of a special committee say that such an objection is preposterous, in view of the grave importance of the canal question, and the great amount of money already spent in surveys, &c., by the Government. Reference is also made to the fact that Mr. Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, is also Chairman of the special committee to investigate the affairs of the Treasury Department—a committee which carries on its operations at great expense and without appreciable result. It is said that the two West Virginia Senators made objection out of sympathy for their neighbor, Senator Groome, whose resolution for a canal committee was ignored by Senator Gordon. It is probable that Senator Groome, one of a very few Democratic Senators who have not been made Chairman of committees, will be compelled to wait some time for this honor.

The House recently passed a joint resolution legalizing certain health ordinances and regulations concerning vital statistics, prevention of the spread of infectious and contagious diseases, and other rules of this sort passed by the late Board of Health of the District of Columbia. Since that time Mr. Butler has been trying to secure concurrent action upon the resolution in the Senate. The cause of Mr. Butler's anxiety to have these regulations legalized is, as shown by his statements, the prevalence of small-pox in this city, and the inability of the District authorities to enforce the regulations in their present condition. Because of Mr. Edmunds's remark that there was more danger to be expected from hasty legislation than from small-pox, the consideration of the joint resolution was postponed some days ago. To-day Mr. Butler brought up the subject again, the resolution having been amended in committee so that it specified by titles the regulations in question. Mr. Johnston asked for more time, and other Senators had the resolution read several times for their edification. Mr. Conkling also objected to the consideration of the subject until the regulations referred to should be printed in full with the resolution. He read one of them, which declares ailanthus trees nuisances, and makes owners of premises whereon such trees stand liable to a fine unless they cut them down, and does not say how long a time shall elapse between the delivery of notice to owners and the imposition of a fine. Some of the regulations conferred, in his opinion, very large powers upon the local authorities. Consideration of the resolution was again postponed, and it is probable that when the regulations are finally legalized the small-pox will have disappeared.

BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

SECRETARY SHERMAN OFFERS TO BUY $11,000,000 IN BONDS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The following circular in relation to the purchase of United States bonds for the sinking fund was issued this afternoon:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3, 1880.

The Secretary of the Treasury hereby gives notice that proposals for the sale to the Government of $11,000,000 of any of the bonds of the United States described below will be received at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New-York, until noon of Wednesday, the 11th inst., at which time the bids will be opened, and awards declared, the bonds thus purchased to be applied to the sinking fund, as provided in section 3,694 of the Revised Statutes of the United States: Act of Feb. 8, 1861, sixes of 1880; acts of March 2, 1861; July 17, 1861, and March 3, 1863, sixes of 1881; act of July 14, 1870, 5 per cents. of 1881. Proposals should state the specific character of the bonds offered, whether registered or coupon, and under what acts they were issued, and may be for any amount not less than $5,000. The offers must be for the sale of the bonds with accrued interest to and including the 11th inst., and each proposal must inclose a certified check for 5 per cent. of the amount of bonds offered. The checks of unsuccessful bidders will be returned as soon as the result is ascertained, and those of others on the following business day, when the bonds must be delivered, and the payment in lawful money will be made as soon as they can be duly examined. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and to waive any defects.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

AN ORDER REGARDING MOUNTED PAY—THE CRUISE OF THE WYOMING—ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—A general order was issued by the War Department to-day in regard to "mounted pay," in which the following officers are mentioned as being entitled thereto: Officers of the staff corps below the rank of Major; officers of troops of cavalry; officers of one light battery for each regiment of artillery; officers announced by the War Department as acting signal officers, and authorized Aides-de-Camp duly appointed as such. Such other light batteries of artillery as may be designated by the President, under section 1,101, Revised Statutes, and equipped as such, will have the organization of a light battery, except the additional Second Lieutenant, and the officers thereof actually serving with the light batteries will be entitled to mounted pay. Other officers on duty which, in the opinion of the department commander, requires them to be mounted will be entitled to mounted pay.

Chaplain George G. Mullers, Twenty-fifth Infantry, has been ordered to rejoin his proper station. Leave of absence without pay until July 1, has been granted the following named conditional cadets of the Military Academy, at the expiration of which they will join the then Fourth Class: Edward B. Clark, John C. Davidson, William B. Gellatly, Samuel Dreyfuss, and Grote Hutcheson. Action in the case of Cadet John F. Waters, Fourth Class, deficient in discipline, has been suspended, pending further investigation. The leave of absence granted First Lieut. W. Groesbeck, Adjutant Sixth Infantry, has been extended two months. Capt. Daniel W. Lockwood, Corps of Engineers, has been ordered to report to Major Howell, Corps of Engineers, at New-Orleans, for duty.

Lieut. Gates, of the Twentieth Infantry, was recently tried by court-martial and sentenced to dismissal. The court, however, unanimously recommended a modification of the finding. The President has complied with the recommendation, and ordered that Gates shall forfeit $75 per month of his pay for a period of six months.

Commander J. C. Watson, in a dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy in relation to the cruise of the Wyoming on the coast of Europe, says: "We were all much pleased at the very cordial reception given us in every Spanish port which we have visited. I am glad to mention also, that in all the 44 different ports this ship has visited in the last year, we have never met a United States Consul or Consular Agent who was not a creditable representative. Some of the ports have been visited more than once, making the total number of ports visited 52, in 52 weeks."

Medical Inspector Somerset Robertson has been ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks, Washington; Passed Assistant Engineer George Corrie, Jr., has been ordered to duty on an experimental board at New-York; Surgeon J. H. Kidder has been detached from duty at the Marine Barracks, Washington, and ordered to remain on special duty at the Navy Department.

Second Lieut. James D. D. Hervilly, Marine Corps, has tendered his resignation, to take effect May 1, 1880.

The rates of the following United States vessels have just been changed by the Secretary of the Navy: The Tennessee, from second to first rate; the Vandalia, from third to second rate, and the Michigan has been classed fourth rate.

LOTTERY LETTERS IN THE MAILS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—An important step was taken in the lottery mail case in the District Supreme Court to-day by the filing of the Postmaster-General's answer, demurring to the bill of M. A. Dauphin, the President of the Louisiana Lottery Company. The temporary injunction first asked for was denied by the court, to enable the case to be first argued on its merits. The present demurrer takes the ground that the order complained of was issued by Mr. Key in his capacity as Postmaster-General, and in the discretion and authority granted him by law, and that the court has no jurisdiction; that the case presented is not one that in equity entitles to relief, the order being addressed to the Postmaster in New-Orleans, and not executed or put into operation by the defendant, the local Postmaster being also an officer of the United States under oath and bond to execute his duties, and responsible for the number of registered letters that the bill does not show any impediment to exist to an action at law, nor any title to the relief prayed for, nor privity of contract between the parties to it for the delivery of the letters to the complainant; that the writers should have been made, and are, necessary parties to any such suit. The paper is signed by the Hon. A. A. Freeman and other counsel, and sworn to as not being for delay by the Hon. D. M. Key. Judge Freeman also certifies that the demurrer is, in his opinion, well taken in law. The complainant will immediately join issue on this plea, and the case will be given an early hearing.

ANOTHER MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from San Diego says that Gov. Castrejon, of the Mexican Province of Frontera, Lower California, has called out the Militia and placed the Province under martial law. The cause of his action is a revolution started by Marquez at La Paz. It is reported that Marquez has been driven out of La Paz by the Federal troops, and is making his way up the Peninsula with a handful of followers.

GRAND LODGE OF ODD-FELLOWS.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 3.—The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd-fellows to-day elected J. S. G. Cobb Grand Master and J. F. Driscol Secretary. The whole number of members is 4,888. The total amount distributed for relief during the past year is $20,619.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

THE PHILHARMONIC CLUB.

Good performances of chamber music are so rare that the concerts of the Philharmonic Club are the more enjoyed at occasional intervals during the Winter. The fourth concert of this season at Chickering Hall was attended last night by a numerous audience, notwithstanding the weather, and was a model for similar entertainments. The programme consisted of Beethoven's string quartet in E flat, op. 74; three selections, viz.: *a*, "Evening Rest," by Kretchmar; *b*, Allegretto con moto, by King, and *c*, Turkish march, "Ruins of Athens," Beethoven; and Saint-Saëns's quintet in A minor, op. 14, in which Mr. S. B. Mills performed the piano part. The concert was distinguished by the smoothness and elegance of the playing, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Werner, the 'cellist was prevented by sickness from taking part. His place was, however, ably filled by Mr. Mueller, and as this artist had enjoyed the advantages of previous rehearsal, there was no perceptible lack of finish. Very much of the credit of the Philharmonic Club is due to the first violinist, Mr. Richard Arnold. Whether as the leader of the violin in an orchestra or in his position of last night, he never fails to establish confidence by the conscientious and admirable quality of his work. His playing is pre-eminent among the violinists of New-York for taste, accuracy, and manly vigor, and his improvement during the past few seasons shows that he is a devotee of his art. To-day he is undoubtedly one of the best violinists in chamber music to be heard in this country. He is too much of an artist to resort to tricks and affectations in order to attract the ignorant or unthinking, but musicians continue to recognize in him more strongly every day the merits he may justly claim. The Beethoven quartet was beautifully executed, the adagio being given with dignity and fullness of tone, and the final movement with exceeding grace and brilliancy. Above all, however, the chief merit of its execution was the unanimity which was the characteristic of the performance. The most interesting number to musicians was the Saint-Saëns quintet, which has not been played in New-York since Von Bülow was here. It is, of course, not so familiar as most of the works one hears repeated at chamber music concerts, and is in parts so intricate and difficult that more than usual study and talent are requisite for its adequate performance. Mr. S. B. Mills was entirely at home in the piano part of this composition, and played it throughout in his best manner. The second movement, *andante sostenuto*, (with muted strings,) was given with all delicacy and grace, and the short *presto* which follows it was full of fire. The concluding movement is, perhaps, the most interesting part of the quintet, and was played with notable skill. The compositions of Saint-Saëns grow in favor as they are heard, and this quintet, if the Philharmonic Club will give it again later in the season, will be listened to with increased attention. It is original in its construction, but not on that account beyond the comprehension of a careful musical listener. The fifth concert of the series will be given on the 2d of March.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Last evening, at this house, one of those spectacles was realized which give delight to a large number of people, and produce the happiest results in the treasury. We allude to the long-announced appearance of Abbey's "Humpty Dumpty and Spanish Students," wherein the managers kept their promise of presenting an entertainment in which the wildest mirth should be mingled with the gorgeous, the eccentric, and the artistic. A very large audience assembled to realize a delight full of the most picturesque contrasts. The scenery was more brilliant than the scenery of a pantomime usually is, and, between the Haunt of the Muses, the Vintage Festival, the Grotto of Terpsichore, Enchanters' Woods, and elevated railroads, rocky dells and Spanish mansions, offered as much variety as the eye could feast on without aching. Scene-painter, dancer, pantomimist, musician, and all varieties of specialists combined to render the performance dazzling to such minds as do not insist upon a surfeit of intellectual enjoyment only. Perhaps the most meritorious and charming feature of all was that which riveted attention when the Spanish Students came upon the scene, in their darkly picturesque attire, performing melodies in which the true soul of music was perceptible. It was this that raised the performance out of the level of mere fun and gaudy splendor. There was some excellent dancing—not nearly so good as that previously seen in this City at no very distant date, but still excellent, and capable of holding its own. To admit that the entertainment was one of brilliant, sensuous perfection, from first to last, would be going too far; for extreme sensuousness of idea, elaborated in many fascinating forms, motions, and colors, has frequently lavished its enchantment on the New-York stage, and has deservedly been more warmly applauded than anything in that line presented last night. The programme was interesting, eccentric, and varied; it called for much display of taste and outlay of money, and it assured an evening's enjoyment that even theatre-goers who believe in little else than evenings with Shakespeare might accept not ungratefully once in a while. The dovetailing of all the separate adjuncts was not as neat as could be desired, but this is a failing which a few more performances will rectify.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.

One of the most interesting occurrences of the present season, and one which has been looked forward to with unusual curiosity, will be the opening of the new Madison-Square Theatre this evening. Mr. Steele MacKaye has worked hard in the planning and building of this theatre, which he devotes enthusiastically to the double cause of art and wholesome amusement. He has been fortunate enough to secure the good-will of gentlemen whose high standing and influence are unimpeachable, and whose liberality has been the bulwark of his enterprise. It is to be hoped sincerely that both Mr. MacKaye and his friends will find their venture a fruitful one in every important sense. There is place in this City for a theatre like the Madison-square: all that is needed is to give it a permanent basis in public esteem and affection is careful and discriminating management. Mr. Mackaye has started out well, for his theatre is said to be a model of luxury and taste, and his dramatic company is made up of strong elements. The play to be produced to-night—"Hazel Kirke," a comedy-drama in four acts—will engage the services of the following persons: Mr. Eben Plympton, Mr. C. W. Couldock, Mr. Dominick Murray, Mr. Thomas Whiffen, Mr. Edward Coleman, Mr. Joseph Frankau, Mr. F. P. Barton, Mr. George Grey, Miss Effie Ellsler, Mrs. Ada Gilman, Mrs. Cecile Rush, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, and Miss Annie Ellsler. The performance will begin with the interpretation by Mr. Mollenhauer's orchestra of Beethoven's overture, "The Consecration of the House."

GENERAL MENTION.

"The Galley Slave" will be performed this afternoon at Niblo's Garden.

"Blue-fishing; or, The Pirates of Sandy Hook," is the title of the new burlesque which is now played nightly at the San Francisco Minstrels.

The last representations of "The Mulligan Guards' Christmas" are now being given at the Theatre Comique. A matinée performance is announced for to-day.

"An Arabian Night" will be played for the last time at Daly's Theatre this afternoon. On this occasion Miss Mabel Jordan will take the part performed hitherto by Miss Lewis.

Messrs. Kiralfy have secured the American right to Adolphe Belot's big spectacular and geographical play, "La Venus Noir," and are making ready to bring it out in this country.

The only remaining afternoon performances of "The Tourists," at Haverly's Theatre, will be given to-day and on Saturday. Mr. John H. Stevens will make his first appearance at this theatre next Monday evening.

BILLIARD CONTEST ARRANGED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 3.—A billiard tournament has been arranged to take place here on Feb. 21, 22, and 23. The participants will be Sexton, Schaefer, Daly, and Gallacher. The first prize will be a billiard-table and $250 in money; the second, $150, and the third, $100.

BAPTIZED IN ICY WATER.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Andrew S. Graham, a colored man, 27 years old, was baptized yesterday in the Quassaick Creek, near where it empties into the Hudson River, while the thermometer stood at 16°, and there was ice all around. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Elisha Hawkins, a colored Baptist preacher. Young Graham is very feeble from consumption.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

INVESTIGATING CHARGES AGAINST MR. HAYT—AN AGENT'S DEFENSE.

The Board of Indian Commissioners held a special meeting at the Metropolitan Hotel, in this City, yesterday, to hear the report of the committee appointed by them to investigate the charges made by Gen. Clinton B. Fisk against ex-Indian Commissioner Hayt. The members of the board who attended were A. C. Barstow, (Chairman,) of Providence; D. H. Jerome, of Saginaw, Mich.; Clinton B. Fisk, of New-York; E. M. Kingsley, of New-York; W. H. Lyon, of New-York; Charles Tuttle, of New-York; A. K. Smiley, of New-York, and William Stickney, of Washington. B. Rush Roberts, of Maryland, and Gen. George Stoneman, of California, were the only absentees. Mr. Barstow called the Commissioners to order at 10:30 A. M., and the morning session was not concluded until 1 P. M., when a brief recess was taken. Other sessions were held in the afternoon and evening. The proceedings were conducted with the strictest privacy, but a brief outline of the business transacted was furnished the reporters last evening. Commissioners Smiley and Stickney submitted the report of the committee. It consisted of 14 closely-written pages of legal-cap, and dealt exclusively with the Arizona mine scandal, sustaining all the charges made in connection therewith. The committee found that the person who acted under the assumed name of Edward Knapp, and who bought the Washington Mine from H. L. Hart, of the San Carlos Indian Agency, is Edward Knapp Hayt, a son of the ex-Commissioner. They also learned that the affidavit against Hart was not transmitted to the Department of Justice until after Gen. Pisk had made his charges. Some of the other testimony taken went to show beyond a doubt that Mr. Hayt was in communication with Indian Inspector Hammond with reference to the purchase of the mine. The discussion of the report lasted several hours.

Late in the evening Mr. Hayt, accompanied by his counsel, Judge Bedle, of New-Jersey, appeared before the Commissioners. Counsel contended that in view of the removal of Mr. Hayt by Secretary Schurz, the board had no jurisdiction over the case. This point was overruled, however, and the accused was informed that the board would listen at once to any statement which he might desire to make. He replied that he would prefer to have the consideration of the report suspended until 3 o'clock this afternoon, when he would produce some new witnesses. Before acting upon the request for a postponement of the discussion the board questioned Mr. Hayt in regard to certain features of the mine scandal. He was asked if a state warden or prison inspector who had been appointed to the mine under the name of Edward Knapp was his son. The ex-Commissioner refused to answer the question, and renewed his request for another hearing. The Commissioners, after consulting together, decided to hear his witnesses at the hour named by him. They will meet again at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

The proceedings of the board yesterday, it was ascertained, were not exclusively devoted to the consideration of Mr. Hayt's case. Major J. C. Bridgman, who was appointed an Indian Agent at the Green Bay Agency, Wisconsin, in 1874, and who, after the expiration of his term, was accused of misappropriating Indian moneys while in office, appeared before the board to deny the charges. His statement was to the effect that when he entered upon the performance of his duties a Ring of Wisconsin politicians was systematically defrauding those of the Stockbridge Indians who were about to be enrolled as citizens, and that he (Major Bridgman) soon put a stop to their fraudulent proceedings. Those men, in order to be revenged on him, had prevented his reappointment, and subsequently concocted the charges of the misappropriation of Indian moneys.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CASES OF CRIME—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—An agent of the Secret Service telegraphs from Mauston, Wis., that he has succeeded in arresting Nathan and Samuel F. Jones for manufacturing and dealing in counterfeit coin.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 3.—In the Sabourin murder case, the Coroner's jury, last night, returned a verdict of willful murder against Mrs. Sabourin.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Feb. 3.—A soldier of the Royal Artillery disappeared mysteriously from the Royal Artillery Park some time ago, and was supposed to have deserted. On Sunday, a member of the same corps, while suffering from delirium tremens, said he had killed his comrade (the missing man) with his sword, and thrown his body into the harbor. The story is not credited by the military authorities. Inquiry will, however, be made.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Feb. 3.—In May last, the bark Brother's Pride, at this port, was abandoned at sea in a voyage from Cardenas to New-York, with a cargo of melado. The shippers of the cargo had $38,000 insurance, and the owners of the vessel, A. Z. Palmer, D. J. McLaughlin, and C. A. Palmer, had $32,000 insurance on the vessel, freight and advances. The insurance companies suspected wrong-doing, and refused to pay the insurance on the melado. It is now alleged that the vessel was scuttled at sea; that the cargo did not consist of melado, but of some known valueless mixture, and that it was a conspiracy to defraud the insurance companies. Treadwell Cleveland, a New-York lawyer, came here and caused the arrest of Capt. William H. Tower, master of the Brother's Pride, and to-day Tower was arraigned at the Police court on a charge of scuttling his vessel. The witnesses were not ready, however, and the prisoner was remanded to jail. A new feature has been developed in the case. Henry C. Thomas, the boatswain, who made the original information against Capt. Tower for destroying the vessel, has been taken into custody, the magistrate holding that, as Thomas admitted he bored augur-holes in the vessel, he required to be looked after. Capt. Tower denies the charge. Thomas's bail was fixed at $50,000, and Tower's at $10,000, but neither of the prisoners have been able to find the requisite security.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Page Wallis, the negro who escaped from jail at Leesburg, Va., last week, and in his flight across the Potomac River and into Maryland met and assaulted a woman in Loudon County, Va., was captured yesterday, and is now in jail at Hagerstown, held to await the action of the Governor of Virginia. It is stated that Wallis was in the Leesburg Jail for having perpetrated an outrage on a colored woman.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 3.—Two of the four burglars who blew open and robbed the safe in the Lee Post Office on Jan. 23, and a young woman, the wife of one of them, were arrested in Springfield yesterday and brought here for trial. They were arraigned this afternoon in a Police Court, and committed for trial in default of $3,000 bail each.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 3.—A fall of top-coal in No. 2 shaft, of the Delaware and Hudson Company's mines, at Plymouth, this afternoon, killed Peter Berry and seriously wounded his son.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The St. Louis express on the New-York Central Railroad, due here early this morning, ran into a freight train at Croft's Station, about 30 miles East of Buffalo. Three sleeping cars, a freight car, and the freight engine, were thrown from the track. No lives are reported lost.

SUICIDE OF A FARMER.

Michael Grusplans, aged 60 years, a farmer, residing near Hicksville, in the Town of Hempstead, on Monday night was discovered by one of the members of his family hanging to a beam in his barn. The body was cut down, but life was found to have been extinct for some time. The old man had fastened the rope around the beam, made a slip-noose with the other end of the rope, and then jumped from the barrel on which he was standing. Both his domestic and financial affairs were pleasant, and the only cause assigned for the rash act is that he was suffering from aberration of mind. For some time he has shown signs of insanity, and had once before attempted his life by severing one of the arteries in his arm. Coroner Baylis took charge of the case.

THE PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

At the meeting of the Pilot Commissioners yesterday, a communication was received from Commodore Clitz, Light-house Inspector of this district, announcing that the missing buoy off the Highland rocks has been replaced. Inspector Conway reported that the Police Commissioners are now dumping City refuse behind the bulkhead, on the grounds of the Hazard Powder Company, at Bayonne. He also reported that the sunken canal-boat removed from the front of Brookman's stores, Brooklyn, was lost in the bay. He says that this is the third canal-boat that has been thus lost by contractors recently, and he expects that the result will be three new shoals before long in the harbor.

PLANS FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES.

AN INTERESTING MEETING OF THE SANITARY REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The movement to construct proper tenement-houses, where health, comfort, and decency could be combined, began in 1878, and has brought about really useful results in the formation of the New-York Sanitary Reform Society, whose aims are of the most practical character. It is quite natural that the Sanitary Reform Society should have thought that public school-houses needed very considerable improvements. With this end in view, a meeting of the society was held at the Academy of Design yesterday evening, where over 100 plans for school-houses were exhibited. The architects forwarding these plans were from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Hartford, Providence, Worcester, Springfield, Buffalo, Albany, Elmira, Ithaca, Cincinnati, Columbus, Chicago, and many other cities—even from San Francisco and from St. John, New-Brunswick. All these plans were put in place for the inspection of visitors. It was, of course, impossible for any one save an expert to take in at a glance the advantages or defects of these drawings. It must, however, be quite well understood that many things of a complex character must be combined so as to give to a school-house not only the advantages of light and ventilation, but to make access from one room to another easy, to construct exits and staircases, so that in case of fire rooms shall be emptied in a moment; that there shall be play-rooms, and that, when necessary, boys and girls should be kept apart. The attendance was fairly large, and during the evening some excellent speeches were made by Prof. Chandler, D. Willis James, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. R. C. Potter. Dr. Potter's few words were very much to the point, and quite adapted to the subject. He spoke of that power of concentration or the physical adjustment which was so necessary for even an adult when he sat about some mental toil. The pure air in the room, the proper light, the comfortable chair—all of these were helps to study. Then the question was, how could we expect children to work their brains comfortably when the air was foul, the light dim, and the bench a torture. Public schools were now, he understood, in many cases overcrowded; some built to accommodate 800 were packed with 2,800 children. Prof. Chandler dwelt on the fact that bad air, a cramped condition, was likely to entail on a child not only present ill-health, but might, in the future, entail permanent disease. Mr. James very clearly showed that the suffering in overcrowded schools was not only injurious to the children, but affected the teachers, absolutely preventing them from fulfilling their duties. In awarding the prizes to contestants for the best designs for the schools, the following features will have weight: First, convenience of arrangement; second, security against fire and facility of egress

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 3.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 4s C., 1907. $50,000.....105
U. S. 4½s R., '91. $50,000.....105
$4,000.....106
$6,500 b.c.@106⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s R., '81. $30,000.....105¾
U. S. 6s C., '81. $10,000.....105⅛
U. S. 4s R., 1907. $10,000.....105⅛

SALES TO 3 P. M.

D. of C. 3.65s C.	88	Excelsior Mining	20	Ches. & Ohio	22¼
$30,000	88	200	22¼	100	b30. 23
20,000	88¼	Pacific Mail	200		22¾
Mex. Nat'l con. 6s	100		38¾	200	22⅝
5,000	105½	100	38¾	Canada Southern	
Mex. R. & Pet.	100		38¾	200	69⅛
10,000	98⅜	b.o.30	38¾	300	69⅝
13,000	98⅜	N. Y., L. E. & W.	300		69⅝
20,000	98⅜	300	38⅝	50	69⅞
St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s	70½	100	38⅝	100	69⅞
5,000	70¾	100	38⅝	C. C. St. L. & N. O.	
Den. & Rio G. 1st 7s	500	bd.	38⅞	100	39¾
20,000	102¼	100	38⅞	100	40¼
15,000	102¾	1000	38¾	100	40⅝
70,000	102¾	1000	38¾	Central Pacific.	
L. & N. con. 6s	96½	1000	38¾	100	82
5,000	96⅝	1100	bd.	Texas Pacific	
N. J. C. con. 6s	N. Y. L. E. & W. pf.	200		70¾	
10,000	109	200	70¾	Ill. Cen.	
N. Y. L. E. & W. 1st	100		70¾	Bl. & West.	
new 24 consol.	100		73¼	Kansas & Texas	
100,000	94¾	200	73½	400	4¾
100,000	94¾	200	73½	Del., Lack. & Western	
30,000	94¾	400	73½	100	131
5,000	94¾	300	73¾	200	120
10,000	95	100	73¾	100	119½
10,000	95⅛	100	73¾	100	119¾
30,000	95⅛	100	73¾	Mobile & Ohio ass.	
15,000	95¼	100	73¾	100	23½
Erie 2d.	100		73¾	200	23¾
10,000	b3 108	100	b30.	74¼	Manhattan.
K. P., D. & G. 1st	Central of N. J.	500		74¼	51
with coups. cert.	500		74½	Metropolitan	
15,000	108¾	200	b30.	82¼	100. 114
St. L. & Cairo 7s	Michigan Central.	200		82¼	Northern Pac. pf.
Sr. C. Bridge 1st	Michigan Central.	200		82½	37½
30,000	107	100		82½	St. L. & S. F. pf.
C. & M. 1st 7s	D. 107	100		82½	38
1,000	107	100		82¾	St. Paul & S. C.
Union Pacific 1st	North-western pf.	100		83	38
1,000	103¾	200		83¼	St. Paul & Sioux C.
Oregon & N. 1st	St. Paul pf.	100		83¼	38¼
1,000	102½	500		78¾	St. P. & S. C. pf.
Ind., B. & W. 1st	78	100		78¾	83
5,000	84½	200		79	100. 78½
K. W. & O. con. 1st	90	100		78¾	50
5,000	93¾	900		78¾	b.c. 14
Quicksilver.	St. Paul pf.			78¾	St. L. & I. M. ass.
200	52	500		102¾	100. 70¼
Quicksilver pf.	Del., Lack. & W.			102¾	200
200	85	50		102¾	400
100	W., St. L. & Pac.	50		40¾	200
100	41½	100		40¾	100
Little Pittsburg.	27	100		40¾	St. L. & San. Fra.
150	27	200		40¾	2d pf.
Mariposa.	2	400		40¾	71
100	2	100		40¾	Ohio & Miss.
100	2	100		40¾	100. 31¾
Mariposa pf.	5	100		40¾	Ohio & Miss. pf.
100	5	100		40¾	100. 71¾
Lexington.	3	100		40¾	67
100	3	100		40¾	100. 67
Lexington pf.	5	100		40¾	Western Union.
100	5	100		40¾	60
Quicksilver.	2	100		40¾	100. 67¾
100	2	100		40¾	60
Quicksilver pf.	5	100		40¾	100. 67¾
100	5	100		40¾	60
Mariposa.	2	100		40¾	100. 67¾
100	2	100		40¾	60
Mariposa pf.	5	100		40¾	100. 67¾
100	5	100		40¾	60
Lexington.	3	100		40¾	100. 67¾
100	3	100		40¾	60
Lexington pf.	5	100		40¾	100. 67¾

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BALTIC, Capt. PARKER.....Thursday, Feb. 5, noon.
CELTIC, Capt. GELDARD.....Saturday, Feb. 14, 7:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. IRVING.....Sat. Feb. 21, 1:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

PARTHIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 4, 11:30 A. M.
SCYTHIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 11, 6 A. M.
ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 18, 10:30 A. M.
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4, Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Calling Pier No. 39 N. R., foot of King-st.

ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 6 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 2, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 9, 3:30 A. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, March 16, 9 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60, $80, and $100. INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes in all seasons of the year.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Feb. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Feb. 12, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Feb. 19, noon
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday March 4, 11:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway New York.
Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
Steamer MIKADO.....Thursday, Feb. 5, 1 P. M.
Steamer STATE OF INDIANA.Thurs., Feb. 12 8 A. M.
First cabin, $80 to $70, according to location; second cabin, excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.

For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

NECKER.....Sat., Feb. 7 WESER.....Sat., Feb. 21
MAIN.....Sat. Feb 14 EMS, WERDER Sat. Feb 8
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

AMERIQUE, SANTELLI.....Wednesday, Feb. 4, 11 A. M.
FRANCE, TREDELLE.....Wednesday, Feb. 18, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, SANDLIER.Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Circassia.....Feb. 7, 2 P. M. Bolivia.....Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
Devonia.....Feb. 14, 8 A. M. Anchoria.....Feb. 28, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Victoria.....Feb. 7 2 P. M. Alsatia.....Feb. 11, 8 A. M.

Cabins, $85 and $95. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH (CHERBOURG) AND HAVRE.
WIELAND.Thurs., Feb. 5 WESTPHALIA.Th. Feb. 19
FRISIA.....Thurs. Feb. 12 HELLERT.....Thurs., Feb. 26

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Constantly: Pavonia Ferry Entrance:

SCHIEDAM.....Wednesday, Feb. 4
MAAS.....Saturday, Feb. 14
P. CALAND.....Wednesday, Feb. 25

1st Cabin, $65-$70. 2d Cabin, $45-$50. Steerage, $25.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
PUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
27 S. Wm.-st. Freight Agts. 150 Broadway, Gen. Passage Ag't.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW-PIER, 39 N. R.

—FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—
England, 3, Feb. 7, 2:30 P. M. Spain, S. Feb. 21, 1:30 P. M.
—FOR LONDON. (Victoria Docks.)—
Canada, W. Feb. 4, 11:30 A. M. Holland.....Wed. Feb. 11

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's office, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Thursday, Feb. 12, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From PACIFIC MAIL DOCK, Jersey City.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, Saturday, Feb. 7, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA.
Steam-ship ZELANDIA.....Monday, Feb. 16, noon

For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to route, apply to the Passenger Department, No. 237 BROADWAY.
G. T. SEARS, H. J. BULKLEY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.

From and after Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1880, the following passage rates between NEW-YORK and SAN FRANCISCO only will go into effect, viz.:

CABIN $75. STEERAGE, $35.

These rates cover all necessary expenses for the voyage.
THE PACIFIC EXPRESS.

Shippers desirous to make contracts for through freight at greatly reduced rates will please apply to the Freight Office as above.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA, CITY of CAMPECHE, (Havana & Mexico Mail,) Sat. Feb 7
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs. Feb. 19
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,) Sat. Feb 21

These steamers are furnished with swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining room, and meals are served a la carte without extra charge.

Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans Feb. 16 and March 8 for Vera Cruz, via Bagdad, Campico, and Tampan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43, North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.,

At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT.....Wednesday, Feb. 4
CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEMPTON.....Saturday, Feb. 7

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent.
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co., and
General Agent S. F. & W. R. R. Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

Steamer MORRO CASTLE.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4
*Steamer RAPIDAN.....SATURDAY Feb 7

*This steamer carries no passengers.

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:

CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. VAN SICE.WED., Feb. 11
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. FOSTER.....SAT., Feb. 21

(Accommodations surpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 33 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Feb. 5
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Feb. 14
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

ELECTIONS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL ELECTION, THURSDAY, Feb. 12, 1880, No. 22 Cooper Union. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
C. McK. LEGGE, Recording Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange, yesterday, Tuesday, Feb. 3:

Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, C. C. Higgins, Esq., Referee, sold the two three-story brick and frame buildings, with lots each 31 by 70.6, Nos. 421 and 423 East 10th-st., north-west corner of Dry-Dock-st., for $8,600, to the Bowery Savings Bank, plaintiff.

Howard W. Coates, foreclosure sale, A. H. Alker, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, No. 547 West 29th-st., north side, 191.8 feet east of 11th-av., for $3,000, to Henrietta Waters.

Bernard Smyth, partition sale, J. S. Potter, Esq., Referee, disposed of three lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West 93d-st., south side, 100 feet east of 10th-av., for $9,200, to Lespinasse & Friedman.

The remaining sales were disposed of as follows: Sale by Lespinasse & Friedman of dwelling, with lot, No. 181 East 80th-st., north side, 116.8 feet west of 3d-av., was adjourned to Feb. 10; sale by A. H. Muller & Son of building and stable, with plot of land on Lexington-av., corner of 125th-st., was adjourned sine die; and sale by Winans & Davies of house, with lot, No. 1 East 49th-st., east of 5th-av., was withdrawn, case settled.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Feb. 3.

Attorney-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Grand-st., 25x100; Fredericke Bossert to Roger Donegan.....$18,000
Monroe-st. n. s., 215.6 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 24x95.3; Roger Donegan to Fredericke Bossert.....13,500
Madison-av., e. s., 62.2 ft. s. of 74th-st., 20x80; Jane H. Livermore and husband to Grace A. Duff.....22,000
Walton-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of 150th-st., 50x100; Abram A. Whitney and wife to Stephen J. Coe.....nom.
Madison-av., s. w. corner of 70th-st., 20x100.6; Thomas Pearson and w. fe to Alfred R. Whitney.50,000
Riverside-av., e. s., from 111th to 112th st., 204.10½x125x201.10x150.10½; Catherine Carrigan and another, Executors, &c., to Collis P. Huntington.....98,000
Eastern Ba-in-av., 200 ft. s. of Maple-st., 1.796.4x190.3x1,879.8x150; also, w. s. Cost-er av., 176 ft. n. of Maple-st, to Western Bay-av., 1,215.11x72.3x183.2x1,070x175; and, also, n. e. corner of Maxwell-st. and Hillside-av. to Meadow-av., 405x290x30g irregular; William Sinclair, Jr., to Murray Hoffman.....15,600
24-st., Nos. 78 and 80, 1-11 interest. Catharine Keyser, Executrix, to Emile Sauer.....910
Same property; John Keyser and wife to Emile Sauer, 1-11 interest.....nom.
Same property; Mary F. Keyser, Trustee, &c., to Emile Sauer, 1-11 interest.....910
Same property; Althea Schmid and others to Emile Sauer, 2-33 interest.....8,182
69th-st., s. s. 525 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x77.4; Kate Gunner and husband to sarah E. Herrick. Same property; Sarah E. Herrick to John Gunner.nom.
4th-av., e. s., from 100th to 101st st., extending half way toward 3d-av., one-half of entire block; Frank R. Houghton to John Noble.....80,000
69th-st., n. s., to e. s. 7th-st., from w. s. of track of New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to exterior bulkhead line in Hudson River, three-eighths interest; Fanny Eames to W. H. Vanderbilt.....30,600
8th-av., s. w. corner of 56th-st., 43.8x100; Daniel P. Grennon and another, by guardian, to the Eighth-Avenue Railroad Company.....43 000
9th-av., w. s., 100.5 ft. n. of 66th-st., 50x100; the United States Life Insurance Company to William F. Lett.....9,000
91st-st., n. s., 230 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25.6 2-3x100.8½; William Messenger, and wife to George C. Kitching.....9.000
26th-st., No. 21 West, 25x98.9; Fanny De Groot to John J. Astor.....nom.
Same property; William De Groot, Trustee, to John J. Astor.....35,000
133d-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x99.11; Henrietta W. Johnson and husband to William T. Bryerson.....7,000
125th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av., 22x100.6; Charlotte Giles to Mary E. Ewing.....6,000
37th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of Madison-av., 24x98.9; Cornelia M. Stewart to Sophia J. Terrance.....23.000
81st-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x102.2; Sarah S. Murray to Grace B. Ruggles.....6,000
86th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; James McCune and wife to Andrew Ewald.....6.000
50th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5; John Reitwiesner and wife to Andrew Ewald. Same property; Andrew Ewald and wife to James McCune.....nom.
30th-st., s. s., 128.9 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x98.9; Kate Heinbach and husband to Leopold Boscowitz.....15,000
144th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 7th-av., 100x196.10; William H. Scott and wife to Emma Herbert.....6,800
86th-st., s. s., 131.9 1-3 ft. e. of Madison-av., 30x102.2; Martha White and husband to M. Ottinger and another.....12,800
124th-st., s. s., 340 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.11; William E. Kenyon and wife to George G. Grennell.....22,000
44th-st., s. s., 105 ft. e of 3d-av., 25x100.5; the Union Dime Savings Institution to Silas J. Donvan.....3,450
151st-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x99.11; G. A. Halsey, Referee, to Jacob Kahrs.....10,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Fleischhauer, J., to Max Green, No. 247 East 51st-st., 1 1-3 years, for annual rent of.....6,800
Mellen, Abner, to Charles Cooper & Co., No. 6 Mulberry-st., extending through to Worth-st.; 5 years, for average annual rent of.....1,900
Schuit & John N., Executor, to J. Schwarzwalder & Sons, n. s. Lexington-av., 75 ft. e. of 124th-st., 100x100; 3 years, for annual rent of.....800

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Baier'ein, Barbara, to J. Lehnor; s. s. 4th-st., e. of Avenue A; 3 years.....$5,419
Bossert, F. & R. Donegan.....to Monroe-st., e. of Scammel-st., installments.....4,200
Davis, Ann E., and husband to Caroline C. Bishop, e. s. Lexington-av., s. of 103th-st., 3 months.....2,300
Davis, Ann E., and husband to Rebecca E. Williams and another, Executors, &c., e. s. Lexington-av., s. of 103th-st. 3 months.....1,700
Donvau, S. J., to the Union Dime Savings Institution, s. s. 44th-st., e. of 3d-av., 1 4 years.....8,000
Exposito J., to G. Cella; No. 203 Spring-st., 6 years.....4,000
Fanning, S. A., to Sarah L. Collins; n. w. corner of Lexington-av. and 123th-st.; also, w. s. Corner-av., and 114th-st., 2 mortgages, 1 year, total.....7,500
Fleet, J. D., to Edwin Cooper; No. 124 Greene-st., 5 years.....5,000
Gale, Elizabeth N., and husband to E. H. Ludlow; s. s. 36th-st. e. of 7th-av., 3 months.....
Herbert, Emma, to William H. Scott; n. s. 146th-st., w. of 7th-av., 3 years.....8,400
Huntington, C. P., to Catharine Carrigan and another, Executors, &c., n. w. corner of Riverside-av. and 111th-st., 5 years.....63,334
Leo, Alleine, and others, to J. A. Lawrence; w. s. Greenwich Park, n. of 20th-st., 3 years.....15,000
Lery, William F., and wife to the United States Life Insurance Company; w. s. 9th-av., n. of 66th-st., 1 year.....4,500
Massey, Maria L., Executrix, &c., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 22 South 5th-av., 1 year.....7,000
Noell, E. H., to Charlotte A. Nicoll; s. w. corner of 1st-av. and 114th-st., demand.....7,000
Noble, J., to F. R. Houghton; e. s. of 4th-av., from 100th to 101st-st., 3 years.....67,450
Ruggles, Grace B., and husband to Sarah S. Murray; n. s. of 81st-st., w. of 8th-av., 2 years.....3,600
Sauer, Emilia, to A. Schmid and another; n. s. of 23d-st., w. of 1st-av., 5 years.....5,000
Treacy, T. F., and wife to J. H. Deane; n. s. of 59th st., e. of 9th-av., 3 months.....6,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Berson, L., to C. Jones.....$5,500
Bowery Savings Bank to Matthias Vasselor.....4,500
Brown, J. O., to George G. Grennell.....5,500
Delano, F. H., and others, Trustees, &c., to William H. Hays.....27,834
Dickerman, S. H., to E. S. Brown.....1,570
Engel, Amelie, to H. E. Krest-schmar.....nom.
Same to Same.....nom.
Equitable Life Assurance Society to Edna V. Miner.....12,000
Field, Mary, to Joseph Horndge.....50
Hughes, H., to William M. Isaacs.....7,000
Morgan, A. R., and another, Executors, &c., to Sarah A. Morgan.....2,000
May, J. O., to William H. Hays.....8,000
Stevenson, D., to D. Stevenson, Jr.....2,000

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

F. H. DAVIES, Auctioneer.

BY WINANS & DAVIES, NO. 10 PINE-ST., by order of Executors, will sell at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on Thursday, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock:

Nos. 19 AND 21 BRIDGE-STREET, running through to Stone-st.—Warehouses.
No. 272 WATER-STREET.—Store.
No. 418 WEST EIGHTEENTH-STREET.—Dwelling.
Maps and particulars at Auctioneers' office.

NOS. 231, 233 EAST 35TH-ST., NEAR 3D-AV.—Two handsome three-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, lots 20x98.9, at auction, under foreclosure, THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. Sale absolute; 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY, Auctioneers.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

OFFICES TO RENT IN COAL AND IRON EXCHANGE, CORNER CORTLANDT AND CHURCH STS.—A fine suite of offices on same floor with the offices of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, area of 1,500 square feet, will be rented entire or divided to suit tenants. Apply at the office of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

TO LET OR LEASE—NOS. 507 AND 509 BROADWAY, store, basement, and sub-basement, 50x200; modern building, with steam for hoisting and heating; now offered at reduced rent; immediate possession; will be divided if required. Apply to
HORACE B. CLEV, No. 22 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER—SECOND FLOOR, 50x90. NO. 188 West Houston-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET

ON COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN, near Wall-Street Ferry, newly furnished throughout; will sell furniture and carpets, if desired. Address W. H. D., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—GOOD INVESTMENT, half value; for sale, country seat, 23 acres; very high location; commanding extensive views; excellent neighborhood; having concrete residence expensively built, (requiring repairs) shade, fruit; one and a-half miles macadam roads; two depots; terms easy. Particulars apply to EDWARD P. HAMILTON, No. 1½ Pine-st., New-York. This vicinity specialty.

FINANCIAL.

PUBLIC SALE OF KINGSTON CITY BONDS.

There will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the

CITY HALL,
In the City of Kingston,
On FEB. 18, 1880,
At 12 o'clock M. of that day,

$40,000 IN BONDS OF THE CITY OF KINGSTON,

Being 6 per cent. semi-annual coupon bonds, payable in 1910, with option of payment after 10 years, of the denomination of $1,000, $500, and $100. Such bonds issued to pay off bonds falling due.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH,

or 10 per cent. of bid down, and balance, with interest, on or before March 1, 1880. A single bond will be offered, and the purchaser to have option of taking, at the rate of the bid, bonds to the amount of not exceeding $10,000.

THOMAS CORNELL,
President Board of Bank Presidents.

Dated Jan. 16, 1880.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,

Bankers,

NO. 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.....LONDON
Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

PUBLIC SALE OF
ULSTER COUNTY BONDS.

There will be sold at auction, at the
COURT-HOUSE,
in the City of Kingston, on
FEB. 17, 1880,
At 2 o'clock P. M., of that day,

$100,000 IN BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF ULSTER, being five per cent. Annual Coupon Bonds, payable in 1889 and 1890, of the denomination of $1,000 and $500. Such bonds issued to pay off bonds falling due.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH!

or 10 per cent. of bid down, and balance, with interest, on or before March 1, 1880. A single bond will be offered, and the purchaser to have the option of taking at the rate of the bid bonds to the amount of not exceeding $10,000.

WM. M. HAVES, County Treasurer.
R. LITCHFAN, Chairman Board Supervisors.
Dated JAN. 21, 1880.

New-Philadelphia Silver Mining Co.

Capital Stock, $1,500,000 in 150,000 shares, $10 each.

FULLY ORGANIZED.

The undersigned are authorized to dispose of the balance of the Treasury Stock. The MILL is now completed, and active operations are about to commence. The company is now in better condition than at any previous time, with a large amount of RICH ORE ready to reduce. This is the last opportunity that will be afforded to subscribe to Treasury Stock.

SMITHERS & DONALD,
BOOMS Nos. 34 and 35 DREXEL BUILDING, NO. 1,042 BROADWAY,
No. 3 Broad-st., New-York.

Any information can be obtained at the company's office, No. 33 Broad-st., New-York.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Parties holding consolidated bonds with special land security wishing to sell their bonds will please communicate with

CLARK, POST, & MARTIN,
NO. 34 PINE-ST., NEW YORK.

TO INVESTORS.

First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Utah and Pleasant Valley R. R. Co.

Having sold a large proportion of the above Railway Bonds, we now offer the remainder at 90 and interest. We can, from personal knowledge, fully recommend these bonds to investors. H. P. CADE & CO.,
President Bowery National Bank.

SHELDON & WADSWORTH,
10 Wall-st., New-York.

John A. Dodge & Co.,

BANKERS AND STOCKBROKERS, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York. Stocks bought and sold on the New-York Stock Exchange, on 3 to 5 per cent. margin. Stock privileges secured on responsible parties at favorable rates. Full information on all matters relating to Stock speculation furnished on application. Weekly Report of movements in the Stock market sent free.

S. F. JOHNSON & CO.

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 2 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell on commission all classes of securities. Careful attention given to investment orders.
S. FISHER JOHNSON, CHAS. W. MILLER,
Members New-York Stock Exchange.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE A NUMBER OF

CHOICE INVESTMENT BONDS

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF WHICH CAN BE HAD UPON APPLICATION AT THEIR OFFICE,

NO. 31 NASSAU-ST.

CLINTON B. FISK & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 3 BROAD-ST., DREXEL BUILDING,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
For cash, or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. Brokers in State, Railway, Municipal, Mining, and miscellaneous stocks and bonds.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Union Pacific Railway Company (consolidated) will be prepared on Thursday, Feb. 5, 1880, to exchange its certificates of stock, pursuant to the articles of consolidation, for the certificates of stock in the Union Pacific Railroad and Kansas Pacific Railway Company, on the surrender thereof to the Union Trust Company, New-York.

SIDNEY DILLON, President.

NOTICE.

The First National Bank of Hackensack, N. J., located at Hackensack, in the State of New-Jersey, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.—Dated Dec. 10, 1879.

A. D. BROWER, Cashier.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL LOT OF KEELY MOTOR COMPANY STOCK

By AUG. STEIN,
Auctioneer,
No. 61 Broadway, Room No. 39.

AMERICAN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S CONSTRUCTION STOCK.

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC R. R. STOCK.
CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS R. R. STOCK.
P. J. GOODHART, No. 17 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GERMANIA Petroleum Company call on or write to JOHN POMEIS, No. 19 Broad-st. Stockholders please bring stock.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, JAN. 24, 1880.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1879:

Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1879, to 31st December, 1879.....$3,699,066 58
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1879.....1,671,981 91
Total amount of marine premiums.....$5,371,048 49
No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire disconnected with marine risks.
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1879, to 31st December, 1879.....$3,375,101 28
Losses paid during the same period.....$1,524,331 04
Returns of premiums and expenses.....840,736 77
2,365,067 81
The company has the following assets, viz.:
United States and State of New-York stock, City, bank, and other stocks.....$3,875,558 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise.....1,307 900 00
Real estate and claims due the company, estimated at.....500,000 00
Premium notes and bills receivable.....1,522,326 75
Cash in bank.....251,426 83
Total amount of assets.....$13,437,739 51

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1876 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d of February next, from which date interest on the amount so redeemable will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled to the extent paid.

A dividend of 40 per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1879, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of May next.

By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN,
Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES, CHARLES DENNIS, W. H. H. MOORE, LEWIS CURTIS, CHARLES H. RUSSELL, JAMES LOW, DAVID LANE, GORDON W. BURNHAM, A. A. RAVEN, WM. STURGIS, ADOLPH LEMOYNE, BENJAMIN H. FIELD, JOSIAH O. LOW, WILLIAM E. DODGE, ROYAL PHELPS, THOMAS F. YOUNGS, C. A. HAND, JOHN D. HEWLETT, WILLIAM H. WEBB, CHARLES P. BURDETT, JOHN L. RIKER, J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
A. A. RAVEN, Third Vice-President.

HORACE GRAY, EDMUND W. COLLINS, JOHN ELLIOTT, ALEXANDER V. BLAKE, ROBT. B. MINTURN, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, GEORGE W. LANE, EDWIN D. MORGAN, ROBERT L. STUART, JAMES G. DE FOREST, FREDERICK CHAUNCEY, CHARLES D. LEVERICH, WILLIAM BRYCE, WILLIAM H. FOGG, PETER V. KING, THOS. B. CODDINGTON, HORACE K. THURBER, WILLIAM DEGROOT, HENRY COLLINS.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 IN U. S. BONDS,

Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. It is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.

HENRY F. SPAULDING, President.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN, } Vice-Presidents.
FRED'K H. COSSITT, }
C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SAM'L D. BABCOCK, JONATHAN THORN, ISAAC N. PHELPS, JOSIAH M. FISKE, CHAS. G. LANDON, EDMUND W. CORLIES, FREDK H. COSSITT, WM. H. APPLETON, GUSTAV SCHWAB, DAVID DOWS, MARTIN BATES, WM. ALLEN BUTLER, JAMES P. WALLACE, BENJ. B. SHERMAN, GEORGE W. LANE, JACOB D. VERMILYE, GEO. MACCULLOCH MILLER, ROSWELL SKEEL, A. A. LOW, AMOS R. ENO, CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, WM. H. WEBB, J. PIERPONT MORGAN, PERCY R. PYNE, HENRY F. SPAULDING, DAVID WOLFE BISHOP, CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO., } No. 68 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1879. }

Notice is hereby given that the following bonds of this company of $1,000 each, known as Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds, have been designated by lot to be paid at par and accrued interest on presentation at this office, according to the provisions of the deed of trust securing the same. The numbers are as follows:

115	1663	3502	5167	6158	7485	8017
141	1699	3593	5228	6265	7488	8088
558	1706	3677	5361	6409	7509	8208
582	1767	3777	5343	6448	7523	8211
670	1777	4091	5738	6490	7554	8285
1147	2063	4197	5775	6658	7603	8366
1270	2145	4375	5839	6749	7605	8478
1367	2337	4412	5842	6924	7758	8525
1411	2675	4684	5846	7018	7812	8550
1521	2697	4939	5973	7066	7819	----
1531	2741	5103	6005	7083	7954	----
1646	3227	5138	6127	7421	8004	----

Interest on these bonds will cease on the 1st day of July, 1880.

JULIUS WADSWORTH,
Vice-President.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

It now appears probable that an immediate sale of said company may be effected.

The security bondholders of the first and second mortgage bonds under the plan of the Reorganization Committee retained the 1874 and 1875 coupons and the funded interest

THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK

JAY GOULD SECURES A REFEREE.

HISTORY OF THE SUIT—JAY GOULD THE CHIEF DEFENDANT—HE ASKS A REFERENCE OF JUDGE DONOHUE—SMITH M. WEED'S PARTNER APPOINTED REFEREE.

Political favoritism and personal favoritism have been shown to be motives dictating the appointment of some Receivers and Referees in cases already spoken of in THE TIMES. The motive for the selection of the Receiver in the case of the defunct Tenth National Bank may be guessed by those who will take the trouble to read. Everybody knows what the Tenth National Bank was—that financial concern of which Messrs. Tweed, Sweeny, Hall, Connolly, Ingersoll, Bradley, Hugh Smith, and Jay Gould were the Directors. It was quite a family party which controlled and guided it; so it was very natural that Sweeny, when he was Chamberlain of the City, should select the bank as one of the depositories of the City moneys—these funds about this time having come to be regarded as the property of the family circle above mentioned. When Mr. Palmer, of the Broadway Bank, became Chamberlain, he continued the Tenth National as a depository, his nephew being then the President of the concern. While the Ring was in full sway, the bank (meaning the Directors mentioned above) claimed to have advanced to the County Court-house Commission—appointed by Hall, and of which Ingersoll claimed to be Chairman—various sums of money aggregating $425,000. The bank (meaning the gentlemen named) claimed that this large sum had been paid on Ingersoll's checks, as Chairman of the commission. On his part, Ingersoll, at a subsequent period, did not deny having drawn the money; and it was proved by Mr. Tainton's investigations that nine-tenths of the amount had been deposited by Ingersoll to his own account in his own bank, and afterward divided among the various members of the Ring, a few of whose names may be detected in the list of bank Directors, as above given.

Before the Ring was smashed, Controller Connolly made a deposit in the bank of $200,000, which he raised on County bonds. This amount the bank, by its President, Mr. Palmer, applied in part payment of its "advances" (as it called them,) to Ingersoll—in other words, having the money in its possession, the bank appropriated it. Shortly after this deposit had been made, the Ring was exposed and smashed, and, its members being ejected from office, the bank (through its President) clearly recognized that under these circumstances the chances of its ever getting any more deposits were decidedly slim. Possibly the idea originated in the fertile brain of Mr. Jay Gould, but certain it is that the bank came forward with a demand against the County for $200,000, being the balance of the above "advances" which it (or they, being the Directors named,) had made to Mr. Ingersoll and which that gentleman had divided among members of the Ring, whose names may be found in the Directors' list. Perhaps it may be remembered that in the Fall of 1871 Mr. Michael Norton (a Court-house Commissioner) was elected to the Assembly. The Hon. Michael is well known to be versed in all the methods of private legislation, and there is, therefore, nothing surprising in the fact that a certain bill was got through the Legislature by him which the bank, when it was asked to show even a shadow of authority for making its peculiar "advances," triumphantly pointed to a certain obscure section in the bill of the Hon. Michael as entirely legalizing these. In the full confidence that it was now on solid rock, the bank began proceedings against the County for the $200,000 balance. Controller Green strenuously opposed these proceedings, and carried the case from court to court until he secured a victory in the Court of Appeals.

On the passage of the act consolidating the City and County, the bank thought it saw another chance, and began proceedings for another suit; but Controller Green turned the tables on that peculiar institution by putting it in the position of defendant to a suit of his own initiation. He secured the services of Mr. Simon Sterne, who has not been so much engaged with railroads of late but that he can keep an eye on municipal affairs,) and of Mr. Carter, and commenced an action against the bank to recover the $290,000 deposited by Connolly and appropriated by President Palmer as stated, and also for the recovery of back interest on the City deposits, amounting to about $65,000, the bank having, while Mr. Palmer was Chamberlain, refused to pay over the interest on these. A long legal skirmish followed the commencement of this action, the bank asking for bills of particulars, and putting in all sorts of technical obstacles, so that it was only lately that it was forced into such a position as to have to put in its answer. In this, it set up as a counter-claim against the City its claim for the balance of $250,000 of its "advances" to Ingersoll, with interest added. Thus the sum of money involved was first, the $200,000 Connolly deposit, with nine years' interest; second, the back interest on the City deposits, about $65,000, with seven years' interest; and third, the $225,000 claimed by the bank, with nine years' interest, aggregating something over $600,000. After these issues were joined in the action, Mr. Carter became incapacitated by illness, and for some unexplained reason Mr. Simon Sterne, his colleague, was removed, and other special counsel employed. Mr. Sterne, however, has not lost his interest in the case.

Meanwhile, the bank itself had smashed. It had lived on the patronage of the Ring, and when this went the bank went also. On the winding up it appeared that the persons principally interested in it were ex-Chamberlain Palmer and Jay Gould. As to Mr. Gould, it is known to all the world what his tactics are when he finds himself in a difficulty. It is an article of his faith that every man has his price, and that pride he generally finds in his own coffers.

After the arrangements were completed by the removal of the old counsel for the City and the substitution of the new, counsel for the bank (meaning Messrs. Palmer and Gould) applied to Judge Donohue, sitting in Chambers, to have a Referee appointed to hear and determine all the issues in the suit. It is a remarkable fact, much commented upon, by members of the legal profession, that matters in which Jay Gould is interested are nearly always brought before Judge Donohue. Naturally, the motion for this reference came before him. Counsel to the Corporation strongly opposed the motion. It was argued that a reference was both unnecessary and improper, for there were many grave questions of fraud involved, which ought to be tried in the full light which comes from a jury trial. These should not be covered up by the comparative obscurity of a reference proceeding; and the verdict upon them should be the verdict of an impartial jury. Judge Donohue, however, after keeping the papers for several months, decided that he would send the case to a Referee, and he did so. He selected as the Referee no other than the partner of Mr. Smith M. Weed, notorious for his bribery transactions, and lately given additional notoriety in connection with the lease of the Dannemora Railroad. Mr. James Mathews is the name of the gentleman. No imputation is made against him personally—but how comes it that he was selected as the Referee in this suit, involving over half a million, with Jay Gould as defendant? Judge Donohue is a strong Tammany man; Smith M. Weed as certainly is not, for he is Tilden all through. Political considerations could, therefore, scarcely have dictated the appointment of Mr. Weed's partner. Whether Mr. Jay Gould and Mr. Smith M. Weed are acquaintances cannot positively be stated; but, as before said, suits in which Mr. Gould is interested generally find their way to Judge Donohue, and the appointment of Mr. Weed's partner was Judge Donohue's, and this in a case where, it is not too much to say, a reference should never have been made. It remains to be seen whether the Counsel to the Corporation will consent to permit, without remonstrance, the sacrifice of the public interests of the City in this way.

THE INSANE ASYLUM HOMICIDE.

Yesterday Coroner Ellinger began an investigation into the circumstances of the death in the Retreat on Blackwell's Island on the 26th ult. of Maria Ottner, a lunatic, who was, it is alleged, beaten by Elizabeth Christ, a cell-mate. The only witness was Mary Stephens, a nurse, who said that the Retreat was under the charge of Dr. Pitkin in January. She had seen him there only six times since New Year's. Dr. A. McL. Hamilton called once a week. The patient, Ottner, was on the the third floor of the Retreat, and at night was confined in a cell with the woman Christ, and a woman named McDonnell. Mrs. Stephens was night nurse, and the sole person in charge of the Retreat at night. She made her rounds every hour. There were 150 patients. The woman Ottner was obnoxious to her cell-mates, and was weak from chronic diarrhœa. Early on the morning of the 24th ult. there was a disturbance in the woman Ottner's cell. Witness went there and found her suffering from a small wound in the forehead, which bled profusely. Dr. Levinsky prescribed cold-water bandages, and she was taken to the hospital. The night before the woman Ottner was injured she had been unruly, and one of her companions asked that she be removed. There was no room for her in any other cell, and she was allowed to remain. The inquest will be resumed to-day.

ROBERT C. BROWN'S BURIAL.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.

The funeral services of the late Robert C. Brown, the Republican candidate for Sheriff in the last election, were held yesterday afternoon in St. Andrew's Church, at Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street. Despite the exceedingly unpleasant weather, the large church was filled to overflowing with the dead man's friends. The Rev. Francis Lobdell, Rector of St. Andrew's, and the Rev. Lester Athole, his assistant, met the body at the church door and preceded it up the central aisle, the Rector reading the Episcopal service. Immediately in front of the coffin borne on the shoulders of undertaker's assistants, were the eight pall-bearers. Following the coffin were the family and relatives of Mr. Brown, who led a long procession of his workmen and employés. As the body was deposited within the altar-rail, the Rev. Mr. Athole read the usual lesson. The choir chanted an anthem, and then the Rector proceeded with the solemn order of burial service, during which the choir sang the hymns, "Thy Will be Done," and "Rock of Ages, Cleft for Me." At the close of the church service the body was taken in front of the altar-rail, and about 25 members of Keystone Lodge, No. 235, F. and A. M., of which Mr. Brown had been a member, gathered about the coffin. Masonic services for the dead were then conducted by the Master and officers of the lodge, after which the body was removed to the hearse, and taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment. The pall-bearers were Chester A. Arthur, Judge Sheridan, Joseph Pinckney, Jordan L. Mott, Isaac Stevens, Conductor Hanford, of the New-York Central Railroad; John B. Greene, and ex-Fire Commissioner Joseph L. Perley. Among the attendants at the funeral were delegations from the Twenty-third Assembly District Association, headed by President Henry Welsh; the Association of Exempt Firemen, headed by Francis Hagadorn, and the New-York Firemen's Ball Committee, headed by Park Commissioner James F. Wenman. There was also a very large number of local and well-known politicians.

A GRAIN ELEVATOR CAPSIZED.

BLOWN OVER IN THE NORTH RIVER—ESCAPE OF THE CREW.

A large grain elevator, called the Telegraph, capsized in the North River, yesterday, during a sudden squall, but her entire crew of 14 men escaped. The Telegraph left Pier No. 45 East River at about noon, having been engaged to load a steamer lying at the Red Star dock, in Jersey City. Capt. Peter Francisco was in command of the elevator, and under his direction she made her way down the river and rounded the Battery in safety, although it was blowing strongly, and the water was unusually lumpy. She then headed directly for the Red Star dock, and had steamed nearly across the North River, when a sudden squall struck her. She careened violently over to port, and, in an instant, her tower, which rose 54 feet from the deck, was floating in the water. The crew, most of whom were in the forecastle when the squall came up, rushed on deck and struggled toward the weather side, which was well out of water, and clung there. The engineer and fireman were thrown from the engine-room and, in their excitement, jumped overboard. Then came the noise of timbers crashing, and the hull slowly righted, while the elevator tower lay a complete wreck in the water alongside. Large quantities of water had poured into the hold, and it seemed to the affrighted men as though they were about to sink. Both of their boats had been lost with the falling tower. The boiler and machinery were exposed, and the steam-pipes having been broken, the steam poured out and prevented the boiler from bursting. The steam-tug George L. Garlick, Capt. Cale, which was near the elevator at the time of the accident, immediately went to her assistance. The engineer and fireman were picked up, and in the meantime the tug-boat Echo came up. When both tugs were alongside the Telegraph, her crew jumped on them. Upon examination it was found that the hull was not sinking, and it was towed toward the nearest ship-yard in Jersey City. The main part of the tower of the elevator was taken in tow by another tug. What was left of the Telegraph was put on a boat-builder's pontoon, and the Garlick pumped out the water which poured into the hold when she went over. Late in the afternoon the hull was taken over to Morris's shipyard, in Brooklyn, where a new tower will be built on it. The hull itself is uninjured, and the engines and boiler are sound, but nothing is standing above the deck. Messrs. Knapp & McCord, No. 94 Broadstreet, are her owners. They say that it will cost about $8,000 to rebuild the tower. This amount does not come within the meaning of the insurance policy. The tower was much weaker than was supposed, but the hull would not have righted again. If the structure had remained firm. It is surprising that none of the crew were crushed by the falling timbers. The squall in which the elevator capsized is described as being very violent, and is thought by some to have been a whirlwind. The Telegraph measures 74 tons, is 94 feet long and 26 feet broad. The tower was 54 feet high and 10 feet square, at the summit. Portions of the wreck were drifting about in the river during the afternoon.

THE PRODUCE BANK.

DEPOSITORS WITHDRAWING THEIR MONEY—CONDITION OF THE INSTITUTION.

Rumors concerning the condition of the Produce Bank have been in circulation for two weeks past, and many depositors have withdrawn their deposits, but officers of the bank state that they will go on. The principal cause of the rumors was a loan by the bank of $100,000 to Decker & Quintard, the contracters of the Riverside Drive, who have been involved in litigation. Mr. Satterthwaite, the President of the bank, declined to talk yesterday, but the Cashier stated that the bank was secured for the loan by the contract, which it held. The bank has never done more than a moderate business, and the deposits have been gradually diminishing. The bank is not a member of the Clearing-house Association, but clears through the Continental National Bank. At the latter it was stated yesterday that the Produce Bank carried had deposits of about $200,000, but now the officers did not think there were more than $70,000. The Continental was secured on all their exchanges. The capital of the Produce Bank is now only $125,000; it was originally $200,000, which was increased to $250,000 in 1874, and reduced to $200,000 in January, 1878. In March, 1878, the Directors decided to close out a lot of suspended accounts which they were carrying, and reduced the capital to $125,000. The bank has had three Presidents since it was established in 1872. Mr. Thomas L. Raymond, the first President, continued until 1876, when he was succeeded by Mr. Samuel Conover, one of the Park Commissioners, who in turn was succeeded by Mr. J. Fisher Satterthwaite, in December, 1878. It was generally supposed that the Department funds were deposited in the bank, but it was stated yesterday at the Park Department that it had no funds on deposit there. The Treasurer of the department draws upon the Controller as the funds are required from the appropriations set apart for the department. Several changes have recently been made in the Board of Directors, Messrs. E. P. Loomis, of No. 95 Barclay-street, and Alfred Bennett, of No. 156 West-street, having resigned, the former a few days ago, and the latter about two weeks ago. Mr. Loomis declined yesterday to state the reason why he resigned, but he understood the bank had made arrangements to continue, and he left his deposit there still.

A son of Vice-President Ernest Greenfield said yesterday that the firm had on Monday deposited $7,000 in the bank on the assurance of President Satterthwaite that the bank was all right.

MR. HOUGHTON "JUMPS" HIS BAIL.

John James Houghton, of Yonkers, who rejoiced in the possession of two wives, one whom he married on the 4th day of May, 1858, she then being a Mary C. Mairs, the other whom he married on the 9th of October, 1878, her maiden name being Emma A. Cole, and with both of whom he continued to live until about the 1st of January, has taken "leg bail," and departed no one knows, greatly to the discomfiture of Deputy Sheriff Ford, of Westchester County, who, for the past two days has been searching for him. At the time of his arrest he was released on $1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, John Mowatt, of New-York City, being his bondsman. Last Monday his case was presented to the Grand Jury, both wives and other witnesses appearing and testifying. He was promptly indicted for bigamy, and the Sheriff was instructed to take him in custody. The Deputy Sheriff, upon going to Yonkers, found that he had departed, and all efforts to find him have since proved futile. It is said in Yonkers that Mr. Houghton and his second wife had made up their differences, and have recently been living together in Yonkers, and that they had joined forces to fight wife No. 1. It is generally supposed that Houghton has crossed the Hudson into the State of New-Jersey.

THE MARKET QUESTION.

A large number of dealers in Washington Market, headed by Mr. Robert G. Cornell, called upon Controller Kelly yesterday, at the Finance Department, for the purpose of expressing their views on the question of having the owners or drivers of market wagons to return at their option from Gansevoort Market to the streets in the vicinity of Washington Market. Mr. Cornell said that the business of the Washington Market butchers was connected with that of the market farmers, and it was only fair and reasonable that their wagons should be permitted to return, or decide where they should go, and not be compelled to remain where they were. A farmer from Long Island said that 80 per cent. of the farmers there would prefer to have their wagons stand in the vicinity of Washington Market. The Controller said the matter had been brought to his attention before, and that he would give it proper consideration.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN

STILL OPPOSED TO THE MAYOR.

MR. SMITH CLIFT NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT OF THE TAX BOARD—THE NOMINATION REFERRED—MORE OBSTRUCTIONS ON THE STREETS.

In the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a communication was received from Mayor Cooper nominating Mr. Smith Clift, a wealthy gentleman, who was at one time a prominent lawyer of this City, for the office of President of the Tax Commission for six years, in place of Mr. John Wheeler, whose term expired on May 1, 1879. The position is an important one, because whoever may be appointed to fill it will be ex officio a member of the Board of Apportionment. When the nomination was announced, Alderman Slevin (Tammany) moved that it be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Alderman Marshall (Anti-Tammany) said the nomination was an excellent one, and should be confirmed. Alderman Haughton here noticed a disposition on the part of several of the Tammany members to have the matter referred by a viva voce vote, and exclaimed: "I call for the yeas and nays." The question of referring the nomination to a committee was then put, and carried by 15 to 6—the Tammany and Republican members voting in the affirmative, and the Anti-Tammany members in the negative.

Alderman Keenan then presented the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, it is of the utmost importance to the people of this City that the means of transit from one part of the City to the other should be at as little cost as is consistent with a fair and liberal return upon the capital employed to effect it; and

Whereas, The present fares on the elevated railroads, except for a limited time morning and evening are such as to amount to about one-fifth of the whole average earnings of common labor, so that the great majority of our people are practically excluded from the benefits of such roads; and

Whereas, The high price at which the stock and bonds of the elevated railway companies are daily quoted in the market show the immense value of the franchises which have been freely conferred upon them by the people in order that the benefits of cheap transit might be secured to the people in return; and

Whereas, The public press of the City having in vain called, by a voice singularly unanimous, upon these companies to make that return by extending the hours of cheap transit night and morning, with at least one car for cheap, fares attached to every train throughout the day, to the end that the upper portions of the City may be more rapidly built up, the people now crowded in unhealthy tenements may find better homes in the suburban wards, and with a certainty that the revenues of the roads will not be diminished, but be largely increased; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State be requested to pass the bill introduced by the Hon. William W. Astor providing that 5cents fare shall be charged during all hours of the day on the elevated railroads in this City; and the members of the Legislature from this City are hereby requested to use every honorable means to secure the passage of said bill.

The resolution was unanimously adopted without debate.

On motion of President Morris, the following, in addition to the regular Market Committee of the board, were appointed to hear all parties in relation to the question of permitting farmers' wagons, at their option, to leave Gansevoort Market and stand in the streets adjacent to Washington Market: Aldermen Sheils, Wade, Kirk, Kenny, and Sauer.

Alderman Goodwin offered a preamble and resolution setting forth that the dropping of oil, grease, water, and other substances from the elevated railways into the streets, particularly at the crossings, was a source of loud and universal complaint, as it was a source of great annoyance and damage to the persons and property of large numbers of citizens, and he moved that the Commissioner of Public Works be directed to confer with the Presidents or other officers of the said railroad companies, with a view of devising some plan that will remedy the evil complained of, and to report to the board at his earliest convenience. The resolution was adopted.

A number of communications were sent in by the Mayor vetoing various resolutions authorizing the erection of awnings, meat-racks, stands, &c., in various parts of the City. The Mayor's reason for disapproving them was that they would obstruct the streets, and the vetoes were laid over. These vetoes, however, appeared to have no effect upon the majority of the board, for similar resolutions were afterward introduced, and opposed, as hitherto, by Mr. Marshall.

Alderman Sauer offered a resolution authorizing ex-Alderman Robert McCafferty to have two bay windows erected at No. 871 Lexington-avenue.

Alderman Haughton moved to refer the matter to a committee, but Alderman Sauer said the resolution should be passed that day, so as to enable Mr. McCafferty to go on with the building.

A long discussion ensued, during which Alderman Marshall contended that the resolution should be sent to a committee, and the whole matter thoroughly examined, so that every member of the board could vote intelligently upon it. After some further remarks the privilege asked for by Mr. McCafferty was granted, every attempt to have the matter referred being defeated.

President Morris submitted a communication from the Fire Department, asking the consent of the Board to purchase 20,000 feet of hose of such kind and at such prices as would be for the public interest. The matter was referred to the Committee on Police and Fire Departments.

The board then ordered that the name of Eleventh-avenue from Seventy-second-street to One Hundred and Sixth-street be changed to West End-avenue, in response to a petition of the owners of property in the vicinity.

Alderman Marshall presented a petition which was signed by over 200 merchants and others, requesting the board to confirm the nomination of Mr. L. J. N. Stark for Commissioner of Docks. The petition was signed by David Dows & Co., Jesse Hoyt & Co., Franklin Edson & Co., J. & Fisk & Co., Watson, Smith & Wilson, Isaac H. Reed, Charles F. Elwell, President of the Maritime Association, and others. It was ordered to be printed.

The Committee on County Affairs submitted a voluminous report in regard to the resolution prohibiting any person from copying any of the paintings in the Governor's Room. This resolution was vetoed by the Mayor about a week ago, and then sent to the committee for consideration. The report in substance recited that the Common Council has by law control over the public buildings, and not the Commissioner of Public Works, as the Mayor asserted in his veto; that the Commissioner has only the care of the building, subject to the orders of the Board of Aldermen; the Governor's Room was never intended to be a picture gallery, as stated in the Mayor's communication on the subject; that the Common Council had authority and power to prevent persons from copying the pictures, and that the Governor's Room was assigned for the use of the Governor of the State and his successor soon after the City Hall was built. The report was laid over.

Alderman Morris moved that the Park Commissioners be requested to have an illuminated clock placed on the Belvedere tower in Central Park or at one of the gate-houses leading to the reservoir. The motion was adopted.

SKETCH OF MR. CLIFT.

Mr. Smith Clift, who was nominated for Tax Commissioner yesterday, comes of a family that figured in the revolution. His grandfather held an officer's commission in the Continental Army, was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and a Representative in the Legislature of this State. His father was a famous stock breeder in Putnam County 30 years ago. The Clift homestead is in Carmel, Putnam County, and there Smith Clift was born 58 years ago. He was graduated at Wesleyan University, adopted the legal profession, and for 20 years practiced in the State and United States courts in this City. He acquired a competency, and in 1870 he withdrew from active practice. Mr. Clift occupies a high social position, is a member of the Union League, Union, and Century Clubs, and is identified with numerous charitable objects. In politics he is a Republican. He has never held office.

A RAILROAD INDICTED.

Yesterday morning, in the County Court, in session at White Plains, a motion was made by Odle Close, of Close & Robertson, to quash the indictment found against the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for obstructing a highway running across their tracks about midway between the villages of Port Chester and Rye, in the Town of Rye, Westchester County. The indictment complains that the company placed a bridge over the tracks at that place only 24 feet in width, while the roadway was 60 feet in width; also, that said bridge was built at right angles with the railroad tracks, whereas the roadway runs in an oblique direction. By doing this, one abutment at each end of the bridge is brought about in the centre of the highway, and has on dark nights been the cause of numberless collisions. Furthermore, parties at one end of the bridge have frequently had to wait for a vehicle already on the bridge to pass over before they could go on. It is the intention to compel the railroad company to build a bridge of uniform width with the roadway. Martin J. Keogh appeared for the Town of Rye, and argued against the motion, citing several authorities in point. The Judge denied the motion to quash the indictment, and consequently the case will go to trial.

A BRAKEMAN INSTANTLY KILLED.

William Edwin Murphy, a brakeman on a passenger train of the Harlem Railroad, was run over and instantly killed by the train to which he belonged, yesterday morning. The accident occurred at Boston Corners, where Murphy left the train to attend to a switch which was to throw the train to a siding. After he had turned the switch, and while the train was passing from the main track to the siding, a gust of wind struck Murphy with great violence and threw him beneath the wheels of the moving train. He was instantly killed, and one arm and one leg were severed from the body. Murphy was 24 years old, and had been in the employ of the Harlem Railroad Company for eight years. Four years ago he left the road temporarily, and was employed for a short time as a conductor on the Sixth-Avenue Railroad. The life proved to be too tame for him, however, and he returned to his duties as brakeman. He was a single man, and lived with his aged father and two sisters at No. 405 East Fifty-third-street. He had two brothers—Roundsman M. Murphy, of the Fourth Precinct Police, and Jesse Murphy, a liquor-dealer at No. 22 Stone-street. Roundsman Murphy went up to Boston Corners for the body of his brother last night, and will return with it, after the Coroner's inquest is held, to this City.

KINGS COUNTY'S SURROGATE.

MR. DAILEY OUSTED AND MR. LIVINGSTON REINSTATED.

By an order of the Court of Appeals made yesterday, the Kings County Surrogateship passes once more into the hands of Walter L. Livingston. Mr. Livingston was elected on a coalition ticket in 1876 by 288 majority, and was given the certificate of election by the Board of Supervisors. Abram H. Dailey, the Democratic candidate for the office, contested Mr. Livingston's election, and succeeded in ousting him. Mr. Livingston appealed. After the trial, one Martin Taylor, a small contractor, made a public statement in which he charged that he, with one Farrell, at the instance of Corporation Dailey, tampered with the ballot-boxes in the Sixth Precinct Station-house. Charges were made against Capt. Worth, a brother of City Works Commissioner Jacob Worth, and against the Sergeants in the precinct, but the investigation was unsatisfactory, and all the complaints were dismissed. The Livingston-Dailey case dragged along in the courts, Mr. Dailey holding the office until about six weeks ago, when the Court of Appeals reversed the verdict of the jury in the Supreme Court. The principal point upon which the appeal was made embraced in objection to a ruling by Judge Gilbert, in which he held that it was not necessary for the plaintiff to show that the ballot-boxes had been violated before they could be received as evidence; in other words, that the jury were to receive the ballot-boxes in evidence unless the defendant showed that they had been tampered with. The Court of Appeals held that the onus of proof was on the plaintiff, and that the ballot-box could not be received in evidence until the plaintiff had proved that they had not been tampered with. After the decision of the Court of Appeals ordering a new trial, Mr. Dailey refused to give up the office, claiming that he had a right to hold it pending the retrial, although Mr. Livingston, who had received the certificate of election, immediately gave up the office when the verdict of the jury, which has been reversed by the Court of Appeals, was rendered against him. A week ago Mr. Livingston made a motion before the Court of Appeals for restitution to his office pending the new trial already granted. That motion was granted yesterday, and Mr. Livingston will probably take possession of the Surrogate's office to-day. It is said that Mr. Livingston will dismiss all the present clerks and court officers.

RELIEF FOR THE NEEDY.

SOCIETY FOR AIDING POOR AND SICK WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

The German Women's Society for Aiding Poor and Sick Widows and Orphans held their annual meeting and election yesterday afternoon in Steinway Hall. This society, whose members do a great deal of good in a quiet manner, is about 30 years old, and originated in St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church. It was a Lutheran association at the time, but it gradually put off its sectarian character, and about 15 years ago Mrs. Ottendorfer was elected President. A protest was made at the time by the Lutheran members, but Catholics, Protestants of other denominations, and Hebrews were admitted into the society, until it abandoned all claims to sectarianism. It numbers now over 300 members, who each contribute annually a sum of money for the charitable purposes mentioned. Various German societies are in the habit of making donations, the Germania Theatre gives a performance every year for its benefit, and a concert, also, is given. The aid for the sufferers is distributed by visitors. The City is divided into 27 districts, each under the charge of one of the members, who then selects as many assistants as are necessary. The members and assistants visit the poor widows and orphans in their respective districts, and relieve their wants by money, groceries, and clothing. Orphans are also helped, by finding them situations. The annual expenses of the society amount to about $10,000, and if any surplus is left, it is added to the general fund for emergencies. The fund now amounts to $19,131. The Treasurer's report yesterday showed that after paying off the expenses for January there was left on hand $6,642 56. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Mrs. Anna Ottendorfer; Secretary—Miss Clara Stohlman; Treasurer—Helena Pupke.

IMPRISONING HIS WIFE.

A WOMAN LOCKED UP FOR TWO DAYS AND NIGHTS IN AN OUTHOUSE.

Early yesterday morning the Hoboken Police were notified that a married woman named Sarah McCarthy had been imprisoned by her husband in an outhouse on their premises at No. 77 Washington-street, and that she had been thus confined for two days and two nights. Chief Donovan thought that those who informed him were trying to play a joke on him, and at first he treated the matter lightly; but he finally sent an officer to the house to make inquiries into the truth of the story. The officer returned to the station-house with the woman in his custody. Mrs. McCarthy said that her husband had forced her into the outhouse on Saturday night and turned the key on her. She had forborne to make an outcry because she did not wish to get her husband into trouble. Another woman living in the house had supplied her with food through a hole in the top of the door, and had finally conveyed the story of her imprisonment to the Police. The officers said that when they ordered Mr. McCarthy to unlock the door, he made no objection to his wife's release, and consented to her accompanying them to the station-house. She was detained till yesterday morning, and efforts were made to induce her to make a complaint against her husband, but she refused to do so. She said that, although her husband was occasionally subject to violent outbursts of passion, he was generally a good husband, and she did not want to make any trouble for him. Mr. McCarthy says that his wife had been drinking, and, rather than run the chance of having her sent up for 30 days by the Police authorities, he imprisoned her himself where he could release her whenever he thought she had been sufficiently punished.

THE PUT AND CALL SWINDLERS.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, having discovered that it is possible to break up the business of the swindling "put and call" concerns, which have played with impunity upon the country public since 1872, have at length taken the preliminary steps toward conducting a vigorous war upon the rogues, in the shape of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Law Committee of the New-York Stock Exchange be authorized and required to take cognizance of any complaints made by any one against any persons or firms who represent themselves as doing their business through or at the New-York Stock Exchange, and who it is alleged are doing a fraudulent business, to investigate fully and with the utmost care all cases that may be placed before them, and if they are satisfied that the parties complained of are carrying on a fraudulent business, they shall take all legal and proper measures to bring the guilty to justice and defeat their purposes. And it is further

Resolved, That the said committee shall not be called upon to report to this committee or to reveal their plans or purposes in regard to any case they may have under investigation, but shall report any matter relating thereto that may have been accomplished.

THE FISH-CULTURISTS.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Fish-cultural Association, yesterday, the Hon. R. B. Roosevelt presiding, it was determined to hold the annual meeting of the American Fish-cultural Association on Tuesday and Wednesday, March 30 and 31. This time was considered the most appropriate, as it would permit the members of the New-England Fish Commissions to be present, and, as April 1 is the opening day for trout, which important event has a great deal to do with the wonderful fish dinners given by the association after their meetings are adjourned. During the two days' session important papers on subjects interesting to fish-culturists will be read by various members of the association. The place of meeting will be, as usual, the hall of the Fulton Market Fishmongers' Association.

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

The American Jockey has opened a new stake to be run at the Spring meeting, and to be a regular fixed event hereafter. It is called the Great Metropolitan Stake—a handicap of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $15 if declared by May 20, with $1,000; the owner of the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes. Weights to be published by May 1. The winner of any race after publication of weights to carry 5 pounds extra; of two races, 10 pounds extra. The stake closes on March 1, and the race will be run on the first day of the Spring meeting, (Decoration Day.) This will be a welcome addition to the list of stakes, and the entries will no doubt be as generous as the conditions justify.

THE PERILS OF FISHERMEN.

At the meeting of the Merchants' and Shipowners' Committee on Pilotage Abuses, held yesterday, a communication was read from G. H. Proctor, editor of the Cape Ann *Advertiser*, giving the following statistics, showing the perils and compensation of fishermen for comparison with those of the Sandy Hook pilots: The number of vessels lost belonging to Cape Ann for the seven years ending December, 1878, was 151; the number of lives 316; and the valuation of the vessels was $585,822. The average earnings of the fishermen was about $300 per annum.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Mr. John S. Kennedy, the banker, has purchased the building corner of William and Cedar streets, in which are the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

Joseph Dumas, master of the bark Joy, lying at Pier No. 10 East River, was drowned on Sunday night, while attempting to get on board by a ladder. His body was not recovered.

Sergt. Henry J. Miner, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, died yesterday. He was 54 years old and was appointed a patrolman in July, 1865. Three years later he was promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

James M. Rice, a merchant, doing business at No. 128 Church-street, fell on the sidewalk in front of No. 140 Church-street, yesterday, and dislocated his hip. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

The Mining Stock Exchange has formally expelled Mr. Edgar W. Ward, formerly a member of the firm of E. W. Ward & Co., accused of being concerned in the recently-exposed "put and call" swindles.

Joseph Hamilton, a truckman, of No. 99 Fleet-place, Brooklyn, fell from his truck while in front of No. 74 Murray-street, yesterday, and received concussion of the brain, from which he died last night.

While Herman Fleischman, aged 17, in the employ of Isaac Gutman, baker, at No. 115 Division-street, was engaged last evening in cleaning out an oven, the roof of the oven caved in upon him, crushing him to death.

Judge Lawrence, sitting in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, decided that there was no evidence to justify the detention of Edward Tim on a charge of having murdered Annie Downey at No. 111 Prince-street, and therefore discharged him from custody.

Patrick Farrell, one of the cotton-samplers implicated in the great cotton thefts in which arrests were recently made at the instigation of the Cotton Exchange, was called up for sentence in the General Sessions yesterday. Judge Gildersleeve sent him to the Penitentiary for six months.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange have issued an order to the Floor Committee to "fine any member who disturbs a call or who offers to buy or sell pending any dispute relative to a transaction $5." The committee has also been instructed to "see that better order be enforced."

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange have declared the membership of W. H. Wagner, who failed a short time ago, at an end, and have ordered his seat to be sold at auction on Friday, the 13th inst., and the proceeds to be distributed among his creditors who have filed their claims.

William Burke and Edward Williams were arraigned in the General Sessions, yesterday, for robbing the residence of Mrs. O'Dowd, at No. 226 Variek-street. Williams pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Burke stood trial, was found guilty, and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

The sub-committee appointed to take charge of the Hospital Sunday Fund met yesterday in the Mayor's office. It was stated at the session that $10,000 of the fund remains unexpended, but no final action was taken as to its disposition. Among those present were the Mayor, Messrs. Jesse Seligmán, S. D. Babcock, and William E. Dodge, Jr.

Frederick Thomsen, giving his address as No. 500 Third-avenue, pleaded guilty, in the General Sessions, yesterday, to breaking into the apartments of Albert B. Powell, at No. 155 East Forty-seventh-street, and stealing a watch and chain, a set of jewelry, and a pocket-book containing 50 cents. Being an old offender, Recorder Smyth sentenced him to five years in State Prison.

Last Friday burglars broke through the wall of the silk warehouse at No. 37 Lispenard-street, and attempted to steal $1,000 worth of silks. The Police were notified, and "Cully" Lockwood and William Garno, alias Joseph Little, to whom suspicion pointed, were arrested. A material witness failed to identify the prisoners after their arrest, however, and in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, Justice Bixby discharged the men from custody.

A report has been industriously circulated in Wall-street during the past few days, to the effect that the railroads have been cutting rates on Eastbound freight. The Canada Southern Road was particularly mentioned. The produce merchants all deny that such cutting has been done. Pool Commissioner Fink pronounces the story without foundation. Mr. Fink said, in the course of conversation, that the railroads will probably reduce rates from the West before the close of navigation, in order to attract the shipment of grain, very little of which has been coming forward lately on account of the operations of the bull clique, who have kept prices high for speculators, and have consequently filled the store-houses both here and in the West to overflowing.

BROOKLYN.

E. B. Fowler has resigned his position as Chief Clerk of the Board of Audit to accept a lucrative position from a private company. As the Chief Clerk's salary is $2,200 per annum there are numerous candidates for the vacancy.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, S. V. White, Receiver of the Grocers' Bank, made application, through counsel, for permission to compromise the claim of the bank against Mrs. A. Higinbotham of Utica. The claim amounts to $2,700, and Mrs. Higginbotham offers $1,000 in settlement. Judge Gilbert appointed Alexander Cameron Referee to take testimony.

A young man called at the Mechanics' Bank, yesterday afternoon, and offered a check for $250, purporting to be drawn by Mr. John Christman, a furniture dealer, residing at the corner of Pearl and Willoughby streets. The Cashier doubted the genuineness of the check, and declined to cash it until the bearer was indentified. The young man left to bring some one who could identify him, but failed to return. Mr. Christman, on being shown the check, pronounced it a forgery.

The Rev. Robert J. Maguire, Pastor for 16 years of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, corner of Court and Congress streets, died on Monday, after a lingering illness, of consumption. Father Maguire was 61 years of age, a native of Ireland, and came to this country in 1846. He came rather prominently before the public recently in connection with the O'Hara will case. Mary O'Hara, an eccentric and wealthy old lady, died and left all her property to three relations, of whom Father Maguire was one. The disinherited nieces of the late Mrs. O'Hara are contesting the will.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Newberry Merritt, a notorious Port Chester rough has been arrested for committing a number of breaches of the peace on Monday night. He will be sent to White Plains for trial. He is the ringleader of a gang. Owing to the increasing number of disorderly acts recently, the Police force has been enlarged.

On Monday evening David Quackenbush, David Cromwell, Robert C. Watson, and Matthias Banta, the Rapid Transit Commissioners of Westchester County, appointed to report on the necessity of running a line from

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PENNSYLVANIA FOR GRANT

THE STATE'S DELEGATION PLEDGED TO THE EX-PRESIDENT.

THE HARD STRUGGLE OF THE BLAINE MEN IN THE STATE CONVENTION—OVERPOWERED IN EVERY ATTACK—SENATOR CAMERON'S PLANS CARRIED OUT—THE DELEGATION TO ACT AS A UNIT.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 4.—As has been from the first predicted in these dispatches, the State Convention of Pennsylvania Republicans, which met here to-day, has sent to the national meeting at Chicago a delegation pledged absolutely to the support of Gen. U. S. Grant, and instructed, upon all questions which may arise in that meeting, to vote as a unit. The methods by which this result was secured need not here be discussed. Senator Cameron and his friends claim, and most sensible people in Harrisburg believe, that in a country governed as is the American Union a minority must always submit to a majority. The friends of Grant in the convention had a clear majority of the delegates, and that majority has declared in favor of the renomination of the distinguished ex-President. The minority, a very powerful and respectable one, it must be confessed, opposed absolutely to Senator Cameron, professing devotion in all instances, and in most cases really devoted to Senator Blaine, has from the first rebelled with more or less warmth against the will of the majority, and to-night it is very freely claimed that the results obtained by that majority were due entirely to the personal efforts of machine leaders, with a powerful and well-drilled organization at their backs, and that what the minority calls the "apparent victory" won for Gen. Grant and Senator Cameron is in reality a moral defeat. Some of the Blaine men claim further, and with some show of reason, that they were defeated because of the miserable mismanagement of their canvass, and because several of those who professed to be Mr. Blaine's friends were really lukewarm in his support.

However all this may be, it is still a fact, beyond all dispute, that from the commencement of the campaign in Harrisburg, no apparent effort has been made by Grant's friends to unduly influence delegates. This statement can be made boldly, and in the face of the fact that it may not be credited by those who are opposed to the political management of Senator Cameron and his friends. For the past two days, it is true, the Pennsylvania Senator, by every personal influence which he could command, by personal appeal to delegates, and by assurances of personal if not political friendship in the future, had tried to win wavering and undecided delegates to his side. He is a politician. His political supremacy in Pennsylvania depended to a very large extent upon his ability to carry his point before the present State Convention, and, of course, he did everything he could to carry it. His opponents certainly did no less, and perhaps no more, and with this statement, which is the simple truth in regard to both parties, the question of what methods were employed to bring about results in the convention may be dismissed. Indeed, it is only just to say further, in regard to this subject, which will doubtless be much discussed, that the Blaine men held their own to the last, from which fact it must be concluded either that the Cameron men used no undue underhand or corrupt efforts to capture their opponents, or that there are in Pennsylvania from 100 to 113 active politicians, the last being the highest number of votes cast nominally in the Blaine interest, who are absolutely above reproach—above even the suspicion of corruption.

The convention was in every respect a strongly representative one. It was noticeable chiefly for the large number of young men who were delegates, and for the excellence of the speeches made in it. Immediately after the call to order, the question was raised by Mr. Wolfe, one of the Blaine delegates, who is principally worthy of notice as the bitterest enemy of Don Cameron in the State, as to who should be regarded as delegates, it being evident that there were more contests than were at first anticipated. The Chairman of the State Committee, a strong Cameron man, who for the moment presided, lost no time in deciding, in the Cameron interest, that only those whose names were on the regular roll, as made up by the State Committee, should be regarded as delegates. From this decision one of the minority made an appeal, to which no attention was paid, and then the first test vote of the day was had. Congressman Kelsell Erett, representing the Cameron interest, was nominated for temporary Chairman. The Hon. George V. Lawrence was put forward as the Blaine candidate for the same position. Erett was elected, receiving 158 votes to 92 votes cast for Mr. Lawrence. The speech of the Temporary Chairman was a short and exceedingly temperate one. He declared that to-day's convention opened another great struggle for the right—was the commencement of the national campaign of 1880. In taking the place at the head of the Republican column, he said that Pennsylvania witnessed the usual excitement which attended a definite expression of the will of the people of a great Commonwealth. While there might be difference, much difference, as to personal preferences, however, he was assured that all the Republicans of Pennsylvania would be found fighting shoulder to shoulder for the nominee of the Chicago Convention, no matter who he might be.

Quickly after this the usual routine of temporary organization was gone through with, and then, for a moment, it seemed as if the great fight of the day was about to be commenced. Mr. John Cessna, suddenly taking the floor, after the Committees on Organization and Resolutions had been appointed, moved a committee of nine delegates be named, subject to the approval of the convention, to select a list of delegates and alternates to the National Convention, and a list of Presidential Electors, such action to be taken after consultation with the delegates of the different Congressional districts. The last action was intended as a sop to the feelings of the Blaine delegates, who were known to be bitterly opposed to the selection of national delegates by the majority of the convention. It was not accepted. Hardly had Mr. Cessna taken his seat, when Mr. Stewart, of Franklin, who was recognized as one of Blaine's most adroit friends, obtained the floor and moved the following substitute for the original resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each Congressional district be selected by the delegates from each Congressional district, whose duty it will be to report to the convention the names of four delegates at large to the National Convention, and two Electors at Large; that it shall be the duty of the committee to report also a list of district delegates to the National Convention, who are to be chosen by the delegates from the respective districts, including in their report the names of those persons who have already been chosen as delegates from their respective districts by the action of the people thereof.

Immediately upon the reading of the substitute the delegates and spectators began to settle back into their seats, expecting that the anticipated contest was about to begin. They were mistaken. The majority was not yet ready. One of Cameron's leaders moved a recess for one hour, and it was carried without opposition. When the convention reassembled, the report of the Committee on Contested Seats, of course made in the interest of the majority, was agreed to without serious debate, and then Mr. Stewart, amid almost breathless silence, took the floor to support his amendment. Those who expected him to attack Don Cameron or Gen. Grant were mistaken. He displayed much good sense by confining his remarks to a straightforward advocacy of his amendment, on the ground that to the representatives of Congressional districts, and to them alone, belonged the right to select delegates to the National Convention, and that the State Convention was absolutely without power to interfere. Evidently quite well aware of their power, and caring no occasion for speech-making, the Cameron side made no reply to Mr. Stewart, except upon the roll-call to defeat his amendment by a majority of 50 votes, and to adopt the original resolution.

From this point on it was evident that the Grant men were fully masters of the situation, and that any efforts which might be made by the majority to resist the unqualified indorsement of the distinguished ex-President and the adoption of the unit rule could only result in defeat. No sooner had Mr. Stewart's amendment been defeated than Mr. Herr, of Dauphin, who was known to be an immediate representative of Mr. Cameron, presented the following great bone of contention:

Resolved, That the delegates elected to the Republican Convention from this State are hereby instructed to support Gen. U. S. Grant for the Presidential nomination, and to vote as a unit on that and all questions that may come before the convention.

The introduction of this resolution was the signal for a storm of applause, mingled with some hisses. An effort to give three cheers for James G. Blaine was loudly responded to from the galleries and from some of the delegates, and then Mr. Stone, one of the Blaine delegates, from Crawford County, offered the following as a substitute for Mr. Herr's motion:

Resolved, That while we pledge ourselves to support the nomination of the Republican Party, we see no good reason for abandoning the position taken by the party in our own and other States in 1876, of opposition to a third Presidential term, and we hereby indorse and reaffirm the resolutions passed by our own State Convention, held in this city in 1876, upon this question.

The reading of this resolution again drew forth shouts, cheers, and hisses from the audience and delegates, and then, Mr. Herr obtaining the floor, the first speech of the day in favor of Gen. Grant and Senator Cameron was made. In supporting his resolution, he said, in substance, that he was surprised by the demonstration which had been made upon the announcement of his motion, and was assured that the hisses came from irresponsible persons who acted with preconceived determination to suppress the true sentiment of the convention. Continuing, the speaker declared that if he was not fully assured that his resolution was really and truthfully the sentiment of the convention, and the almost universal public sentiment of the State it would never have been presented by him. He believed that it truthfully represented the convictions of the convention and the people of Pennsylvania, and for that reason it had been presented. Mr. Herr then appealed to the members to properly represent the will of their constituents by passing the resolution, and at the same time doing honor to one who had once saved the nation from disruption by the bayonet, and who, ere long, if existing Southern sentiment continued to be applauded by Northern traitors, would have to be called upon once more to save the Union from disruption by fraudulent ballots.

At the conclusion of his speech, half a dozen Blaine men in hot haste jumped to their feet to reply. Gen. Albright, of Carbon, succeeded in obtaining the floor, and, in the course of a long speech, said that he did not believe that Gen. Grant was the only man who could fill the Presidential chair, or that it was advisable to nominate him at this time. "There are a number of men," he said, "who are in every way worthy to be the Presidential candidates of the Republican Party. Among them must be mentioned most prominently Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois; John Sherman, of Ohio, and James G. Blaine, of Maine." It is a significant fact that the names of Washburne and Blaine were cheered, the first heartily and the last with much enthusiasm. Not one voice was raised or hand struck in applause of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is seeking by undue manipulations and by the exertion of his official power to force his way into the White House.

After Mr. Albright, several Blaine and anti-Cameron delegates took the floor and occupied the attention of the convention at great length. Gen. Koontz, of Somerset, who had made a contest for a seat and was ruled out by the Committee on the Delegates, and who obtained the floor by being substituted for one of the regular members, made what was, all things considered, the most violent harangue of the day. He had the bad taste, in denouncing Gen. Grant, to drag in the names of Gens. Belknap and Babcock, and declared that the ex-President was not favored by the Republican masses of Pennsylvania. Alluding to Don Cameron, he intimated that the only reason which could be assigned for the present attitude of certain politicians in Pennsylvania was the fact that Gen. Grant had made Don Cameron Secretary of War. Mr. Moreland, of Allegheny, for a moment interrupting the flood of anti-Cameron eloquence, spoke in most eulogistic terms of Gen. Grant, and then created a loud laugh at his own expense by inadvertently, and with much emphasis, exclaiming: "Upon the head of this man, this man who has been so highly honored by foreign princes and potentials, it is only just that we should place the crown."

After this ludicrous slip of the tongue, which was of course properly appreciated by the delegates, the anti-Grant speakers renewed the attack with increased vehemence. Mr. Darlington, of Chester, declared that Grant had no real following among the people of Pennsylvania. Mr. Stone, of Crawford, spoke to the same effect. Ex-State Senator Quay, of Tioga, an avowed Blaine man, but secretly in the interests of Mr. Cameron, moved to insert the name of James G. Blaine instead of U. S. Grant in the indorsement resolution, and then the somewhat famous Wolfe, of Union, who is a really good, although an exceedingly indiscreet, speaker, obtained the floor. He denounced the managers of the Republican organization in the most unmeasured terms, and declared that the voices from the galleries, previously referred to by Mr. Herr, desired to stifle no real sentiment, but simply re-echoed the wishes of 4,000,000 freemen in Pennsylvania. Congressman Bingham, who has all along professed to be a more or less direct representative of Senator Blaine, but who has at the same time continually advised that the friends of the Maine Senator should act in accord with Mr. Cameron, was the next speaker, and created some excitement and mystified some of his hearers, by declaring that there was and could be no contest between Senator Blaine and Gen. Grant. Further, in an indirect way, he counseled the Blaine men no longer to oppose the wishes of the majority, and gave the impression, which had already existed strongly in some quarters, that in the event of Gen. Grant's withdrawal, Senator Blaine would receive the strongest support of Mr. Cameron and his friends. When Gen. Bingham had concluded there was a roll-call on the amendment to strike out Grant and insert Blaine in the indorsement resolution, and it was lost by a vote of 95 to 154. Perhaps ex-Senator Strang's motion to insert may be explained by the fact that six of Mr. Blaine's friends voted against the amendment on the ground, as they stated, that they were opposed to pledging delegates for any candidates.

From this point on the programme of the majority was rapidly carried out. The resolution of indorsement was divided, and that part of it instructing the Pennsylvania delegation to vote for Gen. Grant was carried by 133 yeas to 113 nays. Then that portion of the resolution instructing the delegates to vote as a unit was adopted, viva voce. After this action had been taken, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of A. G. Olmstead, of Potter, for permanent Chairman. He, because of the lateness of the hour, refrained from making a speech which he had prepared. Then, for the reason that the Opera-house, in which the convention was held, could not be occupied during the evening, an adjournment was had to the hall of the State Legislature, where the further unimportant routine business of the convention was quickly transacted, and the first great convention of the campaign of 1880 came to an end.

THE PLATFORM.

Resolved, I. That rejoicing over the steady growth of the national prosperity, which began in 1876 with the change of balance in our favor, and over the successful resumption of specie payments, we may reasonably claim the financial soundness and prosperity of the country as the natural result of the financial policy we, as a party, have sustained.

II. The resumption of specie payment having been accomplished at the time appointed by law, and the finances of the country being in a thoroughly healthy condition, we regard it as unwise to engage in any new attempt at financial legislation. The country is prosperous under our financial system as it is, and we know of no good reason why that system should be disturbed.

III. The persistent efforts of the free traders to destroy our tariff piecemeal by legislation to repeal the duties on special articles admonishes us of the necessity of adhering more strongly than ever to the tariff policy of the past 20 years, which has built up our grand system of manufactures, fostered the revenues of the Government, and promoted our national prosperity. The business of the country will not bear this tinkering of the tariff, and if any revision of that tariff is to be made at all, it should be done through a commission of capable men, after a patient and thorough hearing of all parties to the interests involved.

IV. We object most decidedly to all attempts to enact a new tariff through the agency of commercial treaties. A treaty framed, negotiated, discussed, and ratified in secret is not a proper method of regulating the revenues of the Government.

V. In view of recent events in Congress and in the Southern States, and latterly in the State of Maine, we deem this a fitting opportunity to reaffirm our adherence to the following principles, viz.:

First—The union of the States, with equal rights, indestructible by any unconstitutional means.

Second—Protection to the person, liberty, and property of the citizen of the United States in each and every portion of our common country, wherever he may choose to move, demanding of him only obedience to the laws and proper respect for the rights of others.

Third—Strict integrity in fulfilling all our obligations, State and national.

Fourth—The perfect security of free thought, free speech, and a free press, and of equal rights and privileges to all men, everywhere, irrespective of nationality, color, or religion.

Fifth—A free and pure ballot, thoroughly protected, so that every man entitled to cast a vote may do so just once at each election, without fear of molestation, moral or physical, on account of his political faith, nationality, or the hue of his skin.

Sixth—Honesty in elections. The people having the virtue and the patriotism to govern themselves, our Government must depend for its stability upon honest elections. Until a man is considered infamous who casts an illegal vote our Government will not be safe, and whoever deprives a citizen of his right to vote, or of the legal effect of his vote, is a traitor to our Government.

Seventh—An honest count of all votes legally cast, and an honest return of whoever is elected, free from all attempts to defraud the people of their choice through technicalities, or by an arbitrary rejection of their votes.

VI. We extend to the Republicans of Maine our congratulations over the peaceful and successful resistance to an effort to defraud the people of that State of the right to choose their own representatives and to the attempt to steal the Government of that State. Our Republican form of Government will be a signal failure when any political party can succeed in defying the public will as shown by the people at the ballot-box.

VII. We deeply regret the growing tendency to throw elections aside on mere technicalities and informalities. The right of the people to choose their public servants is too sacred to be subverted upon any pretext that the returns of election are deficient in some trivial matters of form.

VIII. We thank our Senator and Representatives at Washington in the last Congress and in this for their firm adhesion to Republican principles and policy, and for their opposition to Democratic schemes to renew the obsolete doctrine of State Rights and to cripple the Government by withholding needed appropriations in order to coerce legislation repealing all national laws that protect the purity of the ballot-box.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Republican State Committee is hereby instructed and required to carefully examine whether any person to-day placed on the Electoral ticket be legally disqualified, from any cause, from serving as an Elector, and in case any such legal disability be found the State Committee shall substitute another name from the same Congressional district.

Resolutions approving the Administration of Gov. Hoyt and providing for the selection of the State Central Committee were also contained in the platform, and were adopted with it.

THE NOMINATIONS.

For Auditor-General—JOHN A. LEMON.

For Judge of the Supreme Court—HENRY GREENE.

For Delegates at Large—Matthew S. Quay, James McManis, Lynn Bartholomew, Christopher L. Magee. Alternates—Gen. D. S. Elliott, J. Hay Brown, Henry Buck, Samuel M. Jackson.

Electors at Large—Edmund A. Benson, Henry W. Oliver.

AFTER THE CONVENTION.

SOME SIGNIFICANT FEATURES OF THE DAY'S WORK—GRANT FORMALLY ENTERED AS A CANDIDATE.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 4.—There is much comment to-night regarding the action of the convention, and much speculation as to the effect which it will have upon the national campaign. Senator Cameron and his immediate followers are naturally much gratified at what they regard as, to a very great extent, their personal victory. During the evening, telegraphic messages from all parts of the country have poured in upon Mr. Cameron. They all congratulate him with much warmth, and contain assurances that the result of the preliminary contest in Pennsylvania assure Gen. Grant's nomination at Chicago.

Meanwhile, the friends of Senator Blaine also protess to find much comfort in the outcome of the day's work. They point to the fact, and it must certainly be regarded as a most significant one, that at no time during the meeting of the convention has there been any real enthusiasm for Gen. Grant. In the hotels and on the streets there has been no warm or really demonstrative advocacy of his candidacy. Even those who really desire the renomination of the ex-President, and who believe that his re-election would be for the best interests of the country, while they deplore, and in some cases try to account for, this fact are obliged to admit it. Even in the convention it must be confessed that the cheers for Grant were not nearly so loud or long-continued as might have been expected. A month ago the mere mention of his name would have called forth the most unbounded enthusiasm, while to-day glowing and really eloquent tributes to his worth as a soldier and a man fell comparatively flat. All these facts, and the further ones that the entire Philadelphia delegation, though voting for Grant under instructions, were, with one or two exceptions, opposed to him; that some of his best men in the State have openly declared against a third term, and that, after what they call the most desperate efforts, Mr. Cameron only won by a majority of 20 votes, are held by the Blaine men to be proofs positive that fully one-third of the Republicans of Pennsylvania politicians and laymen alike, are hostile to the renomination of the ex-President. These theories they are pressing and will continue to press in all directions, and to the end that Senator Cameron's victory may be regarded as a very dearly bought one, if it was not virtually a defeat.

While this cause is being pressed by the Blaine men more especially, those who are, for personal reasons, opposed to the Cameron management of Pennsylvania politics, the earnest and real friends of Gen. Grant, hold that the result of the convention is, and will everywhere be regarded as, a great triumph for Grant. They say, and say truthfully, that he had arrayed against him in this State many very powerful newspapers and influential political manipulators, who, because of disappointed ambition, have worked without intermission to bring about his defeat at Harrisburg. Despite them, he has succeeded. He has been warmly approved by the Keystone Convention, and it is assured that the Pennsylvania delegation to Chicago will vote as a unit in his favor. These facts, it is held, will be the only ones regarded by the country. They will stand out boldly above and beyond everything else, and in comparison to them, the fight of to-day and the efforts of the third-term opponents will sink out of sight. It is also regarded as a most significant fact that an anti-third term resolution which, by an avowed Blaine man, was introduced into the convention to-day, was subsequently withdrawn in deference to the wishes of the very men who at first favored it, but who subsequently found that it could not be pressed with safety to the cause which they advocated, or without taking from Mr. Blaine the support of many delegates.

In addition and beyond all these considerations, it must now be regarded as settled beyond all question, that Ulysses S. Grant is formally entered as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. He was fully aware of the contest on his behalf which was being made in Pennsylvania. He made no sign that he desired to stop it there—by tacitly, at least, consenting to occupy the position in which he is now placed. There is no doubt that the canvass in his behalf will, from this time on, be pushed with untiring vigor. The best informed men here and in Washington confidently expect New-York to line struck for him three weeks hence, and it is stated that Illinois, Minnesota, and Wisconsin will immediately fall into line. Meanwhile, and no matter what may be the outcome of the Chicago meeting, the Republican Party is to be congratulated upon the fact, fully developed to-day, that John Sherman, the Treasury manipulator, has not one friend in the Pennsylvania delegation. H. C.

THE MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

THEIR STATE CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT WORCESTER, APRIL 15.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—The Republican State Committee met to-day for organization, and to fix the time and place for holding the State Convention to choose delegates at large to the National Convention. There was a full meeting, all sections of the State being represented. The Hon. Eben F. Stone, of Newburyport, in the Sixth Congressional District, was re-elected Chairman, and Edward H. Haskell, of Gloucester, in the same district, Secretary. A change was made in the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee, so as to give the central part of the State representation in the important work of the organization. The 15th of April was determined on as the time for holding the State Convention, and Worcester as the place. The convention, four years ago, was held in this city, and later in the month of April. The committee took no action on the question of who shall be Chairman of the convention, leaving that to be determined by the delegates when they assemble, or at their next meeting, just before the convention. In any event, their action on such questions is suggestive rather than final. At the meeting to-day there was no consideration whatever of the question of Presidential candidates, and the action taken was in no way significant in that direction. The friends and advocates of the several leading candidates for the nomination are not yet organized, and no pressure has been brought to bear on the committee to influence their action in any way. Neither are the individual opinions of members of the committee especially significant, for in this State the State Committee is mainly an executive body, which concerns itself little with canvassing, performing the work it has to do, as a rule, harmoniously, with one end in view, the interests of the party in its contests.

Mr. Stone, after his re-election to the Chairmanship to-day, made a brief speech, in which he said that he did not anticipate so hard a contest here this year as last, when the Butler combination were so successfully fought. There would probably be less hard work, and the work to be done would be more agreeable, as Massachusetts would have the pleasure of working in unison with the other States in a national campaign. He bespoke the enthusiasm of Republicans in this State in behalf of the Republican Presidential candidate, whoever he might be. The report of the Treasurer showed that the cost of last year's campaign was about $24,000. The Butler campaign cost the doughty General four times that amount, if not more, according to common report.

SIXTEEN YEARS AFTER.

TWO COLORED MEN ARRESTED FOR A MURDER COMMITTED IN 1863.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—Two colored men, named Riel Patterson, alias John Williams, and Garland Williams, alias Bill Garling, were arrested here to-day for the murder of Darby Martin, at White Sulphur Precinct, Scott County, Ky., on Dec. 8, 1863. Martin was a laborer on a plantation, and lived alone in a little cabin. He was known to have $4,000 or $5,000, and Patterson and Williams thought he kept it on his person. Patterson confesses that he watched outside while Williams went in Martin's cabin to rob him. He did not hear any shot, but heard Martin pleading for his life. When they were leaving the cabin he saw that it was on fire, and says it was lighted from the inside. All the plunder they secured by their crime was $80 in cash, some clothing, and a pistol. Williams denies Patterson's story, and says that he was not near at the time of the murder, but saw Patterson coming away from the burning cabin. The two criminals have been living in Cincinnati ever since committing the crime, except during a brief service in the Army. The disclosure of their crime, 16 years after its commission, is a sequel to the Ville Black murder, for which George Price has recently been sentenced to be hanged. Patterson, who is a white worker, was a witness against Price on his trial, and Williams succeeded Price in his position as porter to the Ville Black tobacco establishment. Price was a slave in Scott County at the time of the Martin murder, and knew the circumstances attending it, but, like many slaves, kept silence, which he has only broken when, under the shadow of the gallows, to which one of the Martin murderers has helped to bring him. The Kentucky officer who claims the prisoners has gone to Columbus for the necessary requisition, and to-morrow Patterson and Williams will be taken to the scene of their crime. Already there are rumors that no jury will be needed to try their cases.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—By a railway collision at Argenteuil, in the Department of Seine-et-Oise, last night, 7 persons were killed and 20 wounded. The accident caused much excitement in Paris, because many of the occupants of the wrecked train were well-known city men who were going home. Twenty-five persons were seriously, and many others slightly injured. They were mostly conveyed to neighboring houses, hence there is difficulty in ascertaining the exact number of victims. It is stated that M. Jolly, a popular comedian, who has played for many years at the Folies Dramatique and Bouffes Parisiennes theatres, is among those severely wounded.

A JERSEY SHERIFF'S CONDUCT.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 4.—Henry Munroe was a prisoner in the Morris County Jail awaiting trial, for five months, but was released last week. He now charges the Keeper of the jail with gross misdemeanor in the conduct of that institution; that he makes no discrimination between the lowest vagrant, covered with vermin, and those prisoners who are placed there to await trial; that when the time for which a tramp is sentenced has expired, if he does not wish to leave the Keeper sends for a neighboring Justice of the Peace, who goes to the jail and recommits him without a charge. As a result of this, he says, the jail is kept well filled, and the Sheriff reaps a correspondingly rich harvest.

PROGRESS OF THE COLORED EXODUS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 4.—The officers of the Kansas Freedmen's Relief Association have been directed by the Directors of the association to devise and put in operation some practical method of diverting the constantly-increasing emigration of colored people to Kansas. An effort will be made to turn the tide to other States, where there is more need of laborers, and where the people are better prepared to care for such as are in destitute circumstances. The relief association here has found it impossible to maintain the hundreds of immigrants who have lately arrived.

THE HAVOC BY THE STORM

WRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE AT LONG BRANCH.

SIX VESSELS LOST ON THE BEACH—NOBLE WORK OF THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE—PRESENT CONDITION OF THE WRECKS—FOUR BODIES WASHED ASHORE—STATEMENTS OF RESCUED SEAMEN.

LONG BRANCH, Feb. 4.—The rumor that a three-masted schooner had come ashore at the Cedars, not far from the Sandy Hook Light-house, was verified to-day. She proved to be the Stephen Harding, of Damariscotta, Me., bound from Cedar Keys, Fla., for New-York. She is the fifth vessel wrecked on this beach by the terrific gale of Monday night. A sixth, the schooner Kate Newman, was in collision with the Harding before daybreak, yesterday morning, and went down with five of her crew. The masts of the vessel which can be plainly seen from the piazza of the East End Hotel, sticking out of the water about two miles from the shore, it is thought, are those of the Kate Newman. The men of the life-saving stations have been too busy on shore to-day to visit the foundered vessel for the purpose of deciding the question. They have hardly recovered from their exhausting labors of yesterday and the night before, but they were astir early this morning and have worked all day in moving the cargoes of the wrecks to a place of safety.

The record of the life-saving crews for the 12 hours ending at noon yesterday is 40 lives saved. Among the rescued were three women and two children. The crews of the wrecks say they never sailed through a more bitter night. When the Emma C. Babcock, Castalia, and Stephen Harding struck, the gale was at its height. The rain, as it fell, turned to sleet, which cut like a knife. The wind was intensely cold, and blew from the east with the velocity of a tornado. It was pitchy dark, and enormous waves rolled in from the sea, burst with a deafening roar against the bluffs, and threw showers of rain, mud, and spray inland. In the face of such obstacles the crews of Stations Nos. 2 and 3 were obliged to drag their life-saving apparatus long distances, place their guns in position, and rig the breeches-buoys which brought the shipwrecked seamen in safety to the shore. Ex-Senator John G. W. Havens, Superintendent of the Life-saving Stations on the New-Jersey coast, sent a communication to Washington to-day complimenting the men on their bravery and on the high temper.

Capt. Stephen Harding, the master of the schooner which bears his name, is a broad-shouldered, bronzed seaman, 45 years of age. He has been a master 14 years, and has followed the sea since he was 10 years old. His wife, a matronly woman of about his age, sat reading, in Emery's Hotel, at Sea Bright, with him this afternoon when he told the story of his shipwreck. "We had 210,000 feet of pitch-pine lumber aboard," said he, "consigned to Isaac Ettinger. The vessel was consigned to B. F. Metcalf. We left Cedar Keys, Fla., for New-York on the 18th of January. We had pleasant enough weather, barring some snow-squalls which nobody minds, until last Monday night. We sighted Sandy Hook and were about 5 miles north-west by north, and if we hadn't found a port of entry suddenly yesterday morning, would have reached New-York all right the next day. It commenced to grow thick early in the evening, and at midnight a gale of wind and snow came down on us in earnest. Every man was on deck and on the look-out. We had a crew of six—

"Seven," spoke up Mrs. Harding, "you know I was on board."

"Yes, yes, there were seven good fellows aboard," continued the Captain, smiling. "About 1:30 o'clock in the morning we sighted a schooner dead ahead. She came right out of the darkness, and stood on the top of a big wave almost over our heads. The next instant we came together. The next we separated, and the next she was out of sight in the darkness, leaving one of her men on our deck. Our bow was stove in, our starboard cat-head was cut away, our anchor was loosed and went flying to the bottom with 15 fathoms of chain. That's what brought us ashore. The windlass was broken, but we lugged away from the land on the anchor aboard again, drifting toward the shore all the time. When we succeeded, we tried to wear out to sea again. It was too late. In 30 minutes we struck."

At 2:15 A. M. the Harding was sighted by C. Rex, of Station No. 2. He gave the alarm, which brought the five other members of the crew to the spot, with their gun and lines and breeches-buoy. The first shot sent the line over the Harding. It was caught by the sailors, and the hawser was dragged aboard and fastened high up on the mainmast. The breeches-buoy is a large circular life-preserver, with two stout bags resembling the legs of a pair of trousers amputated at the knees, attached to it. It is suspended from the hawser, and by means of lines and pulleys, is pulled back and forth between the shore and a ship. Two of the life-savers went aboard in this to assist in the transfer of the vessel's crew to the beach. Tremendous seas were breaking over the schooner, and her cabins were filled with water. Capt. Harding wanted to stay aboard until daylight. He was told that this would cost him his life. His wife was the fourth person to be sent ashore. Two life-savers caught her as the breeches buoy struck the surf and bore her up on the beach. The Harding's crew was cared for at Station No. 2 until to-day, when the Captain and his wife went to the City. The crew, A. D. Washburn, mate, of Portland, Me.; Charles Whitney, cook, of Bath, Me.; and the three seamen, E. T. Evering, of Antigua, West Indies, and Peter Dragoon and Fred Peter-son, are still at Station No. 2. The Harding registers 304 tons, and was built at Damariscotta, Me., five years ago. She is owned by the Captain, and cost when new $18,000. There is an insurance of $1,000 on her. Her cargo is worth $35,000. The Harding lies high and dry at low water, with her head on the shore. She is badly wrenched, and the Captain thinks she will be condemned and sold on the beach. The life-savers are of the opinion that she can be hauled off.

The sailor who was left on the Harding's deck by the strange schooner is William H. Ray, Jr., a native of Tremont, Me. His vessel was the Kate Newman, belonging in Tremont, in which seaport lived every one of the six members of her crew, with a single exception, a Frenchman, named James Hue, 24 years old, who was shipped in Baltimore. Ray is 23 years old, and hardy and active. "We left Hampton Roads," he said, "at 1 o'clock Sunday morning in a fleet of 40 or 50 sail. At 5:30 o'clock Monday we were off Barnegat. The wind was east, and we were hugging the shore. We were bound for Danversport, Mass., with a cargo of 229 tons of soft coal. Our Captain was E. H. Newman. About 12 o'clock Monday night we took in our light sails, tacked ship, and stood out to sea, hoping to sight the Highland light. We were about four miles off-shore when the Stephen Harding came down upon us. It was so thick that we could not avoid her. I was at the wheel, which is lying under him. Mrs. Donnelly is lying in one of the middle rooms, and shows evidence also of having been killed. The son, Tom, is in the front part of the house; it would appear, from the large clots of blood on the outside of the door, that he was killed outside and then thrown into the burning building.

A BUST OF REUBEN R. SPRINGER.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—The Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution heartily approving a proposition made by a number of prominent women, to raise a popular subscription for the purpose of placing a marble statue of Reuben R. Springer in the vestibule of the Music Hall. The work will be executed by Preston Powers, son of the late Hiram Powers, who has already prepared a bust in clay of the founder of the Music Hall, which was exhibited in the Art Gallery, and which received the warm approbation of Mr. Springer's friends.

LYNCHERS' HORRIBLE WORK.

FIVE PERSONS MURDERED UPON SUSPICION OF CRIME—THEIR HOUSE SET ON FIRE.

LUCAN, Ontario, Feb. 4.—Incendiary fires and other misdemeanors have been of frequent occurrence here for some time, and a family named Donnelly was suspected of being connected with them. As a consequence of this suspicion, there arose an intense feeling of enmity against its members throughout the township. A vigilance committee was formed by the settlers some time ago, as a means of protection from these outrages, which failed to bring about a remedy. The last incendiary fire occurred on the Ryder farm, on Jan. 15, and Donnelly and his wife were arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the matter. Their examination was still pending, and was to have been closed to-day, but this morning the bodies of the inmates of the Donnelly homestead were found burned to cinders, after having been first horribly hacked with axes or other iron instruments.

About 20 men, disguised beyond recognition, were engaged in the bloody work. A little boy named Conners, who belongs in the village, was staying in the house over night, and when the attack was made he crept under the bed and was not discovered. After the murders had been committed and the house fired, the ruffians fled. The boy then emerged from his hiding-place, and started for the village, and, on his arrival there, informed the authorities. The persons murdered are James and Judy Donnelly, Thomas, the youngest son, and Bridget, a niece. At about the same time—midnight—another party called at the residence of William Donnelly, three miles distant form the father's house, and awoke him. His brother John, who was in the house, arose and went to the door, when immediately two shots from a revolver were fired at him, killing him instantly. There is as yet no clue to the perpetrators of this wholesale murder. A jury has been summoned, and an inquest will be held. The bodies of the murdered persons are burned almost to a cinder. The old man and the girl are lying close together in the north-west corner of the house. The old man's skull was broken, evidently with a blow from which is lying under him. Mrs. Donnelly is lying in one of the middle rooms, and shows evidence also of having been killed. The son, Tom, is in the front part of the house; it would appear, from the large clots of blood on the outside of the door, that he was killed outside and then thrown into the burning building.

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HAVANA'S WELCOME TO GRANT.

HAVANA, Feb. 4.—The reception to Gen. Grant at the Vice-regal Palace last night was a brilliant affair. The élite of Havana society, and many transient and resident Americans were present. The palace was elegantly decorated with flowers and illuminated. The staircase was lined by the Captain-General's bodyguard in full uniform. Gens. Grant and Callejas, with their wives, received the visitors. All were introduced to Gen. Grant. The dancing lasted until 3 o'clock in the morning.

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING

BOTH HOUSES OPPOSED TO FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

MEMBERS OF BOTH PARTIES DISINCLINED TO AGITATE FINANCIAL PROJECTS—A FEELING IN FAVOR OF VOTING THE APPROPRIATIONS AND GOING HOME.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—There seems to be a decided disinclination at both ends of the Capitol to embark in financial legislation, and it is probable that the present session will pass without any legislation of this character, except, perhaps, the consideration of a bill for refunding the loans which will mature next year. Since the House, by a decided vote, refused to pass so simple and harmless a measure as the bill to require national banks to maintain a portion of their reserve in coin, all hope of affirmative action during the present session on any financial measure whatever, has been abandoned. The vote on the bill is regarded as an indication that the House is determined to "let well enough alone," and even the Committees on Banking and Currency and Coinage, which, previous to that vote, were constantly engaged in the incubation of some wild schemes to regulate the currency and to emit silver coins, have ceased to excite interest, and their meetings are rarely attended by a quorum. A number of members on both sides are directing their efforts to prevent any agitation of financial questions, and this movement has the sympathy and support of the Speaker, so far as he can consistently give it support. The discussion of the new rules has materially assisted in guarding the House against financial measures, and there seems to be a disposition on the part of the majority on both sides to nurse the new rules until the regular appropriation bills are ready for presentation and consideration, when the committee having charge of those bills will occupy the attention of the House to the exclusion of all other business. There is a decided feeling in the House in favor of pushing the money bills through with as little delay as possible, and then fixing a day for final adjournment.

In the Senate also there seems to be a feeling against agitating financial measures. Evidence of this is furnished by the fact that Senators manifest no anxiety whatever to discuss the Bayard resolution to deprive United States notes of their legal tender quality. The Republican Senators, it is understood, have decided not to enter upon a discussion of this question, and, having learned of their decision, the few Democrats who contemplated addressing the Senate have concluded to remain quiet.

DEBATE AND COMMITTEE WORK.

A SUSPICIOUS-LOOKING CLAIM BILL PRACTICALLY KILLED—A NATIONAL BANK MORTGAGE MEASURE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—It is not easy to get an objectionable bill through the Senate when all the veterans are in their seats. The action taken yesterday upon Mr. Teller's railroad bill, and to-day upon a private claim which seemed to be Mr. Maxey's particular pet, shows that the gates of non-partisan legislation are well guarded in the upper house. Mr. Maxey, of Texas, called up to-day the bill for the relief of Edward Braden and J. W. Angus. This bill had been considered by the Committee on Military Affairs, and Mr. Maxey, of that committee, who had charge of the bill as a sub-committee, had made upon it a long and favorable report. Brader and Angus entered into a contract with the Government to erect in San Antonio, Tex

taining to the inspection of imported and exported live stock, and to the investigation of causes and treatment of diseases among animals; said surgeon to receive an annual salary of $3,000; that there shall also be a division of entomology under the supervision of an entomologist, whose duty it shall be, subject to the control of the Secretary, to investigate the habits of destructive insects, and to collect such statistics as will show their effects upon the textile, cereal, and other crops of the United State; said entomologist to receive an annual salary of $3,000; that in addition to the duties required of the Commissioner of Agriculture under existing law, it shall be the further duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to collect, collate, and submit to Congress, at every regular session, the agricultural statistics of the United States, including those relating to labor and the prices paid therefor; to the transportation and freight of agricultural products, live stock, and manufactured articles, and to the number and location of manufactories, with their sources of raw material and their markets; that laws and parts of laws relating to the Department of Agriculture now in existence, as far as the same are not in conflict with this act, are continued in full force and effect. Representative Covert, of New-York, will present a minority report against the bill.

The story told by Edgar Huson, of Ithaca, N. Y., has again induced the House Committee on Patents to make a favorable report upon a bill introduced at the extra session by Mr. Dwight for his relief. A similar report in this case was made in the Forty-fifth Congress, but final action upon it was not reached. Huson is the inventor of a method of using an open spring in the construction of all platform wagons, in the place of ellipsoidal springs, the use of which in farm wagons make the latter cumbersome and expensive. The patent was granted in 1857, but because the manufacture of wagon springs was then in its infancy, Mr. Hutson failed to make any money out of his invention. In 1871 the patent expired, and was extended for seven years, and about that time Mr. Huson at last succeeded in inducing a manufacturer to take measures for making the springs to be used in the Huson wagon. During the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 Mr. Huson received about $2,000 as the first fruits of the invention he had patented in 1857. Then a combination was formed, the report says, by wagon-makers and carriage-builders, to resist Huson's claims, and it was not until after litigation of several years' duration that he secured a recognition of his rights by the decision of the United States District Court for the Northern District of New-York, which, in August, 1877, adjudged his claim to be fully sustained by the proofs, and thereby established the validity of his patent. Now, having received from his invention since 1857 only $2,000, which was eaten up by court expenses, Huson finds that his patent is about to become remunerative. But the extension expired in 1878, and his invention is no longer under the law's protection. The committee recommends the passage of the bill on the ground that the patent is a very valuable one; that Huson has realized no profit, because his invention was in advance of the art of manufacture by some 14 years, and because he was opposed by wealthy and influential combinations, and that he has not been negligent, but has used every effort in his power, and expended large sums of money in his attempts to utilize the product of his ingenuity.

The House Committee on Commerce has reported a bill ordering the construction of one of Mann's danger-signals, at a cost of not more than $2,500, in order that it may be tested by the Light-house Board. Fog-bells run by machinery on land are available only at certain stations. Steamboats are expensive, requiring a steam-engine and the services of two men. Fog-bells so arranged that the movement of the waves rings the bell are so liable to get out of order that they become useless just when they are the most needed. Another invention, now in use on the Massachusetts coast, near Boston Harbor, is serviceable in deep water. It is a bell-shaped vessel with a whistle attached, which is blown by the rising and falling of the waves. But it is necessary that a pipe attached to this should extend down into the water to a great depth, and, therefore, this signal cannot be used in shoal water. The pipe sometimes becomes clogged with weeds, and the device fails to be of service. Mann's device is a floating vessel, shaped liked a pear, with its broad end in the water, and anchored by a strong cable upon a shoal where the motion of the sea is always considerable, constant rocking causes the air to be drawn into the vessel through one set of tubes and to be forced out through another set of tubes and through an opening at the top of the vessel, where is placed a contrivance like the reed of a clarionet. The sound produced is loud and shrill, even when there is but little motion of the waves, and when they are turbulent it becomes a shriek of great power and volume. It is said that the vessel is not easily put out of order, and will work until its parts be worn out. The reed can be so adjusted to produce different sounds that a certain sound may be assigned to a certain shoal. The mariner can thus, in the dark, discover by the signal the name and location of the shoal which he is approaching. It is said that such a signal will be of great value on the Frying-pan Shoals and other extensive shoals on the Southern coast, and that one of these signals would have saved the Huron and her passengers if it had been at work on the shoals where this vessel struck. Mr. Mann is a poor man and a mechanic, who will be content with what Congress may give him for his invention.

THE EXODUS INVESTIGATION.

A NORTH CAROLINIAN WHO THINKS MOST OF THE COLORED EMIGRANTS ARE THRIFTLESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Senate Exodus Committee held a short meeting this morning. E. D. Borden, of Goldsboro, N. C., testified that the white people of his State do not feel alarmed about the exodus, and that the movement is already subsiding. The witness was cross-examined by Senator Blair with reference to the landlord and tenant laws of North Carolina, which give to the landlord a lien upon the crops produced on farms that are worked "on shares" prior to the claims of any creditor of the tenant. Mr. Borden believed that this law was uniform in its application to both white and black tenants, but that colored men were principally affected by it, because, as a rule, it is colored men who rent or work lands on shares. The law, he said, operated to protect land-owners against irresponsible tenants. Mr. Blair asked whether, under this law, the tenant was not kept absolutely at the mercy of the landlord and the merchant, intimating that this all-powerful class were protected in North Carolina by statute laws which must have been promoted by the presumption that the tenant class there were irresponsible and dishonest. Mr. Borden said he thought the tenant in North Carolina, if prudent and economical, was not any more at the mercy of the landlord and merchant than laborers in other sections of the country. He thought, he thought, with a majority of the negroes was that they are satisfied to make just enough to live on. Here Senator Blair interjected the remark: "And I suppose the landlords are satisfied to take from them everything but just enough for them to live on."

Referring to the causes of the exodus, Mr. Borden said one reason for the emigration was because the negroes are a migratory people, and hence easily persuaded to go by the representations of those interested in the movement. He thought, however, only the most thriftless have gone. At this point Senator Blair asked the witness why the white people are opposed to the exodus, and whether they are not opposed to this investigation if it stops the movement of this thriftless population from the State. To these questions the witness replied that a man might be a good laborer and still be thriftless, and that any man, even a pauper, who produces more than he consumes is a benefit to the State.

THE PROFITS ON A MAIL CONTRACT.

A MAN WHO THINKS HIS STAR ROUTE WORK DOES NOT PAY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The special committee of the House Appropriations Committee resumed this morning their investigation of the star route service, and examined at length John A. Walsh, the present contractor on the Santa Fé and Prescott route. His testimony was at times exceedingly spicy, and from the contractor's point of view tended to show that the popular idea of the existence of a "bonanza" in every star-route contract was a fallacy. Mr. Walsh testified that he was led to believe by the former holders of the contract that there was a good profit in it at the original figures; that though he lost heavily at first, it became a matter of pride with him to hold on to the contract; that he proposed to "wrestle with it, and hoped at the present figure—$135,000 per annum—to save his money, though the compensation ought to be $200,000." He stated that he had been fulfilling the contract at a steady loss until the last quarter, when there was a profit of $4,000; that the length of the route was 530 miles, and to perform the service would require 65 men and 272 mules, with about thirty stations, at an average expense of $340 a day; adding about $8,000 per annum for wear and tear of stock and material, the entire cost is a little contractor would be $122,240 per annum, leaving a margin for profit of $13,660, which he deemed little enough considering the money invested and the uncertainties attending the business. At present he was using two mule buckboards, but the almost certain heavy increase of the mails in the Spring might, and doubtless would, compel him to put on Concord coaches, costing $900 each, and requiring four horses to draw them. In that event his expenses would be doubled. He would be only too happy to assign his contract to any man who would reimburse him for what he had expended in connection with it. He denied that any assurance of an increase of service and compensation was made to him when he took the tri-weekly contract at $18,500; that, on the contrary, when he asked Gen. Brady if he could expect an increase, Brady replied, "Expect nothing."

The committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue today were $344,926 38, and from Customs, $396,330 08.

The House Committee on Private Land Claims will, on Friday, give a hearing on the noted McGarrahan land claim.

Mr. Hereford introduced a bill in the Senate to-day to repeal the act of July 4, 1864, conferring on the Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, and Accounting Officer of the Treasury authority to examine, adjudicate, and settle the claims accruing to loyal citizens of the United States for supplies taken by or furnished for the use of and used by United States Armies. The bill confers jurisdiction in such cases upon the United States District Courts, which shall certify their judgments to Congress, and Congress may appropriate money to pay such judgments if favorable. All such claims now pending before Congress or the officers named are also referred by the bill to the District Courts.

To-day's executive session of the Senate was wholly devoted to a discussion of the nomination of John M. Morton, son of the late Senator Morton, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the San Francisco district. The arguments in opposition to his confirmation were to the effect that Mr. Morton is not identified with California, having, within the last four years, been appointed to a Treasury Special Agency at the Alaska Fur Seal Islands, from Indiana; that while his personal character is unexceptionable, he is not fitted by business training or experience for the highly-important office for which he is now nominated, and that there in no complaint made against the present incumbent. The case went over to-day without action. Senators Booth and Farley made the principal speeches against confirmation, and Senator Voorhees spoke in favor of it.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Leave of absence until further orders has been granted Assistant Surgeon J. V. De Hanne. Commissary-Sergeant James Solmon has been relieved from duty at Cheyenne Depot, Wyoming Territory, and ordered to report for duty at Fort Omaha, Nebraska.

The report of the court-martial in the case of Major Reno has been sent to the President. It is understood that Gen. Sherman forwarded it without remarks.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs agreed at their meeting to-day to report adversely on the House bill proposing an amendment to the statutes relative to admission to the Naval Academy.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs discussed the nomination of First Lieut. Woodhull S. Schenck to be Captain and Quartermaster in the Marine Corps. The proposed promotion meets with much opposition, as it involves the "jumping" of between 30 and 40 of Lieut. Schenck's seniors. The case was laid over for further consideration, but the indications are that it will be reported adversely.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—The United States ship Adams sailed from this port to-day under sealed orders.

THE BERLIN FISH EXHIBITION.

CONGRESSMAN MORTON URGES THAT THE UNITED STATES BE REPRESENTED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The House to-day went into Committee of the Whole on the joint resolution appropriating $20,000 to enable the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries to represent the United States at the International Fishery Exhibition, to be held in Berlin, Germany, in April next, and Mr. MORTON proceeded to address the committee in support of the bill, substantially as follows:

"At first glance a proposition to expend money on an international fishery exhibition at Berlin is likely to be viewed with indifference. This indifference to our fisheries and to these exhibitions has existed for years, and was never more manifest than now. Other countries do not look upon fisheries as we do. One of these international exhibitions was held at Bergen, Norway, in 1865, at which the fish of all the great countries and many of the lesser ones were well represented. Insignificant Bavaria sent 69 contributions, Great Britain 174, Sweden 368, and Holland 435. How many came from this country? None. Another exhibition was held in France in 1866, and our fish were not presented at all. Not many years ago the vast internal improvements of this country—the erection of mills, dams, and factories—threatened the extinction of the most valuable species of fish in our rivers. The calamity was prevented by the timely discovery of the art of propagating fish by artificial means, and at the same time the demand was greatly increased through the aid of railroads, which have made transportation easy between remote points in a brief time. It is to this science, to which I have referred, and which this resolution is designed to encourage and extend, that we owe the restocking of our waters. To this we owe the fact that millions of young shad were hatched at Holyoke, Mass., and turned into the Connecticut River. In view of the possibilities of our shores, our measureless streams and our inland seas, we should lead all nations in the world in availing ourselves of every item of information on a subject of such importance to our people and their industries. In the report of the United States Fish Commissioner for 1877, there is a description of a fish of most excellent quality found on the American coast. It existed in great numbers, and yet was unknown to our fishermen, for the reason that they were not acquainted with the apparatus of European fishermen. This should teach us how important it is to be familiar with those improvements and methods which prevail in the Old World. Fish culture is in its infancy. Its resources are immeasurable. It may approximate, and even rival, agriculture in importance. Its development will give employment to large numbers of men and bring food within the means of the poorer, as well as of the richer. The propriety and utility of international exhibitions where the representatives of our nation can learn the nature of the products of the others, as well as show its own in a universal market, can no longer be questioned. The European nations, especially the Germans and Norwegians, have been kept advised of the success of the United States Fish Commission in the hatching of various species of sea fishes, through the public papers, but no reports of the commission have appeared later than that for 1877; they are without the detailed information desired, most of the discoveries having been made in 1878 and 1879. European nations are aware that all the more recent improvements in the hatching of fish both fresh-water and marine, have been developed by the United States Commission, and especially by Mr. T. B. Ferguson, the present Commissioner. These results show the advantages which have already accrued from the action of Congress in enabling this country to profit by the discoveries and experiences of European nations in the culture of fish."

Mr. VAN VOORHIS, of New-York, submitted an amendment providing that the money shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State. Adopted.

The committee then rose, and the joint resolution was passed—yeas 165, nays 69.

WILL HANLAN AND COURTNEY ROW?

MR. SOULE SATISFIED WITH THE POTOMAC COURSE—PREPARING TO HAVE THE RACE IN APRIL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Mr. A. T. Soule, of Rochester, has been here for several days in connection with the Courtney-Hanlan boat-race, which friends of the contestants are striving to have rowed on the Potomac River next Spring. The decision as to whether the race shall be rowed on the Potomac rests with Mr. Soule. That gentleman, having made a thorough examination of the Potomac course, is satisfied with it, and, after consultation with the contestants, will decide that the race shall be rowed here. Courtney has signed articles to row on the Potomac on May 20, but Mr. Blaikie, the referee, favors April 20. The latter date is favored because fears are entertained that Congress will adjourn before May 20, and it is desired to have the race occur while Congress is in session. These fears are not warranted by present indications. Should arrangements be completed to have the race on the Potomac in May, it is probable that the two houses of Congress will be among the spectators. The latter date would be decidedly preferable for the race, as the river would be less likely to be disturbed at that time by freshets, to which it is subject during the early Spring. James Reilly, of Saratoga, will also participate in the contest. Mr. Soule left to-night for New-York.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

EUROPE'S POLITICAL PROBLEMS.

RUSSIA ABOUT TO INCREASE HER ARMY—AUSTRIA'S DEFENSES TO BE STRENGTHENED—A FORECAST OF THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—The *Golos* publishes an article on the subject of the recent letter of Count von Moltke, Chief Marshal of the German Empire, in reply to a correspondent who requested him to use his influence with the Emperor for the reduction of the Army, in which the Count suggests that nations must be educated in the belief that even victorious war is a national misfortune, and, by implication, justifies the proposed increase of the German Army. The article says that Russia cannot remain inactive in the face of the armaments of the rest of Europe, but will also increase her Army.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—At a meeting of the Liberals in Liverpool who support the candidature of Lord Ramsay, eldest son of the Earl of Dalhousie, for the House of Commons, a letter was read from Mr. Gladstone, violently attacking the Government. A letter was also read from Lord Hartington, Liberal leader in the House of Commons, stating that, though he could not have given promises to the Home Rulers similar to those given by Lord Ramsay, yet the latter had the warmest support of the Liberal leaders.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The *Times*, in a leader on the Queen's speech, says foreign affairs will probably be briefly dismissed. Anxious attention will have to be paid to affairs in Afghanistan. Great importance will also be attached to any announcement respecting South Africa. The Queen cannot fail to refer with becoming sympathy to the distress in Ireland, but the feeling which may find expression in a royal speech will be independent of any passing phase of Irish political discontent. There is no reason to suppose that the present agitation will have any different fate from the preceding ones.

A dispatch from Berlin says: "The *National Zeitung's* Vienna letter asserts that Austria is firmly resolved to increase the defenses of that Empire. The military authorities consider it desirable that Buda-Pesth be fortified instead of Vienna. The necessity for the immediate construction of new fortifications is unanimously recognized."

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.

MANY CATHOLIC BISHOPS WHO DENY MR. PARNELL'S CHARGES.

DUBLIN, Feb. 4.—The Mansion House Relief Committee telegraphs the following extracts from letters of Catholic Archbishops and Bishops in repudiation of Mr. Parnell's charge of discrimination against rent-defaulters in the distribution of the fund: The Rev. John MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam, writes that he willingly testifies to the efficiency with which the committee has hitherto labored. The Rev. Daniel McGettigan, Archbishop of Armagh, says: "The amount of good already done is marvelous. Every one must have confidence therein. It is cruel to throw discredit thereon." The Rev. Thomas W. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, says he has no reason to think that the moneys have been injudiciously applied. He says he has no special fancy for certain members of the committee, whose sympathies with the people he is strongly disposed to question, but Lord Mayor Gray's name and those of others are ample guarantees that no substantial wrong can be done. The Rev. R. C. Trench, Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, says he feels called upon to testify to the spirit of entire fairness which has pervaded the arrangements, and to an absence of all considerations except for the necessities of applicants for relief. The Rev. Lawrence Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin, says it would be a public calamity if the committee allowed itself to be robbed of the confidence it has hitherto so justly enjoyed. The Rev. James Walshe, Bishop of Kildare, says he is deeply pained to learn that imputations have been cast on the committee. Nobody in his district, he says, questions the honor, motives, or judicious action of the committee. The Rev. John MacEvilly, Bishop of Galway, states that it passes his comprehension how any man can convict such calumny. It is notorious, he says, that the committee's exertions have saved the lives of thousands of people. The Rev. William Fitzgerald, Bishop of Ross, says in his opinion: "Anything said or done to diminish the confidence which the people feel in the committee tells heavily against the famine-stricken people." The Rev. George Butler, Bishop of Limerick, says he has never entertained the slightest doubt of the honor and impartiality of the committee. The whole country, he says, has absolute confidence in the committee. The Rev. Francis J. McCormack, Bishop of Achonry, says he is sorry to learn that statements should be made, at home and abroad, which are calculated to arrest the course of charity or discredit the labors of the committee. The Rev. Patrick Logue, of the Diocese of Raphoe, declares that to cast a breath of suspicion on the committee is a crime against the famine-stricken people, and that the crime is still greater when such suspicion tends to shake the confidence of the generous-hearted Americans. The Rev. Dr. Woodlock, Archbishop of Dublin, spoke at a meeting after hearing the letters from the Bishops read, saying that he thought it better personally to enter his solemn protest against the charge made against the committee. He said he had lately met a great many Bishops, and had heard from them the statements now made in their letters. He concluded by saying, "I have the most unbounded faith in the committee."

Lord Mayor Gray, accompanied by the corporation and civil officers of Dublin, will present a petition of the Corporation in favor of reproductive public works and amendment of the Land laws at the bar of the House of Commons on Friday next.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Parnell meeting at the Congregational church this evening was well attended. Representative Gillette, of Iowa, was chosen Chairman. Mr. Parnell arraigned the British Government for failure to take proper steps to ward off the state of affairs in Ireland which made the meeting necessary. He said the Mansion House Committee could not gain the respect of either Irishmen or Americans. He had offered to work in harmony with that committee, provided the 14 landlords on it were displaced, but he had heard nothing of the offer as yet. If it was not accepted he would not cease his efforts to prevent the hard earned money of the people of this country from being sent to such a tainted crowd. He claimed that the dispatch of Archbishop Crook verified all the statements he made in regard to that committee.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

MADRID, Feb. 4.—Five Kabyles chiefs have arrived at Malaga, from Morocco, to present a petition on the part of several thousand Moors, asking to be placed under allegiance to Spain. It is expected that they will come to Madrid to confer with the Ministry. They declare that, if Spain declines to extend a protectorate over them, they will ask protection from France or England.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Empress of Russia has arrived at St. Petersburg.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the American demand for iron is causing unprecedented activity in Great Britain. Four vessels, loaded with over 5,000 tons of pig-iron and rails, sailed from Leith for New-York to-day, and 13 vessels are at present chartered to load iron for American ports.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A dispatch from Vienna says: "A St. Petersburg correspondent writes that Gen. Skobeleff will only command the Tekke expedition if the force be fixed at 100,000 men, which the Minister of War has hitherto refused to accede to. It is possible Gen. Gourkho will be appointed."

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

TIDIOUTE, Penn., Feb. 4.—Gustave Anderson, 7 years old, residing at New-London, near this place, accompanied his father, and others to the woods a few days ago. The party was felling trees, and one of them lodged in falling. The boy was told to get behind a big chestnut-tree for safety. Once cutting did not dislodge the tree, but the second time it turned over and came down. The boy had been forgotten, and boy-like he had come from his place of safety. He had just stepped from behind the chestnut when the tree the men were endeavoring to dislodge came down, striking the lad on top of the head, killing him instantly.

CLARKSVILLE, Ontario, Feb. 4.—An express train on the Hamilton and North-western Railway, going north, ran off the track between Lister and Creemore. The fireman was instantly killed, the engineer had his leg broken and was badly scalded, and a brakeman became wedged between the cars, which rolled one on top of the other, and had his leg broken. The

A BURNED SCRAP OF PAPER

CARL MANKE'S FIGHT FOR HIS LIFE.

A NOVEL LEGAL POINT MADE IN AN ERIE COUNTY MURDER TRIAL—HOW A SECOND TRIAL WAS SECURED FOR A MAN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

BUFFALO, Feb. 4.—About four years ago two farmers, named Carl Manke and John Altoff, living in the Town of Elma, Erie County, quarreled about the location of a line fence dividing their farms. The result was a vexatious lawsuit, and the engendering of a deadly hatred between the two. On the 2d day of April, 1878, Altoff left his farm to drive to this city after a load of feed. About the time he was expected to reach home, Conrad Benzel, a boy in the employ of Altoff, was in a lot on the farm, and saw a man leading a horse attached to a wagon, which he thought was his employer's horse and wagon, toward a piece of woods a quarter of a mile from Altoff's house. The boy ran into the house and called Mrs. Altoff out to look at the horse and wagon. She recognized them as her husband's. She told Benzel to run and see what the man was doing with the property. The boy ran toward the woods. As he reached the brow of a hill near the woods, he saw the man coming back, and when he was in a certain place in the road he stooped down and picked up a stone and began pounding the head of another man, who Benzel then discovered was lying in the road. The boy ran toward the spot, crying "murder." He recognized the first-mentioned person as Carl Manke. The latter, when he saw that he was discovered, ran toward the woods, whence there is a "cross-lots" way to his house. Benzel did not go up to the person lying in the road, but hurried back and told Mrs. Altoff what he had seen. The two then went to the place where the affair occurred. They found John Altoff lying in the road dead. He had been shot in the head and face with a shot-gun, and was evidently dead when Manke was discovered pounding him with the stone. A warrant was at once issued by Justice Hurd, of Elma, and Manke was arrested at his farm. Coroner Almendinger made an investigation, and committed Manke to the Erie County Jail.

On the 2d of May, 1878, Manke's trial was begun. When Altoff was found in the road, a piece of paper was found near him, having the appearance of having been used as a gun-wad. This piece of paper had been torn from a copy of the Buffalo *Demokrat and Weltburger*, a German paper, of the date of March 21, 1878. The day after the murder a part of the paper of that date was found in Manke's house, and it was found that he was a regular subscriber to the journal. The fragment of paper alleged to have been used as gun-wadding was admitted as evidence against the prisoner, and the testimony of a witness that it had, when found, every appearance of such use, and of having been fired from a gun, was received. A pair of boots belonging to Manke, which were sworn to fit tracks leading from the scene of the murder toward Manke's house were also used by the prosecution. To the testimony of the persons who swore that the piece of paper had undoubtedly been used as a gun-wad, and fired from a gun, the counsel for the prisoner objected, and that objection saved Manke from hanging on the 21st of June following the murder. Manke presented evidence to show that he was elsewhere on the day of the murder, and that he did not wear the boots on that day, and that the newspaper from which the fragment had been torn was a whole newspaper on the day of the murder, and was not torn until the evening of the day after. Manke was convicted, however, and sentenced to be hanged on the day mentioned above.

The Hon. A. G. Rice and the Hon. L. L. Lewis, the prisoner's counsel, at once filed a bill of exceptions, obtained a stay of proceedings, and took a writ of error to the General Term. The writ was dismissed. The case was then taken to the Court of Appeals, where the action of the General Term was reversed, and the case sent back to be argued on its merits. The main reliance of the prisoner's counsel for a new trial was on the point they made on the incompatibility of the evidence in relation to the gun-wad. The objection to the testimony was that the subject was not one of science or skill, and hence the opinion of the witness in the matter was improper, and that the paper and its appearance should simply have been described, and the jury left to draw their inference therefrom. The opinion on this point was delivered by the Hon. J. L. Talcott, Chief-Justice of the General Term, who sustained the objection made by the prisoner's counsel, and ordered a new trial of the case. The decision was rendered in April, 1879. The prosecution then carried the case to the Court of Appeals, where the judgment of the General Term was affirmed last September.

On the 2d of December last, on application of Manke's counsel, Judge Baker appointed Prof. Gray, of Utica; Prof. James P. White, and Thomas F. Rochester, of Buffalo, and Prof. E. M. Moore, of Rochester, a commission to inquire into the sanity of the prisoner. They examined him, and reported that he was of sound mind. Manke's second trial is set down for the present term of Erie County Court. The case has attracted wide attention in legal circles, owing to the novel point on which the new trial was granted.

AN EXECUTOR'S LIABILITY.

THE LOOSE MANAGEMENT OF MRS. MARY E. WILLIAMS'S ESTATE.

KINGSTON, Feb. 3.—Mrs. Mary E. Williams, of this city, died in April, 1868, leaving a will in which she appointed her husband, John Williams, and her brother, St. John Croft, Executors. She directed that two-thirds of her property be equally divided between her two daughters, and the remaining one-third was to be given in equal parts to her two sons. Her property consisted chiefly of a house and lot in Rondout and a farm, with stock and farming implements, at White Plains, Westchester County. John Williams, the husband, was a man not after the wife's own heart, and it is probable that Mrs. Williams made her brother Croft an Executor as a safeguard to the interests of her children from the faults and weaknesses of her husband. Mr. Croft is one of the best business men in Westchester County, but it appears that he executed the trust put upon him by his sister's will in an extraordinarily loose manner, keeping no separate account of the moneys of the estate, and preserving few vouchers. Williams died in 1874, when Croft claimed that there were no moneys of the estate left. Then the guardian of the girls, who are yet minors, instituted proceedings to compel an accounting to show what had become of the proceeds of the farm, which had been sold in 1869 for $18,500. It was admitted that there had been certain incumbrances amounting in all to about $6,500, which, however, would leave the round sum of $10,000 unaccounted for.

The case came up before Surrogate Parker, who has taken a long time to take testimony in the matter. On this accounting it has appeared that the contract for the sale of the White Plains farm and the deed conveying the property were executed by both Executors. The sum of $50 was taken by Williams from the purchaser of the farm on account of the 10 per cent. of price. That sum of $50 Williams kept to himself. Subsequently, Dec. 18, 1869, an installment of $800 was paid by the purchaser to Croft. A year later the same sum was paid to Williams. In April, 1870, when the deed was delivered, the purchaser paid over to John Williams $1,167 77, which amount never came into Croft's possession. On the same day a check was made payable to a Peekskill lawyer for $6,594 68, the remainder of the purchase price, such amount to be held in trust until a judgment then upon record and an apparent lien upon this property should either be satisfied or cease to be a lien by virtue of the statute. This amount was invested, and interest on the same accrued, making the total amount in trust $7,143 39. The time came when the judgment did cease to be a lien, and then the Trustee disposed of the money by paying certain bills against the estate, transferring $1,940 89 to John Williams, as Executor, and the $5,000 remaining was invested in a bond and mortgage and assigned to St. John Croft and John Williams as co-Executors. Subsequently John Williams collected $2,500 on account of this mortgage, no part of which came into the hands of Croft, nor was the money collected with Croft's knowledge. The remainder of the mortgage, with interest, was collected by Croft, in all amounting to $6,234 46, and he claims credit thereon to the amount of $5,606 12, moneys paid Williams. Surrogate Parker, in his decision rendered today, holds Croft responsible for this money, refusing to credit him because of advances to Williams, saying: "There is no evidence in this case that John Williams, as co-Executor St. John Croft, of the last will and testament of Mary E. Williams, ever paid more than about $400 on account of the debts of the deceased. It has at no time on this accounting been questioned that John Williams used funds of the estate that came into his hands for the purposes of conducting his own business and defraying his own personal expenses or that of his family. It is clear from the testimony that such sums of money as he received from this estate were by him improperly disposed of. The question presented, therefore, is whether St. John Croft, his co-Executor, is not liable to account for the moneys paid over to Williams. On the authority of Adair and others against Brimmer and others, 74 N. Y., it is here held that he is. Let a decree be entered allowing $3,972 40, to be divided equally between Cora and Emma, daughters of Mary E. Williams."

A CONVICT'S FIGHT FOR LIBERTY.

DETECTIVE JACKSON'S DESPERATE STRUGGLE WITH THE BURGLAR GUSTAVE KINDT.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 4.—It has been briefly mentioned in press dispatches that the notorious burglar, Gustave Kindt, had made an attack on Detective James Jackson, of Sing Sing, and that the detective shot him. Kindt was arrested, in 1869, for robbing Wheeler, Fahy & Co., of Brooklyn, of gold and silver watch-cases and gold and silver bars of the value of $22,000. He was sentenced July 7, the same year, to 10 years' imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison. He escaped from the prison Feb. 4, 1871, and was recaptured Nov. 30, 1872. He again escaped Nov. 15, 1875, and, by shrewd management of Detective Jackson, was traced to Canada, and the Chief of Police of Montreal was given notice of his presence there. That officer watched him continually, and finally detected him in the robbery of a pawnbrokers' shop. The proceeds of that crime were $14,000, and Kindt committed it under the name of Isadore Merschell. He was arrested and convicted, and was given a three years' sentence, his term expiring last October. He immediately resumed his criminal work, and robbed Black & Co., of Montreal, of black silks valued at $4,000, taking the goods away in a trunk. He was arrested, and his bail was fixed at $600. He furnished the money, was released and fled to St. Albans, Vt., where he had an intimate female companion. Word was sent to St. Albans from Montreal, and Vermont detectives watched the woman wherever she went, and one day last week Kindt called on her and was arrested in her house. He was lodged in jail, and then the woman revealed everything about the silk robbery, told where the goods were concealed, and nearly all of the property was recovered. The High Constable of Montreal went to St. Albans after Kindt, intending to take him back to Montreal. The latter, however, refused to go. Sheriff Halbert, of St. Albans, obtained the consent of Kindt to allow himself to be taken to Montreal, and got the prisoner as far as the cars when he positively refused to go any further. The officers, being in doubt about the law, gave up the attempt. When a Montreal detective said to Kindt: "Well, if you won't go to Montreal, I know where they do want you," and he was taken back to jail, and the Sheriff of St. Albans wrote to Detective Jackson, inclosing Kindt's picture, and asking if he was wanted.

Jackson recognized the picture at once, and left Sing Sing Monday for St. Albans. He arrived there early Tuesday morning, and proceeded at once to the jail, where he was shown the prisoner, and fully identified him as an escaped convict. The authorities readily transferred him to the care of the detective, who handcuffed him securely, and left St. Albans at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning for Sing Sing Prison. He arrived at Troy at 5:30 yesterday afternoon, just too late for the connecting train on the Hudson River Road, and as the next train would not start until 11 P. M., there was plenty of time for supper. The detective took the prisoner into the railroad eating-room, giving him a seat in a corner away from the door, and both ate heartily. After supper each lighted a cigar and walked up and down the platform, smoking, and then took a seat in the gentlemen's waiting-room. At 10 P. M. the detective noticed that the people at the depot were thinning out in numbers, and knowing the desperate character of the man he had with him, thought it would be a precautionary movement to get him in a car, where the chances for an escape would be less, so he awakened him from his apparent drowsiness and told him to come along. Kindt at once expressed a desire to go to the gentlemen's retiring-room. Jackson in the meantime took his pistol, an old-fashioned Smith & Wesson, from his pistol-pocket and placed it in the side-pocket of his overcoat. When ready to leave the room, Jackson prepared to handcuff him again, when, without any warning whatever, Kindt dealt Jackson a stinging blow on the forehead, and then butted him in the stomach with his head. Jackson was only slightly stunned, and at once grappled with his man, the latter weighing 190 pounds, and Jackson about 140. For five minutes the struggle was a terrific one, when the prisoner got the better of the officer, so that he was fast getting the better of him. The latter called loudly for help, but no one could hear him. The prisoner kept his hold, exclaiming, "Liberty is sweet; I've got to get out of here," when Jackson, getting his right hand free pulled his revolver and shot the prisoner in the face, the ball entering the right cheek and knocking two teeth out. The burglar renewed the struggle with increased desperation, when Jackson took deliberate aim and fired at his head. The ball entered the head just behind the left ear, and at the same time the prisoner grabbed for the revolver. In the struggle the chambers of the weapon dropped out and fell on the floor, and Jackson kicked them to one side with his foot.

By this time the wounded burglar was somewhat weak and he fought wildly. A policeman having heard the reports of the pistol, hurried to the scene of the struggle, when Kindt was secured and taken to the station-house. A physician probed the wound but could not find the ball, and Jackson sat up with his man all night. This morning the physician decided that Kindt could be moved, and Jackson took him to Albany and put him on board the St. Louis Express in a drawing-room car. The train reached here at 10:45 A. M. several hours behind time, when the detective and his man were compelled to get off and take the 1:15 P. M. train for Sing Sing, as the St. Louis train does not stop there. The prisoner thus sat in the gentleman's-room over two hours and seemed to be in great pain all the time. He takes all the blame of his wounds on himself. Jackson is much bruised on the head and body, and almost worn out with his night's adventure.

TRINITY COLLEGE'S BETA BETA.

CEREMONIES AT THE INSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY AS A CHAPTER OF PSI UPSILON.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 4.—The institution of the Beta Beta Society of Trinity College as a Chapter of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, this evening, attracted to this city a very large number of active and retired members of both societies. The ceremonies were followed by a banquet at the Allyn House, presided over by the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, of Washington, D. C. The regular toasts and responses were as follows: "The Members of the Order and Chapter of Beta Beta," responded to by William Hamersley; "The Psi Upsilon Fraternity," by the Rev. Joseph H. Twichell; "The Elements of Brotherhood in a College Fraternity," by the Rev. O. Weatherspoon; "The Scholarly Element in a College Fraternity," by Charles W. Warner; "The Moral Elements in a College Fraternity," by the Hon. Henry C. Robinson; "Trinity College," by W. C. Hicks. A poem was read by the Rev. Alexander Mackay Smith, of Boston, and letters were read from Dr. John Ordronaux, of Columbia College Law School; the Rev. Henry M. Dexter, of the *Congregationalist*; E. C. Stedman, the Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Judge Van Vorst, District Attorney B. K. Phelps, the Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, and Gen. S. A. Duncan, all of New-York; the Rev. Samuel Goodale, one of the founders of Psi Upsilon; President Angell, of Michigan University; Bishop Paddock, of Massachusetts; Bishop Niles, of New-Hampshire; Bishop Scarborough, of New-Jersey; President Seelye, of Amherst; the Rev. George Z. Gray, Dean of Cambridge Theological School; the Hon. Dwight Foster, Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts; President Goodwin, of Harvard; the Rev. H. M. Scudder, of Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. Francis J. Clerc, one of the founders of Beta Beta, and the Hon. John T. Wentworth, of Racine, Wis.

MACHINE MOLDERS' STRIKE ENDED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 4.—The striking machine molders went to work to-day, having been granted the advance of 15 per cent. which they demanded. The manufacturers having large contracts on hand, were not prepared to resist. The strike of the stove molders continues.

NEW-YORK'S LAW-MAKERS

WORK IN THE HOUSES AND COMMITTEE-ROOMS.

THE CITIES COMMITTEE TO COME TO NEW-YORK—THE KINGS COUNTY ELECTIONS BILL PASSED—FARES ON THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN ROAD—THE DANNEMORA RAILROAD.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Having considered Mr. Varnum's proposition to take the Cities Committee to New-York to gain information in regard to street-cleaning and public expenditures, the Assembly this morning reconsidered its action of last Friday, and gave Mr. Varnum the permission for which he sought. It is somewhat to be feared that Mr. Varnum, in his anxiety to secure the passage of the resolution, has made the limit ridiculously low. Mr. Varnum, in voting, said that the purpose was not to take the committee or the sub-committee away from the house in business hours, but to sit on Fridays, Saturdays, and perhaps Mondays, until the 15 days allowed had expired, and to confine the discussions to the two topics mentioned—street-cleaning and Municipal expenses. The resolution as amended, so as to limit the expenses of the committee to $300, was adopted by a vote of 77 to 16.

The session of the Assembly was extended beyond 2 o'clock in order to pass a bill to secure honest elections in Kings County. Mr. Shanley, on its third reading, proposed to have it recommitted, in order that an amendment might be made by striking out the County of Kings. This would have completely emasculated the bill, and it was defeated by a strict party vote, only Mr. Alvord voting with the Democrats. He explained his opposition by declaring that the bill was unconstitutional, and had already been thrice vetoed by Gov. Robinson on that account. Mr. Bradley, of Westchester, said that it had been three times vetoed by a Governor who had vetoed all measures calculated to secure honest elections. Gen. Husted remembered that Gov. Robinson had vetoed several bills on different occasions when his vetoes were entirely consistent. The bill passed by a vote of 78 to 26—all the negatives being Democrats except Mr. Alvord.

Without any opposition whatever, the Assembly this morning adopted Mr. Steele's resolution, offered last Thursday, providing for a joint commission of three Senators and five members of Assembly, to take into consideration the Tax and Assessment laws, with the purpose of reporting a bill. It will undoubtedly meet with some resistance in the Senate. Another resolution, which was introduced by Mr. Bradley, of Westchester, and promptly adopted without debate, calls upon the Judiciary Committee to report a registry law for all cities and towns of this State. Dr. Hayes introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Fire Commissioners of New-York to report what legislation, if any, may be needed "for the better protection of public property in warehouses, tenement-houses, and other places where large numbers of working people are collected together at an elevation beyond the reach of the present appliances of the Fire Department, and from which places escape is not practicable in the event of fire." A bill introduced by Mr. Brodsky so amends the Revised Statutes as to exempt pharmaceutists and pharmacists from the performance of jury duty.

The Senate held an hour's session, which was confined to routine business. Mr. Wendover, from the Committee on Banks, reported favorably Mr. Forster's bill putting individual bankers on an equality with State and national banks as regards the penalties for usurious interest. Mr. Forster introduced a bill, sent here by the Counsel to the Corporation, and accompanied by a memorial embodying resolutions of the New-York Common Council, prohibiting the public exhibition of female pedestrianism. The managers of any such exhibition, and the lessors of the premises where it is held, are liable to fine or imprisonment, or both. Mr. Forster introduced a bill to prevent damage to wharves and piers in New-York and Brooklyn, by requiring the use of a temporary platform while loading and unloading vessels. Mr. Williams introduced a bill for the protection of policy-holders in life insurance companies, by prohibiting any company from receiving notice of any false statement by the insured at the time the policy was issued, (unless such statement was fraudulently made,) after three annual payments on the policy. Mr. Schroeder introduced a bill empowering the Brooklyn Board of Education to establish a home or reform school for truant children.

Office-seekers were greatly disappointed because no nominations were received from the Governor to-day. It is now rumored that the Governor will not make any more important nominations until after the State Convention, which is to be held on Feb. 25.

Arguments were heard this afternoon, by the Assembly Railroad Committee, on the bill introduced by Mr. Catlin, to reduce the fares on the New-York and New-Haven Road, from Mr. Frank Dupignac, of New-Rochelle, gave some account of the road, and among other things said its stock had been increased to make up for a large amount of money lost by what was known as the Schuyler omnibus litigation, and that the public were being called upon to pay interest upon this increased amount. He then gave a careful analysis of the cost of carrying passengers. Their earnings were principally from passengers, the charge being $1 75 in 1861, and in 1868, $2 39, having been increased gradually to pay dividends on their increased stock. When the company had a surface road and a depot in Centre-street in the commutation ride to New-Rochelle, the road being then four miles longer; now, it charged 50 cents to New-Rochelle, and $67 a year commutation. The foreign corporation was permitted to charge a greater rate of fare than the Central Railroad, while it had no interest in the prosperity of this State.

Mr. Husson, of Classon Point, said that it was a difficult matter to get persons to come to his place to buy or rent property, in consequence of the high rates of fare charged. Mr. Arnoux, of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford, of New-York, referred to the shortening of the road, and the failure to make a corresponding reduction in fare. He did not believe that the passage of the bill would diminish the profits of the railroad. It was permitting an extortion to allow a railroad running out of New-York to charge 3 cents per mile for passengers. Mr. Dupignac stated that while the commutation had been reduced, it had been so arranged on a grading system that Summer visitors were obliged to pay at the rate of $100 a year.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew appeared on behalf of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and said that Mr. Watrous and other officers of the road would appear next week to state their objections to the amendment proposed to the bill; by which the Port Chester branch was to be included in the scope of the bill. The compromise of last year was ratified by a mass-meeting, and it was to have been expected that the road would have been let alone for at least a year. There were reasons why the Hudson River towns should be populous and wealthy beyond the towns on the eastern side of the county. The scenery and the healthfulness of the west side were superior to those of the east side. He promised to produce facts enough next week to satisfy the committee that the comity of States had only been regarded in the rights granted to the New-Haven Railroad.

Assemblyman William P. Mooers was the witness before the Dannemora Investigating Committee this afternoon. He testified substantially to the same effect as the witnesses who had preceded him. He first heard of the leasing of the State railroad after it had been leased. He never had any conversation with the Chateaugay Railroad people, or with the owners of the mines with regard to the leasing. He knew of the purchase of the rolling-stock only through Superintendent Pilsbury. He did know that the State was running the railroad at a loss, but he looked upon the railroad as an adjunct to Clinton Prison, necessary to be maintained. It was known by him that when the road was purchased the Superintendent of State Prisons could get 15 cents more a day for the labor of each convict than could be obtained before the railroad was in operation. When he introduced the bill providing for the equipment of the Dannemora Railroad, he had no idea that the Chateaugay Railroad Company proposed to lease it. To his notion, the road could not be completed to Malone as a road to compete with any other on a paying basis. So far as he knew, the provision for leasing the road was not put in at Smith M. Weed's suggestion.

THE MERCHANTS AND THE PILOTS.

ARGUMENTS BEFORE THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE BY WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, W. W. GOODRICH AND OTHERS.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The pilotage question was again the subject of discussion before the Joint Committee on Commerce this afternoon, William Allen Butler appearing for the pilots. He gave a brief history of pilotage for New-York Harbor from the foundation of the State to the present, and maintained the following propositions: First, that the regulation of pilotage is a trust, committed to the State by Congress; second, that experience has shown the indispensable necessity of competent pilot service, and that this service must be secured either by the voluntary action of the merchants or by statute law; third, that the existing system in New-York has proved its benefits by an experience of 28 years; fourth, that it is essential to the maintenance of this system that the duties of pilots and merchants should be reciprocal; fifth, that all the incidents of pilotage, such as licenses, taking of the same pilot out that was employed coming to port, &c., should be left to be regulated by the Board of Pilots, should be fairly remunerative and should be fixed by the Legislature, and not by the merchants. These propositions were discussed in their order and in their bearing on the only two questions before the committee, namely, whether compulsory pilotage ought to be abolished, and what reduction ought to be made in the present rate of pilotage. On the first point, Mr. Butler argued that it would be unfair to compel the pilots to cruise for vessels and hold themselves always in readiness for service, unless the ship-owners were also compelled to accept their services when tendered. He said that from 1845 to 1853, when compulsory pilotage was not legal, the lack of legality was supplied by a voluntary compact entered into between the merchants, ship-owners, and underwriters, and that the existing system was the result of that compact, since enacted into law. As to compensation, the pilots were willing to accept a reduction of 15 per cent., which he thought was all that justice and the true interests of the service demanded. The pilots were really the creatures of the State, performing a public service in the interests of the people, and not the agents or employes of the merchants. He denied that the income of the pilots was as large as stated by the merchants at the previous hearing before the committee, and said that a careful estimate of the receipts for the last 10 years, gave their average incomes as $1,894 each per annum. This he did not deem excessive, in view of the hardships and risks of the service.

Mr. E. M. Pavey addressed the committee on behalf of the Hell Gate pilots, and endeavored to show that they were still necessary to the safe navigation of the East River, notwithstanding the opening of Hell Gate by Col. Newton. He called upon Mr. Mason, Secretary of the Hell Gate pilots, who gave it as his opinion that the navigation of Hell Gate by sailing-vessels had not been improved at all by the labors of Col. Newton. The Hell Gate pilots were 40 in number, and their pay did not average, he said, over $800 per annum.

W. W. Goodrich then summed up the arguments on behalf of the various commercial bodies who were heard at the last meeting of the committee. He drew a comparison between the shipwrecks on the coast during the years in which pilotage was compulsory and since that time, to the advantage of the latter. From 1865 to 1870, he said that nine vessels had been wrecked inside Newsink Light. All this time compulsory pilotage was in force and it made no difference in the argument whether the wrecked vessels had pilots on board or not. If they did not have them, it was because they were not to be found when wanted, and the argument about reciprocal duties used to sustain compulsory pilotage fell to the ground. He pronounced the whole system of compulsory pilotage a relic of barbarism of doubtful constitutionality, and repugnant to all sense of justice, as well as to the spirit of our institutions. It was class legislation of the most odious kind. In conclusion he expressed the opinion, which he corroborated by that of the foreign steam-ship owners, that the abolition of compulsory pilotage, and the reduction of the rates 33 1-3 per cent. would not injure but rather improve the service, and that it would prove in the end quite as advantageous to the pilots themselves as the present system. As to Hell Gate pilotage, it had not a vestige of reason or common sense left to sustain it, as was sufficiently apparent from the fact that in making necessary the remarkable statement that the navigation of Hell Gate had not been improved by the work of Col. Newton, a statement that he had never heard made before by anybody.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS AND SALARIES—THE DISTRICT COURTS.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 4.—It was expected that Gov. McClellan would send his nominations for Judges of the Supreme Court to the Senate to-day. Now it is said they will not come in until next week. It is stated in high circles that the list has been made out, and that Judge Depue will be renominated, and ex-Gov. Bedle and ex-Senator William J. Magie, will be named to fill the vacancies created by the expiration of the terms of Judges Woodnull and Dalrymple. The bill fixing the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges and of the Chancellor is still in the Governor's hands, but the Governor has made up his mind to sign it. Two reports were submitted in the House to-day as to the disposition to be made of the bronze statue of Gen. Kearney. The majority of the committee reported in favor of allowing the statue to be removed to Newark. Mr. Donnelly submitted a minority report recommending that it be set up on the State-house grounds in this city at an expense not to exceed $1,000. A joint resolution directing that disposition be made of the memorial bronze was offered in the Senate.

Arguments were heard before the Judiciary Committee, last evening, on the bill to repeal the act creating the District Courts. F. S. Emmons, representing owners of over $1,500,000 worth of property, declared that the tax-payers were in favor of their continuance. Mr. Silsing, abandoning apparently all hope of getting his repealer through, to-day introduced a bill abolishing one of the courts in cities in which there are two. In Newark and Jersey City there are two each. Those in Newark are, however, created by a special act, and the new act reaches no place but Jersey City. Senator Hobart this afternoon introduced a bill enlarging the jurisdiction of the District Courts and increasing the fees. The first provision will add to the business of the District Courts, and the second will directly increase their revenues. It is estimated that with the enlarged revenues the net cost to Jersey City of her two courts will exceed $6,500 a year. Among the bills introduced into the Senate to-day is one repealing that part of the act of 1799 which empowered the commitment to work-houses of "any stubborn, rude, disobedient or intemperate slave or male servant on complaint of his master," and another by Mr. Rabe fixing the salaries of the District Attorneys throughout the State. The pay of the Hudson County Prosecutor is fixed at $7,000 a year, out of which he is to pay his assistant. The Committee on Elections reported unanimously that there had been, doubtless, great frauds perpetrated in the Second District of Hudson, but that there was no evidence that would justify the unseating of Sheeran, the seated member. Mr. Potts, of Hudson, to-day called up the bill abolishing the office of Director at Large of the Board of Freeholders of Hudson County. Mr. McDermott said that the scalp of the Director was sought by a number of politicians of both parties, who wanted to get him out of the way so that they might rob the County Treasury, and he asked time to collate the facts and present them. Mr. Potts insisted on the bill passing its second reading, and it went through. The Senate adjourned this afternoon until Monday.

TRAGEDY PROMPTED BY JEALOUSY.

AN OLD MAN FATALLY WOUNDS HIS LANDLADY AND THEN COMMITS SUICIDE.

READING, Penn., Feb. 4.—A distressing and probably successful attempt at murder and suicide occurred last evening in Mrs. Shocksell's boarding-house, in Moss-street. Jealousy prompted the deed. Mrs. Shocksell is a widow, about 38 years old. Among her boarders was a man named Peter Nagle, who is about 50 years of age. Nagle fell in love with his landlady, and became very jealous whenever she had anything to say to other gentlemen. Last evening, when he entered the house, he saw Mrs. Shocksell entertaining one of her gentlemen friends in the parlor. Nagle went at once into the sitting-room in the rear of the house, and remained there. After Mrs. Shocksell's friend had gone away, the widow closed up the house for the night, and went to the sitting-room. Nagle stepped suddenly in front of her, accused her of infidelity to him, and exclaimed, "If you won't have me, nobody else shall have you." With these words he drew a hatchet from under his coat, and dealt the woman a fierce blow upon the head, which felled her to the floor, senseless. Nagle then seized a butcher's knife and drew it across his own throat, falling beside his victim. A few minutes later the tragedy was discovered by another boarder in the house, who raised an alarm. When the physicians attempted to dress Nagle's wounds, the old man, although weak from the loss of blood, fought furiously to keep them away, declaring he was determined to die. He died at 9:30 A. M. to-day. Mrs. Shocksell's skull was broken by the hatchet blow, and it is not expected that she can live.

THE DUTY ON STEEL RAILS

ARGUMENTS BEFORE THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION SET FORTH—FIGURES WHICH DO NOT AGREE PRESENTED—THE RAIL-MAKERS URGING THE CONTINUANCE OF THE PRESENT TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Mr. James F. Wilson, formerly a Representative from Iowa, made an argument to-day before the Committee of Ways and Means on the bill to reduce the duty on steel rails from $28 to $10 per ton. He appeared on behalf of several Western railroad companies, and argued in favor of the bill. There are in the United States, he said, about 85,000 miles of railways—or, adding in double tracks or sidings, about 110,000 miles. To re-lay existing tracks and to construct new roads, about 1,500,000 tons of steel rails would be required annually. The capacity of the American steel-rail mills is equal to about one-half of this demand. This state of facts eliminated from the case the element of competition in quantity. The production of the American steel-rail mills had risen from 144,948 tons, in 1874, to 550,398 tons, in 1878, and the price had fallen from $94 25, in 1874, to $42 25, in 1878. The duty, however, had very little to do with bringing about that result; for, while the duty excluded foreign competition, it did not affect competition among domestic manufacturers. This was shown by the fact that the capacity to produce was not equal to the demand. It did show, however, that steel rails can be manufactured in this country at a profit of $32 25 per ton. When that fact is coupled with the significant fact that the price of steel rails is now about $80 per ton, it may be reasonably concluded that the present rate of duty is too high. He referred to the fact that the purchaser of English steel rails got a guarantee of 10 years' wear, while American manufacturers only gave a guarantee of five years. He admitted that the American manufacturer made a steel rail better than his guarantee, but did not make one equal to the English rail. Statistics carefully kept by the Illinois Central Railroad Company showed that the English rail is intrinsically worth $15 a ton more than the American rail, on account of longer wear. If the present duty on steel rails were not unnecessarily high, how, he asked, could such a fact exist as the shutting down of the Vulcan Works at St. Louis, and their remaining idle for more than two years under pay for idleness? What did such a fact disclose but the power of combination under the protection of a rate of duty that shut out the possibility of competition? Who were the owners of the Vulcan Works? Not the men who owned the other steel-rail mills, but those who bought their products. Was that protection to American labor? If the present advance in the price of steel rails in England occurred without the aid of the tariff, and solely because of an increase of demand, what danger could that industry dread in this country, when it was supported both by the demand and the tariff? If demand alone promoted prices to such an extent in England, what evil would be apprehended here with a reduction of duty to one-half of its present rate? Even with that reduction, the point would not be reached where the competitive elements of both quantity and quality would enter into the case; and until this point was reached there was no danger.

Mr. Kelley—What rate of duty on steel rails would you indicate?

Mr. Wilson—I have left that somewhat to the consideration of the committee, but I should judge that the steel-rail industry of the United States could be abundantly promoted with a duty of $14 a ton.

Mr. Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia, made an argument on behalf of the steel-rail manufacturers of the United States against the proposed reduction of the duty. He represented that the building up of one of those vast establishments required years; that the law of 1870, fixing the duty at $28, had afforded very little benefit to the rail mills when the crash of 1873 came; that blight and blunting, and deprived the mills, to a great extent, of the custom upon which they had counted, and that in the resulting competition prices had fallen to a point which now threatened the little life in this or in any other country—prices so far below the cost of production that one after another of the great mills had fallen into bankruptcy or financial difficulties, as subsequently appeared from the fact that in making necessary the remarkable statement that the navigation of Hell Gate had not been improved by the work of Col. Newton, a statement that he had never heard made before by anybody.

Mr. Wharton—More than 500,000 tons, I think.

Mr. Garfield—What percentage is that of the total possible production of rails?

Mr. Wharton—It is estimated at about 60 per cent. of the entire possible production.

Mr. Garfield—What was the average price at which those rails were contracted for to be delivered in 1880?

Mr. Wharton—I should say that the average price was about $50 per ton, or possibly $55.

The hearing is to be continued to-morrow.

CAPT. M'DONNELL'S TRIAL.

Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, accompanied by his counsel, John D. Townsend, appeared yesterday in the trial-room at Police Headquarters, before Commissioners MacLean, Voorhis, and Wheeler, to answer charges of neglect of duty, in that he did not suppress disorderly resorts in his precinct. A like charge has been preferred against Ward Officer Murphy. Mr. Townsend asked for an adjournment, on the ground that the defendant's mother is lying at the point of death, and the trial was put off until to-morrow at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Mr. Townsend intimated that he will then object to the case being adjudicated on by two of the Police Commissioners, on grounds stated in an affidavit made by Capt. McDonnell, the most pertinent of which is that they are summoned as witnesses for the defense. Access to the affidavit is denied, but it is understood that it states that Messrs. Voorhis and MacLean entered into a conspiracy to deprive Capt. McDonnell of his office by arranging in a house of doubtful repute to offer marked money to him and his lieutenant, Murphy. A strong feature of the defense is that Capt. McDonnell purged his precinct as far as possible of doubtful resorts, and that he was hindered in completely cleaning it by the apathy or opposition of citizens, magistrates, and others.

SCHORTER SENT TO STATE PRISON.

Charles Schorter, who was recently arrested by Detective Murphy, of the Eighth Precinct, on two charges of burglary, was arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Russell in the General Sessions Court yesterday. Schorter is the brother-in-law of Edward Tim, who was arrested in connection with the murder of Annie Downey, at No. 111 Princestreet, but subsequently discharged. He is known to the Police as a very bad character, having been implicated in various crimes. He was sentenced to a term of 14 years and 6 months in State Prison on three different charges, and served 12 years. Detective Murphy presented him on the charge of having committed two burglaries on the night of Jan. 23—one at the factory No. 123 Mercer-street, the other at the factory No. 32 Rivington-street. Two indictments for burglary were found against him, and he pleaded guilty to one charge. Judge Cowing sentenced Schorter to five years in State Prison.

WORK IN THE CITY PARKS.

The request made by the Board of Aldermen that the Park Commissioners erect a tower and supply it with an illuminated clock in Central Park was promptly complied with by the Park Commissioners yesterday, and the tower and clock are to adorn the southern extremity of the old Arsenal. A letter was received from Gen. Newton approving the plans for the Madison-avenue brigde across the Harlem River. Charles Masquerier's application for permission to erect a statue of George Henry Evans, the Shaker, in Central Park, was denied. The music-stand in Madison-square is to be altered into a cottage for ladies. Superintendent Conkling, of the Central Park menagerie, presented a report for 1879, in which the number of animals exhibited was placed at 1,206, including 423 mammals, 753 birds, and 30 reptiles. The number of new animals received was 242. The amount expended for salaries and other expenses in the menagerie was $14,992 99.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—In the Court of Appeals today the following business was transacted: No. 36—The People, &c., vs. Leonidas Doty, respondent; argued by L. N. Bangs for appellants and by A. P. Laning for respondent. No. 69—Edward O'Brien, respondent, vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant; argued by Matthew Hale for appellant and by E. Countryman for respondent. No. 72—Marshall S. Frost et al., respondents, vs. Cornelius Godfrey, appellant; argued by Thomas Young for appellant and by James H. Stanbrough for respondents.

The following is the day calendar for Thursday, Feb. 5: Nos. 68, 56, 21, 73, 74, 169, 79, 80.

JERSEY CITY'S BROKEN BANK.

THIRTY-THREE CENTS ON THE DOLLAR TO BE PAID DEPOSITORS.

Master in Chancery Williams, whom Chancellor Runyon appointed Receiver of the defunct Mechanics' and Laborers' Savings Bank in Jersey City, has prepared a report to be submitted to the depositors. This is the bank whose officers and Directors were recently convicted of a conspiracy to defraud. Mr. Williams says in his report that the total secured and unsecured liabilities of the bank are $266,612 87. The available and good assets are $119,842 23. The secured claims amount to $46,038 22. This includes a claim made by the State Insurance Company amounting to $18,820 25, which is now in course of litigation. Of the total of $119,824,23, which he expects to realize from the bank's assets, he will have remaining, to pay depositors, after the payment of the secured claims, the sum of $73,804 11. The total amount due depositors is $220,

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BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Seventh Page—4th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—3d col.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 5, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—The False Friend.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty.
PARK THEATRE—The Wedding March.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Tourists.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Galley Slave.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Muldigan Guards' Christmas.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Horrors.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water-Colors.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Masquerade Ball.
AMERICAN ART GALLERY—Paintings.
CHICKERING HALL—English Glee Concert.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates, for to-day, in this region, clear or fair weather, slowly rising temperature, a slight rise followed by falling barometer, and westerly to southerly winds.

By a majority of 20 votes the Pennsylvania State Convention adopted a resolution instructing the delegates to the National Republican Convention to support Gen. GRANT for he Presidential nomination, and on that and all other questions to vote as a unit. The first part of the resolution was obstinately opposed by the friends of Mr. BLAINE—none of the other rivals of Gen. GRANT having had any representation in the convention—but the Cameron influence carried everything before it both in regard to an instructed de'egation and to the appointment of that delegation by the convention instead of by the representatives of the several Congressional districts. It may be an open question whether the action of the convention is in perfect harmony with the preponderating Republican sentiment of the State, but strong as may be the popular feeling in favor of BLAINE, it is certain that a good deal of his support in the convention came from men who espoused his cause quite as much from opposition to the rule of the CAMERONS as from any special attachment to his claims on the Presidential nomination. The platform was of the usual Pennsylvania pattern, emphatically against any interference with the tariff, except perhaps after the "patient and thorough" investigations of a commission, and non-committal on any other disputed point of Republican policy.

Contemptible as are the motives which deter members of Congress of both parties from entertaining any proposals of financial legislation, their resolute inaction has at least the merit of rendering the wild schemes of the inflationists as impossible as the conservative proposals of financial reformers. It is tolerably clear that there will not be during this session even a discussion of bills or resolutions intended to deprive the greenbacks of their legal-tender quality or to put a stop to the coinage of silver dollars. But the country is also secure against the enactment of any law for a new creation of paper money, or the unlimited coinage of silver. It is an abuse of language to call this policy "letting well enough alone." It involves a deliberate refusal to make specie resumption a reality, and to guard it on the one side against Congressional interference with the volume of paper money, and on the other against the dangers inherent in the steady increase of a depreciated silver coinage, which the people of the country do not want and which the foreigner will not take in payment of our obligations abroad. All that the cowardly policy of Republicans and Democrats in both houses amounts to is, that when "well enough" has become both intolerable and dangerous, it will be admitted that the time for action has come. The experience which will be likely to precede a demonstration of that fact is likely to be both expensive and disastrous.

It is announced that Gov. CORNELL will make no more nominations to important State offices until after the meeting of the State Convention on the 25th inst. That is to say, the Governor shares with an apparent majority of his party in the Legislature the conviction that the work of the session must be kept subordinate to the partisan necessities of an impending Presidential election. It does not seem to have occurred to the representatives of the Republican Party at the State capital that the most obvious way to contribute to Republican success this Fall is to deal boldly, decisively, and intelligently with all public questions submitted to them, whether in relation to appointments or legislation. The Governor cannot temporize with the appointment of a successor to JOHN F. SMYTH without incurring the distrust of a large class of persons whose adhesion is essential to a Republican victory, and the Legislature cannot stave off the consideration of a subject so pressing as that of the reform of the Tax laws without betraying one of the obligations attaching to the party's possession of power. Party unity which is at the mercy of a few holders or expectants of State offices is too brittle a thing to be worth preserving, and the merely negative reputation of having done no harm is not likely to commend the party which will be held accountable for the acts of the Legislature of 1880 to the support of independent and intelligent voters.

Two gentlemen were before the Ways and Means Committee yesterday, to argue as to the duty on steel rails, whose positions are peculiarly representative. One was the Hon. JAMES F. WILSON, formerly member of Congress from Iowa. He appeared as the spokesman of the Western railroads, in favor of a reduction of the duty, which, he thought, should not be more than $14 a ton. While representing the corporations whose material interests are most directly involved in the proposed measure, Mr. WILSON also represents the great grain-producing States of the North-west, on whose industry the present tax is an enormous burden. The other gentleman heard was Mr. JOSEPH WHARTON, of Philadelphia, who appeared for the mill-owners. His argument was, in brief, that the tariff had, up to the present time, been of little or no advantage to the mill-owners; that all but the strongest concerns had failed in spite of it; that rails were now being delivered at a price less than the cost of the pig-iron used in making them, and that the only way to give American roads an adequate and cheap supply of rails was to keep up the present rate of duty. But he failed to show how his weak clients had been induced to quadruple their production in four years, or how the mill-owners who were selling rails at a loss could pay $140,000 a year to the Vulcan Rail Mills to lie idle. If the tariff has been useless to build up this industry, as he claims, then the subsidies have been wasted, and the hopeless experiment should be abandoned. If, on the contrary, the industry has prospered enormously, as it has, it should be required to surrender a portion of its gains to the consumers who have been heavily taxed to create it. As to the "adequate and cheap supply" of rails for the railways, these corporations appear quite willing to take their chances with a reduced duty.

At the suggestion of Secretary SCHURZ the Board of Indian Commissioners, now in session in this City, have appointed a committee to investigate the entire Indian service, beginning with the bureau in Washington, and going through all of the Indian agencies in the United States. This committee, of which Gen. FISK is Chairman, will be able to prove that the organization which it represents is not a purely ornamental board. The investigation will probably be much more extended than was contemplated in the original organization of the board, but not more so than the good of the public service requires. Innumerable scandals have grown out of the management of Indian affairs, and Secretary SCHURZ has forcibly demonstrated a solicitude that abuses and irregularities should be searched out by the men who are charged by law with a general supervision of this much-neglected branch of the service. It is now in order for a gloomy protest to come out of the darkness of Providence, R. I., against any inquiry which may bring to light "another Indian scandal."

THE SITUATION OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Our readers have probably been more pained than surprised by the statements that have recently been made in these columns regarding the abuse of the civil service to promote the political ambition of the Secretary of the Treasury. These statements have been so numerous, direct, and well authenticated, and they are so far sustained by what is generally known among those familiar with politicians and their ways, that their correctness, in substance, in spite of the roundabout explanation of the Secretary, cannot be seriously doubted. It is the more difficult to doubt them, because the traditional method of managing the civil service has been very slightly interfered with under the well-meaning but weak administration of President HAYES, and because such reform as has been attempted has consistently failed of any adequate support from the Treasury Department. As before the advent of the present Administration, the entire service was relentlessly bent to the will of some man or men entertaining political aspirations, and as only a weak and scattered effort has been since made to prevent such a result, it is quite inevitable that the accounts of the prostitution of the power of the Secretary to secure a Republican nomination should be generally accepted. It is perfectly in accordance with custom, and there is nothing in the Secretary's views or conduct to render it improbable. Therefore it is scarcely questioned.

It is possible that those friends of the President who have been beseeching his critics to be "patient," who have protested that he has really done all that he could have done under the circumstances to divorce the civil service from politics, and who have claimed that until Congress moved in the matter nothing more could be accomplished, may now see that, whether inevitably or not, the reform of the President has been fatally defective. Had he applied promptly, firmly, and to the best of his ability, the principles which he laid down in his inaugural and his letter of acceptance, he would not have been subjected to the humiliation of seeing his most intimate friend and official adviser published as perverting the most important branch of the service to his private ends. Even if we grant that the President regrets this result, as he must, if he is a man of any sincerity, and that he would gladly defeat the Secretary's purpose, and punish him for what he has already done, he is practically powerless to do so. He has not behind him any well-established public sentiment of confidence in his reform or of hope in its ultimate success, because the reform has been so slow, so feeble, and so indefinite that very few people know anything of its nature or purposes, and still fewer believe in its genuineness. This feeling in the public mind is undoubtedly to some extent mistaken. The President's reform has, within narrow limits, been an excellent and fruitful one; it has, also, within narrow limits, been proved to be capable of general application, and, judging from his statements in his last Message, it rests on a real desire on his part to abolish "patronage," and to conduct the service on business principles. But it has failed to take root, because it was not planted in time, because it has not been cared for with the necessary fidelity and energy, and because there has been lack of proof that the President would not, in a moment of indifference or negligence, allow it to be pulled up. Obviously, it is now being uprooted in a very effective manner by the Secretary of the Treasury, and if anything remains of it at all by the time Mr. HAYES's successor comes in, it will be because of the stubborn adherence to it, against great opposition, of those subordinate officers who have it in charge. Should that successor be Mr. SHERMAN, there would be an end of it; should it be a Democrat elected over Mr. SHERMAN, which is not an impossible contingency, there would equally be an end of it; and, in the latter case, the President would be obliged to confess that, had he enforced his professed views of reform faithfully, no such disaster could have happened from such a cause.

It cannot be untimely or gratuitous at this moment thus to point out that the methods which the Secretary of the Treasury is believed to be using to secure his ends, are precisely those which might have been rendered impossible had Mr. HAYES done resolutely what he has feebly tried to do, and that their employment in this way shows conclusively the necessity of a systematic and sustained application of the principles which the President has defined, and which his noted civil service order was a gentle attempt to enforce. Had the President made it clearly understood that removals and appointments, so far as he was concerned, would be governed by merit only, tested by impartial examinations, and that every officer in the service would be required to abstain from interference with political machinery, no such unfortunate spectacle as is now offered to the public would have been possible. But because he contented himself with a vague prohibition of such misconduct, which he has never consented to define clearly, or still less to apply, and because he has confined himself, with few exceptions, to a barren enunciation of general principles, his much-loved reform has come to grief at the hands of his own chief Cabinet officer. Nor is this all. The injury and insult to his reform are offered most conspicuously in the South, where its honest and thorough establishment would have done more to break down sectional prejudice, confirm the national character of the Republican Party, and give enduring substance to the President's "policy," than all that he has done, or could have done, in that direction.

It is most mortifying and depressing to those who believe in the efficacy of a genuine reform, to find that while their belief is fully justified by the record of the reform where it has been genuine, as in the Collector's and Naval Officer's Departments of the New-York Custom-house, the Chief Executive is making it ridiculous by such appointments as that of Mr. HOWARD, and by permitting such wholesale violations of his own professed principles as Mr. SHERMAN is guilty of. We do not despair of the ultimate triumph of the reform, because it is just, wise, and necessary, but we build our hopes on what has been and is being done despite the President's absurd errors and faults. For, after all, these prove, not the insufficiency of the principles and methods of reform, but only the President's apparently hopeless obfuscation regarding them.

THE CANAL QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

Our Legislators have a wonderful propensity for disposing of troublesome questions that are forced upon their attention by referring them to a commission or a select committee, to investigate and report. It matters not how many times or how thoroughly a subject may have been investigated before, or how much information in regard to it may be already at hand, there is always an uncontrollable impulse to set a commission at work upon it. The stir that has been made in the last year by certain energetic Frenchmen on the subject of a ship canal across the American isthmus could not fail to excite attention in this country, and it was quite natural that it should make an early appearance in Congress. It has, indeed, appeared there early and often. There have been resolutions about it, there has been a select committee of the House voted to take charge of it, certain Senators are quarreling over a proposition for a joint select committee of the two houses, and there are scattered about somewhere several propositions for the appointment of a Government commission to make a new investigation and report on the whole subject. So far as appears, the task proposed for the commission is simply to go over old ground and do what has been done before at least once. The Government of the United States has in past years, at considerable expense, made surveys of the various routes. If they were not thorough and satisfactory, it is the fault of the very competent engineers to whom they were intrusted, and we have no assurance that others will do better now. The whole subject was examined and reported upon by a commission some five years ago, and the result is in the hands of the Government.

We take it for granted that if any American scheme of the kind is ever to be put on a practical basis and made anything but a subject for discussion, it must be done by private enterprise. Whenever it takes that form, no doubt the Government will give it all the countenance and protection that can be expected of it, but the Government is not likely to go into the undertaking itself. If such were the purpose, it could properly be asked to do the preliminary work and clear the way for active operations. But if it is to be a business project, entered upon as a profitable investment, it is for those business men who believe in it to come forward, organize themselves, and show a disposition to do something. Then the Government will have something to which it may lend its countenance and protection, and in whose behalf it could take whatever action might be proper for the promotion of a work of such importance. But where is the company, or the material of a company, or the evidence of a genuine business enterprise on foot, to which that encouragement is to be given which Senator GORDON and others are so eager to have the Government extend? If it exists, or is to exist, it is its business to get a franchise, make its preliminary surveys, and prepare for work. The Government cannot deal with individuals who merely deliver lectures and write articles on the subject. It cannot cooperate in an undertaking that gives no evidence of existence, and we do not understand that any one proposes that it shall itself undertake and carry out the work as a Government affair.

The fact seems to be that there is no American interoceanic canal scheme for Congress to encourage or promote, and there is thus far no substantial evidence that there is going to be one. Hence, these zealous promoters in Congress are blazing away at a mark which they cannot see, and proposing to do things for which there is no tangible object. The really existent thing at the moment, whatever it may be in a year from now, is the French scheme, and objection to that is the inciting cause of all that is said and proposed on the subject. There have been resolutions and declarations brought forward, aimed at that, as a European interference on this continent, or something that may lead to one. It is said that whatever scheme is to be carried out for connecting the two oceans must be under the auspices of the United States Government. Must, but how? M. DE LESSEPS's company is a private corporation, holding a franchise from a country as foreign to us as to France, and the French Government officially declares that it has no connection with it. Our Government can hold no relations with private citizens of another country operating on territory over which it has no jurisdiction. The Monroe doctrine has no more concern with a canal company in Colombia than with a railroad company in Venezuela or Peru. The Government is called upon for action, but what ground for action has it, and what can it do? Let the wise men in Congress determine that first of all. No doubt an interoceanic canal, if it is to exist, will be a matter of interest to us, and we shall have certain claims in regard to it, which we can urge at the proper time. It will concern us that it brings no European interference upon this continent, and when it proposes or threatens to do so, we should have no hesitation in raising our voice. We should then have something at which to direct our declarations and upon which to base Governmental action. Now there is only a private scheme, whose success is extremely problematical, and one in which Americans and America have the same opportunity to take part or to secure control that any other people or nation has. In its present stage it is extremely difficult to see what Congress can do about it, and individual members are exercising themselves over it to very little purpose. It is for us either to do something ourselves or let others fail to do what we declare cannot be done without us, and not undertake to get up international complications between the United States of America and M. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS or the Interoceanic Canal Company, with neither of whom we have any diplomatic relations.

AN IMMORAL ESPIONAGE.

An over-zealous and indiscreet agent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime has brought that organization into disrepute. Mr. D. J. WHITNEY, who is what may be called a law officer of the association, admits that he is at the head of a force of detectives, which, he says, "is modeled something after the old espionage methods of Paris." By this, we may understand that Mr. WHITNEY, acting as an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, has organized a system of spies like that which prevailed in Paris during the third Empire, under which, if a stranger or a citizen fell into the hands of the Police, or was even knocked down by a runaway horse in the streets, there was always at hand a secret agent who could furnish the authorities with his name, age, nationality, and a complete diary of his life in the French capital. This system of espionage was instituted in the interest of a political despotism which suspected every man to be a political plotter and conspirator. In New-York, according to Mr. D. J. WHITNEY, of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, the system is organized in the interests of morality. Briefly, the practice of the bureau of espionage of the Society for the Prevention of Crime is to establish a watch on houses suspected of sheltering persons, male or female, engaged in immoral practices, and on houses which are used as secret places of assignation by persons of both sexes. Great stress is laid upon the apparent respectability and prominence of the alleged frequenters of these places. Mr. WHITNEY, in one of the interviews to which he has consented, dwells unctuously on the fact that the men whom his spies have watched are "prominent." They do not appear worth consideration and espionage unless they are prominent men. Having tracked one of these prominent and presumably rich men to a secret haunt of vice, the fact that he is prominent and presumably rich is next ascertained by "shadowing" him. To use Mr. WHITNEY's own language, "his name is got by various means, frequently by following him home." The information thus collected by the spies of the society is recorded in books. Thus the detective bureau of the Society for the Prevention of Crime has a directory of assignation-houses, brothels, and gaming-houses, and of the people who frequent them. It is particularly desirable that men and women of prominence and respectability, if they tread these forbidden paths, shall be snared in the net of the admirable WHITNEY.

The purpose of this system of espionage is the prevention of crime. The information collected by the detectives is not to be used except at the discretion of Mr. WHITNEY and other managers of the association. It is to be used privately. If certain alleged facts collected by this remarkable bureau had been used publicly, says the excellent Mr. WHITNEY, "two highly-respected families would have been disgraced." The highly-respected families owe their respectability to-day to the forbearance of Mr. WHITNEY and his detectives. If these estimable men chose to tell what they know, or think they know, somebody would be ruined. But they keep this curious information, as they say, for the purpose of suppressing the dens of infamy into which the prominent, respectable, and wealthy objects of their espionage have been tracked. This is done by "a little moral suasion and a small whip over the heads" of the delinquents. These are Mr. WHITNEY's words, and we presume he knows what he is talking about. The delinquent is told that somebody knows that he is going to the bad, and that he should reform; this is the moral suasion. He is warned that the place which he frequents is to be "raided," and that he is to be called as a witness as to its character. This is Mr. WHITNEY's "small whip over the head." There is a peculiarity about the vice of the upper wealthy classes which makes it most objectionable to the Society to the Prevention of Crime. This is its secrecy. Open, notorious, and flaunting crime is not nearly so offensive. When asked if the concert-gardens, dance-houses, and rum-holes of the Bowery were subjected to the espionage of the society, Mr. WHITNEY replied that "no respectable clerks, salesmen, or merchants go into those places except to satisfy their curiosity." In like manner, we must suppose, if one of these guardians of the public morals were asked why secret and mysterious haunts of vice are watched, while the gas-lighted parlors of infamous women on Greene, Mercer, and other public thoroughfares, keep open doors, unmolested all through the night, from Sabbath to Sabbath, he would say that no respectable youth goes in there to his ruin. But this would be a frightful error.

It cannot be argued that rich and prominent men have any class license to practice immorality. But neither can it be argued that the "schools of infamy" are those exclusively patronized by the rich and respectable. Nor can such dangerous weapons as those contained in the secret records of the Society for the Prevention of Crime be intrusted to any man's hands. The alleged information collected for these records is in the hands of detectives and spies—men notoriously without character or principle. We undertake to say that no man of honor or refinement would engage in this most disreputable and infamous business. The spies are broken policemen, discharged firemen, and dishonored detectives, who have long ago sold out their reputability. Mr. WHITNEY is undoubtedly an honest and well-meaning man. He will not use the black lists for purposes of black-mail or terrorism, and his books may be kept under triple locks and bolts of steel. Nevertheless, the information which he has collected remains in the hands of those who collected it, so far as all practical uses are concerned. No matter whether this so-called information is based on facts or imagination, the agents who reported it own it. Nothing but their destruction can destroy their ownership. Should they use it, as they may, no punishment visited on them can restore the character which they have once blighted. A man's reputation, a woman's fair fame, may be destroyed by one of these creatures in mere wantonness, and not all the torture which might be inflicted upon the black-mailer will ever undo the mischief which he has done. It is idle to say that secret information concerning the habits of respectable women and men will never be used except for good ends. This is the delusion of a zealous ignoramus. Espionage is hateful to a free people, no matter in what interest it is professed to be exercised. And the acknowledgment that such a system is countenanced by the Society for the Prevention of Crime is calculated to destroy the reputation of that organization in the minds of multitudes of pure and honest men.

ELASTIC SHIPS.

The Italians are rapidly reducing armored vessels to an absurdity. They are building two enormous men-of-war—the *Italia* and the *Lepanto*—which are to be of about 13,000 tons each, and to carry armor of thirty-six inches in thickness. No gun now in existence can pierce this armor, so that the ships will be for a time invulnerable. On the other hand, their immense draft of water will prevent them from entering almost all the French and Austrian harbors, so that they can be of little use for offensive purposes so long as hostile vessels are content to let them alone. Of course, guns will soon be made which will pierce thirty-six inches of iron, and the *Italia* and the *Lepanto* will then be as useless as are the old-fashioned iron-clads with six inches of armor. What the building of these ships really demonstrates is the fact that the time has arrived when a vessel, in order to carry armor enough to resist the attack of a 100-ton gun, must be made so large as to be unable to enter an ordinary harbor; or, in other words, must be an absurdly useless monster.

The acute German mind has already perceived the folly of building impregnable ships. The learned Prof. LOEWENTHAL has become convinced that instead of building ships which cannot be pierced by the guns now in use, we should build ships which would offer the least possible resistance to cannon-balls. He claims that the frigate of the future will be so constructed that the balls of the enemy will pass directly through her without inflicting any damage, and that she will attack her enemy, not with guns, but with torpedoes.

Herr LOEWENTHAL selects for the material of his newly-invented war-vessel, india-rubber of one foot in thickness. The whole hull is to be made of india rubber, strengthened below the water-line with a light steel frame. The vessel will be driven by an ordinary steam-engine, and will have no masts. At the bow will be a projecting spar, to which torpedoes will be affixed, and the entire crew, including the helmsman, will be on the lower deck out of the range of shot. When a cannon-ball strikes the india-rubber ship, it will pass directly through it above the heads of the crew, and the hole made by it will instantly close. Paying no attention to such futile attacks, the india-rubber vessel will steam toward her adversary and explode her torpedo. The doomed vessel will instantly sink, while her elastic destroyer will be driven hundreds of yards backward by the recoil following the explosion. Such a vessel, says the inventor, could easily destroy all the navies of the world, and after her work was done she could be made as strong as ever with the aid of two or three bottles of cement.

While the inventor of this ingenious vessel deserves great credit, there are a few apparent difficulties in the way of its success which perhaps he has not considered. We may grant that the india-rubber ship cannot be injured by shot, but it does not therefore follow that she will be a trustworthy war-vessel. She will be light and buoyant, but how will she behave when steaming against a head sea? Obviously, she will go backward instead of forward. The harder she is driven against a sea the further will she bound backward. If the learned Professor were to try the scientific experiment of "barn-ball," wherein an elastic ball is thrown against the side of a barn, he would perceive that the harder the ball is thrown the further backward it will bound. All that it would be necessary for a vessel to do when attacked by the india-rubber frigate would be to keep directly to windward of her. Unless the sea were to be exceptionally quiet, the india-rubber ship would be steadily bounced out of sight to leeward.

While we thus see that an india-rubber ship could go to windward with even less success than a canal-boat with her mules disabled, it is also clear that in case she were to be driven on shore in a storm, her crew would have a very uncomfortable time. Every time she would strike the rocks she would bound into the air. There could be no more appalling spectacle than that of a noble frigate bounding fifty feet into the air, and coming down only to bound up again. The hardiest base-ball player would not dare to catch her, even were an international congress to agree that ship-wrecked men-of-war could be caught on the first bound in order to put the crew out. Of course, such a ship would not be injured were the sea to play ball with her against the Rock of Gibraltar for forty-eight hours, but beyond any question her crew would be greatly annoyed. After being continually bounced into the air, rolled over and over, and reduced to a pulp, mixed with fragments of furniture, coal, and salt pork, they might be of interest to physiologists, but would certainly be of no further use as sailors.

Prof. LOEWENTHAL must see that his india-rubber ship is impracticable. She will never erase the wooden and iron navies of Europe. Iron-clad vessels will undoubtedly be abandoned after a time, but they will not be succeeded by india-rubber ships. The bounding billow is objectionable enough when it bounds in an excessive and reckless manner, but a bounding ship, in which no man could distinguish his boots from his head with any certainty, would be infinitely worse.

Example is more powerful than precept, and the most effectual way to induce people to do charitable deeds is to lead the way. It not only gives them the incentive of example and the stimulus of having a leader, but it gives the exhorter himself a powerful warrant for his appeals. Our enterprising contemporary, the *Herald*, has shown its appreciation of this in the munificent contribution of $100,000 with which it heads its subscription for the relief of Irish distress. It took all the committees of the British Kingdom some weeks to raise the equivalent of this one contribution from a sympathetic newspaper in the United States. The *Herald* accompanies its appeal and its own gift with a very elaborate exposition of the need that exists in Ireland for prompt action to avert untold suffering. It has performed a timely and generous service for a people for whom it has always shown a kindly sympathy.

It is a somewhat singular fact that only three or four European States still retain their original capitals. Rome has supplanted Florence as the metropolis of Italy. The central point of the German Federation, thanks to Prince BISMARCK, is no longer Frankfort-on-the-Main, but Berlin. Seville preceded Madrid as the capital of Spain; Cracow antedated Warsaw as that of Poland. Scotland has exchanged for Edinburgh the "Dunfermlinetown" of her old ballads. Ghent was the political centre of Belgium before Brussels. Amsterdam that of Holland before The Hague. SHAKESPEARE has immortalized the period when the seat of Danish royalty was not Copenhagen, but Helsingör (Elsinore.) The old Norwegian coast-town of Nidaros, where HAROLD HARDRADA reigned long before busy, modern CHRISTIANIA was ever thought of, is now remembered only by antiquaries. But the most striking instance of this kind is undoubtedly Russia, which has changed its capital no less than five times. First came Great Novgorod, next Kieff, then Vladimir, then Moscow, and finally St. Petersburg.

Dr. POTTER, a few days ago, before the Sanitary Reform Association, when explaining the difficulties a child had in concentrating its mind on its studies, when surroundings were uncomfortable, as in a badly-built or ill-ventilated school-room, made use of a singularly happy expression. He spoke of those "physical adjustments," the exact meaning of which most people who work with their brains and pens can most thoroughly understand. It is quite certain that the surroundings of a literary man, when he is at his work, have something to do with the facility or difficulty with which his labor is accomplished. A spluttering pen, viscid ink, greasy paper, a ricketty table, an uncomfortable chair, are often clogs to successful composition. They are mechanical obstructions, physical interruptions, which, constantly recurring, check the free flow of thought. The absolute work to be done, even when successfully accomplished, is at the expense of a certain amount of extra labor. It has often been told, what are the peculiar surroundings under which some distinguished men have accomplished their literary work. One author never could write unless a brass candlestick, the candle in which never was lit, was on his table; another had to have a dish of wafers, though he never was known to use any; a third never could pen a line unless a pot with geraniums was placed on or near his writing-desk. As to the material to be used, it is said that one of the most famous of modern French novelists never would have written a romance if a maker of a peculiar paper with blue lines, had stopped manufacturing. These are, of course, mental idiosyncrasies to be laughed at, and might be called special adjustments. Taking, however, Dr. POTTER'S broader idea, and applying it to the lower creation, we all know the method employed in training canary birds to sing a stave of music. They are inclosed in a dark cage and piped to. All outside disturbing influences are withheld. It is absolutely certain that in teaching children, in drawing to a point the focal powers of their brains, all extraneous disturbances, as far as possible, should be removed. With the adult, however, it is a misfortune when these physical adjustments are such necessities that no serious continued work can be accomplished when he is not in harmony with them. A man becomes then the slave of his surroundings. No one is idiotic enough to despise the quiet library, the baize covered table, the morocco-covered chair, the silver standish, the pet pen, the hand-made paper, the pleasant warmth of the cannel-coal fire, and the carefully-adjusted light. But such delightful adjuncts we do not all enjoy. Perhaps the newspaper office, with its thousands of interruptions, its noise, its usual discomforting surroundings, would be the best place in the world to teach a man that these physical adjustments can be at times entirely dispensed with.

In the year 1876 a self-constituted association, calling itself "the Board of United Charities of New-York," issued what purported to be a "Hand-book of the Benevolent Institutions and Charities of New-York," and the preface refers to "the value of the work as a ready mode of referring persons requiring assistance to the proper quarter." Among the institutions to which it thus considerately "referred those requiring assistance" appears "The Children's Fold; founded 1866; object, the care of orphans, half-orphans, and other destitute children; application for admission personal, or by next friend, at the Fold; last year's income, $5,512 54; names of officers, the Rev. EDWARD COWLEY, President; WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, Treasurer; Mrs. GEORGE DEPEW, Secretary. Remarks—Friends pay as able, up to $8 per month; accommodation for 55; average number, 48½; total for year, 101." If we are to judge by recent developments, "the Board of United Charities"—a somewhat high-sounding title—although, perhaps, admirably efficient in throwing the calcium-light of publicity upon many of those institutions with which it is concerned itself, was successfully hoodwinked by the wily Shepherd of Sixtieth-street. This has, it may be unjustly, evoked queries in many quarters as to what good the above-mentioned "board," with its much talked-of "bureau of charities," really did, and where are the fruits of an association which, however much its promoters may have blushed to find themselves famous, did not propose to do its good by stealth.

How frequently it happens that municipal boards—owing, of course, to their peculiar complexion and the character or lack of character of the men composing them—pass ordinances that are obnoxious to the mercantile community. Louisville just now has a City Council of this order, and the Kentucky town, in its commercial quarters, is indignant at the action of its Councilmen. They have adopted amendments to the charter declared to be hostile to the best interests of the place. One of these provides for the issue of bonds to take up more than $1,000,000 of floating debt, which the Board of Trade want liquidated by the sale of Louisville and Nashville Railway stock owned by the city, and now ruling very high in consequence of the recent combination of Southern roads. The Council has also proposed to tax household goods, bank deposits, and personal property generally, and the amendments are, on the whole, very unpopular. Nevertheless, in the face of the most violent opposition of many of the most prominent firms and corporations in Louisville, the amendments have been passed without delay or change, section by section, and now go to the Legislature, where it is hoped that they will be rejected. Business men claim that the effect of the passage of the measures at Frankfort will be to drive capital and capitalists away, and that the Councilmen are mere demagogues trying to gain favor with the poor and ignorant classes by increasing their prejudice against the prosperous and enterprising. Evidently, Louisville is not used as New-York is to boards of reckless and corrupt city misrulers.

GENERAL NOTES.

Citizens of Boston are now receiving innumerable unpaid and incoherent letters from the Turin lunatic.

The Hon. Alphonso Taft has accepted the Presidency of the new Hamilton County Republican Club at Cincinnati.

All the pupils in the public schools of New-London, Conn., are being vaccinated by physicians employed by the city.

It is said that ill-health has compelled Gen. Robert Patterson to give up his intention of joining Gen. Grant in Mexico.

Gov. Holliday, of Virginia, has refused the petition to commute the sentence of John E. Poindexter to one year in jail.

They have a report in Bellefonte, Penn., that ex-Gov. Curtin is disposed to give up his contest for Mr. Yocum's seat in Congress.

Detroit papers give currency to a rumor that Prof. Watson, late of the University of Michigan, is to be made Director of the Lick Observatory, in California.

The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* says the prevalence of contagious diseases at the northern terminus of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad has led to the use of disinfecting agents daily in its cars.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* warmly commends Senator Bayard's speech on the legal tender question as an argument in favor of the old-fashioned American hard-money doctrine, which should be maintained and perpetuated.

The Sedalia (Mo.) *Democrat* reports that a party of gentlemen have discovered a mound near Knob Noster, that State, which contains the skeletons of pygmies, with skulls no larger than a man's fist, and the jaws provided with full sets of teeth, showing them to be the remains of grown persons.

It is said that Gen. Sherman, instead of recommending the commutation of Major Reno's sentence, forwarded the papers to the Secretary of War without any recommendations whatever, and they were by that officer submitted to the President, so that the case is now before the President on the recommendation of the court for dismissal.

James Knox Polk, namesake and grandnephew of President Polk, was recently married in Nashville, Tenn., and the President's widow, although too feeble to attend the evening reception, visited him and his bride in the afternoon. When the President died, it is said, he left his entire estate to his widow, at her death to go to the most worthy person bearing the Polk name, the State of Tennessee holding it in trust for the inheriter, and having to decide whom it shall be.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* comes to the conclusion that there can no longer be any reason to doubt that Gen. Mahone, United States Senator-elect from that State, is in favor of forming in Virginia an Electoral ticket which shall be pledged to no party and to no particular candidate for the Presidency. It argues that this counts him and his adherents out of the National Democratic Party, and that, consequently, there can be but one set of delegates sent from Virginia to the Democratic National Convention.

Speaking of the alarming frequency of fires in ships' holds, at that port, the New-Orleans *Times* of the 15th inst. says: "Some means should certainly be found to put an end to these attempts by reckless men to burn ships and their cargoes, on the mere chance of making a few dishonest dollars. Otherwise the reputation of the port will be seriously injured, and the rates of marine insurance from New-Orleans will be advanced; because underwriters will be forced to indemnify themselves for increased risk by higher premiums."

An attempt to introduce one-cent coins in San Francisco is meeting with vigorous opposition from the small dealers. At a public meeting, a cigar-dealer denounced their circulation as a movement of capitalists in favor of the Chinamen. The circulation of cents where five-cent pieces have heretofore been given, he said, would injure the white man, and introduce bankruptcy, and cause many small storekeepers to sell out at less than cost within a month. Another speaker said that the penny had no more to do with hard times than the rising of the sun, but, a vote being taken, there were found to be only two advocates of the cent piece present.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Republican* is in pursuit of information, as appears from the following extract from its columns: "The papers inform us that two negroes have been fined $100 each, in Morgan County, Ga., for enticing colored men to emigrate to Mississippi. It must be a queer law under which such proceedings are had, especially in a State which has passed a law to encourage immigration, and has appointed an 'Immigration Commissioner.' Suppose that New-York should fine Mr. Fontaine $100 for 'enticing' her citizens to remove to Georgia, what a howl there would be, and justly! And what is the difference? Does Georgia punish 'negroes' for what she appoints white men to do? Will somebody who knows explain this law to us?"

WILLIAM M. HUNT'S PICTURES.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—The sale of the paintings and charcoal sketches of the late William M. Hunt, which was begun in this city yesterday, was concluded to-day. The aggregate amount received for the pictures was $63,887. All the paintings, except the "Flight of Night" and the "Bathers," were sold. The prices of these two had been fixed at $10,000 and $12,000 respectively, but these figures were not bid. The highest price paid was $7,500 for "Horseshoe Falls, Niagara." "Gloucester Harbor" brought $3,000; "Sunset," $800; "Child's Head," $600; "Rapids between Luna and Goat Islands," $1,050. The highest price paid for a drawing was for the "Drummer Boy," which brought $700. Sixty-three paintings and 181 drawings were sold during the two days. The sale is the largest ever made in this city, and one of the largest which has ever taken place in the country.

MAINE'S REDEMPTION.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 4.—State Treasurer-elect Samuel A. Holbrook has filed his bond and accepted the office. The Governor will deliver his Message to-morrow.

PARIS DURING THE SIEGE

AND UNDER THE COMMUNE THAT CAME AFTERWARD.

EX-MINISTER WASHBURNE'S GRAPHIC RECITAL OF THE STIRRING INCIDENTS OF THAT EXCITING PERIOD—A NOTABLE MEETING OF THE LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY—MR. A. A. LOW'S RECEPTION.

The announcement that the Hon. E. B. Washburne, ex-United States Minister to France, would read a paper before the Long Island Historical Society containing his personal reminiscences of the siege of Paris and the reign of the Commune, filled to overflowing the Congregational Church at Fulton and Clinton streets last evening with an audience composed of the most distinguished people in Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs presided and introduced the lecturer, who was received with hearty applause. The incidents of the paper were graphically told and the audience listened with absorbing interest to the end. Mr. Washburne spoke in a clear voice which was audible in every part of the room. He continued speaking for an hour and a half. Premising that his sketch of those exciting days would be necessarily brief and unsatisfactory, he rapidly glanced at the condition of the Empire previous to the war with Germany. Its seeming prosperity and content were, he said, like the Dead Sea fruit, hollow and deceptive. The people's rights and liberties were trampled under the iron heel of despotism, and they were dissatisfied. The dispersion of their gatherings on the boulevards, by cavalry charges, had become common. Napoleon III. he described as of short stature, with a dull face and a heavy man ner—a man taciturn and reflective, unlike the majority of his countrymen, but intelligent, and with the capacity of gathering about him counselors of wisdom and ability. The stain on his memory was the coup d'état of 1851, which would go down to history as one of the blackest crimes against liberty in the memory of man, because it founded the despotism of personal government on perjury and assassination. The Empress Eugénie, though a Spaniard, had the manners of a Frenchwoman. She was of medium height, with a beautiful face, a graceful figure, liquid black eyes, teeth of dazzling whiteness, rare intelligence, and a kind word for everybody. She was especially polite to Americans, because, it was said, she desired the beauty and magnificent toilets of the American women to give éclat to her balls. With the anti-Clerical people she was unpopular, being regarded as under Clerical influence, but undoubtedly great injustice was done her in many of the stories told about her.

The lecturer was at Carlsbad when the news of the war between France and Prussia was received. He hastened to Paris, and, arriving there late in the evening, found the people maddened by false stories, skillfully disseminated, of an alleged insult to the French Ambassador by the Emperor William. Crowds filled the streets shouting, "To Berlin in eight days" and singing the "Marseillaise." There were then between 30,000 and 40,000 Germans residing in Paris. The German Minister having been compelled to leave hurriedly, Prince Bismarck applied to our Government to protect them. The authorities at Washington expressed their consent provided the French Government would permit it. They did so at once, and for 11 months Mr. Washburne was practically the German Minister at Paris. For this there was no precedent in diplomacy. The poor Germans were terribly frightened, and many of them were without means of getting away. Prince Bismarck was notified, and within 24 hours he had placed 60,000 thalers with the Rothschilds to the credit of the American Minister. Many of these Germans were seized and imprisoned on trivial pretexts, and Mr. Washburne went to M. Gambetta about it. That statesman at once ordered them released en masse, and had them transported to the Belgian frontier at the expense of the Government. This was the beginning of the lecturer's intimacy with the great French statesman. The latter was then a young man of 30, of slender form, though he has since grown stout. Mr. Washburne spoke of him as a person of keen intelligence, quick perception, and the supremest love of country. "As an orator," he said, "in my judgment, he has been without a peer in France since Mirabeau. I have heard the majority of the great orators of this, and many of the most celebrated of other, countries, yet I have never heard anything like the speech which he delivered in the Chamber of Deputies on the day after MacMahon's arbitrary dismissal of his Ministers." The German armies were approaching Paris with a sure and resistless tread. Their opponents were being scattered before them like night thistles down. The people were less in the streets. The theatres and concerts were poorly attended. The "Marseillaise" was hushed. Then, the people and the National Guard fraternizing, proclaimed the Provisional Republic, and the United States was the first power to extend to it recognition. This prompt action was appreciated. Crowds came every day to pay their respects to the American Minister. The military marched to the Embassy in battalions, carrying American flags, and crying, "Vive l'Amérique!" "Vive le Ministre des Etats Unis!" Having halted before the door, a delegation was sent in, speeches were made, and the ceremonies generally ended by the delegates kissing the American Minister on both cheeks. [Laughter.] After a while the gates of Paris were closed, and the American Minister was the only person allowed to hold communication with the outside world, though sometimes even he went without news for as much as three weeks. Three members of the French Legislature had been left outside the walls, and they established the seat of Government at Tours. It was deemed necessary to reinforce them and M. Gambetta was sent out in a balloon. He at once seized the helm of the Government, and his enemies were right for once when they called him Dictator of France. After the war was over, these enemies started an insurrection in the hope of destroying him in the public estimation; but, despite all their efforts, they were unable to find any spot on his garments. With absolute control of untold millions, his hands were found to be clear and unstained of public plunder. [Applause.] He was, said the lecturer, a bright example for public men everywhere—one that might be profitably followed in other countries than France. [Applause.]

Mr. Washburne said he had not time to describe the sacrifices of the French people, or the extraordinary events which he witnessed during this trying period. One of the most extraordinary was the revolution of the 31st of October, of which little really seemed to be known. The insubordinate National Guard seized upon the opportunity afforded by the intelligence of the surrender of Bazaine, when the excitement and indignation were intense beyond description, to march to the Hotel de Ville and seize upon the members of the Government and demand their abdication. The news spread like wildfire, producing consternation and terror among all orderly people. Mr. Washburne heard of it at 5:30 P. M., and he immediately went to the Hotel de Ville and witnessed a most turbulent scene. All the grand rooms of the magnificent palace, filled with gilded furniture, were lighted with gas from every jet, and all were filled with sympathizers with the revolt. Showing his card, Mr. Washburne was admitted and mingled freely with the throng. Everybody was in good humor, and groups were everywhere making up lists of members of the new Government and handing them about as vote distributors do ballots on election day. The situation to the lecturer seemed absolutely perilous. Returning to the Legation he found the streets filled with excited people breathing threats against the Government. Soon the tocsin rang out, and at 11 o'clock at night he heard under his windows the sound that in previous revolutions had struck terror to thousands of hearts. It was a most fearful night. Fortunately, in the confusion of the coup Ernest Picard, one of the members of the Legislature, had escaped. He at once set to work to organize a loyal force, and rescue his colleagues. Late that night the revolutionists, careless with success, and sleepy with potations of wine, were surprised by the introduction of a loyal force into the Hotel de Ville through a subterranean passage and almost before they knew it were turned out, head and heels. The scarcity of provisions became alarming. All the horses in the city and all the animals of the Jardin des Plantes had been killed for food. "On Christmas Eve," said the lecturer, "I stopped in front of a little meat shop in the Rue Lazare and priced a medium-sized turkey, thinking to purchase it for my Christmas dinner. The proprietor, with a true Frenchman's politeness, answered that seeing it was me I could have it for $25. [Laughter.] I had no occasion to eat horse-meat during the siege, but I did eat mule-meat, [laughter,] and I must say for the credit of that forbearing and much-abused animal that I found it quite good. [Laughter.] My secretary tasted of all the wild animals from the Jardin des Plantes, and after a fair trial he declared that the Wolfe phant was the best." [Renewed laughter.] Then came the surrender of Paris. To describe the profound impression left by that event on the Parisians would be impossible. Never had a city been so thoroughly exhausted. Some parts had ceased to be lighted, and some were so completely deserted as to be like dwellings of the dead. March 1, 1871, was a day of unutterable sadness, humiliation, and despair. Then the ratification of the treaty took place, and the German troops, after an occupancy of two days, began marching out at 5 o'clock in the morning. When they passed under the Arc de Triomphe, they were greeted with the most vociferous cheers. At 11 o'clock the last of them had gone. To their honor the utmost order prevailed during their stay, and no violation of person or property took place. Immediately the stores began to open, the streets were sprinkled, the fountains were set playing, and at 3 o'clock the city presented a gay and cheerful appearance for the first time in many long and dreary months. Provisions began to pour in with incredible rapidity, England and the United States being foremost in stretching forth the hand of charity. [Applause.]

After the siege came the Commune. The National Guard, composed of 150,000 men, drove the Government of M. Thiers out of Paris. Unlike the Commune of the first revolution, which was organized under forms of law, this was simply a Government of 2,000,000 of people by a lawless mob composed of the worst men who ever wielded power in any country. "I regard my friendship with M. Thiers and his family," said the lecturer at this point, "as one of the most precious souvenirs of my official residence abroad. He was entitled, as Prince Bismarck once said to me in speaking of him, to the proudest monument that a grateful people could erect. His labors were simply incredible. He gave himself but five hours' sleep per day. He was at work at 5 o'clock every morning. No detail of Government escaped him. Often Ministers would be surprised to receive a note from him requesting an interview at 6 A. M. It was also his habit to give a dinner party every day, to which he invited the best-informed men in France. After dinner he held a séance, which was attended by distinguished men of all callings, and from these he acquired a vast store of information which was useful to his Government. He never gave any time during the day to office-holders and place-seekers, or to dabbling in the dirty pool of politics. [Applause.] His time was too valuable to be wasted in such trivial matters. [Renewed applause.] His name will go down to the ages as the liberator of France. Eight hundred thousand people assisted at the unexcelled ceremonies attending his burial, and France poured out its tears upon his bier like water. I was there to lay flowers upon his grave—the tribute of the United States to the friend of our country and the admirer of our institutions." [Applause.] The Government manifested unpardonable weakness, and the National Guard was soon able to defy all authority, until the time came when the Government was obliged to act with resolution. Meantime, there was a continuous orgie of blood and crime and incendiarism and ruin and desolation. The Government troops fraternized with the National Guard, and refused to fire on them. Two loyal Generals were captured, and after a mock court-martial, held in No. 6 Rue des Rosiers, were shot in an adjoining garden. Then the fiends then fled. The National Guard found their prize an embarrassment of riches. They put men in power who had neither honesty nor ability. Their cause was not in behalf of liberty, but of unrestrained license. While they clamored for a Republic, their first act was to murder Gen. Clement Thomas, who had been all his life a Republican, and who had just returned from 17 years' exile on account of his principles to offer his sword to his country.

The most conspicuous figure among the revolutionists was Raoul Rigault, who held the office of Procureur du Commune. He was a journalist, 25 years of age, refined and educated, and of pleasing presence, and a man who dressed with the most scrupulous neatness. Beneath it all he had the heart of a tiger. All his associate assassins bowed before his despotic will. He held in his hand the life of every man in Paris, and he wreaked vengeance on all who incurred his dislike. It was he who imprisoned the Archbishop of Paris and the Chief-Justice, and who ordered their assassination at 6 P. M.—no moment before the arrival of aid. It was he who murdered Chaudie, the eminent advocate. One of the last letters Chaudie wrote was to the lecturer, asking his intervention to save his life. Rigault went at dead of night to Chaudie's cell and said to him, "Your hour has come." "Would you execute me without judgment?" was the prisoner's reply. "You have known me a long time, and you know that I have always done my duty as a Republican, as a good citizen and as an honest man. I have a wife and child—" His appeal was cut short by Rigault's blasphemies. The guard was called, he was dragged to the prison-yard and ordered to stand beside a lantern hung on the prison wall. Summoning his resolution, he cried in a firm voice, "Vive la Republique! Five!" and he rolled to the ground a corpse. In the same way Rigault went to the prison where the venerable Chief-Justice Bonjean was sleeping on his pallet of straw. "Get up old man," he shouted, "for to-morrow we will cut your throat." "Young man," replied M. Bonjean, "it is wrong that you should come to insult me thus. I am your prisoner. You see that I am an old man. Leave me." On the next night he fell, pierced with balls.

Mr. Washburne said that time would fail to recount the many similar bloody deeds enacted by the monster Rigault, who was subsequently shot like a wild beast, leaving the memory of not one virtue to efface a thousand crimes. The most infamous and bloody decrees were issued by the Commune. All business was buried. Every species of outrage and perdition took place. Every German caught in Paris was imprisoned, but all were released on the lecturer's demand. "No demand of mine," said Mr. Washburne, "was ever refused except the release of the Archbishop of Paris. [Applause.] Americans should be proud to know that the starry banner of our Republic proved a regis of safety and protection to all who asked for it." [Renewed Applause.] The members of the Commune were most desperate and debauched scoundrels, but some of them were educated and cultivated men. Their infernal behests were remorselessly executed by the National Guard, and the record of destruction that they caused was frightful. Yet through it all it was always the same Paris. The shops kept open, and their wares displayed with a taste that has captivated foreigners in all times. The streets and the theatres were crowded, and the artists were never more superb. A concert was given every Sunday in the gardens of the Tuileries, and the mob passed freely through the historic halls of that grand palace. It was a time of ever-recurring sensations. Weddings and balls were constantly taking place. Titles were prohibited. Everybody was citizen or citizeness. The blackest of the crimes of the Commune was the imprisonment and murder of the Archbishop of Paris. He had many opportunities to leave the city, but he declined to go, considering it his duty to remain with his people. "I made," said the lecturer, "an unfortunately unsuccessful attempt to save the life of the illustrious prelate. I visited him many times in prison, and told him the news of the day and brought him newspapers and wine. He was a man of spare body, the result of long illness, and wore a long beard. His manners were gentle and sweet. He was one of the most charming and agreeable of men, beloved by all, rich and poor, for he had spent his life in acts of charity and he was distinguished for his liberal views and his catholic spirit. No words of bitterness toward his persecutors ever escaped his lips, but he seemed rather to find excuses for his beloved Parisians. He told me that he was awaiting patiently the logic of events and praying that Providence might find a solution of the terrible crisis without the shedding of more human blood. He added, in accents which will never be effaced from my memory: 'I have no fear of death. It costs but little to die. I am ready.' The last time I visited him was two days before his murder. The jailers, who had previously been very polite to me, refused to let me see him in his cell, but brought him into the corridor. He seemed depressed by his surroundings, and did not exhibit his usual cheerfulness. For my part, I had little to say to him of an encouraging nature. The jailers manifesting impatience, I was obliged to take leave of him. It was the last time he grasped a friendly hand. Two days later he was fiendishly murdered and his body cast into a ditch, whence it was exhumed in a few days, and all Paris wept for their kindest, most devoted, and most steadfast friend."

The lecturer on resuming his seat was greeted with round after round of applause. Judge Van Cott, in moving a resolution of thanks, contrasted the manner in which Mr. Washburne had been treated with the refusal of France in 1798 to receive the United States Ambassadors Gen. Pinckney and John Marshall. Great as had been the names which had graced the diplomatic service of this country, no man had ever done such honor to the Republic, or had served it so usefully and in such a distinguished manner as the guest of the evening. [Great applause.] The motion was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Schenck and was carried unanimously.

After the address, the members of the society attended the reception given to Mr. Washburne at the residence of Mr. A. A. Low, on Brooklyn Heights.

MR. WHITNEY AND HIS SPIES

WATCHING THE VISITORS TO QUESTIONABLE HOUSES.

A BLACK LIST OF PROMINENT NEW-YORKERS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME.

The announcement that the Society for the Prevention of Crime, of which Dr. Howard Crosby is President and D. J. Whitney Chairman of the Enforcement Committee, had begun a system of espionage upon the visitors to disreputable houses, gambling hells, and other illegal resorts, and were preparing "a black list" containing the names and addresses of such persons, many of whom were persons of wealth and high social standing created a decided sensation among all classes of society yesterday. The first intimation of the scheme, which is being carried out by Dr. Crosby, Mr. Whitney, and their co-workers, was contained in the following passage from the society's last annual report:

"On one of the most prominent avenues in the upper part of the city, and within 500 yards of some of our finest residences, are found several places—to outward appearance drinking saloons, but within—the vilest haunts that our City can produce. The bar-room proper is elegantly fitted up, with an extravagant display of glassware and crystal chandeliers, while in the rear, separated by a partition, may be found seated a constantly changing company of as motley a class of persons as can possibly be conceived. Males and females of all ages, all smoking or drinking. The singing of low and vulgar songs, loud remarks and conversation, with frequent and boisterous demonstrations of applause, create an almost Babel-like confusion. Waiting to and fro, their efforts taxed in supplying the orders for drinks. Drunken and half drunken men and women, cursing and using the foulest language; an unlimited license as to conduct and decency, all point out these places as dens of the vilest character. The females frequenting these haunts are abandoned women of from 15 to 30 years of age, variously steeped in the degradation of their calling. While the males, who are they? Mostly young men, from 17 years and upward; not by any means of the lewest class of society, but sons of our best-esteemed citizens, merchants and bankers' clerks, book-keepers and tellers of banks, employes of insurance offices, City, County, and State office-holders. With a view of showing up the magnitude of this evil, an effort is now being made to unmask the personality of the male frequenters of these places, and the names and descriptions which have already been collected form quite an important share in the archives of the society."

In reference to the gambling hells the report adds:

"As in the case of the frequenters of the saloons, an effort is being made to secure full names and localities of the frequenters of these places, and it may be found useful hereafter to consult this record as to an employe's character as a merchant refers to his Bradstreet for the rating of his patrons."

Mr. Whitney, the chief executive officer of the society, and the chief exponent of the new system, has a two-fold character. By night a terror to evil-doers and profligates, by day he is one of the most smug and innocent-looking of all the commission merchants of Warren-street. His office, at No. 47, on the south side of the street, is the last place where one would expect to encounter the Vidocq and Fouché of the new anti-crime system. Bales of cordage and upholstery goods fill the room nearly to the ceiling, and encroach on the plate-glass counting-room of the proprietor. Around the stove, in the middle of the room, sit two or three keen-eyed, carelessly-clad, apologetic-looking individuals—detectives, ready to start forth at any moment on their elevating mission of "shadowing" supposed profligates to aleged improper resorts. Mr. Whitney sits in the inner office, a jolly, puffy-faced, good-looking young man of 35, rather stout, with twinkling blue eyes, and handsome auburn hair and whiskers. The Hon. Peter Mitchell says he is the handsomest man in New-York. Mr. Whitney was busy yesterday comparing some reports of detectives when a TIMES reporter entered, but he threw them aside to explain the nature of the black-list and detective system.

"The public are mistaken if they suppose we intend to exercise any unwarrantable surveillance. We simply propose to watch and record the names of persons who are frequenters—habitual frequenters, mind—of this class of places. They are the men who aid and abet the proprietors of disreputable houses, gambling hells, and other vicious resorts, and who are fast depraving the youth of this City, and which must be broken up at all hazards. We have no idea of hounding and tracking respectable persons who may visit these places out of curiosity or for some proper motive. And even against the known profligates who support them, and whose names and records are put upon our black list, we propose making any improper or illegal use of our information. We could not publish them. That would be grossly libelous as well as unjust. But we can and will bring such a pressure to bear upon these people as will induce them to cease their visits, and aid in the breaking up of the place. One of my detectives recently came across a gentleman of wealth and high standing, and a prominent vestryman in a fashionable Episcopal church, who was in the habit of visiting a house of this character in company with a lady of his acquaintance. To have published his name, or that of the lady, would have been the ruin of two highly-respected families. But I quietly sent for the gentleman, told him what we had discovered, and advised him to discontinue his visits. I next went to the woman who kept the house, and told her she must close up and get out of the neighborhood. If she could not do it, perhaps Mr. ——, naming the vestryman, could help her. The woman took the warning and broke up her establishment. Others of our men call on a leading politician to another house of infamy. At last we told him he was watched and had better stop, and he did stop, short off. Then we found means to suppress the house. In all these cases the persons were not mere casual visitors, but regularly paying frequenters by whose patronage the place was kept up. In such cases I have used the utmost compunction in getting these men and telling them that I want their assistance in closing up these places. I make no threats and no promises; I simply ask these persons whom I have ascertained to be aiding and abetting in the infraction to help me enforce the law, and they generally are glad to do so."

"And if they don't take warning?"

"If they don't take warning, the house is raided some fine morning and the 'respectable' gentlemen are forced to pass the night in a station-house, and hauled up in disgrace in company with their female companions at the Police Court. That is what we threaten if they neglect our warning, and they fully deserve all they get. I am always glad to spare any one the shame and disgrace of such a humiliation, but, if they will not be warned in time, it is their own fault."

"Is not the moral pressure which you exercise on these persons a sort of terrorism—does it not, in fact, amount to holding out the threat of exposure if they do not turn to and work for the society?"

"None but the bad need to fear us," said Mr. Whitney. "No good man can possibly suffer by our system. And, as I said before, people who only visit these places casually or out of curiosity, who go once or twice, or take a friend from the country with them to see the sights, why, we never interfere with them. It is the habitually profligate, the hardened ones, that we are after, and particularly those who, from their wealth and position, aid in protecting and extending the evil. Besides the disreputable houses and places of assignation, we keep a close watch over the gambling hells. When a respectable man enters one of them and begins playing, our detectives take note of him. If he plays deeper and deeper, we try to warn him. If he goes on using the money of his employers, we try, if we can do so without offense, to warn his superiors. Sometimes these persons take the warning unkindly. In that event we can only break up the house and arrest the inmates and the respectable men among them. I have one case under my eye now—that of the Cashier in a large banking house—who is losing large sums weekly. If we can save him we shall, we shall rejoice that we have in all events.

"Another case on hand is that of a trusted clerk in a jewelry store, who is gambling away weekly far more than he earns."

"And have you warned his employers?"

"No. As I have said before, it is a delicate matter to warn employers. They do not all take it kindly."

"Who are your detectives?"

"We have men from Brooklyn, Harlem, Hoboken, and Jersey City—few from the City proper. Very few of them know each other, and often two different men will be working on the same case without knowing it. One man's report is never taken as final until it has been corroborated by two or three others. The records are kept in my own possession exclusively. No one else is allowed to see them. No public use is ever made of them. Our detectives are not in a position to divulge anything; in fact, they severally know so little, that their knowledge, unless aggregated, would be of small use. Besides, I have offered a standing reward for proof of the slightest attempt on the part of any one of them to extort money, and I pledge myself to prosecute them to the utmost extent of the law."

"Have not persons attempted to levy blackmail by falsely representing themselves as your detectives?"

"In only two instances. In one of those cases I have the fellow under $1,000 bonds for black-mailing, and in the other the man has fled the country. This society shows no mercy to black-mailers, and any one who attempted to profit by the information in our possession would soon find himself in hot water."

Mr. Whitney added that that very morning he had been called upon by a person who furnished him the names and records of 46 frequenters of a prominent disreputable resort up town. The information would be fully verified before being used, and would be used with caution. It would not be furnished to parties in divorce suits, or to prosecuting officers "in the interests of justice." It belonged solely to the society and was referred to only by the society's chief executive officer for the purpose of preventing crime. The society had B. C. Bogert's record down long before he defaulted, but as they knew nothing of his stealings at the Produce Exchange, there was no cause for warning his superiors. As to concert-saloons, when men were seen coming regularly to those frequented by loose women, were seen to drink heavily, and to go out afterward with the women, they were put down on the list. Mr. Whitney would not say where the records were kept, but said that they were protected in such a manner that it was impossible for an outsider to get at them. One batch, he said, was deposited in a "magazine drawer," with about two pounds of dynamite so arranged that when tampered with it will explode, and blow up the thief and the records together.

Dr. Crosby was jubilant over the new scheme, and said that it met with his heartiest approbation. He had no words to express his detestation of the so-called respectable persons who lived in brown-stone fronts and carried their heads high in society, and yet who secretly frequented these places of infamy. They were far worse than the proprietors, and fully deserved exposure. The society's object, however, was to expose them in a legal way, and it did this by raiding the houses and then subpœnaing the "respectable" patrons, whose records they had previously obtained as witnesses. There was no black-mail in that, and no offense against the laws. The sole object of the society was to enforce the law, and this they proposed to do no matter at what cost. "I work myself cheerfully," said the Doctor, "if I were not so well known, go into these dens and aid in dragging these violators of the law to justice. Poor Dan Kerrigan and persons of his class are not one-half as bad as the men who, with better breeding and better opportunities, encourage them in pandering to the vicious appetites of the community."

District Attorney Phelps said that the proposed spy system, if carried out in the way the society had indicated, would not be illegal. It was open to great abuses, however, and while no one doubted that Dr. Crosby and Mr. Whitney were perfectly honorable in their intentions, all of their detectives might not be so scrupulous. If the information could be concentrated in the hands of Mr. Whitney, without getting into those of unscrupulous subordinates, and was used without publicity, and solely for the purposes indicated in the society's report, there would be little objection, but there was always the danger of the detectives or interested parties in collusion with them using it to accomplish private ends. Any publication of such lists or "exposures" in the public press would be likely to result in heavy verdicts against the society.

NEGLECTED AT HIS DEATH.

DYING ALONE IN THE MOUNTAINS—DESERTED BY HIS FRIENDS WHEN DEAD.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Away up in the heavy timber land on the Plattekill Mountain, Ulster County, Charles Hawkins Willoughby was found dead on Jan. 23. Subsequent events pointed to foul play, and demonstrated that the man found dead came of a good family in Somersetshire, England. The facts are as follows: Willoughby, in July last, arrived in Marlborough, Ulster County. He had letters of introduction from several New-York clergymen, in which it was stated that he was a worthy member of the English Episcopal Church. The Rev. W. G. French, of New-York City, in letters addressed to the Rev. O. Applegate, of this city, and to the Rev. J. W. Buckmaster, of Marlborough, said he knew Mr. Willoughby, and "could heartily recommend him to any position of trust." Willoughby claimed to be in poor health, and was desirous of spending a short time in the country. For a time he worked in the berry-fields, and subsequently lectured on "India," "The Armies of England," "Civil Engineering," and other topics, in the Towns of Plattekill and Marlborough and places near there. Those who have heard him lecture, say he was a fluent speaker, and of pleasant address. Willoughby claimed that for several years he was in the employ of the British Government, in India, as a civil engineer. At one time, he said, he held a commission in the Oxford Blues. He was ordered to America for his health, having been attacked with malaria while in the marshlands in India. It was apparent that he was a man of education and refinement, and a thorough linguist. When not engaged in lecturing, he acted in the capacity of an exhorter for the Methodists in the western portion of the Town of Marlborough. He took a prominent part in all the religious exercises held by that denomination.

Willoughby left the home of Charles Hulse, a berry-grower, where he boarded, on Friday, Jan. 23, to cut wood on the Plattekill Mountain. He had never cut wood before. He was accompanied to the timber land by a 12-year-old son of Hulse. On reaching the wood-lot Willoughby leisurely began chopping, and the boy went further into the forest to set traps for rabbits or other game. Young Hulse was within hearing of the ringing sound of the chopper's axe. For over an hour the boy heard Willoughby chop, when the sound ceased. The boy concluded that Willoughby had gone home to dinner. He started on a run after him, he says, and when about 40 feet from where Willoughby had been at work, he stumbled over the dead body of the wood-chopper. When the Hulse family and others reached the wood-lot, after hearing the boy's story, Willoughby was unmistakably dead. Justice Henry Merritt impaneled a jury, and that body visited the timber land. Clots of blood were found on the grass and leaves. The jury failed to discover any traces of a struggle or marks of violence on the body. The jury rendered a verdict that death was caused by the bursting of a blood-vessel. The following afternoon the corpse was buried in an old grave-yard by the Poormaster, no services of any kind being held. The next day, Sunday, many people came from the surrounding country to attend the funeral, thinking the services would be held that day. On learning how Willoughby had been buried, their indignation knew no bounds. The fact that no physician had examined the body and that it had been hurriedly buried, caused an impression to prevail that Willoughby came to his death by foul means.

During the past week the alleged strange circumstances connected with Willoughby's death, coupled with a story that he had left personal property, among which was a diamond ring said to be worth $500, gave a fresh impetus to the excitement. To satisfy the public clamor, Coroner Kirchiner, of Rondout, was telegraphed for, and that officer had the body exhumed yesterday afternoon. The inquest was held at Marlborough, Drs. Fraher and Palmer making a post-mortem examination. No marks of violence were found, and no poison was discovered in the stomach. The physicians, after a careful examination, said Willoughby died from hemorrhage of the lungs, and the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict to that effect. One of the witnesses testified before the Coroner that from letters he had read, which Willoughby had received, he learned that the deceased man had a wife and children in affluent circumstances in India. From the same source the witness learned that Willoughby had a son in the Thirty-seventh Regiment, (foot,) English. What has become of Willoughby's personal property, if he owned such as above referred to, was not made apparent. The body was interred in the same grave last night. No services of any kind were held at either interment, nor were any of his coworkers in the religious field of labor present. In the first instance, the Poormaster was accompanied to the grave-yard by two small boys, one of whom said he was attracted there "thinking some one was burying a dog." While the post-mortem was being held it was noticed that the capital letter "D" was tattooed on the left side of the deceased man in blue ink.

A SOLDIER'S ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

James Farmer, a private in the United States Army, tried to commit suicide last evening at the Cavalry Recruiting Station, No. 174 Hudson-street, by cutting his throat with a razor. His comrades called in the Police, who took the man to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where his wound was found to be serious.

HALF A DOZEN WEDDINGS

CHURCHES CROWDED WITH FASHIONABLE PERSONS.

BEAUTIFUL FLORAL DECORATIONS AND MAGNIFICENT TOILETS—NAMES OF THE BRIDES AND GROOMS.

Yesterday afternoon was distinguished by a greater number of brilliant weddings in this City and its immediate vicinity than any previous afternoon of the Winter season of 1879-80. The principal event on the list, and one for which no less than 2,000 invitations were issued, was the marriage of Mr. George Stanton Floyd-Jones, of South Oyster Bay, Long Island, son of the late David Floyd-Jones, and Miss Anita Owens, only daughter of Mr. Thomas J. Owens, of No. 37 West Thirty-fourth-street. Extensive preparations had been made for the reception, and the floral decorations were particularly profuse and beautiful. A bower of smilax in the hall concealed the band, led by Lander, from the view of the guests; the handrails, mirror frames, cabinets, and columns were wreathed with smilax, and above the large mirror in the middle parlor, where the bride and groom received the congratulations of their friends, was a canopy of evergreens, from the centre of which depended a large wedding-bell of white and red roses and evergreens, which was pronounced the finest floral piece of the wedding season thus far. The groom, Mr. George Stanton Floyd-Jones, belongs to the old family of Floyd-Joneses, of Long Island, whose lineage runs back to the earliest settlement of the country. The house where the groom was born is one of the oldest relics on Long Island, having sheltered his ancestors for five generations.

The ceremony was performed in Christ Church, Fifth-avenue, by the Rev. Dr. Jacob S. Shipman, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Keller, at 4 P. M.; the vast interior being crowded with an array of toilets seldom incident even to such occasions. Mr. Edward Mitchell, acting as best man, accompanied the groom to the altar, and the ushers were Mr. Charles Childs, Mr. Charles Minturn, Mr. Chauncey Floyd Jones; Mr. Daniel Appleton, and Mr. Robinson. The bridesmaids were Miss Bissell, Miss Jennie Floyd-Jones, Miss Sadie Lawrence, Miss Sallie Floyd-Jones, and Miss Mollie Childs. At 4 P. M. the organ broke into the familiar wedding composition of Mendelssohn, and the bride, leaning upon her father's arm, followed by her mother and escort, and accompanied by the bridesmaids, walked slowly down the central aisle to the altar, where the groom, accompanied by the best man, had already taken his station to receive her. Her toilet was magnificent, consisting of rich white satin, with full train, and a garniture of orange blossoms. The latter was accompanied to the altar by her father, mother, and the bridesmaids walking two by two. After the ceremony there was a brilliant reception, from 8 to 10 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 343 West Thirty-fourth-street. The house was decorated with smilax and floral emblems, and a band was stationed in the large saloon-parlor, or ball-room, on the second floor, in the midst of a bower of tall palms and graceful ferns, interwoven with flowers. Among the guests were Lieut. Postley, of the United States Army; Lieut. Springett, Lieut. Derby, Mr. and Mrs. G. Howard Spencer, Miss M. A. Spencer, Miss Janie Tweddle, Mrs. Graham Bacon, Mr. T. C. Tweddle, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Booth, Mr. Harold Wallack, Mrs. Sewall, and many other distinguished people.

A very quiet wedding ceremony, witnessed by a few invited guests only, was performed at Grace Church, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Potter officiating. The ceremony was in the English style. The groom was Mr. Henry W. Poor, connected with the firm of H. W. & H. V. Poor, the well-known compilers of the "Railroad Manual," and the bride, Miss Constance E. Brandon, an orphan, niece of Dr. James Brandon, of No. 6 Clinton-place. Mr. Francis Gorham was best man. The bride, attired in a beautiful toilet of white satin, trimmed with lace, was accompanied to the altar by her uncle. After the ceremony there was a reception at the residence of the bride's uncle which was attended by a select party of guests.

The marriage of Miss May Jones, the daughter of Mr. Charles Jones, a New-York lawyer, to Mr. Herbert Sturgis, a New-York lawyer, took place last evening. The ceremony was performed in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, corner of Fourth-avenue and Pacific-street, Brooklyn, at 7:30 o'clock, in the presence of a fashionable assemblage. There were no bridesmaids or groomsmen, but the bride was attended by her mother and sister, Miss Minnie Jones, and the groom's best man was Mr. S. G. Pardessus. The bride was given away by her father, and the pair were united by the Rev. Dr. Sturgis, of Wilton, Conn. The service was a beautiful and impressive one, and during its progress Mrs. from "Lohengrin" was played. After the ceremony, the guests were entertained at the residence of the bride, No. 1,144 Pacific-street, where a reception was given from 8 until 10 o'clock. There were very many elegant toilets displayed during the evening, and the house was the recipient of a profuse floral display, especially during the dancing, the music for which was furnished by a string band. The house was very profusely and tastefully decorated with flowers. The parlor was every where festooned. From two horseshoes above the end windows extended trailing smilax and roses to two rich floral monograms of the letters "O" and "J." From these other floral strings were drawn to a beautiful cupola of flowers and smilax, beneath which, with an immense horseshoe of variegated flowers hanging above their heads, stood the groom and bride, receiving the congratulations of their many friends. An elegant supper was served in the dining-room, and a rich and large display of wedding presents was admired in a parlor on the second floor. There were clocks and side-pieces of bronze, many beautifully-designed pieces of silverware, cut-glass sets, India shawls, art paintings, diamonds and other jewelry, jewel-boxes, richly-bound books, and numerous other gifts of a similar description. Among those present were Judge Benedict, ex-Mayor Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. McJimsey, Mrs. B. F. Dunning, Mrs. Benjamin Babcock and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Cubby and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Moore and daughter, ex-Sheriff Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. Pardessus, Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard, Miss Otis, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Green, Mr. and Mrs. D. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gilbert. The bride and groom started last evening for an extended tour in the South.

The nuptials of Mr. Wethered B. Thomas, of this City, and Miss Addie Melick, of Woodbridge, N. J., were solemnized in the Church of St. John the Baptist, on Lexington-avenue, near Thirty-sixth-street, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Frank Hallam, of Woodbridge, the Rector of the church to which the Melick family belong, performed the marriage ceremony according to the rites of the Episcopal Church, assisted by the Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie, Pastor of the church in which the marriage occurred. Mr. M. E. Parker, Mr. Dallas, Mr. F. C. Shotwell, of Rahway, N. J., and Mr. Charles Lathrop, of Astoria, acted as ushers. The church pews were ornamented with smilax and cut flowers. The font was filled with calla lilies and growing plants. The pulpit and chancel rail were wound with smilax and festooned with flowers. The wedding was private, no one being present except a few of the relatives of the contracting parties, and some of their personal friends. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dixon, Mrs. Bigelow, Judge Knapp and family, of Hackensack; Mrs. Alexander Smith, of Yonkers; Mr. and Mrs. Bell and family, and members of the families of the bride and groom. The bride was dressed in a simple traveling suit of dark cloth. After the ceremony the bridal party repaired to the Park-Avenue Hotel, and soon afterward left for the South. They will spend the remainder of the Winter in Florida. A large number of valuable gifts were presented to the young couple. Mr. Thomas is a son of Mr. William G. Thomas, formerly of Baltimore, and a prominent and active member of the Produce Exchange of this City. He is a member of the commission house of E. & P. Thomas, Broadway.

The marriage of Miss Jennie Evans to Mr. Washington Brockner, Jr., took place yesterday afternoon in the Calvary Baptist Church, West Twenty-third-street, and was attended by a large number of friends of the bride and groom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Robert H. MacArthur, Pastor of the church. Miss Chittenden, the organist, played the usual wedding march as the bridal party advanced to the altar. There were no bridesmaids, the couple being "assisted" only by the four gentlemen ushers. Among the ladies who attended the wedding were Mrs. William P. Earle and family, Mrs. E. Littlefield, Mrs. Symmes, and Mrs. William M. Isaacs. The bride is a daughter of the late Lemuel Evans, who was a well-known merchant in this City. Since his death the family have lived in the homestead at Tremont. Mr. Brockner is a young down-town merchant.

Dr. Frank J. Rogers, of Stamford, Conn., was married yesterday morning, in St. Xavier's Church, Sixteenth-street, to Miss Maggie Brennan, of this City. The celebrants were the Rev. Father McClellan, the uncle of the groom, and the Revs. William and Charles Rogers, the brothers of the groom. The bridesmaids were Miss Addie Brennan and Miss Louisa Brennan, sisters to the bride, and Miss Nellie Rogers, sister of the groom. The groomsmen were Messrs. A. D. McKenna and Richard P. Dimond, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Bailey Carroll, of Albany. M

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 4.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 4s R., 1907. $19,000.... 105⅛
U. S. 4½ C., 1907. $10,000.... 105⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s R., 81. $45,000.... 105⅛
U. S. 4½ C. 1907. $20,000.b.c 105
U. S. 4s C. 1907. $10,000.s3.105

SALES TO 3 P. M.

Mo., K. & T. con. 2d. 3000 ... 47⅝
Mo., K. & T. 2ds. 5000 ... 47⅝
20,000 ... 48
Great Western 2d. 3000 ... 48⅛
2,000 ... 103⅝
M., L. S. & W. 1st ... 85
new 2d 5s f. 3500 ... 48
30,000 ... 94⅞
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st ... 83⅝
new 2d consol. 1600 ... 47⅜
20,000 ... 97⅛
5,000 ... 97⅜
5,000 ... 97⅛
C. & O. cur. inc. 1200 ... 10⅜
10,000 ... 41
20,000 ... 42
H. & T. C. 1st in. ard. 500
Den. & R. G. 1st. 300
5,000 ... 104⅛
5,000 ... 104
Ind. Dec. & Spg. 2d. 200 ... 51⅜
1,000 ... 53
Can. So. 1st g'd. 100 ... 83⅛
20,000 ... 93
L. E. & W. 1st. 100 ... 81¾
1,000 ... 83
St. L. & I. M. 2d. 300 ... 91
St. L. & I. M. 1st. 300 ... 91
St. L. & S. F. 2d cl. 100 ... 91
50,000 ... 88½
St. L. & S. F. 2d cl. 100 ... 91¾
8,000 ... 91¾
Metropolitan 1st. 200 ... 91⅜
40,000 ... 104⅞
Mut. & O. 1s. div. 100 ... 91⅝
North-western. 100 ... 45⅜
5,000 ... 74
Nashua & Ohio 1st. 100 ... 84
2,000 ... 90¼
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 100 ... 90¼
N. Y. Elevated 1st. 500 ... 90¾
4,000 ... 130
Central Pacific. 100 ... 88
C. & N. W. 1st. 300 ... 82
1,000 ... 107½
Chi., St. P. & Min. 100 ... 78
Hous. & G. N. 1st. 100 ... 78¼
Pur. Com. Rec. 700 ... 78
14,000 ... 104
Excelsior Mining. 300 ... 78
1,000 ... 22
Tunnel. 300 ... 78
Bonanza. 300 ... 78
New Central Coal. 200 ... 78
200 ... 78
Quicksilver. 100 ... 78
200 ... 21¾
Pittsburg. 200 ... 104
Pullman Palace Car Co. 100 ... 122
Standard Mining. 300 ... 78
Sutro Tunnel. 100 ... 78
100 ... 78
100 ... 78
100 ... 78
100 ... 78
100 ... 78
100 ... 78
Chi. Arizona Min. 100 ... 78
100 ... 78
Western Union. 100 ... 78
100 ... 78
100 ... 78
100 ... 78
Pacific Mail. 100 ... 78
100 ... 78
100 ... 78
100 ... 78
100 ... 78
Huron. 100 ... 78
100 ... 78
100 ... 78
Quicksilver. 100 ... 78
200 ... 21¾
Pittsburg. 200 ... 104
Pullman Palace Car Co. 100 ... 122
Standard Mining. 300 ... 78
Sutro Tunnel.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 44, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, ON QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

SCYTHIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 11, 6 A. M.
ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 18, 10:30 A. M.
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
GALLIA.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4, Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of Kingst.

ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 5 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 2, 8:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 9, 3:30 P. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, March 16, 9 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, according to state-room, $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL.....Thursday, Feb. 5, noon.
CELTIC, Capt. GLADDELL.....Saturday Feb. 14, 7:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. IRVING.....Sat., Feb. 21, 1:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 11th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointment's. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms: steerage, 32½.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Feb. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Feb. 12, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Feb. 19, noon
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, March 4, 11:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $80, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, and bath-rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
Steamer MIKADO.....Thursday, Feb. 5, 1 P. M.
Steamer STATE OF INDIANA.Thurs., Feb. 12, 8 A. M.

First cabin, $80 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $140; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.

For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

NECKER.....Sat., Feb. 7 WESER.....Sat., Feb. 21
MAIN.....Sat., Feb. 14 (EN. WERDER Sat., Feb 8
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

GELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Circassia....Feb. 7, 2 P. M. Bolivia...Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
Devonia....Feb. 14, 8 A. M. Anchoria...Feb. 28, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $80 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

NEW YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Victoria....Feb. 7 2 P. M. Alsatia....Feb. 14, 8 A. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65 Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new), 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

FRANCE, TROUILLE.....Wednesday, Feb. 18, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
CANADA, FRANCOIS.....Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent. No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

WIELAND.....Thurs., Feb. 5 WESTPHALIA.Th. Feb. 19
FRISIA.....Thurs., Feb. 12 GELLERT.....Thurs., Feb. 26

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. SCHIELD & CO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry Jersey City:
SCHIEDAM.....Wednesday, Feb. 4
MAAS.....Saturday, Feb. 14
P. CALAND.....Wednesday, Feb. 25

1st Cabin, $65-$70. 2d Cabin, $45-$50. Steerage, $26.

H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts., 150 Bway, Gen. Passage Agt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Thursday, Feb. 12, noon

Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, Feb. 9, noon

FROM SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship ZELANDIA.....Monday, Feb. 16, noon

For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 227 BROADWAY.
C. T. SEWALL, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.

From and after Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1880 the following passage rates between NEW-YORK and SAN FRANCISCO only will go into effect, viz.:

Cabin, $110. STEERAGE, $35.

These rates cover all necessary expenses for the voyage.

TO CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS.

Shippers desiring to make contracts for through freight at greatly reduced rates will please apply to the Freight Office as above.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
*CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, (Havana & Mexico.) Sat. Feb. 7
*CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only.) Thurs. Feb. 19
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico.) Sat. Feb 21

*These steamers are furnished with swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.

Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans Feb. 16 and March 8 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43, North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

CITY OF MACON (Georgia Steamers).....Saturday, Feb. 7
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON.....Wed., Feb. 11

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam Navigation Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent.
G. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co.,
General Agent S. F. & W. R. R. Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

RAPIDAN (carries no passengers).....SATURDAY, Feb. 7
Steamer GEORGE W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 2 North River, as follows:

CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. VAN SICK.....WED., Feb. 11
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. FOOTE.....SAT., Feb. 21

(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway.
LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NASSAU N. P. VIA FLORIDA.—STEAMER

CITY OF AUSTIN leaves New-York Feb. 6. Fernandina Feb. 11. After this date steamers leave New-York every Friday, and Florida every Wednesday.

All particulars, Nassau pamphlet, &c., with
C. H. MALLORY & CO., or
R. W. PARSONS, Pier No. 20 E. R.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Feb. 5
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Feb. 14
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE—ONE FULL PANEL GLASS-FRONT coach on double set springs, and built by John H. Lawrence; it is in complete order, and will be sold very cheap. Apply at stable, No. 4 West 17th-st., or at No. 16 Broadway.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange, yesterday, Wednesday, Feb. 4:

E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, C. W. West, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 21.4 by 45.2, irregular, No. 21 Hudson-st., west side, 98.2 feet south of Duane-st., for $9,100, to Catherine Donohue, as Administratrix and plaintiff, and two three-story frame buildings, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 421 West 36th-st., north side, 475 feet east of 10th-av., for $3,600, to Mary A. McCabe and another, plaintiffs.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, W. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 15 by 62.10, No. 237 West 19th-st., north side, 425 feet west of 7th-av., for $4,300, to Henry F. Crosby, as Executor and plaintiff.

Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, William B. Winterton, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three and four story brick buildings, with lots together in size 67.2 by 92, irregular, Nos. 7, 9, and 11 East 20th-st., north side, 138 feet east of 5th-av., for $80,000, to Julia C., Gustavus H., and Edwin J. Witthaus, as Executors, Trustees, and plaintiffs.

William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry A. Gumbleton, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 94.6, on Boulevard, east side, 51.2 feet north of 81st-st., for $5,891, to Eliza M. Bailey, plaintiff.

Horatio Hesriques, foreclosure sale, F. A. Ransom, Esq., Referee, disposed of the two three-story brick dwellings, with lots each 16.8 by 100.11, Nos. 421 and 423 East 122d-st., north side, 254.7 feet east of 1st-av., for $12,000, to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Feb. 4.

Cottage-st., n. s., 23d Ward, 50x110; Annie J. Hawk to Cornelius Sullivan..... $1,650

6th-av., s. e. corner of 18th-st., 51.7½x100x irregular; and also rear lot adjoining, 17.1 x17.6x94.0½; Robert Hoe, Jr., and wife to Frederick H. Comstock..... nom.

Same property; Eliza Green and others to Robert Hoe, Jr..... nom.

Same property; Frederick H. Comstock to Olivia P. Hoe..... nom.

Madison-av., w. s., 24th Ward, 25x120; Lettie Kreemer and husband to Kate Douglass..... 500

62d-st., n. s., 320 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5; and, also, No. 40 Bayard-st.; Frederick Cammard to Eliza Porret..... nom.

Lexington-av., w. s., from 113th-st. to 114th-st., 201.10x25; Sarah S. Collins to Spencer A. Fanning..... 9,500

Same property; Spencer A. Fanning to Bertha A. Deane..... 9,515

Fulton-av., w. s., 23d Ward, part of Lot No. 95, 209.8x33.4x210x33.4; Robert Wilkinson to William Wilkinson, ¼ interest..... 800

10th-av., n. w. corner of 56th-st., 150x100.5; Phœbe Maginness to John Glass, Jr..... nom.

3d-av., w. s., 30.8½ ft. s. of 152d-st., 30.8½x112.1x28.6x123.9; Maria Froienhoefer to Charles Vollmer and another..... 2,000

3d-av., n. w. corner of 66th-st., 20.5x83.6; Michael P. Breslin to Mary A. Newman..... 7,500

28th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25.1¾x40.1½x37.5½x25; Henry S. Terbell and wife to Mary A. Miles..... 225

Same property; Hannah E. Eldridge and others to Mary A. Miles..... nom.

26th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 6th-av., 18.9x98.9; Florencio Escalante to Otto L. Dusselforf..... 6,600

127th-st., n. s., 355 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x99.11, Elizabeth Dewey to Nathaniel Dewey..... 300

129th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 24.3x103.3; M. Remele and wife to S. L. Bernheimer and another..... nom.

98th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.11; and, also, s. s. 98th-st., 275 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.11; George M. Miller, Guardian, &c., to Nathan J. Newitter..... 8,200

99th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.11; George M. Miller, guardian, &c., to Nathan J. Newitter..... 5,300

5th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5; Jacob B. Tallman and wife to Ashbel H. Barney..... 7,500

74th-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x102.2; F. Smythe, Referee, to Thomas J. Reilly..... 27,550

36th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x98.9x irregular; Mariette E. Hewitt and husband to Charlotte Kramer and another..... 50

123d-st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x100.11; Ionaventura Frey to David Dinkelspiel..... 6,000

159th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Courtlandt-av., 50x100; Alexander M. Lane and wife to Rudolph Eisele..... 1,000

Houston-st., s. w. corner of Willett-st., 50x50; also, n. s. Grand-st., 75 ft. w. of Willett-st., 25x100; and also, No. 127 Pitt-st., 25x100; J. M. Barbour, Referee, to Joseph Appleby..... 3,000

Worth-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Spring-st., 25x 198.4x25x198.7; J. G. Healy and wife to Ellen Blackburn..... ---

5th-av., n. w. corner of 135th-st., 99.11x236; E. D. Gale, Referee, to Cadwallader R. Mulligan..... 32,300

2d-av., e. s., 51 ft. s. of 109th-st., 17x66; Michael Cocimm and wife to Julia Martin..... 3,200

6th-av., Nos. 1,099 and 1,101, 40x80; J. M. Souterson and wife to David W. Bishop..... 46,000

9th-st., w. s., 25.0¼ ft. n. of 48th-st., 25.11x100; William C. Morgan to Mary K. Morgan.. nom.

9th-av., w. s., 117.11 ft. n. of 47th-st., 98.2x25; William C. Morgan to Charles N. Morgan. nom.

48th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100; William C. Morgan to Sarah E. Morgan..... nom.

74th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison-av., 100x102.2; Richard Hennessey and wife to John Davidson..... 68,000

34th-st., w. s., 96.6 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 22x64; Moses B. Maclay and wife to Frances A. Banes..... 18,000

Same property; Sarah A. Hidden and others, Executors, &c., to Moses B. Maclay..... 18,000

132d-st., s. s., 528.8 ft. w. of 5th-av., 16.8x99.11; H. G. Stilleck, Jr., and wife to Mary A. Road..... 5,000

27th-st., s. s., 480 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x98.9; Simon Epstein and wife to Jacob Goldfarb..... 11,000

79th-st., Nos. 309, 311, 315, and 324 East; Louisa G. Brigham and husband to J. H. Havlenbeck..... nom.

39th-st., s. s., 525 ft. w. of 11th-av., 75x98.9; Egoert Guernsey, Executor, &c., to John Shea. 6,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Astor, Trustees of William, to Maria Gucker, s. s. 5th-st., 162.11 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x96.2; 20 years, for annual rent of..... $380

Astor, William, to Henry Lithauer, s. s. 7th-st., 150 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x90.10½; 20 years, for annual rent of..... 350

Blackman, Jane, to Benjamin Russak No. 652 Broadway; 4 10-12 years, for average annual rent of..... 7,200

Gomez, H., Executor, &c., to J. Sharp, Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-av., &c.; 5 years, for annual rent of..... 1,750

Oswalla, J., to O. Seifart, store and cellar, No. 260 7th-av.; 4 years, for annual rent of..... 1,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bangs, Frances A., to Sarah A. Hidden; n. s. 34th-st. w. of Lexington-av., 3 years..... $6,000

Bell, Ann F., and husband to Nelson Tappan, Chamberlain, &c.; s. s. 143d-st., e. of 11th-av., 1 year..... 5,500

Biegen, P. M., and wife to R. Huson; s. s. 33d-st., s. of 7th-av., installments..... 14,500

Bussing, Sarah E., to S. M. Purdy, guardian, &c.; n. s. Hunt's Point road, &c., 2 years..... 500

Chavanne, J., and wife to A. C. Bandiere; No. 221 East 109th-st., 1 year..... 300

Clements, G. X., to J. Thomas; No. 107 West 27th-st., 4 years..... 2,500

Cox, S. J., to S. Waller; w. s. Walton-av., n. of 150th-st., 3 years..... 3,000

Croft, William P., and wife to A. Iselin, Jr., and another; n. s. 64th-st., e. of 5th-av., 1 year. 9,000

Davidson, J., and wife to R. Hennessey; n. s. 74th-st., e. of Madison-av., 6 months..... 8,000

Dinkelspiel, D., to E. Frey; n. s. 123d-st., e. of 8th-av., 1 year..... 3,000

Douglass, Kate, and husband to C. Weiffenbach and wife; w. s. Madison-av., 24th Ward, 4 years..... 1,500

Dusseldorf, O. L., to F. Escalante; s. s. 26th-st., w. of 8th-av., 3 years..... 3,300

Dusseldorf, O. L., to J. Schwartz; same property, 2 years..... 1,300

Eisele, R., to A. M. Lane; s. s. 159th-st., e. of Courtlandt-av., 5 years..... 800

Ernst, Theodora, to Lucy R. Comfort; Franklin-av., 23d Ward, 3 years..... 1,500

Folks, Mary E., and husband to William H. Caswell and others, Executors, &c.; s. s. 50th-st., w. of 5th-av., 3 years..... 15,000

Glass, J., Jr., to A. J. Taylor; n. s. 56th-st., w. of 10th-av., 2 mortgages, 1 month, total..... 4,000

Goldfart, J., to S. Epstein; s. s. 27th-st. w. of 8th-av., 1 year..... 4,000

Kahrs, J., to Association for Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females; n. s. 125th-st., a. of 3d-av., 3 years..... 3,000

Koelble, J., to O. Fuhrmann; e. s. Avenue A, s. of 4th-st., 3 years..... 2,500

McDermott, E. J., to R. H. Arkenburgh; s. s. 59th-st., e. of 6th-av., 2 mortgages, 5 years, total..... 30,000

Merk, C., to H. Volz; n. s. of Front-st., w. of Roosevelt-st., 5 years..... 6,000

Newsomb, Mary A., to J. C. Tucker and another, Trustees, &c.; n. w. corner of Hudson and Leroy sts., &c., 2 mortgages, 5 years, total..... 10,500

Newman, Mary A., and husband to M. P. Breslin; n. w. corner of 3d-av. and 65th-st., 3 years. 7,500

Newwitter, N. J., to G. M. Miller, Guardian, &c.; s. s. of 98th-st., e. of 5th-av., 2 mortgages, 3 years, total..... 10,000

Reilly, Thomas J., to H. Sampson and others, Executors, &c.; s. s. 74th-st., e. of 5th-av., 3 years..... 20,000

Salomon, Rebecca, to S. E. Nichols; n. s. 118th-st., w. of 4th-av., 3 years..... 1,500

Shea, J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s. s. 39th-st. w. of 11th-av., 1 1-3 years.

Than, H., and wife to D. Herrman; n. s. 122d-st., w. of 2d-av., 3 years..... 1,500

Watson, Alexander H., and wife to E. F. Brown, guardian, &c.; n. s. Minetta-st., e. of Bleecker-st., &c., 1 year..... 6,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Brinckerhoff, Charles C., to R. White..... $7,500

Furniss, Sophia R. C., to J. D. Vermilye, Trustee, &c.....

Stern, Joseph, to S. Gutmann and another, Executors, &c..... 15,000

Tappan, J. N., Chamberlain, &c., to E. Ward, Trustee, &c..... nom.

Welsh, Elizabeth, to Jane Buckman and another, Executors, &c..... 8,500

White, R., to E. R. Brinckerhoff and another, Executors, &c..... 7,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

YOUR HOUSE WILL BE REGISTERED FREE on my new printed lists at all three offices, 1 Pine, 35 East 17th st, or 661 5th-av.

All connected by special telephone.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

A plot of ground on West-st., south corner of Franklin-st., 40x80 feet, adjoining a plot on Franklin-st. 87x 100 feet, with the bulkhead of 100 feet opposite. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, Office 19, No. 54 Wall-st.

A PLOT OF 35 ACRES IN ONE BODY FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—In the northern section of the city, and on the high banks of the Hudson; price $3,500 per acre or $225 per City lot.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LEXINGTON-AV., NORTH-WEST CORNER 126TH-ST.—For sale on easy terms. Seen only by permit from
A. W. BOGERT, Jr.,
No. 16 East 18th-st.

FACTORY.—MODERN FIVE-STORY (MANSARD roof) basement and sub-cellar. Nos. 20 and 24 Commerce-st., near Bleecker; 50x68; price, $12,500, or rent, $1,250.
EDWIN ELY, No. 163 Gold-st.

AT BARGAINS—LOTS ON ALL AVENUES, Boulevards, and streets, also in all the annexed wards, single lots, blocks, or acres. JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF, Nos. 176 and 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—61ST-ST., 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Small brown-stone house, cabinet finish; price low. OWNER, No. 237 West 43d-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 51 West 9th-st., for $12,000.
HOMER MORGAN. No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

YOUR HOUSE WILL BE REGISTERED FREE on my new printed lists at all three offices, 1 Pine, 35 East 17th st, or 661 5th-av.

All connected by special telephone.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 153 East 51st-st., occupied by owner alone, no family; rent whole, or retain part; owner at his Summer residence, five months; possession immediately. Inquire on premises.
FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, Owner.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THREE story, brown stone, high stoop; handsomely furnished; situated on 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rent, $3,000 per annum.
E. F. ROGERS, No. 239 East 27th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SCOTT & MYERS, AUCTIONEERS,
Will sell TUESDAY, Feb. 10, at noon, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY.
No. 224 THOMPSON-STREET, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STREETS.—Three-story brick house, 25x50, lot 86. No. 31 LEWIS-STREET, BETWEEN DELANCEY AND BROOME STREETS.—Five-story brick tenement, (double house,) 25x about 60, lot 75.

Sale peremptory to close interest.
Maps at office of Auctioneers, No. 4 Pine-st.

F. H. DAVIES, Auctioneer.

BY WINANS & DAVIES, NO. 10 PINE-ST., by order of Executors, will sell at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on Thursday, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock:

Nos 19 AND 21 BRIDGE-STREET, running through to Stone-st.—Warehouses.
No. 272 WATER-STREET.—Store.
No. 418 WEST EIGHTEENTH-STREET.—Dwelling.
Maps and particulars at Auctioneers' office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

OFFICES TO RENT IN COAL AND IRON EXCHANGE, CORNER CORTLANDT AND CHURCH STS.—A fine suite of offices on same floor with the offices of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, area of four thousand square feet, will be rented entire or divided to suit tenants. Apply at the office of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

TO LET OR LEASE—NOS. 507 AND 509 BROADway, store, basement, and sub-basement, 50x200; modern building, with steam for hoisting and heating; now offered at reduced rent; immediate possession; will be divided if required. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

NO. 731 BROADWAY.
STORE and BASEMENT and SECOND and FOURTH LOFTS to let, together or separate.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER—SECOND FLOOR, 80x90. NO. 188 West Houston-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—GOOD INVESTMENT, half value; for sale, country seat, 23 acres; very high location; commanding extensive views; excellent neighborhood; having concrete residence, recently built, (requiring repairs;) shade, fruit; one and one-fourth miles macadam roads; two depots; terms satisfactory. Particulars apply to EDWARD P. HALLOCK, No. 1½ Pine-st., New-York. This vicinity specialty.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TARRYTOWN, one of the most desirable places on the Hudson, for sale low, or would be exchanged for choice City property.
R. A. YOUNG, No. 20 Exchange-place.

MONMOUTH BEACH.—FOR SALE, ON THE Ocean, a fine large house, well built and roomy; lot 150 feet front, with stable and extra lot in rear.
CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, A FIRST-class house, furnished or unfurnished, with outbuildings and 10 acres, on the Hudson, one mile south of Yonkers Station. For particulars, address 665 5th-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED—REFERences, Metropolitan and 20th National Banks. BEERS BROS., No. 52 West 32d-st.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses: responsible buyers and tenants. WYCKOFF, Nos. 176 and 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st.

FINANCIAL.

PUBLIC SALE OF
ULSTER COUNTY BONDS.
There will be sold at auction, at the
COURT-HOUSE,
in the City of Kingston, on
FEB. 17, 1880,
At 2 o'clock P. M., of that day,
$100,000 IN BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF ULSTER, being five per cent. Annual Coupon Bonds, payable in 1899 and 1900, of the denomination of $1,000 and $500. Such bonds issued to pay off bonds falling due.
TERMS OF SALE, CASH!
or 10 per cent. of bid down, and balance, with interest, on or before March 1, 1880. A single bond will be offered, and the purchaser to have the option of taking at the rate of the bid bonds to the amount of not exceeding $10,000.
WM. M. HAYES, County Treasurer.
R. LOUGHRAN, Chairman Board Supervisors.
Dated JAN. 21, 1880.

TO INVESTORS.

First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Utah and Pleasant Valley R. R. Co.

Having sold a large proportion of the above Railway Bonds, we now offer the remainder at 90 and interest. We can, from personal knowledge, fully recommend these bonds to investors. H. P. DE GRAAF,
President Bowery National Bank.
SHELDON & WADSWORTH,
10 Wall-st., New-York.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF DEALING IN
STOCKS,
Should write to or call on the old Banking-house of
HOWES & COMPANY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York,
(Formerly HOWES & MACY.)
This house transacts a general Stock Commission business, with very large experience.
Interest allowed on deposits at 4 per cent., payable on demand.

R. M. RAVEN & CO.,
Members of New-York Stock and Mining Exchanges,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
POST OFFICE BOX NO. 368. NO. 15 WALL-ST.

Buy and sell all securities dealt in at the Exchanges, strictly on Commission, for Cash, or on Margin. Private office, adjoining the Stock Exchange, enables us to execute orders with dispatch. Mr. Raven attends personally in the Exchange. Interest allowed on deposits. Correspondence solicited.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 PINE-ST., N. Y.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

CLINTON B. FISK & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 3 BROAD-ST., DREXEL BUILDING,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
For cash, or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. Brokers in State, Railway, Municipal, Mining, and miscellaneous stocks and bonds.

NOTICE
Is hereby given that the Union Pacific Railway Company (consolidated) will be prepared on Thursday, Feb. 5, 1880, to exchange its certificates of stock, pursuant to the articles of consolidation, for the certificates of stock in the Union Pacific Railroad and Kansas Pacific Railway Company, on the surrender thereof to the Union Trust Company, New-York.
SIDNEY DILLON, President.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS.—The first mortgage six per cent. gold bonds, and the second mortgage income bonds of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company are now ready for delivery to persons holding the Purchasing Committee's first mortgage receipts. The exchange will be made at the office of J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 63 William-st., New-York.
By order of the Purchasing Committee,
JOHN S. KENNEDY, Chairman.

NOTICE.
The First National Bank of Hackensack, N. J., located at Hackensack, in the State of New-Jersey, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.—Dated Dec. 10, 1879.
A. D. BROWER, Cashier.

FOR SALE,
A SMALL LOT OF KEELY MOTOR COMPANY
STOCK
By AUG. STEIN,
No. 61 Broadway, Room No. 39.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GERMANIA Petroleum Company call on or write to JOHN PONDIE, No. 19 Broad-st. Stockholders please bring stock.

MAINE BONANZA MINES.
We make specialty in; also, all dividend mining stocks we buy and sell on San Francisco and New-York Boards.
STEPHENSON & McKEEVER, No. 54 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

PUBLIC SALE OF
KINGSTON CITY BONDS.
There will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the
CITY HALL,
In the City of Kingston,
On FEB. 18, 1880,
At 12 o'clock M. of that day,
$40,000 IN BONDS OF THE CITY OF KINGSTON,
Being 6 per cent. semi-annual coupon bonds, payable in 1910, with option of payment after 10 years, of the denomination of $1,000, $500, and $100. Such bonds issued to pay off bonds falling due.
TERMS OF SALE, CASH,
or 10 per cent. of bid down, and balance, with interest, on or before March 1, 1880. A single bond will be offered, and the purchaser to have option of taking, at the rate of the bid, bonds to the amount of not exceeding $10,000.
THOMAS CORNELL,
President Board of Bank Presidents.
Dated Jan. 16, 1880.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R.R.Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
DUE IN 1908.
Interest January and July.

MORTON, BLISS & CO.
OFFER FOR SALE
$2,000,000 of the above bonds, secured by a first lien upon the Company's Iowa and Dakota Extension. These bonds are issued at the rate of $10,000 per mile of completed road, and the total issue cannot, by the terms of the mortgage, exceed $16,000 per mile. The share capital of the Company amounts to $12,279,483 preferred, and $15,404,261 of common stock.
PRESENT PRICE, 108½ AND INTEREST.

Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Secured by a first mortgage upon the extension of the railway from Albert Lea to Fort Dodge, Iowa.

The issue is limited

FORECLOSURE REFEREES

FAVORITES OF THE JUDGES AND THE SALE SYSTEM.

HOW FORECLOSURE SALES ARE CONDUCTED—EFFORTS TO CORRECT ABUSES—THE STORY OF SIMON F. CUMMINGS—AN EXAMPLE OF MR. EDWARD GALE'S METHODS.

The appointment of Referees and Receivers rests in the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State; and the Judges who sit in this City and County, being paid partly by the State and more largely by the City, are Chief-Justice Davis, Judge Brady, Judge Barrett, Judge Lawrence, and Judge Donohue—five in all. It is a fact which has not escaped attention that it very rarely happens that any Judge except Judge Donohue sits in Chambers, and it is in Chambers that nearly all the abuses flourish which have grown up round the dispensation of "court patronage." It is in Chambers that one sees always the familiar faces of those pets, favorites, and dependents of Judges who get their living by favors from the Judicial Bench; those lawyers whose best practice is obtained elsewhere than in open court; those broker-down politicians who have been quartered on the courts by their yet powerful political friends still in place; those apparently insatiate office-holders who, already holding some lucrative post in the City Government, still have their hands always stretched out for the favors which their friends on the Bench have to give. Judge Donohue is eminently the Chambers Judge. Occasionally, Judge Barrett or Judge Lawrence relieves him. Chief-Justice Davis and Judge Brady sit in General Term.

Until within about 10 or 12 years, foreclosure sales were made by the Sheriff, as is yet the custom in other counties of the State. In this City, however, the practice has grown up of having a Referee appointed whenever suit is brought to foreclose a mortgage. It is a valuable piece of patronage, because, though the fees in each case are not what they used to be before the law was passed which cut them down to $50, yet foreclosure suits are so numerous that a Referee can get a handsome income if he have enough of them. If the Judge takes care to select a proper man, who will discharge his duties conscientiously, both debtor and creditor are benefited by being protected against the extortions of Sheriff's Deputies. Unfortunately, too many of the Referees are persons whose only desire is to make as much money out of the job as they can, who get a living they could earn in no other way by this patronage, and whose only recommendation is their activity in ward politics. Others are friends or relatives of the Judge; others, again, court officers or other City office holders.

Great complaint is made of the way in which these foreclosure sales are conducted. Persons who are acquainted with the facts say that in the majority of the cases they are simply a means for passing the mortgaged property into the possession of the person who holds the mortgage. The property is supposed to be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder; but, from the way in which the sale is advertised and made, this is often mere pretense, and the poor debtor who has a small mortgage on his house, sees his house put up and in a moment knocked down to the lender, at perhaps one-quarter of its market value. Owing to urgent representations made to the Judges of the cruel injustice done to poor debtors in these sales, the court, in January of last year, at General Term, when three Judges sit, issued an order correcting many of the abuses complained of, requiring sales to be made at the new Court house, between the hours of 1 and 3 every day, that proper advertisements be made of the sale, that no two auctioneers should sell at the same time, and disallowing various fees and charges which diminished the salable value of the property. If this order had been continued and enforced, it would have made the sales really public, have greatly diminished the costs of them, and corrected other abuses. But the order was too good to last. Soon after its issue it was temporarily suspended, and the suspensions were renewed until finally it was rescinded altogether. For what cause it is not not easy to say with certainty, but it is not difficult to guess.

That great injustice to poor debtors may be done under the system now prevailing is shown in the story of Simon F. Cummings, who has been truly described as "a foreclosure victim." Mr. Cummings is now the janitor of some buildings in East Twenty-fifth-street, and personally related the story of his misfortunes to the TIMES reporter. "Six years ago," he said, "I bought some lots in Bellville, [in the Twenty-fourth Ward,] to build myself a house. They cost me altogether about $1,100. It was in March I bought them, and all that Spring and Summer I worked upon my house. I built just as nice a place as a man would want for his home; I put the best material and my best work into it and into the barn and stable, and I am a mason and builder by trade. I worked from early in the morning till late at night to finish it, until I was laid on my back with sickness. It was nearly finished and ready for me to go into when I found my money was run out. I wanted about $1,000 to complete it and to start in business. I was going to sell groceries round the district with my son, and I wanted a horse and wagon. Mr. Richard Kelly, the President of the Fifth National Bank, got me a loan of $1,000 on mortgage from the Security Savings Bank, and with this I finished the house and started in business. Two years after the savings bank failed, and the mortgage, which was a yearly one, was called in. Business had not been good, and I had no money. I was looking about to find some one to take up the mortgage for me, and through Mr. Samuel M. Purdy, the lawyer, and Wells, the auctioneer—Wells is a member of Assembly now—I got the money from John Pennell. Pennell was in the Appraiser's office in the Custom-house, and he and another man got into trouble there for lending money to the employes at usurious interest; but I didn't know anything about him except that he lived near us and had property there. We had to borrow $1,200, because there was some months' interest due on the $1,000 mortgage, and the fees for searching title and other lawyers' costs added to this made nearly $200. After I got the new mortgage business was no better. I worked along the best I knew how for nearly two years; I pawned my goods to get money to pay Pennell his interest and to keep the taxes paid up, and got down so low I had to go cutting ice for a man when the toes were sticking out of my boots. Pennell knew this; he knew I was struggling to hold out and save my home till better times came, and he came to me and said, 'Cummings, I know how you are fixed, I can feel for you,' and putting his hand on my shoulder, said: 'Don't you fear. You have fallen into the hands of a Christian. I shan't be hard on you.' Two weeks after he and his wife came to my house Sunday afternoon. I knew by the expression on their faces they had come to foreclose on me. There was six months' interest due, $45, at the time. Pennell said he was in a tight place and must have the money. I said, what can I do? I haven't more than will buy a meal. I asked him if he wouldn't buy the property himself—if he wouldn't give me $500 to go out with and take a deed of the place; at any rate give me something so that I shouldn't be turned out without a penny! 'That, man,' says Pennell, 'I don't want your property, anyhow. I'd be glad to sell what I have.' Well, he commenced suit against me right away, and brought it at White Plains. I could not go there unless I tramped it, for I had no money to pay the fare. A day or two after I met Jimmy O'Brien's brother in New-York, and told him how I was fixed. He said they had no right to bring the suit at White Plains, and advised me to go to Haskin, who would get it changed to this City. I went to him, and he had it changed, but it didn't matter a cent. It was just the same. The sale was advertised in that little paper called the *Record*, or *Register*—yes, it's the *Register*—and the house was sold over my head to Pennell [not like that," (snapping his fingers.)

"Do you know who was the Referee in the suit?" inquired the reporter.

"I don't," replied Mr. Cummings. "I never saw him; never heard of him. I don't know what the court proceedings were. I know they sent me a notice that my house would be sold at No. 111 Broadway. This was in May, two years ago. I went there on the day; there was half a dozen auctioneers, all selling at the same time, and no knowing what property they were selling. Purdy and Wells and Pennell were there, and my place was put up and knocked down to Pennell for the price of the mortgage. There was no one to bid against him. I says to them: 'Don't you think this is regular robbery; ain't you a set of Communists to take a man's home from him in this way?' But what's the use? They had the law and I had no money. They turned me out of the house right away. All the neighbors cried shame on Pennell, and because of this he went around saying he had offered to buy the house of me at a fair price, and I would not take it. They said that Purdy, the lawyer, had been as bad, but I don't know about that. Well, Sir, Pennell and his lawyer, Purdy, came to the house the day I was to get out. I saw them coming and shut myself up in a room. 'Don't let them come near me,' I says, 'for I'm afraid I'll do some of them an injury if we get to having words.' My wife met Pennell at the gate. He said he hoped we did not feel hard toward him, and said he had heard that she had cursed him and prophesied that he never would have any luck in the house, and he was feeling quite bad about it. My wife only said that if he had no better luck than we had it would not do him any good. I got out of the place that day; my family had to scatter to find shelter, and that night I slept in a stable. I was turned out without a penny in the world; and my house, which cost me nearly $4,500, was taken for $1,200 on a suit for $43 of interest. Pennell put his son in, and he may be living there yet for what I know. Now, I don't believe in curses or that; it's all fudge; but let me tell you what happened. Six months after this Pennell fell down in his yard and broke his leg; he had got over this nearly when one day, as he was coming down stairs and slipped, and the weak leg giving way, he fell to the bottom, and so injured himself that he died. In a few weeks his widow died, and since then I have heard that one of his children attempted to commit suicide. As for me, I have lost all that I ever had; but I have got a job in taking care of these houses, and make out to get a living."

The story related above illustrates the abuses which may be practiced under the present system of foreclosure sales, when plaintiff, Referee, and auctioneer are united against the poor debtor. The following story, derived from Mr. Adam Cambels, butcher, of No. 226 Sixth-avenue, will show Mr. Edward Gale, (Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of personal taxes, under M. T. Mosiman,) general Referee and Receiver, by favor of Judge Donohue, and leader in Tammany, in a decidedly unfavorable light. The case occurred just before the statute was passed, two or three years ago, fixing a Referee's fees in foreclosure sales at $50; and every statement can be substantiated by reference to the records of the court. In brief, the story is as follows: One Keilbach leased of the Astor estate, 10 or 12 years ago, a piece of unimproved property in West Fifty-fifth-street, upon which he put up a house. The lease ran for 20 years, and the rent was merely nominal, about $250 a year. Keilbach put a mortgage on his place of $5,000, and in this condition he transferred the lease to Mr. Cambels. Some time in 1875 Mr. Cambels found himself burdened with the property, and wished to get rid of it by foreclosure. Mr. Einhorn, who had lent the money, brought suit to foreclose through his attorney's Kurzman, & Yeaman, Mrs. Louisa Stadmiller desired to become the purchaser, and she and Mr. Cambels employed Mr. Cowles, a lawyer, of Wall-street, to look after their interests. The suit was then being brought. Judge Donohue appointed Mr. Edward Gale Referee to conduct the foreclosure sale. The property was sold in the usual way, (or more correctly the lease,) and Mrs. Stadmiller paid for it $7,250. This was $5,000 for the mortgage, and there was $1,200 of unpaid taxes and assessments on the property. When these and the fees were deducted, a balance of about $250 was left for Mr. Cambels. All that Mr. Gale did was to attend at the Exchange when the sale was made. For his services in doing this he charged $250. Mr. Cambels complained that it was excessive, and the lawyers on both sides declared the charge was outrageous. They tried to make Gale reduce it, but this he refused to do, and they were going to make a row over it; but, after thinking the matter over, Mr. Cambels, and Mrs. Stadmiller, also, thought it was better not to bother with it, and they advised their lawyer to let the thing go and close up the sale, which he did. The $1,200 of unpaid taxes Mr. Cowles, the lawyer, wanted to pay himself and have the Gale credit it to Mrs. Stadmiller, but Gale said he was Referee and insisted on having the money turned over to him that he might pay them. So the $1,200 was paid to him for that purpose. It was more than a year after this, and when Mr. Cambels thought the whole thing had been done with, that he received a notice from the attorneys for the Astor estate to the effect that there was $1,200 taxes, with interest, due on the property, and if it were not paid proceedings would be commenced against the tenant, Mrs. Stadmiller. Mr. Cambels was utterly astonished, and in great alarm went down to his lawyer, Mr. Cowles. Mr. Cowles said he could scarcely recollect; he felt certain he had paid the money, but he would look up his books. He did so, and found that the money had been paid. Mr. Cowles said it must be some mistake in the tax office, and he and Mr. Cambels went to the Tax Department to get the mistake corrected. There they discovered that no money had been received from Mr. Gale at all. From here Mr. Cambels went to Mr. Gale's office, and asked him why he had not paid the $1,200. Gale looked up, and said very roughly: "I never received that money." "You did, Mr. Gale, and I paid it to you," said Mr. Cowles. "I did not; I havn't any of your money," replied Gale. To this Mr. Cowles said that he had papers showing the money had been paid, and mentioned what they were. "Oh," said Mr. Gale, "have you got those papers? Well, send them up to me to-morrow, and I'll look over them, and if I find they are all right, I'll fix the thing up." The two then left, and Mr. Cambels asked Mr. Cowles if he was going to send the papers, who replied that he was no such fool to drop into a trap like that. He was going to send a notice to Gale to pay that money. About six weeks or so after Mr. Cambels got a note from his lawyer telling him to come down, which he did, and he learned that Gale had taken no notice of the demand upon him and had not paid the money; that Mr. Cowles had got a decree from the court calling upon him to show why he should not pay it, but the process-server had then been two weeks trying to serve it on Gale and could not get at him. It was more than a week after when the officer got at Gale and served him with the notice to answer to the complaint against him. The very last day before he was to come into court he paid the money, and sent Mr. Cambels the tax receipts. This was nearly a year and a half after he had received the money; and, if it had not been that the property belonged to the Astors, whose lawyers always look up all the tax business, neither Mr. Cambels nor Mrs. Stadmiller would have known that the taxes had not been paid until the City had advertised the property for sale for arrears. When the thing was discovered, it took two months' work to force Gale to pay the money. Mr. Gale, it may be added, is as active as ever in the Referee and Receiver business.

THE PERUVIAN MINISTER.

NOT LIABLE TO BE SUED IN ANY STATE COURT.

The Peruvian Minister to this country is, and for some years has been, Señor Don José Carlos Tracy, who is a member of the firm of Hernandez & Tracy. That firm was sued by Messrs. Gustav Amsinck and G. H. Gossler upon a protested bill of exchange upon which the firm name had been indorsed. The action was brought in the Superior Court, to which a petition was addressed by Señor Tracy, asking that the case be dismissed. The petitioner claimed that the court could not entertain the suit, as it had no jurisdiction, he being the Minister of Peru. The motion to dismiss having been denied, an appeal was taken to the Superior Court, General Term, which body yesterday reversed the decision of the lower court. The opinion of the General Term holds that a Minister of a foreign country cannot even voluntarily submit himself to the jurisdiction of a State court, as the United States statutes exempt him from suit in such a tribunal. This exemption is not in the nature of a privilege to the foreign Minister, but is declared as a right and privilege of the United States as against the State. Hence the Minister cannot renounce the exemption, and appear as a party to a suit in a State court, and in default of his appearance, that court cannot proceed with such a suit, and subject him to the hardship of seeing his goods seized to answer a claim to which he may have had a good defense. The General Term, therefore, decides that the lower court should have dismissed the action, for lack of jurisdiction.

BAD FOR WIDOWS AND MINORS.

Mr. Francis B. Baldwin, Treasurer of Queens County, yesterday submitted to the Board of Supervisors his annual statement of the disposition of moneys belonging to the Widows' and Minors' Fund, placed by statute in charge of the Treasurer for safe keeping and investment. The number of different sums, varying in amount from less than a hundred to several thousand dollars, thus in charge of the Treasurer, is stated to be 113. There have been 26 foreclosures of mortgages in which some of these amounts were invested, and in every such case, as appears, there has been a loss, in some cases leaving but a few dollars for the widow or orphan, as the case might be, out of a handsome sum originally in the Treasurer's hands. In instances like this is regarded as a great wrong, but it is a question whether there is any remedy, assuming that the County Treasurer exercises ordinary prudence in making the investment.

BIGAMY IN THE FAMILY.

Last week Mary Ann Fulsome, a young girl of 19, was arrested for bigamy, on the complaint of her husband, a youth named Charles Anthony Noll, giving his address as No. 232 Bleecker-street. Noll swore that he was married to Miss Fulsome by the Rev. Dr. Schneider in May, 1878, while she had another husband living, having been married to Samuel G. Allen, of No. 296 Henry-street, in January, 1876, by the Rev. Dr. Perry, of the Seamen's Baptist Church. An indictment for bigamy was found against Mary Ann, and Noll was subsequently indicted for a similar offense, it being claimed that at the time he married Miss Fulsome he knew she was the wife of Allen. The prisoner Noll pleaded not guilty, and his trial was set down for next week.

RETURN OF THE ARIZONA

ANOTHER STORMY TRIP ACROSS THE OCEAN.

RESCUING FOUR DROWNING MEN OFF SANDY HOOK—THE BROKEN BOWS REPAIRED—OTHER MARINE NEWS.

The Guion steam-ship Arizona arrived at her pier yesterday morning for the first time since her celebrated encounter with an iceberg last November on the Banks of Newfoundland. Her recent passage was remarkably boisterous, and was by far the worst which she has yet experienced. She left Liverpool on the 24th, and called at Queenstown on the following day. At the outset the weather was severe. The seas were very high, and the cold winds drove large sheets of spray furiously along the decks. The thermometer went down below freezing point. Snow and sleet frequently fell, and gave the sea a dreary look as the steam-ship plowed steadily along. The gales were unsteady, the wind shifting very often. The head-winds were intensely cold and very violent, while the seas were tremendous, but the steamer rode them so well that very little water was shipped. The wind never remained in any one direction longer than 12 hours, but it generally came from north and north-north-west. At such times the weather was bitter cold, and the spray and water froze wherever they struck. The whale-back deck forward and the turtle-back deck aft were hidden by the ice, while the huge anchors looked twice their natural size. Second Officer Barry says that the ship bore the appearance of "an immense glacier." The effect produced by the first morning rays of the sun striking on the frost-clad ship was remarkably beautiful. All the colors of the rainbow flashed from the houses, decks, and spars; the ropes looked like pure silk, and the smallest objects along the decks glistened like jewels. The weather continued changeable, the brief lulls of the storm being followed by heavy gales, which became fiercer and fiercer. On Tuesday, while off the coast, she met with the stormiest weather of the passage. Early in the day the wind was due east, but it afterward went round to west-north-west, and blew with terrific force, while the seas were remarkably high. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the steam-ship was about 40 miles east of Sandy Hook, Pilot-boat No. 8 was sighted. Mr. C. Wolf, the pilot who was to bring in the steamship, sprang into a boat, and was soon on board of the vessel. The Arizona was about to get under way again when the small boat which was returning to No. 8 was seen to capsize. Mr. Price, who was then on the bridge, ordered one of the life-boats to be lowered. Chief Officer Arnold and a picked crew of eight men then started to the rescue. In the meantime, another boat had been launched from No. 8. The boat-keeper and an apprentice who were in it had almost reached the overturned boat when their own boat capsized. Four persons were seen struggling in the water. The life-boat rescued one of them. Capt. Price, who stood on the bridge of the Arizona, skillfully handling her slowly, "sheered" that vessel around until the three drowning men were alongside. Ropes, which they eagerly seized, were thrown to them, and they were pulled on board. Another man, Odidio Bellefonte, was scarcely had her crew and the rescued men left her, when she was struck by a sea and stove. It was impossible to hoist her to her position as she was fast breaking up alongside. The life-boat was then abandoned, and the Arizona proceeded, after having been delayed an hour and a half. The sea was too dangerous to send a boat back to the wreck, and they were brought to the City. Restoratives were applied, and they were given warm clothing, and when they landed yesterday they had recovered from the effects of their ducking. All of them wore life-belts, but for which they must have sunk long before assistance could have reached them. The names of the persons who were saved by the Arizona are: Mr. Shields, boat-keeper, and William Parker, Mark Gunther, and Arthur McBride, apprentices.

When the Arizona put into St. John, her bows were repaired temporarily with wood, and she proceeded to Liverpool, where her cargo was discharged. She was then taken to the yard of John Elder & Sons, on the Clyde, where she was thoroughly repaired. Her injured bows were taken away and replaced by new iron. The collision bulk-head, which was a few feet from the portion of the stern which had been stove, was sound. Some 25 feet aft of this was another bulk-head, which it is thought would have saved the ship if the collision bulk-head had given away. It was found that the steamer was injured except where she came in contact with the iceberg. The shock had not weakened the vessel except at that point. At the ship-yard the steamer was put in a dry-dock, where her forward part was thoroughly rebuilt. The work has been done so thoroughly that no traces of the repairs can be seen. In every particular, this now thoroughly repaired iron appears as she did last November, when she sailed from here. Her officers seem very proud of the fact that she has gone through a test which no other vessel has been recorded as having survived. The Arizona is commanded by Capt. Price, the Commodore of the Guion Line, who brought her to this port on her first trip, but who was not in charge of the vessel at the time of the accident. Capt. Price is a Lieutenant of the British Naval Reserve, and commanded the first vessel of the Guion Line, 14 years ago. Before this he was in the employ of the Australian Black Ball Line, and commanded at different times the well-known clippers, Red Jacket and Donald McKay.

The steam-ship City of Richmond, of the Inman Line, which arrived from Liverpool on Tuesday evening met with stormy weather during the entire passage. The vessel was covered with ice and snow at times. Heavy seas struck her, but no damage was done.

The steam-ship Morgan City, from New-Orleans, met with a west-south-west gale of hurricane force off the coast on Tuesday. The seas were extremely heavy. Capt. Anderson, of the ship David Crockett, from San Francisco, reports severe weather during the past few days. The 2d and 3d were especially stormy days, and violent snow-squalls struck the ship. The bark Resolute, from London, and the schooner Yosemite, from Frontera, lost sails off Barnegat during the gale of the 3d. Capt. York, of the schooner Mary L. Peters, which arrived from Galway yesterday, reports having passed the abandoned wreck of a brigantine on the 27th, in latitude 35° 29' and longitude 60° 3'. It was water-logged and partially dismasted, but its name could not be learned. Yesterday the Coast Wrecking Company received dispatches asking assistance for several stranded vessels. Relief was sent to the schooner George Taulane, ashore at Squan Inlet. She was from Virginia, for New-York, with pine, and will probably prove a total loss. Assistance was also sent to the brig Quango, which is ashore at Lewes, Del.; the schooner Volante, ashore at the east end of Shelter Island, and the Stephen Harding, at Sandy Hook. The Light-house Inspector states that the Scotland, light-ship, broke from her moorings, during the gale, and will be temporarily replaced by the tender Putnam.

THE CITY OF MACON FIRE.

A fire broke out in the steam-ship City of Macon, which arrived from Savannah yesterday, shortly after she had sailed from that port, but after a portion of the cargo had been thrown overboard the flames were thoroughly extinguished. Capt. Kempton reports that he sailed on Saturday last at 10 A. M. At 1:45 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day smoke was discovered, and on examination, it was found that the cargo in the after part of the between decks was on fire. The engines were stopped and all hands were instantly called. The smoke was suffocating, but lines of hose were attached to the fire-pumps, which were worked by steam. The steam which had been turned from the boilers into the between-decks was so dense that it had to be shut off before the men could work there. Streams of water were then thrown on the fire, which was soon under control. One of the cargo ports was opened, and 40 bales of partially-burned cotton were thrown overboard. In the meantime the passengers had learned of the fire, and some were at first very much excited, but the assurances of the Captain and officers quieted them. The iron plates in the ceiling of the between-decks, where the fire broke out, were damaged slightly, but otherwise the vessel was uninjured. The steam-ship Juniata, bound for Philadelphia, was sighted shortly after the fire had been discovered. She was signaled, and her master consented to remain by the Macon until the danger was over. Shortly after 3 o'clock the flames were entirely extinguished, and the Macon proceeded in company with the Juniata, and kept in sight of her until midnight. The water in the hold was then bailed out and the cargo was restowed. The cause of the fire cannot be ascertained.

THE PRODUCE BANK.

WHAT THE OFFICERS SAY—LARGE DEPOSITS, NO RUN, AND NO TROUBLE.

Officers of the Produce Bank assured a TIMES reporter yesterday that while the statement which had been published regarding the bank was substantially correct, yet it was also true that the institution was in no financial trouble, was suffering from no "run," and had no thought of winding up its affairs. Mr. N. O. Suydam, the Cashier, said that the last statement of the bank's condition, made in December, showed the deposits to be $420,000, instead of the smaller sums named yesterday. Of this amount, about $50,000 was due to banks and the balance was due to depositors. There was no doubt, he said, that the bank was all right with regard to the $100,000 loan to Decker & Quintard, the Riverside Drive contractors. The amount due from the City on this contract was large enough to pay all advances the bank had made to the contractors and leave the latter a small profit. The money was all ready to be paid, but was simply waiting for the legal formalities necessary in closing up the contract litigation, which was now virtually at an end. There was no "run" at the bank yesterday, and none was anticipated. A few depositors became a little nervous about the condition of affairs, owing to the published rumors, and withdrew their deposits, but that was all. Passers-by who had read the morning papers occasionally stepped to the windows and peered in, but they saw only the ordinary routine business of a bank going on. Although Mr. E. P. Loomis and Mr. Alfred Bennett had recently resigned from the Board of Directors, their resignations had not yet been accepted, and they still acted with the board. Mr. Loomis took part in the meeting on Tuesday last, and Mr. Bennett is now in the South. It is understood that the resignations grew out of dissensions which troubled the Board of Directors some time ago, but which have now, Mr. Suydam says, all been satisfactorily settled. There has been at various times some vague talk about going out of business, more because the bank was not a very large institution than for any other reason. A meeting of the Directors was held on Tuesday evening, at which this subject was discussed, and it was decided that the bank should go on. "The assets of the bank," said the Cashier, "are more than enough to meet all demands."

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

REMITTANCES BY EUGENE KELLY & CO.—WHAT THE LAND LEAGUE IS DOING.

Eugene Kelly & Co., bankers, have forwarded to Ireland, from Jan. 10 to Feb. 3, $12,881 33 for the relief of the suffering poor. Of this amount, $3,343 15 was received from the Right Rev. Dr. McQuaid, Bishop of Rochester, and was sent to the Archbishop of Tuam and 11 Roman Catholic Bishops in Ireland, for distribution in their respective dioceses. The Land League of San Francisco contributed $4,891 50, which was sent to T. D. Sullivan, editor of the Dublin *Nation*; the citizens of Oakland, Cal., $493, for the Irish Land League, Dublin; the St. Patrick's Society, of Brooklyn, $970, for the Mansion House Committee; Austin Mullany, Augusta, Ga., $1,940, which was forwarded to the Provincial Bank, Ballina, County Mayo; the Right Rev. Bishop Hogan, St. Joseph, Mo., $691, for the Irish relief fund; citizens of Staunton, Va., $552 68, for the Duchess of Marlborough's fund.

The following cable dispatch was received yesterday at the central office of the Famine Relief Fund, No. 32 Park-place, from the Treasurers of the Irish National Land League, in reference to a charge made against the local Relief Committee at Balla, County Mayo.

Charles S. Parnell, Esq., M. P.:

The Land League recognizes no qualification for relief except distress. No resolution excluding rent-payers has been passed. The statements to the contrary are utterly false. Your denunciations of the composition of the other committees of the Land League has already made 144 grants of relief in different districts, and purchased 2,000 barrels of seed potatoes for distribution.

PATRICK EGAN,
W. H. O'SULLIVAN, M. P.,
JOSEPH G. BIGGAR, M. P.,
Treasurers National Land League Relief Committee.

Drexel, Morgan & Co. yesterday gave notice of their refusal any longer to act as treasurers of the fund raised through the instrumentality of Mr. Parnell for the relief of the suffering poor in Ireland. They add: "Contributions, therefore, which the subscribers may desire to forward through this channel will not be received by them." It appears that Mr. Parnell's sisters have given the firm a good deal of unnecessary bother by haunting their office and demanding statements and explanations. They say that it would require the services of an extra clerk to attend to them.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

AN ENDOWMENT INSURANCE POLICY NOT ASSIGNABLE.

An interesting decision upon the question as to whether a policy of insurance issued upon the life of a husband for the benefit of his wife and children can be assigned was rendered yesterday by the General Term of the Common Pleas Court. Aaron Brummer had his life insured for $10,000, in the Mutual Life Insurance Company, in May, 1868. The policy was to run 15 years, unless Brummer should die previously. In the latter case the insurance company was to pay Mrs. Brummer the amount of the policy within 60 days after due proof of her husband's death. Mrs. Brummer assigned the policy to Jacob Cohn in June, 1874. Several years later she sued Cohn to compel him to reassign the policy to her, claiming that she had conveyed it to him to secure a loan which he had made to her husband and which had been repaid. Cohn denied that the loan had been repaid. The suit was decided in favor of Mrs. Brummer, on the ground that the assignment of the policy to Cohn was void under the provisions of chapter 80, Statutes of 1840. The defendant appealed to the General Term. The ground that an endowment policy may be assigned by a wife, because it is not directly obtained or issued in contemplation of making provision for her in a state of widowhood, or for her children after the death of her husband.

The decision of the General Term overrules the ground of the appeal and sustains the judgment of the lower court. The opinion of the court, written by Judge Larremore, and concurred in by Chief-Justice Daly, says: "The act of 1840 authorizes an insurance on behalf of a married woman during the natural life of her husband, or for any definite period. This latter provision must have some significance as used in contradistinction to that of natural life. * * * I am of opinion that the policy in question should be regarded as a life policy to all intents and purposes during its continuance, and therefore non-assignabel."

MATTERS OF EDUCATIONAL INTEREST.

The Board of Education consumed the greater part of its session yesterday in the preparation of the budget of appropriations for the current year. The only alteration of the amounts as submitted in the report of the Finance Committee was the increase of the sum appropriated "for compulsory education, salaries, &c.," from $12,400 to $16,000. This provides for the increase of the salaries of 12 Truancy Officers from $900 to $1,200, and a reduction of the general expense fund from $312,500 to $306,900. Superintendent Jasper made a report of his examination into the charges against John B. Moore, Principal of Grammar School No. 61, who was convicted of an assault on one of his creditors in the General Sessions Court, some time ago. The report stated that the Superintendent had taken considerable testimony from citizens of Harlem, and he did not consider Mr. Moore a proper person to be Principal of a common school. The matter was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Donnelly, Wetmore, and West, for examination and report. Dr. John L. Campbell, of No. 259 West Forty-second-street, was appointed a Trustee in the Twenty-second Ward. The action of the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, transferring Miss Porter from School No. 34 to School No. 57, was approved. In the case of Janitor O'Neill, who was removed from Grammar School No. 70, the board decided that it had no jurisdiction. It was decided to purchase the property formerly occupied by the Second-Avenue Railroad Company at Sixty-third-street and Second-avenue for a new school-house, at a cost of $32,963 56. Commissioner Vermilye announced that he was going to Europe for three months, and the President was requested to fill his place temporarily on the several committees.

CONTESTING BENJAMIN BAILEY'S WILL.

The contest of the will of the late Dr. Benjamin Bailey was on trial yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. Dr. Bailey died in 1879, leaving an estate vauled at over $400,000. The greater part of it he bequeathed to three brothers, leaving to his widow and four other brothers and sisters comparatively insignificant legacies. They contest the will on the ground that the decedent lacked the mental capacity to execute a will. The will was made in 1870, and the Doctor was about 61 years old when he died. The testimony offered tends to show that the testator was eccentric in his conduct, one of his most peculiar tendencies being to falsify or exaggerate facts. Among other things he delighted in telling of his services in the war of 1812, and occasions when he saw George Washington, though, as matter of fact, he was not engaged in that war and never saw "the Father of his country."

A SUIT COMPROMISED.

The Government accepted an offer of judgment, yesterday, in the suit of the United States against William Neustadter, for $10,000 and costs. The action was brought in the United States Circuit Court for $25,150 78, to recover duties unpaid on undervalued importations of human hair brought into this port in 1874-5. A jury was impaneled to try the case before Judge Wallace, United States Attorney Woodford being present for the Government and ex-Judge Dittenbeefer for the defendant. The offer of settlement was made by ex-Judge Dittenbeefer on behalf of his client, and, it being accepted by Gen. Woodford, the court directed the jury to render a verdict for that amount.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

THE TIMES has received $1 for "Denone," from "29."

Koltos Post, No. 32, Grand Army of the Republic, will give a masquerade ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms on Wednesday evening next.

Frank A. Aldrich, Assistant Engineer of Engine Company No. 8, was promoted Engineer of Engine No. 32 by the Fire Commissioners yesterday.

The annual St. Valentine's kettledrum, in aid of the Sanitary Home for the Aged, will be held at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms on the afternoon and evening of Feb. 14.

The Young Men's Christian Association report a general attendance at their rooms for January of 22,385; reading-room, 10,827; library, 3,664; gymnasium, 3,700.

Assignments for the benefit of creditors by Jeremiah J. Wright to John J. Adams, and by Michael Murphy to William H. Buxton, were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange have instructed the Superintendent not to indorse any margin certificates unless signed by the principals interested or by their duly authorized attorney.

A meeting of members of the Produce Exchange has been called for Monday next to take action in favor of the passage of the Non-compulsory Pilotage and Reduced Pilots' Fees bills now pending in the Legislature.

In the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Justice Bixby held George Bowen, Murtha Redmond, and John O'Connor, employes of the Ninth-avenue surface road, to await trial on a charge of salting the tracks in Washington-street.

The Twelfth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 70 Avenue D, Mr. Asa D. Bennett, the President in the chair, and appointed an Executive Committee and Committees on Membership and Finance.

The eight boys brought out to America by the padrones Ancarola and Briglia were yesterday placed on board the steam-ship Amérique, by Officer Chiardi, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, en route for Italy.

The suit of the United States against Robert Haydock & Brothers to recover $57,386 20 for unpaid duties on alleged undervaluations of crockery imported into the country in 1874, was dismissed yesterday, the Government not having sufficient evidence to go to trial upon.

Wheat opened 1 cent lower yesterday, but subsequently regained the decline on more favorable advices from Europe, which had a stimulating effect on the export demand. Grain freights were quoted at 3d. to 1d. lower by steam. To Bristol, the quotations are 3d., against 4d. to 4½d. on Tuesday; to Liverpool, 2½d., and to Antwerp, 4d. to 5d.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange have revoked the licenses of the following persons, indicted by the Grand Jury for cotton thefts: Thomas Manton, James F. Byrnes, Thomas Dougherty, Thomas Horan, James Donacum, Edward Rawlings, Thomas Farley, John F. Farley, Edward Willett, Terence McCormick, and Martin McNalley, samplers, and John Martin, mender.

Nellie Gorham, who was jointly charged with Mrs. Jennie Wildey, the wife of ex-Coroner John Wildey, with being implicated in the theft of a pocket-book from Mary C. Davis, of No. 41 West Twenty-sixth-street, during a performance of "The Midnight Queen," pleaded guilty in the General Sessions some days since. Yesterday Judge Cowing sent her to the Penitentiary for two years.

While Joseph Kennedy, of No. 325 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, was standing in Fulton-street yesterday, watching the sale of prize packages, he felt his watch jerked from his pocket. He turned and caught the arm of a young man directly behind him. The latter was sent to the Tombs Court and held for trial. He gave the name of Daniel Smith, but was identified as Daniel Sullivan, the prisoner who escaped from the Tombs Court last Summer by suddenly springing from an open window (No. 20) to the ground. He was recaptured at the time and imprisoned for assaulting an officer.

BROOKLYN.

A new public school is to be erected at the corner of Dean-street and New-York-avenue at a probable cost of $30,000.

A meeting will be held this evening in the Union Congregational Church, under the auspices of the Lost Israel Identification Society, to protest against the passage of the bill now before Congress to make compulsory the French metric system. The Hon. A. W. Tenney will preside, and speeches will be made by the Revs. Jesse H. Jones, of Boston, and Joseph Wild.

Some time ago the Brooklyn Sugar Refining Company made application to the Supreme Court to have the Receiver of the bankrupt Grocers' Bank, in which the sugar company had a balance of $27,-929 13 as a result of the suspension, set off notes amounting to $15,000, made by the company, and held by the bank, against the same amount of the company's deposit. Judge Gilbert yesterday granted the application.

Soon after the National Life Insurance Company was placed in the hands of a Receiver, James W. Husted was appointed by the Supreme Court to take over the outstanding claims upon policies issued by the company. The testimony has not yet all been taken, and the time in which the claims were to be heard under the first order expires on Monday next. Judge Gilbert granted an extension of time until March 8.

Suit has been commenced by Mrs. Catharine Banta under the Civil Damages act to recover $10,000 for the loss of the services of her husband, from Frank C. Queredo, the Secretary of the Park Commission. Mr. Queredo is sued as the owner of a hotel on the old Coney Island road, in which Banta recklessly spent $7,000 during a comparatively short period. The defense was that Mr. Queredo let the premises for a hotel, but did not know that liquor would be sold on the premises. The case was tried yesterday in the City Court, and will be given to the jury to-day.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The village of New-Rochelle has been divided into three wards, from each of which two Trustees will hereafter be elected to fill places in the Board of Trustees.

John James Haughton, of Yonkers, accused of bigamy, was arrested yesterday and taken to White Plains Jail. He will be arraigned to plead this morning.

The contest of the will of Miss Maria Frazer, who died at Irvington on the 29th of May, 1879, occupied the time of the court of Surrogate Owen T. Coffin, at White Plains, yesterday. The contestants are John D. Frazer, a nephew, and Mrs. Ann Maria Abendroth, wife of W. P. Abendroth, of Port Chester, a niece of the deceased. They contest the will on the ground of incapacity. On the 11th of May, 1868, the testatrix was kicked in the head by a horse, and it is claimed she had not been of sound mind since. She was 82 years of age at the time of her death, and left an estate valued at about $6,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

When Mrs. Thomas Bruen, of No. 24 Coldenstreet, Newark, arose yesterday morning, she discovered the body of her husband lying dead on the floor. Life had probably fled from his bed and been stricken with apoplexy.

James Gannon, aged 79 years, a janitor of one of the public schools in Paterson, was recently convicted of assaulting two little girls. He was yesterday arraigned for sentence and sent to State Prison for six months and to pay a fine of $250.

The Rev. Dr. Rice, of Jersey City, has received from Bishop Southgate, of Constantinople, a letter commending his course in the Smith-Bennett murder case. Since the close of the trial Bishop Southgate has written a second letter congratulating him upon the justification of his course by the verdict of the jury.

George Beasley and Joseph McMurray, convicted in the Passaic County Sessions of defrauding Isaiah Bradley by collecting the insurance on a building belonging to Bradley, were arraigned for sentence yesterday.

The New-York Times.

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JOHN SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN

THE SECRETARY'S ASPIRATIONS AND ANXIETY.

SOME MORE OR LESS INTERESTING INFORMATION WHICH HE HAS RECENTLY OBTAINED IN REGARD TO THE ATTITUDE OF SENATOR CONKLING.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The letter given below will throw additional light on the intrigues and manipulations of Secretary Sherman in his aspirations for the Presidency. The writer of the letter, the genuineness of which does not admit of question, is Mr. C. W. Moulton, who is a lawyer of Cincinnati and a brother-in-law of Secretary Sherman. He is frequently in Washington, is, perhaps, the most intimate and trusted of the Secretary's friends, and is an earnest advocate and worker for that gentleman's nomination. The letter gives an interesting insight into the political situation in New-York, and it further shows that while in some quarters, as is known, an alliance has been formed between the Blaine and Sherman forces, in others a deal is attempted with the enemies of Mr. Blaine. Some one is eventually to be cheated. The note was written in Washington. The following is a verbatim copy from the original, now in the hands of Mr. Sherman:

A. M., FRIDAY, Dec. 12.

MY DEAR MR. SHERMAN: The result of my conference is that Mr. Conkling will look upon his personal relations as not broken. That he prefers Grant, and cannot change that relation. That after Grant is out of the way, he prefers you to any one now spoken of; that he will not make or allow to be made any effort to control New-York against you if you are nominated, and that he will not allow his name to come before the convention, but that he *cannot* allow your friends in New-York to muster him as in your favor. This comes from the source which you are aware of. I am to request that no steps be taken by you for a day or two.

Yours, C. W. MOULTON.

P. S.—I rely upon this, but of course I cannot *know* that it is true; it is probably one of those beginnings that should be looked after. The situation of the parties makes the negotiation slow as well as very delicate. I shall say to my informant that I have stated this to you, so as to prevent mistakes. I will call on you before I leave the city.

It is evident from the above letter that Mr. Moulton had been in negotiation with some persons who professed to speak for Mr. Conkling. It reveals the fact that Mr. Sherman was afraid Mr. Conkling would make no effort to prevent New-York going Democratic if Mr. Sherman should be nominated for the Presidency. The ghosts of Arthur and Cornell begin to haunt the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Senator is called upon to lay them. Who the parties were who represented, or pretended to represent, Mr. Conkling in this negotiation, it would be interesting to know.

THE NORTH CAROLINA DELEGATION.

HOW IT WAS SECURED FOR SHERMAN—THE FEELING AMONG THE STATE REPUBLICANS.

RALEIGH, Feb. 3.—The selection of Sherman delegates to the Chicago Convention by the Republican State Committee, on the 29th ult., was telegraphed to THE TIMES on the day of the meeting, and a hasty outline was given of the methods by which this unexpected result had been obtained. The committee consists of 10 members, viz., Thomas B. Keogh, D. A. Jenkins, O. Hubbs, L. W. Humphrey, W. P. Cannady, J. J. Mott, Pinckney Rollins, J. H. Harris, D. H. Starbuck, C. W. Grandy. When the committee met to elect delegates at large to the National Convention, the discovery was made that out of the 10 members Secretary Sherman had secured 6, while Keogh, Jenkins, Hubbs, and Humphrey were for Grant. Up to the time of the meeting of the committee it was supposed that there was only one Sherman man upon it; but the head of the Treasury Department had had his agents at work manipulating the members in his interest. He had some favorable material to work upon. Cannady is Collector of the Port of Wilmington; Mott is Collector of Internal Revenue, Rollins is a clerk in the Loan Division of the Treasury Department, and Harris, a colored leader, is declared to have been given some office under that department a few days before the meeting of the committee.

The one member of the committee who was known to be an outspoken Sherman man was Cannady. Col. Keogh, its Chairman, was a warm advocate for Grant; he was believed to know the preferences of his associates, and it was not doubted that he would head the list of the delegates at large to the National Convention, and that the delegation would be solid for Grant. Neither Col. Keogh nor any other of the friends of Gen. Grant had attempted to influence the members, even to the extent of writing a letter; for the sentiment of the Republicans of the State was unanimous for Grant, and no other candidate was seriously thought of. But Secretary Sherman only saw in this fact a chance for successful trickery. As far back as three months ago, he had his official subordinate, Cannady, to a private conference; and immediately after Cannady commenced his secret work upon the various members of the State Committee to bring them over to Sherman's support. The first person approached was Mr. J. J. Mott, Collector of Internal Revenue. He enjoyed the reputation of being a man of firmness and character, was known to be in favor of Gen. Grant, and was supposed to be proof against all attempts at manipulation, especially by those who had never been his political friends. But he held an office and desired to retain it; his official superior was Secretary Sherman; it was only for the latter to hold up his finger and Dr. Mott would lose his place or be retained in it, as the Secretary chose. Dr. Mott saw the situation; he came to the meeting of the committee on the 29th a supporter of his superior officer.

Next came Mr. Pinckney Rollins, clerk in the Treasury Department. He was never much depended upon. He is not made of the stuff to inspire confidence in anything but a consistent look-out for his own bread and butter. He formerly resided in Buncombe County, in this State, but for the past three years has been in Washington. For two years or more he tried to get some position from President Hayes, even aspiring to an Indian Commissionership, for which office he persuaded himself he was fitted and had the place sure. But he did not get it, or any other. He got nothing but promises, and had about despaired of the Republic and his own ability to exist much longer, when luckily for him Secretary Sherman was informed that Mr. Rollins was a member of the State Committee. The Secretary was looking for just that sort of a man, and a clerkship was promptly made or found for Mr. Rollins in the Loan Bureau of the department. Of course, Mr. Rollins came down to Raleigh a zealous Sherman man. Here were three good and true office-holders in the Sherman interest—Cannaduy, Mott, and Rollins. Three more men had to be fixed to obtain a majority for the committee.

Cannady, casting around for the next capture, fixed his eye upon D. H. Starbuck, of Winston. This gentleman was once United States District Attorney of this State, and has been in very comfortable worldly circumstances ever since, for such an office can be made profitable. He was turned out by President Grant in 1872, who put Mr. Richard C. Badger in his place. It was not known that Starbuck still had any hard feelings about the matter, but Cannady knew his man. To him was sent ex-Senator Joseph C. Abbott, now a Special Agent of the Treasury at $6 per day, with duties to secure Sherman delegates. Abbott approached Starbuck on the sore side of the lost District Attorneyship; he vividly portrayed to him his injuries in being so unjustly displaced, and insinuated that it would be the easiest thing in the world to get back again, especially as the term of Mr. Lusk, the present United States District Attorney, expired in May next. All he had to do was to come out for Sherman. Starbuck came out. Just two days before the meeting of the committee he declared his conviction that the interests of Mr. Starbuck and the Republican Party demanded the election of Sherman delegates to the National Convention—Mr. Starbuck to be one of them.

The Special Agent and ex-Senator journeyed east to the ancient town of New Berne, where he found another member of the committee—Orlando Hubbs. Abbott is a carpet-bagger and so is Hubbs. Abbott thought he had Hubbs beyond the possibility of doubt. He came to him direct from Secretary Sherman, his hands full of promised gifts. He took him to the top of the mountain and showed him all the possessions which would be Sherman's when Sherman should be President, and of these Hubbs was to have his choice, if only he would desert Grant and vote for Sherman at the coming meeting of the committee. The much-abused and maligned carpet-bagger would have nothing of it. He came to Raleigh for Grant, truly representing the sentiments of his people.

This rather unexpected set back left two members still wanting. Cannady made a bold stroke. He went straight for James H. Harris, colored, and a leader of the colored people in this city, known to be one of the strongest Grant men in the State. Exactly how Harris was captured is not definitely known, but he was, and that speedily. It is declared that he has been given a place in the Treasury Department; this he denies. In response to invitations from Cannady, Harris made several trips to Wilmington for conference and instruction, and a week before the meeting of the committee he took a trip to Charlotte to work up a Sherman "boom" among the negroes there. The mission was a woeful failure. Only one could be found to declare himself for Sherman, and his reputation was very bad. Harris was more successful in approaching Gen. Rufus Barringer, who was found with horrible feelings, too vivid and deep to be controlled, against a third term, so he readily declared himself for Sherman. But he was not a member of the committee. One more was needed, and he was found in C. W. Grandy, of Pasquotank County. To him were sent ex-Senator John Pool, who resides in Washington, and Joseph J. Martin, Republican Congressman from the First District. Grandy was soon brought into a proper frame of mind, and was informed that he would be made Chairman of the committee in place of Keogh. It has since leaked out that he was promised the place of United States Assistant District Attorney. Grandy made the sixth member, giving the majority of the committee for Sherman.

Field Marshal Cannady was now ready for the fray. On the 29th, when the committee were to meet at Raleigh, every Federal office-holder in the State, high and low, who could be depended upon to work for Sherman, was on hand to hold Harris, the colored member, firm, who was evidently regarded as unsteady. Sherman managers had brought on ex-Congressman R. B. Elliott, of South Carolina, now a Special Agent of the Treasury Department, and Chairman of the Republican Committee of his State. He had made several visits here during the past three months, and was generally engaged in keeping close the ranks of Sherman's bread-and-butter brigade. Elliott was loud in the assertion that the same tactics, employed in South Carolina, had already made it certain that Mr. Sherman would have a solid delegation from that State. When the committee met, Cannady felt sure of his victory. Mr. Keogh, the Chairman, was to be succeeded by Grandy, and everything done as the Sherman men wanted. The suggestion that a State Convention should be held, as every other State had determined upon, was scoffed at and promptly voted down. When it came to electing delegates for the State at large to the convention, the only man in the State outside their own number the Sherman members felt sufficiently sure about to elect was Gen. Barringer, who had been secured beyond doubt. Then Cannady, Harris, and Starbuck solemnly voted for himself and each other as delegates, and the four delegates at large from the State of North Carolina to the National Republican Convention were thus appointed. These men will pretend that they represent the Republicans of North Carolina. Their wishes and desires of these have been shamelessly disregarded. With utter indifference to the ardent desires of the Republican masses of the State, Secretary Sherman has secured a delegation in his interest. The proposition that no delegates should be sent to Chicago, and the selection of candidates and the making of a platform be left to the States which are Republican and upon whom success depends, was contemptuously disregarded. Secretary Sherman had demanded a solid delegation, and it was given him. Thus the solid Democratic South is made to send delegates to the Republican Convention to force the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency in utter disregard of the wishes of the Northern States and to the certain ruining of what is left of the Republican Party in the South.

The indignation of the Republicans of North Carolina is intense. Four delegates bought like goods in the market to misrepresent them at Chicago, is an outrage they are not likely to tamely submit to. The action of the committee has precipitated a fight throughout the Congressional Districts of the State between Grant and Sherman. Cannady claims that he can capture the delegates from the First, Third, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Districts. It is certain that every wire will be pulled and every device resorted to to carry out this boast. The Second, Fourth, and Fifth Districts are conceded to Gen. Grant. Sufficient time has not elapsed for the consideration of the proposition to call a State Convention for the purpose of appointing the entire delegation to Chicago. Much in this respect will depend upon the bribery tactics of the Shermanites in the various districts. Cannady, when he returned to Wilmington from here, on the day after the meeting of the committee, was confronted with a huge indignation meeting, which condemned the action of the committee, denounced Cannady, and indorsed the Hon. Daniel L. Russell as the choice of the Republicans for delegate to Chicago from that district.

THE CREMATORY FIRES STARTED.

THE BODY OF MISS DOLLY HARTMAN, OF PITTSBURG, TO BE BURNED SATURDAY.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 5.—The body of Miss Dolly Hartman, 18 years of age, who died at her home in this city last Tuesday night, will be cremated Saturday afternoon at the crematory of the late Dr. Lemoyne, at Washington, Penn. The father of the girl is a well-known business man. Miss Hartman was a bright and intelligent young lady, and an apt scholar at the High School, where she was a pupil and a general favorite. She was taken ill three weeks ago. The members of the family are Swedenborgians, and all accept cremation as the most preferable disposition of the dead. A few weeks before her sickness, and again when she was assured that she could not recover, Miss Hartman requested that her body should be burned. In accordance with the ideas of dead and funeral services which the Swedenborgians hold, the body will not be placed in a coffin until it is necessary to remove it to the crematory, but it will lie upon a sofa in the house during the funeral services to-morrow afternoon in such a way as to simulate life as much as possible. The fire in the furnace has already been lighted, and the body will be placed in the crematory about noon on Saturday. There will be no services at the crematory and only members of the family will be admitted. Mr. Hartman says he has not decided what disposition he will make of the ashes, but says that if he had a homestead he would like to scatter them upon the surface of a plot of ground and then plant flowers there. Perhaps he will purchase a piece of ground for this purpose. He thinks so poetical an idea would have met with the approbation of his daughter had it been suggested to her.

JOEL PARKER'S FRIENDS STIRRING.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 5.—The reception and ball given by the Joel Parker Association in the Grand Opera-house of this city last night, was attended by a large number of Democratic politicians from various parts of the State. The consequence is that an animated "boom" for Parker as a Presidential candidate has been started, and is rushing through the streets today. It is of no larger proportions, however, than the one which is in motion every four years. Some of the politicians were heard to say this afternoon that if Parker declined the Presidential nomination, or failed to receive it, they were in favor of making him Governor once more, notwithstanding it would be his third term.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON

WHAT IS BEING DONE BY CONGRESS.

JOHN M. MORTON'S NOMINATION REJECTED—UTAH'S INCORPORATED CITIES—ARMY SCOUTS REJECTED AS PENSIONERS—AMENDMENTS TO THE CENSUS ACT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The nomination of John M. Morton to be Collector of Internal Revenue at San Francisco was rejected to-day by the Senate. Mr. Morton is the son of the late Senator Morton, of Indiana, and is now Consul-General at Honolulu. The only objection urged against Mr. Morton's confirmation was the allegation that he was not a resident of California, although it was shown that he has been registered on the tax-lists of that State for several years. Mr. Voorhees made an earnest fight for confirmation, but the opposition of the two California Senators, supported by Messrs. Conkling, Edmunds, and others, and aided by that undefined and incomprehensible quantity known as the "courtesy of the Senate," was too powerful to be overcome, and Mr. Morton's name was rejected. The struggle over this nomination was continued through the executive sessions of to-day and yesterday. The nomination of A. C. Wells, to succeed his father, J. Madison Wells, as Surveyor of Customs at the Port of New-Orleans, has caused considerable comment among the Democratic Senators, and the indications are that the young man will be rejected on account of the animosity entertained by the Democrats toward his father, who was a member of the Louisiana Returning Board in 1876.

The facts contained in the dispatch recently printed in THE TIMES, concerning the manner in which the Mormons have secured control of the arable soil of Utah, by means of incorporated cities of great extent, have attracted much attention, and it is probable that the methods of the Mormon land monopolists will be exposed in Congress. In the House to-day, Mr. Van Vorhis introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish information as to the number of incorporated cities in the Territory of Utah, and the number of acres which are controlled by the charters of these so-called cities, and whether any discrimination in favor of Mormons has been used by the Department of the Interior in issuing patents for lands included within the limits assigned to these so-called cities by the Territorial Legislature.

Among the petitions upon which unfavorable reports have recently been made by the Senate Committee on Pensions are those of John Snider and Jesse F. Phares. Both of these men were residents of Randolph County, Va., at the outbreak of the rebellion, and both entered the service of the Government as scouts for the Union Army. It is established that Snider was a "vigilant, bold, active, and reliable" scout; that while serving in this capacity he was severely wounded twice, and that these wounds wholly disabled him, and rendered him dependent upon his friends for support. Phares served under McClellan, Milroy, Kelly, and others, and rendered very valuable services because of his intimate knowledge of the country and his intelligence, zeal, and daring. When the Confederate General, Imboden, advanced upon the Union forces at Beverly, West Va., in April, 1863, Phares was acting as a scout outside the Union pickets. He was cut off by the enemy, but refused to surrender, and while trying to reach the Union lines was shot through the lungs. He clung to his saddle until he reached the Union pickets, and gave the Union Army its first knowledge of the approach of the enemy. When Beverly was evacuated he fell into the hands of the enemy, and was deprived of all his property. Since that time he and his family have been in destitute circumstances. Both Union and Confederate officers agree in pronouncing Phares one of the most active and valuable scouts in the service, and describe in the same way the manner in which he was disabled. Neither Snider nor Phares is applicant to the Pension Bureau, for a pension, because neither is entitled to one under the law, not having been regularly enlisted soldiers. For the same reason the committee has been compelled to make unfavorable reports upon their petitions. It seems hard that men whose services were at least as valuable as those of enlisted men can secure no compensation for the disabilities received while performing duties of so much importance.

Considerable discussion was caused in the Senate to-day by a motion for an adjournment to Monday. Mr. Hoar asserted that the business of Congress had not been so far behind as now during his Senatorial career, and for this reason he was opposed to the motion. Messrs. Davis, of West Virginia, and Allison, of Iowa, argued that only one of the appropriation bills was now before the Senate, and that business, at this stage of the session, could be more expeditiously transacted in the committee-rooms than in the Senate. The motion for adjournment to Monday was finally rejected, but the discussion was renewed when a motion was made to take up a bill disposing of the Fort Harker military reservation. Mr. Beck had previously made a standing objection to the consideration of all such bills, and he explained that he was in favor of adjournment to Monday, because of the large amount of work now before the Senate, which could not be disposed of while the Senate was in session. After some further discussion, a resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Anthony was adopted, providing that at the conclusion of the morning business the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the calendar of general orders, and continue such consideration until 1:30 o'clock, and bills that are not objected to shall be taken up in their order, and each Senator shall be entitled to speak once, and for five minutes only, unless, upon motion, the Senate otherwise orders, and objection may be interposed at any stage of the proceedings. The calendar was then taken up, the first bill on it being the one introduced at the extra session to prohibit military interference at elections, to which objection was made. Nearly all the bills called were laid aside, until one to amend the Census act was reached. This was passed. It provides among other things for the free transportation of mail matter relating to the census; amends the act by striking out the provision for inquiry as to the naturalization of foreign-born persons, and as to the ownership of the public debt of the United States; allows the reports required from railroad, express, telegraph, and insurance companies to be made for the fiscal year of the company terminating nearest to June 1; amends the act so as to require the enumeration to begin on June 1, and to require the enumeration in cities having over 10,000 inhabitants to be taken within two weeks from that date; allows the enumerator to be appointed from the county when no suitable person living in the enumeration district will undertake the work. The Senate subsequently voted to adjourn to Monday.

A memorial was introduced in the Senate a few days ago from the New-Orleans Cotton Exchange, complaining of an order issued from the Treasury Department to Collectors of Customs, forbidding them to allow certain statistics relating to exports and imports to be published. The memorialists asked the passage of a law which would prevent the Treasury Department from suppressing information in this way. The substance of the memorial has been printed in THE TIMES. Senator Kernan has introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to give his reasons for issuing the order complained of. This order was dated Dec. 15, 1879, and its most important section is, that whenever a written request shall be filed by shippers or consignees, the Collectors shall cause to be withheld, for a period not exceeding 90 days, statistics concerning the importation or shipment of any particular merchandise imported or shipped by them. The New-Orleans receivers and exporters, to the number of 300, assert that the suppression of this information benefits no class of persons except speculators, and must cause serious loss to producers of cotton and others.

There are now in the Congressional Library two volumes of manuscript containing the records of the Virginia Company, of London. These volumes are over 250 years old, and are believed to be the only copy of these records in existence. They contain an authentic account of the whole transactions of the Virginia Company, and are invaluable to the historian of our colonial period. The two volumes were originally in the possession of the Earl of Southampton, and after his death they were bought from his Executors by William Byrd, of Virginia, from whose estate they were obtained by the Rev. William Stith, the historian, President of William and Mary College. From him they passed into the custody of Peyton Randolph, the first President of the Continental Congress. President Jefferson bought Mr. Randolph's library, and these volumes were among the papers of Mr. Jefferson which were bought by the United States. Under the auspices of the Virginia Company the first permanent English settlement on this continent was made. It instituted a legislative assembly, the members of which were elected by the people. Senator Johnston, in order than these records may be made more accessible to the historian, and be put beyond danger of loss or destruction, introduced in the Senate a resolution providing for the printing of 1,000 copies of them, 50 for the Library, 700 for the House of Representatives, and 250 for the Senate, and on Tuesday the resolution was passed.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $380,833 56; and from Customs, $473,727 67.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 375,000 ounces of silver bullion for the Philadelphia, San Francisco and New-Orleans Mints.

The House Committee on Appropriations decided this morning not to perfect any more appropriation bills until the House has agreed upon the new rules, which will set at rest the question of the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Committee.

The National Board of Supervisors of Steam Vessels, in revising the pilot rules have changed the clauses referring to passing signals, so that a descending steamer will hereafter be required to give the first signal, instead of the ascending steamer, as has been customary.

Anthony Comstock appeared before the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads this morning, and gave his views upon the propriety of excluding from the mails obscene literature and matter relating to lotteries. Mr. Comstock exhibited to the committee a number of circulars and letters addressed to pupils in schools, advertising the sale of obscene literature, and referred to the alarming evils engendered by the use of the mails for the dissemination of such literature.

Mr. O'Connor, of South Carolina, introduced in the House to-day three financial bills, namely: Making silver certificates receivable for the United States Treasury in redemption of the circulating notes of issue of the national banks; providing for the payment of the matured coupons of United States bonds at any and all of the United States depositories; requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the current interest upon all registered bonds of the United States, without respect to the date of assignment or transfer.

Representative McLane reported to the House to-day a bill from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, to create a sinking fund for the Kansas Pacific, Sioux City and Pacific, and the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Companies. The bill simply extends the general provisions of the Thurman act, as modified by a bill introduced by Mr. McLane last month, to the three additional subsidized roads mentioned in the title. It provides that these three companies shall, on the 1st day of April and October in each year, pay into the Treasury to the credit of the sinking fund the following amounts: Kansas Pacific, $150,000; Sioux City and Pacific, $30,000; Central Branch of the Union Pacific, $30,000.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs this morning examined W. N. Byers, Postmaster at Denver, Col., relative to the Ute question. He stated that the causes of dissatisfaction on the part of the Utes dated back to the treaty, in which they claimed to have been "sold out by Ouray;" that the White River Utes repudiated that treaty, and invariably warned settlers from the region outside of their present reservation, which, they held, they never intended to cede to the United States; that the Indian idea was that they had exclusive rights on the reservation and an equal right with the whites off the reservation. Mr. Byers gave a detailed account of the Indian depradations, calling attention to the fact that while they left intact the timber upon their reservation, they destroyed immense quantities in the surrounding region. As an indication that the outbreak was premeditated, he mentioned the fact that the Utes had for some time been courting friendly relations with the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, when it is well known that they are deadly enemies.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Leave of absence for six months has been granted Second Lieut. F. F. Cummings, Third Cavalry, to take effect when he can be spared. The leave of absence granted Assistant Surgeon Charles B. Byrne has been extended four months, and that granted Major A. W. Evans one month.

Charges having been preferred by certain business men in this city against Assistant Paymaster Frank Plunkett, United States Navy, a court of inquiry was called to-day to look into the matter. The charges are that Mr. Plunkett has been engaged in certain irregular financial transactions. His accounts with the department at present are all right.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to the Senate to-day, for the information of Congress, an abstract of the Militia force of the United States, organized and unorganized, according to the latest returns received at the office of the Adjutant-General of the United States. The report shows that the organized strength of the Militia force of the different States consists of 145 General officers, 1,605 regimental, field, and staff officers, and 6,198 company officers, making a total of 8,869 commissioned officers. Of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates there are 117,037. The unorganized force, or the number of men available for military duty, is put down as 6,516,758.

Assistant Engineer Albert B. Willets has been ordered to the Powhatan. Medical Inspector David Kindleberger has been detached from the Asiatic Squadron, and placed on waiting orders.

A BLIND GIRL DIES FROM NEGLECT.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—An inquest was held this morning upon the body of Henrietta Brest, 9 years old, who was found dead yesterday morning at No. 710 Spofford-street. When discovered the child was found covered with vermin and partially eaten by rats. A woman living in the immediate neighborhood testified that Mrs. Brest was totally unfit to have the care of children. The deceased girl was blind, and her mother paid her no attention. Other witnesses declared that the woman was a drunkard, and that her conduct was often cruel and always disgraceful. The Coroner expressed the opinion that the case was the worst specimen of depravity that he had ever encountered. The jury returned the following verdict: "That Henrietta Brest came to her death on Feb. 4, 1880, from exposure and neglect, and the jury find that Emma Prest is responsible for the child's death by her intemperance and neglecting to give the attention that the child required. We also call the attention of the society to protect children from cruelty to the condition of the other children of Emma Brest." The woman was committed to await the action of the District Attorney.

BISHOP GALLEHER CONSECRATED.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 5.—The Rev. J. N. Galleher was to-day consecrated Bishop of Louisiana, at Trinity Church. The imposing ceremony was conducted by Bishops Green, of Mississippi; Dudley, of Kentucky; Wilmer, of Alabama, and Robertson, of Missouri, assisted by the Rev. Drs. Girault, Percival, Thompson, and Waters. A large congregation and many of the clergy were present.

CLAIMING AN INVENTION.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 5.—E. Redmond, of this city, will protest against Congress granting James B. Eads an exclusive protectorate for the dock system of ship transit over the Isthmus of Darien, claiming that he invented the plan and published a description of it, as applicable to the isthmus, in 1877.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT

EVENTS ATTENDING THE OPENING OF THE SESSION.

THE QUEEN ATTENDS IN PERSON—HER SPEECH FROM THE THRONE—THE GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN AND IRISH POLICIES ASSAILED IN BOTH HOUSES.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The weather to-day was fine. The royal procession, preliminary to the opening of Parliament, took place in accordance with the programme already announced. The Queen arrived at the House of Lords at 2:10 o'clock this afternoon. Upon receiving a copy of the speech from Lord Cairns, the Lord High Chancellor, her Majesty handed it back to him, and, as usual, Lord Cairns read the speech. The ceremony lasted 15 minutes. The speech is as follows:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: It is with much satisfaction that I again resort to the advice and assistance of my Parliament. My relations with all the powers continue friendly. The course of events since the prorogation of Parliament has tended to furnish additional security to the maintenance of European peace on the principles laid down by the treaty of Berlin. Much, however, still remains to be done to repair the disorder with which the late war has affected many parts of the Turkish Empire. A convention for the suppression of the slave trade has been concluded between my Government and that of his Imperial Majesty, the Sultan.

At the close of your last session I expressed the hope that the treaty of Gandamak had happily terminated the war in Afghanistan. In conformity with its provisions my Envoy with his retinue was honorably received and entertained by the Ameer at Kabul. While engaged, however, in the exercise of their duty, he and those connected with the Embassy were treacherously attacked by overwhelming numbers, and, after a heroic defense, they were almost all massacred. An outrage so intolerable called for condign chastisement, and my troops, which, pursuant to the stipulations of the treaty, either had withdrawn or were withdrawing from the territories governed by the Ameer, were ordered to retrace their steps. The skill exhibited in the rapid march upon Kabul and in the advances upon the lines of action, reflects the highest credit upon the officers and men of my British and native forces, whose bravery has shone with wonted lustre in every collision with the enemy. The abdication of the Ameer and the unsettled condition of the country render the recall of my troops impossible for the present, but the principle on which my Government has hitherto acted remains unchanged, and while determined to make the frontiers of my Indian Empire strong, I desire to be in friendly relations alike with those who may rule in Afghanistan and with the people of that country.

My anticipations as to an early establishment of peace in South Africa have been fulfilled. The captured position of the Zulu King and the breaking up of the military organization on which his power was based have relieved my possessions in that part of the world from the danger which seriously impeded their advancement and consolidation. In Basutoland a native outbreak of considerable importance has been successfully quelled by my colonial forces, while the Transvaal has been freed from the depredations of a powerful chief, who, having successfully resisted the former Government of the country, persistently rejected our attempts at conciliation. I have reason to hope that the time is now approaching when an important advance may be made toward the establishment of a union or confederation under which the powers of self-government already enjoyed by the inhabitants of Cape Colony may be extended to my subjects in other parts of South Africa. Papers on these and other matters will be forthwith laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I have directed the estimates of this year to be prepared and laid before you without delay.

My Lords and gentlemen, the commission which at the close of the session I informed you I had issued to inquire into the causes of the agricultural depression throughout the United Kingdom, is pursuing its labors. In the meantime the serious deficiency in the usual crops in some parts of Ireland has rendered necessary special precautions on the part of my Government to guard against the calamities with which those districts were threatened. With this view they have not only given authorities charged with the duty of administering relief to make ample preparations for the distribution of food and fuel, should such a step become necessary, and they have also stimulated the employment of labor by advances on terms more liberal than those prescribed by the existing law. I feel assured that you will give your sanction to the course which has been adopted where it may have exceeded the power intrusted to Parliament, and I trust to the effective of the Government. A proposal will be submitted to you for providing the funds required for these exceptional advances on the security of the proposed Irish Church and Church Temporalities Commissioners. I trust you will be able to resume the consideration of the Criminal Code, and of the improvement of the law of bankruptcy, which will be laid before you for enlarging the powers of owners of settled land; for consolidating and amending the lunacy laws, and for simplifying the practice of conveyancing. I commend to you these and other measures which may be submitted to your consideration, and I trust that the blessing of the Almighty will attend and direct your labors.

Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury were not present at the opening of Parliament. The Queen's reception by the crowd in the streets was very enthusiastic. Seats to view the royal procession commanded large prices. There was the usual search for Guy Fawkes in the cellars of the House of Commons this morning.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave notice that he would move, to-morrow, the adoption of a bill sanctioning the measures of relief for Ireland already taken, and for further relief.

Mr. Alexander M. Sullivan, Home Rule member for Louth, gave notice that he would to-morrow move for leave to introduce a bill for the better protection of life and property in Ireland, by suspending the serving of writs of ejectment for the non-payment of rent.

Mr. O'Donnell, Home Rule member for Dungarvan, gave notice that he would move an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, calling attention to the systematic neglect of Irish affairs, and also to the factious misrepresentation of the acts of Irish members of Parliament by the Government and their agents.

Mr. Charles Newdegate, Conservative member for Warwickshire, gave notice of his intention to offer resolutions providing for the suspension of members as a penalty for the obstruction of legislation.

Mr. William Shaw, Home Rule member for Cork, gave notice of an amendment to the address, censuring the Government for the failure to take efficient measures for the relief of the distress in Ireland, and calling upon them to act in that direction. The amendment concludes with the statement that it is essential for the peace and prosperity of Ireland to legislate immediately and comprehensively on the questions relative to land tenure, the neglect of which duty is the true cause of the constantly recurring distress in that part of the country.

The Right Hon. John Robert Mowbray, Conservative, member for Oxford University, moved the address in answer to the speech from the throne. Mr. Corry, in seconding the motion, stated that the distress in Ireland was not so general as has been represented. He contended that any interference with the land question should be conducted with due safeguards.

The Marquis of Hartington said the Greek question ought to be taken up and settled as speedily as possible. He criticised the recent interference of the Government in Turkish matters as likely to lead to future complications, and pointed out that the reforms in Asiatic Turkey were still in abeyance. Speaking of the Austro-German alliance, he said he thought it would be well for England to look to her own security. He criticised the annexation of the Transvaal; argued that the population of Afghanistan are now in a worse position than before, and asked for explanations regarding the military executions in Kabul. He hoped the Government would, at the earliest moment, state definitely what steps had been taken to relieve the distress in Ireland, and contended that the Government had prolonged the opportunity for obstruction by unnecessarily continuing the existence of Parliament.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, regretted that the Marquis of Hartington had not given any explanations touching the attitude of the Liberals in regard to the Home Rule question, and said that there was nothing in the state of the country rendering a dissolution necessary. The Opposition must bear its share of the blame attached to the toleration of obstruction, as they had not supported the endeavors of the Government to terminate the obstruction. The Greek question, he said, is still under consideration. The financial difficulties of the Porte added to the difficulties in dealing with the question of Asiatic reforms. The Austro-German alliance gave great pleasure to the Government, as it is likely to be conducive to the peace of the world. Her Majesty's Government, he said, had no wish for the annexation of Afghanistan. The Government, he claimed, had not been remiss in taking what steps in Ireland they thought necessary upon information received, and he added that the Government would ask for a bill of indemnity for the loans granted. If the object of Mr. Shaw's amendment was to register a vote against the Government, it would be right that he should offer it while he was ignorant of the Government's proposals regarding Ireland.

Mr. Shaw then moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to after a desultory discussion, in which several Irish members participated, as to whether Mr. Shaw should move his amendment before or after the Government's proposal had been made known. The House then adjourned.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Onslow, Conservative, moved, and the Earl of Rosse seconded, the address in answer to the speech from the throne. Both referred to the distress in Ireland. Earl Granville deprecated the strong language of Mr. Parnell. He said he was utterly opposed to home rule, but reform in the local government, he thought, might do much toward satisfying the Irishmen.

Lord Beaconsfield then spoke. He declared that the Balkans were an intelligible frontier for Turkey, and said the Government had made a proposition which, there was every reason to hope, would bring the Greek affair to a conclusion. He announced that a telegram just received from Sir Bartle Frere gave promise of carrying out the scheme of a confederation in South Africa. He said the Government was opposed to annexation in Afghanistan, and asserted that the charges of cruelty against Gen. Roberts were unsupported by documentary testimony. Home rule he defined to mean dismemberment of the United Kingdom.

The Duke of Argyll attacked Gen. Roberts and the Anglo-Turkish convention. Lord Cranbrook replied to the Duke of Argyll, and defended the Government. The address was then agreed to, and the House adjourned.

KENTUCKY'S ABUSED CONVICTS.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PENITENTIARY UNSPARINGLY DENOUNCED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 5.—The Legislative committee for the investigation of the State Prison has made a report, of which the following is a synopsis: The condition of the Penitentiary at the present time is bad, and during the past year it was shamefully bad. The condition is attributable to four causes. The first is the overcrowded condition of the prison; the second is the defective sewerage; another is the general want of cleanliness about the buildings, yards, &c., and the fourth is the want of proper diet for the convicts. Under requirement of a statute, the keeper is under a binding obligation to furnish the convicts with a sufficient quantity of wholesome food to maintain good health among them, and there can be no doubt whatever that he is under the most solemn obligation to furnish them with food of such quality and in such variety as to prevent the scurvy. This disease prevailed to a fearful extent in the prison during 1879. "At one time," says Dr. Rodman, the keeper's physician, "there were over 200 men in the hospital with scurvy, and God only knows how many were still at work nearly dying slight symptoms of the disease." Dr. Rodman further says in his report that he treated for scurvy during 1879, 291 on bed and 484 off bed, making a total of 775, out of about 1,000 men, treated for this disease during the Summer and early Fall of 1879. During the prevalence of this disease 11 men died of it, and 2 of scorbutic fever. It is an undeniable fact that the scurvy has only one cause—the want of proper food—and the fact that it prevailed in the prison to such a fearful extent is, to the minds of the committee, conclusive proof that the convicts were not furnished with proper food. It was the keeper's duty to furnish proper food, and in that duty he failed, and for that failure there is, in the opinion of the committee, no excuse whatever; such treatment of convicts confined within walls is unpardonable.

In regard to overcrowding, the report says that it is a fact that the Kentucky Penitentiary was almost as much overcrowded in 1877 and 1878 as it was in 1879; yet, during those years, the dead-list was not large, being 34 in 1877 and 31 in 1878; yet in 1879 it is found running up to 75, not counting the large number who died after they were pardoned by the Governor and had left the prison.

The flogging of convicts in prison is sometimes carried to a cruel extent. The clothing furnished convicts is insufficient; the beds and bedding are insufficient, and are not kept in good condition. There are 648 cells in the old cell-house and 96 in the new, a total of 744. The cells in the old cell-house are very small, being 6 feet 8 inches long, 3 feet 9½ inches wide, and 6 feet 9½ inches high. Yet in more than 100 of these badly-ventilated cells, the keeper has been compelled to put two convicts, and keep them there during the night, say for 10 or 12 hours. The committee does not hesitate to pronounce such confinement to be an outrage against humanity. The committee concludes its report by asking the Governor to remove J. W. South, the keeper of the prison.

THE MAINE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 5.—Gov. Davis's Message, delivered to-day, devotes much attention to the success of the Republican administration of the national finances and the resumption of specie payment. He recommends the extension of the payment on the State bonds falling due this year, and amounting to $307,000, over a period of three years. The net State debt on Jan. 1 was $4,682,743. The remainder of the Message is devoted to a review of the educational system of the State, with suggestions for its improvement in various respects; the agricultural situation and its needs, and the necessities for fostering the lumber interests of the State. It

pilot service, while it is the only species of odious class legislation existing in the State, and is repugnant to the common sense of justice.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD FARES.

EX-JUDGE PORTER'S PROTEST AGAINST THE PROPOSED REDUCTION.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The Railroad Committee of the Assembly heard an argument, this afternoon, by ex-Judge John K. Porter for the Metropolitan Road against the bills to reduce the fares on the New-York elevated railroads to five cents. Mr. Porter made a strong protest against the bills, which he said proposed to strike down an undertaking which no capitalists in America would have dared to enter upon if they could have seen the difficulties which were before them. If the Union Ferry Company received 2 cents a mile for a passenger, the elevated railroads, after being placed in extreme peril, should not receive less. Now, after they had incurred risks at their own peril, and had encountered litigation in multitudes of suits, such as no enterprise on earth had encountered, and after paying out hundreds of thousands of dollars, and finally prevailed, and presented in the capital City the most magnificent physical structure reared on earth, and without an imputation of wrong, they are arraigned before the Government of the State to say why it should not be permitted to take from them what it promised to give to them, one-third of their receipts, which was fair, and what their profits. "What have you propose to take does not diminish their burdens." While you make it cheaper for the public, and adopt the language of the petitioners, you increase the danger, and make it necessary perhaps to replace in three years the structure which would last five years."

Mr. Porter did not complain of the public desire to ride as cheap as they could and sell as dear. But this should always be done under the forms of law. The men who labored rode down to business early and came back late. Those who had not the same pressure upon them rode down later and came back earlier. But they were the suppliants before the Government, that as the laborer rode for 5 cents, the night rider for 5 cents too.

The Legislature was not asked to repeal the law, but to violate the contract. Mr. Porter read the law of 1878, referring to the filing of the $100,000 bond, which was to be taken as legal compensation in full for the occupancy of the streets, and to constitute an agreement between the City and the company to the privileges and rates of fare heretofore, and hereafter legalized, not to be broken but by consent of the parties. This was a pledge, and he asked that it should not be broken, unless the companies consented, and they did not consent. The passage of this bill would be a distinct, naked, unqualified assertion of the fact that if New-York had power to break a contract, it was simply a question of power. There were 36,000 corporations in the State over which the Government had the same power, except in the case of the Manhattan Company and two others, which were beyond Legislative power. Was it possible that at a time of national prosperity, when the companies had fulfilled their contracts, it was to be proclaimed that the 35,997 corporations were dependent for existence not upon public faith, but upon legislative caprice?

Laying out of view the question whether the companies had a contract, Mr. Porter said they had the judgment of a previous Legislature that 15 cents from the Battery to King's Bridge was proper compensation, and the judgment of the Rapid Transit Commissioners that they were entitled to a larger sum than they now charged. Having done all this, where do we find ourselves? The road was built as prescribed, the down-town part first. The other five miles of road was built at an expense greater than the whole expense of the rest of the road. "Do we go there to make money? No; but because we felt the obligations of our contract. The Second-avenue road is going up on money we have not received, in full faith upon your honors' observance of part of the contract. We did not suppose you were going to break your contract. The argument is that we are making too much money. How much are we making? What did our railroad cost? You don't know. There are over 50 litigations pending against us. How much are we to pay? We don't know. But we have faith in the Legislature that it will not break its pledge."

Benjamin Brewster, of the New-York Elevated Railroad, made an argument against the reductions, which he said were demanded under a misapprehension of facts. The extensions had, so far, not paid the interest on their cost. The increase of business must be made out of the extensions. The expenses were increasing, to meet the interest on the bonds, and pay the 10 per cent. dividend. It costs $6,500 a day. The proposed reduction would, even on Engineer Sweet's estimate of $6,000,000 receipts a year, and he doubted the accuracy of the estimate, take $2,000,000 a year out of their gross receipts. Where they now carry 175,000 passengers, or 12,000 tons, a day, they would have to carry 18,000 tons to realize the same income, and then they would not have the same revenue, for the cost of carrying the increased number of passengers would be greater.

At 7 o'clock the hearing was adjourned until two weeks from to-day, when Gen. McCook is to be heard.

Engineer E. Sweet, Jr., has sent to the subcommittee of the Special Railroad Committee of the Assembly the report which he was requested to make by Charles S. Baker upon the elevated railroads. He has examined the contracts and construction work and tested the correctness of the statements furnished by the respective companies purporting to show the total cost of constructing and equipping their lines, and has made a somewhat extended investigation of the structure, from the working drawings to the work itself, to determine the measure of security afforded by the distribution of materials, and has given some attention to operation, both as to method and cost.

The aggregate cost to the New-York Elevated Railroad is, prior to Sept. 30, 1879, $7,302,791 97; paid Manhattan Company for construction and equipment, $1,416,246 27. Total, $8,719,038 26. A statement by Mr. Katte, Chief Engineer, shows that the allowance to the Manhattan Company for completing the New-York Elevated Road is $1,071,349, which Mr. Sweet thinks is a liberal one, and will make the total cost of the New-York Elevated Railroad, completed, $8,374,140 97. The strain upon the roads is not severe enough to arouse apprehension of immediate danger, but it has not the sanction of high authority or good usage, under similar conditions of small dead weight and suddenly applied moving load. There seems to Mr. Sweet an element of insecurity in the single column structure, especially on portions built on curves of short radius. Their safe momentum of resistance to lateral motion is exceeded by a horizontal force of less than 10,000 pounds, applied 25 feet from the base, while a sudden shock of small intensity would threaten their stability, owing to the low modulus of stability of their cast-iron bases. The track superstructure is incomplete, and oftentimes prevents proper inspection and repair of the tracks. He thinks that security for the public demands that railings should be placed in front of the platforms, with gates for passage to and from the trains.

The Metropolitan Road, of which he gives a history, had cost, up to Sept. 30, 1879, $10,529,750. Among items "now payable to construction" is one of $105,000 to Mr. Navarro's account, to which attention is directed. Comparing the cost of the Metropolitan with the New-York Road, and making allowances for better quality, he finds that it cost much more, and that the difference in the cost of the roads does not explain the matter. He gives a long and elaborate account of the tripartite agreement to build. The estimated cost of completing the Metropolitan Road, furnished by Mr. Shunk, Chief Engineer, is as follows: For foundation structure, track, stations, and sundries, $2,803,261; yards, shops, &c., at termini, $1,000,000; to which should be added for pending equipment contract, $220,000. Total, $4,023,261. The structure is equal in quality to that of the other road. The web connections, being fully strained every time a train passes one of the beams without meeting another train upon it, were so enormously overworked that they soon showed signs of suffering, and are being reinforced. Only three-fourths of the maximum strain is felt by the bearers when one track is loaded, yet in view of their compound structure, the suddenness with which the load is applied, and the frequent recurrence of meeting trains, they appear too heavily worked to insure permanent security.

The financial results thus far obtained are an uncertain guide in estimating the results of future operations. The net earnings of the Ninth-Avenue road, which lacked facilities, were 15 per cent. of the total cost for the year ending Oct. 30, 1879. The Metropolitan Road, from its opening, June 5, to Oct. 30, 1878, less than four months, made $227,000 net, or 7 per cent. of all the cost to that time. During the next year, with only about one-third of the road completed, its net earnings were 7 per cent. of the amount expended for construction, though two-thirds of this amount was represented by unproductive property. The earnings for the last four months show a large increase, and operating expenses reduced to 31 per cent. The great volume and rapid increase of business insure a brilliant future to these enterprises and make it probable that, when completed and thoroughly equipped, they will, under their present tariff, make gross earnings of over $6,000,000 per annum and net earnings of $4,000,000. Problems growing out of the peculiar conditions surrounding this method of transportation render any present estimate of net earnings uncertain.

CLEANING THE STREETS.

THATCHER M. ADAMS'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE CITIES COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The Assembly Committee on Cities heard Thatcher M. Adams, President and counsel for the New-York Municipal Society, in reference to the Street-cleaning bill, today. He supported Assemblyman Mitchell's bill. He said that a change from the present system of street-cleaning was an absolute necessity. It had received a full and fair trial of seven years, and it has proved a complete failure. The appropriation for the present year was $825,000. Taking 270 miles of streets, and the figures obtained from the Commissioner of Public Works gave $3,050 per mile for the work in question, without calculating the large amount paid by private householders for cleaning their own streets and removing garbage and ashes. In that, value was not given for the money expended. Mr. Adams thought the following objects seem indispensable: An absolute separation of street-cleaning from City politics; opportunity afforded to those undertaking the work to make it profitable in a business sense; active and intelligent supervision, vested in the fewest possible hands; full power to call to account and punish all delinquents without unnecessary delay; a thorough daily gathering of all the garbage in the City, without admixture with ashes and other refuse; the utmost economy consistent with honest and satisfactory work. The only apparent feasible plan to avoid the dictation of partisan consideration was the adoption of the contract system. The bill in question provides for the subdivision of the City into a number of districts, which shall be let out to separate contractors, it being presumed that the contracts being small, and close attention thereto necessary to secure profit, the element of self-interest would counterbalance political temptations. Mr. Adams enlarged upon other provisions of the bill, and closed with a sketch of the system adopted in Philadelphia.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CASES OF CRIME—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

AYER, Mass., Feb. 5.—Stearns K. Abbott, the alleged murderer of Mrs. Crue, of Groton, Mass., was arraigned here this morning, and pleaded not guilty. The examination was postponed to Saturday, in order to enable the prisoner's counsel to prepare the defense.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 5.—Jacob Smith (colored) was convicted of manslaughter in the Superior Court to-day, the jury recommending him to mercy. The court sentenced him to 18 months in the County Jail. On Aug. 19 last, Smith killed Charles Pierce, (colored,) who was living with a woman whom Smith claimed as his wife. Smith was indicted by the Grand Jury for murder in the first degree. In the trial just ended, the woman with whom Pierce had lived denied having been married to Smith, but admitted that she was the mother of his children. Smith admitted that he killed Pierce, but claimed that he did so in self-defense, and that Pierce had seduced his wife and got his children away from him.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 5.—The case of Elwood Johnson and John Ewing, the engineer and conductor of the freight train on the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Narrow Gauge Railroad, which came in collision with a special passenger train on Aug. 14 last, charged with manslaughter, was given to the jury at noon yesterday. This morning it returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of Conductor Ewing, but it was unable to agree upon a verdict in the case of Engineer Johnson. Judge Woodhull announced that he would accept the verdict rendered in favor of Ewing, but that the jury should again retire and endeavor to come to some conclusion in Johnson's case.

LUCAN, Ontario, Feb. 5.—The excitement over the slaying of the Donnelly family continues. At an early hour this morning the remains of five victims, the father and mother, the son, Tom, and the niece, Bridget, were collected and placed together in one coffin, and conveyed to this place, where they now lie, alongside the corpse of John Donnelly, the other victim, at the house of Mr. Conners. The Coroner and jury having concluded their examination, and Dr. Flock, of Lucan, his post-mortem on the body of John, the Coroner issued orders for the interment, which will take place tomorrow. During the entire night large parties, mostly friends of the murdered people, were continually going to and from the house where the corpses lay. The town is swarming with detectives, commanded by Chief Williams, of London. Twelve warrants have been issued. J. Carroll, a constable, residing in the Catholic settlement, was arrested this afternoon on suspicion of being connected with the murders, and later John Darcy, James Mahar, Sr., and James Mahar, Jr., were arrested on like charges.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 5.—James A. Anderson, late Public Administrator, was arrested to-day on an indictment found by the Grand Jury, charging him with the fraudulent appropriation of moneys collected from the estates of minors. Anderson was held in bail in $9,000. It is generally understood that his defalcation will amount to $75,000. Several suits have already been instituted against his bondsmen, and the indictment of to-day is said to be only one of many that are being prepared by the Attorney-General for the consideration of the Grand Jury.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 5.—A murderous assault was committed on Joseph Brown, a well-known resident of this place, in front of the Catholic Church last night. Mr. Brown says he was attacked by two unknown men. The motive of the crime is unknown, as no attempt at robbery was made. Mr. Brown will probably not survive, as there is a gash in his head in which a man's finger may be laid.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN CUBA.

HAVANA, Jan. 31.—The general topic of conversation is the earthquake lately felt in the island, and which, though it fortunately did no harm in this city, had disastrous effects in the Vuelto Abajo, where the shocks recurred daily from Jan. 22 to Jan. 27. On Jan. 25 the shocks were also felt in Clonfuegos, and on Jan. 26 in Mariel, on the western side of the island. All the public buildings and most of the private houses, except those of wood, in San Cristobal, are heaps of ruins, and the Government has sent a company of engineers to the place to clear away the rubbish. The church, the prison, the guard-house, the telegraph building, and the consistorial building are in ruins; but those structures are known to have been already in a ruinous state. No lives were lost, but 17 civil guards were wounded by the fall of the guard-house. The shocks were, in nearly every instance, accompanied by a rumbling noise, resembling thunder, from under the ground. In several parts of the Vuelto Abajo sulphurous eruptions took place, and the mineral waters at San Diego assumed a milky color. The following report is made by the engineers of the Eastern Railway on the catastrophe of Jan. 22: "At 11:05 P. M. on the 22d the first oscillation from north-east to south-west was felt in San Cristobal, lasting two seconds. At 3 A. M. on the 23d, another tremor was experienced. It was severe, and was preceded by subterranean thunder from the south-east. At 4.30 a distant subterranean rumbling was heard, and in another second another strong vibration was felt. The clocks all instantly stopped. On several tobacco plantations on the bank of the river chasms are observed, which are supposed to extend from the Cazeo Hills to the coast. At some points these chasms are 8 centimetres wide, and through them have risen spouts of water, with sand, fine and coarse, fragments of tree roots and fossils of various sorts."

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations: Henry N. Leonard, of New-Jersey, to be United States Consul at Campeachy; F. G. Gade, of Bergen, Norway, to be United States Consul at that place; P. P. Kidder, Collector of Customs for the District of Dunkirk, N. Y.; James A. Connolly, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois; M. C. Brown, United States Attorney for the Territory of Wyoming; G. A. Stone, of Ohio, Agent for the Indians of the Lemhi Agency, in Idaho: First Lieut. William B. Randolph to be a Captain in the revenue service.

Postmasters.—Elihu Enos, at Waukesha, Wis.; James H. Ashcraft, Paducah, Ky.; A. W. Simcoek, Council Grove, Kan.; Benjamin Conly, Atlanta, Ga.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 68—John Green, respondent, vs. Laban B. Fortier, appellant; submitted; No. 56—Allen R. Seaman, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, respondents; argued by Hamilton Odell for appellant, A. J. Requier for respondents; No. 21—Peter Gratitan, Executor, &c., respondent, vs. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, appellant; argued by William Henry Arnoux for appellant, Lamotte W. Rhodes for respondent.

The following is the calendar for Friday, Feb. 6: Nos. 73, 74, 78, 164, 79, 82, 87, 86.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY OFFICERS.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The State Medical Society to-day elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Dr. William H. Bailey, of Albany; Vice-President—Dr. A. Jacobi, of New-York; Secretary—Dr. W. M. Smith, of Manlius; Treasurer—Dr. S. H. Porter, of Albany.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE GROCERS' BANK FAILURE.

WHO PROFITED BY HAIGH'S FORGERIES—WHAT A STOCKHOLDER SAYS.

A prominent stockholder of the Grocers' Bank yesterday affirmed with positiveness that more than one person had profited by J. Lloyd Haigh's forgeries. When pressed for his reasons, he said: "We have examined the forged paper and find that much of it is in other handwriting than that of Haigh, and that there are at least two different styles of handwriting which have thus far evaded detection. One of them somewhat resembles Haigh's hand disguised, but the other is evidently that of a third person. The most remarkable discoveries, however, are in connection with the intimate private relations between Mr. Haigh and certain officers of the bank, and the manner in which he took members of their families into his service on salaries at a time when, as it now turns out, he was borrowing enormous sums, amounting in the aggregate to nearly one-half the bank's capital, on forged paper."

"In what respect?"

"Why, simply in this: Before President S. B. White was induced to resign in consequence of the revelations of the bank examination of January, 1879, he had made Haigh's acquaintance, and had loaned him $30,000 of the bank's money. Haigh in the meantime had taken his [Mr. White's] son into his employ on a salary. It is not known whether Haigh was using forged collaterals at that time or not, the loans having since been taken up by rediscounts. A committee of the stockholders, consisting of Messrs. Sheares and Meakes, Mr. Nevins, and others became dissatisfied with the management of the bank. They knew nothing at that time of the President's acquaintance with Haigh, but they know there were transactions which required looking into. They got up a movement for an inquiry, and asked that a committee should be appointed with power to examine and overhaul the books and assets of the bank. The White-Denison party, of which President White and Charles Denison (who was afterward elected President) were the leaders, and who were then running the bank as they pleased, got together and beat us on a test vote by a few hundred shares. One of the stockholders told White to his face that before he had suspected only mismanagement, but now he believed there was rottenness. We did not want to throw the bank into the hands of a Receiver, but we sent for the Bank Examiner, and had an investigation, which revealed the interesting fact that the bank had held a note for $30,000 for two or three years, and that President White had first indorsed it, and then let it go to maturity without protest, thus releasing himself from all liability. But that was not all. Some time before the bank had bought a worthless bill of exchange of Z. Smith & Brother, of Philadelphia, which was reduced to $8,000 by little dribbets, such as the small profits on selling drafts on the old country to servant girls and newly-arrived emigrants. This amount, added to the $30,000 note, was more than so much dead loss to the bank, was charged on the books as assets! One of our number wrote a 12-page letter to the Board of Directors, giving a history of the frauds, and believing that if Mr. White didn't resign, he would apply to the courts for a Receiver. The letter was sent with the request that it might be read to the board in open meeting, with the names left out. It fell like a bombshell among them, and they sent around offers of compromise. The stockholder was firm, and said he would take nothing less than Mr. White's resignation. White resigned, and Charles Denison, his brother-in-law, stepped in his place. Denison had no sooner got in than he assumed the same intimate relations with Haigh that White had held before him. Denison got both his son and son-in-law in Haigh's employ, at the same time landing the dashing J. Lloyd Haigh $67,000 on forged collaterals. Here was $97,000—nearly one-half the capital of the bank shoveled out over the counter to one man, two-thirds of it on forged collaterals, and no one learns the truth till the bank breaks. Does it not show that there was a nest of forgers or of persons who profited by those forgeries back of Haigh, and that they were quietly employing the bank's treasure to further their own ends?"

"Another suspicious circumstance is that, although Haigh received $97,000 of our money in lumps of from $5,000 to $10,000 at a time, and professed to be using it in the business of the bank, he failed to show on his books showing that he ever received it. If he alone had profited by the forgeries, he would assuredly have entered these amounts on his cash-book, his 'bills payable,' and his 'receipts.' But there was no entries at all, not a single one to show where this $97,000 went to."

A meeting of the stockholders will be held in a few days to prosecute the search for the persons who are suspected of sharing in the proceeds of Haigh's forgeries.

Receiver S. V. White says he will have a dividend of 50 per cent. ready for the depositors within a week. The cream of the bank's assets have been realized from the Metropolitan Bank, and after their first 50 per cent., will have to wait longer for the second installment. The depositors would, in the end, get pretty much all that was due them, but it was doubtful if the stockholders would realize anything. Mr. White had heard the current rumors that more than one person was mixed up in the forgeries, but he had not investigated that part of the case. The forgeries were of a mixed character. In some cases it was the name of the maker of the bill; in others, the acceptance by the person upon whom it was drawn; while in others, it was the signature of the indorser which was counterfeited. About $30,000 of the total amount was good.

"What dependence do you place in Mr. Haigh's promise to make good the deficiency?" was asked Mr. White.

"Very little," was his reply.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS—A JUNE REGATTA TO BE HELD.

The annual meeting of the New-York Yacht Club was held last evening at the club-rooms, Madison-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, Commodore Nicholas S. Kane presiding. After the transaction of the usual routine business the annual election for officers was had, with the following result: Commodore—William H. Thomas; Vice-Commodore—John R. Waller; Rear-Commodore—James D. Smith; Secretary—Charles A. Minton; Treasurer—James O. Proudfit; Treasurer—Prof. A. Carey Smith; Fleet Surgeon—Alexander M. Fisher, M. D.; Regatta Committee—Messrs. G. L. Haight, Daniel T. Worden, and Chester Griswold; Committee on Admissions—Messrs. R. Center, J. S. Dickerson, F. W. J. Hurst, C. H. Stebbin, and N. S. Kane; House Committee—N. D. White, R. M. Alden, W. L. Blatch, and P. B. Aster. The special committee appointed to consider the question of holding a June regatta made a report advocating the omission of the regatta this year. The report was duly received and the committee discharged, and then Mr. Dickerson moved that Thursday, June 10, be the day for the annual regatta. The motion was adopted after considerable discussion. It was resolved that the club should offer a special prize to first class keel schooners, and the usual prize to keel sloops. The sum of $2,000 was appropriated for the expenses of the regatta. A complimentary resolution to the retiring Commodore was passed, and Messrs. Robert Stoers, Henry Steers, and A. Carey Smith were appointed a special committee to consider the subject of measurement of the club's yachts, after which an adjournment was had. The contest for the various club offices was spirited, and a large vote was cast. Mr. James D. Smith was nominated for Vice-Commodore, and the struggle for that position promised to be very lively, until Mr. Smith withdrew, refusing to run against Mr. Waller.

THE TROUBLE IN THE XXIId DISTRICT.

The Committee on Contested Seats of the Republican Central Committee for 1880 gave a hearing last evening, at the Thirty-third-street headquarters, to the members of the Twenty-second Assembly District Republican Association, who contest the primary election held in that district on the 9th of last December for officers of that association and delegates to the central body. On that occasion there were three candidates for President, Jacob Knobloch, James McKenna, and George Cooney. Mr. Knobloch was Chairman of the Board of Election Inspectors. There were 185 votes cast, Knobloch receiving according to the report of the Inspectors, 104 votes, McKenna 75, and Cooney 6. At the last meeting of the association, Judge J. C. J. Langbein, President for 1879, duly installed Mr. Knobloch in office. The friends of McKenna protest that the conduct of the primary was irregular; that many persons were prevented from voting, and that Knobloch was "counted in" after the approved Tammany fashion. They produced a large number of persons last evening who gave evidence to this effect. The counsel for the McKenna party was Mr. Samuel B. Hamburger, and Judge Langbein appeared for Mr. Knobloch. Mr. Hamburger showed that Judge Langbein alone was allowed to watch the counting of the votes. Judge Langbein claimed that he had acted regularly in the matter, and stated that he believed it necessary to have conducted honestly. The Inspectors of Election, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Secretary of the association were subjected to a rigid examination; charges and counter-charges were made, and considerable excitement was manifested. The Chairman of the committee, the Hon. John D. Lawson, being forced frequently to use his gavel with some force. The hearing lasted until after 11 o'clock, when the case was closed, and the books, papers, and documents, together with the affidavits of various persons, were submitted to the committee, which will make a report in regard to this district, and the other districts in which there are contests at the next regular meeting of the Central Committee.

UNLICENSED LIQUOR-DEALERS FINED.

During the past week the Grand Jury and Court of General Sessions have been occupied almost exclusively in disposing of the cases of saloonkeepers arrested for selling liquor without license in the recent raids by the Police. The Grand Jury room yesterday was thronged with Police officers, on whose testimony a large number of unlicensed liquor-dealers were indicted. Twenty cases were disposed of in court yesterday, and 40 have been placed on the calendars for to-day. Many of the delinquent saloon-keepers produced their licenses, which bore dates previous to the times on which the violations of law were alleged to have been committed, and were let off with nominal fines. Michael Finnegan, No. 136 Mulberry-street; Patrick Hearn, No. 788 Eleventh-avenue; Peter Egan, No. 320 East Thirty-second-street; Felix Grimley, No. 633 First-avenue; Bartholomew Farrel, No. 54 Leroy-street; John Dunn, No. 319 East Thirty-eighth-street; Henry Finke, No. 76 Laight-street; Antonio Florio, No. 41 Mulberry-street; and William A. Hines, No. 593 First-avenue, all pleaded guilty. Finnegan was fined $30, Hearn, Florio, and Egan $20 each, and the other offenders $5 each.

FURIOUS OCEAN STORMS.

ARRIVAL OF OVERDUE STEAM AND OTHER VESSELS—PROBABLE LOSS OF A YACHT.

Three overdue European steam-ships—the Circassia, of the Anchor Line; the Mikado, of the State Line, and the England, of the National Line—arrived yesterday, and their officers report having met with extremely severe weather. The Circassia sailed from Glasgow on the 24th, with 37 cabin passengers and 103 emigrants. Gales from west to north-west prevailed until the vessel was near the Banks. It was intensely cold, and the water froze on the decks until the steamer became completely covered with ice. The seas were very heavy, and when she plunged into them her decks were flooded with water. It appeared as if she were about to break in two, when an extremely heavy sea would raise her up, so that both stem and stern were out of water. On Tuesday last, when she was off George's Shoals, the wind went round to the south-east, and the severest gale of the passage followed. The change of wind was very dangerous cross-sea, in which the Circassia rolled violently. The gale shifted around to west-south-west by south, and it was found necessary to keep the ship three points from her course in order to head the sea, which was now terrific. The gale was accompanied by a very heavy fall of snow, which finally turned into rain. One sailing ship and a schooner were the only vessels sighted during the voyage. In Tuesday's storm the speed of the engines was reduced, and but 160 miles were made in 24 hours. The Circassia experienced unusually severe weather during the voyage before this from Glasgow. On her return to that port a continuation of easterly gales prevailed, so that she has had nothing but bad weather during the last three passages. The Mikado, also from Glasgow, was 17 days in crossing the Atlantic, and encountered the same gales as the Circassia. Unusually heavy gales also fell to the lot of the England, of the National Line.

Stephen D. Horton, the pilot of the coasting steamer Albambra, which came through Hell Gate yesterday, brings news of the probable loss of a New-York yacht named the Coming. She started on Monday last the Coming and the brig Gainsboro left New-London for this port in tow of the steam-tug Alert. The yacht had on board her sailing master and two men. No sails had been bent, and she was completely at the mercy of the gale on the following morning, when the vessels were off Northport, the gale was terrific, and the sea was so high that the tug could not proceed with her tow, and the Captain ordered the lines cast off, and watched his vessel with the brig and the yacht to be cast off. The brig, on which there were four men, went down shortly afterward. Her crew probably escaped. Nothing more was seen or heard of the yacht, which is supposed to have gone down. The pilot boat pilot offered to tow the yacht here from New-London, but the sailing master refused the offer. The Coming was a first class centre-board sloop yacht of 53 tons. Her dimensions were: Length on deck, 57 feet under water, 20 feet wide, and 5½ feet deep. She drew 5 feet of water, and the centre-board extended 10 feet below the bottom of the yacht. She was painted white. She was built in Brooklyn in 1869, at the yard of Poillon Brothers, in Brooklyn, and was once owned by Mr. G. G. Haven, of this City. She formerly belonged to the New-York Yacht Club.

Inquiries at sources to-day learned that the Coming was in charge of three men, Capt. Godine, of Glen Cove, Long Island, and his brother, and William H. Lane. Capt. Godine had been instructed not to bring the Coming to this City until good weather came. The Captain of the Alert, however, offered to tow the yacht down free of charge, as he was bound for this port with the brig. It is supposed Capt. Godine accepted this offer, but there was no much easier for him and his crew to be towed down than to bring the Coming to port under sail. The yacht, it is said, broke the towing hawser about 10 miles from New-Haven, and is believed to have gone down in the gale off Northport since. The brig was afterward cast loose from the tug.

Capt. Nickerson, of the steam-ship State of Texas, which arrived from Galveston yesterday, reports heavy weather from the east and north-east during the last three days of the voyage. One blade of the propeller was broken during the outward passage, and after leaving Galveston another blade broke. The vessel put into Key West, where the propeller was examined. She proceeded again on the 29th. The steam-ship Elicha arrived from China, by way of Suez, late Wednesday evening. She experienced a hurricane of 14 hours' duration off the south-east coast of Florida on the 3d, when about 100 miles eastward of the Delaware Breakwater. A quantity of wreck stuff, consisting of fruit cases and broken spars, was seen during the storm. The steamer Isaac Bell, from Virginia, passed a sunken schooner, whose masts reached out of the water, on the 3d, off Seabight. The sunken vessel was in a dangerous position. The schooner Rescue, which arrived from Port Maria, Jamaica, yesterday, has been six days north of Cape Hatteras, with north-east gales. The sea was very heavy and frequently broke over the sides, smashing in the boats and washing everything movable from the decks.

THE BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION.

The Baptist Social Union of Manhattan Island had its annual meeting and ladies' reception last evening at Delmonico's. Before dinner the members voted for officers for the ensuing year, with the following result: President—Mr. O. D. Baldwin; Vice-Presidents—Messrs. Edward Colgate and L. M. Lamson: Secretary—B. S. Clark; Treasurer—D. D. Chaplin. Dinner was served at 7 o'clock, when over 200 ladies and gentlemen sat down at the tables. The special guests of the evening were the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson, the Rev. H. G. Gallaher, the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, Mrs. Imogene Brown, and Mrs. Florence Rice-Knox. Among those who enjoyed the excellent *menu* were Mr. B. F. Judson and two daughters, Mr. J. P. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Colgate, Mr. O. D. Baldwin, Mrs. C. S. Fitch, nee Plympton, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Clark, Mr. H. Hopkinson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bostwick, Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, the Rev. Dr. G. F. Elder, the Rev. Dr. J. G. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Lamson, Mr. & R. Adams, Mr. J. F. Smith, the Rev. Dr. Burlingham, Mrs. Dr. Isaacs, Mr. R. Maclay, Miss Lelia Anstell, of Atlanta, Ga., Mr. George N. Curtis, Miss Butler, Miss Ella Marsh, the Rev. Dr. J. W. C. Bridgeman, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Butler, Prof. Bickman, Miss Ella Sparks, Miss Sparks, Mr. George Gallaher, of Baltimore, and Miss Mallie Pentz. During the dinner Lander's orchestra filled the room with musical strains. When the coffee was reached addresses were made by Mr. John F. Plummer, the retiring President, the Rev. Drs. Robinson and Gallaher, and the Rev. Mr. MacArthur. Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith gave some humorous recitations, and a number of songs were rendered by Mrs. Imogene Brown and Mrs. Florence Rice-Knox. The company did not break up until a late hour.

SLEIGHING, WITH VARIATIONS.

Peter Massotti, a butcher, of No. 160 Elizabeth-street, went sleigh-riding yesterday. He made a call at No. 160 Eldridge-street, and on returning to the street he found that his horses and sleigh had vanished. A policeman told him that he had seen three men drive through Eldridge-street with an equipage similar to that described by Massotti. The latter ran in the direction indicated, and overtook the thieves at the Bowery and Stanton-street. They were jogging leisurely along, and Massotti seized the nearest horse by the bits, bringing them to a halt. One of the thieves drew a revolver and threatened to shoot Massotti, but the latter, leaving the horses, grappled with him and pulled him out of the sleigh. The other two men whipped up the horses and drove off. Massotti released his prisoner and ran after the sleigh. He again overtook it at Second-avenue and Houston-street, where he managed to get hold of the whip. He gave the two men such a thrashing with the butt end of the whip that they finally left the sleigh, and Massotti, jumping in, drove to Police Head-quarters. Inspector Murray, after hearing the story, detailed a detective to hunt up the thieves. During the several scuffles the ornamental work of the sleigh was badly damaged.

SUING THE WRONG COMPANY.

The Third-Avenue Railroad Company was sued by David Choate, who sought to recover $10,000 damages for having been hurt by being knocked down at the corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-fifth-street by a runaway team owned by the defendant corporation. When the cause was called for trial, yesterday, before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Mr. Henry Morrison, counsel for the defendant, moved for a nonsuit on the ground that the horses did not run away through any fault of the servants of the defendant. He claimed that they were frightened by the unusually shrill and prolonged shrieking of the whistle of a locomotive on the elevated railroad. Mr. Morrison contended that there was, therefore, no cause of action against the Third-Avenue Railroad Company, and that if a suit for damages was proper on the part of Mr. Choate, it should be brought against the New-York Elevated Railroad Company. Judge Van Brunt took this view, and granted a nonsuit. Mr. Chauncey Shaffer, counsel for Mr. Choate, stated that he will bring suit against the New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

AN ITALIAN STABBING AFFRAY.

Michael Veli, a rag-picker, and John, an Italian, also a rag-picker, whose last name is unknown to the residents of No. 25 Marion-street, where the two men live, quarreled over the division of the proceeds of a sale of rags last night. John drew a knife, stabbed Veli in the back and cut him across the mouth, severing both lips. The injured man was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, and his assailant made his escape.

THE DEATH LIST OF A DAY

EX-SECRETARY BORIE DEAD.

GRADUALLY WASTING AWAY FROM LACK OF VITALITY—THE CAREER OF A PROSPEROUS MERCHANT.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Although not unexpected, the death of the Hon. Adolph E. Borie, this morning, caused great regret here. For several years Mr. Borie has been in delicate health, but it was only a month ago that he became seriously ill. On Christmas he took dinner and spent the evening at the residence of George W. Childs, in company with Gen. Grant and family. That was the last time he went to any social gathering, and it was the last time he saw Gen. Grant. He became too ill to leave the house, and he keenly felt the disappointment of not seeing his friend depart as he had seen him arrive. A few days after he became so weak that he was unable to leave his bed, and since then he has gradually gone down, despite the exertions of Dr. Da Costa and Drs. William V. and John M. Keating, who were his attending physicians. He seemed to be suffering from no disease that could be checked. It was a gradual wasting away from lack of vitality. He did not suffer, and he died easily and peacefully. In the early part of the present week there was no perceptible improvement in his condition, and hopes were entertained that he might rally. Mr. Borie made a part of the tour of the world with Gen. Grant, but his ill-health compelled him to return home last June.

Mr. Borie was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 25, 1809. His father, John Joseph Borie, came from Bordeaux to Philadelphia, and, dying in 1835, left the reputation of having been one of the most successful merchants in the city. The mother of Adolph E. Borie was the daughter of a wealthy planter of San Domingo, who was compelled to leave that island during the terrible negro insurrections of the last century. The boy received his education at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated at the age of 16. He then went abroad, and, after completing his education in Paris, he traveled extensively on the Continent, acquiring a personal knowledge of the Old World which proved of great value to him in his mercantile transactions of later years. He designed studying for the Bar, but changed his intentions, and, returning to Philadelphia in 1828, after an absence of three years, he entered into business with his father as a member of the firm of J. J. Borie & Son, under which style the firm was continued until about three years after his father's death. It was then changed to Borie & Bohlen, his partner being Gen. Bohlen, who was killed during the rebellion. The partnership continued three years, when the style of the firm became Borie & Trott, and subsequently that of McKean, Borie & Co., general importers, engaged in the Mexico, West and East Indies, and Canton trade. Mr. Borie early foresaw the importance to which the China trade was destined to rise, and he devoted his attention to its development. His expectations were more than realized. His reputation as a shrewd, successful merchant was established, and his wealth increased with the growth of that trade. In 1847 he was elected President of the Bank of Commerce, of this City, a position he held until he resigned the duties of the office. Failing health compelled him to relinquish the position in 1860 and seek the benefits of a European trip.

In politics, Mr. Borie was an Old Line Whig, and although he was an active participant in political struggles, he watched with a keen interest the great questions of the day. He was determined in his opposition to the Democratic Party, and especially detested the doctrine of State sovereignty to American industry. The men and measures of the Whig Party always found in him a firm supporter. He united with the Republican Party upon its organization, and contributed as much as in his power to the election of Mr. Lincoln, and the success of the party in 1860. The threatened advance of secession into the North aroused among his loyal fellow-citizens the most intense feeling. The result was the formation of the Union League, and he was one of its original members. When it was merged into the Union League, in 1862, he was elected its first Vice-President. Several regiments were raised, equipped, and sent to the front at his own expense, and he contributed liberally to the Union cause in other directions also. Soon after the close of the war Gen. Grant visited the club-house of the League and was there introduced by Gen. Meade to Vice-President Borie. A warm personal friendship, and when Secretary Welles retired from the Navy Department, President Grant, on the 5th of March, 1869, appointed Mr. Borie to fill a seat in his Cabinet. Mr. Borie's name had never before been prominently before the country, and the most that was known of him at the time of his appointment was the fact that he was a prosperous merchant in Philadelphia. Secretary Borie held the position less than four months. His health failed him, and on the 22d of the following June he tendered his resignation. In the latter part of 1878 he joined Gen. Grant in Paris, and with him passed through the East, to Asia and China, returning by way of San Francisco. After his retirement from active commercial life, Mr. Borie gave much

THE SAN CARLOS AGENCY

AND COMMISSIONER HAYT'S CONNECTION THEREWITH.

HIS REMOVAL FROM OFFICE BY SECRETARY SCHURZ CONFIRMED—REPORT OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERS ON THE CASE.

The action of Secretary Schurz in removing Mr. Hayt from the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs was approved by the Board of Indian Commissioners yesterday, after the adoption of the report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges made by Gen. Clinton B. Fisk. The protracted discussion and the examination of new witnesses that preceded the final action of the Commissioners did not result in any modification or revision of the report as originally drafted by the committee. Mr. A. C. Barstow, Chairman of the board, is the only member of the committee who has not signed the report. His reasons for declining to do so are given below. The board met yesterday morning at the Metropolitan Hotel, where they remained in session until 7 P. M. Shortly before that hour the report of the committee and the accompanying resolution of the board were given for publication. Stripped of unimportant details, the former is as follows.

THE REPORT.

The charges of Gen. Fisk affecting Mr. Hayt's connection with the San Carlos Agency involve serious accusations against Agent H. L. Hart and Inspector J. H. Hammond, implicating the Commissioner as passively consenting to Hammond's irregularities, if not actually co-operating with him with the understanding that Mr. Hayt and his friends were to be benefited thereby. "On the day of our appointment," say the committee, "we visited the Indian Bureau, had a brief interview with the Commissioner, made a hasty inspection of some of the records, returned and reported progress, convinced that a full investigation would require a considerable period of time. Accordingly, on Monday, the 12th of January, we repaired to the Interior Department, and have been constantly engaged to the present time in a patient, careful, and thorough investigation of the subject of the resolution. Inasmuch as the operations of Agent Hart and Inspector Hammond were so closely connected with each other, and bore such relations to the charges against the Commissioner, the committee found it necessary to review the official acts of these three parties for a period of about three months. As the result of our inquiry we submit the following:

In January, 1879, Inspector J. H. Hammond received instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to proceed to San Carlos Agency, Arizona, 'to inquire into certain serious alleged irregularities on the part of Agent Hart and his employes, reported to the department by St. Clair Deering, Chief of Police of the Government at San Carlos. On the 13th of March, Inspector Hammond arrived at the reservation, and between the 14th and the 20th of that month took 19 depositions against Hart and his associates, 'being careful to avoid those whose testimony could be challenged.' On the 21st of March he reached San Carlos Agency, and the following day received the resignation of Agent Hart. After the resignation, the Inspector 'ceased active efforts to collect evidence,' considering the interests of the Government sufficiently protected by the resignation of the agent.' Inspector Hammond remained in charge of the agency until the middle of April. He reached Washington on the 15th of May, bringing with him the affidavits against the agent and others. He brought with him also a bond for the Washington Mine, signed by Agent Hart and Henry Fuller. This mine is located at McMillen, a mining settlement about 53 miles north-north-west of San Carlos Agency. Inspector Hammond left for New York on May 17, where he remained three days, and had several interviews with William Hogencamp, President of the Second National Bank of Jersey City, an intimate friend and associate of Mr. Hayt. Mr. Hammond asserts that during this visit to New York preliminary arrangements were made by Mr. Hogencamp, Mr. Hammond, and others, for the purchase of mining property in Arizona, including the Washington Mine, and for the organization of a company of which Mr. Hammond was to be the business manager. On the 6th of June Mr. Hammond was received by the Secretary's office to return to Arizona, and on the 9th of July he took the affidavit of Col. Jonathan Biggs, at Globe, a mining village near the agency, charging gross frauds and dishonesty by the cattle contractor with the connivance of Agent Hart and other employes.

About the middle of July Inspector Hammond wrote a letter to Agent Hart saying that inasmuch as his resignation had been accepted, he had decided not to file the affidavits or make any further use of them against him—that if he did not seem necessary to do so. Inspector Hammond also further declared this letter a forgery, but upon refreshing his memory with all the circumstances, pronounced it to be genuine. On the 19th of July, Capt. Chaffee, by direction of the Commissioner, took possession of the agency, and, so far as we are informed, has ably and honestly administered its affairs since that date. Although the resignation of Agent Hart was accepted on the 22d of March, and he was thereafter treated as an ex-agent, various circumstances connected with Commissioner does not appear to have been responsible prevented an earlier transfer of the property of the agency. On the 27th of July the Commissioner telegraphed Inspector Hammond to obtain full evidence of fraud and recommend a proper man for Assistant District Attorney to prosecute conspiracy cases successfully. At the same date he telegraphed Capt. Chaffee to 'discharge all the employes of the late agent whom he had reason to distrust, and fill their places with honest men.

About the middle of July Inspector Hammond telegraphed Hogencamp that the Washington Mine could be bought for $10,000. He was informed, in reply, that a special agent, named Edward Knapp, would be sent out to effect the purchase. Inspector Hammond alleges that, in reply to his dispatch to Hogencamp, inquiring how he would know Knapp and where he would find him, Commissioner Hayt replied, 'You know Knapp,' or words to that effect. Mr. Hayt does not admit sending such telegram. About the 20th of August he met, by appointment, at Florence, Mr. Knapp, who brought a letter of introduction from Mr. Hogencamp of New-Jersey, as his accredited agent for the purchase of the mine. They visited the mine in company, and on the 27th of August the purchase of the Washington Mine was effected by transfer from ex Agent Hart and Mr. Fuller, coequal owners, for $10,000, for which sum drafts were given on Mr. Hogencamp. The deed was made out in the name of Charles D. Barclay, of Jersey City, N. J., who was named a Trustee. The property was subsequently transferred to Mr. Hogencamp. Inspector Hammond waited one or two days to see that the title was secured, and subsequently accompanied Mr. Knapp to Phœnix, the capital, where the deed was put on record. On or about Sept. 3, Inspector Hammond left the Territory for the East. On the 22d of October he reached Washington, made no written report, and brought with him no additional testimony against the agent and his associates, nor has he furnished the department with any testimony implicating Agent Hart since he forwarded his affidavits on the 10th of July, 1879. On the 5th of January, 1880, he tendered his resignation as Inspector. The resignation was accepted, and his official connection with the Government terminated.

The case must generally be divided into two parts, the first concerning the interests of the Indians, the second the prosecution of an ex-agent who had left the service in consequence of malfeasance in office. As to the first part, our investigation has brought the committee to the conclusion that when the offenses of Agent Hart were discovered, proper steps were taken by the authorities at Washington to investigate their nature, to remove the agent from the service, to remedy the abuses existing at the agency, to put the agency under proper control, and to protect the interests of the Indians. The responsibility for the long delay which happened in turning over the property by Agent Hart to one properly authorized to receive it cannot be justly charged to the Indian Office. As to the second part, the prosecution of ex-Agent Hart, we find that a number of affidavits bearing evidence of great misconduct on the part of Hart were delivered to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by Inspector Hammond in the month of May; that in June Hammond was directed to return to Arizona for the purpose, among other things, of completing the testimony; that, in the meantime, these affidavits remained at the Indian Office unacted upon; that in July another case of malfeasance on the part of the ex-agent was sworn to by Col. J. Biggs, transmitted to the Indian Office by Inspector Hammond, and forwarded to the Department of Justice for the prosecution of Hart; that the affidavits first spoken of remained unacted upon in the Indian Office after Inspector Hammond had returned from Arizona in October without bringing any additional testimony; that, on the 23d of October, the Commissioner recommended to the Secretary of the Interior that the Department of Justice be requested to employ an assistant to the District Attorney in Arizona in the prosecution of Hart, which request was promptly forwarded to the Department of Justice; that, however, the affidavits communicated to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by Inspector Hammond, in May, still remained in the Indian Office until the 7th of January, 1880, when they were sent up to the Interior Department for transmission to the Department of Justice, accompanied with a number of letters from Inspector Hammond and various other persons touching this case. The delay of action on the part of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the affidavits last mentioned is explained by him by the allegation that it was best to keep them until the facts sworn to in them were supplemented by testimony expected from Inspector Hammond and other sources. It seems to us that this explanation cannot be considered sufficient, inasmuch as the additional evidence and correspondence transmitted to the Department of Justice, together with the affidavits in January, does not add to the strength of the testimony sufficiently to show why the same affidavits might not have been transmitted before.

"We cannot avoid the conclusion that while the case against ex-Agent Hart was promptly forwarded to the Department of Justice for prosecution, with regard to other cases involving more serious charges, neither the Commissioner nor Inspector were sufficiently in earnest. Inspector Hammond admits that in the Spring of 1879 he was personally interested in the proposed purchase of the Washington Mine, and that in August, upon the arrival in Arizona of Edward Knapp, the so-called nephew of the Commissioner, he devoted much time and attention in assisting Mr. Knapp in securing the mine for Mr. Hogencamp. Late in the progress of our examination the following facts were elicited. When Mr. Hogencamp telegraphed Mr. Hammond that he would send out a special agent to purchase the mine, he replied to Mr. Hogencamp, 'How shall I know him?' to which Mr. Hayt sent the following answer: 'You know Knapp,' under the circumstances, if true, connects Mr. Hayt with the mining transaction. Mr. Hayt, as hereinbefore stated, does not admit sending such reply. Another fact was elicited, viz., that Edward Knapp, the so-called nephew of the Commissioner, who figures so conspicuously in this transaction, was passing under an assumed name, and was really Edward Knapp Hayt, the son of the Commissioner, and that he adopted this name at the suggestion of his father. These circumstances, coupled with the fact that the Commissioner declined to give his testimony until after Gen. Hammond had testified, his alleged unwillingness to have Gen. Hammond correct his statement concerning the genuineness of his letter to Hart, and the long delay in the prosecution of Hart, though furnishing no positive evidence of complicity or guilt in compromising a crime for a consideration, as was charged, may be sufficient ground for belief that the Commissioner was cognizant of the sale of a mine by an ex-Indian Agent charged with gross offenses, through his own son, under an assumed name, to some of his intimate friends, a fact which can scarcely be relieved by his own assurance that he had no interest in the transaction.

"It is proper to state that the Secretary of the Interior has been kept fully and constantly advised during the progress of our examination. His desire has been repeatedly expressed that we 'should probe this matter to the bottom,' and promptly notify him of all important facts that might be developed. It is also but right to state that we have found no trace of any implication of any officer, clerk, or employe of the Indian service in the above transaction except those named."

The report is signed by Albert K. Smiley and William Stickney, a majority of the committee.

Chairman A. C. Barstow, the third member of the committee, presented a supplementary report, in which he says: "Though there are many suspicious circumstances which bear against Mr. Hayt sufficiently to justify his removal, they do not necessarily imply guilt. If these circumstances raise doubts, the accused is entitled to the benefit of them, especially as they are contradicted by direct testimony." In conclusion, he remarks that, although his associates were correct in their general statement of facts, he cannot join them in some of their conclusions, and for this and other reasons he excuses himself from signing the report. Subjoined is the full text of the resolution adopted by the board:

Resolved, That in view of the facts developed in the report of the special committee touching the conduct of the late Commissioner, this board approves the action of the Secretary of the Interior in removing Mr. Hayt from the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

THE SULTAN'S HOUSEHOLD.

A GREAT RETINUE, WITH LIGHT DUTIES AND HEAVY PAY.

A correspondent of the *Journal de Genève*, writing from Constantinople, gives an interesting account of the organization of Abdul Hamid's household, which he says he has obtained directly from a high officer of the palace. After remarking that the Sultan has converted the Yildiz Kiosk, his favorite residence, into a sort of Plessis les Tours, surrounded by thick walls, defended by 30 guns and guarded by a garrison of 3,000 men, the correspondent goes on to say that, notwithstanding the present penury of Abdul Hamid's civil list and the general poverty of the country, his wives, concubines, retainers, and slaves are little less numerous than those of his predecessors, and the Turkish Court is still the most costly in Europe. The Sultan has four chief Chamberlains, exclusive of several who figure in processions on gala days, carrying the emblems of their office—a bunch of keys—on their backs. Among the latter are the chief of the black eunuchs, Bahr Ramoun and Khereddin, who, besides their other titles, enjoy that of "Highness," and are members of the most illustrious orders of the Ottoman Empire. Hadji Hamoun is a favorite of the princesses of Russia, while Khereddin is understood to be a warm friend of the English alliance. Twenty-three aides-de-camp, at the head of whom is Namyk Pasha, who signed the preliminaries of the peace of Kosaklik, are in constant duty at the Yildiz Kiosk. Five *mussahibs* or talkers are charged with the duty of relieving the tedium of his Majesty's unoccupied moments by lively conversation, by reading aloud, and by retailing the news and scandal of the capital, with which they are supplied by 60 spies specially told off for this purpose. The Sultan's health is watched over by five physicians, the first of whom is a Greek. The Marquis Ristucini, a member of the Florentine family of that name. The imperial establishment includes four chaplains, or *imaums*, and four astrologers. During the war, one of the latter became for awhile an important political personage. He predicted the capture of Plevna, which it was, and though it was held by the Turks for two hours only, his prediction was considered to have been fulfilled, and he was honored as a true prophet. It was on the advice of the same astrologer, himself a native of Tunis, that the Sultan summoned Khoireddin Pasha from Tunis, and, at a later period, made him Grand Vizier. Then, there are directors of the private apartments of the imperial privy purse, and of the palace telegraph, (the last named of whom has the assistance of 10 employes,) five librarians, and a Secretary, who receives and reads the not very numerous petitions addressed to the Sultan by his faithful subjects. Then, a whole company of Turkish singers, a brass band, (the leader of which is an Italian, enjoying the rank and emoluments of a Pasha,) and five pianists, who have the privilege of playing in the rooms the Princes and Princesses of the imperial family, complete the heirarchy of the *Mabeim*, or men's department, of the Sultan's household. The menial duties of the palace are, for the most part, performed by women. A high officer who communicated these particulars to the correspondent of the *Journal de Genève*, belonging naturally to the *Mabeim*, was unable to give him equally minute information concerning the organization of the imperial harem. The Sultaness, of whom there are four, and the *odaliques*, who are reckoned at 80, are guarded by 120 black eunuchs. Many of the latter are allotted on duty for one or two women servants, and in former times the most highly-placed of them lived "as luxuriously as princes." Among the inferior domestic servants of the Sultan there are 10 "table masters," who tend to the meals, and also see that the imperial tables are duly supplied with food and properly served. Next come 10 *maitres d'hôtel*, who superintend the ordering of the *menus* and the cooking of the meals. The kitchens extensive who receive their commands number 300, while the services of 200 waiters are required in the different dining-rooms of the Yildiz Kiosk. Besides the inmates of the palace, many persons living in its immediate neighborhood draw from it daily supplies right their daily supplies of food from the imperial kitchens. It is estimated that 800 families, including 4,000 individuals, live in this way at the Sultan's expense. Ten servants are charged with the sole duty of carrying and spreading the Sultan's carpet when he goes to prayer. Ten others, called *tutundjis*, have the care of his Majesty's pipes and tobacco. Ten *cafedjis* give all their time to the roasting, grinding, and making of the coffee. The due order of the imperial wardrobe is assured by the constant attention of 20 properly-qualified employes; 13 others keep an eye on the imperial stables, five armorers are responsible for the perfect condition of the Sultan's arms, eight men look after the chandeliers, torches, and flambeaux, and eight take charge of the aviaries and aquariums. The expenses of such an establishment as that of the Yildiz Kiosk are necessarily enormous; the civil list figures in the Turkish budget for a million sterling, but the writer from whose letter I have quoted the foregoing facts states, on the authority of his official informant, that the actual expenses of his Majesty's household, harem, and palaces reach a total of at least £2,200,000 annually.

THE PERUVIAN DICTATOR.

Callao Correspondence of the San Francisco Chronicle.

Don Nicolas Pierola was born in Camana, in the Department of Arequipa, in 1840. His father was a noted Peruvian naturalist and a companion of Humboldt in his researches on this coast. He received a good education, and at one time was designed for clerical orders, but being of an aggressive disposition, his parents considered the Army the most fitting profession to place him in. At the age of 22 he received a commission in the Army, but after serving a few years without having a trial of active service he resigned, having become disgusted with the military service. He then turned his attention to politics, securing various appointments under the Government, until he was brought into prominence by his appointment as Minister of Finance by President Balta; this occurred in 1868. He was during his tenure of that office that the railway contracts, which at the time seemed to promise so much advancement and prosperity to Peru, were negotiated with Henry Meiggs and others. To meet the obligations of the Government under the above contracts, Pierola negotiated in Europe loans amounting to the sum of $150,000,000, bonding the guano revenues for the same. Everything for a while was "flush," money being more plentiful than it was in the States during the war. Soon a reaction came; railway construction was suspended, and the country was on the verge of financial ruin. As somebody must suffer for the disaster to the prosperity of the country, Pierola, with the other members of Balta's Cabinet, were impeached by the Prado Government, which had ascended to power. Tried by a hostile Congress, Pierola, with the other Ministers, was acquitted. From this dates his hostility to the Prado party.

During the present war Pierola has proved himself a staneh patriot. Yet while abroad, an exile, he wrote letters to *La Patria*, pointing out the dangers which would beset Peru in the event of her becoming an ally of Bolivia, which prediction have been fulfilled. However, since the war was decided upon and since his return to Peru, he has given the late Administration his unqualified support. As one disaster after another befell Peru, and to meet the wishes of the people, Pierola was asked by Gen. La Puerta, late First Vice-President and Acting President, to form a Cabinet. He declined, and a few weeks ago published an open letter in the press giving his reasons therefor, and in very plain language intimated that nothing short of a resignation of all the administrative officers, from the President down, would save the country in its present trial, or prevent domestic violence. It is the settled opinion of thinking men that Pierola is the only man in Peru to-day able to handle the reins of Government with abilities sufficient to carry on a vigorous war or conclude an honorable peace

THE CEMETERY AT NYACK

A MUDDLE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF OAKHILL.

CHARGES MADE AGAINST MR. THOMAS F. TASMAN, THE SUPERINTENDENT—NO PROPER RECORD OF BURIALS KEPT AND MONEY MATTERS MISMANAGED—WHAT MR. TASMAN SAYS.

There has been a great deal of gossip in the straggling but pretty little town of Nyack on the Hudson, occasioned by open allegations made by the New-York City members of the Board of Trustees of Oak Hill Cemetery of malfeasance in office on the part of Mr. Thomas F. Tasman, who was until recently Superintendent of the cemetery, having held the position for something more than 10 years. As a consequence of this scandal, the meetings of the board have become events of uncommon interest in the village, and as such a meeting took place yesterday afternoon, every local centre of gossip was alive with whisperings of strange revelations to be made. The board met at 2 P. M. at the cemetery office, seven of the nine Trustees being present, namely, Col. E. M. L. Ehlers and Abraham D. Cooper, of New-York, and Quentin MacAdam, John H. Blauvelt, Edwin B. Sippall, John M. Baker, and Tunis D. Seaman, of Nyack and vicinity. Col. Edward H. Kent, of New-York, was one of the two absentees. The meeting was called to order by Col. Ehlers, and the necessity of requiring the committee appointed to verify the interment-book by actual examination of the graves was the subject of discussion, but no conclusion was actually arrived at. The allegations against Mr. Tasman are two: First, that during his administration no correct interment records or other books were kept; and, secondly, neglect to pay into the hands of the Treasurer from time to time moneys received from the sale of lots and from interments, and conversion of the same to his own account. Mr. Tasman's explanation of both these charges will appear after the reader has been put in possession of the history of the cemetery, as told by Col. Kent in a recent interview with a TIMES reporter.

Oakhill Cemetery, on account of its great beauty of situation, has obtained something more than a local reputation, a large proportion of its lots, if they can be said to have any owners at all, being the property of wealthy residents of this City, who were but recently represented by a working majority in the Board of Trustees, of which Col. Edward Henry Kent, of No. 27 East Sixty-fifth-street, was Presi dent; while Col. E. M. L. Ehlers, Daniel D. Demarest, Abram J. Felter, Robert H. Hazeltine, and Mr. Cooper were members; thus giving to New-York City five or six of the nine gentlemen composing the board. The rest were hard-handed and thrifty villagers and farmers, who could not be made to see why they should give an hour once a month to meetings of the board, and occasionally take the time to glance at the financial affairs of the cemetery, unless such attention was to put a few dollars in their pockets now and then.

It is a familiar fact that Oakhill has for many years been one of the show-places of the Hudson. The situation was formerly the property of Mr. D. D. Smith, but when, about the year 1848, the good people of Nyack, stimulated thereto by the representations of their clergymen of various denominations, concluded that they ought to follow the fashion of large towns and found a public and undenominational burying-ground, the summit of this barren, but beautiful, promontory was selected for that purpose, being offered for the object by Mr. Smith agreed to part with the property, which contained about 20 acres, on certain conditions respecting the payments to be made, which are deemed highly advantageous to the cemetery corporation. And many of the rocks and knolls were not kept with any system. When he came in he tried to reform the administration of affairs, but matters had become so badly tangled that the task was almost hopeless. He caused a map of the grounds to be made, but as no survey was employed, it was inaccurate. The consequence was the confusion of which Col. Kent complained. As to the question of appropriating the funds of the cemetery, it was on full order of the Board that the 25 cent. paid down for lots should remain in his custody until the transaction was closed. His bank account was kept at the Rockland County National Bank, the cemetery funds being deposited there to the credit of "Oakhill Cemetery Association." He ought to have made a separate account of the cemetery moneys, but its importance did not occur to him at the time. When the bank suspended, these funds were tied up and he could not draw upon them, and he therefore proposed to give his note for the balance claimed by the committee of investigation. The deficit of the deceased Treasurer was, he added, due to the failure of the bank, which had $1,500 of the funds deposited in it, and appointed by him. Payment of the note had never been called for, as the cemetery owed him some $343 to offset the obligation thus assumed by him.

CALIFORNIA SALMON EGGS IN EUROPE.

From the Chicago Field, Jan. 31.

BERGEN AF ZOOM, Nov. 10, 1879.

Prof. Spencer F. Baird, United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries:

MY DEAR SIR: Your dispatch and letters duly received. The Schiedam arrived the 6th at Brouwershaven when I was waiting at Rotterdam; before I could get there, had left for Halvaetoluis, where I got the eggs Nov. 8 at noon; arriving in the Zoological Garden, at Amsterdam, in the evening, at 9 o'clock. Temperature of eggs, about 70°; water, 103° less. I was, with adjunct Director, about four hours busy getting the temperature of the eggs up to the water, in the meantime picking out the bad ones. By counting and measuring we found the loss a trifle over 2 per cent.—a splendid result, as on board the ship they did not remove a single bad one, not being instructed to do so. Mather's improvement, the tray, is a good one; I would only advise is, that the lids should be made out of one piece, or if this cannot be, then to make the lids of two pieces of equal size, clamped together with two cleats on each end, but not as-sawed, but as nailing on of small strips or hinge sides. Those are sure to give way by opening, as the hinges get very rusty in no time. Notwithstanding the long passage and no other care—such as to keep the eggs well iced, the transport is a splendid success. At once the eggs looked quite healthy and we did not see one bad one. I expect they will come out sooner than last year. Of last year's lot I put 51,000 in the River Maas, near Venlo; 5,000 in a brook near Hoorn, and 6,000 in a brook near Hattem. This last brook communicates with the River Yssel, in Gelderland. In the Summer the wire screens of last-named brook having got holes under water, either by rushing water through or by poking through of salmon fry seem to have taken leave of absence. We cannot get sight of one, and neither did I hear anything of the 51,000 put in the Maas. Those near Apeldoorn in the Zwanenburg (Swan-spring) I know little more of. By draining the pond we got 1,478 nice sleek fellows, from 12 to 15 L. metre. At first the feeding was poorly with calves' brain. It seems each one left has consumed about three relatives. Lately they have been fed on mussels (*Mytilus edulis*) and have a ravenous appetite. A difference with the salar is this: In the pond you see the quinnat swim in a school up the shallows of the stream, seeking for the insects disturbing them, to find them in a couple of minutes in a school again. Not so the salar; they never swim in a school; they hide more separately, behind everything—a tuft of grass, a broken pot, a stone, &c.—you are sure to find one or a few, according to accommodation.

C. J. BOTTEMANNE, M. D.,
Superintendent of Fisheries.

SOCIETY D'ACCLIMATATION, PARIS, Nov. 19, 1879.

Mr. Fred Mather, Assistant to the United States Fish Commission:

MY DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in informing you that the salmon eggs have reached Paris in most splendid condition, thanks to careful packing. In my opinion the opening of the ice chamber on top is a valuable improvement, but in a long journey and frequent removals the space around the frames may be dangerous, as, if the boxes are roughly shaken, the eggs can roll over and fall into this space with danger of bruising them; this happened to some of ours. However, nearly all were safe, and this shipment is a success for which our society is under many obligations.

RAVERET WATTEL, Secretary.

AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer-Press.

The American Bible Society, Tract Society, Sunday-School Union, and Young Men's Christian Association are the great union religious organizations of this country. To none of them is Minnesota more indebted than to the Sunday-School Union. Thousands of dollars have been expended, thousands of schools established, many thousands of children protected from ignorance and saved from vice by this grand old society, whose missionaries in Minnesota have from the first been men of noble character and great devotion to the work. Two of them, at least, receive pensions from the State. They have no need of any monuments as death other than the schools they have founded and the churches that have grown from them in so many instances. The work of the union is entirely undenominational, and is broad, charitable, and Christian in all respects. There is no denomination in the State which has not received benefits from its work, and none which ought not to indorse and aid the union. In its North-western departments alone, the American Sunday-School Union has established 408 new Sunday-schools during the last year, with 1,559 teachers and 12,610 scholars. Other Sunday-schools in the same department have in 1,566 cases been aided, in which 5,736 teachers were giving instruction to 52,045 scholars. Three thousand and forty-seven destitute persons have been supplied with Bibles or Testaments; 6,145 families visited, over 2,000 addresses and sermons delivered, and 116,125 miles journeyed over by their missionaries during the year. Surely a noble record, and one of which even the old union may be proud. Thus far, Minnesota has received $10 from the Sunday-School Union where she has given one. Is it not about time to reverse this order, and ourselves aid in giving to more remote and newer settlements the blessings of schools and churches, once brought thus to us through this same agency

WHAT SCIENCE HAS FOUND

ITS DISCOVERIES AS AFFECTING RELIGIOUS BELIEFS.

THE FIRST OF PROF. ASA GREY'S LECTURES ON NATURAL SCIENCE AND RELIGION—CHANGES OF BELIEF AS TO THE DISTINCTNESS OF THE ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE KINGDOMS—WHAT DARWINISM EXPLAINS.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 5.—Prof. Asa Gray, of Harvard College, delivered the first of his lectures on "Natural Science and Religion," before the Theological students of Yale College this afternoon, the subject of the lecture being "Scientific Beliefs." The second and final lecture will be delivered to-morrow, and will be devoted to considering the attitude which thoughtful men and Christian believers should take concerning scientific theories, held by a certain class as ascertained facts, and as the basis of philosophical inferences which strike at the root of Theistic beliefs.

Prof. Gray opened by announcing that the proposed addressing his hearers in reference to claims of natural science which had been thought antagonistic to supernatural religion, and to assumptions of Christian faith to the questioning and rejection of which scientific men were disposed. He had been asked to speak as a layman, and was to express a layman's thoughts from a layman's point of view, to show what a naturalist thought on matters of common interest; not as an echo from the pulpit nor from the theological class-room. Speaking of himself as a student who had devoted an ordinary lifetime to one branch of natural history, and as one who had taken kindly to the new turn of biological study, but who was free from partisanship, the lecturer referred to the many old perplexities and antagonisms connected with his subject. Some of these had become issues of philosophy rather than of science, and others were mere survivals, troublesome only to those holding fast to theological positions which the advance of actual knowledge had rendered untenable. The compatibility of geology and orthodox Christianity having been spoken of, and the great antiquity of the habitable world and of existing races having been referred to as generally acquiesced in in the sense that existing species of plants and animals had been in existence thousands of years, and that the length of man's occupation is not at all measured by the generations of the biblical chronology, the lecturer proceeded to the proper subject of the discourse, viz., the further changes in scientific belief which had occurred within his recollection. The changes to be considered were all more or less connected with the evolutionary theories now uppermost in the popular mind. It was best to consider them in their simplest form, divested of all philosophical or theological considerations. Upon no particular point had there been a more complete change of view than upon the distinctness of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. That plants and animals approached each other very closely in their lower forms had always been understood, but the expectation that microscopical or chemical investigations would discover real differences between them had not been fulfilled. The best opinion was that there are multitudinous forms which are not sufficiently differentiated to be distinctively either plant or animal. The animal lines, diverging widely above, joined below in a loop. The characteristic features of an animal were the mouth and stomach, but nature, with all her fondness for patterns, would not be arbitrarily held by them. Entozoa fed like rhizophytes, and turbellarias and their relatives had no alimentary canal—the food taken by the mouth passing directly out again. Nor was general tissue as does the material which a parasitic root imbibes from its base, or an ordinary root from the soil. Like animals, some plants were herbivorous and others carnivorous. That some plants live partially upon animal matter or organized food, had long been too familiar to be remarkable. It is now known that plants and animals are not too distinct for interchange of functions, and that the living germinal matter is essentially identical. Even vegetation had ascertained that this carnivorous attachment to the vegetable organism in *Dionœa* and *Drasera* was an organ for digesting as well as capturing animal food. By it juices were imbibed directly, and not through roots, and animal solid parts were rendered assimilable by imbuing them with peptones or digestive ferments, analogous to the gastric juice of the higher animals. The luminous mold appropriately termed *Noctiluca*, which attacks by a tentacle, is of a substance not different in nature from the gastric and other juices. Germs being given and placed in favorable surroundings, there was the simplest organic life from which the two kingdoms seemed to extend in different directions, diverging into separate lines, the one becoming the food-producing vegetable realm, and the other the food-consuming animal realm. To the question whether these germs were ever spontaneously born, the scientific answer must be yes, so far as we know. The faculty of making movements in reference to ends was an undoubted faculty of all animals, but was long denied to plants, perhaps from the notion that such movements implied consciousness. The rooted fixity and vegetative growth of many lower animals with the free locomotion of most microscopic aquatic plants, and with the germs of which the microscope made us familiar to break down the distinction. Is there not an independent movement in response to an external impression, and in reference to an end, when the two sides of the trap of *Dionœa* suddenly inclose an alighting insect, instead of enacting similar duties over the only avenue of escape, remain quiescent in this position long enough to give a small fly full opportunity to crawl out, soon open if this happens; but, after due time, finally inclose the victim in spite of greater size which cannot escape, then pour out digestive juices, and in due time reabsorb the whole?

Prof. Gray continued with explanations concerning the relation plants and animals sustain to the air we breathe, showing that the latter is the source of all motion and force manifested in life on the earth, and that the work done by living beings is accompanied by the attendant fall of so much energy from its stable to its unstable state—nothing lost. So plants, animals, men, in all their doings, add nothing to and take nothing from the sum of physical force. Each, in its measure, had the prerogative to direct the application of force to particular ends. After laying his foundation, the lecturer reasoned that our conception of individuality is from ourselves, conscious beings; it is carried down unqualified to the brute animals with which we are associated, but is not to be carried down to plants, but still, somehow, the idea inheres throughout all organisms.

Half a century ago, the belief that the earth had been completely depopulated and repopulated many times was generally held, and was the last scientific upholder of this belief. Life, through its many vicissitudes, has inhered in one system of nature, one vegetable and one animal kingdom, showing a common starting-point. Laporte states that there is not a tree nor a shrub in Europe or North America which has not recognizable relatives in the fossil remains of the tertiary period, had shown the activity of existing flora to that of a preceding geological period. Many of the most scientific opinions concerning absoluteness of species in zoology as well as in botany, the lecturer said he had had too much experience to retain any overweening confidence in definiteness and stability of species. He did not believe that species were "shadows, not substantial things," but he believed that they had only a relative fixity and permanence. Lack of capacity to interbreed was not a criterion of species. Individuals of widely diverse species cannot interbreed, but those of related species not uncommonly do, and in some cases with increased fertility. Sixty years ago the conclusion was reached that in botany species were only a higher and more permanent class of varieties, and that, consequently, the genus is the progenitor of the species belonging to it. And 100 years ago did Dr. Wells make points which Darwin and Wallace developed almost simultaneously, and which were: "All animals vary more or less; agriculturists improve domesticated animals by selection. What is thus done by art is done with equal efficacy by nature, in the formation of varieties of mankind, fitted for the country they inhabit." This simple principle, extended from man and domesticated animals to all animals and plants, was Darwinism pure and simple, free from all speculative accretions. The hypothesis of natural selection was, the lecturer supposed, tantamount to asserting that the differences between one species and another now existing, and between these and their predecessors, had come to pass in the course of nature. So it is the selection, by the reason, of forms that is accounted for. Darwinism does not so much explain why we have actual forms as it does why we have species. After saying that man, in short, was a partaker of the natural as well as the spiritual, the speaker said: "Man, 'formed of the dust of the ground,' 'endowed with the breath of life,' 'became a living soul.' Is there any warrant for affirming that these processes were instantaneous?" He concluded by explaining that he had enumerated some of the principal recent changes and present tendencies in scientific belief, especially in biology, the position of which toward religion would be the subject of the following lecture.

A CONDENSED AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

The forthcoming number of the *Manchester Magazine* will contain a biographical sketch of the Bishop of Manchester. The editor gives "the following autobiographical sketch, kindly furnished by the Bishop:"

BISHOP'S COURT, Dec. 27, 1879.

SIR: In reply to your request I just dot down a few particulars about myself: Born in the Parish of Prestbury, near Cheltenham, August, 1818, my father having settled there on his marriage. I was his eldest son. My father, James Fraser, was a Forfarshire man, the youngest son of a large family, a cadet branch of the Frasers of Darris. He went out very young to India, and pursued a successful career there. My mother was the daughter of John Willan, Esq., solicitor, of Bilston, Staffordshire, descended from an old Herefordshire family, who, in the seventeenth century, were settled almost in the proportions of a clan (as I discovered by looking over the register books,) in the Parish of Llanwarne, in that county. My parents moved, in the year 1824, to Cavitree, near Exeter, partly for the education of their boys and partly to be near some old Indian friends of my father. My first school was at Mount Radford, near Exeter, where I remained until I was 14. The Rev. C. R. Roper was my master, and an excellent one he was. In 1832 I was sent to Bridgnorth School, then under Dr. Rowley; and in 1834 my mother, wishing to give me every advantage possible, placed me at Shrewsbury, where I spent two years under Drs. Butler and Kennedy. In 1836 I went to Oxford, having gained an open scholarship at Lincoln College, where I enjoyed the advantage of the tuition of the Rev. Richard Michell, late Principal of Hertford College. In 1840 I was elected a Fellow of Oriel College. My brother, an English officer of much promise, favorably mentioned by Sir John Kaye in his history of the Sepoy mutiny, in that disastrous outbreak of 1857. He was then in command of the Bengal Sappers and Pioneers, and was one of the first officers who fell at Meerut, on May 16. My only surviving brother (out of five) is Major-Gen. Alexander Fraser, C. B., who is now at the head of the Department of Public Works in India, and who has in various capacities, particularly in the erection of light-houses on the coast of the Bay of Bengal, rendered good service to the country. Your biographer can make what use of these simple facts he pleases. My admirable mother still survives, in the eighty-eighth year of her age. Yours, faithfully, J. MANCHESTER.

HALF A MILE A MINUTE.

A RAPID AND PERILOUS DESCENT ON SNOW-SHOES.

The Leadville (Col.) *Chronicle* gives the following account of the perilous journey of Mr. F. G. McCandless, who made the trip from Ute City, in the Roaring Fork district, to Leadville on snow-shoes. 90 miles, in four days and a half: "The first 18 miles occupied three days of hard labor, and brought him to Independence Camp. Two days out of this three he was without food, having taken but one day's supply on starting. The difficulties in the road were appalling. Heavy, wet snows had laden the trees in the cañon and soaked them full of water. Cold weather froze them solid, and strong winds cracked them off their stumps like so many matches. This caused the narrow gulch to be completely filled with a dense brush or thicket of their snow-laden branches. The high, perpendicular, and heavily-timbered walls of the cañon forbade any attempt to scale them, and to pass this all but insurmountable obstruction McCandless saw that he must cut his way through or return. He chose the former course. A light "squaw axe" was his only tool, and was almost useless, from the fact that the wood was almost equal to rock in hardness. He had calculated on making Independent Camp the first night. His provision was gone, and there was nothing to do but toil on, or lie down and die. Night came on, dark and cold. No wolves howled, to keep him company, nor was the roar of the mountain lion heard. Nothing broke the death-like silence, save the sharp thud of his little axe, as he cut his way, inch by inch, and foot by foot, through the gloomy defile. So passed the night, the day, the second day, and late in the afternoon, McCandless, haggard, pale, starving, and completely worn out, crawled up to the door of a cabin in Independence Camp. He was warmly welcomed and tenderly cared for, so that on the next morning he felt like pursuing his way.

"After a hearty breakfast he started again, reaching the foot of the range at the head of Independence Gulch at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday morning. An hour hour took him to the summit. He had a draw-knife with him, and he stopped to fix his snow-shoes. The edges were shaved down and the pole was sharpened. Then, securing everything about his person carefully, and bracing himself for the perilous descent, he made the start. The crust on the snow was like ice, and neither shoes nor pole made any impression upon it. This rendered any attempt at steering or slowing up useless, and an idea of the rapidity with which that descent was made may be had when we state that it was just 10 o'clock when he left the summit, and four miles below, where he passed a cabin, he pulled out his watch, and it marked seven minutes past, showing a speed of over a mile in two minutes. It was while on this descent, and at the highest speed attained, that McCandless passed through the most imminent peril of the whole trip. As he drew near to timber line, a tall and sturdy pine, fully three feet in diameter, loomed up directly in his course. His hair stood on end, as every effort to swerve to one side of it proved vain until when, within a few feet of the tree, the snow had become a little softened by the sun, and a slight grip

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 6, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—The False Friend.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty.
PARK THEATRE—The Wedding March.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Tourists.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Galley Slave.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Christmas.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Horrors.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water-Colors.
AMERICAN ART GALLERY—Paintings.
NEW-YORK SKATING RINK—Skating.
STEINWAY HALL—At 2 P. M.—Oratorio Rehearsal.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum..... 2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum..... 1 00

Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,258 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—Bureau of *The Parisian*, No. 8 Rue Scribe.

The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

A STORY BY JAMES PAYN.

A new story by James Payn, *written specially for* The Times, *and entitled* "An Expensive Derby," *will appear on Sunday next.*

Arrangements have been made for the early production of a story from the pen of Ivan Tourgueneff, *the celebrated Russian novelist.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates, for to-day in this region, winds, generally from south to west, with partly cloudy weather, and slight changes in temperature and pressure.

Our correspondent at Raleigh, N. C., sends a more detailed report than that received by telegraph in regard to the peculiar tactics by which Sherman delegates at large have been appointed to misrepresent the Republicans of that State at the National Convention. Mr. Sherman pronounced as "absolutely false" the statement that he had promised offices to secure delegates, though he did not deny that his official subordinates had been devoting the time which they are paid for employing in the public service to the manipulation of members of the State Committee. To the somewhat Jesuitical intellect of the Secretary of the Treasury there may be an appreciable difference between the promise of offices and the use of threats to displace office-holders who refused to serve his political interests, but the distinction will not be at all obvious to the honest apprehension of the public. A letter will be found in a Washington dispatch which throws some new light on the conduct of Mr. Sherman's campaign in this State. His brother-in-law, Mr. Moulton, has evidently been engaged in sounding Mr. Conkling, with the result of obtaining an assurance from a trusted friend of the Senator that "after Grant is out of the way," Mr. Conkling prefers Mr. Sherman to any one else. As, after Grant, Mr. Conkling was generally understood to prefer Mr. Conkling, the letter, whose authenticity is unquestionable, is rather an interesting contribution to current politics.

The report of the Board of Indian Commissioners fully justifies the action of Secretary Schurz in the removal of the late Commissioner of Indian Affairs—Mr. Hayt. This conclusion was inevitable. So much of the evidence as had been made public during the sessions of the board left no doubt of the guilt of the ex-Commissioner, although one member of the board, the gentleman who has lately been obliged to explain how he became concerned in an Indian contract, finds himself unable to reconcile his duty to the public service with a verdict against Mr. Hayt. Briefly, the committee of investigation find that Mr. Hayt suppressed charges against Agent Hart, of the San Carlos Agency, Arizona, and that, in the meantime, Hart conveyed to friends of Mr. Hayt, represented in Arizona by Mr. Hayt's son, under an assumed name, a silver mine which had been surveyed out of the Indian reservation. Mr. Hayt appears to have been paid by this conveyance of property for his suspension or delay of proceedings against the agent. What adds to his offense is the indisputable fact that he told an untruth when he publicly asserted that he had instituted proceedings against Hart long ago.

Lord Beaconsfield's marvelous skill in "putting a good face on a bad case" is even more conspicuous in the present "Queen's speech" than it was in the last. The nonfulfillment of Turkey's reputed promises of reform is conveniently explained by "the disorder with which the late war has affected the Turkish Empire." A passing allusion to the "establishment of peace in South Africa" disposes of the long and inglorious struggle, which has proved disciplined Englishmen to be no match for untaught savages. The admirable statement that the unsettled condition of Afghanistan renders the recall of the British troops impossible at present, would have been very consolatory to those troops a few weeks ago, when their recall was prevented by the somewhat more cogent reason that the Afghans had left them no way of escape. The Irish famine, too, is only mentioned to introduce a commendation of the measures of relief adopted by the Government. In a word, the whole speech seems modeled upon Napoleon's famous answer to the tattered grenadier: "Were your coat whole, my friend, no one could see how many glorious scars you have received for France."

The Chamber of Commerce has adopted resolutions declaring that "the bills reported from the Hepburn committee and now before the Legislature, although more conservative, and less thorough and sweeping, than is justified by the report of the committee, should be enacted into laws without delay," and that "national laws to secure equality and publicity in railroad management cannot be too soon enacted." From recent indications, it is extremely doubtful whether any action in this direction can be expected at the present session of Congress, and it is evident from the temper of the Legislature that a very decided expression of public sentiment will be needed to secure favorable treatment for the Hepburn bills. It is true, as the resolutions of the Chamber point out, that "both political parties in this State are, by their platforms and enunciation of principles, committed to this reform;" but in a Presidential year both parties are apt to fight very shy of subjects which cannot be adequately treated without provoking the hostility of very powerful interests. The various commercial bodies of the State cannot too soon follow the example of the New-York Chamber, if legislators are to be convinced that, even on the lowest grounds of party expediency, it will be better to redeem the pledges of the conventions in regard to railroad regulation than to put off the consideration of the question to a more convenient season.

The Washington Market men who are trying to stem the up-town movement of their business should heed the advice of their counsel, and take steps to provide for the erection of a new, substantial, and commodious structure where the present agglomeration of sheds now stands. The only opposition they would be likely to encounter to such a scheme would come from those interested in retaining the political patronage and perpetuating the jobbery which pertain to the public administration of the market. From the gin-shop and oyster-saloon opposition, which has beset the plan of the Fulton Market standowners, they would be free. Washington Market cannot retain its trade in face of the competition of new and convenient market structures nearer the centre of City population while it continues to be an eyesore to the public and an obstruction to City traffic. Twice the existing accommodation for business could be furnished in a new building occupying a smaller area than the present unsightly barrack, and all the trade which naturally belongs to such a centre of distribution can be retained by a judicious attention to the demands of public convenience.

Whatever may have been the conduct of Secretary Evarts toward the candidates for the position of Consul-General at Paris—and it was certainly far from ingenuous—the selection which he finally made was a very good one. Mr. George Walker is very favorably known in this City, and his nomination was asked for by some of our most respected and influential business men. He is a gentleman of established reputation, familiar with commercial interests, and an unusually intelligent and accomplished student of financial questions. There is no doubt that he would make a very acceptable officer in the important post to which he has been nominated.

TARIFF AMENDMENT.

The Committee on Ways and Means has closed the hearing on the bill to reduce the duty on steel rails, and will proceed at the earliest moment to try to reach some conclusion regarding that measure. Whether they will be able to do so or not, it is difficult now to determine; but so far as can be judged from the evidence before us, we should say that the committee is quite likely to report in favor of a substantial reduction. It would undoubtedly be sustained by public opinion in doing so. There are many signs that the sentiment against any change in the tariff, which has prevailed so steadily in several of the strong Republican States, is weakening. Not the least significant of these indications is the reference in the Pennsylvania platform, adopted on Wednesday, to a revision of the tariff after examination by a commission. This is, of course, only a device to gain time; but it shows that the extreme high-tariff men feel the need of time. The suggestion of a commission is in a very different tone from that confident one with which they have heretofore treated the question.

The reference in the same platform to "piecemeal" legislation also has its meaning. The friends of the present extravagant Customs duties feel much better able to resist a sweeping revision of the tariff than they do to overcome successive efforts to correct, one by one, its most oppressive features. They would like to bring on a general engagement with their opponents, in which they could bring up all their forces. Combination between the various interests affected would be an immense advantage for each of them. But they are not likely to be gratified in this regard. The measures which have been brought before Congress from time to time have their origin, not in any general free-trade sentiment, nor in any desire to recast the tariff according to a predetermined abstract principle. They are plain business measures, and are intended to relieve certain large portions of the American people from unnecessary burdens. There is nothing doctrinaire about them. On the contrary, it is only the friends of the present tariff who make a gratuitous parade of pure theory, asking Congress to continue high duties because they protect American industries, as if the men who make steel rails or build ships were any more American or any more industrious than the farmers whose grain is carried on the railways and the ships. The fact is that there are in the existing tariff numerous provisions which impose a very exorbitant tax on American industry in its most important branches, and Congress will show itself faithful to American interests in taking up these provisions, one after another, examining their practical operation, and then acting for the greatest good of the greatest number.

The great majority of the American people know little and care less for the theories of political economists. It is no merit in them, and no sign of superior intelligence or independence, but it is a fact. The protective tariff would probably never have been adopted from any adherence to the idea of protection as a doctrine of political economy. That idea has always had able and zealous advocates in the United States, but their advocacy has generally been based rather on patriotic impulse than on scientific reasoning. It was finally embodied in the Morrill tariff during the war, partly because some of the strongest men in Congress at the time were protectionists in theory, but mainly because home industries were taxed grievously to obtain money to carry on the war, and it was believed to be only just to tax foreign competing products proportionately. When taxes were taken off, those on manufactures naturally went first, because they were resisted by powerful immediate interests. Those on foreign goods were left, partly because there was no definite constituency demanding their repeal, and partly because our disordered currency made importation very profitable, even with high duties, and the high duties kept up a large revenue, the payment of which was indirectly felt by the people.

But now that our currency is, for the time being at any rate, on a sound basis, and business is reviving rapidly, the oppressive character of many of these hastily-devised duties is being felt, not remotely but immediately, and a decided demand for relief is springing up. Last year it showed itself in favor of the repeal of the tax on quinine. This year it is directed to the reduction of the burden on transportation involved in the tax on steel rails. Later, it will undoubtedly be addressed to the absurd restrictions on the purchase of foreign-built ships, and there are numerous other matters which must, in the long run, receive attention. The jobbers in woolen goods are complaining that manufacturers are putting up prices beyond what the consumer can afford to pay, secured, as they are, from the check of foreign competition. A combination among Western paper-makers has, with like security, forced an advance in price which has compelled the leading Western journals to increase their price or reduce their expenses, and a similar tendency is showing itself in the East. These are only a few of the instances in which wide and general interests feel the influence of a tariff adopted without due consideration, in a very different state of affairs, and which now benefits only comparatively few persons. It is absurd to class the portion of the American people who ask Congress to relieve them from exactions imposed by such a law as "free traders," "allies and agents of foreign manufacturers," and so on through the long list of loose epithets which the narrower advocates of a high tariff so recklessly distribute. They are, on the contrary, simply men of common-sense and business shrewdness who wish to buy in the cheapest market, whether at home or abroad, and who do not regard as too sacred for criticism a tariff system that enriches a few of their fellow-citizens at their expense.

The time is unquestionably near, if it is not already arrived, when the advocates of the present tariff must prepare to take the defensive, and when they will not be allowed to select the points at which they shall be attacked. "The tariff policy of the last twenty years, which has built up our grand system of manufactures," as the Republicans of Pennsylvania say, is felt to include many provisions that hamper American trade and industry, and those provisions will be constantly more and more vigorously assailed. Even from the protectionist stand-point, they are indefensible. They have been in existence nearly twenty years. If they have really "built up" a "grand system of manufactures," they have served the purpose for which they were temporarily imposed, and ought to be gradually done away with. If they have not yet served that purpose, they are an expensive failure, which the American people is entitled to abandon as soon as it can do so without unnecessary injury to the interests for which protection has been accorded.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PLAN.

The plan adopted by the Republican Convention of Pennsylvania of pledging the entire delegation of the State to the National Convention to an undivided support of a particular candidate, and binding it to act as a unit on all questions that may arise, is calculated to strengthen the power of individual leaders, and to increase the influence of the State in determining the nomination; but it is open to objections for which these advantages afford no adequate compensation. It can hardly be desirable that Mr. Cameron, instead of the Republican voters of Pennsylvania, should constitute the State Convention, and inform with his single will the delegates sent to represent them at Chicago. Nor is there any reason why the State should constitute one great multiple unit in voting for a candidate, instead of allowing expression to a difference of choice that unquestionably exists, not only among the people, but among the delegates themselves. It is a despotic suppression of the minority, which is even more objectionable in the action of a party preliminary to a nomination, or in making a nomination, than in the actual choice of popular representatives for legislative or administrative functions. It may be that the preponderating sentiment among the Republicans of Pennsylvania is in favor of the nomination of Gen. Grant, and there is no reason for doubting that Mr. Cameron and his coadjutors were animated by a desire to adopt the course that would give the best assurance of success for the party. But it was quite apparent in the convention that a very large minority preferred Mr. Blaine, and it had a perfect right to a voice for the expression of that preference, through the choice of delegates to the national gathering and through their action when it takes up the task of nominating candidates for the suffrages of the people. As it is, nearly, if not quite, one-half the Republicans of the State are practically deprived of representation at Chicago. They are powerless to express their choice and entirely subject to the will of the majority of the delegation in all matters relating to the ticket to be agreed upon and the policy to be announced.

The importance of cohesion and solidarity in a political party is not to be denied, but it is more than doubtful whether it is to be secured by disregarding the wishes and smothering the voice of the minority in those preliminary movements in which differences of opinion are inevitable. There is no reason for supposing that the Republicans of Pennsylvania or of any other State would not cheerfully accept the results of a National Convention in which they had been fully and fairly represented. Preferences and differences of opinion having been freely expressed and submitted to a recognized arbitrament, they would have no loyal course but to accept the decision. If there were to be alienation and dissatisfaction to weaken the party, it would be far more likely to come when a large part of its members had been deprived in advance of the right of exercising a choice. Such a proceeding is likely to produce antagonism which would otherwise have had no provocation or excuse. Mr. Cameron may have strengthened his hold upon the party machinery in his State, and he may be more potent in the National Convention for the action at Harrisburg, but it is not probable that the cohesion of the party in the coming canvass has been promoted.

The advantage in favor of any particular candidate before the convention to be derived from solid State delegations is also very questionable. If all were to be pledged to support favorites, they would be brought into antagonism with far greater force, and in a manner more likely to produce contests and lasting bitterness than if the delegates were divided into no such compact masses. The reconciliation of differences is made more difficult, and the necessity of sacrificing all favorites more likely. If some are pledged and some not, the same antagonisms are produced in a less degree, while neither a general party sentiment nor a choice by States will be fairly represented. Is it in any way desirable that the nomination should be made by States, even if there were no greater probability of conflicts and consequent dissatisfaction? We are constantly contending in favor of making the choice of President a national matter, instead of a matter of States. Under our Electoral system, as it now works, the final vote is cast by States, and the Electoral bodies act as units. The minority in each State is suppressed. It is a necessity of the system that the States act separately in making their choice, but there are strong reasons why in each the minority should be heard and the Electoral vote divided according to party strength, provided substantial equity were done by this being the case in all alike.

But the method of the election is determined by laws, and there are obstacles in the way of changes which all can see to be desirable. Party nominations are not so trammeled. They were never intended by the system and have never been adapted to it. They are an assertion over all the Electoral machinery of the principle of popular choice operating throughout the nation. Presidential nominations are meant to be, and ought to be, especially in the Republican Party, with its broad national principles, a matter of national choice, exercised by the people through their State delegations, not as delegations of the States, but of the people within their boundaries, with all their differences of sentiment and of preference, which are to be brought together and harmonized in a grand council. A few party managers can more easily do the nominating, if they can handle the State delegations as units and use them in a way to be settled among themselves, but it is not desirable that the managers should do the nominating. This is the right of the voting mass of the party, to be exercised through delegates of their own choice, who who shall represent them and not individual leaders.

PRISON REFORMS IN NEW-YORK STATE.

The revelations in regard to the mingling of outside female workers with the convicts employed by the contractors in the Kings County Penitentiary have at length affected even the mind of the Superintendent of our State Prisons and compelled him to begin reforms in the Sing Sing Prison. The spectacle of some 200 working people going in daily from Sing Sing to work in company with convicts has not been an edifying one, and Mr. Pilsbury has not been a day too soon in doing away with it. We commend, also, to his consideration the brutalizing punishments, recorded on good authority to be used by the keepers on refractory prisoners—such as "paddling," "douching," tying up by the thumbs, and similar modes of torture. He should also inquire whether the flogging of women has never occurred in that prison, on the order of some one of the officers. It will not do for Mr. Pilsbury to say, as he does in his late report, that the convicts in Sing Sing Prison are of those who "have passed beyond moral influence," and can "only be governed by fear" of bodily punishment. Capt. Maconochie had a far worse and more dangerous class of men on Norfolk Island, who had previously only been ruled by the lash and the chain. He discarded any such brutal maxims, and began—not a sentimental and wishy-washy system of treatment—but a common-sense method of reforming them, by calling out the forces and powers which keep men in every-day life virtuous and honest. His success with the most murderous ruffians who ever came under a prison-master is well known.

Sir Walker Crofton, in his Irish prisons, had quite as bad a set of vagabonds and criminals to deal with as ever Mr. Pilsbury has had; but he controlled all, and reformed great numbers, simply by awakening hope, by implanting the habit of work, by cultivating self-respect, and by employing moral and religious influences. Even now, at the Lusk Prison, near Dublin, gangs of the worst convicts who ever entered a prison may be seen working *on parole*, week after week, outside the prison walls, and with only an unarmed overseer. Why is it that, under the system used in the New-York prisons, we hear of so many returned convicts, especially among the Sing Sing prisoners? Is it that brutal punishments only make the men more hardened, and that when they get out, the first thing they do is to wage war on society again? Is it that where the contractor controls the prison, moral influences are left out of sight? One of the reforming and preserving influences, whether in prison or outside, is mental training; and yet we hear that in our New-York State Prisons all instruction in elementary branches has ceased for two years and nine months. The brains, so long idle, will naturally be concocting mischief, and we may expect a new crop of crimes from those who shall be discharged in these years. In all our States where prison reform is neglected, we hear of incessant difficulties with discharged convicts. Hartford has been startled by a series of daring burglaries recently, committed by a young convict who had served his term in the Wethersfield State Prison. He had come out worse than he entered. The brutal treatment has been tried with such offenders for centuries. It does not pay in any sense.

If Mr. Pilsbury wants to see a prison, which, though far from perfect, is a model for the New-York prisons, let him visit the Ohio State Prison at Columbus. There he will find at least humane and enlightened principles of administration, and results which correspond. We would not in the least detract from the brilliant results, financially, which the New-York Superintendent has accomplished in this State, in his management of our convicts. But those may be obtained at too much cost. A new crop of criminals coming forth from our prisons would speedily turn the balance in the State's accounts with crime, and show that it is humane administration with enforced work which pays. Among the influences which in this State have always furthered reform of prisons, one of the best is that of the "Prison Association," which has just held its thirty-sixth annual meeting in this City. It is already protesting against the excessive employment of contract work, and all degrading punishments in the prisons, and it has long been in favor of the principles of the "Irish system." The public will hold it strictly to its duties in advocating all reasonable improvements in our prison administration. It has no legal power to correct, but it has the right to inspect and report abuses. It should present to the Legislature and the public a full and unvarnished account of our penitentiaries at this time, of their moral as well as financial condition, and exactly how the proportion of returned convicts to the whole number is, in comparison with former years. From them, too, should arise the suggestion of that reform so much needed—the separation of youthful and "first-term" convicts from the habitual and debased criminals—and assistance in Mrs. Lowell's excellent plan of a Female Reformatory.

A CURE FOR RITUALISM.

Bishop Littlejohn, of Long Island, recently forbade a Ritualistic clergyman to conduct service in his diocese. Were the other Bishops to follow this example, Ritualism would speedily come to an end as a disturbing element in the Church. Either the Ritualists would abandon those doctrines and practices which are contrary to the faith and discipline of the Church, or they would withdraw from it. In either case there would be an end of the unpleasant spectacle which is offered by the existing conflict between the great body of the Church and a small but active party.

Still it must be confessed that this method of stamping out Ritualism should be resorted to only as an extreme measure. Among the Ritualist clergy are some of the ablest and best men of the Church, men whose unselfish devotion and piety cannot be questioned, however much we may disapprove of their conduct. Could the Ritualists be persuaded of the error of their ways, and led to a voluntary abandonment of Ritualism, such a result would be far more satisfactory than would be the virtual expulsion of the Ritualists from the Church. Fortunately, there is reason to hope that the evil of Ritualism is curable. An advertisement recently appeared in the columns of a leading paper which promises to effect this cure. The advertisement was headed "Ritualism promptly relieved and cured by a few applications of Hodge's Liniment." If the advertisement can be trusted, the dawn of harmony in the Church cannot be long delayed.

It may seem odd to a person unacquainted with theology, that an erroneous religious belief can be cured by liniment. There is, however, good reason to believe that Ritualism is closely connected with the spine. The Ritualist clergyman has a spine that is unusually straight from the neck downward. The curve in the region scientifically called the "small of the back," is very slight, but in that precise region there is a flexibility which permits the spine to bend to an extraordinary extent. A similar flexibility also characterizes the neck. Thus, the Ritualistic spine is both abnormally rigid in certain parts and abnormally flexible in others. When we find this condition of the spine present in all cases of well-defined Ritualism, and never find it unaccompanied by Ritualism, we are justified in deciding that the two are very closely connected.

Now, if we have a liniment which will remove the Ritualistic peculiarities of the spine, may it not also remove all the other symptoms of Ritualism? The author of the advertisement already quoted most unmistakably asserts that his liniment will cure Ritualism; and it is at least highly probable that it acts directly upon the spine. It is not supposable that an advertisement which does not tell the truth could appear in the columns of a respectable newspaper. We have, therefore, reason to feel confidence in Hodge's Liniment, and good Churchmen ought to give it a trial.

Why should not Bishop Littlejohn try this liniment upon the Ritualist clergyman against whom he has just been compelled to take stern measures? Let this clergyman be summoned before a committee of the Diocesan Convention, and told that an earnest, loving effort for his cure is about to be made. Then let his superfluous vestments be removed, and the liniment applied by the more vigorous members of the committee. How many applications would be necessary to give the liniment a fair trial we are not told. The advertiser speaks of "a few applications"—which may mean three or more. Even though twenty applications should be needed, the committee should persevere. In all probability the patient would begin to improve after the second or third application, and in the course of a few weeks would be perfectly cured. What a triumph this would be! How gladly would the restored clergyman write to the advertiser to the effect that "after using ten bottles of your liniment I became a confirmed and aggressive Protestant, and I have no doubt that with the aid of half a dozen more bottles I shall be able to identify Rome with the Scarlet Woman." Instead of driving the Ritualist brother over to Rome, or giving him the opportunity to regard himself as a martyr, the application of the beneficent liniment would make him a loyal and valuable Churchman, and a happy and contented man. Should the liniment succeed in this one case, it could immediately be applied to all other Ritualists in the Church, with perfect confidence that it would permanently and completely cure them.

It has been suggested by an ardent Presbyterian that the "Hodge's Liniment" mentioned in the advertisement is really nothing else than a text-box of Calvinistic theology written by the late Dr. Hodge, of Princeton. This is an ingenious suggestion, but it is not trustworthy. "Hodge's Liniment" is put up in bottles, and is to be rubbed in. Theology cannot be put in bottles, and cannot be rubbed in with the palm of the hand. It is idle to pretend that "Hodge's Liniment" is anything but what it professes to be, and it is hardly fair to take from the inventor of a method of curing Ritualism the merit that is his, and to give it to an eminent Presbyterian who never paid any attention to the distinctions between different kinds of Churchmen.

As for another theory put forth by worldly and irreverent persons that the word "Ritualism" in the advertisement is a misprint of "Rheumatism," it deserves nothing but contempt. Here is a priceless invention intended to cure the one evil that disturbs the peace of the Church. What must be the heartlessness of the man who tries to dash our joy and hope by pretending that, instead of curing Ritualism, Hodge's Liniment is meant to cure Rheumatism! The existence of such a man gives us a very painful view of fallen human nature.

As this is the season, especially during the sudden changes we have had recently, when we are all exposed to colds, it may be comforting to hear that we need not take cold, if we do not want to; that taking or not taking cold depends mainly on the will. A very high medical authority so declares, and adds that we know very little of the forms of disease, even the commonest. Cold-taking seems to be the result of a sufficient impression of cold to reduce the vital energy of nerve-centres presiding over the functions of special organs. It is easy, then, to see why a strong fit of sneezing rouses the dormant centres, enabling them to resume work, and avoid evil consequences. This explains why the worst effects of a cold do not usually follow a chill which excites much sneezing. Shivering is a less positive convulsion to restore the paralyzed nervous energy, though it may in less degree serve the same purpose. The shivering that proceeds from the effect of poison is totally different. We refer to the quick muscular agitation and teeth-chattering which occur when the body is exposed to cold, and no ill results supervene. The natural indication, therefore, to ward off the consequence of a chill is to restore the vital energy of the nerve-centres, which restoration may be insured by a strong, sustained effort of will. Experiments often made attest the truth of this theory, which is well worth trying. If all a man need do to prevent a cold is to resolve not to have one, he should be ashamed of a cold, which it would appear, is not only an annoyance, but a confession of mental infirmity.

Although the shortest of the months, February is inferior to few in its record of noteworthy events. On the 1st, Gen. Sherman left Savannah to begin his famous march northward through the Carolinas. On the 3d, Gen. Monk entered London, to restore Charles II. Mendelssohn was born on the 5th. Charles II. of England died on the 6th. Pius IX. on the 7th. The 8th has the triple celebrity of of the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, (1587,) the death of Peter the Great, (1725,) and Napoleon's victory over the Russians at Eylau, in 1807. On the 13th, (1878,) the Russian troops occupied Erzeroum. On the 14th, Sir J. Jervis defeated the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent. The Peace of Hubertsburg, which terminated the Seven Years' War, by securing Silesia to the Prussian Crown, was signed on the 15th. The 18th, by a curious conjunction of opposites, witnessed the death of Luther and the birth of Paganini. On the same day began a series of running fights between Admirals Blake and Van Tromp, which continued throughout the whole of the two following days, commencing near Portland and ending off the Texel Banks. The 19th is doubly noted for the hanging of the celebrated Marquis de Favras by the Parisian mob, (1792,) and for the evacuation of Charleston, in 1865. On the 20th (1276) was commenced the wonderful Cathedral of Cologne. The 22d has the higher honor of being the birthday of Washington. The Duke of Clarence's appropriate death by being drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine, is said to have occurred on the 24th, which afterward witnessed the fatal day of Pavia, when Francis I. of France, defeated and made prisoner by the Emperor Charles V., wrote his famous dispatch: "All is lost but honor." Wallenstein was assassinated at Eger on the 25th, and the 26th dealt the final blow to the Hungarian insurrection of 1848-9, by the crushing defeat of Kapolna. To these may be added the victory of Wellington over Soult, at Orthez, (1814,) the last and most brilliant successes of Napoleon, in the same year; the anti-Austrian outbreak at Milan, in 1853; the attempted assassination, a few days later, of the Emperor of Austria by the Hungarian, Libenyi, and the emancipation of the Russian serfs, in 1861.

The german, which many persons regard as a wearisome dance, despite its abundant waltzing and variety, is greatly relished by a number of young persons, particularly young women, to whom the diversity and quantity, not to speak of the "favors," are a special attraction. It gets its name from the country whence it was borrowed, and was the rage here for many seasons, but of late had been neglected until this Winter, when it has sprung into new countenance, and is danced with more fervor and zest than ever. The german has received so many elaborations and improvements in this country that it is quite another thing from what it was at its first introduction into American society. It has always been fashionable on this side the sea, because they who give a german need a large drawing or ball room, provide a luxurious supper and expensive favors, demanding, of course, a spacious house and a liberal income. Fashion means money, and plenty of it. If there be money enough, other things, like good taste, delicacy, fitness—ranked as secondary in exclusively modish circles—may be modified or omitted. They who are enamored of dancing ought to be attached to the german, which usually lasts from four to six hours. The whole evening, or rather the whole night, is devoted to it. It begins late and ends early—in the morning. Not infrequently the dance is interrupted in order to partake of an early breakfast, physical exhaustion requiring sustainment from food and wine. Carriages containing martyrs to the german are seen rolling home by the light of dawn, and so tired are they that they not seldom fall asleep on the way, and with difficulty drag themselves to bed, where they spend most of the day. The protracted dance is certainly a dissipation, for it dissipates youth, freshness, health, and a great deal of money. Any young woman who will dance the german habitually for five Winters can be sure of looking prematurely old. One feature of the dance this season is that it has drawn many persons of ripe maturity into it. Usually in this City, society people cease to dance when they get married, and even bachelors relinquish terpsichorean measures at 30 or thereabout. Now, the german is led not rarely by grandfathers, and mothers move in the same figure with their married or marriageable daughters. Perhaps the german is renewing our youth. It should do something of the sort as compensation for the youth it lays waste.

"I cannot see the Speaker, how with you!
Not see the Speaker! Why I see two."

Thus, according to an epigrammatist, spake Pitt and Dundas as they were entering the House of Commons after a dinner where old port had flowed freely for both. Not less mistaken or less honest, says Dr. Wharton, in the new *Criminal Law Magazine*, are sometimes the leading witnesses in important criminal trials. Lady Tichborne recognized the claimant as her lost son, and other witnesses swore positively to the same effect, while there was a mass of testimony showing, on the one hand, that he was an Australian bushman by the name of Castro, and, on the other, that he was Arthur Orton. On the trial of Webster for murder, several witnesses testified emphatically that they had seen Dr. Parkman alive at a time when he was undoubtedly dead. When an ingenious attempt was made to perpetrate an insurance fraud by falsely representing Uddebzook to be dead, a corpse, fraudulently prepared for the purpose, was identified as his by a number of witnesses. Afterward, when in reality Uddebzook had been killed, several persons who saw his dead body testified that it was not his. Two men were recently tried in England for burglary committed on the night of Sunday, Oct. 21, 1879. Four witnesses testified to having seen them at this time at the place of the burglary. The defense was an *alibi*. Twelve witnesses swore positively that on the evening in question the accused were at home. The most skillful cross-examination failed to shake this evidence, and the prisoners were acquitted. It afterward appeared that each of these twelve witnesses was wrong. They all agreed that the night in question was rough, stormy, and dark. The night of Sunday, Oct. 14, was of this description, but the night of Sunday, Oct. 21, when the burglary was committed, was clear and moonlit. The twelve witnesses had confounded the two nights. In the Howland will case, Prof. Pierce gave the expert testimony that the improbability of two genuine signatures being exactly alike was, on the doctrine of chances, so great as to amount to a practical impossibility. Against this evidence were produced a number of genuine signatures, whose likeness amounted to exact coincidence.

Probably there are many persons who will learn with surprise that Mr. Cowley owed a portion of that income by which he was enabled to carry on his benevolent enterprise to wicked Wallacks and debauched Booths. The theory that dramatic entertainments are naughty, and that vice must pay tribute to virtue, is still carried out substantially in practice in New-York, and the profligate theatrical manager has to pay his quota to the pious Pastor of those folded lambs in Sixtieth-street, whose life was one long shearing season. It is about time this piece of humbug came to an end. So far from theatres being channels for promoting immorality, we are confident that, even where the entertainment offered is not of a particularly elevated type, they are largely instrumental in keeping hundreds away from bad resorts. Some plous, and it must be added somewhat pharisaical, parents induced a young man going to college to give a solemn promise that he would not go to a theatre during his first year. "Why you might have done worse," was the comment of an older friend, to whom he mentioned the fact. "I did do worse—a great deal worse," was the rejoinder. And while on this subject we may take the opportunity of asking the Police Commissioners how it is that such extraordinary indulgence is shown to such very notorious places as those in full blast every night in Sixth-avenue. It may be that in large cities where vice pays its homage to virtue by hiding a disgraceful head, and offering no temptation by bold display, there are grounds for not taking too severe a notice; but what we complain of is painted, blazing iniquity in full blast in a leading thoroughfare in the small hours of every, especially Sunday, morning. In one of these establishments, at which hundreds of young men (where they get the money is a mystery) and women congregate every evening, there are, on Saturday nights especially, two orchestras. One, a remarkably efficient band, performs from 8 until 12, when an inferior band, playing sensational and popular melodies, with a pronounced rhythm, to which the fingers of the audience give a responsive "thrum," begins and continues until 3 or 4 A. M. The side-doors are open all the time. The bar is in full swing, and as late as 5 o'clock on Sunday morning there is "a sound of revelry." If the Police authorities have some very good reason for not interfering, let them give it to the public.

GENERAL NOTES.

Ohioans achieve fame in various ways. It is the proud boast of one family of seven such that they ate 1,165 pies in 1879 and survive.

The death is reported of a young man from the effects of an ulcerated tooth, the glands swelling to such an extent as to prevent respiration.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* thinks that Minister Lucius Fairchild is likely to be an exceedingly lively candidate in Wisconsin for the United States Senate next Fall.

A bogus "Census Information Bureau" in Chicago has been endeavoring to swindle confiding people who wished to become enumerators out of 25 cents each for "stamps and blanks."

A school teacher in Louisville, Ky., saved one of her little pupils from death a few mornings ago by wrapping her woolen shawl around her, in spite of her alarmed struggles, when her dress caught fire from the stove.

A child in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, now 11 months old, weighs 10 pounds. It weighed three-fourths of a pound at birth, and a lady's finger-ring would pass over its hand on to its wrist, if the correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* may be believed.

The *Sunday-School Times* relates the following: "Why didn't your people give a call to that last candidate who preached for them?" asked a man of a New-England Deacon. "Well, I believe some of them said he lacked *junction*," was the response. The deacon evidently meant "unction."

The fight between Gen. Gary and Senator Hampton, with Col. Haskell as an ally of the latter, is being continued in South Carolina newspapers, and a great deal of ink is being shed. Gary denies all the charges made against him, and challenges a comparison of the public and private character of Hampton and himself as to truth, fair dealing, honesty, integrity, pluck, patriotism, &c.

According to the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution*, charges have been preferred to Secretary Sherman against Thomas M. Blodgett, Collector of the Port at St. Marys, Ga., setting forth in six specific instances that he is not a proper person to fill such a position of honor and trust. It also says that he has had his chief clerk arrested on a charge of embezzlement, and that the clerk claims that it is for the purpose of covering up his own irregularities.

The Boston *Congregationalist* says that perhaps no larger single check has ever been sent from the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society to the New-York treasury than the one which went on Monday last. It was for $23,500, the sum of $10,000 being from the legacy of the late Benjamin Sewall, of Newton, Mass.; $3,000 from the estate of the late Moses Day, of Boston, and $10,500 as donations from churches and individuals.

The Democratic journals which were so prone to prate of "nepotism" a few years ago, now generally neglect even to mention that among the clerks of Senate committees, at salaries of $2,000 to $2,500 a year, are Senator Eaton's son, Senator Morgan's son, Senator Vance's son, Senator Johnston's son, Senator Withers's son, Senator Wallace's son, Senator McD

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

THE POLITICS OF EUROPE.

GERMANY'S WARLIKE PREPARATIONS—THE RELATIONS OF RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA—SPAIN AND CUBAN SLAVERY.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A Berlin correspondent says: "Intimations this morning in some semi-official papers that an increase in the German Army is intended, even beyond that already announced, namely, by the formation of special Alsace-Lorraine regiments, have caused no little sensation. It is understood that Baron von Manteuffel, Governor-General of Alsace-Lorraine, supports the proposal as tending to create a national feeling in the annexed provinces."

VIENNA, Feb. 5.—It is positively stated that the resignation of Dr. Von Stremayr, Minister of Justice, Worship, and Education, is either an accomplished fact, or may be expected at any moment. It is expected that Baron Kriesgau, member of the Right in the Reichsrath, will be appointed Minister of Education, as a reward to the party of the Right for not opposing the bill relative to the administration of Bosnia. Such an appointment would equalize the strength of the Right, and the Constitutionalists, or the Left, in the Cabinet.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the discussion on the interpellation of Señor Fortuando was continued. Señor Elduayen declared that upon the Canovas del Castillo Cabinet had devolved the glorious task of abolishing slavery in Cuba, and introducing economical reforms in the island. He said that Spain would furnish Cuba with 20,000 soldiers to insure the integrity of her territory. Notice was given of other interpellations respecting the general policy of the Government and the causes of the recent Ministerial crisis. Señor Leon Castillo, in the name of the Constitutionalists, asked an explanation of the substitution of the present Ministry for that of Gen. Martinez Campos. He expressed the approval of those for whom he spoke, of the reforms projected by Gen. Campos for Cuba, and condemned those proposed by the Canovas Del Castillo Ministry.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A Berlin correspondent asserts that one of the reforms to be instituted on the occasion of the Czar's twenty-fifth anniversary will be to allow the frequent insertion of leading articles in the official gazettes of the provincial capitals.

Another Berlin correspondent says it is now certain that the Count de St. Vallier will retain his post at Berlin. The same correspondent says that a radical journal, the *Berliner Zeitung*, has been confiscated for publishing a sharp attack upon the Government. This is the first instance for many years of a non-Socialistic paper being suppressed.

From the fact that the Archduke Albrecht is to represent Austria at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Czar's accession to the throne, the German press concludes that a *rapprochement* between Austria and Russia is going on. The Archduke is a recognized friend of Russia.

PRUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

DEBATING THE PUBLIC WORSHIP ESTIMATES IN THE LANDTAG—DR. FALK DENIES THE CHARGES OF THE CENTRE.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—In a debate in the lower house of the Landtag to-day on the public worship estimates, Herr Windthorst regretted that Herr Von Puttkammer, Minister of Worship, had laid stress on continuing in the principles of Dr. Falk, and demanded complete severance therefrom. He did not feel any extraordinary confidence in the success of the negotiations with the Vatican, but said the Ultramontanes would refrain from introducing any definite motion so as not to interfere with those negotiations, and would acquiesce in any agreement that might be concluded. Herr Von Puttkammer expressed the high esteem for the Catholic Church entertained by the Government, and said that although compelled to protect her rights, the State had never relinquished the hope of restoring peace with the Church. He gladly noted the inclination of the Catholics toward a compromise, which, however, could only be effected on the basis of existing legislation, and added that he must indexibly maintain the interests and rights of the monarchy. To obtain peace, he said, all parties must observe great moderation. Dr. Falk spoke in refutation of the charges made against him by members of the Centre.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Brussels *Europe* states that Mgr. Vannutelli, the Papal Nuncio at that city, has been ordered to Vienna to replace Cardinal Jacobini, who has been recalled to Rome to supersede Cardinal Nina as Papal Secretary of State.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—M. Isaac Adolphe Cremieux, life Senator, is seriously ill.

French missionaries in Mosul give a painful account of the ravages of famine in Mesopotamia and Kurdistan, where Christians, Jews, and Mohammedans are all suffering.

Dr. Paul Broca, the nominee of the extreme Left, has been elected life Senator, to succeed the Count de Montalivet, deceased, defeating M. Bertoland by eight votes.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Count Harry Karl Edward Von Arnim, formerly Prussian Ambassador to France, who was convicted of treason in 1876, but who has since resided at Florence, is seriously ill in that city. His son has gone there in haste.

The bill for the purchase of the Rhenish and the Berlin, Potsdam and Magdeburg Railways by the Government was read a second time in the Landtag yesterday.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Gen. Roberts, at Kabul, replying to a telegram sent by a relative, says: "Nobody was executed unless convicted of participating in the attack on the British Residency."

DUBLIN, Feb. 5.—The Mansion House Committee report the amount received to date at £42,373, and the grants to date at £16,889. A letter was read before the committee from Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath, heartily concurring in the statement that the committee enjoys the confidence and is entitled to the gratitude of the country.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Several more deaths have occurred among the wounded by yesterday's railway accident near Argenteuil, France, and many others are expected.

LEWIS'S CONTESTED BEQUEST.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 5.—In the United States court to-day, Jennie R. Holbrook was arraigned on the charge of conspiracy in attempting to defraud the United States Government by representing herself to be the wife of Lewis, the millionaire, who bequeathed his property to the General Government. She refused to plead in the name of Holbrook, but did plead not guilty in the name of Mrs. Jennie R. Lewis. Marcus T. Sacia, who produced the certificate of marriage, and George R. Bradford, Francis Adams, and Frank Allinson were each charged as co-conspirators. They were held for trial, which is set down for Feb. 24, 1880.

THE SYRACUSE DEMOCRACY UNITED.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 5.—The Democratic Party in Syracuse was practically united at a meeting held at the Globe Hotel this evening. The meeting was called by Charles Wright, Chairman of the City Committee, for the purpose of harmonizing all differences among the two factions. The Hon. William C. Ruger was made Chairman, and steps were taken to unite the party. The attendance was about equally divided between Tilden and anti-Tilden men, and a determination was expressed by all to sink all personal preferences and prejudices, and forgetting the past, labor for the good of the party.

A COUNT IN TROUBLE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5.—Count Eugene Mitkitwicz was to-day presented by the Grand Jury of the Baltimore Criminal Court for having obtained $16,000 worth of coal by alleged false pretenses from Cashier & Co. A bench warrant was issued, and the accused man was arrested to-day and taken to the Sheriff's office to await bail, which was fixed at $10,000, but subsequently reduced to $4,000. The bail has not yet been furnished.

THE VICE-REGAL PARTY.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Feb. 5.—A special train with the Governor-General and Princess Louise on board, arrived at Bonaventure Depot here, from Halifax, at 2 o'clock this morning. It having been announced previously that the vice-regal party would not be here until 8:30 A. M., none of the city officers were present. At 8 o'clock a guard of honor from the Victoria Rifles arrived at the station, and soon afterward came the Mayor and a number of the members of the Corporation, with 50 policemen. At 8:15 the Governor-General and the Princess stepped from the car and bowed to the Reception Committee, the band playing the national anthem. The Princess appeared to be in excellent health. The party was then taken to the Windsor Hotel.

THREE FASHIONABLE WEDDINGS.

PROMINENT MEMBERS OF WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, AND CINCINNATI SOCIETY MARRIED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The marriage of Sevellon A. Brown, Chief Clerk of the State Department, to Miss Sally M. Phelps, daughter of Capt. S. L. Phelps, late District Commissioner, which took place at the Church of the Epiphany this evening, was one of the most notable social events which has occurred in this city since the Fitch-Sherman wedding. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Casey, of Aurora, N. Y., assisted by the Rev. Dr. Paret, Rector of the Church, and the Assistant Rector, the Rev. Mr. Mead. The attendance was very large, and comprised the best-known and most distinguished people of Washington society.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5.—A brilliant company assembled at Glendale this afternoon to witness the marriage of Miss Cecilia Sherman Moulton to Lieut. C. H. Rockwell, of the United States Army. The ceremony took place in Christ Church, and was performed by the Rev. Dr. Pise. The bride was attended by six bridesmaids, each escorted by a groomsman —all Army officers in full uniform. The groom entered by the chancel door, attended by Lieut. Loudon, and awaited his bride at the chancel railing, according to the English custom. The bride, who is a daughter of Col. Moulton and neice of Secretary Sherman, was dressed in white satin. A cloud of tulle veiled her to the feet, and pearl ornaments, in the place of the traditional orange blossoms, fastened the veil at the back of the low coiffure. Fifteen hundred invitations to the wedding had been issued, and several hundred society people of Cincinnati, Washington, Darton, Toledo, and other cities responded. Many elegant presents were received, among them a check for $300 from Gen. Sherman.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Victor F. Lawson, proprietor of the *Evening News*, was married this evening to Miss Jessie Bradley, daughter of William H. Bradley, Clerk of the United States court in this city.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ENGLISH GLEE CLUB CONCERT.

The "Evening of English Glees" at Chickering Hall last night was in some respects one of the best of this series of entertainments. The singers were all in good voice, and the programme, though somewhat sombre in character at first, was varied and interesting. The male-voice quartet had less work assigned to them alone than usual, a glee entitled "Peace," by Bridge, Horsley's "Retire, my love," and Hatton's well-worn "Sailor's Song" being the three numbers on the programme. The song by Bridge was a novelty at these concerts and was much enjoyed by the audience, doubtless for the reason that it contains some telling effects, which this quartet know how to make the most of, and because it was unknown. It belongs to that great class of four-part songs which when well sung afford some temporary amusement, but as musical compositions are really not worth the trouble of rehearsal. "Return, my love," has been heard over and over again, and though well rendered, was not interesting to the audience. It is too full of solo passages to be effective on the concert stage, and is adapted, as its composer no doubt intended, to be sung in the parlor for the enjoyment of the performers and their select friends. The male-voice quartet of the English Glee Club sing so well together, and are so much superior to any other similar organization, that it is a pleasure to listen to them even in songs in which they are not able to do themselves full justice. There were several numbers of the other concerted music which call for unqualified praise. Taubert's "Cradle Song," Leslie's madrigal, "Thine eyes so bright," for six parts; Cummings's five-part glee, "Oh, the Summer night," were all beautifully rendered, and were admirable illustrations of the finished style with which the good voices, faithful practice, and individual taste of the performers enable them to give these compositions. The solos were by Miss Beebe, Mrs. Hills, and Mr. Baird. Miss Beebe sang a song written for her by Mr. Florio. "A Mother's Lullaby." It was well rendered and received with much applause, but the impression from this first hearing is that Mr. Florio has written better and more original songs. Miss Beebe was recalled several times, and responded with an encore. Mrs. Hills sang two songs by Schumann and Schubert very charmingly, and Mr. Baird sang Hensel's "The Distant Land" in his best manner, following it with a song by Gounod, which he gave with spirit and effect. There was the usual large and brilliant audience present, and the same apparent enjoyment which makes these concerts a special feature of the musical season. On the 23d inst., the fourth concert will be given at the same place.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mr. Gilmore's national anthem is to be performed next week in Albany, under the direction of the composer.

Mr. Joseffy's engagements, which have been necessarily canceled by reason of the accident to his finger, will, it is understood, be soon fulfilled. In the course of next week it is expected that he will be able to resume his work.

Preparations for the production for the first time in this country of Berlioz's "La Damnation de Faust" have been made on an elaborate scale. The work will be given next week at the public rehearsal and concert of the Symphony Society. The chorus will number some 400 voices, and the orchestra will be largely increased to meet the requirements of the occasion.

This afternoon the Oratorio Society will give a public rehearsal of "The Creation," under the direction of Dr. Damrosch, at Steinway Hall. The regular performance will take place on Saturday evening. The soloists will be Miss Letitia Fritsch, Mr. Jacob Graff, and Mr. Myron W. Whitney. The chorus of the society is full and has been carefully drilled, and the orchestra is composed of the members of the Symphony Society.

The Mapleson troupe have met with all possible success this week in Cincinnati, the audiences completely filling the house every evening, and the enthusiasm being all that the artists could ask for. "Ada," with the same cast heard in New-York, and "Lucia," with Mlle. Marimon, Brignoli, and Galassi, seem to have been received with special favor. The principal artists are all mentioned in the highest terms, and the excellance of the ensemble and generous character of the representations are evidently fully appreciated.

A number of the most prominent German citizens of New York have organized a committee to give a concert in the latter part of this month in aid of the suffering people of Silesia. The committee intend to pay all expenses, so that the gross receipts will go to the fund for this object. The Messrs. Steinway will give their hall and the programmes without charge, and Dr. Damrosch and Mr. William Steinway will arrange the musical details, which is a sufficient guaranty of success.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CARNIVAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 5.—The procession of the Knights of Monius had for its subject "The Fair Women of History—the women whose portraits adorn the great picture gallery of the past—a dream of fair women." The tableaux appeared on handsomely-decorated cars in the following order: Semiramis, Queen of Assyria, surrounded by Assyrian warriors; Dido on the funeral pyre; Dalilah tempting Samson; Sappho departing with Phaon; Aspasia entertaining famous Greeks; Judith at the feast of Holofernes; Cornelia and her jewels; Cleopatra sailing down the Cydorus; Boadicea exciting the Britons to revolt; Zenobia going to battle; Queen Eleanor and the fair Rosamond; Joan of Arc clad in full armor; Isabelle of Castile receiving Columbus; Mary Stuart going to execution; Elizabeth, the Maiden Queen, and attendants; Maria Theresa appealing to the Hungarians; Josephine's vision. The entertainment closed with grand tableaux and a ball at the Opera-house.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE PLANS.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 5.—A bill was introduced in the Assembly to-night to re-enact the Potter law; also, a bill prohibiting the North-western and St. Paul Railway Companies from charging more than 3 cents per mile on local passengers. In the Senate bills were introduced making sleeping-car companies responsible for property of passengers; increasing the license of insurance companies from 2 to 5 per cent, and the license for railroads from 4 to 5 per cent. on the gross receipts.

THE LIEDERKRANZ BALL

A BRILLIANT SCENE IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AFFAIR OF THE KIND EVER GIVEN IN THIS CITY—AN EXCEEDINGLY BEAUTIFUL TABLEAU—THE ACTORS, THE GUESTS, AND THEIR COSTUMES.

The twenty-seventh annual ball of the Liederkranz Society, which took place in the Academy of Music last evening, was fully as largely attended as the famous ball given by the same society last year. The crush on that occasion surpassed anything ever before known in the history of masked balls in this City. Not only were the floor and the boxes and the parquet seats surrounding the dancing platform crowded, but the corridors were so packed that progress through them was a matter requiring patience and good humor. This state of affairs was repeated last night. In other respects the latest ball of the long series exceeded all its predecessors. Such an assemblage of rich and costly fancy costumes was probably never before gathered together on this continent—and what was more to the point, nearly everybody appeared *en masque*. The scene, consequently, under the glow of the electric light suspended from the centre of the ceiling, was an exceedingly brilliant one. The floor and the seats and the boxes, not to mention the lobbies, were a continuous, moving mass of bright colors, ornamented with gold and silver lace in profusion, and glittering in all directions with the flash of precious stones. No kaleidoscope ever afforded a more beautiful succession of combinations. The tableaux were decidedly the best in conception and the most exquisite in their execution ever seen at a masked ball in this City. There was no extraneous ornamentation of the academy proper, except the usual vases of rare floors stationed at either side of the entrances to, and exits from, the dancing floor, but the corridors were banked with living plants in full bloom, the mere stunted species being placed along the walls, and the taller sorts, such as camelein bushes, flanking the various doorways and the bottoms of the staircases. The walls were likewise decorated with magnificent shields, stars, and ovals formed of cut flowers and bearing the monogram of the Academy. One of the features of the ball was the presence at it of ex-Gov. Tilden, who made his appearance shortly before midnight, and, taking a seat in one of the lower proscenium boxes on the left between two pretty girls, remained apparently enjoying the scene until an early hour this morning. He was accompanied by Police Commissioner MacLean.

With a promptness that was as surprising as it was pleasing, the ball was opened promptly at 10 o'clock. At that hour the assemblage was large enough to fill all the seats and the majority of the boxes. The curtain which ordinarily divides the stage from the body of the house was down. Against it, in the centre of the floor, was a throne and canopy of rich crimson velvet, heavily embroidered with gold. The procession made its appearance from the left. Two heralds appeared in green satin jackets and trunks, with white silk cloaks considered with double-headed eagles, and lavender caps decorated with white ostrich plumes, the whole richly embroidered in gold, walked first. Then came the Master of Ceremonies, Mr. Charles Wilatus, in the attire of Louis XIII.—figured crimson velvet coat, waistcoat, and short breeches, and wore long brown curls. He was followed by Prince Carnival (A. Ottman) and his Princess, (Miss C. Faber.) The Prince wore a blue satin suit and a crimson velvet cloak, with broad chapeau and feather, and the Princess a dress of similar color and material. Both costumes were covered with gold embroidery and were studded with precious stones. Two tiny pages in blue and gold upheld the Princess's train. Then came the Masqerade Committee—Theodore Hertwig, as a hunter of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; F. L. Huninghaus, as Christopher Columbus; Gus. Dietrich, as Louis XIII.; Count A. G. Ballestrem, as Dr. Henry VI.; Joseph Kapp, as a Huguenot; G. Muller, as Louis XII; and Louis Kammerer, as Louis XVI. The Door Committee, as Polish Hussars; the Lobby Committee in the Court costume of Louis XVI., and the Floor Committee and their ladies in variegated pink and blue silk dresses, came after. Then there were a number of clowns, and then came the general public. After encircling the floor once, the Prince and Princess took their seats upon the throne, and the various other characters ranged themselves at the sides, except the Floor Committee and their ladies, who formed in line across the floor, and proceeded to execute an intricate dance with such skill as to evoke the plaudits of the lookers-on. The ladies who took part were: Misses P. Boebel, T. Gorantlo, J. Hertzog, L. Gusweiler, R. Mahr, Grasel, L. Siegbortner, A. Henmann, M. Boedecker, P. Hoffmann, E. Reuhnbach, E. Hoffmann, E. Wiesner, A. Burmann, and A. Miceline. The dance ended, the Prince and Princess Carnival marched down the line and back again, and then one after another the Floor Committee men seized their partners and whirled off in the opening polonaise. At this signal the spectators rushed upon the floor which was soon covered with merry dancers.

Everything being done very nearly on time, it was only 11:30, when the floor was cleared for the tableaux. A gentleman in gorgeous silken costume stepped behind the drop curtain and waved his handkerchief to the gallery, and the music began. At the same moment, two large electric lights made the Academy as bright as day, and the curtain went up, revealing a novel scene, even among the many novelties presented in the Academy. A two-story series of alcoves was shown, covered by curtains, each alcove containing a separate tableau. There were five of these alcoves, with two additional tableaux in front, making in all, seven beautiful scenes. The one displayed upon the raising of the curtain, was the "Midsummer Night's Dream," with several groups of figures. The orchestra, when this was presented, played Mendelssohn's music, and the tune gradually melted into a medley, which extended through the remainder of the first tableau. After a few moments the strains were changed to those of Gounod, as the first small curtain rose, disclosing the pictures of "Faust." Various scenes from this opera were presented: *Marguerite*, in her usual state of dejection; and one group, that is not in the opera, representing the members of *dramatis personæ* on a little spree in a beer cellar. Weber's music came next, and the small curtain at the other side of the stage went up, showing a handsome scene from "Der Freischutz," an opera which, according to the programme, was the origin of the seven-shooting revolver, because six shots achieved, and the seventh deceived, as the shooter didn't know it was loaded. "Don Giovanni," and "The Magic Flute" came next, displaying the naughty Don Juan and Papageno, and Papagena. Meyerbeer was next honored, being represented by "L'Africaine," "which, in pure English," said the programme, "means a female nigger, a young woman named Selika, who is a Princess, and very much spoons on Mr. Vasco De Gama, a Portugese yachtsman in the exploring business. Wagner next stepped to the front on the raising of another of the little curtains, with "Tannhauser" and "Lohengrin." A bouquet of flowers and ferns fell to pieces, revealing a little company behind it, communing with another little company of ghastly plaster skulls. In the last and crowning tableau, Boulotte, the Grand Duchesse, Eurydice, and their cavaliers, Barbe Bleue, Fritz, and Pluto, surrounded by their versatile creator, Offenbach, who, mounted on a tall pedestal, lifted his magic wand, and the hilarity of the evening was officially begun. When the last of the little curtains had gone up, and the statues on the outer pedestals had stepped shaking their heads, the beautiful scene was an exact counterpart of the colored pictures presented on the programmes.

The principal characters in the tableaux were represented as follows: Puck, Master Udo Keppler; Bottom, Charles Netters; Faust, C. Morgenthaler; Gretchen, Miss Amalia Kapp; Mephisto, George Frey; Casper, John W. Blechen; Queen of the Night, Mrs. George Poggenburg; Lohengrin, George Poggenburg; Elsa, Miss D. Gretchen; Elizabeth, Mrs. F. Steins; Figaro, J. W. Davis; Valentine, Mrs. Wiehe; Gen. Boom, Frederick Steins; Offenbach, Joseph Kappler; Henry VI., Joseph Honig, Jr.; Orpheus, Mr. F. Bockell; Barbe Bleu, Miss A. Pfeil; Boulotte, Miss C. Adelsberger.

Although the costumes were almost without exception of the finest stuffs and richest ornamentation, there was, as usual, very little that was original or strikingly novel among them. An old woman with a death's head mask, carrying on her back a huge box labeled "For the Poor in Ireland" was conspicuous as well for its bad taste as for its originality. A Minerva in purple velvet and golden cuirass and helmet was worthy of special mention. Beyond these a hasty glance showed nothing particularly noteworthy in the particulars mentioned. The occupants of the boxes were as follows:

THE BOXES.

PROSCENIUM BOXES.

D—Oswald Ottendorfer.
N—William Steinway.
O—Henry Havemeyer.
P—L. Von Hoffman.
E—Augustin Daly.
G—William B. Dinsmore.
P—Henry Havemeyer.
H—E. S. Chapin.
J—E. A. Buek.
Q—Mr. Woolsey.
R—W. L. Breese.
S—J. N. Draper.

STAGE BOXES.

Left—R. S. Ely. Right—Mr. Paris.

FRONT ROW.

1. James N. Hartshorne.
2. E. Stern.
3. F. Steins.
4. Arnold Leo.
5. F. Blumenthal.
6. Mr. Hausmann.
7. C. H. Seymour.
8. Judge Van Brunt.
9. Charles E. Wendt.
10. Mr. Fithian.
11. John D. Townsend.
12. John W. Weed.
13. J. Nelson Tappan.
14. H. C. Bartley.
15. W. Rasmus.
16. Mr. Chatillon.
17. Louis A. Grass.
18. Charles Wehle.
19. Philip Bissinger.
20. Mr. Whitney.
21. Charles E. Strong.
22. Gen. Sickles.
23. Mrs. A. S. Rich.
24. W. B. Wetmore.
25. George P. Hecker.
26. Dr. Louis Jordan.
27. William A. Park.
28. J. M. Amory.
29. Mrs. E. S. Higgins.
30. B. A. Compton.
31. Mr. Dickerson.

ARTIST BOXES.

Mozart—F. Krutina.
Bellini—Mrs. Mason.
Rossini—Mrs. Jennings.
Meyerbeer—Mr. Taylor.
Donizetti—Mr. Mohr.
Verdi—Mr. Bond.
Gounod—Mr. Waller.
Parepa—C. G. Gunther.
Nilsson—John Von Glahn.
Kellogg—E. F. Williams.
Patti—Mr. Darrain.
Piccolomini—Mr. Thorne.
Lagrange—Col. J. Porter.
Grisi—John M. Hughes.

MIDDLE ROW.

40. R. W. King.
41. F. G. Hallet.
42. Mr. Osborn.
43. George Scott, Cecil.
44. Louis Kaemerer.
45. W. B. Parker.
46. Thomas W. Pearsall.
47. E. A. Rhodes.
48. J. Koch.
49. A. Schwarzmann.
50. Henry Honig.
51. Mrs. Ripley.
52. John Pondir.
53. Judge Otterbourg.
54. Louis Stern.
55. Gen. Storm.
56. C. M. Cornwell.
57. William Ottman.
58. S. Lansburgh.
59. John Atchbold.
60. J. H. Murphy.
61. W. A. Parker.
62. Geo. B. Walker, Jr.
63. Frederick Gould.

MEZZANINE.

102. E. Kemys.
103. Mr. Steinway.
104. C. C. Dodge.
105. Thomas J. Dunn.
106. F. H. Gould.
107. J. Henry Seal
108. George Aery.
109. J. F. Jenkins.
110. Mr. Cheever.
111. Mr. Catting.
112. Prof. A. Corbett.
113. Gustav Spiegal.
114. Mr. Bell.
115. Mrs. W. A. Martin.
116. Geo. W. Cotterill.
117. W. Fleiss.
118. Mr. Gilbert.
119. Gaviao Peixotto.

Among others in the Academy last evening John Hoey, Pool Commissioner Fink, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, A. B. Stockwell, Lawrence Turnure, and John H. Strahan may be mentioned. The society and their friends were evidently bent on having the best time possible, and it was far on toward morning when the last guest departed.

THE BROOKLYN CHARITY BALL.

AN IMMENSE SUCCESS — THE ACADEMY CROWDED—THOSE WHO OCCUPIED BOXES.

The Brooklyn Charity Ball, in the Academy of Music in that city last night, was artistically, socially, and pecuniarily a success, well worthy of the cause in behalf of which it was given. There were about 1,800 persons present, embracing the best class of the citizens of the sister city, and though, as compared with the New-York Charity Ball, the entertainment or last night was a small one, it must be conceded that it made up in beauty and selectness for what was lacking in its extent. The ladies were present in very large proportion to the number of gentlemen, and the costumes were quite as rich, tasteful, and costly as any to be seen at the "crack" balls in the Metropolis. A marked feature of the toilets was the entire absence of any of the brilliant or gaudy colors, the majority being in the various shades of pearl and ivory white satin, with a pleasant variety of delicate tints in blue, salmon, lemon, pink, Nile-green, and lavender. The effect resulting from this undoubtedly accidental moderation in colors was a beautiful, soft blending of tints into each other which was pleasing and by no means tiring or garish to the eye. The parquet was floored over and the flooring covered with a fine Axminster carpet, which, the dancers say, was pleasanter to the feet than the usual waxed dancing-floor. Suspended from the ceiling of the auditorium was a branch, with the word "Charity" illuminated with gas-jets. At the back of the stage a set scene, or "flat," was placed, representing the interior of a floral conservatory, and in front of this was a splendid display of living plants and flowers, among which were some magnificent dracenas, giant ferns, dwarf palm-trees, oleanders, enormously large calla-lilies, and some gladiolas. Half concealed amid this bower was Bernstein's orchestra of about 40 performers, and a chorus of 14 voices. These furnished the music for dancing, the chorus at times taking up and sustaining the music of the waltzes and quadrilles with novel and pleasing effect. The Twenty-third Regiment Band, stationed in the gallery, discoursed promenade music in the intervals between the dances. The portion of the floor which was above the balcony was filled in with temporary boxes, covered with crimson cloth, and these and the proscenium boxes, together with the two front rows of seats in the dress-circle, were leased for the evening at fancy and extravagant prices by the élite of Brooklyn society, and were fully occupied by charming women and cultivated men. The decorations of the inner vestibule or foyer of the Academy were very rich. The walls were draped with crimson cloth, festooned in arches over the entrances, and the doors leading to the galleries and cloak rooms were flanked with clusters of plants and ferns in bloom. In the centre was an enormous marble and porphyry vase, supported by rock-work, covered with mosses and ferns, seemed to teem over with a profusion of palms and other floral exotics, and there was no lack of attention on the part of the Committee of Arrangements and Reception in attending to the convenience and comfort of their patrons.

The right-hand lower proscenium box was occupied by Mrs. W. H. Cary and Miss Cary, Dr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Glainzer, Mr. and Mrs. William Butler. In the left-hand lower proscenium box were Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Low, Miss Low, Miss Osborne, Miss Dow, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Low, and Mr. Seth Low. The upper proscenium box on the left hand contained Mr. and Mrs. Alexander M. White, the Misses White, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. White, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. White, Miss Emma Low, Mr. and Mrs. Von Bernuth. The lower left-hand proscenium box was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sheldon, Mrs. James E. Vail, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Robbins and family. Among those having balcony boxes were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Husted, the Misses Littlejohn and Miss Lucy Littlejohn, Seymour L. Husted and family, the Misses Allen, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Peter W. Lynch, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Cromwell, Mr. and Mrs. Walter T. Balch, E. C. Litchfield and Miss Litchfield, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Litchfield, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. William Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Allen, John S. Frothingham, Chauncey E. Low. Among other prominent persons present were H. B. Claflin, Gen. H. W. Slocum, Col. Rodney C. Ward, the Hon. Samuel D. Morris, District Attorney Catlin, Gen. James Jourdan, Judah B. Voorhies and wife, William Van Anden and wife, George C. Adams and wife, Samuel MacLean, Gen. A. S. Barnes, Thomas Rodman, Charles Higgins and wife, Charles A. H. De Seigsby and wife, Alfred Washington and wife, Dr. Henry W. Bernard and Miss Blanche Weston, Franklin Woodruff and wife, Jeremiah P. Robinson and wife, Park Commissioner J. S. T. Stranahan and wife, Mortimer C. Ogden and Miss Ogden, John T. Howard and Miss Sue Howard, the Hon. Charles Benedict, A. B. Baylis and wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Leonard, Col. John M. Partridge, Dr. Leonard C. McPhail, Samuel P. Pope, James Montgomery, Daniel Chauncey, Jr., Seelye Benedict, Howard Van Sinderen, John A. Buckingham, Elliott Bigelow, Tunis G. Bergen, Jr., and Harry R. Putnam.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Signal Corps Officer at Little Egg Harbor, N. J., reports at 9:15 A. M. as follows: "The schooner heretofore reported ashore at Little Egg Harbor is the Samuel Warren, of Wilmington, Del., Capt. Loper, bound from Millville to New-York, loaded with sand; mistook the channel while trying to make Little Egg Harbor. She will prove a total loss; not insured. The crew was landed safely by Life-saving crew No. 23. The vessel is now going to pieces.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The British bark Corfu, Capt. Rendle, which arrived at Queenstown on Feb. 2, from New-Orleans, encountered heavy weather, during which her cabin was filled with water. She was compelled to jettison part of her cargo.

PRINCETON GLEE CLUB CONCERT.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 5.—The Princeton College Glee Club gave a concert in the Grand Opera-house this evening before a large and fashionable audience. The proceeds were for the benefit of the College Rowing Association, to enable them to enter the University Regatta at Philadelphia next June, in which Columbia will also participate. The singing was excellent. The opening glee, "To all you ladies here to-night," was an original one, composed by a recent graduate, and was loudly applauded. The remainder of the programme consisted of college songs, interspersed with several familiar glees. The club anticipate giving a concert in New-York soon.

A MILLINER'S SUICIDE.

BRADFORD, Penn., Feb. 5.—Maud Jefferson, a milliner of this city, shot herself this evening in a restaurant, and probably will not recover. She addressed a note to her paramour, reproaching him for neglect, and charging him with having driven her to death.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

UNITING THE MILK PRODUCERS.

LARGE ACCESSIONS TO THE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION—DIRECTORS ON EACH ROAD APPOINTED.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The adjourned meeting of the Directors of station associations, formed under the general plan for a milk producers' protective association for Orange, Sussex, and Sullivan Counties, was held here to-day to complete the membership list, the requisite two-thirds of the shippers not having signed the pledge to place their milk under the control of the general association at the meeting held last week. Meantime, a canvass has been made and a large number of additional signatures obtained, so that the list now comprises more than two-thirds of the shippers in Orange and Sussex Counties. Horace McBride, of Middletown, was President, and Frederick D. Tuthill Secretary of the meeting, which was very harmonious. One report showed that among those pledged to the plan were 278 dairies on the Erie Road and branches, including 6,800 cows; on the New-Jersey Midland, 93 dairies and 1,900 cows; on the New-York, Ontario and Western and Crawford Roads, 82 dairies and 1,364 cows; on the Sussex Road, 40 dairies and 720 cows; on the Wallkill Valley Road, 22 dairies and 470 cows; in all, 515 dairies and 11,250 cows were pledged to the association. Only 183 farms, representing 3,000 cows, were reported as not signing the pledge. At the stations represented it is expected that nearly all the farmers will yet join the organization; large additions are promised, especially in Sullivan and Ulster Counties, where the stations have yet to be canvassed.

Directors for the general organization were appointed for railroads as follows: Erie and branches, three; New-Jersey Midland, Sussex, Wallkill Valley, and New-York, Ontario and Western, one each, making seven in all. Directors were elected by the representatives of each road as follows: Erie—J. W. Youngs, of Oxford; Henry M. Howells, of Howells; N. D. Houston, of Florida, Orange County. New-Jersey Midland—William Atwell, of West Lawn, Orange County; New-York, Ontario and Western—Lewis Osborn, of Centreville, Sussex County. The Directors on the Wallkill Valley and Sussex Roads are yet to be elected. The meeting passed unanimously a resolution instructing the Director of General Organization to co-operate with the milk producers who sell milk to creameries, and to arrange with them to secure unity of action in all business pertaining to the interests of milk producers. The Road Directors organized by electing J. W. Youngs temporary Chairman, and then adjourned subject to his call. Meetings of farmers who sell milk to creameries are called for Saturday to elect delegates to a general meeting to organize for mutual protection, with a view of acting in harmony with the organization of producers shipping to the City market.

LEGISLATION AT TRENTON.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 5.—In the House, to-day, Mr. Curran, of Hudson, introduced two bills affecting ferry rights. One of them repeals the original charter of the Hudson and Essex Ferry Company. That was at first the name of the Hoboken Ferry Company. The second bill repeals the act of 1853, which fixed the rates of ferriage on the Jersey City and Hoboken ferries. Until the passage of that act the rate had been determined by the County Board of Freeholders, and the probable effect of the new bill will be to remand the matter to the County Board. Mr. Taylor introduced a singular bill. It provides that no extra charge, beyond that for transmission, shall be made for the delivery of telegraph messages, except after 9 o'clock at night, when 10 cents additional may be exacted. It requires that messages shall be delivered within two hours. For the first violation of this enactment the company may be fined $25. For a second violation, the municipality within which violation occurs may prohibit the company from working or operating there. Among the bills passed in the House to-day was that offered by Senator Rabe, and passed through the Senate, providing that in cases of persons convicted of murder, who have not the money to defray the cost of an application to the higher courts of the State for a new trial, the presiding Judge may, in his discretion, direct that the bills be paid by the County Freeholders. When the bill authorizing the removal to Newark of the statue of Gen. Philip Kearney was called up on second reading to-day, it provoked a lively debate. During the discussion it leaked out that the officers at Washington had refused to receive it because it represented Kearney as wearing a French uniform, and his sword was swung on the wrong side. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

NEW-JERSEY MINING PROSPERITY.

BLOOMSBURY, N. J., Feb. 5.—The mining interests in this part of New-Jersey have brightened wonderfully within a few weeks. Every land-owner is positive that there is iron ore on his premises, and is busy digging for it, and in many cases with marked success. Shafts have been sunk on a dozen farms very recently. On the Musconetcong side and in the upper part of Hunterdon County ore in paying quantity seems to be found almost anywhere. All the old shafts are being worked again, and the noticeable number of idlers who have existed here during the early part of the Winter are now finding employment without any trouble. A strong company, with ex-Senator J. A. Potts as President, and Judge Lathrop, Receiver of the Central Railroad, as Vice-President, has secured the Turkey Hill mines, the best so far worked. This company already employs over 100 men, and has opened half a dozen shafts. It loads about 10 cars a day with the ore. To facilitate the transportation, a branch road has been built from the little station called West End to the mines, and the cars are thus sent by gravitation to the main track of the Easton and Amboy Railroad. Owing to the muddy condition of the roads, rendering travel from one mine to another very difficult, Mr. Heft, the Superintendent of the new company, has caused telephonic connection to be made from his office to the mines. So prosperous does everything appear that the citizens of this town propose erecting a furnace within the village limits.

OLE BULL'S BIRTHDAY.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—The seventieth birthday of Ole Bull, the famous violinist, was celebrated at his residence in Cambridge this evening by a surprise party. Among the guests present were Profs. Longfellow and Harsford, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Fields, Thomas and Nathan Appleton, Dr. O. W. Holmes, Dr. Doremus, of B

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 5.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 4½ C., '91. | U. S. 6s R., 1907. | U. S. 6s C., 1907.
$90,000.....102½ | 100,000 ...102 | 100,000 ...103
U. S. 4½ R., '91. | U. S. 5s C., '81.
10,000 ...108½ | 2,000. ...105

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s R., '81. | U. S. 6s C., '81. | U. S. 5s C., '81.
$10,000.....105⅝ | 40,000 ...105¾ | 100,000 83 103¾

SALES TO 3 P. M.

N. J. C. 1st con. 5s. | Del. & Hudson. | Canada Southern
$3,000.....100 | 300.....74⅛ | 100.....67⅛
N. J. C. imp. 5s. | 100.....74⅜ | 100.....67⅜
1,000.....101¾ | 100.....74⅝ | 200.....67¾
N. Y., L. E. & W. | Amer. Dist. Tel. | 100.....67⅝
new 2d consol. | 100.....86½ | 300.....67¾
15,000 ...90⅝ | Atlantic & Pacific. | 100.....67⅛
25,000 ...90⅝ | 100.....42 | Kansas Pacific.
$3,000 58⅜ | Western Union. | 400.....93
N. Y., L. E. & W. | 200.....93¼ | 200.....93¾
new 2d 5s. 58⅜ | 200.....93¾ | Kansas & Texas.
10,000 58⅜ | 700.....93¾ | 300.....47
20,000 58⅜ | 700.....93¾ | 600.....47¼
Mo., K. & T. 2d. | 700.....93¾ | 300.....47¾
2,000.....111¾ | N. Y., L. E. & W. | 700.....47¾
Mo., K. & T. 2d. | 3500.....47⅜ | 200.....47
5,000 ...68 | 1000.....47⅝ | Marietta 1st pf.
5,000 ...68 | 6600.....48⅜ | 200.....15¾
Hous. & O. N. 2d. | 700.....48¾ | 200.....15⅞
$2,000 ...68 | Pac. Com. Cl'g. | 4100.....48¾ | Mar. & Cin. 2d pf.
5,000 ...67 | St. L., K. & N. | 100.....48⅞ | 100.....11
St. & St. P. 2d. 5s. | 200.....72¼ | Mobile & Ohio.
10,000 ...100¾ | 100.....72¾ | 300.....23
Den. & Rio G. 1st. | 200.....72⅝ | Manhattan.
5,000 ...104 | Lake Shore. | 200.....50¾
C. B. & Q. 5s. | 100.....104¼ | 400.....50⅜
10,000 ...120⅛ | 200.....104¾ | Metropolitan.
C. & O. 1st. srs. B. | 1300.....104⅞ | 5.....114
5,000 ...67¾ | Chi. & Pacific. | 200.....113¾
4,000 ...67¾ | 100.....128 | Northern Pacific.
Mobile & Ohio 1st. | 2700.....92¾ | 100.....33
1,000 ...99½ | 100.....91⅝ | 500.....68¾
N. C. & St. L. 1st. | North-western. | 100.....55¼
10,000 ...103 | 100.....78¾ | 100.....56⅝
Pullman P. Car. | 300.....78¾ | 400.....56¾
200.....119 | St. Paul. | 300.....56⅝
Cen. Arizona Min. | 500.....78¾ | 100.....56⅝
400.....12¾ | 400.....78¾ | Northern Pacific pf.
Sutro Tunnel. | 300.....78⅝ | St. L. & San. Fra.
75.....5 | St. L. & Pac. | 200.....44¼
Lime Pittsburg. | 200.....43 | 300.....44¼
100.....bd. 2½ | 100.....45¾ | 100.....bd. 44
100.....2½ | 100.....45⅞ | St. L. & S. Fr. pf.
300.....2¾ | 100.....45⅞ | 100.....65
100.....2¾ | 100.....45⅞ | 100.....55¼
Quicksilver pf. | 20.....46¾ | 200.....55¼
100.....bd. 6 | 100.....46¾ | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.
New Central Coal. | Wab., St. L. & P. pf. | 200.....75
200.....1¾ | 700.....70¾ | Han. & St. Jo. pf.
Richard Mining. | 200.....70¾ | 100.....40
50.....31⅛ | 100..bl0. 70¾ | 200.....40⅜
Chloax Mining. | 300.....70¾ | Han. & St. Jo. inf.
650.....3 | 200.....70¾ | 200.....70⅝
Bodie Land Co. | 200.....70¾ | 100.....70⅝
100.....11¾ | Del., Lack. & W. | 200.....70¾
Pacific Mail. | 400.....86 | Ohio & Miss.
400.....40⅜ | 300.....86¼ | 100.....30⅜
1000.....40⅝ | 100.....86¼ | 100.....30⅞
1200.....40⅞ | C. C. C. & I. | 300.....31
1000.....40⅞ | 100.....77⅜ | 200.....31¼
1000.....bd. 41 | N. Y. L. & W. | Ohio & Miss. pf.
500.....40⅝ | 400..bb.113¼ | 100.....bb. 95
1000.....40⅝ | 100..bb.113¼ | 100.....67½
1000.....40⅝ | Lake Erie & West. | 200.....2
800.....40⅝ | 600..bb.15¾ | Cin. & L. G.
200.....40⅜ | Chic. & Ohio. | 100.....22⅜
200.....40⅝ | 200.....22¼ | 700.....22⅜
1000.....40⅝ | Delaware & Navig. | 100.....22¾
450.....40⅜ | 100.....11¼ | 100.....22⅜
500.....40⅝ | Lake Erie & West. | 200.....40⅝

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—FEB. 5.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

American Flag. | Gold Basin. | Great Eastern.
100.....6 | 500.....bc.s.w. .29 | 2000.....bc. .56
600.....bc.s.w. .52 | 500.....bc. .53 | 3000.....bc. .55
500.....bc. .52 | Brickyard. | 500.....bc. .54
100.....bc.60 .52 | 500.....bc. .53 | Moose.
Hukill. | 500.....bc. .53 | 100.....bc.1.95
100.....bc.4.0 .20 | Hackett. | 100.....bc.1.95
200.....bc.4.0 .20 | 1000.....bc. .20 | Imaville.
200.....bc.4.5 .20 | Tascarora. | 100.....bc.4
500.....bc.4.5 .20 | 400.....bc.1.90 | 100.....bc.4
500.....bc.4.5 .20 | South Bullion. | 100.....bc.4
100.....bc.4.5 .20 | 100.....bc.1.95 | 100.....bc.4
100.....bc.4.5 .20 | 100.....bc.1.95 | 100.....bc.3.4
100.....bc.4.5 .20 | Bechtel. | 100.....bc.4
100.....bc.4.5 .20 | 100.....bc.4 | Green Mountain.
100.....bc.4.5 .20 | Gould & Curry. | 100.....2.05
Comp. Virginia. | 500.....bc.60 | Green Mountain.
200.....bc.3.0 .36 | 100.....bc.3.0 | 100.....bc.2.50
40.....bc.3.0 .36 | 100.....bc.3.0 | 100.....bc.2.50
200.....bc.3.0 .36 | Sappaninnock. | 100.....bc.2.50
200.....bc.3.0 .36 | 300.....bc.bd.0 .38 | 100.....bc.2.50
200.....bc.3.0 .36 | 500.....bc.1.0 .36 | 100.....bc.2.50
100.....bc.3.0 .36 | 1000.....bc.1.0 .36 | 100.....bc.2.50
100.....bc.3.0 .36 | Bulwer. | 300.....bc.4.10
100.....bc.3.0 .37½ | 500.....bc.bd.0 .10½ | Lacrosse.
100.....bc.3.0 .37½ | 500.....bc.bd.0 .10 | 500.....bc. .49
California. | 200.....bc.0 .10 | 500.....bc.bd. .50
125.....bc.3.5 .0 | Martin White. | 100.....bc. .49
300.....bc.3.5 .0 | Bullion. | 500.....bc. .50
Shamrock. | 500.....bc.1.05 | 1000.....bc. .50
100.....bc.10.1.15 | South Bite. | 500.....bc.bd. .50
May Belle. | 200.....bc.s.w.2.70 | Consol. Pacific.
500.....bc. .26 | 200.....bc.s.w.2.70 | 100.....bc. .4
500.....bc. .28 | 100.....bc.s.w.2.70 | Goodshaw.
200.....bc. .29 | 100.....bc.2.65 | 200.....bc. .38
500.....bc. .29 | 100.....bc.2.65 | Las Plata.
200.....bc. .31 | 100.....bc.b2.0.2.60 | 100.....bc. .3
50.....bc. .27 | 100.....bc.s.w.2.50 | North Standard.
200.....bc. .27 | 100.....bc.s.w.2.50 | 100.....bc. .60
200.....bc. .30 | 100.....bc.2.55 | 100.....bc.2.05
Bodie. | 100.....bc.s.w.2.55 | Mariposa.
50.....bc. 10¾ | Lucerne. | 300.....bc.s.3.50
Bodie. | 200 le blo. 18 | Dahlonega.
South Consolidated. | Imperial. | 500.....bc. .17
500.....bc.b3.0 .70 | 100.....bc.b3. .70
200.....bc.b3.0 .66 | 200.....bc.b3. .66

THURSDAY, Feb. 5—P. M.

The stock speculation was weak in the early dealings, and the general list declined ¼ to 1 ₱ cent., while Canada Southern, American District Telegraph, Houston and Texas, New Central Coal, St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, and Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans dropped 1½ to 4½ ₱ cent., under comparatively small sales. The market continued irregular until the second call, when a firmer feeling set in, and, under the leadership of Pacific Mail, Erie, and Iron Mountain, an advance ranging from ½ to 2¾ ₱ cent. was recorded. In the final sales, the general list reacted a fraction from the highest point.

The transactions aggregated 215,486 shares, including 65,100 Erie, 22,500 Pacific Mail, 21,000 Wabash, 19,300 Iron Mountain, 14,900 Kansas and Texas, 7,700 Lake Shore, 7,500 St. Paul, 6,450 North-west, 5,900 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 5,900 Canada Southern, 4,725 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 4,075 Northern Pacific, and 3,200 New-Jersey Central.

North-west fell off from 90 to 89½, and rallied to 90¾; St. Paul declined from 78⅛ to 77¾, rose to 78⅝, and reacted to 78⅛; Lake Shore ranged between 103⅞ and 104⅝, closing at 104¼; Michigan Central declined from 91 to 90¼, and rose to 91⅛; Canada Southern fell off from 67⅜ to 65½, rose to 67½, and closed at 67⅛; Erie rose from 47⅝ to 48, and closed at 48⅛; Illinois Central preferred advanced from 71½ to 72¼; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 85⅜ to 86¼, and reacted to 85⅞; Delaware and Hudson sold at 74¼@74½; New-Jersey Central ranged between 81⅜ and 81⅞; New Central Coal dropped from 28 to 25, and recovered to 25¾; Reading sold at 67¾@68; Kansas and Texas rose from 46¾ to 47¼, fell off to 46½, advanced to 47¾, and closed at 47; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis rose from 83 to 84; Northern Pacific fell off from 33½ to 33, and preferred from 57½ to 57; Ohio and Mississippi rose from 30⅝ to 31¼, and preferred from 66½ to 67½; Wabash rose from 45½ to 45⅞, fell off to 45¾, advanced to 46, and closed at 45⅝; the preferred fell off from 70¾ to 69¾, recovered to 70⅝, and closed at 70¾; St. Louis and San Francisco sold at 43¾@44, and preferred at 75; do. preferred declined from 56 to 54, and recovered to 55½; Iron Mountain rose from 55 to 55⅜, fell off to 54¼, and advanced to 56⅜; Union Pacific declined from 92¾ to 92⅛, and closed at 92⅝; Central Pacific fell off from 81½ to 81; Adams and Terre Haute from 24½ to 24; preferred from 63¾ to 63½; Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans from 39½ to 35; the last named closed at 37; Chesapeake and Ohio fell off to 22¼, and Firsts preferred to 32; C. C. C. and I. C. declined from 23⅛ to 22⅝; Hannibal and St. Joseph fell off from 40 to 39½, and rose to 40⅜; the preferred rose from 70¼ to 70⅞, fell off to 70⅛, and closed at 70⅜; Houston and Texas, after selling down from 8⅞ to 7½, rallied to 7⅝; Kansas Pacific rose from 92⅛ to 93, and reacted to 92¼; Louisville and Nashville sold at 119¾@120; Manhattan fell off from 50¾ to 50, and recovered to 50⅞; Lake Erie and Western fell off from 31⅜ to 31⅜, and rose to 31⅞; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western declined from 40¾ to 40⅛; Pacific Mail rose from 39⅜ to 41, reacted to 40¾, and finally recovered to 40¾; Western Union rose from 103⅞ to 104⅛, fell off to 103⅝, advanced to 104¼, and closed at 104½; Atlantic and Pacific fell off to 42; American District broke from 71 to 68, and recovered to 68½; Boston Water Power sold at 17@17⅛, and Central Arizona at 12¼@12⅝; Little Pittsburg declined to 2½, and rallied to 2⅝. Among investment shares, New-York Central advanced from 131 to 132; Metropolitan fell off to 113; Pullman Palace declined to 117 and recovered to 119; Panama rose to 181.

The Money market was easier, borrowers on call supplying their requirements at 4@6 ₱ cent., with closing transactions at the former rate. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 5@5½ ₱ cent. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying 1-16, selling 3-16@¼ premium; Charleston, very scarce, 15 bid, but none on market; New-Orleans, commercial $1 50 discount, bank $1 premium; St. Louis, par; Chicago, weak, par; Boston, par.

The foreign advices reported a firm market at London for British Consols, which advanced to 98⅛@98⅜ for both money and the account. United States Government bonds were steady and unchanged, except for new 5s, which declined ¼ ₱ cent., to 105¾. In American railway securities, Erie common declined from 49⅝ to 49⅜, and recovered to 49½@49¾; do. preferred declined from 73 to 72⅞@73; the other issues were steady; Illinois Central fell off from 108 to 107½; Reading from 35½ to 35, and Atlantic and Great Western Firsts from 73½ to 73; do. Seconds declined ¼ ₱ cent., to 35¼, but recovered to 35½. The statement of the Bank of England for the past fiscal week shows a decrease in specie of £45,000, and the proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities, which last week was 47⅜ ₱ cent., is now 48¼ ₱ cent.; the rate of discount at the bank remains unchanged at 3 ₱ cent. At Paris, Rentes advanced to 92f. 40c.

The Sterling Exchange market was dull and without change, either in the nominal or selling rates. Bankers' bills sold at $4 82½@$4 82¾ for 60 days, and at $4 84½@$4 84¾ for demand; cables at $4 85⅜@$4 85¼; commercial, 60 days, at $4 80¾@$4 81¼, and do., demand, at $4 83½@$4 83¾.

Government bonds were quiet until late in the day, when a brisk buying movement set in, under which an advance of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. in prices was established. In railroad mortgages the dealings were well distributed. Erie consolidated Seconds, and do. funded 5s, were in active demand, the former advancing from 90¼ to 90⅞, and the latter from 84⅝ to 85⅛; Lake Erie and Western Firsts rose from 104 to 104½; St. Louis and San Francisco Seconds, Class B, from 71½ to 72¼; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 7s from 119½ to 120½; Wabash new 7s from 97¾ to 98½; do. Seconds from 103½ to 104; Kansas and Texas Firsts fell off from 105¼ to 104¾; do. Seconds from 68 to 67¼, but the latter afterward rose to 68⅛; Iron Mountain Second preferred Incomes rose from 68¾ to 71½, reacted to 70¾, and advanced to 72½; C., C. and I. C. supplementary declined from 93¼ to 91⅛, and closed at 92; International Seconds, Purchasing Committee receipts, declined to 47; Houston and Great Northern do. to 46; Denver and Rio Grande Firsts rose to 104½, and reacted to 104; Chesapeake and Ohio Firsts fell off from 97¾ to 67¼; do. Currency 6s from 123½ to 113¾. State bonds were fairly active; Louisiana Consols rose from 48½ to 49; Tennessees sold at 36 for old, and at 33⅛ for new; Virginia deferred fell off to 8½, and South Carolina 6s, non-fundable, to 6.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1880.}

Receipts	$1,010,229 33
Payments	838,943 58
Balance, coin	105,456,015 84
Balance, note	6,977,433 24

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 5.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	105	105⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	103	103⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103	103
Adams Express	108	108
American Express	56	56
Atlantic and Pacific Tel. Co	39	39
Albany and Susquehanna	103	103
Alton and Terre Haute	24¾	24
Alton and Terre Haute pref	63	62
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	41	42
American District Telegraph	71½	68⅛
Boston Water Power	17	17⅛
Boston & Albany	52	52
Boston Land Company	12	11¾
C., C. R. and Northern	58½	58⅜
Canton	63	63
Canada Southern	67⅜	67⅜
Cumberland Mining	3¾	3¾
Cameron Mining	3¾	4¼
Carlton Mining	12¾	12¾
Central Arizona	12¼	12¼
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	39⅝	37
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind	77½	77½
Chesapeake and Ohio, common	22½	22½
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref	32½	32½
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref	23½	24½
C., C. and I. C	23¼	22⅝
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	147	147
Chicago and Alton	108	108
Chicago and Alton pref	117	117
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis	50	49½
Chicago and North-west	90	89⅞
Chicago and North-west pref	104¾	104⅝
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	78⅛	77⅝
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	102⅞	102⅞
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	150	150
Cleveland and Pittsburg	113	113
Consolidation Coal	32½	32½
Cumberland Coal	63½	63½
Delaware and Hudson Canal	74⅝	74⅜
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	85⅞	86¼
Denver and Rio Grande	13¾	13¾
Denver and Rio Grande pref	45⅞	45⅞
Erie	48¼	48⅛
Erie pref	72¾	72¾
Express, Adams	108	108
Express, American	135	135
Express, United States	70	70
Express, Wells, Fargo & Co	115	115
Fort Wayne	130	130
Hannibal and St. Joseph	40¼	39½
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	70¾	70⅞
Harlem	160	160
Harlem pref	280	280
Houston and Texas	7⅝	7⅝
Illinois Central	108	107½
Illinois Central pref	103½	104
Indiana and Western	40½	40½
Ind., Cin. and Lafayette	4¼	4¼
Kansas Pacific	92¾	92¾
Keokuk and Des Moines	19	19
Keokuk and Des Moines pref	37½	37½
Lake Shore	104¼	104¼
Lake Erie and Western	31⅞	31⅞
Lake Erie and Western pref	83	83
Louisville and Nashville	119¾	119½
Little Pittsburg	2⅞	2⅝
Lawrence, Kansas and C	67½	67½
Manhattan Railroad	50⅞	50⅞
Mariposa	3½	3½
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref	15	15
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref	11	11
Metropolitan Railroad	113¾	113
Michigan Central	91¼	90¼
Mobile and Ohio	23	23
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	47⅛	46⅞
Morris and Essex	103	103
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	84	83
New Central Coal	28	25
New-Jersey Central	81⅜	78⅝
New-York Central	132	131
New-York & New-Haven	157	157
N. Y., L. E. and W	48¼	47⅞
N. Y., L. E. and W. pref	72¾	71½
Northern Pacific	33⅜	30⅞
Northern Pacific pref	67½	66½
Ohio and Mississippi	31¼	30⅝
Ohio and Mississippi pref	67½	66½
Oregon R. and Nav	110	110
Pacific Mail	41	39⅜
Panama	181	181
Pennsylvania	200	200
Philadelphia and Reading	70	67¾
Pullman Palace Car Co	119	117
Quicksilver	21⅜	21⅜
Quicksilver pref	66	66
Sutro Tunnel	3⅝	3⅝
St. L. and San F	44	43¼
St. L. and San F. pref	56	54
St. L. and San F. 1st pref	75	75
St. L. and San F. 2d pref	56⅝	54¼
St. P. and S. City	87½	87½
Union Pacific	92¾	92⅝
W., St. L. and Pacific	46	45¾
W., St. L. and Pacific pref	70¾	69¾
Western Union	103⅞	104¼
Total sales		215,486

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	@483	482½@482¾
Demand	@486¼	484½@484¾
Cable transfers	@486	485 @485¼
Commercial	@ ..	480¾@481¼
Commercial, 3 days	@ ..	483¼@483¾
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	520 @521¼	520⅝@521⅞
Demand	517½@518¼	518⅛@518¾
Cable transfers	@517⅝	518⅛@
Commercial	@	524⅜@525⅜
Commercial, 3 days	@	522½@523¾
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	520 @521¼	520⅝@522½
Demand	517½@518¾	518¾@519⅜
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	521¼@522½	521⅞@523⅛
Demand	518⅛@519¾	518¾@520
Reichmarks:		
60-days sight	94½@ 95	94⅝@ 94⅞
Demand	95⅜@ 95⅝	95¼@ 95½
Commercial	@ ..	94¼@ 94½
Commercial, 3 days	@ ..	94¾@ 95

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	103½	103⅝
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	103¾	103⅞
United States 6s, 1881, registered	105¼	105⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	105¾	105⅞
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103¼	103¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅛	103⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	107⅛	107¼
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	108⅛	108⅜
United States 4s, 1907, registered	105¼	105⅜
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	105⅝	105⅞
United States currency 6s, 1895	128½	....
United States currency 6s, 1896	123⅜	....
United States currency 6s, 1897	122⅜	....
United States currency 6s, 1898	123	....
United States currency 6s, 1899	124	....

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala., class A, 2 to 5	55⅞	N. Y. 6s, g. l. '91	116
Ala., class A, 5s	59	N. Y. 6s, g. l. '92	116
Ala., class B, 5s	58½	N. Y. 6s, g. l. '93	116
Ala., class C, 2 to 5	67½	N. C. 6s, o. '86-'98	27½
Ark. 6s, fd	18	N. C. 6s, A. O	27½
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. Sis.	8	N. C. 6s, J. & J.	63-4 5
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R	8	N. C. N. G. R. 7s, c. off	90
Ark. 7s, L. R. & P. B. N. O.	8	N. C. N. C. R., A. O	110
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	8	N. C. N. C. R., J. & J.	90
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R	6	N. C. f. s. '66-'1600	10
Conn. 6s, '83-4	105	N. C. f. s. '68-'98	10
Ga. 6s, '80-86	9	N. C. Cons. J., '02-'8	17½
Ga. 7s, gold	109¼	N. C. 7s, A. O	17½
Ga. 7s, ind	109	N. C. C. R	5⅜
Ga. 7s, g	114	N. C. sm. t. cl. 1, '98-9	6½
Ill. 6s, '86	103¾	N. C. sm. t. cl. 2	6½
Ill. w. l	100	N. C. sp. t. cl. 3	6½
Ky. 6s	100	Ohio 6s, '81	101½
La. 7s, cons., 14s	48¾	Ohio 6s, '86	108
Mich. 6s	103	R. I. 6s, c	114
Mich. 7s	112	S. C. 6s, A. M. 23, fd., nf.	6
Mo. 6s, due '92 or '98	101	S. C. 6s, '90-'99	26
Mo. 6s, due '86	105¾	T. 6s, n., '92-8-1900	32½
Mo. 6s, due '87	105¾	Tenn. 6s, n., n. s. '14	53
Mo. 6s, due '88	106¾	Va. 6s, o	30½
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90	106¾	Va. 6s, n., '66	26½
Mo., a. u., due '92	108	Va. 6s, n., '67	26½
Mo. fd., due '94-5	108	Va. 6s, cn	25
Mo. fd., due '95-6	118	Va. 6s, cn., 2d s	13½
N. C. 6s, long bds	118	Va. 6s, cn., 2d s	30
N. Y. 6s, g. r., '87	106	Va. 6s, def	8½
N. Y. 6s, g. r., '96-7	109	Dis. Col. 3.65s, '24	88
N. Y. 6s, g. l. '83	108	Dis. Col. sm	89

And the following for railway mortgages:

B. & O. 1st 6s, P. br	109	L. S. cn. r. 1st	120¾
B., H. & E. 1st 7s	55	L. S. cn. e. 2d 7s	115
B. h. & E. fd	60	L. S. cn. r. 2d	115
B. N. Y. 1st	90	L. & N. 2d 7s, g	114½
C. & O. 6s, g. s. B. ind. 6	67⅜	L. & N. 2d 7s, g	104¼
C. & O. 6s, g. s. sm	62	L. & N. C. br. 7s	106
C. & O. 6s, cur. in. d	42⅜	N. & D. 1st 7s	106
C. & A. 1st 7s, '93	110	N. & D. 2d 7s, '93	85
C. & A. inc. 7s	104½	L. & M. 1st 6s	95
C. & A. s. f. 6s	108	M. & C. 1st 7s, '91	108
La. & Mo. R. 2d 7s	100	M. & C. 1st, cn. sa	95
St. L., J. & C. 1st 7s	112	H. & C. M. 1st 7s	109
C., R. & Q. cn. 7s	119	N., C. & St. L. 1st 7s	111¼
C., R. I. & P. 6s, r	116	N. Y. C. 6s, r	106
C., R. I. & P. 6s, c	116	N. Y. C. 6s '87	107
K. & D. M. 1st 6s	95	N. Y. C. 6s, r. e	103½
K. & D. M. 1st 7s, '23	118	N. Y. C. & H. R. 7s	125
C. R. of N. J. cv. 7s as 106	106	N. Y. C. & H. 1st r. 7s	124½
C. R. of N. J. cv. 7s as 106	106	Hud. R. 7s 2d s. f	109½
L. & W. cn. ext. 6s	103	Hud. R. 1st g. 3 to 6	102
L. & W. cn. gtd. as	98½	Harlem 1st 7s, r	126
A. D. & L. 7s	108¾	Harlem 1st 7s, r	126
A. D. & L. 7s, as	108	N. Y. Elev. 1st 7s	110¾
A. D. & L. 7s, P. c	123	O. & M. cn. s. f. 7s	110¾
M. & St. P. 2d 7s 10 P. d	112	O. & M. cn. 7s	110¾
M. & St. P. 1st 7s Sg. R. d	111¾	O. & M. 1st, Sp. d., 7s	77¾
M. & St. P. 1st 7s Dak. Ext	111	C. P., S. J. br., 6s	104
M. & St. P. 1st 6s S. W. div	101¼	C. P., S. J. br., 6s	104
C. & N. W. s. f. 7s	107	C. P. C. & O. 1st 6s	103
C. & N. W. int. 7s	105	C. P. & A. 6s	103
C. & N. W. cn. 7s	121	W. P. 6s	107½
C. & N. W. 1st 7s	116	K. P. 1st 7s, '98	112
C. & N. W. c. g. 7s	116	K. P. 2d 7s, '86, c. e	117½
C. & N. W. r. g. 7s	116	K. P. inc. c. No. 16	85
C. & N. W. s. f. 7s	116	K. P. inc. c. No. 17	104
G. & C. ext. 7s	102	K. P. 2d 6s, '96	102
C. & M. 1st 7s	113	K. P. inc. c. No. 18	85
C. & M. 1st 7s	113	P., D. & E. 1st 6s	104
C. & N. W. 1st 7s, '83	104¼	D., L. & W. 1st 7s	126
D., L. & W. 7s cv	103½	T. & P. 1st 6s	105
D., L. & W. 7s	126	T. & P. 1st 7s, '80	105
S., S. & N. Y. 1st 7s	113	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d 7s	119
M. & E. 1st 7s	124½	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d 7s	119
M. & E. 1st 7s	111	C. & P. cn. s. f. 7s	118¼
M. & E. cstr. 7s	111	C. & P. 1st, cn. 7s	118¼
M. & E. cstr. 7s	99	C., C. & I. C. 1st r. c. s.	92¾
M. & E. 7s of '71	111	P. & R. inc. c. 7s '96	80
M. & E. 1st cn. 7s	108½	R. W. & O. 1st cn. 7s	68⅛
M. & E. 1st gu. 7s	108	R. W. & O. 1st cn. 7s	68⅛
D. & H. 1st 7s, '84	104	St. L. & I. M. 2d 7s	102½
D. & H. 1st 7s, 01	105½	St. L. & I. M. A. br. 1st 7s	104¼
D. & H. 1st 7s, '91	108	St. L. & I. M. A. br. 1st 7s	104¼
D. & R. G. 1st 7s	104¼	St. L. & I. M. C. A. & T. 1	7s 61¼
Erie 2d ext. 5s	104½	St. L., A. & T. H. 1st 7s	111½
Erie 4th ext. 7s	103⅜	St. L., A. & T. H. 2d pf. 7s	100
Erie 5th ext. 7s	102⅜	St. P. M. & M. 1st 7s	107¾
Erie 1st cn. g. 7s	118⅞	St. P. M. & M. 1st 7s	107¾
R. N. Y. & P. 1st 7s	118	T. P. & W. 2d 7s	103
H. & St. J. 8s cr	110½	T. P. & W. 1st, E. d.	126
H. & St. J. 8s cr	110½	T., P. & W. p. c. 1st	W. d. 126
H. & T. 1st M. 7s	107½	T. & W. 1st ext. 7s	108
H. & T. C. 1st 7s, '90	105½	T. & W. 1st ext. 7s	105¼
H. & T. C. 1st W. & N. 7s	105½	T. & W. 2d ext. 7s	103½
H. & T. C. 2d, M. L. 8s	112½	T. & W. eq. 7s	86
H. & T. C. 2d, G. 7s	107½	T. & W. cn. cv. 7s	86
Ia. Falls, 1st 7s	102	Gt. W. 2d 7s	104
L. & B. & W. 1st pf. 7s	114	Ill. & S. L. 1st 7s	98½
L., B. & W. 2d 3-4-5-6s	64⅜	L. & N. 1st 7s	97½
L. D. & S. 1st 7s, ord	87½	L. & N. A. & C. 1st 7s	110
L. S., M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7s	111	St. L. & K. N. 1st, C. d.	101
C. & T. s. f. 7s	108½	N. Mo. 1st 7s	114¼
C. & T. 1st 7s	108	W. 1st 7s, 1900	115
L. S. div. 7s	119	S. V. W. 1st 6s	101½
L. S. cn. c. 1st 7s	121		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB 4.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	120	....
United Railroads of New-Jersey	155½	156½
Pennsylvania Railroad	52	....
Reading Railroad	34	....
Lehigh Valley Railroad	51⅞	....
Catawissa Railroad preferred	18	....
Northern Pacific common	33¼	....
Northern Pacific preferred	57¼	....
Northern Central Railroad	83	....
Lehigh Coal and Navigation	36⅞	....
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	18¾	....
Hestonville Railway	23½	....
Philadelphia and Erie	17½	....

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Cotton, bales	1,801	Spirits Turp., bbls	134
Eggs, pks	359	Resin, bbls	483
Flour, bbls	7,232	Tar, bbls	221
Corn-meal, bags	1,354	Oleasa, pks	1,927
Wheat, bushels	6,750	Pork, pks	63
Corn, bushels	72,252	Beef, pks	192
Oats, bushels	7,880	Cut-meats, pks	6,388
Rye, bushels	1,752	Lard, tcs	1,057
Malt, bushels	4,000	Butter, pks	2,482
Grass-seed, bags	2,700	Cheese, pks	115
Oat-meal, bbls	125	Dressed Hogs, No	250
Oat-meal, bags	125	Red-oil, bbls	45
Grass-seed, bbls	690	Starch, pks	1,009
Hides, bales	4	Tallow, pks	72
Hops, bales	2	Tobacco, pks	23
Leather, sides	480	Whisky, bbls	1,251
Grain Scrap, bbls	107	Wool, bales	12

ASHES—Quoted as before on a dull market.

BRICKS—Held quite confidently,

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 5 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 2, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 9, 3:30 P. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, March 16, 9 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-rooms, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room), $60, $80, and $100. INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE, AT LOW RATES.

OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

CELTIC, Capt. GRADELL.....Saturday, Feb. 14, 7:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. IRVING.....Sat., Feb. 21, 1:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS.....Thurs., Feb. 26, 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. H. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL, OR QUEENSTOWN,
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

SCYTHIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 11, 6 A. M.
ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 18, 10:30 A. M.
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
GALLIA.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Feb. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Feb. 12, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Thursday, Feb. 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL, Thursday, March 4, 11:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $80, $90, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
Steamer MIKADO.....Thursday, Feb. 5, 1 P. M.
Steamer STATE OF INDIANA, Thurs., Feb. 12, 8 A. M.
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $140. Second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.

For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

NECKER.....Sat., Feb. 7 WESER.....Sat., Feb. 21
MAIN.....Sat. Feb 14 GEN. WERDER.....Sat., Feb. 28

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier (new), foot of North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

FRANCE, TRUELLES.....Wednesday, Feb. 18, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, SAMOLIER.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
CANADA, FRANCHI.....Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN' Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No 20 North River, New-York.

Nirassana....Feb. 10, 5 A. M. Bolivia....Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
Devonia....Feb. 14, 8 A. M. Anchoria....Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
Caledonia, 4,000 tons. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Victoria.....Feb. 7, 2 P. M. Alsatia.....Feb. 14, 8 A. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

FRISIA.....Thurs., Feb. 12 GELLERT.....Thurs., Feb. 26
WESTPHALIA, Th. Feb 19 LESSING, Thurs. March 4

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. D. OWENS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents.
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Commodore Jadwin Ferry, Jersey City:
HOLLAND.....Saturday, Feb. 14
AMERICA.....Wednesday, Feb. 25
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, March 17

1st Cabin, $65-$70. 2d Cabin, $45-$50. Steerage, $26.

H. BAZAUA, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUN H, REY & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
17 S. Wm. Freight Agts. 30 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Sailing every week alternately from Philadelphia and New-York, landing passengers within a few hours' ride of the important points of interest on the Continent.

RED STAR.....Wednesday, Feb. 11
WESTERNLAND.....Wednesday, Feb. 25

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia. No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, Agent, No. 8 Battery-place.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER, 39 N. R.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

England, W., Feb. 11, 6 A. M. Spain, S., Feb. 21, 1:30 P. M.

FOR LONDON, Victoria Docks:
Erin, Sat., Feb. 28, 6:30 A. M. Holland.....Feb. 7

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Steerage, $26. Drafts from $1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's office, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam ship ACAPULCO.....Thursday, Feb. 12, noon

Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam ship CITY OF PEKIN.....Saturday, Feb. 7, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Feb. 16, noon

For freight or general information apply at company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 227 BROADWAY.
G. T. SEWALL, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.

From and after Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1880, the following pas-sage rates between NEW YORK and SAN FRANCISCO only will go into effect, viz:

CABIN, $75. STEERAGE, $35.

These rates cover all necessary expenses for the voyage.

TO CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS.

Shippers desiring to make contracts for through freight at greatly reduced rates will please apply to the Freight Office as above.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA,
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, Havana & Mexico, Sat. Feb. 7
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana direct), Thurs. Feb. 19
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,) Sat. Feb. 21

*These steamers are furnished with swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.

Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans Feb. 16 and March 8 for Vera Cruz, via Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43, North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.,

At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. EMERSON.....Saturday, Feb. 7
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON.....Wed., Feb. 11

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam Boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent.
C. D. OWENS,
General Agent S. F. & W. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
RAPIDAN (carries no passengers).....SATURDAY, Feb. 7
Steamer GEORGE W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:

CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. VAN SICLE.....WED., Feb. 11
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. FOOTE.....SAT., Feb. 21

(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Feb. 14
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Feb. 26

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange, yesterday, Thursday, Feb. 5:

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Thomas P. Wickes, Esq., Referee, sold two four-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 100, No. 119 Mulberry-st., west side, 125 feet south of Hester-st., for $12,000, to James S. Beams, plaintiff. Also, partition sale, T. B. Westbrook, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 24.8 by 100, No. 513 3d-av., east side, 74.1 feet north of 34th-st., for $21, 000, to Smith Ely, Jr.; also, the three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 20.5 by 99.9, No. 345 Lexington-av., east side, 133 feet north of 39th-st., for $17,250, to William H. Dowdey; also, the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 116 East 40th-st., south side, 240 feet east of 4th-av., sold for $10,900, to E. H. Cosmack, and a plot of land 50 by 118 by 50 by 116, on Prospect-av., west side, 579.4 feet north of Johnst., Fordham, sold for $525 to A. J. Robinson.

Van Tassell & Kearney, foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 233 East 35th-st., north side, 220 feet west of 2d-av., for $8,000, to Patrick Kierney, and similar house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 231 East 35th-st., north side, adjoining above, sold for $8,150 to Hugh Reilly.

A. P. Riker, foreclosure sale, E. Logan, Jr., Referee, sold the two two-story frame dwellings and two-story frame stable, with two lots, each 25 by 100.11, Nos. 319 to 323 East 115th-st., north side, 250 feet east of 2d-av., for $5,000, to Isaac and Arthur T. Hendricks, as Trustees and plaintiffs.

Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, B. C. Chatterod, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 108, on Fifth-st., north side, near Washington-av., West Farms, for $2,000, to John F. Ebert, plaintiff.

W. H. Falconer & Son report at private sale the four-story brown-stone front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 103.3, No. 236 East 12th-st., north side, west of 2d-av., for $10,250.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Feb. 5.

Williams-av., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d-st., 24th Ward, 25x100; Emma S. Potter and husband to P. Martin and wife.....$300
4th-av., s. w. corner of 113th-st., 25x80; Clarkson Cerelius to William Mitchell.....2,750
4th-av., w. s., 75.10 ft. n. of 55th-st., 16.8x 83.4; William Noble and wife to Margaret M. Picabia.....22,000
8th st., s. s., 434 ft. e. of Avenue B, 21.9x97.6; Jacob Miller to Maria Woodruff.....8,250
32d-st., s. s., 276.11 ft. e. of Broadway, 25x 102.9; Margaret M. Picabia to William Noble.....37,500
41st-st., s. s., 320 ft. w. of 7th-av., 29.9x98.9; B. E. McCafferty, Referee, to N. F. Palmer and another, Executors, &c.....17,750
41st-st., s. s., 349.9 ft. w. of 7th-av., 29.9x98.9; Same to Same.....16,000
51st-st., n. s., 145 ft. e. of 8th-av., 15x100.5; Julia McKeever and husband to Sarah E. Craig.....14,500
52d-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.5, Bernard Munday to William McDermott.....nom.
66th-st., s. s., 16.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x75; William Noble and wife to Margaret M. Picabia.....20,000
73d st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; Samuel S. Sherwood to Willett Bronson.....nom.
74th-st., No. 123 East, 17x102.2; Henry L. Daniels and wife to Frank H. Allen.....nom.
Same property, Frank H. Allen to Teresa M. Daniels.....nom.
88th-st., s. s., 222.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.11x80.8; irregular, and, also, an adjoining gore of land, 73x57.9x66, 2 deeds; George N. Williams and others to Bernard E. McCafferty.....4,000
103d st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 75x100.11; John S. Pierce and wife to Jacob Ruppert and another.....5,000
115th-st., n. s., 330 ft. w. of 4th-av., 30x100; Joseph Masson and wife to Simon Binz.....2,200
161st-st., n. s., Lot No. 71, 50x102.5x50x101.6; H. Mairer and wife to John B. Meyer.....1,000
Bowery, No. 169, and No. 139 Chrystie-st; Edward D. Bertine and another, Executors, &c., to E. C. Miner.....nom.
Same property; Edward Kearney and wife to H. C. Miner.....31,500
53d-st., No. 67 East, 20x100.5; M. Hoffman, Referee, to William M. Patteson.....24,200
Same property; St. Luke's Hospital to William Patteson.....nom.
54th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x100.5; William C. Lesator and wife to Ezekiel J. Donnell.....16,000
Lexington-av., No. 339, 19.9x95; Robert D. Barkley to Benjamin L. Ludington.....nom.
Mardougal-st., n. w. corner of 4th-st., 27.6x 91.10; L. W. Clark, Referee, to F. H. Delano and others, Trustees.....19,500
Madison-av. s. e. corner of 115th st., 100.11x20; John D. Beers to Kate E. Beers.....3,000
120th-st., e. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th-av., 85x100x irregular, and, also, a s. s. 109th-st., 170 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.8; Same to Same.....13,000
53d-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5; T. G. Barry, Referee, to Mary A. Combes.....25,500
103d-st., s. s., 165 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100.9; S. W. Holcomb, Referee, to Kate E. Maynihan.....4,175
74th-st., s. s., 280 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x102.2; Thomas I. Reilly to Alexander R. T. Nichols.....36,000
86th-st., s. s., 97.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 12.6x80.8; 102.2; J. H. Deane and others to Charles Sedgwick.....20,500
52d-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.5; William McDermott to Ann M. Mundy.....nom.
105th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 5th-av., 70x100.11; and, also, s. s. 113th-st., 240 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x100.10; John S. Kane to Kate E. Beers.....22,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Odd-fellows' Hall Association to L. M. Hirsch; stores in Odd fellows' Hall, on n. s. Grand-st., from Centre to Baxter, with basements, 3 years, for annual rent of.....$1,800
Forge, G. N., to J. W. Krauss, No. 108 Barclay-st., 3½ years, for annual rent of.....1,000
Wolsey, Emily F., to E. J. Woolsey, No. 3 Lexington-av., 10 years, for annual rent of.....1,200

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Casper, J., and wife to C. A. Buddonsiek; s. s. 73d-st., e. of 2d-av., 1 month.....$10,000
Casper, J., and wife to E. J. Bergh; s. s. 73d-st., e. of 2d-av., 3 years.....6,000
Casper, J., and wife to F. E. Hagemeyer, Trustee, &c.; s. s. 73d-st., e. of 2d-av., two mortgages, 3 years, total.....14,000
Casper, J., and wife to F. E. Hagemeyer and another; s. s. 73d-st., e. of 2d-av., 3 years.....7,000
Combes, Mary A., and husband to F. Pond and another, Trustees, &c., s. s. 53d-st., e. of 9th-av., 1 year.....20,000
Craig, sarah E., and husband to Julia McKeever; n. s. 51st-st., e. of 8th-av., 6 months.....2,500
Keller, M., and wife to M. Danziger; n. w. corner of 2d-av. and 106th-st., 8 months.....12,750
Kroner, William, and wife to Sophie Ringsnauser; s. s. 5th-av., east of Avenue A, installments.....1,400
Lawrence, Caroline, to Caroline M. Lawrence; w. s. Macdougal-st., n. of Vandam, 6 months.....2,900
Lowenstein, Father to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w. s. 2d-av., n. of 76th-st., 1 year.....8,000
Lowenstein, Esther, to C. R. Parditt, same property.....1,400
McCafferty, B. E., to D. Underhill; s. s. 88th-st., w. of 3d-av., 2 years.....4,000
Martin, Patrick, and wife to Emma S. Potter; s. s. Willard-av., w. of 2d-st., installments.....200
Miner, H. C. to E. Kearney; e. s. Bowery, n. of Broome-st., &c., 3 years.....5,000
Maurer, J., to H. Maurer and another; Lot No. 71 on n. s. 161st-st., 1 year.....500
Morniban, Kate F., and husband to the Manhattan Savings Institution; s. s. 103d-st., e. of 3d-av., 2 years.....2,800
Murray, J., and wife to F. De P. Foster; s. s. 111th-st., w. of 3d-av., 2 mortgages, 3 years, total.....11,000
Murray, J., and wife to H. M. Sands; s. s. 111th-st., w. of 3d-av., 3 years.....5,500
Murray, J., and wife to M. Sands and others, Executors, &c.; s. s. 111th-st., w. of 3d-av., 2 mortgages, 3 years, total.....11,000
Patteson, William M., to C. R. Curtis; n. s. 58th-st., e. of Madison-av., installments.....5,480
Patteson, William M., to H. S. Fearing, and others, Trustees, &c.; same property, 3 years.....14,520
Pfeiff, Elise and husband, to D. Walzel; n. s. 41st-st., e. of 3d-av., 1 year.....1,500
Picabia, Margaret M., to William Noble; s. s. 56th st., w. of 4th av., 1½ years.....3,476
Ruggles, Grace M., to Samuel S. Livingston; n. s. 81st-st., w. of 8th-av., 2 mortgages, 3 years, total.....3,000
Stuyvesant, R., to Julia De Forest; 4th av., s. s. corner of 12th-st., 3 years.....20,000
Welles, Amelia B., and husband to the United States Trust Company; No. 31 West 39th-st., 3 years.....20,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bloodgood, W. A., and another, Executors, &c., to Matilda E. Goddington.....$8,128
Bradley, A. L., to Robert R. Lynd.....nom.
Buddensick, C. A., to M. Danziger.....1,000
Same to Same.....1,000
Degraaf, H. P., to William G. Sterling.....3,741
Foster, De Pe P., and Jane M. Aspinwall and another, Executors, &c.....5,500
Same to Same.....5,500
Gibson, William G., attorney, to H. Harrison.....2,000
Jenkins, Theodore P., to M. Danziger.....1,500
Levy, S. J., to J. S. Isaacs.....2,500
Lyell, R. R., to S. L. Bradley.....25,000
Ober, M., to N. Cowen and another.....1,500
Same to Same.....500
Van Praag, Leonidas A., to S. Bowman.....7,000
Walace, T. P., to J. Wallace.....15,000
Zollikoffer, Emily A. and others, Executors, &c., to Emily A. Zollikoffer.....8,000

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO COTTAGE houses in Brooklyn, well rented, for a country place near the City. F. S. DRISCOLL, No. 32 Park-place.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SCOTT & MYERS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, TUESDAY, FEB. 10, AT noon, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY,

No. 224 THOMPSON-STREET, between BLEECKER AND AMITY STREETS,—Three-story brick house, 25x50, lot 85.

No. 31 LEWIS-STREET, BETWEEN DELANCEY AND BROOME STREETS.—Five-story brick tenement, (double house,) 25x about 60, lot 75.

Sale peremptory to close interests.

Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 4 Pine-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, NORTH-WEST CORNER OF GRAND AND CENTRE STS.

HUGH N. CAMP will sell at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, 1880, at 12 o'clock, the two-story and attic brick buildings, covering lot 26x75, north-west corner Grand and Centre sts.

For maps and particulars, apply to Messrs. HALL, BROWN & WESTCOTT, No. 115 Broadway, or Auctioneer, No. 152 Broadway.

F. H. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

BY WINANS & DAVIES, NO. 10 PINE-ST., by order of Executors, will sell at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock:

Nos. 19 AND 21 BRIDGE-STREET, RUNNING THROUGH TO STONE-STREET.—Warehouses.

No. 272 WATER-STREET.—Warehouse.

No. 418 West 18TH-STREET.—Dwelling.

Maps and particulars at Auctioneer's office.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

AT BARGAINS—TO LET—ELEGANTLY-FURnished and unfurnished houses on Gramercy Park, 5th, Madison, Park, Lexington avs., and all the streets. Register and advertising free at my offices, Nos. 176 and 1,267 Broadway. Established 1857.

TO RENT—ON 5TH-AV., FOR ONE OR MORE years, the elegant private residences, Nos. 711 and 715 5th-av.; to be seen only by permit. Apply to FLOYD CLARKSON, No. 71 Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

TO RENT—ON 5TH-AV., FOR ONE OR MORE years, the elegant private residences, Nos. 711 and 715 5th-av.; to be seen only by permit. Apply to FLOYD CLARKSON, No. 71 Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

AN EXQUISITELY-FURNISHED SMALL four-story high-stoop Madison-av. residence to lease, reasonably, to acceptable small family; possession.

STEVENSON, Jr.,
1 Pine, 35 East 17th st., or 661 5th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THREE story, brown stone, high stoop; handsomely furnished; situated on 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rent, $3,000 per annum.

P. ROGERS, No. 239 East 27th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

OFFICES TO RENT IN COAL AND IRON EXCHANGE, CORNER CORTLANDT AND CHURCH STS.—A fine suite of offices on same floor with the offices of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, area of four thousand square feet, will be rented entire or divided to suit tenants. Apply at the office of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

TO LET—THE TWENTY-TWO LOFTS AND store, 26x110, in the nine-story building, south-east corner of Greenwich and Reade sts.; all well lighted, and will be supplied with steam elevators, &c., if required. Apply to R. T. STUART,
No. 169 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NOS. 507 AND 509 BROADway, store, basement, and sub-basement, 50x200, modern building, with steam for hoisting and heating; now offered at reduced rent; immediate possession; will be divided if required. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—FINELY-LIGHTED LOFTS, LARGE AND small, with or without steam-power; near City Hall.
J. H. HAULENBEEK,
No. 39 Park-row.

NO. 731 BROADWAY.

STORE and BASEMENT and SECOND and FOURTH LOFTS to let, together or separately.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER—SECOND FLOOR, 50x90. NO. 183 West Houston-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE IRON PROPERTY.—Two new Charcoal Blast Furnaces; Forty-four thousand acres of valuable land.—Pursuant to a mortgage executed by James Woods, H. C. Yeatman, and James Woods, Jr., registered in the Register's Office of Stewart County, Tennessee, in book 24, pages 419 to 430, inclusive, the undersigned will sell on the premises, for cash, on the 31st day of March, 1880, that very valuable iron property located in Stewart County, Tennessee, known as Cumberland Iron Works. Parties wishing fuller information, will please address the undersigned, care of Third National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.

TEMPLE O. HARRIS, }
V. L. KIRKMAN, } Trustees.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—GOOD INVESTMENT, a half value; for sale, country seat, 23 acres; very high location; commanding extensive views; excellent neighborhood; having concrete residences expensively built, (requiring repairs); shade, fruit; one and one-fourth miles to roads and depots; terms easy; satisfactory. Particulars apply to EDWARD P. HAMILTON, No. 1½ Pine-st., New-York. This vicinity specialty.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, A FIRST-class house, furnished or unfurnished, with outbuildings and 10 acres, on the Hudson, one mile south of Yonkers Station. For particulars, address 665 5th-av.

TO LET—THE GLENWOOD HOTEL AT MILTON Landing, on the Hudson; unfurnished. Address the subscriber, J. HANDLEY, 1,536 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.....LONDON

Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

PUBLIC SALE OF
ULSTER COUNTY BONDS.

There will be sold at auction, at the COURT-HOUSE,
in the City of Kingston, on
FEB. 11, 1880,
At 2 o'clock P. M., of that day,
$100,000 IN BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF ULSTER, being five per cent. Annual Coupon Bonds, payable in 1899 and 1890, of the denomination of $1,000 and $500. Such bonds issued to pay off bonds falling due.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH!

or 10 per cent. of bid down at once, with interest, on or before March 1, 1880. A single bond will be offered, and the purchaser to have the option of taking at the rate of the bid bonds to the amount of not exceeding $10,000.

WM. M. HAYES, County Treasurer.
R. LOUGHRAN, Chairman Board Supervisors.
Dated JAN. 21, 1880.

New-Philadelphia Silver Mining Co.

Capital Stock, $1,500,000 in 150,000 shares, $10 each. NON-ASSESSABLE.

The undersigned are authorized to dispose of the balance of the Treasury Stock. The MILL is now completed, and active operations are about to commence. The company is now in better condition than at any previous time, with a large amount of RICH ORE ready to reduce. This is the last opportunity that will be afforded to subscribe to Treasury Stock.

SMITH BIS & DONALD,
ROOMS Nos. 34 and 35 DREXEL BUILDING,
No. 3 Broad-st., New-York.

Any information can be obtained at the company's office, No. 33 Broad-st., New-York.

CLINTON B. FISK & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 3 BROAD-ST., DREXEL BUILDING,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

For cash, or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. Also Bonds in State, Railway, Municipal, Mining, and miscellaneous stocks and bonds.

FOR SALE,
A SMALL LOT OF KEELY MOTOR COMPANY
STOCK
By AUG. STEIN,
No. 61 Broadway, Room No. 39.

NOTICE.

The First National Bank of Hackensack, N. J., located at Hackensack, in the State of New-Jersey, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.—Dated Dec. 10, 1879.
A. D. BROWER, Cashier.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 82 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1880.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed Jan. 31, at 3 P. M., and reopened Feb. 17, 1880. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

FRANCIS T. WALKER,
No. 23 Nassau-st.
TRANSACTS A STOCK COMMISSION
and
BANKING BUSINESS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 19 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit or Circular Notes on the Union Bank of London for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GERMANIA Petroleum Company call on or write to JOHN PONDIR, No. 19 Broad-st. Stockholders please bring stock.

FINANCIAL.

THE FREELAND MINE.

The magnificent ore-bodies of this mine will be illustrated and described by a correspondent of the

Engineering and Mining Journal

in its issue of
FEBRUARY 7, 1880.

The oldest and most reliable journal of its class published. Beautifully illustrated, and giving each week, through its correspondents, who stand the highest in their profession, the most accurate and thorough information obtainable

FROM THE GREAT MINING REGIONS OF THE WEST.

It also contains, weekly, a complete epitome of the Markets for Mining, Coal, Iron, and other Stocks at New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston, with a thorough and unbiased review covering their condition and prospects.

For sale by all news-dealers at 10c. per copy. Subscription price, $4 per year. Address

THE SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHING COMPANY,
NO. 27 PARK-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
P. O. BOX 4,404.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 in U. S. BONDS,

Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. It is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.

HENRY P. SPAULDING, President.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN, } Vice-Presidents,
FRED'K H. COSSITT, }
C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SAM'L D. BABCOCK, JOHNATHAN THORNE, ISAAC N. PHELPS, JOSIAH M. FISKE, CHAS. G. LANDON, EDMUND W. CORLIES, FRED'K H. COSSITT, WM. H. APPLETON, GUSTAV SCHWAB, DAVID DOWS, MARTIN BATES, WM. ALLEN BUTLER, JAMES P. WALLACE, BENJ. B. SHERMAN, GEORGE W. LANE, JACOB D. VERMILYE, G. O. MACCULLOCH MILLER, ROSWELL SKEEL, A. A. LOW, AMOS R. ENO, CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, WM. H. WEBB, J. PIERPONT MORGAN, PERCY R. PYNE, HENRY F. SPAULDING, DAVID WOLFE BISHOP, CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

PUBLIC SALE OF
KINGSTON CITY BONDS.

There will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the
CITY HALL,
In the City of Kingston,
On FEB. 18, 1880,
At 12 o'clock M. of that day,

$40,000 IN BONDS OF THE CITY OF KINGSTON,

Being 6 per cent. semi-annual coupon bonds, payable in 1910, with option of payment after 10 years, of the denomination of $1,000, $500, and $100. Such bonds issued to pay off bonds falling due.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH,

or 10 per cent. of bid down, and balance, with interest, on or before March 1, 1880. A single bond will be offered, and the purchaser to have option of taking, at the rate of the bid, bonds to the amount of not exceeding $10,000.

THOMAS CORNELL,
President Board of Bank Presidents.
Dated Jan. 16, 1880.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

It now appears probable that an immediate sale of said company may be effected.

The early depositors of the first and second mortgage bonds under the plan of the Reorganization Committee retained the 1

A BOLD HIGHWAY ROBBERY

HOW AN OLD MAN LOST $125,000.

KNOCKED DOWN IN BROAD DAYLIGHT ON THE STEPS OF THE SUB-TREASURY—THE VICTIM'S STORY OF THE AFFAIR.

On Monday and Tuesday of this week an announcement of the loss of $125,000 in registered Government 4 per cent bonds was published in a morning newspaper as follows:

$5,000 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS asked for the return of $125,000 in 4 per cent. registered Government bonds, lost Jan. 31, on Wall-street, between the Treasury and the Wall-Street Ferry. Address K. A., Box No. 216 *Herald* Office.

The Police and the officers and detectives at the Sub-Treasury have been for several days entirely mystified by the fact of this peculiar announcement, coupled with the circumstance that no application was made to them by the loser of the bonds to secure their return. The main facts connected with the affair are these, and they reveal the details of a startling robbery; On Friday last Mr. Kenneth Albro, a wealthy Texan, engaged extensively in cattle-raising on two or three ranches in that State, arrived in this City on a business trip requiring the use of a large amount of ready money. He came in on the Pennsylvania Railroad and went to an up-town hotel. On Saturday morning he went into Wall-street, about 11 o'clock, carrying with him a small sachel containing $125,000 in registered bonds, which he wished to dispose of and to realize cash on them.

Mr. Albro is an old man, and not well acquainted in New-York, and as he reached the Sub-Treasury steps he determined to go into the offices, ask some influential banking or medium of transferring registered bonds to purchasers, and also to ask for the name of, and a reference to, some reliable house who would negotiate them. He had ascended about two steps of the long flight of marble stairs leading up to the Wall-street entrance to the Treasury when he noticed a man coming down directly in front of him to whom he thought he remembered having seen on the train the day before. Almost at the same instant a man stepped alongside Mr. Albro, and seizing his hand, shook it heartily, saying: "How are you? How do you do, Mr. Thompson?" The old man, somewhat confused, said something about his name not being Thompson, and immediately the man in front of him, and whom he had seen on the train, pointed to a pocket-book lying at Mr. Albro's feet, and said, "See there, Sir, you've dropped something." Albro looked down and stooped to pick it up, when the man who had just saluted him put his hand on the back of the old gentleman's neck and pitched him forward on the steps, at the same time twisting the sachel from his right hand and walking quickly away. The other man immediately assisted him to rise, and, handing him the pocket-book, said: "Here is your wallet," and disappeared also. Mr. Albro fell on the steps with such force as to make his nose bleed and daze him for an instant, and he lost his self-possession for the time, as he says he did not at once realize that his satchel was gone. A few persons stopped momentarily only to look at his bloody nose, and, supposing that it was merely an old man who had slipped on the pavement, passed on. As soon as he could do so he returned to his hotel, feeling tolerably safe in the knowledge that his bonds were registered, and on Monday he advertised, as above described. He says he can have duplicates issued by the Treasury at Washington, but that it would necessarily involve great delay and no little expense and is willing to give $5,000 to get them back and have no further trouble about them. Since the publication of his advertisement he has received the business cards of nearly all the private detectives in town offering their services, but as yet he has not made any definite arrangement with any of them, for he is air ady in communication as he believes with the thief or thieves. On Wednesday he received in answer to his advertisement a letter, which the writer, for fear of being traced or detected by his handwriting, has drawn or printed the writing in capital letters. The letter runs substantially as follows:

K. A., Box No. 216 Herald Office

IF YOU WANT YOUR BONDS BACK OFFER A REWARD OF $25,000 AND PUT THIS IN PERSONAL—"TOMMY, ALL RIGHT. NAME TIME AND PLACE." IF YOU DONT YOU WILL NEVER GET YOUR BONDS. I WILL ALTER YOU MUST MEET ME ALONE AND BRING MONEY IN SACHEL WITH YOU. TOMMY.

Mr. Albro supposes that the words "I will alter" convey a threat that the thief "Tommy" will alter the numbers or names on the bonds, and then negotiate them elsewhere. He is hopeful of being able to recover his lost bonds before many weeks have elapsed.

CONSECRATION OF A CHURCH.

THE CEREMONY WITNESSED YESTERDAY IN ST. MARK'S MEMORIAL CHURCH.

The silvery-toned bell of St. Mark's Memorial Church rang out joyfully in the pretty air of Tarrytown yesterday morning, summoning a large congregation to witness an unusual ceremony within the church edifice. A mortgage of $17,000 had been raised, and claims amounting to $9,000 had been canceled by the society, and yesterday had been set apart for the consecration of the edifice and the celebration of the event. The Society of St. Marks, or Washington Irving Memorial Church, as it is better known by the villagers, is an off-shoot of Christ Church, the first Protestant Episcopal church established in Tarrytown. It came into existence in 1863 through the efforts of the Rev. Edmund Guilbert, a bold, confident young clergyman, who made many warm friends among the villagers. They united to build him a church, and in July, 1866, its corner-stone was laid. On the 2d of February, 1868, it was formally dedicated. The church is built of rough, gray stone, and is located on Mount Pleasant, so commonly overlooking the village and the Hudson River. The old turnpike along which Major Andre rode with his dispatches passes its door, and the monument which marks the spot where the young Englishman was captured stands only a few rods to the south of the church-yard. Renwick, who planned the Cathedral on Fifth-avenue, was the architect of the church. Its cost was $80,000. A mortgage of $15,000 was laid upon the structure, and for week it has been a heavy burden. Mr. Guilbert labored faithfully, and when he resigned in July, 1876, and identified himself with the Church of the Holy Spirit in Fifty-seventh-street, this City, he left the membership of the Washington Irving Memorial Church in a promising state. Dr. Myron Maury succeeded him, but remained with the society only two years. A little over a year ago the Rev. John F. Herrick, a graduate of Columbia Law College and of the General Theological Seminary, was called to the Rectorship. He is young and ambitious, and his first desire was to liquidate the church debt, which had now grown to $26,000. He enlisted the sympathies of friends and business men in this City and elsewhere, and among those who contributed liberally were W. L. Wallace, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Woodbury Langdon, F. S. Winston, George S. Rice, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Atwell, of Poughkeepsie; Mrs. Spencer, Miss Wallace, and Mrs. Zebrisky. Samuel J. Tilden sent his check for $1,000. The debt raised, the consecration of yesterday followed. The Right Rev. Horatio Potter officiated, and was assisted by Rector Herrlich and the following clergymen: The Rev. Edmund Guilbert, of this City; the Rev. Charles F. Canedy, of New-Rochelle; Dr. Helm, of Sing Sing; the Rev. G. B. Reese, of Dobb's Ferry; Dr. William F. Dickinson, of Whitestone; the Rev. John Dreisler, of Greenburg; Dr. Myron Maury, the Rev. Mr. Van Kleeck, of White Plains; the Rev. Mr. Clarkson, of Croton, and the Rev. Mr. Babbitt, of Nyack. The instrument of donation was formally presented to the Bishop by Senior Warden W. L. Wallace. The sermon of the venerable Bishop was an appeal for earnest Christian work in the church and class-room, and for a hearty support of the young Pastor in his work.

FUNERAL OF WILLIAM COOPER.

The obsequies of the late William Cooper, who died at his residence, No. 113 East Twenty-first-street, Gramercy Park, on Monday, at the age of 80, took place at All Souls' Church, Fourth-avenue, yesterday morning. The family of the deceased, many relatives, and a large number of sympathizing friends and acquaintances filled the church. The pall-bearers were Edmund Driggs, Daniel Maojer, Dr. Whiting, Nicholas Wyckoff, ex-Mayor Daniel F. Tiemann, James Hall, and George H. Moore. Among those who were present were Samuel J. Tilden, ex-Mayor Hunter, of Brooklyn; Demas Strong, Brooklyn; George Fisher, Brooklyn; Andrew H. Green, Jackson S. Schultz, Judge Daly, John Van Eabar, Benjamin Wilson, W. L. Wilds, Charles H. Fellows, Jonathan A. Burr, George H. Bennett, Joseph Adams, the Rev. Dr. Osgood, and the officers and Directors of the Manufacturers' Bank, Brooklyn, in a body; the officers and Trustees of the Williamsburg Savings Bank, and 200 employes of the Long Island Glue Factory; Mrs. Cooper, the aged widow of the deceased; the venerable Peter Cooper, his brother, and Mayor Edward Cooper, his nephew, with other members of the Cooper family variously related, attended the services and followed the remains to Green-Wood Cemetery. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows in the briefest and simplest manner, without singing or music of any kind.

THE SPECIAL AGENTS' OFFICE.

Gen. N. M. Curtis, Chief of the Special Treasury Agency at this port, has sent in his resignation to the department, and it has been accepted. He will probably be succeeded by Special Agent C. C. Adams, of Washington. Meantime, the bureau is in charge of Capt. Nevius. Gen. Curtis's late assistant, Gen. Curtis will remain in the employ of the Treasury Department, with an office in the Custom-house, and will hereafter devote himself to the settlement of the "charges and commissions" frauds, which he was the first to expose 18 months ago, and which he has had under his supervision in addition to his other duties ever since. Special Agent Brush, who had charge of the silk undervaluation investigations in the Appraiser's office, has also resigned for the purpose of accepting the Wardenship of Sing Sing Prison.

THE MARKET QUESTION.

SHALL THE WAGONS COME BACK TO WASHINGTON-STREET?

The down-town property-owners and merchants who have organized to oppose the establishment of a market on the Gansevoort property met again yesterday at Smith & McNeil's Hotel, President Andrew Little in the chair. Secretary Charles Welsh reported the result of the interview between the committee appointed to confer with the Board of Aldermen, stating that the latter had appointed a special committee to talk with the representatives of the merchants at some future time. Mr. McNeil, Mr. S. H. Everett, and Lawyer Lindsay made verbal reports of their trip to Albany to argue before the Assembly Committee on Cities against the Deane bill. They agreed that they were completely overcome, so far as numbers went, as the supporters of the Gansevoort Market project filled a special car with a delegation to oppose them before the committee. Mr. Everett was especially bitter in his remarks about the Ninth Ward delegation, denouncing his opponents in very vigorous terms. Counselor Lindsay argued that there was a job concealed somewhere in the Deane bill, because it called upon the City to pay $1,000,000 for property which it could secure for $61,985. Mr. Lindsay spoke at great length, claiming that the best way to get what they wanted was to have a new and substantial building erected where the miserable Washington Market buildings now stand. The bill had been amended, he said, in Albany, that a bill for such a purpose could be carried through the Legislature. If the new building could only be obtained, the speaker felt certain that all the trade belonging to it would, by force of natural laws, be compelled to come back to Washington Market. Mr. McNeil and others made strong speeches in the same vein, declaring that the present feeble efforts must give way to a bold and earnest movement against all schemes to hurt Washington Market. The meeting then adjourned until 3 o'clock on Monday next.

After the meeting had adjourned Mr. McNeil received a note from the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, asking the Marketmen's Protective Association to attend a meeting of the Aldermanic Special Committee to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

A large delegation of property-owners in the Ninth Ward, who are opposed to permitting the farmers' wagons to leave Gansevoort Market, and return to the streets in the vicinity of Washington Market, called upon Controller Kelly yesterday, and several of them expressed their views on the subject. Among those present were ex-Congressman Lawson, Jackson S. Schultz, A. J. Matthewson, ex-Police Justice William Dodge, and others. Mr. Lawson said that the legitimate business of Washington Market was not injured by the existence of Gansevoort Market, but that the latter was preventing the blockade of the streets down town which was created by the other. The Controller considered that it would be an outrage to abolish the Gansevoort Market. Mr. Adam M. Suydam, a Long Island farmer, remarked that between 1,000 and 1,300 wagons laden with produce came to this City, and the majority of the drivers were in favor of having the present state of things continued so far as locating the wagons in Gansevoort Market. Mr. Jackson S. Schultz questioned the right of the Controller or any one else to prevent any person to occupy the streets for the purposes of trade. After some further remarks, the Controller said he would carefully consider the matter.

COMMERCIAL AND OTHER TOPICS.

THE HEPBURN RAILWAY BILL INDORSED—PROTECTION OF OUR HARBORS.

The Chamber of Commerce held an unusually long meeting yesterday afternoon. On motion of Mr. Cowdin, from the Executive Committee, a special meeting was called for the 21st inst., to consider the advisability of "erecting a suitable monument to mark the spot in Wall-street, now occupied by the United States Sub-Treasury Building, where George Washington took the oath of office, and, in the presence of both houses of Congress, inaugurated the Government of the United States, under the Federal Constitution." The Committee on Railroad Transportation presented a long report reviewing in appreciative terms the labors and report of the Hepburn investigating committee and concluding with the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, In the opinion of this Chamber of Commerce, that the results of the investigation of railroad management by the Hepburn committee fully confirms the principal charges of extortion and unjust railroad management, and demonstrates the urgent necessity of supervision and control of these great highways by the State for the protection of the public interest; that the principles of equality and justice to the people require the law of the State, and that a Board of Railway Commissioners should be provided to see that these laws are made effective.

Resolved, That both political parties in this State are, by their platforms and enunciation of principles, committed to this reform, and that the recommendations of the Hepburn committee, and now before the Legislature, although more conservative, and less thorough and sweeping, than is justified by the report of the committee, should be enacted into laws without delay.

Resolved, further, That in order to protect the public interest in inter-State commerce, national laws to secure equality and publicity in railroad management, cannot be too soon enacted.

Mr. Cowdin, from the Executive Committee, called up the memorial to Congress presented at the previous meeting, asking for a liberal annual appropriation for the fortifications in New-York Harbor. He presented a long series of statements by authorities touching the defenseless condition of the harbor in support of the measure. A letter was also read from Major Pierce, Chairman of the Harbor Defense Committee of the Boston Common Council, asking the co-operation of the Chamber in urging upon Congress the necessity for liberality in relation to the harbors of both cities. After discussion, the memorial was adopted, and ordered forwarded to Congress. A resolution was adopted disapproving the bill now before the Legislature for the construction of a ship canal to Lake Ontario. A resolution complaining that the recently-adopted rule of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company in relation to code messages will entail considerable hardship on international commerce was referred to the Committee on Foreign Commerce and Revenue Laws, with instructions to confer with the telegraph company and endeavor to have it rescinded. A resolution was adopted calling upon Congress to order the return to Japan of the unexpended balance of the Japanese indemnity fund. A resolution was adopted requesting the Department of State to make provision for the weekly or monthly publication of consular reports on foreign trade and commerce, and their early distribution to at least the leading commercial bodies of the United States.

BOGERT'S FIRST STEAL.

A CONTRAST BETWEEN TWO TREASURERS OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday the supplementary report of Messrs. Woodward and Barrow, the experts to whom was confided the task of investigating the late Benjamin C. Bogert's accounts, was submitted. They compared the books of the Exchange and the monthly balances to the credit of the Exchange in the Merchants' Exchange Bank between June 1, 1872, and June 1, 1874. The first irregularity discovered was on Oct. 1, 1872, when there was a difference between the two balances showing a deficiency of $12,825 38. On Dec. 31, 1872, this had increased to $21,860 72, and on Feb. 6, 1873, to $24,118 67. On May 31, 1873, it had been decreased to $14,616 26; on Dec. 31, 1873, to $14,640 95, and on May 31, 1874, to $9,871 69. On April 30, 1874, there was a balance in bank to the credit of the Exchange of $24,824 68, which was $22,285 05 in excess of the balance called for by the Treasurer's report and the Exchange's books. The experts also discovered such practices as the following: The receipts of Oct. 1, 1872, were not deposited until Oct. 31; those of Nov. 2 not until Nov. 20; those of Nov. 7 not until Nov. 23; those of Nov. 19 not until Jan. 2, 1873; those of Dec. 2, 1872, not until Jan. 4, 1873, and so on indefinitely.

In response to a request from Mr. W. H. Phillips, who served as Treasurer from June 1, 1872, to June 8, 1876, they examined that gentleman's accounts also during that period, and certify that his deposits were always made promptly; that everything was found to be perfectly correct, and that his books were kept in such a clear, admirable, and business-like manner as to require no explanation whatever. The board adopted a resolution ordering the latter report entered in full upon their minutes.

BONES OF ALLEGED BROOKLYN GIANTS.

A contractor named Thomas Stone, who was employed to dig a foundation near Harbeck's stores, on Furman-street, Brooklyn, for a new building, was informed by the laborers engaged in the work that they had found some bones which they believed to be human remains. The bones were discovered about two weeks ago, but nothing was said about it until yesterday, when a ridiculously sensational story was published in an evening paper alleging that the bones were those of a race of Brooklyn giants who lived over 3,000 years ago. Stone, the contractor, said last evening that the sensational story was true, but when asked for the grounds of his assertion could give none. The Police of the Second Precinct say no human remains were found, and that the story is absolutely untrue.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

The New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children met in the office of the society, No. 50 Union-square, yesterday afternoon. The Hon. Thomas C. Acton presided. The report of the Superintendent for the month of January makes the following exhibit: Complaints received, 90; complaints investigated, 88; advice given, 2; cases prosecuted, 13; cases convicted, 13; children relieved and sent to homes or institutions, 89. The board elected 37 new members. A committee of five was appointed by the Chair, consisting of Robert L. Stuart, Frederic de Peyster, Benjamin B. Sherman, Benjamin H. Field, and William H. May, to obtain subscriptions to a fund of $50,000 for the procuring and furnishing of a suitable permanent building for the society.

NEW-YORK'S MOONSHINERS

SEVEN ILLICIT DISTILLERS PLACED ON TRIAL.

THE NOTORIOUS BRADY BROTHERS BROUGHT TO JUSTICE AFTER DEFYING THE LAW FOR FOURTEEN YEARS—ONE PLEADS GUILTY AND ANOTHER CONVICTED YESTERDAY—DETAILS OF THEIR CRIMINAL OPERATIONS.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 5.—There was a large attendance in the United States District Court this morning, before Judge Nixon, when the case of the United States against John Brady and others was called for trial. Among those present were many revenue officers, and nearly an equal number of those who may be classed as anti-revenue in business operations. The indictment charged John Brady, Edward Brady, Patrick Brady, Hugh Brady, alias John Osborne, Thomas Brady, alias Thomas Halligan, Edward Carroll, Michael Hammill, and Harmon Clark with conspiring to defraud the Government by operating an illicit distillery under the Palisades, on the Hudson River, in April last. It was not the charge of operating this particular illicit distillery that attracted this unusual interest, but the knowledge that the Brady Brothers, for years the recognized kings of the "moonshiners" in New-York and its vicinity, had at last been run to the ground by the revenue officers; that after evading the law for years, the Bradys would probably now meet with deserved punishment. Of the eight persons named in the indictment, seven are under arrest. Patrick Brady has thus far escaped. One other brother, Matthew, makes up the entire gang, but he is not included in the present indictment.

When the tax on distilled spirits ranged from 70 cents to $2 a gallon, between 1866 and 1872, a multitude of illicit distilleries sprang up in the New-York district, centring in the river wards of Brooklyn. So extensive were their operations at one time, when the tax was $2 a gallon, that quantities of spirits were sold in the market as low as $1 a gallon. It was at this time that the Brady Brothers first came into prominence, as it was almost conclusively known that with a small clique in league with them they controlled the entire illicit distillery trade. Small illicit distillers were obliged to dispose of their spirits through the Bradys, under penalty of having their places "given away." In this manner the Bradys made large amounts of money, but it was spent as quickly as it was made. In 1872 the Government sent 1,500 roldiers into "Irishtown," the name given to the region on the river front in Brooklyn which was the recognized head-quarters of illicit distilling, and this raid resulted in the breaking up of organized illicit distilling. It was the means of suppressing all the smaller operators, but while they suffered heavily from it the Bradys survived, and it was not long before they appeared in public again under the firm name of Brady & Mullady, and as proprietors of what was known as the Gold-street rectifying-house, at the foot of Gold-street, in Brooklyn. This, though a regular licensed establishment, became the channel through which large quantities of illicit goods were placed in the market. The greater proportion of these goods came from a supposed bone-boiling establishment on Barren Island, in Lower New-York Bay, but which in reality was operated as a distillery. This place was captured by a force of revenue officers, assisted by 150 United States regulars, early in 1874. They also captured a schooner used to convey the spirits from the distillery to the rectifying-house, the master's license of which was granted to Edward Brady. The still seized and destroyed was capable of turning out 1,000 gallons of spirits a day, and had evidently been run at full capacity for a long time. The tax on spirits was then 70 cents a gallon, making a daily loss to the Government from this one point of $700. On board of the schooner seized at this time several account-books were found, showing that the spirits taken from Barren Island were disposed of at the rectifying-house in Gold-street. No action was taken at this time against the firm, but the establishment was seized a few months later, the revenue officers having discovered an illicit distillery concealed among the ruins of the old sugar refining, and connected by pipes with the rectifying-house. Edward Brady and Michael Mullady were arrested for operating this distillery. A strong defense was made, the accused men spending, it is said, at least $25,000 in the contest, but in the end were convicted and served sentences of 13 months' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary.

The next operation of the Brady brothers was the establishment, in 1875, of a rectifying-house, under the name of Edward Roche, in West Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, in New-York, the license for which was taken out by John Brady. In October, of the same year, the revenue officers seized a large illicit distillery, of 1,000 gallons daily capacity, on the opposite side of the street, and they were not long in discovering steam and pipe connection under the street with the rectifying-house. Two men were arrested as workmen, one of whom, who gave the name of Matthew Smith, was afterward recognized as Matthew Brady. An indictment was found during that period vs. him in the United States Circuit Court in New-York. During 1877 and the early part of 1878 several small illicit distilleries were seized, from the surroundings of which it was believed that the Bradys were connected with them; but there was no conclusive proof of this, and until May, 1878, when Edward Brady, under the name of Thomas Lynch, established a rectifying-house at the foot of Ninth-street, Brooklyn, it was not positively known that they had resumed business after meeting disaster in West Forty-first-street. The officers soon had reason to believe that there had been no relaxation in the Brady rule, as that in this place was seized by Revenue Agent Webster, upon proof that 10 barrels of illicit rum had been delivered there. Bonds were given, and work was soon afterward resumed. John Brady and Alderman Coggey became the sureties on one bond, the one representing the ownership of his private residence in Williamsburg, and the other of the same in New-York. When the bond was declared forfeited, it was found that Brady's house had been transferred to his wife, and that Alderman Coggey's residence had been sold under foreclosure, though each continued to occupy his house. In November, 1878, an illicit distillery was discovered and seized in the rear of the Ninth-street rectifying-house. There was apparently no connection between the two, but a knowledge of the men concerned, induced the officers to make a thorough search, and a quantity of rubber hose, and strongly of rum, was found. The coil was of the exact length required for making a connection between the distilling and rectifying apparatus. But as the connection was not made at the time, no seizure could be made of the rectifying establishment, and no arrests were made, but soon after the seizure of the still, the Bradys gave up the Delancey-street rectifying-house.

Revenue Agent Brooks was assigned to the New-York district in December, 1878, and another effort was made to find the Bradys, evidence of whose continued work was met with in New-York. The first clue was the purchase of a sloop in the interest of one of the Bradys. The sloop was closely watched through March and April, 1879, when it was found that large quantities of molasses were being conveyed by her up the Hudson. Many unsuccessful attempts were made to follow her, as these trips were made with the greatest secrecy and under cover of darkness. In the middle of April, Revenue Agent Brooks and Deputy Stinson followed her in a row-boat to Fort Washington, then crossed over to the Palisades, where, from the heights, though they could not see the vessel, they could distinctly hear the removal of the molasses, and later on, the storage of the barrels of rum on board. A few days later a descent was made and a still found near the water's edge in full operation. It was directly under the cliff, and there was no approach to it from above, except by a steep, winding path. Two men were arrested, who gave the names of Halligan and Osborne, and subsequently identified as Hugh and Thomas Brady. Under the names of Halligan and Osborne they pleaded guilty as workmen, and were sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Immediately after this seizure, under special instructions Revenue Commissioner Raum, investigations were instituted with regard to the illicit-spirit traffic in New-York, particularly in regard to the principals supposed to have been connected with past seizures. There was a rapid accumulation of evidence, and among others implicated in the proofs developed were all five of the Brady brothers, and they are the first against whom criminal proceedings have been taken. It was found that Edward Brady, under the name of James Kinney, had hired the place under the Palisades for the ostensible purpose of establishing color-works, and that he was constantly in and around the place up to the time of the seizure; that John Brady, under his former alias of Lynch, purchased the distilling apparatus, and acted as the supply agent. Edward Carroll was the purchaser and registered owner of the sloop, and Harmon Clark was the sailing-master. Patrick, Hugh, and Thomas Brady and Michael Hammill were the workmen; John and Edward Brady were the principals and financial men. Satisfied with the proof, the arrest of the men was easily made, as they had been under surveillance for two or three months. Edward Brady was arrested on the night of Dec. 17, 1879, in Alderman Coggey's saloon, at Forty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue, and the next evening John Brady and Edward Carroll were taken into custody, and Hammill and Clark a few days later. Patrick Brady is said to have fled to Canada. Hugh and Thomas Brady, alias Halligan and Osborne, were rearrested at the expiration of their terms of imprisonment, and are now indicted with the others as principals. With the exception of John and Edward Brady, who gave unquestionable bail in $5,000 each for their appearance for trial at this term of court, all of the accused men have been in custody since the time of their arrest.

All of the accused men, with the exception of Patrick Brady, answered to their names when the indictment was read, and each in turn entered a plea of not guilty. They then elected to be tried separately, and Counselor Patterson, of Brooklyn, who appeared for the defense, moved for an adjournment of the trials, but Judge Nixon decided that they must go on. Mr. Patterson then moved that the case of John Brady should be taken up first. This was the weak case of the Government, and United States District Attorney Keasbey declined to go on with it, and called that against Edward Brady. As a jury was about being sworn, Edward Brady, by advice of counsel, withdrew a plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty. He was remanded for sentence.

The case of John Brady was then called. Revenue Agent Brooks was the first witness examined, and described at length the illicit distillery seized by him under the Palisades, and the investigations afterward made, which tended to connect the Brady brothers with operating it. It was the evidence of Jacob Rohrbach, however, that directly connected John Brady with the work, and it was entirely unexpected by the prisoners. Rohrbach was hired to take care of the premises before they were leased by the Bradys, and when they took possession he was retained, and his wife boarded the workmen. He testified that John Brady frequently came to the place, made arrangements for their supplies, and at times gave money to him and others. He (the witness) met Brady in New-York ones, and then received an order to go on board the sloop and look after a load of molasses to be taken up the river, as the other men were afraid to go on account of the ice. Mrs. Rohrbach corroborated the main points of her husband's testimony.

For the defense, Edward Brady was offered as a witness, and in his testimony he did his utmost to shield his brother by accepting the entire responsibility himself. He swore that John had nothing whatever to do with the distillery; that he operated it himself, leased it under the name of James Kinney, and employed his other brothers, Hugh, Thomas, and Patrick, as workmen. The money paid by John, and the supplies provided for by him, were simply the friendly offices of one brother for another. He said John had visited the place, but it was only to tell him that he was afraid there he was sure to be caught. There were no other witnesses called by either prosecution or defense, though there were a large number present. The case was given to the jury late in the afternoon, and after an absence of a few minutes it returned a verdict of guilty on the first and fourth counts of the indictment—a principal and as having furnished supplies with a full knowledge of their intended use. A few minutes later, John and Edward Brady, the leaders of the New-York "moonshiners," handcuffed together, were on their way to the jail to await their sentence, which is still pending in the United States Circuit Court in New-York. During 1877 and the early part of 1878 several small illicit distilleries were seized, from the surroundings of which it was believed that the Bradys were connected with them; but there was no conclusive proof of this, and until May, 1878, when Edward Brady, under the name of Thomas Lynch, established a rectifying-house at the foot of Ninth-street, Brooklyn, it was not positively known that they had resumed business after meeting disaster in West Forty-first-street. The officers soon had reason to believe that there had been no relaxation in the Brady rule, as that in this place was seized by Revenue Agent Webster, upon proof that 10 barrels of illicit rum had been delivered there. Bonds were given, and work was soon afterward resumed. John Brady and Alderman Coggey became the sureties on one bond, the one representing the ownership of his private residence in Williamsburg, and the other of the same in New-York. When the bond was declared forfeited, it was found that Brady's house had been transferred to his wife, and that Alderman Coggey's residence had been sold under foreclosure, though each continued to occupy his house. In November, 1878, an illicit distillery was discovered and seized in the rear of the Ninth-street rectifying-house. There was apparently no connection between the two, but a knowledge of the men concerned, induced the officers to make a thorough search, and a quantity of rubber hose, and strongly of rum, was found. The coil was of the exact length required for making a connection between the distilling and rectifying apparatus. But as the connection was not made at the time, no seizure could be made of the rectifying establishment, and no arrests were made, but soon after the seizure of the still, the Bradys gave up the Delancey-street rectifying-house.

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FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Feb. 5.—Capt. Edward L. Haynes, of the steamer Ashcraft, loading railroad material for W. M. Baird, of Philadelphia, fell dead on the street to-day of heart disease. Capt. Haynes resided in Camden, N. J.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

George C. Glissen fell down stairs at his residence, No. 20 East Fifty-fourth-street, yesterday, and was instantly killed.

The Customs authorities yesterday forced the bark Pirtra, before sailing for Cette, to give bonds for the payment of a fine of $400 for having smuggled wine on board.

The Rev. Richard G. Woodbridge, of the Bangor (Me.) Theological Seminary, who is spending a few days in the City, will preach in the Madison-Avenue Church of the Disciples this evening.

Miss Addi Hamilton Jewell delivered an interesting lecture before a large audience in the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet's church last evening, taking as her subject: "The Coming Men and Women of our Race: what they must be and what they must do."

Johnny Dobbs, the bank burglar, who was arrested in Philadelphia for having in his possession one of the bonds stolen from the Manhattan Bank, and has been for months past confined in the Tombs, is about to be transferred to the authorities of Connecticut.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange have adopted a strong memorial to the Common Council, urging the importance to the commerce of New-York of selecting competent men as Dock Commissioners, and asking that Mr. L. J. N. Stark's nomination to that position be confirmed.

Samuel F. Knight, the pool expert, has again challenged Gothard E. Wahlstrom, the "Swedish Phenomenon," for the O'Connor medal, typical of the 15-ball pool championship of America. The challenge has been accepted and the game is to be played on the evening of Thursday, the 19th inst., under the championship rules.

The arrivals of immigrants at Castle Garden during the month of January aggregated 5,677, an increase of 3,487 over the corresponding period last year. These figures are extraordinarily large for this season, and point to an enormous influx of foreigners during 1880. The arrivals during 1879 exceed those of 1878 by over 50,000.

City Judge Cowing yesterday denied the motion for a new trial in the case of John Sheridan, the East Thirteenth-street liquor-dealer, convicted of receiving stolen goods. Sheridan was the receiver of a large portion of the proceeds of the burglaries at the residences of eminent citizens, during the absence of their occupants, last Summer.

Among the warrants sent by Controller Kelly to Mayor Cooper, yesterday, for his signature, was one of $125 for ex-Assemblyman Thomas F. Grady, "for services in attending to Legislative matters affecting the finances of the City of New-York during the month of January, 1880." The check is drawn on the continental fund of the Finance Department.

The master stevedores held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and adopted a resolution to load free of cost the first vessel that may be sent with food to relieve the distress in Ireland. They also adopted a resolution raising the initiation fee to $25 after Thursday next. A schedule of rates was agreed upon which increases the old schedule, on an average, 10 per cent.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday reduced the rate of interest allowed on settlements of contracts in lard and provisions from 7 to 6 per cent. They also approved the new rules for the margins adopted by the grain trade. Mr. A. R. Gray was appointed a member of the Canal Committee in place of Mr. J. R. Taylor, resigned.

Samuel A. Churchill, agent for the Butter-dealers' Association, caused the arrest yesterday of the following grocers for selling oleomargarine as butter: Luder Krudop, No. 463 Second-avenue; William Malloy, No. 632 Tenth-avenue; Pierre M. Rowoldt, of No. 442 Second-avenue, and Louis Van Cook, No. 431 Ninth-avenue. The prisoners gave bail for trial in the Yorkville Police Court.

In June, 1878, the United States Government began, in the United States District Court here, a suit against the Receiver of the defunct Ocean National Bank, of this City, to recover the value of a forged check for $373 57, the bank being the last indorser. Yesterday, Judge Choate, after hearing the evidence, directed a decision for the Government for $696, which includes interest on the amount of the check.

Chief-Justice Daly yesterday filed an elaborate opinion vacating the attachment which Isaac Rosenthal had sued out on certain property in Fourteenth-street, alleged to belong to the Baroness von Roques. The Judge decided that the Baroness had no interest in it, but that it belonged to her two children by virtue of a deed executed by Mrs. Elizabeth T. Holbrook, the mother of the Baroness, and original owner of the property.

The National Association of the stove manufacturers closed its eighth annual session to-day. Owing to recent advances in the cost of iron, wages, &c., the association advanced prices to 6½ cents per pound for common stoves as a basis, with extra charge for mountings and trimmings. If the present price of iron is sustained, a further advance will be necessary, for this purpose a meeting is called for June, at Saratoga Springs.

Clarence E. Perry, of No. 49 Bond-street, who claims to be a physician, pleaded guilty to forgery, in General Sessions, yesterday. He was charged with having forged the signature of Dr. F. M. Deems, No. 429 West Twenty-second-street, to an order for $5 on Henry F. Atkinson, No. 44 Fourth-avenue. The accused promised to produce witnesses as to his good character, but failed to do so, and Judge Cowing sent him to State Prison for four years.

The committee appointed at a recent meeting of the Cotton Exchange to devise a plan for insuring the lives of the members, yesterday recommended that the charter of the Exchange be amended so as to permit of the passage of a by-law which shall be binding on all the members, and that the assessment be limited to $5,000 on the decease of a member, so as to make the sum to be given to his heirs $4,500. The report was adopted unanimously.

Dominick Killoran, who, although only 24 years of age, is an old offender, was yesterday sentenced by Recorder Smyth to State Prison for two years and a half, on two charges of larceny, to which the prisoner pleaded guilty. Killoran is of respectable family, and had left him for former troubles, but he wore out their kindness. He once had a fortune left him, which he speedily squandered, and then returned to his former thieving practices.

BROOKLYN.

Coroner Simms has admitted Pierce McHenry, of No. 21 Tiffany-place, to bail in the sum of $2,500. McHenry is charged with causing the death of his wife by striking her on the head with a boot on the 20th of January last.

At a meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday, the contract for repairing the shoe shop at the Penitentiary, recently damaged by fire, was awarded to Martin & Lee, whose bid for the work was $7,968.

Secretary of the Navy R. W. Thompson will relate his "

The New-York Times.

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NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS

A QUARREL AMONG THE GEORGIA CONGRESSMEN.

A ONE-SIDED COMMITTEE CONFERENCE ON A CENSUS NOMINATION—SENATOR GORDON OBJECTS TO BEING CALLED A SECESSIONIST AND TRAITOR—HE THREATENS ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS WITH CONDIGN PUNISHMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—There is serious trouble in the Georgia delegation over the appointment of the Rev. T. J. Simmons to be Census Supervisor in the First Census District of that State. So bitter is the feeling which has arisen on the subject that there was a remarkable and disgraceful scene to-day before a portion of the Senate Committee on Census. The fight is really against the Independents and Republicans of Georgia, as represented by Dr. Felton, and the appointment of Supervisor furnishes to Senator Gordon an opportunity to display his worst characteristics in an attempt to place Felton's district again under Democratic rule. Three Democrats and five Republicans applied, through Dr. Felton, for the place, and each one of them was recommended by him as fit for the position. Gen. Walker had intended to appoint ex-Marshal Smythe, of Atlanta, because he had taken the census of that section in 1870, but Dr. Felton protested against his appointment because of his great unpopularity, and then settled upon a new candidate, the Rev. T. J. Simmons, a conservative Republican, well connected, a farmer, a warm admirer of President Hayes, and a man popular in the district. Simmons has been for 19 years a Methodist clergyman. He wrote a letter of application, which Dr. Felton never saw, but it was filed in the Interior Department together with Dr. Felton's recommendation of Simmons. Senator Gordon, the bitter enemy of Felton, and all Georgia Independents and Republicans, got access to both letters, took copies of them, and sent them South for publication. In his letter, Simmons speaks of his efforts to prevent Georgia negroes from being deprived of their votes, and refers to those who opposed his efforts as secessionists and traitors. He sought the appointment as a vindication of his course. Dr. Felton had supposed Simmons's letter was only a formal application.

Owing to Senator Gordon's representations, Senator Morgan, of the Census Committee, invited Senators Pendleton, Kernan, and Harris, of that committee, to a meeting to-day for the consideration of Simmons's case. None of the Republican members of the committee were present, and not even Senator David Davis was invited. Before this committee Representative Alexander H. Stephens and Senator B. H. Hill appeared for Simmons, and Senator Gordon and Representative Hammond against him. Gordon became very angry, and declared that the Independents of Georgia must and should be crushed, together with their friends, the Republicans. Speaking of Felton's district as the largest Democratic district in the State, and one containing only 4,000 Republicans out of a total vote of 30,000, he vehemently condemned the combination by which the Independents had secured the district, which, in his opinion, should be Democratic property. Felton has been elected three times, and in each campaign Gordon has stumped the district against him, and has exerted all his power to compass his defeat. Mr. Stephens called attention to this fact, and is reported to have said that while Felton was fighting the corrupt Ring of Democrats which had ruled the district in the past, Gordon was supporting the same Ring. Gordon angrily asked if Stephens meant to say that he had supported corruption. Mr. Stephens repeated what he had said, whereupon Gordon jumped to his feet and swung his arms over the emaciated form of Mr. Stephens, as he sat in his wheelchair, unable to rise, and cried, "I will hold you personally responsible for this, Sir."

There were other incidents of this one-sided committee conference of an intensely dramatic nature, and the bitter enmity of Senator Gordon toward the men who have dared to interfere with Democratic supremacy in Georgia was shown in many ways. Mr. Stephens will say nothing about the matter, but it is understood that he regards the treatment he received as the most insulting to which he has ever been subjected. Simmons stood at the polls in 1876, and furnished Hayes and Wheeler tickets to the negroes, who are prevented from voting in many other sections of Georgia, but are given their rights in Felton's district. He is an uncompromising Union man, and eminent men who have known him all his life say that he is a man of rare purity and integrity. But his Democratic enemies, who are determined to crush the Independent-Republican combination, have not hesitated to circulate the foulest slanders about him since his appointment, and have even alleged that he is guilty of the seduction of his own niece. Those who are directly interested in the fight over his nomination are very reticent about the incidents which are described above, but it is known that Dr. Felton has had a long statement printed for circulation in his district, in which the circumstances attending the nomination and appointment of Simmons are fully narrated."

A POLITICAL DEBATE PREVENTED.

MR. CONGER OBJECTS TO CERTAIN PETITIONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—A warm political discussion was avoided in the House to-day by the timely action of several cool-headed Democrats. Several bills for the removal of the political disabilities of men who left the United States service at the outbreak of the rebellion to join the Confederate Army were favorably reported last Friday by Mr. Knott, from the Committee on the Judiciary. The petitions of these men were read, and Mr. Conger strenuously objected to the first one, because the petitioner referred to the rebellion as "the war between the Southern States and the United States," and failed to characterize the conflict as a rebellion. The bill was passed by a yea and nay vote of 172 to 53. Bills for two other petitioners, who had drawn up their memorials in a way satisfactory to Mr. Conger, were then passed. The fourth was a bill for the benefit of John Owins, of Virginia, who represented in his petition that he entered the United States Navy as a gunner in 1842, and resigned in April, 1861, to enter the "Confederate service." To the words just quoted Mr. Conger made objection as before, and called for the yeas and nays. The morning hour expiring, the bill went over until to-day.

When it was taken up to-day Mr. Conger renewed his objection. Thereupon Mr. Goode made an impassioned speech. No form of petition had been prescribed for such cases, and it seemed to him too late, 15 years after the war, to prescribe one now, and compel a man to write the words, "traitor," and "rebel" with his own hand upon his own brow, and get down with his face in the dust, and cry "unclean," before a great Government would consider his petition.

Mr. Knott said that Owins was an old man, and that he had not thought it possible that such a point could be made against his petition.

Mr. Conger wanted to know why such a man ought not to come before the Government with his hands before his eyes, acknowledging that he had been a traitor. Was there a statute of limitations for treason? A petitioner could not show that there was a disability to be removed unless he confessed that he had been a rebel. Why not let every man say he had been engaged in "the late unpleasantness"? He charged the Democrats with constantly making efforts to incorporate in the literature of the House smooth-sounding names for rebellion, treason, and insurrection. Turning to the Republicans, he wildly swung his arms over them, and upbraided them for failing to support him. "Nineteen-twentieths of your constituents," he said, "would spurn you if they knew that you favored these rose-colored terms. The petition is an insult to every one of you, and yet you vote for such petitions." Before sitting down he reminded the Republicans of the dismal and horrible past, the ruin, desolation, and mourning wrought by the war in the North.

Casey Young, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Goode were at once upon their feet trying to reply, and a war of words was imminent, when Fernando Wood and other Democrats objected to further debate on the ground that it would be unwise and unprofitable. Mr. Young gave notice that he would reply to Mr. Conger hereafter. The bill was then passed by a yea and nay vote of 166 to 46. Some of the Republicans said Mr. Conger's objection was captious, and that the purpose of his action and speech was to provoke a sectional and useless debate.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF CANADIAN RECIPROCITY—BILLS FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Messrs. Henry F. Woods and Charles Powers, delegates from the Boston Board of Trade, made arguments to-day before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in favor of appointing Commissioners to report upon a basis for a reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Woods argued that the mercantile interests of the United States, and particularly those of the New-England States, required that some arrangement should be made for reciprocal trade with British America, and that the details of a reciprocity treaty could only be perfected by a commission which would examine the entire subject. Mr. Powers presented statistics showing the extent and character of the commerce between the two countries and the large amount of duties paid by the United States on commodities imported from the Provinces. He said the merchants of Boston earnestly desired that some arrangement be made for the removal of existing restrictions to the development of commerce between the two countries, which restrictions were injurious to the interests of both. Representative Bowman, of Massachusetts, directed the attention of the committee to the fact that reciprocity was not provided for in the joint resolution now before the committee, but that it simply provided for the creation of a commission to examine and report upon the general subject. He thought this was the proper method of procedure, because a commission could visit the several localities to be affected by reciprocity, hear all the persons directly interested, and report a fair and well-digested scheme as the basis for a treaty. A majority of the committee seemed favorably disposed toward the project, but a question arose as to their jurisdiction, the opinion of some members being that the subject should be considered by the Committee of Ways and Means. The committee adjourned without taking action.

A bill introduced in the House by Mr. Frost amends the Revised Statutes so that a Professor and an Assistant Professor of the German language shall take the places of the Professor and the Assistant Professor of the Spanish Language at the Military Academy at West Point.

A bill introduced in the House by Mr. Browne provides that District Judges shall receive salaries as follows: District of California, $5,000; Louisiana and Indiana, $4,500 each; Massachusetts, Northern, Southern, and Eastern Districts of New-York, Eastern and Western Districts of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Maryland, Southern District of Ohio, and Northern District of Illinois, each $4,000. Judges of all other districts are to be given $3,500, and "no other allowance or payment shall be made to them for travel, expenses, or otherwise."

Mr. Colerick has introduced in the House a bill appropriating $15,000 for a survey to ascertain the practicability and cost of a ship-canal from Lake Erie down the Wabash Valley to the head of navigation on the Wabash River. Mr. Cowgill has introduced a bill appropriating $10,000 for the same purpose.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs agreed to-day upon a bill to provide for the punishment of crimes on Indian reservations. It provides that the laws of the respective States and Territories in which there are Indian reservations relating to the crimes of murder, manslaughter, arson, rape, burglary, and robbery, shall be deemed to be the law in force within such reservations; and the United District Courts of the United States within and for the respective districts in which such reservations are, and the Territorial courts of the respective Territories shall have original jurisdiction over all such offenses which may be committed within such reservations. In respect to all that portion of the Indian Territory, not set apart, and occupied by the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Indian tribes, the laws of the State of Kansas shall be deemed to be in force therein. The place of punishment of offenses shall be the same as for other like offenses arising within the jurisdiction of the courts named.

The House Select Committee on the Interoceanic Ship-canal met to-day and laid the foundation for a critical examination of the subject. A resolution was adopted calling on the President for all the correspondence between this Government and foreign countries relative to a ship canal; also a resolution providing for the collection of statistics showing the present amount of commerce passing around Cape Horn, with a view of ascertaining approximately how valuable to the commercial interests of this country an inter-oceanic canal would be. Admiral Ammen appeared before the committee, and furnished them with a printed copy of his report on the Nicaragua route.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

MAJOR RENO'S DISMISSAL—THE DEATH OF EX-SECRETARY BORIE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day, the sentence of the court-martial which recently tried Major Reno, recommending his dismissal from the service, was affirmed, and the proper orders to that effect will soon be issued.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at David's Island, New-York harbor, on Feb. 9, 1880, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. The following is the detail for the court: Capt. Charles Porter, Eighth Infantry, Judge-Advocate of the court: Lieut.-Col. Z. R. Bliss, Nineteenth Infantry; Second Lieuts. W. E. P. French, Third Infantry; R. J. C. Irvine, Eleventh Infantry; S. L. H. Slocum, Eighteenth Infantry, and F. D. Rucker, Eleventh Infantry.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Capt. J. G. Butler, Ordnance Department, is appointed to act as Inspector of such deserters' clothing on hand at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, as may be needed for issue.

The station of Post Chaplain David Wells is changed from McPherson Barracks to Atlanta, Ga. He will continue in the performance of the duties assigned him at McPherson Barracks until his departure, April 1, 1880, for his post in the Department of the Columbia.

The following extensions of leaves of absence were granted: First Lieut. Luther S. Ames, Second Infantry, four months; Capt. George W. Evans, Twenty-first Infantry, six months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The Navy Department has been draped in mourning, and, by order of Secretary Thompson, will be closed to-morrow, the day of the funeral of ex-Secretary Borie.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Ezra Z. Derr is ordered to the receiving-ship Colorado; Gunner Joseph Smith, to duty at the Navy-yard, New-York; Assistant Surgeon E. H. Marsteller is detached from the receiving-ship Colorado, and placed on waiting orders; Gunner Thomas P. Venable, from the Navy-yard, New-York, and placed on waiting orders.

SEEKING THE GUILTY UTES.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, Col., Feb. 6.—Gen. Adams and party arrived here yesterday. Capt. Jack and Sowerwick started immediately for the Grand River, at which point it is reported Douglass and the White River Utes are encamped. Jack made no promises, and refused to set a time for his return. "I will do my best to effect the surrender of the prisoners," were his parting words to Gen. Adams. Douglass has not been to the agency since he made his demand for rations, on Jan. 17, and was refused. All is now quiet. The Indians are extremely anxious over the pending negotiations at Washington.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

DEBATING STATE QUESTIONS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE AFGHAN WAR AND THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE—VIOLENT ATTACKS ON THE GOVERNMENT BY HOME RULERS—A BILL JUSTIFYING THE IRISH RELIEF MEASURES ALREADY TAKEN.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—In the House of Commons to-day, the Hon. Edward Stanhope, Under Secretary of State for India, replying to a question, stated that he could produce a dispatch in which the Duke of Argyll, telegraphing to Shere Ali in 1869, when he was Indian Secretary, had styled Queen Victoria "Empress of India." Mr. Stanhope confirmed the report that certain correspondence between the Ameer of Afghanistan and the Russian Government had been discovered in Kabul, but said that it was not in the interest of the public service to publish it.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Colonial Secretary, confirmed the report published on Jan. 10, that England had secured from the King of Agbosomes, on the Gold Coast of Africa, the cession of a strip of his seaboard, extending two miles inland, as a measure for the prevention of the smuggling of spirits into the British possessions on the Gold Coast by American traders. The formal agreement has been received, and is now under consideration by her Majesty's Government.

The debate on the Home Rule amendment to the address was then begun. Mr. William A. Redmond, Home Rule member for Wexford, moved, and the O'Gorman Mahon, Home Rule member for Clare, seconded, the amendment. Mr. William Shaw, in a speech in support of the amendment, said he did not wish to condemn the Government for what they were going to do in the future, but for what they had done in the past. If the Government had offered to make advances to the Irish farmers in the first instance, at the rate of 1 per cent., they might have done much to avert the calamity which is now upon Ireland. The Government ought also to have given greater powers to the Boards of Guardians. He said a gradual process of starvation had been going on in Ireland for some time. He did not wish the Government to lavish too much money on public works, because the people were demoralized by the manner in which money had been wasted in 1847. It was discreditable to England's greatness that in Ireland three-fourths of the people should be reduced to a condition barely removed from actual famine by two or three bad harvests. He acknowledged that the problem to be solved was a difficult one, but the difficulty was not insuperable.

Sir Stafford Northcote next spoke. He said he found no fault with the Irish members for taking this early opportunity for drawing attention to so important a matter, but they would be going beyond the question of distress by occupying themselves with such points as those dealt with in the amendment. He distinctly denied that the Government had allowed the matter to sleep. He said the report of the Registrar-General for the past year, just received, disclosed a very unsatisfactory state of things. The extent of land under crops in Ireland was less than during any of the preceding 10 years. The total value of the principal crops for 1879 is estimated at 23,000,000 pounds, against 33,000,000 pounds for the preceding year. The potato crop of 1878 was estimated at 50,500,000 hundredweight, whereas it is expected that the yield for 1879 will be only 22,000,000—a most alarming decrease. Toward the end of last October the Irish Government forwarded to the Cabinet information which the Government took into serious consideration, inviting the Lord Lieutenant and others to attend in London. The Government found that there was considerable apprehension of famine in some parts of Ireland. They therefore took the precautions necessary until the meeting of Parliament. The Chancellor said that, in a bill which he intended at a later period to introduce, there would be provisions authorizing the local Government Board to authorize the Boards of Guardians to issue food and fuel by way of out-door relief. It would also be proposed to allow Boards of Guardians to borrow money in exceptional cases. The question of stimulating the employment of labor was one full of difficulty, but the Government was desirous of doing something in that direction, and they thought it best to give some encouragement to persons to borrow money to be used in the improvement of their land; therefore, they propose to advance loans on exceedingly easy terms to landlords, to be used for that purpose. The Baronial Sessions would also be asked to make presentments.

The O'Donoghue, Liberal member for Tralee, said the proper course was to lend money to farmers, not to landlords.

The debate was continued by the following Home Rule members: Col. Colthurst, Cork; Mr. Arthur Moore, Clonmel; Dr. Michael Ward, Galway; Major Francis O'Beirne, Leitrim; Mr. Charles Joseph Fay, Cavan; Mr. Patrick Martin, Kilkenny; and Mr. John George MacCarthy, Mallow; all of whom condemned the Government's plans as inadequate.

The Right Hon. D. R. Plunket, Conservative member for Dublin University, said Mr. Parnell's utterances would only be received with loathing, and their result might be an agitation which would end in bloody resistance to law. Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, Home Rule member for Dungarven, rose to a point of order on this expression. The Speaker ruled Mr. Plunket's language unparliamentary. Mr. Plunket submitted to the ruling of the Speaker, and qualified his language slightly. Mr. Alexander Martin Sullivan, Home Rule member for Louth, energetically defended Mr. Parnell.

The Right Hon. James Louther, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, stated that no case of death from starvation had occurred in Ireland.

Mr. Mitchell Henry, Home Rule member for Galway, moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, then obtained leave to bring in a bill to render valid the proceedings for the relief of the Irish distress, and to make further provisions therefor. He explained that the advances would come out of the fund at the disposal of the Irish Church Temporalities Commission. The bill was then brought in and read the first time.

EUROPEAN POLITICAL MATTERS.

THE APPREHENSIONS OF A WAR—RESULT OF THE LIVERPOOL ELECTION.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The *North German Gazette* denies a statement made by the Russian journal, the *Novoe Vremya*, of St. Petersburg, to the effect that Prince Bismarck intrigued with the Polish Revolutionary Government in 1863, and declares that the publication of such fabrications shows the hostile feeling existing in Russia against Germany.

VIENNA, Feb. 6.—The Austrian delegation has adopted the Army and Navy estimates of the Government without amendment. Relative to the rumored intenton of the Government to fortify Vienna, the Minister of War said to the delegation that the question of the defense of the whole monarchy had been disposed of two years ago, and had not since been reopened.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.—The interest attaching to the contest for the seat in Parliament, made vacant by the death of Mr. John Torr, arising from the fact that Lord Ramsay, the Liberal candidate, had made a bid for the Home Rule vote by pledging his support to an inquiry into the question of Home Rule, brought out a remarkably heavy vote. The polls closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but the result was not determined until 10 o'clock at night. The vote was as follows: Lord Ramsay, 23,885; Mr. Edward Whitley, Conservative, 26,106; Mr. Whitley's majority, 2,221.

MADRID, Feb. 6.—In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, Señor Eldunayen, Minister of Colonies, said the Government had decided that Cuba and Porto Rico should be placed in a position equivalent to that of the Spanish Provinces.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A Berlin dispatch says the Ultramontanes in the Bavarian Chambers have resolved to appeal to the King, imploring him not to consent to the augmentation of the Army.

A Berlin correspondent asserts that the Count de St. Vallier, after repeated interviews with MM. De Freycinet and Gambetta, has concluded to retain his post as Ambassador to Germany.

THE EXECUTIONS AT KABUL.

EIGHTY-TWO PERSONS PUT TO DEATH AND FIFTEEN MORE SENTENCED.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The following telegram has been received here from Gen. Roberts, at Kabul: "Before Nov. 12, 1879, about 73 men were executed, namely: The City Kotwal (the Magistrate) and six others, convicted of dishonoring the bodies of the officers of the British Embassy; 17 persons convicted of attacking the escorts to the Embassy and having property of the Embassy in their possession, and 49 convicted of proved murders of camp followers and implication in the attack on the British Residency. Since Nov. 12 9 were executed on conviction for attacking the Residency, and 15 more have been sentenced to death for killing wounded soldiers, and implication in the attack on the Residency." The *Times* says: "We understand that a report, together with the names of all the persons executed and the charges against them, is now on its way to England."

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A dispatch from Lahore asserts that Mahomed Jan is re-enlisting Shere Ali's Argendah regiments.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

MADRID, Feb. 6.—Official dispatches have been received giving further details of the recent hurricane in the Philippine Islands. Twenty-five vessels of various classes were wrecked, including four foreign frigates, and a large number of other vessels were damaged. Forty-six persons were drowned.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The budget of the German Empire has been submitted to the Bundesrath. The amounts of revenue and expenditure are fixed at 544,888,184 marks. The items of permanent expenditure amount to 467,409,487 marks, and those of temporary expenditure to 77,478 697 marks.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.—The Court of Inquiry on the Borussia disaster has exonerated the owners, Captain, and officers of the vessel, but is not prepared to say whether the vessel was perfectly seaworthy.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A Vienna correspondent says: "Parnell's reception at Washington is regarded here as a mere comedy."

A St. Petersburg dispatch says the Government is about to start a journal to combat the Nihilists. It is reported that the Grand Duke Michel, brother of the Emperor, has requested the Czar to permit him to participate in the Merv expedition.

Walters, one of the principals in the great turf frauds, in connection with which Benson, Kerr, and three detectives—Meiklejon, Druscovitch, and Palmer—were convicted, in 1878, has been arrested in London.

A Paris correspondent says: "The *Gaulois* positively asserts that 22 dead and 116 wounded is the sum total of the casualties of the recent railway accident."

The death of the Rev. William Calvert, at the Isle of Wight, is announced.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN CONTEST.

PERU'S METHOD OF RAISING MONEY AND SETTLING WITH CREDITORS.

PANAMA, Jan. 28.—A letter to the *Star and Herald* from Lima, dated Jan. 13, gives the following details in reference to the latest guano transaction between the Peruvian Government and the bankers, Dreyfus Brothers: "By a recent decree, to cover a recognized balance due Dreyfus Brothers & Co., amounting now to £4,008,000, the house is authorized to export guano from any deposit it may select, and, paying all expenses of loading, freight, &c., on the same for the account of the Government, will credit the State with £5 for every ton of 1,000 kilogrammes. Dreyfus Brothers & Co. shall buy from the Peruvian Guano Company all the guano in stock or afloat the latter may have at a uniform price of £11 5s. per ton. All the guano held by the Peruvian Guano Company, as guarantee for advances made to Peru, will also be handed over to Dreyfus on purchase. In return for the consignment, Dreyfus makes a heavy advance to the Government, against which the Government will draw at 90 days' sight. The amount of this advance is held secret still, but will bear an interest of 5 per cent. yearly. A guarantee is offered by the Government that Dreyfus alone shall be authorized to export guano from Peru during the term of the contract. No limit is given.

What looks like treasure appears, which is directly interesting to the unfortunate holders of Peruvian securities in Europe. The major part of the sums raised by Peru in Europe has been expended in the construction of the great national railways. It is ordered that the debt abroad be consolidated, and that the national property in the railways from Cuzco to Mollendo, Callao to the Oroya, Salaverry to Trujillo, Lima to Chancay, Huarasland Chimbote, Payta and Paira, Pacasmayo to Cajamarca, and Ilo to Moquega, be made over to the bondholders, changing their bonds for shares at par, calculating the value of the railways at cost price. Each bondholder will receive the par value of the bonds he possesses in railway stock and new bonds. Possession given is absolute. The company to be formed by the bondholders will have full authority to complete the roads, working them for their own account for 25 years, and to receive necessary material in free of duty. The new bonds are to be guaranteed to bear 5 per cent. interest, the new guano contract to cover this interest. Some doubts seem to be entertained regarding the reception of this movement by the suffering bondholders.

A supreme resolution affecting those persons residing within the limits of the Republic is officially proclaimed. All inhabitants of the Republic, foreigners or Peruvians, possessing a yearly income of more than 600 paper soles, must pay a tax to the Government of 6 per cent. per annum on the same for war expenses, to be reduced to 3 per cent. after the conclusion of the struggle. Government clerks and employes, and foreigners who have not been established in Peru for more than a year are excepted.

Although the news from Chili is extremely meagre, there is reason to believe that a rupture with the Argentine Confederation was confidently expected, and great preparations were made. An army of 50,000 men was to be called out; heavy bounties were offered, and the latest intelligence, to the effect that the Argentines had purchased two Italian iron-clads, the Roma and Venecia, gives reason to understand that the other side is also busily engaged in making ready for a fight.

A letter from Lima, dated Feb. 14, says that the Chilians evidently propose doing something in that neighborhood. Five of the enemy's vessels were seen off the Islands of Chincha, steering north, on Jan. 13, and three night two were sighted off Ancon. Troops were being moved in that direction to support the garrison in case of attack. The Chilians who landed at Ilo and afterward proceeded to Moquegua, were in search of the last cargo of arms and ammunition taken south by the Union, but were unable to find it. They immediately returned to Ilo, and thence to their ships, barely escaping an encounter with the troops sent to intercept them by Montero.

The Chilian Senate has passed a bill, introduced by the Executive, authorizing the Government to issue 4,000,000 more in notes of obligatory circulation. This will raise the total issue of paper money in Chili to 16,000,000. The losses sustained by the forces that went to Tarapaca are: Killed, 508; wounded, 258.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATION.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 6.—The Judiciary Committee reported to-day the following bill as the only change to be made this year in the divorce laws: "No complaint praying for a divorce shall be heard, or any divorce granted thereon, until after the expiration of 90 days from the day on which such complaint is made returnable." The same committee will report, 9 to 2, in favor of ratifying the agreement signed by the joint commission on the boundary line between New-York and Connecticut. The two opposing members of the committee think the cession of Fisher's Island to New-York is wrong.

SUING A PAPER FOR LIBEL.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 6.—Henry Williams, leader of the Moody choir, late this evening filed papers in a suit against the *Globe-Democrat*, for the publication to-day of a statement by a woman who claims to be Williams's wife. A claim for $25,000 damages is made. It is said that admission of the truth of the woman's statement would show that Williams was married at the early age of 4 years.

WORK IN POLITICAL FIELDS

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S AGENT AT ALBANY.

COLLECTOR MERRITT'S CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS — BUTTONHOLING SENATORS AND ASSEMBLYMEN—THE SECRETARY SEEKING A LEADER—RUMORS OF INDUCEMENTS OFFERED.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Collector Merritt has been in this city to-day, and spent much of his time this morning in the Assembly Chamber. Somehow or another, it became noised abroad that he came here on a "Shermanizing" errand. At all events, he had a great deal to say privately to many of the members, taking Mr. Alvord, Mr. Crapser, Major Brennan, and other members mysteriously aside, and whispering confidential communications of great length into their attentive ears. It is said that he began his buttonholing early in the morning in the Delavan House, where one prominent Senator, well known as a leader in this State, was given assurances that, if he would consent to become the exponent of the Sherman movement, he could depend upon very material encouragement from the Treasury Department.

In connection with this, the report may be interesting that John Sherman has recently communicated by letter with a prominent Republican, who possesses some elements of leadership, offering him some inducements to help the writer, and intimating, in rather severe terms, that he is thoroughly dissatisfied with the leadership of the Sherman movement as conducted by the head of the Customs service in New-York, and that he is very anxious that a speedy change should be made.

ALBANY REPUBLICANS DISGUSTED.

A PARTY BREACH CAUSED BY THE SHARP PRACTICE OF JOHN F. SMYTH.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—There is great excitement among Republicans in Albany to-day, growing out of the sharp practice of John F. Smyth and his machine confederates in relation to the primaries for the State Convention to be held at Utica. They were surprised to find in the Albany *Express* this morning a notice that the aforesaid primaries would be held at noon to-day. The order is said to have been issued by Smyth & Co. at 9 o'clock last evening. Of course, not one-half of the Republicans in Albany could possibly know anything about it until it was all over, and the result of the primaries cannot be regarded as in any sense an expression of the wishes of the party. The trick is looked upon here as betraying a weakness on the part of the machine which no one supposed it would be willing to admit. The anti-machine Republicans propose to call a public meeting early next week to denounce the action of Smyth & Co., and to issue a regular call for primaries, to be held after suitable notice. They will ignore the primaries held to-day, and will send a regular delegation to the Utica Convention the same as if no such primaries had been called. Unless the machine backs down from its action, there will therefore be two contesting delegations from Albany at the convention.

The primaries were held at 12 o'clock, as called. They were very slimly attended, the anti-Smyth Republicans and many others who were indignant at the snap game attempted staying away from the polls. All the voters were supplied with pink ballots, each bearing the word "Grant" at the top. They were printed alike and evidently were prepared some time in advance. There was no opposition in any of the seventeen wards to any of the Smyth delegates. The list of names returned as elected does not contain one of the prominent Republicans in Albany.

The indignation created by this latest Smyth outrage is intense, and has suddenly widened a breach in the party that was already wide enough to give grave apprehensions among the Republicans here. Mr. A. C. Judson, Chairman of the General Committee, has resigned his position, in a letter, in which he says: "It is evident from the recent action of this committee that a majority of its members are not actuated by a desire to promote the best interests of the Republican Party of this country. Believing that such a course must lead to disaster, and that I can be of no further service in the position while present influences control, I resign the office of President of your committee." Senator Braman, who is also a member of the General Committee, resigned this afternoon. A large majority of opinions of the Republicans who discountenance the course of Smyth will be given next Wednesday. A meeting has been called for that evening, to be held in Tweddle Hall, and the name of Mr. George Dawson heads the call, which is also signed by Hamilton Harris, Mathew Hale, J. H. Teneyck, Thurlow Weed Barnes, and other prominent men who are determined to hold their own convention, and to send their own delegates to the State Convention.

THE CAMPAIGN IN WASHINGTON.

A LIVELY CONTEST TO SECURE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DELEGATES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Republican Convention of the District of Columbia met to-day for the purpose of choosing two delegates to the Chicago Convention. A number of seats were contested, which caused delay in perfecting the organization, and, in consequence, the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning without electing delegates to the National Convention. The most prominent candidates are Col. Robert Ingersoll and J. Sayles Bowen, both of whom are ardent Blaine men. It is said to-night that an arrangement has been made by which Col. Ingersoll and Mr. A. B. Clapp, editor of the *National Republican*, are to be chosen. Mr. Clapp is a Grant man, and, should he and Ingersoll be chosen, the delegation would be divided between Blaine and Grant, and in any contingency which might occur would be united on one or the other of these candidates.

Secretary Sherman and his friends, including prominent Treasury officers, have been working hard to secure the two delegates, and yesterday the corridors of the Treasury Department were thronged with local politicians receiving instructions. At the election held last night to choose delegates to the District convention, the colored messengers of the various executive departments were actively laboring among men of their race in the interest of Mr. Sherman, but, dotwithstanding their efforts, very few Sherman delegates were chosen. Sherman's friends claim that the adjournment until to-morrow will prove advantageous to their chief, as it will afford them an opportunity to "fix" the convention and secure the two delegates to Chicago.

TENNESSEE REPUBLICANS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 6.—J. R. Dillon, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, has issued a call for a convention, to meet on May 5, at noon, to nominate a candidate for Governor, and elect delegates to the National Convention.

TRESPASSERS ON INDIAN LANDS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Secretary Schurz has received a number of circulars and posters, indicating a concerted movement for the Indian Territory from Kansas, Missouri, and other States. A poster, which came to hand yesterday, begins with the declaration that "the President in his last Message to Congress highly recommends that the Indian Territory be opened for settlement, and there is no doubt but that Congress at its present session will pass the necessary act declaring the unoccupied lands in the Indian Territory—that garden of the world—open for homesteads and pre-emption." A map of the Territory, showing the portions which it is falsely claimed are open for settlement as unoccupied public land, is given, with the assurance that the rush will be great, and that early comers will have every advantage. The information is conveyed that Coffeyville and Independence will be the great outfitting points. The advantages of traveling by a certain railroad are also pointed out. The subject was discussed by the Cabinet meeting to-day, and it is understood that a proclamation, similar to that of last Spring on the same subject, will soon be issued by the President.

DRIVEN FROM HOME BY SLANDER.

A CASHIER'S INNOCENCE USED AS A MEANS OF BLACK-MAIL.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 6.—William S. Marshall, Cashier of the First National Bank of Middletown, Ohio, has fled, leaving behind him letters to officers of the bank and his family, explaining that he is driven to flight by slander and black-mail. Marshall has been a trusted employe of the bank for 15 years. Several months ago some letters he wrote to a young lady of Middletown, who was spending the Summer at Chautauqua, got into the hands of third parties, and were found to contain expressions of an affectionate character. Marshall immediately placed the matter before the officers of the bank and of his church, and asked for a searching investigation. It was found that he had befriended the girl, who was an orphan, from her childhood, and his explanation that his relations toward her were those of a guardian rather than a lover, was fully accepted. The gossip about the affair had subsided, and the public had almost forgotten the case, when his abrupt departure was announced. In letters which he left, he stated that he had been in constant receipt of communications threatening his life and position unless he paid large amounts of money. He felt also that he was the subject of taunts and suspicions, and those he could not endure. He would go elsewhere and seek a home for his family. He deeded his home to his wife, and left her $1,500 in money. The Directors of the bank say he is not a defaulter. The people of the place generally believe that his statements are true. He is thought to have gone to Worcester, Mass., where he has business acquaintances.

OPPOSED TO HIGH RATES.

FRUIT AND OTHER PRODUCERS TO FORM A STEAM-BOAT LINE OF THEIR OWN.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The farmers, milkmen, and berry-cultivators of Ulster County are stirring themselves. Quicker time and lower freight charges are what they have asked from the steam-boat companies carrying the farm, fruit, and dairy product to market. They claim that the rates demanded by the steam-boat companies are excessive, and that the time made to New-York is not so rapid as it should be. A mass-meeting of producers was held this afternoon and evening at Highland, Town of Lloyd, opposite this city. The object of the meeting, it has been understood for several days, was for the purpose of organizing a steam-boat line of their own. Steam-boat men were on hand early this afternoon, discussing the likelihood of a stock company being formed. It was pointed out that in 1836 the farmers organized a steam-boat company The boats ran two years, and the result was disastrous to the stockholders, they losing every dollar invested. The meeting this afternoon was held in a hall, and representative farmers and fruit men were in attendance.

The meeting was called to order at 5 o'clock, Col. Hasbrouck, of Lloyd, in the chair. Mr. Doty, S. G. Young, Capt. Nichols, Prof. Burgess, J. J. Hull, and others made addresses, attacking the transportation companies, enlarging upon the wants of the producers, and advocating the establishment of a steam-boat line. The meeting, after voting to have a line, adjourned to Thursday. The shares will be $25 each. A committee of 15 was appointed to receive subscriptions along the Hudson Valley. Several thousand dollars were subscribed to-night. The hall was filled, and much enthusiasm was manifested.

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

QUEBEC, Feb. 6.—A contest is now going on between the old board of the Levis and Kennebec Railway and the English bondholders. At the annual meeting of the shareholders yesterday, the latter elected a new Board of Directors, which, however, is not recognized by the old board, which refuses to give up the line, and at present holds it and the rolling-stock by force, all traffic being at a stand-still. Mr. Wyatt, President of the new board, this morning advertised that the head offices of the company are now situated in this city, while Mr. Paradis, the Secretary of the old board, advertises to-night that they are at St. Joseph, Beauce. A formal demand will be made by the new board for the road and all the property, and if refused, steps will be immediately taken to enforce it.

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 6.—Trustworthy advices have been received here to the effect that Jay Gould and Thomas Scott, representing the Texas and Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroads, have purchased all outstanding bonds and securities of the Dallas and Wichita Railroad, which will be extended so as to connect with the Denison and Pacific extension of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, thus making Dallas the terminus of the last-named road, and making the road itself a competing line with the Texas Central Railroad.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—It is stated that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad combination has purchased the New-Orleans and Mobile Railroad for $4,000,000 in bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest. To perfect the title and legally carry out the provisions of the contract between the parties, an order of the court for the sale of the road will be necessary; therefore the new company will not take formal possession for some time.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The grain rates to the seaboard continue firm, but it is stated that the shippers have been promised a 5-cent reduction next week. Reports of low rates from St. Louis and Kansas City caused some talk here to-day. Lumber rates from Chicago to Missouri River points have been lowered from 25 to 21¾ cents per 100 pounds, and proportionately from M

SCIENCE AND RELIGION

THE STUDY OF NATURE AND THE THEISTIC BELIEF.

PROF. ASA GRAY'S SECOND ADDRESS BEFORE THE YALE THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS—WHAT THE HYPOTHESES OF SCIENCE LEGITIMATELY LEAD TO—ARGUMENTS OFFERED AND ANSWERED.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 6.—The second and last of the lectures on "Natural Science and Religion" was delivered this afternoon, before the students of the Yale Theological School, by Prof. Asa Gray, of Harvard College. The lecture was entitled "The Relations of Scientific to Religious Belief."

Prof. Gray, in opening, said that in his former lecture he had restricted his review of the change in the views and opinions of scientific men which had taken place within his own remembrance to the biological sciences, merely in reference to the principle of the conservation of energy to the organic world. In the days of Linnæus, who died very little more than a century ago, species were looked upon as simple curiosities of nature. Engaging the reason in a search for causes was a pursuit. Natural history developed with the advent of morphology, the precursor of evolution. Modern botany and zoology were greatly extending the natural causes in the organic world, and were making close connection between biology and physics, the connection bringing in fresh considerations affecting the ground of natural and revealed religion. Under this aspect they naturally excited anxious attention. Biological and theological investigations must rely largely upon probabilities, but only those who discriminated between inevitable beliefs, established convictions, probable opinions, and hypothesis were to be trusted in all subjects of inquiry. What should be the attitude of thoughtful men in respect to scientific beliefs, tendencies, and anticipations? In a certain sense it was well to be in a waiting attitude, for the experts in science were conducting their investigations independently and under every diversity of bias, and must in time reach satisfactory conclusions. The disposition to discount expected results, either for or against a supernatural religion, had always prevailed. Theologians never had waited, and could not be expected to wait. When disturbing views were only hypotheses there was no call to wait, for long would be the time for demonstration one way or the other, and one crop of hypothesis was the fertile crop of another. Hypotheses, however, was the only way of dealing with this class of questions. The theory of gravitation and the underlying theory of light were hypotheses. The nebular hypothesis and the Kinetic theory of gases were willingly accepted because of their success in explaining facts.

Evolution, the speaker said, was a mere complex, loose, and less probable hypothesis, or congener of hypotheses, which could, at most, have only a relative, though, perhaps, continually-increasing, probability from its power of explaining a great variety of facts. Compared with the rival hypothesis of immediate creation, which neither explained nor pretended to explain any facts, its real strength appeared. Faith was indispensable to science as well as religion. The case to be considered did not come before the tribunal of reason with presumptions all on one side. Theologians would not accept the conclusions of naturalists until irrevocably substantiated, and naturalists answered that they could not be expected to adopt assumptions of specific creations by miraculous intervention. It was as necessary to know whether evolutionary theories were or were not well founded, as to know whether, if true, they would impair the foundation of religion; and if, from such theories, the real facts and necessary inferences could be adjusted to grounded religious convictions, many would be relieved to be assured of it. The speaker's own attitude in this regard was the best contribution he could offer toward the settlement of these mooted questions. He accepted as well-grounded inferences, as fairly probable opinions, or as facts the principal series of changed views he had spoken of in his preceding lecture. He had no particular predilections, nor did he dread the legitimate consequences of any of them, beyond the general sense of total inefficiency with which a mortal man contemplated the mysteries which shut him in on every side. He claimed a right to hold these opinions along with the doctrines of natural religion and the verities of the Christian faith. He was unable to see that the idea of the evolution of one species from another, and of all from an initial form of life, added new perplexities to those bewildering souls whenever and wherever they looked. Like a man of this world, he took for granted the objective reality and substantiality of what was seen and dealt with. The doctrine of evolution was not accepted by all living naturalists, and some wholly rejected it. Science, in taking away the theory of immediate creation, left only the assurance that the idea of God in nature might be found wholly compatible with nature. There was nothing improbable or irreligious in the idea that lives of individuals or races once in existence should be subject to the conditions of nature, and that the fittest for particular conditions should be preserved. Variations occurred as a fact, but none knew how. So Darwinism had real causes for its foundation, but it was an incomplete hypothesis. A variation provided that upon which natural selection operated. The operation of natural selection made room for further variation, and gave opportunity for variability to change its fashions and display its novelties, and so the two went on hand in hand. But although the two went on hand in hand, natural selection worked externally with known human agencies and in the light of common day, while variation worked internally, in darkness, and its agencies and ways were recondite, past finding out. But natural agencies should not be supposed to cease where we failed to find them out.

The claims made by thoughtful men, that, although Darwinism was not necessarily atheistic, yet, when once started, it dispensed with further need of a God, was disposed of in a few words. It was assumed that Darwinism differed from the orthodox conception of law, and the argument applied equally to a series of creative acts, separated by intervals, during which it could for the same reason (or unreason) be said that there was no use for God, that there might have been a God at times. The whole theory of mediate creation was logically carried out to its extreme in the words of Prof. Bowen, the speaker's colleague, who concluded that "not only every new species, but that each individual living organism, originated in a special act of creation. So the difference between pure Darwinism and a more theistically expressed evolution was not so great as it seemed. Both agreed that species were evolved from species. Suppose the facts suggested and inferentially warrante d the conclusion that the course of natural history had been along an unbroken line; that, account for it or not, the origination of the kinds of plants and animals came to stand on the same footing as the rest of nature, this was the complete outcome of Darwinian evolution, and, as such, should be met and considered. It should neither be pronounced atheistical nor absurd. Seriously, it would be rash and wrong to declare that this supposed to theism, the belief of which was that nature was a fixed system of forms and means working to ultimate ends. It would be suicidal to abandon this idea in passing from things to organisms, to creatures which were themselves means and ends. Believers that God was the author of nature had been placed on the defensive by Darwinism.

The speaker continued: "We cannot prove, we are told, that the eye was intended to see, or the hand to grasp, or the fingers to work delicately. Of course we cannot; but what is the alternative. To believe that it came about by blind chance. No science has any calculus or apparatus to decide between the two theories. Common sense, not science, has to decide it, and in the decision the most accomplished physical student has no advantage over a simple but thoughtful man. * * * I am not going to reargue an old thesis of my own that Darwinism does not weaken the substantial ground of the argument, as between theism and non-thism, for design in nature. I think it brought in no new difficulty, though it brought old ones into prominence. It must be reasonably clear to all who have taken pains to understand the matter, that the true issue is as regards design and fatuity, between any intention or intellectual cause and no intention, no predicable first cause. It is really narrowed down to this, and on this line all maintainers of the affirmative may present an unbroken front. The holding of the line secures all; the weakening of it in the attempted defense of unessential and now untenable outposts endangers all. * * * As soon as you concede that the evolution of forms under natural laws militates against the design in nature you are at the mercy of those reasoners who, looking at the probabilities of the case from their own point of view, coolly remark that 'on the whole, therefore, we seem entitled to conclude that during such time as we have evidence of, no intelligence or volition has been concerned in events happening within the range of the solar system, except that of animals living in the planets; you may say that implicit belief of intention in nature affords an insufficient foundation for theism, but you are not asked to ground your theism upon it, nor upon the whole world of external phenomena.'"

"As I have said before, what you want is not a system which may be adjusted to theism, nor even one which finds its most reasonable interpretation in theism, but one which only theism can account for. * * * When you ask more than will compel a belief in a personal Divine Being, you ask for that which He has not pleased to provide. * * * You inquire whether we are to look for independent evidence of mind and will concerned in natural events happening within the range of the solar system. Certainly not to the court of pure physical science. * * * Our wills, in their limited degree, modify the course of nature, subservient though that be fixed laws. By our will we make these laws subserve our ends. We violate the uniformity of nature. Is it not legitimate, is it not inevitable, that a being who knows that he is a will, and a power, and a successful contriver should explain what he sees around and above him by the hypothesis of a higher and supreme will—a will which has disposed things in view of ends in establishing nature, and which may, if need be, dispose to the particular and timed ends, either with or without perceptible suspension of the law of uniformity in nature? The question I ask has been adversely answered substantially as follows: It may be that in the first instance men can hardly avoid predicating a being who has done and is doing all this. Nevertheless, a trained mind soon reaches the incongruity of it, at least as concerns any events which have happened within the range of the solar system. For the belief that a supernatural power has so acted contradicts that very belief in the uniformity of nature upon which all scientific reasoning and practical judgments rest. To this is well rejoined that the ultimate scientific belief, on which our reasoning reposes, is that belief in the uniformity of nature which is equivalent to a belief in the law of universal causation, which, again, is equivalent to a belief that similar antecedents are always followed by similar consequents. Now, this belief is in no way inconsistent with a belief in supernatural interference."

Prof. Gray, in concluding, said: "Nature is a complex, of which the human race, through investigation, is learning more and more the meaning and the uses. The Scriptures are a complex, an accumulation of a long series of records, equally needing investigation. It cannot be that in these years we have learned nothing of their meaning and uses to us, and have nothing still to learn. It cannot be that we are not free to adopt what we learn in our line of investigation—to limit, correct, or remodel the ideas we receive from another."

NEXT SUMMER'S PEACH CROP.

THE GROWERS DESPONDENT ON ACCOUNT OF DAMAGE BY THE LATE COLD WEATHER.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 6.—During the past three years the cultivation of peaches and other small fruits along the Valley of the Hudson, particularly in Ulster County, has assumed vast proportions. Hundreds of horticulturists have their entire capital invested in raising peaches for the New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and intermediate markets. The failure of the crop would cause much embarrassment to growers on a large scale and utter bankruptcy to others. Every Spring it has been customary for the producers to announce that the peach crop had been materially injured by frosts, and that other small fruits were damaged more or less from the same cause. As a rule, the damage was overestimated. For several days the annual cry has been heard, the only difference being that, instead of waiting until April to raise the cry, in this instance it is February. Throughout the greater portion of the Ulster County fruit-growing districts, and along the Hudson Valley generally, forebodings of evil are heard. The wail about ruined crops, particularly in reference to peaches, is accepted with caution, as there are reasons to believe that such reports are promulgated, in many instances, for the purpose of causing the fruit to sell for a higher figure than it otherwise would. Without a doubt the buds on the young peach trees are either killed or badly blighted in many places, the sudden change from a mild to a severe temperature being the cause.

In the vicinity of Cornwall, no damage of any moment has been done to any variety of fruit. Every Fall and Winter a percentage of the fruit trees, raspberry canes, grape-vines, and strawberry plants die prematurely. A careful examination shows that no unusual number of trees have been injured. Peaches have suffered most, but not to any great extent. Between Newburg and Middlehope the raspberries appear to be injured. Many of the peach buds are badly blighted, the buds on being opened presenting a dead appearance. All other varieties of fruits are healthy. In Newburgh, the largest fruit-growing region on the Hudson, the producers are decidedly nervous over the outlook for next Summer's peach crop. In one portion of the town the growers are positive that fully one-half of the buds are dead. The buds have a shrunken and dwarfed appearance, and when cut open with a knife are as black as tar inside. Buds when in a healthy condition have a light-green tint. A black spot in the centre shows unmistakably that the vitality is gone. In several instances entire orchards are completely ruined, as far as next Summer's crop is concerned; while others have sustained only trifling damage. The general theory advanced as to the cause of the damage is that the temperature which prevailed in December and January caused the buds to swell prematurely, and the cold of the past few days froze them up. Growers having peaches on a southerly exposure state that if the weather had continued warm one week longer the peach buds would have been in blossom. Other fruit would also have blossomed. The damage which would have resulted from the cold snap would have been enormous. As it is, the producers claim their loss is large. On the extreme end of 2-year-old peach tree bearing limbs a few buds remain alive; the others are dead. Another class of growers state that the damage to the peach buds occurred during the first cold snap last Fall. This view is not generally entertained. However much the growers disagree as to the cause of the damage, they unite in saying that there is no doubt as to the result—two-thirds of the entire buds being frozen. A. J. Caywood, one of the oldest nurserymen and fruit-propagators in New-York State, was asked for his views on the matter. He said, as far as the buds on the trees near the river, in Marlborough, were concerned, the outcry was a case of much ado about nothing. He admitted that many of the buds had been frozen, but claimed that the number so destroyed would not materially lessen next season's yield. Mr. Caywood had reason to believe that the peach trees had suffered on the uplands, though he could not vouch for the accuracy of the statement. Cherries, plums, grapes, and apples do not appear to have been injured at all. At Milton, producers state that the peach crop will be short fully one-half next Summer, owing to the buds being frozen by the sudden change in the temperature. Other varieties of fruits are all right. In the vicinity of Highland, the peach buds are badly blighted. The damage is variously estimated at from one-half to two-thirds. The Highland growers say that the change of weather from a temperature of 56° to zero did the damage. Clintondale and Modena fruit-growers state that the peach buds have suffered severely—how much cannot be accurately stated. At New-Paltz, a careful examination, the fruit-growers state, has been made. Fully three-fourths of the entire peach crop is dead, thousands of buds on young trees having been frozen on Feb. 1. The outlook for a crop next Summer is anything but promising. In Plaitkill, Esopus, and elsewhere in Ulster, and along the western shore of the Hudson, peach buds are more or less affected. Around Germantown, Tivoli, and that vicinity, small fruits are not injured by the open Winter and subsequent cold weather. As a rule, peach buds are injured.

The damage, as a whole, it is safe to assert, is not so great as the growers believe. After a thorough canvass of the damage a fair estimate may be one-half what they claim. If the buds sustain no further damage, between the present time and June a fair crop of peaches will be harvested. The actual money damage cannot be estimated. In the aggregate it amounts to thousands of dollars. In the latter part of March and early in April next the full extent of the damage will be apparent.

A LIFE-SAVER DISMISSED.

The keeper of Life-saving Station No. 31, opposite Freeport, Long Island, has been dismissed from the service, the charges preferred against him having been sustained, and the evidence taken during the investigation of the charges having been forwarded to Washington.

PARIS A LITTLE DOLEFUL

FUNERALS AND FOLLIES.

BONAPARTISTS CONDOLING AND QUARRELING—THE DUKE OF GRAMMONT'S LIFE AND DEATH—THE LATE JULES FAVRE—SOCIETY'S EFFORTS TO BE CHEERFUL.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—We are in the midst of a series of funeral ceremonies; first, there was the mass, at St. Augustine, for the repose of the soul of Napoleon III.; then a commemorative mass, at the Expiatory Chapel, in honor of Louis XVI.; on Wednesday the obsequies of the late Duke de Grammont; and, finally, the interment of M. Jules Favre, yesterday. The Legitimist affair was a very harmless manifestation, nothing but the Platonic homage of a few highly respectable fossils, who, well knowing that they have nothing at all to hope for, show their respect for the principle of divine right by assembling once a year in the church erected, by way of protest against the "martyrdom of the son of St. Louis." The Bonapartist celebration was equally insignificant; so far as the mass of Parisians are concerned, the King of the Cannibal Islands might quite as well been in question, but the polemics between the *Pays* and the *Ordre*, to which it has given rise, are another and most conclusive proof of the profound discord reigning in the party whose apostles are Messrs. Paul de Cassagnac, Jules Amigues, and Pascal, all of whom are at daggers' points as to whom the country ought to invest with the imperial purple, forgetting the wholesome advice given in cookery-books about "first catching your hare." Plon-Plon and his son Victor are the rival candidates, and, although neither, at least in this present generation, has nearly as much chance as Gen. Grant would have, if that successful warrior could be presented to the French nation, their respective partisans fight over their claims as gravely as though such an institution as a Republic did not exist. All this is intensely entertaining to outsiders, who have been comforted by an observation made by one newspaper: "The late demonstration shows that the Bonapartists can count upon the support of fully 600 citizens of Paris," and are amused by the qualifications of "subcutaneous insects" and "eunuchs" which M. Paul de Cassagnac has bestowed upon those who are not of his way of thinking. My opinion is that the ultras of the party are trying to force the Government to expel Prince Jerome, to whom this particular crown of martyrdom might possibly lend a prestige, in which he is now entirely lacking.

Nor were the ceremonies for the Duke de Grammont one whit more exciting, although attended by a great many tearing swells, such as Marshal Canrobert, De Soubeyran, Béhic, Bischoffsheim, Prince Orloff, and Cahen d'Anvers, who were either personal friends of, or had cause for gratitude toward, the defunct. There was not much pomp displayed; a battalion of the line escorted the hearse, which was drawn by four horses, and like the funeral of the little church St. Pierre de Chaillot, was hung with black draperies, bearing in silver the escutcheon and motto of the deceased's family: *Gratia Dei sum id quod sum*; but there were no pall-bearers, and the music was only such as could be expected from the ordinary choir. There was some reason for this simplicity, which, on account of the Duke's social position, would have appeared ostentatious and affected in ordinary circumstances. The dead man's record is, in the eyes of the great majority of his countrymen a very bad one. I presume to think that he has been assigned more than a merited responsibility in the disasters of the German war, and that he should not be blamed for its inception, simply because he signed the declaration which brought on hostilities. As Ambassador of France, at Vienna, he was not in a position to know the military secrets of Berlin; as French Minister of Foreign Affairs, he could not possibly be aware of the fearful unreadiness of his own country, whose War Minister, Marshal Lebœuf, had officially stated that it was prepared for any emergency. His fault was not in precipitating the war, it was in allowing himself to be deceived by the Austrians with promises of assistance contingent upon success in the early engagements of the campaign. The most that ought in justice to be said against him is that he was not a far-seeing diplomatist, and that being too sanguine of foreign aid based upon contingencies, he did not use the weight of his influence to dissuade his sovereign from an act of madness, which, however, be it remembered, was hailed at the moment with an outburst of enthusiasm, even by the men who, since then, have been inclined to impute to him the ruin of his country. The Duke Agenor de Grammont, died, after only a week's illness, at the age of 61, and has left behind him many sincere mourners. Son of one of the most brilliant courtiers of the Restoration, he was the nephew, on his mother's side, of the once celebrated Count d'Orsay, and in consequence, connected by blood or alliance, with all the most aristocratic families in France. Tall in stature, fine looking, with a certain likeness to the portraits of Henri IV., the Duke was the last living specimen of the "dandies" of 1840, whose open shirt-fronts, tight-waisted frock coats, and monumental cravats now look like caricatures. A great talker and what is more a clever talker, with charming and courteous manners, and an indefatigable visitor, his society was, until the last, extensively sought for in those drawing-rooms, where the souvenirs of the ancient régime are still preserved, but which, in the course of another twelvemonth or two, will only leave behind them memories as faint as those of the tracks of the dodo bird in the Island of Madagascar. In short, whatever may have been his faults and shortcomings, the Duke de Grammont was an elegant and refined gentleman, who never wittingly harmed or offended any one.

Of Jules Favre, posterity will give various judgments, while his contemporaries are forced to admit that, great orator, sincere Republican, devoted patriot though he was, he was also, from the beginning to the end of his career, the epitome of vulgarity. To this defect, indeed, coupled with his utter want of tact, must be attributed his constant failures at the Bar, of which he was an ornament, and in the political arena. His eloquence was acknowledged by his worst enemies; his diction was correct and elegant; never was there a moment's hesitation, and the right word was always in the right place. As a legist he was an authority, and his speeches, academically pure, stated and explained his meaning with faultless precision. Still, he seldom gained a cause, even when pitted against men not possessing one-tenth of his ability; not because the causes were especially bad in themselves, but because he who pleaded them never carried to his hearers' minds the conviction that he was in earnest. Associated, from its birth, with that Republican Party which owes to him, in a very great measure, its ultimate triumphs, M. Jules Favre never fully possessed the sympathy of his colleagues. It could not have been that they distrusted his honesty of purpose, and yet he never thoroughly acquired their confidence. Whatever he did or tried to do was attempted at the wrong moment; his famous speech, "not an inch of our soil, not a stone of our fortresses," brought him into ridicule, although it expressed the national sentiment, because in his mouth, knowing as he did its vanity, it was nothing but humbug and bravado, and when Paris was forced by hunger to capitulate, he was in so great a hurry to throw up the sponge that, in the stipulations of the armistice, he altogether forgot to make mention of the army of the East, to which, except in the case of a few regiments who cut their way through Manteuffel's columns, was left no other alternative than capitulation to the enemy or capitulation to Switzerland. Three times occupying important positions in the Government, he has scarcely left a trace of his passage; his name is associated with no great act due to his own initiative, for in everything he was merely the mouthpiece and reflection of others. Out of his immediate family, not one tear will be shed upon his grave, where his epitaph will be that, in spite of the marvelous gifts with which he was endowed by nature, he has been a failure, who compromised every cause with which he was connected. His obsequies at Versailles were simple; his late dwelling-house and the little Protestant church in the Rue Hoche were draped in black, with silver fringe; there was the usual official delegation from both chambers behind the hearse, but, although M. Henri Martin, of the Académie Française, was to have pronounced an oration over his tomb, even this part of the usual ceremonial for French public men was omitted, in accordance with the express wishes of M. Favre, who possibly felt that any words of eulogium would only serve to revive the sad scandal which embittered the last years of his life. A fortnight hence he will have been forgotten, unless something said in his favor by his successor at the Academy should give an opportunity for the spitting out of reactionary venom.

Taken all in all, the Winter has not been, and does not promise to be, a gay one; the official world, whose business is to entertain, is generally afflicted with influenza. Mlle. Grévy is ill at the Elysée, Mme. De Freycinet, still in delicate health, has not yet moved to the Quai d'Orsay, and is unable to do the honors of the Foreign Office drawing-rooms; while the aristocracy is, or is supposed to be, in mourning; in the first case, staying quietly and economically at its country seats, in the second, endeavoring to drown its grief at Cannes or Pau or Nice, and, if sorrow is very poignant, at Rome or Naples. Naturally, as the Faubourg St. German abstains from gayety, the Chaussée d'Antin considers itself in duty bound to go and do likewise. As the Duchess of Rochefoucauld will not receive during the season, the wife of the eminent banker, Melchissidec, cannot do less than keep her *salons* closed. It would be a solecism, of course, when the daughters of the Crusaders keep in retirement, for even a flower-girl to show herself by gas-light, for everything is stereotyped in France, everything follows the beaten path of fashion, and when the gentleman who writes *la chronique du grand monde* tells how the poor dear Marchioness is, like Calypso, inconsolable, it would be such bad taste, actually to open the spouse of the Rue St. Denis merchant to seem to enjoy herself. There are a few nice things, however, occasionally; people yet talk about Mme. Adam's ball on Saturday, and implore her to give another. Dr. Charles Fauvel, the great specialist for bronchitis and laryngitis, intends to wind up the carnival with a *costumé* in his handsome apartments of the Rue Taitbout, and Mrs. Downing means to show how Americans understand festivities, and there will be a ball, early in February at the German Embassy, and another, about the same time, at the Embassy of Spain. Perhaps, too, M. Gambetta may be persuaded to open the Palais Bourbon once more, and so gain female forgiveness for the exclusion of the fair sex from the other gala. But all these are sporadic attempts to be lively, and will not take that epidemical form to which Paris used to be accustomed. There is really no sufficient reason for this dullness; no excuse can be given based upon apprehensions of political perturbations, for politically, there is not, at home, a single disquieting symptom, and not one Frenchman in a thousand, not one Frenchwoman in a million, cares what is happening or may happen out of French territory. Fashion takes the leaders of society to Nice and Monte Carlo, and thither move in their wake, like a flock of sheep, hundreds of those who, just now, though they may not, wish to be thought their intimate acquaintances.

Never has there been greater extravagance displayed in dress than in this year of grace, 1880. Black coats and white cravats still remain the rigorous costume for weddings and funerals, and somebody who had spouted his own watch, wishing to conceal his impecuniosity, has started the notion that watch-chains are vulgar, so that the waistcoat being relieved by no ornament, the resemblance between the guests and the servants at a party has become complete. But the swells make up for it in the daytime with the gorgeousness of their scarfpins, which, as the majority of their wearers are anything but bellicose individuals, affect the form of swords of every imaginable form, and I am told, that among the *gommeux* there are to be found 3-yeuses, Jarnacs, Toledos, cinque centos, cimeters, and yatagans enough to make up complete miniatures of the splendid panoplies of Messrs. Spitzer & Basilewski. The ladies are not much behind-hand; nothing but single diamonds are tolerated, by day, whatever they may hang to their ears in the evening; but they, too, are great on pins of every imaginable form and device. Lizards are rather antediluvian; spiders and cockroaches did not take, but there was a decided run on shrimps—all in diamonds—until some great authority pronounced in favor of arrows passing through the figures of the year. As this article of 1880 cannot conscientiously be worn in 1881, it presents the great advantage of suggesting to the donor the constant reminder that something equally effective must be offered on the next anniversary.

The Chinese Embassy was quite the rage for a little while, but then the Japanese came, and now the delegation from Morocco is the cynosure of all eyes. One of them went to the Comédie Française the other night, and, although Sara Bernhardt was playing in one of her best creations, no one looked anywhere except at the prosceniun box where a young sheik sat in all his glory, little thinking that if he were to throw his handkerchief into the pit there were a score of pretty women ready to fight for its possession. This, however, is not the first time that the Moors have been in Paris; everybody knows the story of the Emperor Muley-Hassan's demand for the hand of the Princess de Conti, one of the greatest beauties of Louis XIV.'s Court, before she was disfigured with the small-pox, and while Napoleon III. was still upon the throne, Seffi-Akbar of Tangiers, the ugliest and richest of its inhabitants, became so enamored of the daughter of one of the imperial functionaries that there was a terrible scandal at Court, ending in the confinement of the suitor in a mad-house, and the precipitous departure to foreign parts of the young lady, who, like most of her country-women, had founded her ideas of life in the harem on the recitals of *Scheherazade*.

RETURN OF THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 6.—About 2,000 persons assembled at the depot this afternoon for the purpose of welcoming the Princess Louise on her return to the capital. The train was an hour late. A guard of honor of 50 men, with the Queen's colors, from the Governor-General's foot guards was in waiting, as was, also, the Dragoon Guards. A detachment of field battery, stationed at Nepean Point, fired a royal salute on the arrival of the party. The Ministers of the Crown and the Mayor, on the arrival of the train, entered the car and shook hands with the Governor-General and the Princess, after which they moved out to the platform, where Mayor Mackintosh read an address of welcome, to which the Governor-General replied in behalf of the Princess. Cheers were then given, and the vice-regal party drove to Rideau Hall, escorted by the Dragoon guards.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 6.—The Norwegian bark Krona and the German brig Metz, which were in collison in Hampton Roads a few days ago, have both arrived here. The hull of the bark is damaged, but no survey has yet been made.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Feb. 6.—Black Brothers received a telegram to-day stating that the schooner A. T. Randolph had run ashore near Wilmington, N. C. She is owned in Lunenburg, is registered 147 tons, and is partly insured. She was bound from the West Indies.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 6.—The British schooner Riverside, of St. John, Price, master, struck on Arey Rock, off Salvagis, last night. The members of the crew had barely time to save their lives. The schooner was loaded with condemned car-wheels, from St. John, for Perth Amboy, N. J.

A wreck, with her masts alongside, is reported to be drifting about on her side off the Salvages, making it perilous for navigation.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Italian bark Antonio G., Capt. Calabretta, from New-York Nov. 27, for Naples, has put into Cagliari, Sardinia, having lost sails, and jettisoned part of her cargo.

The Italian bark Brennero, Capt. Buzzolino, from Hong Kong Nov. 30, for Cebu and New-York, put into Batavia on Jan. 6, leaky.

The British bark E. Sutton, Capt. McLean, from New-York Oct. 14, for Oporto, which put into Gibraltar Dec. 4, leaky and with her pumps choked, has repaired and sailed for her destination.

The British bark Eleano, Capt. Whiteside, of Liverpool, from Belfast, Ireland, for New-York, previously reported ashore near Stornoway, Scotland, has broken up.

The Norwegian brig Fram, Capt. Marchusen, from Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 27, for Glasgow, have been towed into Lamlash, Scotland, bottom upward. Her crew is supposed to have been lost.

The Italian bark Santa Margherita Ligure, Capt. Casanova, from Baltimore Dec. 4, has arrived at Bordeaux, strained and leaky and with her cargo damaged.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 73—MARY M. Babcock, Administratrix, &c., respondent, vs. Samuel Bonnell, Jr., appellant; argued by W. W. Niles for appellant, and Julian T. Davis for respondent. No. 74—The State Bank of Randolph, appellant, vs. James V. H. Jones, respondent; submitted. No. 78—Chandler A. Wells et al., appellants, vs. The City of Buffalo, respondent; argued by Frank M. Loomis for appellants, and P. A. Matteson for respondent. No. 164—The People ex rel. the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company, respondents, vs. Thomas MacLean and others, Assessors, &c., appellants; argued by M. L. Cobb for appellants, and Charles H. Winfield for respondents. No. 66—Gilbert Milk, respondent, vs. Charles J. Rich, appellant; submitted. No. 87—Reuben Comins, respondent, vs. Samuel A. Hatfield, appellant; argued by James W. Culver for appellant, and R. A. Parmenter for respondent.

It is ordered that this court take a recess from this day until Monday, the 23d day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the court-room in the old Capitol at Albany, then to proceed with the calendar of causes now made up. Adjourned until Monday, Feb. 23.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Feb. 6.—Lieut.-Gov. Chandler was attacked with bronchitis on Wednesday, and died at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

FROM THE WORLD OF ATOMS

THE WONDERS REVEALED BY THE MICROSCOPE.

MICROSCOPISTS IN COUNCIL—AN INTERESTING ADDRESS, FOLLOWED BY AN ENTERTAINING EXHIBITION.

The second annual reception of the New-York Microscopical Society, given in the society's rooms, at No. 239 Fourth-avenue, last night, was attended by a brilliant audience, among whom were many persons more frequently seen at the meetings of the Torrey Club and the New-York Academy of Sciences. William Wales, one of the representative American manufacturers of objectives; Prof. Alexis A. Julien, of the Columbia College School of Mines; Mr. Gerard, whose mycological studies have contributed largely to ant information respecting the structure of the microscopic fungi; Dr. Henry Drayton, Dr. William C. Hubbard, Mr. John Pain, of the *American Journal of Microscopy*; Dr. Van Brunt, Prof. Romyn Hitchcock, and many other microscopists and naturalists of repute.

The feature of the evening, excepting the exhibition, which was one of unusual variety and excellence, was the address of the retiring President, Mr. J. D. Hyatt, giving a condensed account of the present condition, prospects, and recent progress of microscopy. After pointing out the fact that the Continental makers of objectives, having attained a certain mediocrity in the manufacture of lenses years ago, have of late been altogether distanced in optical science by English and American opticians, Mr. Hyatt proceeded to describe the celebrated Zeiss oil-immersion objective, which has formed the principal feature of advancement during the last year. The formula for the Zeiss lens was worked out by Prof. Abbe, of the University of Jena, whose brilliant discovery, in the hands of the expert optician, whose name it bears, (Karl Zeiss,) has startled the microscopical world with results not hitherto obtained, even with Powell & Leland's famous one-fiftieth. According to reliable accounts, said Mr. Hyatt, the performances of this lens are marvelous. It is claimed that the amphipleura pellucida is a coarse test of its remarkable resolving powers, and that it copies without difficulty, not only with such tests as Nobert's nineteenth band, (113,000 strie to the inch,) but also with 125,000 strie to the inch, mounted in balsam, in the ordinary manner. This result is obtained mainly by the interposition of a film of cedar-wood oil or some other medium of high refracting index, between the front and the thin covering glass, beneath which the object lies. The film thus interposed is made to form in the formula upon which the lens is constructed, the great loss of light occasioned by media of low refracting power being thus obviated, and the utmost obliquity of the ray turned to practical advantage. The objective also acts as an elastic front, permits ample space for focusing, and thus renders the collar adjustment unnecessary. Again, the front combination is made active, up to 6° beyond the equator of the sphere, a surface exceeding the hemisphere by about one-twentieth of the sphere's diameter, being thus applied as a clear lens. This last feature is rather a curiosity than a novelty, Tolles and others having made use of the spherical lenses in the construction of high-power objectives.

Mr. Hyatt next reviewed the progress of micrometer manufacture of recent years, awarding the palm to Prof. Rogers, of Cambridge, who, by means of a complicated instrument constructed by himself, has been enabled to lay off lines upon a glass slide at distances apart of one one-hundredth and one one-thousandth of an inch with such accuracy that the deviation is less than one one-millionth of an inch. He next referred to the work of Prof. Temenoff, of Rome, and Prof. Klebs, of Prague, whose experimental researches into the causation of intermittent fever, recently laid before the Academy of Rome, have excited great interest in the scientific world. Examining the atmosphere of the Agro Romano during the fever season, these gentlemen found a microscopic vegetation consisting of numerous movable shining spores, which they cultivated experimentally, and with which they inoculated dogs with the result of producing a well-defined intermittent fever, in the paroxysms of which the temperature of the blood rose from 38° to 42° centigrade. He next referred to the Hayden trial, congratulating the world of science upon the destruction by Dr. Woodward of the oft-repeated fallacy that the colored corpuscles of human blood can be distinguished from those of other animals by microscopical tests.

The exhibition was then formally opened. It consisted of 33 exhibits, by members of the society. Mr. Collingwood showed some interesting foraminifers from the Bermudas, Dr. Van Brunt, specimens of the Polycystina, from deep-sea bottoms; Mr. Mead, some scales from the butterfly's wing; Mr. C. S. Shultz, the wing-case of the Brazilian beetle; Mr. Hance, the fly's tube-like proboscis, with the tongue, or ligula. One of the most striking objects on exhibition, was the circulation of the granular protoplasm in the cells of living aquatic plants, which was arranged by J. L. Wall. Another of scarcely less interest was Dr. David Benson's exhibition of the circulation of the blood in the tail of the fish. Mr. Wall's exhibition of the images formed by the lenses of the eye of a bee was also very curious and delicate. Among the other exhibitors were Dr. Schöney, Mr. Benjamin Braman, A. J. Sevan, W. M. Aikman, William Wales, Dr. F. M. Deems, James Warnock, J. D. Hyatt, and Prof. Julien.

THE MEIERHOEFFER TRIAL.

FRANK LAMMENS CONTRADICTING THE CO-DEFENDANT'S STORY.

The trial of Mrs. Meierhoeffer and Frank Lammens for the murder of the woman's husband was continued in the Essex County, N. J., Oyer and Terminer, yesterday. Frank Lammens, whose health had visibly improved since the previous day, renewed his testimony. He denied Mrs. Meierhoeffer's story that he picked her up and carried her into her room, saying that there was no necessity for his doing so, as he was in the habit of going to her room whenever he pleased. He then detailed the occurrences at the house on the day of the murder, and told how he had been employed in the yard and outside of the house nearly all the day, and was away for about an hour, having been sent by Mrs. Meierhoeffer to get some whisky. When he came back Mrs. Meierhoeffer came out to meet him and said wildly: He said that he did not know Meierhoeffer had been killed. Mrs. Meierhoeffer said her husband had gone to Newark; in the evening she accounted for his not returning, by saying that he would walk home. At 9 o'clock he and Theodore [Mrs. Meierhoeffer's son,] went up stairs to bed. After the lad was asleep, he went down stairs and got into Mrs. Meierhoeffer's room through the window. They soon left the room, and he knew no more until he awoke to find the officers in the room and himself in custody. On cross-examination he stated that he never saw Meierhoeffer after Mrs. Meierhoeffer sent him for the whisky.

THE CANALS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

The Boat-owners' Association held a public meeting, last evening, in their hall at No. 10 South-street, to talk about canals in general and the Erie Canal in particular. Mr. Horace C. Smith, President of the association, called the meeting to order, and introduced Mr. James Wadsworth as the first speaker. Mr. Wadsworth spoke of the many millions of acres of wheat land being put under cultivation for the first time every year in the United States. He showed that the wheat zone was so situated with regard to Lake Superior and its connecting water-ways that the only natural outlet for the grain was by way of the Erie Canal to this port. It followed, therefore, that the canal-boatmen need have no fear of ever losing their business. The importance of a good canal, under a good management, was urged by Mr. Wadsworth, who gave way to Mr. Danny L. Fish, one of the Assistant Superintendents of Public Works of this State. Mr. Fish spoke for over an hour, occupying the time chiefly in telling the boatmen what he had done for the Western Division of the Erie Canal. When he took charge of that division, he said, he found the canal in a terribly dilapidated state. Now, through his efforts, that part of the canal was in a splendid condition. He advocated a law compelling each administration to divide the canal offices equally among Democrats and Republicans, and then eulogized warmly ex-Superintendent of Public Works Clark, who, said Mr. Fish, was always ready to do all he possibly could to help the boatmen have a free canal and one in perfect order. After Mr. Fish had spoken a motion was passed calling upon Superintendent Dutcher to retain Mr. Fish as one of his assistants, and then a boatman in the audience made a bitter speech against Mr. Clark and his management of the canal. A large number of subscriptions were received for a fund to aid in securing such legislation as the boatmen may desire, and then the meeting adjourned.

DEATH OF A POLICE SERGEANT.

Sergeant Jerome H. Ferris, formerly in command of the Nineteenth Sub-precinct, died yesterday. In 1876 he was suddenly prostrated by the rupture of a small blood-vessel in the brain, and since then he had lain paralyzed and partly unconscious, lucid intervals occurring rarely. Sergeant Ferris was promoted when on the Broadway Squad, and, when in the Twenty-seventh Precinct, he was proposed as Captain of the command, but, it is said, the rank was purchased by another officer. Ferris's administration of the Police affairs at the Grand Central Depot was creditable. He was an excellent officer, of a type too rare on the Police. Sergeant Ferris was Past Master of Greenwich Lodge, No. 467, F. A. M.

MRS. RECHER'S MISSING HUSBAND.

Louisa Recher applied to the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday for assistance for herself and her two children, aged respectively 3 and 4 years, under the following circumstances: She arrived here in the Canada on Oct. 7 last. Her husband

LIGHTING A GREAT CITY

OBSTACLES TO THE SUCCESS OF EDISON'S SYSTEM.

A CLEVELAND ELECTRICIAN'S OBJECTIONS—DURABILITY OF THE CARBON ARC—THAT AIR-PUMP IMPROVEMENT — THE COST GREATER THAN GAS-LIGHT.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 3.—A well-known electrician of this city, who recently returned from a visit to Edison's laboratory at Menlo Park, has been indulging in some severe criticisms on the inventor and his work with regard to electric lighting. As these comments are in great measure based on statements of alleged facts, their truth or falsity can be readily inquired into. As a result of his inquiries, which were very thorough, he asserts that Edison has simply resurrected a lot of scientific lumber with the design of dazzling the public, which has forgotten the experiments of like bewildering character that attracted so much attention 30 years ago. Taking up seriatim the claims of the inventor, or put forward in his behalf, said he, there comes first the assertion that the carbon horseshoe would last indefinitely without there being any indication of its differing from the incandescent carbon employed before. It was well known before that incandescent carbon, even in a perfect vacuum, if heated sufficiently to be of any value as a light-producing agent, could last but a short time, owing to a peculiar disintegration of the material, the cause of which has never been satisfactorily determined. It seems that Edison, in order to make his carbon horseshoes last a reasonable length of time, heated them to a comparatively low temperature only, thus sacrificing most of their light-producing power in order to add to their durability, which, after all, is quiet limited. In this one point of want of durability, which has wrecked all previous experimenters during the past 34 years, he appears to have made no advance whatever. It has been assumed by Edison and the public that if this lamp could be made a success in the way of durability the problem of economical electric lighting by the incandescent plan would be solved. This is far from being the case. Success would be a long step beside it, if ever. A question of economy would at once arise, and here the real difficulty will begin. Edison has carefully ignored or avoided this point, undoubtedly understanding fully where its discussion would land him. He called his lights 10-candle power each. Even if they were of this size, no one would think of using one in place of a 16-candle gas-burner. But the fact is, they were by no means of 10-candle power each, as any experienced observer could see at a glance, and no photometric measurements appear to have been made in the laboratory. Moreover, the light differs greatly at different aspects. For instance, when the edge of the horseshoe is presented, the light evolved is vastly less than when the side is viewed. Even granting 10 candles for the side of the horseshoe, the light from the edge is noticeably very much less. Mr. Edison claimed to produce four of these lights with a consumption of one horse-power in driving his generators, but promised to so improve the apparatus as to get 8 or 10 lights per horse-power. Even assuming these latter figures to have been attained, the hopelessness of the affair in an economical sense is apparent to any thinking person. But, in point of fact, it is doubtful if he can get more than two, or possibly three, of these small lights per horse-power, under the best management.

It was perfectly apparent to this gentleman that, from the size of the belts conveying the power, from the rapidity of the revolution of the machines, and from the heating of the armatures and field magnets, each machine was absorbing from five to seven horse-power, and as he has never had occasion to use lights burning at one time, it is evident that he is not now getting with his present apparatus more than three, or at the outside four, lights per horse-power.

The absurdity of the claims made for the so-called Edison generator, with which the electric current for Edison's lights has been produced, has been discussed and made sufficiently apparent by many scientific writers during the past few months. A critical investigation of this generator reveals the fact that it is a rather poor form of the well-known Siemens machine without any novel or additional feature.

Much has been said in connection with Edison's lamp about his great improvements in the well-known sprengel air-pump, (which he uses to exhaust the filaments of the lamps,) by reason of which the time required to effect the exhaustion was reduced from 40 odd hours to 25 minutes, and through which the extraordinarily perfect vacuums of a millionth atmosphere was attained. In Beschanel's Philosophy—1873, page 108—Dr. Sprengel, the inventor of the Sprengel pump, says: "From 20 to 25 minutes are required to exhaust a receiver of the capacity of a litre." A litre is a much larger receiver than the Edison lamp bulb. Again: "By this instrument air has been reduced to one thirteen hundred thousandth atmospheric density, and the average exhaustion attainable by its use is about one millionth." It is easy to see where Edison borrowed his air-pump thunder.

Another point of weakness in Edison's system is the immense plant that will be required. At every point of supply additional apparatus would have to be provided to guard against accidents to the engine or the machines. It is estimated that there are 1,000,000 gas-burners in New-York. Granting that the electric lamps supplanted them, it would require the same number of lamps. The total supply in the aggregate a less quantity of light than each generator supplied 40 lights it would still require 25,000 generators. At the rate of four lights per horse-power, it would require 250,000 horse-power, or 250 1,000-horse power engines. The cost of a 1,000-horse power engine is about $40,000. Edison proposes to have five 250-horse power engines in place of one of 1,000-horse power, and he thinks this would do away with the necessity of duplicate apparatus. Five 250-horse power engines would cost $20,000. The 25,000 generators would have to be reinforced by a proportionate number to the engines, so that 30,000 would be required. At $600 each they would cost $18,000,000. The cost of the boilers would be, say $3,000 each, or for 1,250 boilers, $3,750,000.

The area of New-York City proper is about 16 square miles, and if stations were established separately for each half-mile square, 64 stations would be required, but the million gas-burners established above would be scattered very unequally in these various districts, the larger part of them being concentrated in the more thickly-settled portions of the City, and among the hotels, saloons, restaurants, &c., where most of the light is used at night. In these portions the stations might have to be four or five times as large, in the items of power and generators, as would be necessary in other parts of the City, and it would be just in these places that the cost of the necessary land, coupled with the added nuisances inseparable from the use of power on so large a scale, would be enormous, and would practically prevent their being located. Perhaps a fair way to estimate the expense of land would be on a basis of 250 depots, or one for each 1,000-horse power engine, maintaining 4,000 lights. The boilers, engines, and other apparatus would require at least 100 feet square, with buildings, &c. The land in the populous districts of New-York could not be purchased, probably, under $2,000 per foot front, or say $200,000 for this part of the plant. At this rate the land for 250 depots would cost $50,000,000. The cost of running an engine of 1,000-horse power is estimated at $100 a day for each depot. Without taking into account, then, the expense of wires and lamps with their necessary appurtenances, the expense of each plant might be estimated as follows:

Land and buildings, say	$200,000
Generators	72,000
Engines	20,000
Boilers	15,000
Total	$307,000

This total, multiplied by 250, would give a grand total of $76,750,000. The wires, lamps, and other miscellaneous expenses incident to the introduction of the system would make the first cost not less than $100,000,000. The interest and allowance for depreciation should at least be 10 per cent, so that that the annual expense should be something as follows:

Interest and depreciation	$10,000,000
Running expenses, $100 per day, for each depot	9,112,500
Superintendence and collection, say	1,000,000
Miscellaneous, say	887,500
Total	$21,000,000

The cost of each light would, by this assumate, be $21 a year. It would not be equal to the light furnished by a four-foot burner. At $1 per 1,000 for gas, the average annual cost of a single burner to the consumer is $8, or $16 at $2 per 1,000. If gas were sold at 10 per cent, profit, it could be delivered in the holders for 40 cents per 1,000. The actual cost to the gas companies is less than 30 cents. Granting all his claims, Edison's electric light would entail an expense equal to that of a gas-light of greater brilliancy at $2 30 per 1,000, while the gas companies could make more money than the Electric Light Company and sell it for 40 cents per 1,000.

Another point that does not seem to have been made clear by Mr. Edison, or at least about which he has said little, is the necessity for some automatic means of regulating the current delivered by his generators, so that sudden and great changes in the number of lamps being used at any time shall not affect the uniform working of his system. For instance, in lighting a large hotel, it would be necessary to have a sufficient amount of current provided to sustain, say a thousand lamps at one time, at 7 o'clock in the evening. Two or three hours later, perhaps, only half this number of lamps would be burning, and after midnight possibly not one-tenth. It will be at once evident that for the proper operation of the Edison system in such place, an automatic adjustment, or regulator of current, must be provided which will follow accurately, and with the utmost certainty, these changes in the number of lamps burning, so that when all are burning each one will give full light, and when one-tenth only are burning, each one will give only its normal light. So far as the public knows, no arrangement whatever has been provided to meet this imperative necessity in such a system. In the recent article in *Scribner's Monthly*, written by one of Mr. Edison's employes, and accompanied by his autographic sanction, this vital point is not even mentioned. To those conversant with the subject, it does not seem possible to provide practically for this difficulty. At present, at Mr. Edison's a young man is stationed in the vicinity of the apparatus with his eye on the Thompson galvanometer, prepared to throw into the circuit more or less artificial resistance to provide for any changes of current caused by the increase or diminution in the number of lamps burning.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

SOME OF THE BILLS RECENTLY REFERRED TO IT BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Among the bills recently referred to the Committee of Ways and Means are the following:

By Mr. Fort—Removing the duty from all soda-ash and impure carbonate of soda imported to be used in the manufacture of paper or of glass, or of cloths or fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool; also placing a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem on all imported unsized printing-paper used exclusively for books, pamphlets, magazines, and newspapers.

By Mr. Phelps—Imposing a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem upon bonnets, hats, and hoods for men, women, and children, composed of palm-leaf, chip, grass, willow, straw, or any other vegetable substance, or of hair, whalebone, or other material not otherwise provided for; also, 30 per cent. ad valorem on all manufactures of chip, grass, palm-leaf, willow, or any other vegetable substance not otherwise provided for; also, 10 per cent. ad valorem on braids, plaits, or any other article not otherwise provided for, made of chip, straw, grass, palm-leaf, willow, or any other vegetable substance, or of hair, whalebone, or other like material used in the manufacture of straw goods, or in the manufacture or ornamentation of bonnets, hats, and hoods for men, women, and children.

By Mr. Deuster—Exempting the producers of weiss-beer from the provisions of section 3,354 of the Revised Statutes, which imposes a fine of $500 upon persons who bottle fermented liquor in a brewery, or who withdraw liquor for bottling from unstamped barrels or kegs.

By Mr. Sherwin—Imposing a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem on paintings and statuary imported by private individuals to adorn their residences or private grounds, and not for sale, whether the paintings or statuary are originals or copies; but the act is not to impose a duty on any paintings or statuary now admitted free.

By Mr. Thomas Turner—Requiring as an amendment to existing law, a yearly license of $5 from a dealer in leaf tobacco, who purchases and handles not exceeding 25,000 pounds in one year.

By Mr. Bland—Repealing all laws prohibiting or restricting the sale of leaf tobacco by the producers thereof.

By Mr. Wells—Applying the tax of 10 cents a pint and 20 cents a quart to all imitation champagnes made from grapes grown in the United States, as well as to those made from foreign grapes or other material, by amending section 3,328 of the Revised Statutes.

By Mr. Frost—Repealing the law imposing a tax upon medicines and medicinal preparations, perfumery, cosmetics, cologues, and proprietary medicines.

By Mr. Horace Davis—Imposing a duty of 3 cents per pound on brown and white mustard-seed, in lieu of exemption; and a duty of 4 cents per pound on rice, and 25 cents per gallon on China-nut oil, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed on these conditions.

By Mr. Hatch—Providing for the importation of corks and cork-bark, manufactured, free of duty.

By Mr. Blake—Amending section 2,504 of the Revised Statutes, so that the duty on "glass goods"—instead of "all goods"—weighing four ounces and over per square yard, shall be 50 cents per pound, and, in addition, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

By Mr. Hatch and Mr. Vance—Providing for the importation of salt free of duty.

By Mr. Buckner—Reducing the duty on steel railway bars to ½ cent per pound, and on railway bars made in part of steel to 1-3 of a cent per pound.

By Mr. Fort—Establishing the duty on steel railway bars—of metal converted, cast, or made from iron by the Bessemer or pneumatic process—at $12 50 per gross ton or 2,240 pounds.

By Mr. Horace Davis—Imposing on all smoking opium and other drugs, $10 per pound imported, on domestic, an internal revenue tax of 12½ cents per ounce, to be paid by means of stamps, to the use of which the laws regarding tobacco stamps are made to apply. All smoking-opium made in this country must be put up in packages of one-half ounce, one ounce, and two ounces, and the proper stamps must be affixed to imported smoking-opium before its removal from the custody of the Custom-house officers. Persons offering any smoking-opium for sale without stamps is to be deemed a manufacturer, and to be liable to the penalties imposed upon manufacturers and sellers of domestic articles without proper stamps. Every manufacturer of smoking-opium must give a bond in a penal sum of at least double the amount of tax upon the smoking-opium which can be made in his factory for 30 days; and the regulations as to books, inventories, &c., which now apply to manufacturers are made to apply to him, with the accompanying penalties. A special internal revenue tax of $10 is imposed upon manufacturers, and of $5 upon dealers.

DEATH OF ARAS G. WILLIAMS.

Ex-Sheriff Aras G. Williams died suddenly yesterday afternoon while sitting in Gen. Tracy's law office at No. 189 Montague-street, Brooklyn. Mr. Williams entered the office to make some inquiries concerning an old lawsuit. He was conversing with Mr. John P. Hudson, and the latter was asking some question about the case through the law telephone, when he heard a fall, and turning round saw Mr. Williams struggling on the floor. Mr. Hudson called to Gen. Tracy, who hurried out of the office, and in a few minutes returned with Dr. S. Fleet Spier, who lives near by, but Mr. Williams was dead when Dr. Spier arrived. Death is supposed to have resulted from apoplexy. When the ex-Sheriff entered Gen. Tracy's office, he appeared to be in his usual health, and spoke in a jovial manner. Mrs. Williams, however, who was summoned a few minutes after her husband's death, said that Mr. Williams complained of not feeling well when he left the house yesterday morning. Coroner Simms having given permission for the removal of the body, ex-Sheriff Daggett, who served as Under Sheriff with Mr. Williams, and District-Attorney Catlin placed the remains in a carriage and took them to Mr. Williams's late residence, corner of Clinton and Sackett streets.

Aras G. Williams was born near Utica, in this State, 53 years ago. He came to New-York when a young man, and engaged in the fur business. Twenty-two years ago he removed to Brooklyn, and resided in that city until the time of his death. Mr. Williams was a Republican from the formation of the party, and took an active interest in local politics. In 1872 he was elected Sheriff of Kings County, and served for three years, during which time he reduced the expenses of the Sheriff's office over $30,000 a year. He was a member of the Republican General Committee of Kings County, and at the regular meeting of that body last Tuesday, he made an earnest appeal for fair play in the matter of the petition of Corporal Tanner, who asked the committee to restore him to membership in the Twenty-second Ward Republican Association, from which he had been expelled by an opposing faction in the ward. Mr. Williams leaves a wife and three children.

HENRY SHIELDS'S TWO WIDOWS.

The law-suits of the two widows of Henry Shields, a wealthy merchant, which occupied the attention of the courts for years, are again brought before the public by the suit of Michael Burns, a detective, against the Executors of the estate. When a poor man, Shields married, or was alleged to have married, a woman in his own station in life, by whom he had several children. He separated from the woman, but supported her and her children. Long after the separation, and when he had acquired great wealth, Shields married publicly a New-York lady of great culture and of high social standing, by whom he had several children. To this wife and her children he left all his money. The first wife contested the will, and succeeded in proving her marriage. The case was appealed, and, pending the appeal, the first wife compromised the case for $10,000. Burns was employed to hunt up evidence against the first wife, and recently he sued the Executors for $1,500, that being the amount at which he valued his services. A jury in the Brooklyn City Court yesterday gave him a verdict for $400.

HIS ONLY HOME THE PRISON.

Conrad Eichler, a homeless lad, 17 years old, stole a sacque from Cecilia Levison some weeks ago. The theft was committed to gain admission to the City Prison, where he could get something to eat and a place to sleep. He was sentenced to 10 days' imprisonment, and the sentence expired yesterday. He said he had nowhere to go if he were released, and he was accordingly recommitted by Justice Bixby, in the Tombs Police Court. Charity Commissioner Cox has become interested in the lad's case, and is endeavoring to find some employment for him.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

HOW NOT TO GET STRONG.

THE EXPERIENCE OF A YOUNG MAN WHO CAUGHT THE COLLEGE FEVER AND TRIED TO EXPAND HIS CHEST.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Early last Summer I was attracted by the taking title of William Blaikie's book, "How to Get Strong," then just published, and bought a copy—not with any idea of infusing new strength into my own antiquated muscles, but with a view to the physical improvement of a young friend, in whose welfare I take great interest. I gave him the book, and he at once took kindly to the idea of regular daily exercise, and began to follow Mr. Blaikie's teachings. This trifling gift was meant as an act of kindness, but the result shows that I might better have put a bottle of brandy and a box of cigars in my young friend's hands, and told him to "go it."

Let me premise by saying that the young man was then 26 years old, and unusually tall and slender, but without any constitutional defects. His occupation at that time kept him very much out of doors, and he had a number of hours to himself every day. He had just returned from a Winter's trip to the tropics (on business, not for health,) and was in general good condition. My only reason for wishing him to take regular exercise was that he might expand his chest and increase the size of his muscles, both of which were too small. I advised him to begin very cautiously and work gradually up to the feats named in the book.

He began very cautiously, indeed, buying a pair of three-pound dumb-bells, and practicing with them every morning in the motions recommended in the book. Mr. Blaikie advises the use of the dumb-bells of one-fifteenth the weight of the user, which in this case would have brought them to about 10 pounds, or more than three times the weight of those first used. Under the use of these every morning, and a walk of two or three miles later in the day, his muscles soon began to show improvement, his appetite increased, and he was apparently doing himself good. Before long he increased the weight of the dumb-bells to five pounds, and lengthened the walks to about four miles a day. These five-pound bells increased in size of his muscles still more, and at the beginning of July he took up an exercise of which he was fond—rowing—and went up to Harlem every pleasant morning, and took a pull on the river. His fare in the morning was a cup of coffee and a few biscuits before starting, and when he came back he was ready to eat nearly anything that was set before him. He began with a wide working boat, and shors pulls. Gradually he learned the mystery of balancing himself in a narrow rig, and, being long, was using a sliding seat. By this time he was quite an oarsman, in a rowing-shirt, rowing-trousers, rowing-cap, and face, neck, and arms burned to the color of a mulatto. He was certainly in good health, with knots on his muscles on his arms, and a very large muscular development at the backs of the shoulders. The gig was in due course exchanged for a shell, and the length of the morning trips was increased. At first the course was only up to Jackson's Dam and back; then it reached up to High Bridge, and there it stayed, except on one or two unusually cool and pleasant mornings, when my young friend went further up the river. And any oarsman will admit that this is not an unreasonably-long pull in a light gig or shell.

This continued through July and August, and most of September. My young man was as brown as a berry and as hearty as could be desired. He had good, strong arms, and an appalling appetite, which he satisfied with wholesome and strengthening food. Every day he took a cold shower bath and a good rubbing with a flesh-brush, and on days when he could not grow he walked. Five miles was about his average, and on some days he both walked and rowed. Everything went well until early in September. Then a most trifling accident occurred. A pimple on the top rubbed off, appeared on the front of one of his shoulders, and his right wrist became stiff and was slightly swelled. The sore refused to heal, and, gradually being rubbed by clothing, got up to the size of a silver ten-cent piece. Even this day is not properly healed up, although any cut or scratch in my young man's skin had previously healed like magic. The stiffness in the wrist increased, and in two days more prevented him from rowing. From the time that these symptoms appeared he began to run down. Pains in the head followed, and debility, which (although the regular exercise was stopped) continued to increase till the beginning of December, when he was confined up as possible. With frequent headaches, a swelled wrist, a sore shoulder, swelled ankles, and scarcely any strength, I induced him to consult a well-known physician.

This physician, who has known my young friend from childhood, and is well acquainted with his habits, gave him a thorough examination for heart, lungs, kidneys, liver, and all the vital parts, and pronounced them sound. "You are run down," said he, "and need rest. You have taken entirely too much exercise, and it has done you a great deal more harm than good. You must take plenty of rest; sleep as much as you can; eat only substantial, nourishing food; take the open air, and in a few weeks will probably come out all right." The physician added that he had upon his visiting-list no small number of young men lately out of college, who had been among the athletic students in the collegiate athletics, and who had used themselves up physically, some of them beyond hope of recovery, by taking too much exercise.

With a strong tonic, wholesome diet, and great care my young friend is now in a fair way to recover the vitality he lost last Summer, when he thought, with me, that he was putting new life into himself. As I was instrumental in starting this young man on the course that has done him so much harm, I seek this opportunity of doing some good by putting other young men on their guard. Do not understand that I blame Mr. Blaikie or his book for all the damage done. I believed when I first read it, and I cannot yet get the notion out of my head, that the book contains a great deal of good sense. And it certainly does not recommend rowing to young men as a means of development. But it is like a work on language—the examples it contains are not of such great value, but it sets the reader to thinking; and I leave it to any hearty, wholesome young man to say whether he can become sufficiently interested in the development of his muscles to swing an awkward pair of dumb-bells every morning and then go no further. It is not what "How to Get Strong" actually teaches, but what it leads on to, that I object to.

I have had the athletic fever myself, in my time, and have seen many very bad cases of it; and my experience teaches me that any reasonably healthy young man, who is not confined in a counting-room 12 hours out of the 24, gets all the exercise his health requires in the natural course of events, without making a labor of doing certain athletic work every day. And I am not a believer in bringing young men up in hot-houses, either.

G. D. E.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1880.

THE CAUCUS SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of the subjects which awaits, and is deserving the consideration of the State Legislature, is that of the system of caucuses as a feature of American political institutions. These have grown to be among the most important steps in a political campaign. Indeed, many elections are shaped at the caucuses. This is especially true in districts which are generally counted unon as always favoring one side or the other. Delegates are chosen to represent a certain district in the city, county, or Assembly convention, but as the system has taken shape, instead of representing the people of that district, the delegate represents simply the interests of a particular candidate for some one of the nominations to be made. Hence, the all-important end to be obtained is to secure a majority of the delegates, and, by this move, secure a nomination which perhaps may be to the prejudice of the party, and inimical to the best interests of the community interested. The latter considerations, however, are not to be taken into account by the side of a triumph for a certain class or element. These must have their way no matter what consequences follow.

I can see no objection to a man saying to his friends, "I would like the nomination for such or such an office," and no very serious objection to delegates going to a convention with some knowledge of who are suitable candidates, or who are willing to accept of the nominations. Canvassers have a very useful end in bringing out different ideas as to the way a campaign should be shaped, or who should be nominated, and in this respect their sabredness should be preserved. It is here that the party is theoretically supposed to exercise its choice as to advisability of nominations or movements. But instead of serving these noble and useful purposes, they have become, in these latter days, to a great extent the instruments in the hands of designing politicians for the advancement of the interests of themselves or their friends. They are called at inconvenient hours, at objectionable places, and during the last campaign especially, open charges were made by members of both parties that the people entitled to vote were driven or kept away, and that only those who could be trusted to vote for certain delegates were allowed to deposit their ballots. Consequently the acclamation dodge is introduced, and when this seems likely to fail, a mob of non-residents are imported, who take possession of the ballot and dictate the choice of delegates. By such measures as these last named the name caucus has become a synonym for "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," instead of the majestic voice of the people.

I do not know that the evils spoken of can all be eradicated, but it seems to me that many of the objectionable features of the caucus system can be done away with by the enactment of a law which should regulate such matters precisely as fully as an election. This law should provide, among other things, that caucuses should be held at reasonable hours for the accommodation of the electors of the district; that the choice should always be by ballot, and the polls held open at least four hours, and longer if necessary, to enable all who wish to vote; voting should be by the poll-list, and any attempt at voting by a non-resident to be punished by the same penalties as are now provided for illegal voting; no person shall vote at more than one caucus for delegates to a convention for the nomination of same officers, under the present penalties for voting in more than one place; the hour and place of the caucus shall be fixed by the city, town, or ward committee, according to the nature of the convention, and the Chairman of the caucus (properly organized under such a call shall be ex officio during the caucus a notary public to take evidence as to eligibility of persons whose right to vote shall be questioned.

By the adoption of some such law it seems to me that the caucus, a most necessary feature of our political institutions, can be made to be, what it is intended to be, the free, full, and fair expression of the people. It will certainly wrong no one to have such regulations, and, perhaps, many grave objections to political "machine" work will be done away with. Political parties are necessities, "machine men" in their legitimate sphere are necessary, but the preservation of our institutions in their simplicity and purity is a nobler purpose than any beside.

G. D. E.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1880.

THE BUREAU OF CHARITIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to a paragraph in your paper of the 5th inst., in which the question is asked, Why the name of the Children's Fold, (Rev. E. Cowley, President,) should have appeared in the "Directory of Charities for 1876," published under the authority of the then existing Board of United Charities? The further question as to the value of the work done by the Board of United Charities and Bureau of Charities, or in the words of the paragraph, "What good? be above-mentioned board, with its much-talked of Bureau of Charities, really did, and where are its fruits?" need not be answered at present.

It should be understood that the Children's Fold and the Shepherd's Fold were distinct organizations. The Rev. Mr. Cowley, now in the Tombs under indictment for cruelty to his unfortunate wards in the Shepherd's Fold, was, in 1875 and 1876, President of the Children's Fold. In the annual report of this institution dated October, 1875, the names of the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Mr. Richard J. Garretson, Mr. James Pott, Mr. N. Stetson, Jr., and others, are to be found, and the Fold is cordially commended to the support of Christian people by Bishop Potter. The "Directory of Charities for 1876" accordingly contained the facts relating to the Children's Fold at that time. In the Winter of 1876, however, certain circumstances connected with the Fold were brought by the Board of United Charities to the knowledge of the late Theodore Roosevelt, then a member of the State Board of Charities, and in January, 1877, charges of cruelty to children in the Children's Fold were investigated by the New-York members of the State Board. Public indignation was aroused by the disclosures then made, and the Trustees of the Fold removed Mr. Cowley from his post.

At that time the institution was in receipt of a share of the Excise fund and of $2 a week for each inmate from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The hand-book, or "Directory of Charities" for 1877, does not contain the names of either the Children's Fold or the now notorious Shepherd's Fold. It does, however, contain this very significant paragraph in its preface: "It is generally safe to assume that societies whose names do not appear in this hand-book have been excluded for some reason, sufficient in the opinion of the Board of United Charities." Mercantile agencies dealing with the characters of individuals and firms could hardly express their opinion in more unambiguously thus in these terms. Without special legal powers, such as those wielded to such splendid effect by Mr. Gerry and Mr. Bergh, no editor would have any right to say more. The point which is not understood by the public is that Mr. Cowley wriggled from the Children's Fold to the Shepherd's Fold, a cognate institution, which, by a special act of Legislature, (chapter 269 of the Laws of 1871,) is entitled to an annual grant of $5,000 from the Excise Department. It was my good fortune to be a personal witness of Mr. Cowley's discomfiture when pleading before that board for payment of the amount so unwisely granted by the Legislature.

This long explanation seems necessary to defend the reputation of a body which no longer exists save in name. I will only add that in any work purporting to be a fair criterion and record of existing facts, the public must be prepared to read between the lines. No responsible editor, unless specially protected, can dare to say in so many words that this institution or that individual is not deserving of credit. In the present jog for dinner-parties, I repeat that the last published Directory does not contain the names of the Children's Fold or Shepherd's Fold, but does contain a very significant reason for their non-appearance. The Children's Fold, under new auspices, soon recovered from its temporary difficulties, and, under the administration of the Rev. Dr. T. M. Peters, in its new situation at Broadway and Ninety-third-street, has every claim to the full confidence of our citizens.

HENRY E. PELLEW.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb 5, 1880.

THE APPEAL FROM KANSAS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Friday last, Jan. 30, you state, on the authority of Gov. St. John, of Topeka, Kan., that 16,000 colored refugees have located in that State since last April. In view of that fact, it seems to me that we old Abolitionists ought to feel that our work is not yet finished; we have for years been endeavoring to teach colored men that their true position is that of free American citizens; we have fought and paid dearly to prove the sincerity of our efforts in their behalf, and now, when the fruits of these lessons begin to crop out, when our scholars begin to realize the truth of our teachings, and attempt to exercise the rights we have conferred upon them, their former masters, true to the instincts generated by the accursed institution of slavery, opposed their exercise of practical liberty, by instituting a system of kukluxing, bulldozing, and timid-minding, with the effect that this systematic opposition has been to convince our colored brethren of the Southern States that their position to-day is no better than that of the Israelites under Egyptian bondage, and, like their prototypes of old, they have determined to emigrate. We are no more than others, responsible for this state of things; we taught them freedom, and urged them to exercise their rights as freemen; they have taken our counsel and made the attempt. What, then, is our duty in the matter? Shall we fold our arms and look on? We have opened the way to you, now work out your own salvation? I say, no. The spirit that prompted a man to be an Abolitionist 30 years ago will prompt him now to make another effort to finish so noble a work. These poor people appeal to us to aid them until they can raise their first crop. Gov. St. John seconds their appeal and offers to become one himself. I am urged to go there, but accept his services in that capacity, and do as I do, inclose a dollar bill every month to his address.

GEORGE K. MCWATTERS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 6, 1880.

OTISCO LAKE ONCE MORE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Another attempt is being made by the farmers on the banks of Otisco Lake to filch from the State a large amount of money for soakage from the celebrated reservoir. Among the number are perhaps two or three who are really injured to a small extent by reason of the washing of the banks. Many of those who are making application for damages have already received from the State more than their farms cost, and have good farms left; some who got more than they asked for their farms and stock thereon; others who have purchased land since and built cheap houses, have put in claims for nearly as many thousands as they paid hundreds; some who got $5,000 are now swearing in claims for $7,000—more than the entire farms were worth. This gigantic enterprise is being carried on through the Hon. R. H. Duel, of Cortland, late member of Congress, and since at the head of the Patent Office, and it is high time that the public as well as the legislators of our great State were made aware of this, as it will soon be brought before them for their action, and we hope this last scheme will be nipped in the bud, as it has already occupied far too much of their time, and cost our State more than four times the amount it should. OTIS COE.

OTISCO, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1880.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.

Mr. J. J. W. O'Donoghue, of No. 145 Broadway, Treasurer of the Parnell Irish famine relief fund, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums up to date:

Thomas McLaughlin	$20 00
J. O'Donoghue, Treasurer Eleventh Ward Club	15 00
S. Homburger	1 00
Thomas F. Brady, San Antonio, Texas	3 00
P. G. Maaning, No. 406 East Ninth-street	16 00
W. Hyland, Post Office order	50 00
Thomas J. Byrne	100 00
John Hart, Newark, N. J., (part proceeds of meeting)	262 67
C. A. O'Rourke, ex-Treasurer, balance	3 36
Mrs. Col. T. A. Brown, (part proceeds of a benefit at Grand Opera-house)	22 50
Michael King, (proceeds of ball at Passaic, N. J.)	120 13
A. G. Sullivan, Brooklyn	5 00
L. Von Hoffman & Co., No. 50 Wall-street	25 00
L. & S. Wormser	25 00
Hallgarten & Co.	25 00
Brown Brothers	25 00
Bake Brothers & Co.	25 00
Cash	2 00
Early & Lane	25 00
E. M. Bacon	25 00
Cash from South River	5 00
Total	$933 33

A NOVEL SNOW-REMOVER.

A new invention for clearing the streets of snow is now being perfected by Mr. Morris, of this City, who has applied for a patent. Mr. Morris's invention is, in outward appearance, a large box-wagon. Over the hind wheels a steam-boiler is concealed, which supplies steam to a large number of pipes running through the box. These are so arranged as to form a sort of perforated roof, and the shield is perforated with small holes, through which the steam escapes at a high pressure. The cart is to be driven along the streets and the snow shoveled into it, falling upon these pipes, when the steam-jets almost instantly resolve it into water and mud, or débris. By a simple arrangement the water runs off into the gutters from the side of the wagon. The mud falls between the pipes to another layer of similar pipes in the bottom of the wagon, where it is subjected to another steam treatment, and then falls into a mud reservoir underneath. Whenever the reservoir becomes full, the driver dumps it by a simple attachment. Mr. Morris has explained his invention to a number of prominent gentlemen interested in the street-cleaning problem, all of whom assure him of their hearty indorsement of his plan. The inventor is trying to find some way to convert the débris from the snow and filth into fuel to run the steam-boiler.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

CHARLES C. WAITE'S FUNERAL.

THE SERVICES YESTERDAY IN THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE.

The Broadway Tabernacle was filled at 11 o'clock yesterday morning with an audience which had gathered to attend the funeral of Mr. Charles C. Waite, the well-known hotel-keeper. The body was met at the central door by the Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor, Pastor of the church; the Rev. Dr. Eustis, of Springfield, Mass., and 10 pall-bearers, who preceded the body to the altar, followed by the family and immediate friends of the dead host. After the mourners had been seated, the choir sang the anthem, "I heard a voice from heaven," and Dr. Taylor then read a number of appropriate Scriptural selections. The Pastor spoke at length in eulogy of Mr. Waite, whose character he spoke of as one without blemish, and who was well worthy of imitation in all the relations of life. God had given him a largeness of heart as abundant as the sands of the sea-shore, and he always had in hand some scheme of benevolence of which the world knew nothing. From the time when he was a poor telegraph boy in New-England, Mr. Waite was firm in his integrity and uprightness. He always hated everything like wrong, and his word everywhere was as good as his bond. "He was a manly man," said Dr. Taylor, "and none the less manly, because he had in him some of the elements of a woman's tenderness." In the household in was a genial, generous host and hospitable to his guests, he was always pleasant, seeking to add to their comforts; to his employes he was generous, and all loved him; in the church he was a humble, quiet, earnest Christian, and in politics he was a true patriot and an ardent lover of his mother land. When Dr. Taylor had concluded, the choir sang the hymn, "Brother, Rest from Sin and Sorrow." The Rev. Dr. Eustis, who was Mr. Waite's Pastor 30 years ago, and received him into the Church, spoke feelingly of the man as he had known him. Dr. Taylor prayed and the choir rendered the hymn, "Saviour, Comfort Me." The benediction followed, and then the large audience were given an opportunity to view the remains of their dead friend for the last time. The body was then taken to Woodlawn Cemetery by a special train from the Grand Central Depot. During the funeral the front of the church altar was hidden by a large number of beautiful flower-pieces, sent by many friends of Mr. Waite. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Salem H. Wales, Sinclair Tousey, Robert Schell, Benjamin E. Phelps, George H. Moore, Judge Gildersleeve, Andrew H. Green, Caleb B. Knevals, Albert Blerstadt and Samuel Ward. Among the congregation were Joseph Park, William Tilford, Mr. Lamb of the Windsor Hotel; Amos Robbins, John A. Rice, of Chicago; William Ottman, Noah Brooks, Edward Bell, Mr. Janvrin, of the Albemarle Hotel; Charles S. Hastings, Mr. Huggins, of the Cosmopolitan Hotel; Eli Robbins, General Grant, of the Sturtevant House; Warren Leland, Jr., Charles E. Leland, of the Delevan House, Albany; Mr. Hotchkiss, formerly of the St. James Hotel; Mr. Smith, of the Grand Hotel; Mr. Griswold, of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel; John J. McCook, W. Astor Carle, of Carle's Hotel; Mr. Dam, of the Astor House, and many other well-known hotel-keepers and merchants.

MARIA OTMER'S DEATH.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST—MANAGEMENT OF THE INSANE ASYLUM.

The inquiry into the manner in which Maria Otmer met her death in the Insane Asylum on Blackwell's Island was continued yesterday by Coroner Ellinger. The inquest has now developed into an investigation into the general management of the asylum, and will, judging from present appearances, occupy the attention of the Coroner for several days to come. Dr. William M. Leszinsky, an assistant physician connected with the institution, who was sworn as a witness on Thursday, continued his testimony. After answering some questions concerning the treatment of the dead woman, he said that Dr. Strew, when Superintendent of the asylum, sometimes visited it every other day, but had at other times intended examinations on the wards. He made the reports of the witness, and once only, as far as the latter was aware, examined a patient himself. Dr. McDonald, since his appointment as Superintendent, has been in the habit of visiting the institution every day and making examinations. The straight jacket and belt are the only appliances used to restrain violent patients; the administration of medicines is done by the attendants, except in cases which require the services of a physician called in. In compelling patients to use food, the physicians are sometimes obliged to resort to stomach-pumps. None of the members of the consulting board were consulted with reference to Maria Otmer's case. Autopsies are usually made by the pathologists of the institution, and sometimes by the physicians; post-mortems are made by either to verify the diagnosis, and ascertain the cause of death. Prior to the advent of Dr. McDonald as Superintendent, no instructions were issued to the physicians, who made out all discharges and transfers. At present no patient can leave the asylum without a discharge from Dr. McDonald.

Mary Cook, a nurse doing duty in Retreat No. 2, testified that when she was transferred from the Epileptic Hospital Dr. Strew gave her no special directions concerning her duties. Maria Otmer was a patient in the Retreat, where she was kept in restrained rooms, and considered a violent case under her charge, and an average of one or two per week under restraint. Some of the "reliable" patients are permitted to help in the house-work. The witness did not consider it necessary to call a physician when Maria Otmer had fits. Elizab

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 7, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughran. Matinée.
UNION SQUARE—The False Friend. Matinée.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE—The Wedding March. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Tourists. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Galley Slave. Matinée.
COMIQUE—Meilhan Guards' Christmas. Matinée.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—Horrors. Matinée.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
NEW-YORK SKATING RINK—Skating. Matinée.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water-Colors.
AMERICAN ART GALLERY—Paintings.
STEINWAY HALL—The Creation, (Oratorio.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum..... 2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum..... 1 00

Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,258 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—Bureau of *The Parisian*, No. 9 Rue Scribe.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar Square.

A STORY BY JAMES PAYN.

A new story by James Payn, *written specially for* The Times, *and entitled* "An Expensive Derby," *will appear to-morrow.*

Arrangements have been made for the early production of a story from the pen of Ivan Tourgueneff, *the celebrated Russian novelist.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates, for to-day in this region, partly cloudy or clear weather, light winds, generally from south-east to south-west, falling, followed by rising, barometer, and slight changes in temperature.

The impassioned eloquence of Mr. Conger, of Michigan, might be employed to some better purpose than in protesting against the form of petition adopted by men seeking the removal of their political disabilities. The merits of the war between the North and South will not be changed, either for this generation or for posterity, by the phraseology of a form of petition, and no Southern rebel will consider himself any less of a patriot by being compelled to stamp his action as treason before being readmitted within the pale of citizenship. It is a gratifying evidence of the spread of a spirit of conciliation that the Republican sentiment of the House did not sustain Mr. Conger in provoking a bitter and unprofitable debate on a very frivolous question. It speaks well for the desire of the Republican Party to go before the country with a national, not a merely sectional, candidate for President, that Mr. Conger's reproaches about favoring "rose-colored terms" fell upon heedless ears. The time has gone by for making party capital out of goading hot-headed Democrats into a justification of secession by forcing, on the slightest possible pretext, a discussion of the issues of the war.

Nothing better calculated to put a damper on the popular enthusiasm in favor of Gen. Grant's nomination for the Presidency can well be imagined than such political sharp practice as that by which John F. Smyth has secured the appointment of Grant delegates to the State Convention from Albany. As we have already had occasion to remark, when the Grant movement loses the character of a spontaneous and emphatic manifestation of Republican sentiment, it will have lost all title to public confidence. Gen. Grant's self-respect is not likely to permit the presentation of his name to the convention as the result of a persistent course of political trickery, and if it did, most of the elements of a successful canvass in his favor would be eliminated in advance. Intriguers of the Smyth type care a good deal less for the interests of the party or its candidate than they do for the advantage to be gained by turning a great popular movement to their own private gain. Their superserviceable activity in favor of Grant is merely a testimony to their belief that the current setting in his favor leads toward patronage and plunder. It may be difficult to persuade them that the best service they can render to his cause is to let it take care of itself, but it is certain that the most formidable obstacles to the Grant movement spring from its identification in the public mind with just such irrepressible jobbers as they.

The bill introduced to the Assembly by Mr. Durell, calling for a quarterly publication in the *City Record* of the names of all Receivers, Referees, Auditors, and special collectors appointed by the courts is a seasonable contribution to the reform of a greatly-abused system. Equally timely is the letter addressed to the Attorney-General by Chief-Justice Davis, warmly indorsing Mr. Ward's declared intention to investigate the management by Receivers of the affairs of insolvent banks and insurance companies. Judge Davis, in common with at least some of his associates on the Supreme Court Bench, feels that "the administration of justice is brought into great discredit by the wrongs alleged to have been committed" by the agents of the courts, and is emphatic in his expression of opinion that the investigation should be pressed "till every abuse is discovered, and its repetition prevented by severe and effective laws." If the legal profession is as thoroughly aroused to the necessity of reforming the Referee and Receivership business as the letters received by us seem to indicate, it ought to be possible to secure some early and decided expression of opinion on the subject from the Bar Association.

A delegation from Boston was before the Committee of the House on Foreign Affairs, yesterday, to urge the appointment of a commission to consider a reciprocity treaty with Canada, and, if found advisable, to present the scheme of such a treaty. The proposition is an eminently reasonable one. There is a very general feeling throughout the Eastern States that the present condition of trade between us and our Northern neighbors is most unfortunate. It is restricted by the tariff regulations on both sides, without any adequate compensation in the way of industrial protection. This is an evil which will be felt much more powerfully in the near future, as the fertile regions of the North-west are settled. The rate of progress in population and production in that direction is already very great, and beyond what the general public understand. With every year, not only will the restrictive effect of the tariffs have a wider field, but anything like an efficient enforcement of Customs regulations along hundreds of miles of a boundary defined by an imaginary line will become more nearly impossible. In these circumstances, a candid inquiry into the whole subject is extremely desirable.

The Rev. Thomas J. Simmons has succeeded in setting the Georgia Senators and Representatives by the ears. Mr. Simmons is an applicant for the position of Supervisor of the Census for the First Georgia District, and, in an autograph letter asking for the place, he indiscreetly said that the appointment would be to him a victory over "the corrupt secession traitors" of Georgia. Senator Gordon and Representative Hammond argue that this phrase is a slander on a portion of the people of Georgia, and that Simmons should not be confirmed. Senator Hill and Representatives Stephens and Felton, on the other hand, affirm that the rejection of the candidate, on any such ground, would injure "the cause" in the North. It would be construed as an admission that there was a rebellious element which Simmons's confirmation would offend. This is not a very weighty matter; but if Simmons is to be rejected because he has "slandered" somebody in Georgia by the use of the offensive phrase attributed to him, it ought to be ascertained how large is the faction to which the words "corrupt secession traitors" are applicable. If there are many men in Georgia who are willing to say that they were included in this description, the State is in a bad way. If there are but a few, Mr. Simmons is having too much of an advertisement.

"KILLING" THE NEGRO VOTE.

There is a degree of frankness in the manner in which some of the Southern journals occasionally speak of the politics of their peculiar section which renders their columns instructive. An article in the Charleston *News*, of Feb. 4, is a case in point. It bears the suggestive caption, "The Negro Vote in South Carolina—Kill or Cure," and the purpose of the writer, though professedly in favor of "cure," is unmistakably intended to incite the Legislature to "kill." He starts out with the statement, emphatically made and considerably elaborated, that "the colored people" "are still the majority," that "they" can elect their candidates in 1880, as they elected them from 1868 to 1874," and that "*it is the settled purpose in South Carolina that the intelligent and responsible citizens shall rule, whether they are nominally the majority or not.*" The italics are those of the *News*. The writer then proceeds to inquire how this "settled purpose" of the minority to rule the confessed majority can be carried out. It cannot be accomplished by converting the negroes to Democracy. That cannot be done permanently. It might be brought about in the future, as it has been in the past, by "suppressing" the negro vote, but that has its "unpleasantnesses" and "uncertainties," and the "moral sense of the South revolts against it," not, apparently, on account of its essential injustice and the violation of the first principles of free government, but "because what has been done, the stalwarts say, in violation of law, can be done," the *News* says, "in accordance with law, and in such way as to command the acquiescence and encouragement of Democrats, of honest, upright God-fearing men in every part of the Union." Its proposition, therefore, is to impose an educational test as a condition to voting, and, as that cannot be done constitutionally before the next election, to pass a law requiring every voter to register his name in his own writing before he can exercise the suffrage.

This is in brief, but with entire accuracy, the proposition of the *News;* it is already embodied in a bill presented at the regular session of the Legislature, and its passage is now urged at the extra session, which begins on Tuesday. The *News* sustains it on the ground that the Democratic Party of South Carolina will suffer in public opinion, in the State and out of it, if it "adhere to irregular processes, when, by a simple act of Assembly, the ignorant voting element can be set aside, and at the same time be offered the strongest inducements to become intelligent, thoughtful, and trustworthy." With the general principle of an educational test in South Carolina or elsewhere we have no fault to find. It is consistent with the Constitution of the nation, and with the principles of republican government. When fairly and impartially applied, and particularly when applied side by side with the vigorous maintenance of free schools, which put elementary education within the reach of all, it is entirely just. It deprives no man of any right to which he is entitled, and is a simple and natural method by which a community can protect itself against serious abuses and dangers. But every one will concede that it is essential that the application of this principle shall be at once impartial and intelligent, that it shall be made in good faith, without prejudice to any class, and without the shadow of a purpose to exclude any voter who may be reasonably qualified. Under any other conditions the principle of an educational test becomes merely an instrumentality of wrong and fraud, and its inherent excellence only makes the more contemptible the selfishness which perverts it. It can make no essential difference whether the test be provided for by a constitutional provision or by an ingenious statute requiring the writing of a name, though the latter is obviously a much looser and less efficacious method, and is liable to greater abuse. What is important is that the test shall be enforced with fairness.

What is the probability in this regard in South Carolina? Judging the purpose and motive and character of the party in power there by the statements of its leading organ, there is very little chance indeed that such a law would be administered with anything more than a pretense of decency and impartiality. The party whose "settled purpose" it is to "rule whether they are nominally the majority or not," whose journals admit that it is actually in the minority, is asked to "set aside" the negro vote by means of the proposed law. That is the sole intention suggested. Is it conceivable that if the fair administration of the law was seen to be likely to defeat that intention, and to exclude more white votes than negro votes, it would be fairly administered? Could it be fairly administered consistent with the "settled purpose" so clearly stated and so unblushingly avowed? Obviously not. The enactment of the law, under the circumstances, would be a mere blind, the erection of a convenient screen, behind which the same wrong that has heretofore been committed by "irregular processes" would be accomplished with equal ruthlessness. The position of the writer in the *News* in the matter appears to be that of a journalist with a sensitiveness to the requirements of decency beyond that of his party associates, who has thought it his duty to point out to them how they can attain their object without so openly shocking the moral sentiment of the country as they have done in the past. But we must be pardoned for saying that if they take his advice, they will add to the vice of arrogant disregard of the rights of others the more contemptible one of hypocrisy.

THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

The annual report of the public charities of the State was rendered to the Legislature on Thursday, through the State Board of Charities. Our State Board has done much good work in the past, and especially in combination with the best voluntary labor of the State. The State Charities Aid Association has brought about valuable reforms in those dens of misery, the county poor-houses and the wards for the insane in the rural alms-houses. If it has not in its reports gained the reputation which has been won by, for instance, the Massachusetts State Board, it has been especially owing to the feeble support given it by our Legislature, compared to that granted in Massachusetts. It really accomplishes all its reforms with very small means, and is forever in danger of an assault upon it by the politicians, who want to make use of it, and by the poor-house and county officers, whom it necessarily offends. The principal reproach which could be made against it is a certain timidity and consideration in dealing with abuses. As an instance of this should be noted the fact that never since its organization has it ventured to "investigate" a Roman Catholic charity, though it has repeatedly sat in judgment on Protestant charities. There are also well-known abuses in some of our rural charities—such as were exposed in the last year's report of the Controller—which ought to have been vigorously exposed by this board. The addition of intelligent female workers, like Mrs. Lowell and Miss Carpenter, to the board is a great step in advance, and must increase its efficiency. It needs, however, as an auxiliary, just such devoted and efficient workers as are secured in Miss Schuyler's association of volunteer laborers through the various counties of the State.

The impression is often given by pessimist writers that, even in a new country like ours, pauperism is on the increase, and that especially in New-York it grows faster than population. These reports just presented to the Legislature do not sustain this. If we take the rural county poor-houses and compare the number of their occupants this year with those in 1878, we find a diminution of 3,210 persons, or 18,924, against 22,134; in out-door relief we see a still greater decrease, amounting to 38,467 cases, or 62,673 in 1879, against 101,140 in 1878. In the city alms-house departments there is a decrease of about one thousand cases during the past year—39,001, against 40,072; but in that branch where are the worst abuses, the out-door relief, there has been a large reduction of cases, 40,893 cases, or 17,179 cases, against 58,072; and the saving to New-York and Brooklyn in that most uncertain form of relief has been, during the past year alone, $201,018. If we go back eleven years, to 1868, the result is equally favorable. The population in the county poor-houses during those years has fallen off 608, or has reached 6,754, as against 7,362; and this reduction would have been much greater but for the increase of the insane. The reduction in expenditures has been $94,756 in those years. On the other hand, the increase in the city alms-houses is 1,419 in eleven years, but made up entirely of the insane. The expenditure, however, for outdoor relief in these two cities has fallen off $88,311 since 1868, and since 1870 it has decreased $225,996.

It should be noticed here that two great reforms, which the State Board has the credit of establishing, the removal of children and of the chronic insane from the poor-houses, has diminished the numbers in the poor-houses and alms-houses. Thus, 1,187 fewer children are found in them than in 1868; and over 2,000 chronic insane have been removed to the Willard Asylum. Yet it will be found that the country poor-houses contain some 267 more chronic cases than in 1868, while the city alms-houses present an increase of 2,232 cases of this painful character, so that the whole Poor Administration of the State includes nearly 2,500 more cases of insane than in 1868. Comparing last year with 1871, we find the increase of the insane in public institutions to be the large number of 3,983, or an annual average increase of 9.89 per cent., while the annual average increase of the whole population is only 1.67 per cent.

If our readers have followed these valuable, even if somewhat forbidding, statistics thus far, they will see that we have reached some important conclusions. It appears that during the past eleven years, owing mainly to the benevolent efforts among children and in improving poor-houses, the whole volume of pauperism in the State has diminished. It has not increased with population, and has decidedly fallen off. There are fewer vagrants, vagabonds, beggars, and outcasts in the State than there were in the past decade; fewer persons are relieved in outside public charity; more honest workers are growing up, more industrious producers aid the prosperity of the community. How large a measure of this most desirable change is due to the benevolent women of our State who have in the past two decades, in this City and elsewhere, accomplished so much for the children of the poor? It must be remembered that every little girl and boy taught in the industrial schools and lodging-houses of our City is a vagrant or pauper saved; and every child brought out of a poor-house and placed in a good family is a future vagabond or criminal prevented. These patient labors have at length begun to bear fruit plain to the most unbelieving. But with this must be borne in mind the unpleasant fact that insanity among the poor has increased, and especially in our City institutions. The main growth among the chronic insane seems to be in the New-York and Brooklyn alms-houses and asylums. We can hardly doubt that this is in great part a result of the defective treatment in these places, of massing so many cases together, and not giving to each sufficient care. Large and crowded institutions can hardly be successful for any form of human malady. It is possible, too, that the intense life of the cities sharpens the tendency to these brain diseases, and causes them to accumulate in these centres.

AN EXPELLED TRIBE.

The evils entailed by a change of policy which often follows a change of the National Administration are forcibly illustrated in the case of the Ponca Indians, now again brought before the public. These Indians were removed in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress. They were removed under the Grant Administration, the agent being appointed by President Grant. Their alleged wrongs were first brought to public attention by a discussion which was opened with President Hayes and Secretary Schurz, a new Administration having meantime come into power. The scheme which resulted in taking the Poncas from their reservation in Dakota and transferring them to a region far to the south originated with the Grant Administration, receiving the sanction of Congress. Secretary Schurz, in a recent report, says that the Poncas were "grievously wronged by their removal from their location on the Missouri River to the Indian Territory." Col. E. C. Kemble, the agent who, under a previous Administration, was charged with the duty of making this removal, subsequently wrote a letter in which the action of the Government (as it was then constituted) was sought to be justified. Nobody dreams of criticising the course of Col. Kemble in this matter. He was merely an agent of the Government, sent to do a certain work, and it was not his business to consider the sentimental side of the case, nor even to ask whether the authority under which he acted was, or was not, founded on exact justice. He was sent out with orders which he was bound to execute. If the Ponca chiefs blamed and suspected Col. Kemble, it was because they were not sufficiently familiar with the laws of the United States to know a civil officer of the Government when they saw him.

Precisely how the scheme for the removal of the Poncas originated has never been made known. But we do know that Congress passed a law that the Ponca Indians, then living on a treaty reservation, ceded to them, in Dakota, were taken thence and carried far to the south, into the Indian Territory; that they refused to stay there, said they had never agreed to go, and finally returned on foot to their old homes. The remarkable story of their arrest by Gen. Crook, and their release on a writ of habeas corpus, by United States District Judge Dundy, is already familiar to newspaper readers. But the question, why were these people removed, has never been satisfactorily answered. Col. Kemble, in his letter, gave, as final, the following reasons for the course pursued by the Government: The United States, in 1868, ceded the Ponca lands to the Sioux; the Poncas had been so harassed by the Sioux that they could not live there without protection; they had repeatedly petitioned to be removed; the Sioux were to be brought upon the lands heretofore occupied by the Poncas; Congress had provided for the removal of the Poncas to the Indian Territory; and finally, the Poncas had agreed to go. It will be observed that these six reasons may be condensed into one. They must go because they must, Congress having said so. If there is any disagreement between the story told by Col. Kemble in behalf of the Government, and that of Standing Bear in behalf of the Poncas, it is in reference to the expressed or implied willingness of the Indians to be removed. The minutes of the council, at which it is alleged that the Poncas consented to go, are quoted in behalf of the Government. That consent was given by Standing Buffalo, who said: "I went to Washington and made a treaty, and got papers for it; but they sent you [the agent] out here and told us to move. I feel hard, and all the people are thinking about what you have said to them. I thought I had a big rock in the ground—in very deep, and hard to pull out. But the Great Father wants it, and to-day we have decided to give it into his hand." This is the consent of the Poncas. It is the consent of a harassed and much-importuned people, who have yielded to the inevitable.

Subsequently, a delegation of ten chiefs went to the Indian Territory to select a location, guided by Col. Kemble, who says: "Our Poncas were dispirited almost from the hour when they set foot on Indian Territory soil." "They had utterly lost heart, and began to ask to be taken home." After much discussion, eight of the Ponca chiefs abruptly left for home, 500 miles distant. The two remaining chiefs agreed to stay in the Indian Territory, their people with them. This fragment of the tribe, reinforced by some others who went south with great reluctance, were settled in the Quapaw Reserve, Indian Territory. The others, including the fugitives, were taken thither in duress, the overawing presence of a military force being used to accelerate their movements. A part of these escaped, and again made their way back to their old home, where they were arrested by Gen. Crook, and subsequently discharged by the United States District Court. Of this party was Standing Bear, who is now telling his story to our people. After the first steps of the removal had been taken, a new Administration had come in, and the Poncas anxiously pressed their petition to be restored to their former homes. This prayer was not granted. The agent was told to "press the removal," and to be expeditious about it. Therefore, although the Secretary of the Interior says that the removal of the Poncas was a grievous wrong, it is evident that he had only followed out the wrongful policy initiated by a previous Administration. To crown this series of cruel blunders, the Sioux, for whom the Poncas were forcibly dispossessed of their lands, utterly refused to occupy the tract. To-day the lands of the Poncas, from which they were wrongfully expelled, are a howling and untenanted wilderness. Somebody is responsible for a monstrous injustice.

CORNER AND ANTI-CORNER.

The Spiritualists of London are just now in a decidedly inharmonious state. A dispute has arisen among them and is raging with great violence. It is all about Mrs. Corner, a materializing medium, who, until recently, was regarded by all Spiritualists as an honest and able ghost-raiser, but who is now fiercely assailed by a large number of her former disciples.

Some time ago Mrs. Corner gave a séance to a large audience of Spiritualists. The proceedings were those with which other mediums have made us wearily familiar. Mrs. Corner was tied in a cabinet and went into the usual trance. Soon after a spirit, lightly clad in a gauzy veil that reached from her head to her feet, appeared on the platform. It seems that wicked skeptics had cast doubt upon Mrs. Corner's ghosts, alleging that they were either entirely counterfeit, or, at all events, were grossly adulterated by the medium. Two fearless investigators determined to test the gauze-covered spirit, and, therefore, at a convenient moment, sprang on the platform and seized her by the waist. The spirit proved to be Mrs. Corner, clad only in the gauze veil, a chemise, whatever that may be, and a corset. The cabinet was then searched, and what were described by the searchers as "Mrs. Corner's dress, stockings, and other garments" were found, while the medium herself had vanished from the chair in which she had been tied. The "dress, stockings, and other garments" were handed to the audience and passed around for identification. By several married men of unblemished reputation for veracity they were pronounced to be, without doubt, the kind of garments which the searchers had alleged them to be. In view of these facts many Spiritualists have decided that Mrs. Corner released herself from her bonds, undressed herself to a very great extent, wrapped herself in a gauze veil, and wickedly and deceitfully personated a ghost.

Mrs. Corner, however, has a loyal band of friends, who insist that she is an honest woman and a true medium. The fact that a professed ghost exhibited by her wore a corset is, of course, a difficult matter to explain on any ghostly hypothesis. Nothing is better ascertained in regard to female ghosts than that they universally wear loose, flowing robes and utterly repudiate corsets. After a woman is dead and has gone where flirting ceases and fashion is unknown, she wants to be comfortable, and never dreams of sending back to earth for a corset. If the alleged spirit caught by the two investigators wore a corset, it is difficult to believe that it was a ghost; but granting, for the sake of argument, the existence of the corset, Mrs. Corner's friends claim that thereby it is made certain that Mrs. Corner herself was not the captured and fraudulent ghost.

Strong testimony is brought forward to prove that Mrs. Corner never wore a corset. Mr. Crookes, the eminent chemist, certifies that on one occasion he "completely and exhaustively tested Mrs. Corner" without finding the slightest trace of corset. This certificate is, of course, entitled to more or less credit. We cannot doubt the honesty of Mr. Crookes, but before we are satisfied that his analysis of Mrs. Corner is trustworthy, we must know how it was made. What are the chemical tests for corsets which Mr. Crookes used? Did he test Mrs. Corner with litmus paper? If so, he must prove that the color of litmus paper changes when brought in contact with a corset. Did he reduce Mrs. Corner to a powder; subject this powder to the action of sulphuric acid, and then fail to find in his retort any traces of sulphuret of corset? It may be seriously doubted whether he did any such thing. There is a statute in England which forbids chemists to reduce the Queen's subjects to powder, or to experiment upon them with sulphuric acid, and Mr. Crookes is known to be a law-abiding man.

The most common test for corsets is asserted in chemical text-books to be the masculine hand. "If," says Silliman's "Hand-book of Chemistry," page 312, "the operator places his hand on the subject's left side, just above the region of the waist, he will in many cases detect the existence of a hard, corrugated surface, which defies all attempts to gather it between the forefinger and thumb. This is the corset, and by the experiment just described its presence or absence can infallibly be detected." Now, what the public wishes to know from Mr. Crookes is whether he "completely and exhaustively tested Mrs. Corner" for corsets according to the Silliman method. If he did, his testimony as to the non-existence of any corset must be admitted. If he did not, we are justified in paying no attention to his testimony, at least until he has told us what test he did apply.

Assuming that Mrs. Corner does not wear corsets, and that therefore she did not personate the corseted ghost, her friends proceed to explain the matter in a really simple and plausible way. They assert that a wicked and malicious male spirit personated Mrs. Corner and allowed himself to be caught. Ignorantly supposing that she wore corsets, this spirit materialized a corset, and put it on, thus overreaching himself badly. At the same time, other spirits in league with the personating spirit surreptitiously carried Mrs. Corner miles away, having first scattered a good deal of her clothing in the cabinet.

This explanation ought to be perfectly satisfactory to every unprejudiced mind, but it does not satisfy the majority of London Spiritualists. They persist in believing that Mrs. Corner personated the gauze-clad ghost. They deny that Mr. Crookes is an expert in corsets, and refuse to accept his tests as in any way conclusive. The Corner party and the anti-Corner party are fighting a vigorous battle in the Spiritualistic press, and it seems inevitable that Mr. Crookes will be obliged to come forward and describe in detail how he tested the medium for the corset which he failed to find.

The officers of the Society for the Prevention of Crime disavow and repudiate the doings of Mr. D. J. Whitney, the chief of the society's detective bureau. Of course, nothing is left for Mr. Whitney but to resign his uncomfortable position, and thus free the society from the odium which he has brought upon it. Mr. Whitney asserts that he has his black lists, and that he means to keep them, and that newspaper criticism finds him as immovable as a graven image dosed with castor-oil. Nevertheless, this over-zealous agent complains that some of the newspapers have misrepresented him. He excepts The Times from this scattering fire of censure, but as Mr. Whitney was reported in this paper as saying that one of the functions of the society was "to watch and record the names of persons who frequent" places of doubtful repute, it would be idle to deny that he persists in the maintenance of his detective system. And, moreover, as Mr. Whitney, in his interview with the reporter of The Times, said that he had in his possession certain secret information which "could have been the ruin of two highly-respected families," he has virtually admitted that he is a dangerous person to be at large.

Complaints about gas and gas companies are heard wherever gas is used, or gas companies exist. They are so universal and uniform, too, that it would be rash to assert that they are without cause. Everybody who has used gas has had some grievance, and very few persons ever get any satisfaction from the corporation which supplies it. The corporation has everything on its own side, and while pretending to make a contract with consumers, the contract is always partial, and generally ignores the rights of its patrons. It regulates everything by the metre, which it makes, furnishes, owns, and will not sell under any circumstances. When an overcharge is put upon the consumer, and he demurs, the company appeals to the metre, which the consumer never understands, and is not expected to understand, declaring that the metre cannot by any possibility be wrong. In other words, the metre, a common bit of zinc and tin, is infallible; there can be no appeal from its mystic decisions. No wonder people complain; they would not be human if they did not. Within a few months companies here have reduced the price of gas. Everybody rejoiced, because the price had always been considered exorbitant. "Now," they said, "our bills will be reasonable." But they have not been, as many consumers are willing to testify. Although the reduction has been from 30 to 40 per cent., numberless folk declare that they pay pretty nearly, if not quite, as much as they paid before the rates were lowered, and the gas is far inferior to what it has been. These do not hesitate to say that the reduction of price has been accompanied by a reduction of quality in the article furnished, and that it is really no advantage to them. The companies deny this, of course; they deny everything, and refer to the metre for sustainment, the wonderful metre which settles everything—in their favor. But for the metre the corporations would go to pieces. So long, however, as they can retain the metre, they can do as they like, and complaint is idle and redress unobtainable.

The forthcoming list of the names and offenses of the executed Afghans, if fairly drawn up, will answer in advance Sir Charles Dilke's threatened inquiry into the rumored execution as rebels of the prisoners taken at Chorasiab. But it is only natural that Anglo-Indian military executions should be looked askance at, after the events of the Sepoy mutiny. Mr. Trevelyan has immortalized the frightful story of the young subaltern who, being corrected in his translation of a Hindu preposition, naively exclaimed, "Why, I hanged ever so many fellows last year for saying they hadn't been in their villages for a month, and now it seems they meant that they hadn't been out of them!" Even more characteristic was the disposal of a leading rebel chief by the British officer who captured him. Immediately after the capture, a dispatch from head-quarters reached the officer. The latter guessing that it contained instructions to reserve his captive for trial, gave orders to hang him at once, and having seen it done, opened his letter, which he answered with a neatly-worded dispatch, regretting that it had arrived too late!

All educated women, and many men, feel an interest in the character of Aspasia, who has been much misrepresented and generally misunderstood even by students of Grecian history. She has generally been portrayed as what the Athenians called a *hetaira*, or woman of the outcast class, which she by no means was, and was never so considered. Recent investigations have placed the most remarkable woman of antiquity in a truer and better light. She was born at Miletus, a city of Asia Minor, situated in the northern part of Caria, but politically belonging to the Ionian Confederacy. She was, therefore, a foreigner, and the fact that in Athens all foreign women were equally disesteemed, and that their children, even when born in wedlock, were always regarded as illegitimate, has given her an odiously false reputation. She was not at all conventional, for conventionality demanded that Athenian matrons should remain within the seclusion of their own homes. After her marriage to Pericles, who had parted from his first wife with her own full consent, her house became the resort of all the learned and distinguished men—Socrates among the rest—of the polite capital. Her husband, whom the Athenian law, strictly construed, would not have recognized as such, was honored with the title of Olympian Jove, and she was designated as Juno. Her eloquence and familiarity with politics were extraordinary, and her great gifts naturally excited envy. The comic and other authors have done her gross injustice. Hermippus, the comedian, profited by a brief irritation of the Athenians against Pericles to accuse his wife of impiety, but her husband's eloquence procured a triumphant acquittal of the malicious charges. Her influence over Pericles, though necessarily strong, has evidently been exaggerated, and even caricatured. Aristophanes has declared that she was the cause of the Samian and Peloponnesian wars; but Plutarch vindicates her from the calumny, and Thucydides, who furnishes minute details of the latter contest, does not mention her name in connection with it. Her marriage to Lysicles, a cattle-dealer, after Pericles's death, has been used to her disadvantage, and an attempt made to show her mental and moral decline. But Lysicles was a considerable personage, and cattle-dealing was not only a lucrative but a dignified and important calling in ancient Greece and through her he rose to eminence. The life of Aspasia needs to be newly written.

From what he saw and heard while in this country, the Duke of Argyll thinks that the birds of North America are inferior as songsters to those of Great Britain. And this he says was the opinion also of Mrs. Grant, of Laggan, who was familiar with both. He thought it a curious circumstance that while the common sandpiper, which abounds on the banks of every stream and lake in the Highlands, is a charming singer, he did not hear a solitary sound from the Canadian bird of the same species. The song of the migratory thrush (robin) was heard everywhere, but it was decidedly inferior to the notes of its British cousin. The Duke pronounced it inferior in power to the missal thrush, in variety to the common "mavis" of his own country, and in melody to the blackbird. Although he was in the woods and fields of Canada and of the States in the richest moment of Spring, he heard "little of that burst of song which in England comes from the blackcap and the garden warbler, and the white-throat and the reed warbler, and the common wren, and (locally) from the nightingale." He felt one great want, which nothing could replace. The meadows of North America were, to his eye, thoroughly English in appearance—the same rich and luxuriant grass, the same character of wild flowers, and even the same woods. The American skies he found higher and wider and more full of sunshine than the British. But "there is no skylark to enjoy that 'glorious privacy of light.' 'The sweetest singer in the heavenly Father's choir' is wanting in the new world." The Duke thinks, however, that it can be introduced. Of course, the severity of the Northern Winters would compel it to go with other birds during the season of the year to Virginia or the Carolinas. But he thinks the experiment worth trying, if it has not been tried, and that it would be a happier introduction than that of the London sparrow.

The famine prevalent in Ireland is largely owing now, as in the past, to the failure of the potato crop, on which that unhappy land has so uniformly depended for food. It is singular that our common potato should be called Irish because the bulk of the lower orders of the Irish are accustomed at home to use it as the chief article of diet. While it is hard to decide where the potato is really indigenous, and where it has spread since its cultivation by man, it is a native of mountainous districts of tropical and subtropical America, probably from Chili to Mexico. It has been asserted that the first vegetable of the kind known to civilization was discovered in Patagonia; but the assertion has never been corroborated. Humboldt doubted if it had ever been found truly wild, but later travelers of high scientific reputation are satisfied on this point. The wild plant, except that the tubers are smaller, differs very little from the cultivated plant. The potato has been raised on this continent and its tubers eaten from times long preceding the discovery of the western world. It seems to have been first taken to Europe in the beginning of the sixteenth century, by the Spaniards, from the vicinity of Quito. It extended from Spain to the Netherlands, France, and Italy, but only as a curiosity, being confined to a few gardens. It long bore the same name as the batata, or sweet potato, which is the tuber meant by most Old World writers down to the middle of the seventeenth century. It appears to have been carried to Ireland from Virginia (1586) by Hawkins, a slave-trader, and to England 20 years later by Sir Francis Drake, without attracting much attention, until it was a third time exported from this country by the expedition sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh. Still, a long time passed before the potato began to be widely cultivated. It might be used to advantage, it was thought, for feeding cattle and swine and very poor people, and was finally raised with a view to prevent famines, especially in Ireland, where it was cultivated more extensively than in any other part of Europe. Not before the end of the eighteenth century was it generally introduced into France and Germany. Darwin noted the potato in the humid forests of the Chonos Archipelago, and among the Central Chilian Mountains, where rain does not fall sometimes for six consecutive months. It is closely related to the mandrake and deadly night-shade, and from its stems and leaves a potent narcotic may be extracted. The eating of potatoes was for awhile forbidden in Burgundy, as they were thought to be poisonous, and the common people of England long cherished a prejudice against them. They are now used almost universally, and they and corn are considered two of the greatest gifts which this continent has furnished to the Old World. The potato really is and should be designated as the American potato. The Irish have depended altogether too much and too long upon the potato; but they are not and never have been the kind of people to profit by their own experience or that of others.

GENERAL NOTES.

It is reported in Connecticut that Judge Beardsley, of the Supreme Court of that State, will shortly resign.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* says that Robert Barnwell Rhett, Jr., and Col. Charles J. Colcock, of South Carolina, who married sisters, aunts of Miss Horton, have announced their intention to champion the cause of that lady, who accuses Senator Gordon's son of betraying her under promise of marriage.

The Scranton (Penn.) *Republican* asserts that the following story is true: "Mr. John Marchant came to this country from England some 10 years ago, and settled in this city. His sister preceded him some nine years, and until last Saturday they did not know of each other's whereabouts, yet they have both been living in Hyde Park during this time, and have attended the same church. They spent last Sabbath together at his residence, and were as happy a couple undoubtedly as could be found within the city."

The Portland (Me.) *Times* relates the following: "Just previous to the late unpleasantness, a little miss in this city lost a pet canary, and her father had it stuffed and mounted. The little girl was pleased with the operation, as she said it saved the trouble of feeding, &c. Her father is an ardent Republican, and when the 'troop of armed men' was announced at Augusta his mind was in a state of great excitement. One of the neighbors told the daughter that her father might go to Augusta and get killed. 'Well, I don't care if he does,' said the little miss, proudly; 'I can have him stuffed just the same as my canary.'"

The *Call*, of San Francisco, referring to William A. Beck and the late Miss Nellie Crocker, of Sacramento, says: "The lady, who is well known in this city, being related to one of the railroad magnates, her father having been also one of the originators of the Central Pacific, was engaged to be married to the son of an ex-Secretary of State, now in this city. A few days before she died, in New-York, the young lady made her will, disposing of $600,000, which was in her own right. Remembering her comparatively poor friend in this State, she inserted a clause in the will giving the young man $100,000 in gold coin as a parting gift."

John King and Joseph Donlan are under bonds in New-Haven, Conn., of $500 each for digging a grave and burying the body of their uncle John Maloney in a lot of which Mrs. Mary McInerny claims the ownership. There was only one unoccupied spot for a grave in the lot, and this was next to the body of Mrs. McInerny's husband, who was a brother of Mrs. Maloney. But Mrs. McInerny intended that her own remains should be buried there, and procured an injunction, which was

MR. WHITNEY'S SPY SYSTEM

DR. CROSBY'S SOCIETY RECEDES FROM ITS POSITION.

PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS NOT TO BE TRACKED HEREAFTER—HOW THE SOCIETY EXPLAINS ITS OWN LANGUAGE—MR. WHITNEY'S TOO-GREAT ZEAL.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, held in the residence of Mr. William O. Mott, at No. 83 Irving-place, on Thursday evening, there was an animated discussion concerning the recently-exposed operations of the society's detectives in tracking and "localizing" the frequenters of houses of ill-fame, gambling "hells," &c., and also concerning the following passages from the society's last report, signed by Howard Crosby, President, and Charles E. Gildersleeve, Secretary:

"With a view of showing up the magnitude of this evil, an effort is now being made to unmask the personality of the male frequenters of these places, and the names and descriptions which have already been collected form quite an important share in the archives of the society."

In reference to the gambling hells the report says:

"As in the case of the frequenters of the saloons, an effort is being made to secure full names and localization of the frequenters of these places, and it may be found useful hereafter to consult this record as to an employe's character as a merchant refers to his Bradstreet for the rating of his patrons."

A number of the members, including Mr. William O. Mott, did not hesitate to express their unqualified disapprobation of the society's detective methods, as set forth in the passage above quoted and in the frequent statements of one of the society's officers to members of the press during the past few days. It was finally agreed that the clauses in question had "crept" into the report under a "misapprehension," and the Secretary was directed to issue the following explanatory letter:

ROOMS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME, No. 696 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH-STREET, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1880.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am instructed to say to the public, which may have been misled by the statements which for a few days past have appeared in some of the newspapers of this City, that this society does not authorize any espionage, or the making of any lists except of names of witnesses for the prosecutions which it has undertaken, and that if any words in the annual or other reports have been construed to express a different purpose, the society desires to correct such an impression as being furthest from its intention.

CHARLES E. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary.

Mr. D. J. Whitney, Chairman of the Committee on Enforcement of the Laws, who has exclusive control of the society's detectives and detective records, also forwarded the following letter:

ROOMS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME, No. 696 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH-STREET, NEW-YORK, FEB. 5, 1880.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Society for the Prevention of Crime never had a black-list, and never contemplated such a list. The notion of such a black-list in any other sense than a list of witnesses for a prosecution I never entertained. All the clamor made against the society from reputed interviews with me has arisen from a misapprehension.

D. J. WHITNEY,
Chairman of Committee for Enforcement of Law.

Mr. Whitney was called upon yesterday by a TIMES reporter, who asked him what he meant by a "misapprehension." He snapped his fingers, and said:

"I care nothing for newspaper criticism. All this howl has no more effect upon me than castor-oil has on a graven image. The fact is, there are a lot of people in this town who have for years been itching to get square with the society, and now they fancy they've got a handle to use against it in the matter of this detective business. I don't care one iota what they say, but I have made up my mind to one thing, I'm not going to talk with any more newspaper men just at present."

"Has THE TIMES misrepresented you?"

"I have nothing to say against THE TIMES's report. Some of the other papers, however, have misrepresented me."

"In what respect?"

Mr. Whitney declined to say, although the reporter offered to set him right through THE TIMES on each and every point in which, as he alleges, he has been incorrectly reported by other newspapers.

Mr. Charles E. Gildersleeve, the Secretary of the society, a hale, hearty old gentleman, was found in the office in East Forth-street. He said:

"It was a most unfortunate thing that those two clauses should have gone into the report as they did. When they were read over, none of us understood them to mean that a system of espionage had been set up on the frequenters of these places. The avowed object of the society is to prevent crime, to put a stop to unlicensed drinking-saloons, and all that. We had no idea that any one proposed shadowing respectable people to and from houses of questionable repute. You may say that the society has never sanctioned any such proceedings. We employ detectives, it is true, but it is for the avowed purpose of getting evidence of the improper character of houses for the purpose of raiding and breaking them up."

"But Mr. Whitney has spoken of his men tracking an Episcopal vestryman, prominent politicians, ladies in private life, and others, to and from these places, and then bringing a pressure to bear upon them and upon the owners of the houses to induce them to close up."

"Ah, we know nothing about that. Mr. Whitney is a most estimable young man and means well. I don't suppose there is any one in all New-York that has the welfare of the whole island more at heart than he has. He bolts over occasionally, and takes a random, and in this case may have gone further than he should have done. He means well, however. That you may rely upon. The society has never authorized the collection of the class of information he is represented as collecting, or the shadowing or dogging of individuals. What Mr. Whitney may have done, or what records he may have accumulated on his own account, we don't know. If they are of this kind, they are, of course, his own private property, and the society has no control over them."

"In case he should leave the society, or cease to be executive officer, would he retain these records?" "Certainly. He has the reports of a great many detectives, which have to be sifted and weighed in proper form. I believe in nothing that could rightly be called a "black list." Of course, our detectives are all the while making discoveries, and they report them to him, and he puts them in shape for use. For instance, the other day they discovered that a trusted clerk in a celebrated mercantile house was gambling away large sums of money weekly. We notified his supposed employers, but found that in reality he belonged to another firm."

"And you notified the other firm?" "We did. Why shouldn't we? If I had a clerk who was going to such places and squandering money, (perhaps a large share of it my own,) I should want to know of it. Just think of those young men who go up to those bad places on Sixth-avenue and spend $5 to $25—as the report says—in a single night! We must do something to put a stop to this thing. When we find a respectable man going to one of these places once or twice, we warn him; if he goes oftener and is seen in depraved society, we watch him closer—he will stand a little shadowing then."

"How can you unmask the personality of these people and get the names and descriptions spoken of in your report without tracking them to their homes and employing spies to dog their footsteps?"

Mr. Gildersleeve explained that the society only followed the people it wanted as witnesses, and then not for the purpose of "unmasking" them, but only to convict the proprietors. He admitted, however, that the language was calculated to give the opposite view. The facts as stated were prepared by Mr. Whitney and incorporated in the report by Dr. Crosby. Dr. Crosby was at home last night, but declined to be interviewed. Mr. Mott also declined to be seen.

WHO HAS BEEN MISREPRESENTING MR. WHITNEY?

From the Evening Post of Last Night.

Mr. Whitney admitted that there was no misrepresentation in the report of an interview with him which was printed in the *Evening Post*, and he did not explain how he reconciled the words of his card with some of his statements which appeared in that report.

IN AID OF LETTER-CARRIERS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—The National Letter-carriers' Convention, which has been in secret session here since Monday, adjourned last evening, to meet again at Indianapolis on Nov. 16 next. Sixty cities were represented. The object of the meeting was to perfect a plan for the mutual benefit of letter-carriers. An organization was effected, with T. C. Dennis, of Boston, President; William C. McFadden, of St. Louis, Vice-President; William T. Wild, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Treasurer, and Gus. A. Wimmer, of Philadelphia, Secretary. The convention adopted the title of the Letter-carriers' Mutual Benevolent Association. By the assessment of $1 on each member of the association, $1,000 will be provided for a member's family in the event of his death. The association also undertakes to provide for members and their families during sickness. No action was taken urging certain legislation by Congress, as was represented as the object of the meeting.

A CONFIDENCE WOMAN'S TALE.

OLLIE DUTTON ARRESTED IN BUFFALO—SHE TELLS A PATHETIC STORY EXCUSING HER MANY CRIMES.

BUFFALO, Feb. 6.—Detectives Moran and Donovan arrested last night a woman, who gave her name as Mrs. Louise Averill, on a warrant sworn out by Mr. R. M. Johnson, who alleged that on or about the 11th of December last the prisoner, while employed as a domestic in his household, stole a quantity of clothing, since which time she has been an inmate of the Home of the Friendless. At Police Headquarters the prisoner, who had accepted the situation with marked coolness, was recognized as the notorious confidence operator, "Ollie Dutton," "Mrs. Gen. Averill," "Mrs. Gen. O'Neill," "Mrs. Ashton," and "Mrs. Waldron." The reporters, as usual here, were obliged to wait 24 hours before they could get a chance to talk with the prisoner, and when they did get a chance she was snappish, and gave them to understand she was not going to make a confession, remarking parenthetically that since her performances in 1872, to which reference is made below, she had been an "inmate." After some persuasion she consented to talk, and in reply to interrogatories told the following interesting story:

"I was born in Massachusetts, and was well educated. My maiden name was Olive Louise Dutton, and I shall be 34 years old next September. On the age of 18 I was arrested in Springfield for false pretenses, and served a sentence of 15 months in the House of Correction. I was arrested twice after that, the first time being in Rochester, about 12 years ago, when I was convicted, and served two years and four months in the Monroe County Penitentiary. Another time after that I was arrested in Albion, Orleans County, and 10 of the wealthiest citizens of the place went my bail. I was convicted there, and got a sentence of 20 days. I came from Albion directly here. I have been married once, to Mr. Averill, but it is no use mixing any one else up in this. When I was at the Fifth House in 1872, the little girl I had with me was my eldest child, but I have never seen her but once since I went to the insane asylum. I do not know whether she is alive now or not. Of course everybody that knows about me knows I have used opium all my life. That is the cause of all my trouble. I went to a hospital in New-York, and was transferred to an asylum. I was in that institution in Philadelphia two or three years ago, and escaped from there. This was after I was in New-York. I had returned to the use of opium, and again lost my mind. So much so that I was strapped down, and remained in that state several weeks. I must have been very violent, for I was all black and blue. Then I was several months in the Asylum for the Insane at Baltimore, and also 14 months in the asylum at Washington, from which I escaped. I was in Boston several weeks, then in Huntington, New-York, and Schenectady, and from there I came to Buffalo. I have been in Buffalo three months, and have been taking care of the sick at the Home of the Friendless for some time. I have given up the opium habit, and have no desire or inclination for it now. It has ruined me in every way. If it had not been for opium my life would not have been what it has been. I became so accustomed to it that I never seemed to be doing wrong when under its influence. Everything I did seemed right, and I would do anything to get opium. I used to take 30 grains a day. I took it as a stimulant, and that was what made me insane. Is it worse than mania a potu. I attempted to take my own life several times, but I had excellent care while I was in the asylums, especially at Washington. People all blame me for living the life I have, but if they knew my circumstances and knew how hard I have tried to get employment, they would not blame me so much. I was always found out in the end wherever I was, but I have often seen my name in the papers and afterward charged to me when I was hundreds of miles away. I went to Baltimore intending to do as well as any woman ever did, but a woman there knew me and said I was one of the worst in the country. Then I was ordered to pack up, and was discharged. I never led an immoral life, but I have not led an honest life. No matter how hard I tried to do right, there was always somebody saying, 'Look out, she is trying to play some game on you.' I tried hard to live an honest life, but could not; no one would give me a chance. You will say I am talking for effect now, but I assure you I am not."

Upon the occasion of her first visit to Buffalo, the prisoner was stylishly dressed. She boarded at the Tift House, engaged one of the best rooms in the house, and had her meals sent to her, as her health was very poor. She came to Police Head-quarters and announced that a young man had run away with her sister, she asked the Police to find the pair and to keep the matter as quiet as possible, as she did not want the scandal to become known. She seemed to be very sensitive about the family name, and visited Head-quarters several times to learn what progress had been made. Her husband, Gen. Averill, she said, had gone to California, and she was anxious that the matter should be settled before he should hear of it. Soon afterward she left the city suddenly, owing to hotel and other bills which she had contracted. About noon to-day a canal-boat Captain named Parton called at Police Head-quarters and fully identified her as having, about two years ago, swindled him out of $600 by representing that she owned property in Springfield, Mass., and also owned diamonds and other jewelry. This is a fair sample of her confidence games.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—1 A. M.—For New England, winds shifting to east and south, with partly cloudy weather, and in the northern portions light snow, falling, followed by rising barometer, and during the night lower temperature.

For the lower lake region, partly cloudy weather and light snow, winds shifting to west and northwest, followed by colder, clearing weather and rising barometer.

For the upper lake region, slightly colder, partly cloudy and clearing weather, north-west to southwest winds, and rising barometer during the day.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or fair weather, south-west to north-west winds, a slight rise in barometer, and a slight fall in temperature.

For the Gulf States, clear or fair weather in the interior, and light rains near the coast, winds generally from north to west, and slight changes in temperature and pressure.

For the South Atlantic States, clear or fair weather, except light rain in Florida, winds generally from north-east to north-west, no change in temperature, and stationary or rising barometer.

For the Middle States, partly cloudy or clear weather, except in Northern New-York light snow, light winds, generally from south-east to south-west during the day, falling, followed by rising barometer, and slight changes in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, slightly colder and clear or fair weather, rising followed by falling barometer, and north-west to south-west winds.

For the central and south Pacific coast regions, generally clear weather. For the north Pacific coast region cloudy and threatening weather, with light rains.

For the canal regions of the Middle States the temperature will rise slightly.

The Lower Mississippi and the Ohio Rivers will fall slowly. The river at New-Orleans is 10 inches below the danger line, and will remain nearly stationary.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudgut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	29°	26°	3:30 P. M.	37°	40°
6 A. M.	30°	23°	6 P. M.	30°	38°
9 A. M.	32°	28°	9 P. M.	34°	33°
12 M.	35°	36°	12 P. M.	33°	30°

Average temperature yesterday.....31¾°
Average temperature for same date last year.....33¾°

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET FIRE.

The total damage caused by the fire at Nos. 123 and 125 West Twenty-eighth-street, early yesterday morning, is estimated at $75,000, the greater part of which is covered by insurance. Messrs. Smith & Crane, manufacturers of church, bank, and office furniture, who are also the owners of the building, are the principal losers. The insurance on their stock is $12,000. Fire Marshal Sheldon was unable yesterday to ascertain the cause of the fire. It was discovered soon after midnight, and gained great headway before the firemen succeeded in utilizing the frozen hydrants. A few moments after its outbreak, a young man named Philip McCormack was arrested while in the act of removing a "dog cart," and some harness valued at $200 from the stables of John Fraser, next door to the burned buildings. He was held for trial at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on the charge of larceny. Ward Schenck, No. 42, which is located directly opposite Smith & Crane's building, was closed yesterday. Three of the upper stories of the factory are entirely destroyed, and a large portion of the front wall has fallen. A number of workmen employed by the various tenants gathered at the scene of the fire during the afternoon, hoping to save their tools, but the Police prevented them from entering the building.

THE MISSES PARNELL AT WORK.

Miss Parnell called on Mayor Fiedler, of Newark, yesterday, and requested him to issue a card calling for contributions to the Irish famine relief fund. The Mayor declined to do so, but said that if any contributions were sent to him he would forward them to whichever committee the donors desired. Later in the day he received a letter from Miss Fanny Parnell, asking him to forward the receipts of the entertainment given in Newark last night for the benefit of the relief fund, to her brother. Mayor Fiedler replied that he had no knowledge of any such entertainment, and if the receipts of any such entertainment were placed in his hands he should dispose of them as directed by the persons from whom he received them.

WATCHING THE REFEREES

A PLAN PROPOSED TO KEEP TRACK OF THESE OFFICERS.

A BILL INTRODUCED IN THE ASSEMBLY BY MR. DUELL—THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S COURSE APPROVED BY JUDGE DAVIS—AN APPLICATION FOR A RECEIVER REFUSED.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Much interest has been awakened in the Assembly by the accounts published in THE TIMES of the doings of Referees and Receivers, the general opinion being that something should be done to keep the public informed as to the doings of these overpaid agents. Mr. Duell, of the Thirteenth District, has introduced a resolution calling for information on the subject, and to-day he introduced a bill which provides for keeping track of them, both as to their appointment and their receipts. It has been almost impossible, as many persons have discovered, to obtain information from the courts, and the time required to obtain it from the County Clerk's office, to say nothing of the expense, deters persons whose time is valuable from undertaking to ferret it out. Mr. Duell's bill is as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Supreme Court in and for the County of New-York, the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of New-York, and the Clerk of the Superior Court of the County of New-York to publish in the *City Record* of the City of New-York, quarterly, on the 1st days of January, April, July, and October in each and every year the names of all Referees, Receivers, Auditors, and special collectors appointed by him during such periods.

SEC. 2. On the first day of the Surrogate of the County of New-York to publish in the *City Record* of the City of New-York, quarterly, on the 1st days of January, April, July, and October in each and every year the names of all Referees, Receivers, Auditors, and special collectors appointed by him during such periods.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

Attorney-General Ward has received a large number of letters approving of the measures he has taken to protect persons interested in insolvent institutions. Among the letters was the following from Judge Noah Davis:

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1880.

The Hon. Hamilton Ward:

MY DEAR SIR: I am very glad to see by this morning's papers that you have taken steps to inquire into the management by Receivers of the affairs of insolvent banks and insurance companies. You can hardly do the public a greater service than by most thoroughly pursuing this investigation and procuring the enactment of laws that will prevent the abuses which may be developed. In the popular minds, the administration of justice is brought into great discredit by the wrongs alleged to have been committed. I trust your investigation will show how far this impression is unjust toward the courts, and where it properly belongs in cases in which it is well founded. I beg you will not hesitate to follow up the investigation till every abuse is discovered, and its repetition prevented by severe and effective laws. I am, very respectfully, NOAH DAVIS.

Judge Donohue has just refused the application of Redfield & Hill, for Matilda Hahn, a policy-holder of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, to put the company in the hands of a Receiver. The motion was opposed by Attorney-General Ward, through his deputy, Mr. Ruggles. The argument was made on Jan. 13, and, after due consideration, the application has just been refused.

THE APPOINTMENT OF REFEREES.

A SUGGESTION THAT REFEREES AND RECEIVERS BE APPOINTED BY THE ATTORNEYS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The press generally, and THE NEW YORK TIMES in particular, have repeatedly called attention to the appointment, as Referees and Receivers by some of our Justices, of persons whose surroundings leave little doubt that such appointments were made from political motives or for corrupt purposes. The frequency of these appointments against the will of the attorneys in the case and in defiance of public opinion, has made it questionable whether it would not be better to take away the power of corruption, where the temptation is so strong. The most eminent and distinguished of the legal profession, under an elective Judiciary, are not now—as they were formerly, when appointed—selected for the Bench for their learning and fitness.

The legal profession have very little to do in selecting the Judges who preside in the courts in which they practice. The rum-seller, the bummer, and the ward politician, under the dictation of some head or leader of some local organization, select the Judges. If any member of the legal profession doubts the truth of this, let him put the question to himself how much he had to do in selecting any of the Judges of the different courts, than simply voting for the persons selected for him as above stated. And the person so selected has generally been found to be of the most pliable material, to be used for political purposes, and for that very reason they are made use of and feel themselves honored in doing the bidding of him who has placed them on the Bench. It is impossible for those who have been elected to office for 14 years, with enormous salaries, to forget to whom they are indebted, or to assert, by their independence, the dignity of the Bench. To reject such bills as have been introduced in the Legislature, only to be referred to committees, and, by some influence brought to bear, indefinitely postponed. The only remedy we know of that would be effectual would be to give to every member of the legal profession who are the attorneys in a case the right to name the Referee or Receiver to be appointed. In ex parte cases the plaintiffs' attorneys should name them; in all other cases, the majority of the attorneys could name them.

Why should not this be so? An attorney who is selected by his client to foreclose a mortgage of $10,000 or $20,000 is certainly as capable as the Judge to name a proper and suitable person for Referee, and would be more likely where he had such power to see that his client's interest was protected. If this were done, we would not have Judges appointing Referees and Receivers living hundreds of miles from the City. This would become less, as some Judge who occasionally held Chambers in the City of New-York, and could repay the favor done by the appointment of some of the Judge's friends here. There is another fact that should be borne in mind, to remedy the abuses in the appointment of Referees and Receivers than one giving it to the attorneys in the case, where it rightfully belongs. To prohibit the appointment of any officers by act of the Legislature where the Judges are elected, is to be emulated. The present Code prohibits the appointment of the Clerk of any court as Referee, but assuming Judge soon found a means of escape from such provision by finding a "dummy" in the person of the son of the Clerk. For as soon as the Code went into operation the Clerk's name ceased to appear as Referee and the son's name, which had not appeared before, was made to take its place. So will it be in reference to every other officer, for each of them will soon have his "dummy," and a Judge who has no respect for the law or the spirit of the law will evade it by appointing, whenever it is necessary, a "dummy" named by such officer.

How are we to secure proper legislation on this matter? There is always some kind of an influence brought to bear to defeat any act passed by the Legislature which would be a remedy. At the present time the court of the highest original jurisdiction in this State has adopted rule 64, which prohibits the Justice appointing any person in these cases who is named by the attorneys or party in the action. This rule is an outrage on the rights of attorneys, and is derogatory to any court, as it is easily seen that the object of such rule is to prevent an attorney from suggesting a name to the court, and a desire on the part of the court to reserve the patronage to its protégés. Now, if the New-York Bar Association will take this matter in hand, they can secure an act of the Legislature which will at once relieve us of a vast patronage, bestowed by the courts at the instance of some Boss of some political organization to reward his supporters, and to retain his power in selecting the Judges and other officers for the people.

As the Republicans have now both branches of the Legislature and the Governor, we should not let pass such an opportunity for our party to signalize itself by an act which will take away the political influences being brought to bear upon our courts in the administration of its laws, and in the selection of the Justices of our courts. Let no temporary combination for political purposes defeat an act being passed by the Legislature that will at once, in a great measure, take away from our courts or Justices therefrom of the patronage they now possess, and which is exerted so largely for corrupt purposes. If this is done some of our Justices would not be made to contribute to the maintenance of a party leader or boss of a political organization by rewarding his followers with court patronage. X. L.

ANOTHER SUGGESTION.

BOARDS OF REFEREES TO BE CHOSEN BY THE BAR ASSOCIATION OF EACH COUNTY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your recent and timely articles on the subject of Receivers and Referees have attracted so much attention and discussion that it seems an appropriate time to make some further suggestions upon the same and kindred topics. The power of appointing Referees is vested mainly in the discretion of the Judge, upon the rather violent presumption that his discretion will be wisely and justly exercised. In fact, this power has come to be regarded by many Judges as a sort of perquisite in addition to a salary fixed by law, and amply sufficient to secure upon the Bench far better legal talent than is possessed by the majority of our present Judges. While it may not be that any Judge receives any direct money contribution for appointments made by him, it is undeniably true that in many instances the person appointed is selected because of personal friendship or political affiliations with the Judge rather than for any ability or fitness to perform the duties thus imposed upon him. Referees thus appointed are rarely men of such attainments or honesty as would commend them to the approval of the better portion of the Bar.

Another evil attending the same subject is that under the existing law the compensation of Referees is limited to $3 per day. Certainly no lawyer in the City of New-York who is competent to act as a Referee in any case can afford to render a full day's service for any such sum. This provision leads to abuse and evasion. The abuse lies in the fact that in many cases, at some stage of the cause, selected at times with great adroitness by the Referee, parties are asked by him to agree upon the compensation of the Referee, and the final decision of the case is thus, in no small degree, put up at auction, to be rendered oftentimes in favor of the party who shows the greater liberality. In other cases the law is evaded. For instance, a Referee's day, by some forced and unexplained construction, is variously regarded as being one hour, or at most two hours, in length. If a day is appointed when nothing is done, because of sickness of counsel or witnesses, or other excuse, this is reckoned as a day's service of the Referee. The Referee has a direct interest in multiplying such postponements and in supporting frivolous pretexts for delay, and, in actual practice, it is generally true that the speedy trial of a referred cause cannot be obtained. The remedy which I shall suggest below affects certain other disadvantages of our present system of practice, and I therefore allude to them. Intricate questions of commercial law, regarding which honorable and experienced business men are not able to agree, are, with comparatively few exceptions, required to be tried before a jury of 12 men, whose absolute unanimity is required. It rarely happens that there is a single case upon a jury who would be selected by either party to decide any important question of fact between him and the other party. The majority of litigated cases are not reached for trial within two years of the time when the action is commenced, and in many cases the time is much longer. "The law's delay" is, therefore, something more than proverbial. Witnesses who could be obtained within a reasonable time, and reasonable bills have been introduced in the Legislature, only to be referred to committees, and, by some influence brought to bear, indefinitely postponed. The only remedy we know of that would be effectual would be to give to every member of the legal profession who are the attorneys in a case the right to name the Referee or Receiver to be appointed. In ex parte cases the plaintiffs' attorneys should name them; in all other cases, the majority of the attorneys could name them.

Why should not this be so? An attorney who is selected by his client to foreclose a mortgage of $10,000 or $20,000 is certainly as capable as the Judge to name a proper and suitable person for Referee, and would be more likely where he had such power to see that his client's interest was protected. If this were done, we would not have Judges appointing Referees and Receivers living hundreds of miles from the City. This would become less, as some Judge who occasionally held Chambers in the City of New-York, and could repay the favor done by the appointment of some of the Judge's friends here. There is another fact that should be borne in mind, to remedy the abuses in the appointment of Referees and Receivers than one giving it to the attorneys in the case, where it rightfully belongs. To prohibit the appointment of any officers by act of the Legislature where the Judges are elected, is to be emulated. The present Code prohibits the appointment of the Clerk of any court as Referee, but assuming Judge soon found a means of escape from such provision by finding a "dummy" in the person of the son of the Clerk. For as soon as the Code went into operation the Clerk's name ceased to appear as Referee and the son's name, which had not appeared before, was made to take its place. So will it be in reference to every other officer, for each of them will soon have his "dummy," and a Judge who has no respect for the law or the spirit of the law will evade it by appointing, whenever it is necessary, a "dummy" named by such officer.

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BRISKNESS IN BOAT-BUILDING.

THE HUDSON RIVER YARDS CROWDED WITH WORK—CAUSES OF THE PROSPERITY.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The many boat-yards along the Hudson are busier this season than for many years. In this city every boat-building firm is crowded with business, and it is estimated that over 500 men will be kept at work in Rondout alone throughout the Winter. The half-dozen yards along the Delaware and Hudson Canal have been working their full force of builders throughout the Winter. This is unprecedented. The yard in this city turns out seven new boats a month, and the same speed will be kept up until the opening of navigation. Hiltebrant, Allen Brothers, Jefferson McCausland, and the other prominent builders here report unexampled briskness in trade. Romer & Tremper and Cornell & Co. are spending much money on repairs to the numerous boats belonging to their respective freight lines. At Athens, the steamer City of Hudson is being rebuilt, and several new tug-boats and propellers are being built for New-York men. At Newburg, a large iron ferry-boat, 200 feet in length, is being constructed for the Hoboken Ferry Company. This boat is of a somewhat novel pattern, the rudder being very low and on the sides. Several other boats are on the stocks at various Newburg yards. The night steamboat James W. Baldwin is being overhauled by Burtis, of Brooklyn; her hull is to be rebuilt, and new boilers are to be put in. In addition to several minor improvements. Her consort, the Thomas Cornell, will be repainted. Other well-known river steamers are to be altered, enlarged, and otherwise improved. The People's Line, of Albany, is to reconstruct the St. John from the keel upward, making her practically a new boat. Englis & Son, of New-York, will do this work. The St. John is the largest of the Hudson River steamers, measuring 420 feet on deck, or 457 over the keel. She will run the coming season as a consort to the Drew. The Chauncey Vibbard is being rebuilt and greatly enlarged, affording now almost double the accommodations of past seasons. The Vibbard belongs to the Albany Day Line, which line has just built an elegant boat, the Albany, said to be the finest passenger-boat on the river.

A gentleman prominently connected with the boat-building trade said to-day that there were many reasons for the briskness of business. Boatmen believe the times will be better this year than for a number of years. The activity of the iron trade assures good business for those engaged in boating in this region. It will keep a large number of boats busy on the Northern Canal carrying iron ore, and an almost equal number will convey soft coal from Philadelphia, thus removing more than 50 per cent. of the competition against which boatmen here have generally had to struggle. Then, too, the iron trade will make business particularly brisk on the Erie Canal, and hundreds of boats which have heretofore been in close competition in these parts will thus be kept busy at good rates with freighting. This does not generally apply to canal-boats. It means that there will be more work for the barges and other boats on the river, while the sloops and schooners will be kept busy in attending to the demands of the Eastern trade.

STORM LOSSES AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 6.—The bodies of all of the lost sailors of the schooner Katie Newman have been washed ashore. The body of James Hue, the French sailor, has not been claimed, and to-day it was buried at Mechanicsville Cemetery, with the 300 victims of the ship New Era, wrecked in 1853. The bodies of Capt. Newman, the two Stanley brothers, and Roswell Richardson were sent to-night to Tremont, Me., where the families of the unfortunate sailors live.

The vessel sunk two miles on the Long Branch pier is not the schooner Charles Woolsey, from Manasquan, as was supposed. The Woolsey passed Sandy Hook this afternoon on her way to New-York. The identity of the sunken vessel is still a mystery.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Feb. 6.—Another large iron tank, similar to the one already found, has come ashore. The manhole plate bears the inscription, "McKeach Bros., Liverpool." The tank weighs about six tons, and is supposed to belong to some steamer foundered at sea during the late storm.

GRAIN AND COTTON AT LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.—A leading grain circular says: "The wheat markets during the past few days have been generally quiet, with the tendency still in favor of buyers. Many places again note a reduction of 1s. per quarter on the limited amount of business practicable. There was rather more inquiry for cargoes off-coast, both for the home and Continental markets, at some improvement. There was little or no demand for wheat for shipment. At the Liverpool and neighboring markets, since Tuesday, there has been scarcely any business done in wheat, and prices are nominally unchanged. Corn was slow and slightly easier. At to-day's market there has been a better demand for wheat, and a good consumptive business was done at Tuesday's prices. Some lots of white wheat have been bought to hold over. Flour was unchanged. Corn was dull, and 1d. lower."

This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says: "Cotton was in good demand throughout the week, and considerable business was done at advancing prices. Although the market closes quiet, quotations are generally raised. There was an extensive business in American, which advanced 3-16d., but there was less doing on Thursday, and quotations close at only ⅛d. above those of last Thursday. Sea Island continues in steady request, and the market is freely supplied at previous rates. Futures opened with a hardening tendency. They became strong and active on Tuesday and advanced 3-16d., but since then they have been quieter and, after some fluctuations, the final rates show an advance of ¼d. over those of last Thursday."

ALBANY TALK AND WORK

YESTERDAY IN THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

PRINTING THE SPECIAL RAILROAD COMMITTEE'S REPORT—FERRY FACILITIES—INSURANCE INFORMATION WANTED—WHAT THE SENATE DID IN HALF AN HOUR.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—There was a somewhat spirited discussion in the Assembly this morning on Mr. Skinner's resolution ordering the printing of 10,000 copies of the report of the Special Railroad Committee. Mr. Hurd offered an amendment, which Mr. Skinner accepted, making the number of copies 20,000, and limiting the cost to about $1,300. Mr. Skinner and Mr. Hurd urged the passage of the resolution, saying that no more valuable information could be given to the people; that the investigation had been thorough and fair, and that the results of it should become the property of the people. Mr. Cohen, of New-York, made a ridiculous speech in opposition, which led Mr. Mitchell to suggest that the speaker had not read the report. The opposition seemed factious and limited, for the resolution was adopted almost unanimously. Each member will receive 120 copies of the report for distribution.

The Assembly adopted Mr. Shanley's resolution calling upon the Commerce and Navigation Committee to inquire into complaints that the South and Hamilton Ferries are lacking in facilities to do the business they are called upon to perform, and to report a bill embodying necessary measures of relief.

Mr. Cohen, who had been beaten in his attempt to prevent the circulation of the Railroad Committee's report, called up his resolution asking for information concerning the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company. He then offered a substitute, enumerating a long list of items of information which somebody appeared to want. Mr. Husted told a laughable story about a member who had once introduced a substitute bill, which an unlettered Chairman of the Committee of the Whole declared to be "too big for the original bill," and then he criticised Mr. Cohen's resolution, having voted against the resolution to print the railroad report for the public, while he was now asking for information that would probably interest no one but black-mailing attorneys, while the expense of obtaining it was to be borne by the State. Mr. Cohen was compelled to be satisfied with the reference of his voluminous resolution to the Insurance Committee.

The Judiciary Committee this morning reported adversely Dr. Hayes's bill to authorize the Commissioners of the Land Office to consent to the occupation of Robbins's Reef by private parties. This bill was a sort of side-show to the Robbins Reef bill in the Committee on Federal Relations. An argument on that bill is to be heard week after next, probably on Tuesday.

The Senate disposed of all the business before it in half an hour to-day, and adjourned until Monday. Judge Robertson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably Mr. Braman's bill, No. 15, to promote honest elections—requiring Inspectors and Canvassers to have the same qualifications as jurors, providing for equal representation of both parties among them, securing ample opportunity for watchers of the canvass, &c.

The State Board of Assessors submitted its annual report, which contains nothing novel. The board falls in with the Governor's recommendation for a commission to revise the Tax laws, and Mr. Briggs, on his own account, recommends the taxation of church property for State purposes, and puts the value of this property in the whole State at $120,000,000. He also recommends the abolition of the law exempting clergymen from tax to the extent of $1,500 worth of property. Among the new bills introduced was one by Senator Jacobs amending an existing law so as to permit medical societies to own $30,000 worth of property, the amount being at present $1,000. Mr. Woodin introduced a bill regulating the character of investments by savings banks. It requires 50 per cent. of their investments to be in United States bonds and bonds of this State. The Judiciary Committee has agreed to report the bill for the assessment of property on the line of the Harlem River improvement so amended as to meet the views of Senator Bixby. The City is to issue no assessment bonds or assume any responsibility in the premises. Such assessments, if any, as cannot be collected, are to be paid by the State.

ODD OPINIONS OF THE EXODUS.

A GREENBACK "EXPERT" GIVES MR. VOORHEES'S COMMITTEE THE BENEFIT OF HIS CURIOUS VIEWS ON PUBLIC MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Senate Exodus Committee held a long session to-day, and examined nine witnesses. Most of the testimony was corroborative of that given by other witnesses. C. S. Wootten, a farmer, living near Lagrange, N. C., where Perry began his operations to induce the colored people to emigrate, attributed the whole movement to the misrepresentations of Perry, who, he believed, received from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company $1 for each passenger furnished to the road. About 25 men and 100 women and children left his township—many of whom worked for him—about the 1st of December. He ridiculed the idea of the negro being oppressed in North Carolina, and thought he enjoyed as good an opportunity there to make a living as agricultural laborers enjoy anywhere.

James Buchanan, of Indianapolis, a Greenbacker, said that the demand for labor in the State of Indiana is far short of the supply; that ever since 1873 had a Winter passed that the Superintendent of the Poor in the vicinity of Indianapolis were not called on to supply food for able-bodied men who would be glad to earn a living if they could only get work. He was opposed to the exodus because he believed the negroes were not improving their condition by going to a State already over-supplied with labor.

On cross-examination by Senator Windom, Mr. Buchanan gave expression to some remarkable opinions concerning the industrial and political condition, not only of the people of Indiana, but of the country generally. He thought the revival of business, so generally spoken of, was only an apparent revival, and that there was no general and permanent revival. He admitted that there were not now near so many idle mills and manufactories as there were five years ago, but thought that that fact was no evidence of returning prosperity. With reference to Indiana Republicans favoring the exodus, he believed that nine out of ten Republican voters were opposed to it, but that half a dozen leaders whom he knew in Ind

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 6.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 4s R., 1907 ..... 105⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s C., '81.	U. S. 4s R., 1907.	U. S. 4s R., 1907.
$10,000 ..... 105¼	10,000 ..... 105⅜	10,000 ..... 105⅜

SALES TO 3 P. M.

L. S. & I. M. 2d pf'd	C., C., C. & I.	H. & Texas Cent.
25,000 ..... 78¼	5 ..... 78⅜	100 ..... 7⅜
5,000 ..... 75¾	200 ..... 77⅞	Kansas Pacific.
19,000 ..... 74¾	200 ..... 78¾	400 ..... 4⅞
5,000 75	Atl. & T. H.	400 5
80,000 ..... 74⅝	100 ..... 24¼	Kansas & Texas.
L. S. & I. M. 1st pf'd	Western Union.	400 ..... 46⅛
15,000 92	100 ..... 104⅜	1700 ..... 46⅛
Mo. K. & T. 2d	300 ..... 104⅜	1900 ..... 46⅛
25,000 ..... 67¾	120 104	900 ..... 33⅛
5,000 ..... 67¾	200 ..... 104⅛	100 ..... 46⅛
15,000 68	Pacific Mail.	300 ..... 46⅜
N. Y. C. 6s '83.	400 ..... 41⅜	500 ..... 46¾
2,000 ..... 103.105	400 ..... 41⅜	Louisv. & Nashv.
C. & Pit. con. s. f.	400 ..... 41¼	100 119
14,000 ..... 118¾	400 ..... 41⅜	200 ..... 119½
15,000 ..... 118⅝	200 ..... 41¼	Lake Erie & West.
Great Western 2d.	200 ..... 41¾	100 ..... 33⅜
20,000 104	400 ..... 41¾	100 ..... 33⅝
N. Y. L. E. & W.	N. Y. L. E. & W.	800 ..... 33⅞
new 2d consol.	100 ..... 48¾	400 ..... 33⅜
20,000 ..... 90¾	1100 ..... 48¾	300 ..... 33⅝
55,000 ..... 90½	2200 ..... 48⅝	Nash. C. & St. L.
O. & M. 1st. S. D.	550 ..... 48⅜	200 84
20,000 ..... 77⅜	1000 ..... 47⅞	Marietta 1st pf.
S. V. W. V. 1st.	800 48	50 ..... 13¼
3,000 ..... 101½	500 ..... 48⅛	400 ..... 13⅜
Hous. & G. N. 2d	1700 48	400 ..... 13⅛
Pur. Com. Rec.	1000 ..... 47⅞	100 13
40,000 47	50 ..... 47¾	100 ..... 13⅜
B. C. & S. F. 2d. c. h.	N. Y. L. E. & W. pf.	1000 13
8,000 ..... 72¾	200 ..... 70½	Ohio & Miss. 2d pf.
St. L. & S. F. 2d c. h.	100 ..... 72¾	200 10
15,000 71	Lake Shore.	400 ..... 9¾
C., C., C. & I.	100 ..... 103¾	Manhattan.
T. Co. cer. as. sup.	200 ..... 103¾	300 ..... 50 ¼
10,000 92	Union Pacific.	N. Y. Elevated.
K. P. 1st 6s '95.	100 ..... 92½	100 ..... 140½
Fea. & Miss.	Central of N. J.	Northern Pac. pf.
5,000 119	200 ..... 81⅞	400 ..... 56⅜
C. & O. 1st, sm. s.	Michigan Central.	Oregon R. & Nav.
10,000 ..... 87⅜	800 ..... 90½	100 ..... 85.11
1,000 ..... 87¼	100 ..... 90½	Phila. & Reading.
Metropolitan 1st.	North-western.	400 ..... 57¾
3,000 ..... 101¼	500 ..... s5. 93⅝	St. L. & I. M. as.
N. Y. L. E. & W.	St. Paul.	200 57
new 2d consol.	800 78	200 ..... 56¾
2,000 85	w. St. L. & Pac.	200 ..... 56¾
Mon. & O. 4th mb.	400 ..... 42½	Ohio & Miss.
13,000 ..... 38⅛	600 ..... 45¾	200 31
Tol., Peo. & War.	400 ..... 45¾	Ohio & Miss. pf.
E. & D. Par. Com.	100 ..... s3. 45⅞	100 ..... 87½
10,000 128	200 ..... 45¾	St. L. & San. Fra.
St. P. & S. C. 1st.	Wab., S. L. & P. pf.	100 ..... s3. 45
7,000 101	100 ..... 14¾	St. L. & S. Fr. pf.
Sutro Tunnel.	500 70	100 ..... 56¾
100 ..... s3. 3½	1900 ..... 69⅞	100 ..... 56¾
Gen. Arizona Min.	700 ..... 69¾	100 ..... 56⅞
100 ..... s3. 1½	200 ..... s3. 69¾	400 ..... 56¾
Little Pittsburg.	600 ..... 69⅞	200 57
60 ..... 2⅞	1000 70	Hann. & St. Jo.
100 ..... 2½	100 ..... 70⅜	100 ..... 39⅞
200 ..... 2¾	Del. Lack. & W.	100 ..... 39⅝
100 ..... 2⅞	100 ..... s8½	100 ..... 39¾
Boston Wat. Pow.	2000 ..... 86¼	Han. & St. Jo. pf.
100 ..... 17¾	2100 ..... 86⅜	300 ..... 70½
100 ..... s3. 17¾	Chicago & Alton.	300 ..... 70⅝
Del. & Hudson.	100 ..... 104¼	200 70
100 ..... 74¾	Chic., Bur. & Q.	C., C. & I. O.
100 ..... 74½	500 ..... 90⅛	300 22
Atlantic & Pacific.	Central Pacific.	400 ..... 22¼
100 ..... 42⅞	100 ..... 81½	300 ..... 22¼
Amer. Dist. Tel.	Canada Southern.	500 ..... 21¾
100 71	100 ..... 66¼	300 ..... 22¼
100 70	100 ..... 66⅜	300 ..... 22¼
N. Y. C. & Hud.	100 ..... s60. 65	400 ..... 22¼
100 ..... 131¾	C. St. L. & N. O.	100 ..... 22⅜
200 ..... 131½	150 38	

FRIDAY, Feb. 6—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange was characterized by a strong tone in the early dealings, and, under a steady buying movement, prices advanced ¼ to 2⅞ ₱ cent. Lake Erie and Western, Pacific Mail, Iron Mountain, and the coal shares were most conspicuous in the improvement. During the afternoon a reaction of ¼ to 1¼ ₱ cent took place, but in the final sales there was a fractional recovery. Just previous to the close the St. Louis and San Francisco shares sold at an advance of 1 @1½ ₱ cent. on the final quotations of yesterday. Among the fancy stocks, Marietta and Cincinnati preferred declined 2½, and Secondpreferred 1½ ₱ cent. on reports, which could not be authenticated, that foreclosure proceedings were about to be commenced by the Receiver.

The transactions aggregated 222,048 shares, including 34,200 Erie, 19,600 Kansas and Texas, 17,725 Pacific Mail, 17,250 Lake Erie and Western, 16,400 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 16,350 Wabash, 15,240 Marietta and Cincinnati, 11,050 Iron Mountain, 4,900 Lake Shore, and 4,431 St. Paul.

North-west fell off from 89⅞ to 89½, and closed at 89⅜; St. Paul rose to 78½, and fell off to 78; Lake Shore rose to 104½, fell off to 103¾, and closed at 103⅞; Michigan Central declined from 91 to 90½, and recovered to 90¾; Canada Southern fell off from 67¼ to 66⅞, and rallied to 66½; Erie fell off from 48¼ to 47⅞, rose to 48¾, reacted to 47⅞, and closed at 48; the preferred advanced from 72¼ to 73⅜, fell off to 72⅞, and closed at 72¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 85¼ to 85⅜, rose to 86⅜, and closed at 86¼; Delaware and Hudson fell off to 74¼, and rose to 75¼; New-Jersey Central fell off from 82½ to 81¾, rose to 82⅞, reacted to 81⅝, and closed at 82; Reading sold at 67⅜, at 68; New Central Coal advanced from 26½ to 26¾, and Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans from 37 to 38; C., C., C. and I. declined from 77½ to 76⅝; C., C. and I. C. fell off from 22⅞ to 22, and closed at 22¾; Columbus and St. Joseph rose from 40 to 40⅜, fell off to 39⅝, and closed at 39¾; the preferred advanced from 70½ to 70⅞, and fell off to 70¾; Manhattan sold at 50 @50½; Marietta and Cincinnati declined from 15⅞ to 13 for First preferred, and from 11 to 9½ for Second do.; Lake Erie and Western rose from 31⅞ to 34¾, and reacted to 33½; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western rose to 41, and reacted to 40½; Kansas and Texas rose to 47⅜, fell off to 46¼, and recovered to 46¾; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis sold at 84; Northern Pacific declined from 57¼ to 56½; Ohio and Mississippi fell off from 31¼ to 30½, and preferred from 67½ to 67, but the former recovered to 31 and the latter to 67½; Wabash rose from 45⅝ to 46, and fell off to 45¼; the preferred declined from 70½ to 69⅝, and recovered to 70¼; St. Louis and San Francisco advanced from 44 to 45, and preferred from 57½ to 57; Iron Mountain rose from 56⅜ to 57⅞, and reacted to 56¾; Central Pacific advanced from 81 to 81½; Union Pacific sold at 92⅝@93; Pacific Mail advanced from 40¾ to 41⅞, reacted to 41⅜, and closed at 41¼; Western Union sold at 104@104⅜; Atlantic and Pacific at 42½@42⅞; Little Pittsburg declined from 2½ to 2⅜, and closed at 2⅝; Central Arizona fell off from 12½ to 11⅝; among investment shares, New-York Central fell off from 132 to 131½; New-York Elevated fell off to 120½.

The Money market worked smoothly, and borrowers on call supplied their requirements at 4 ₱ cent. on pledges of Government bonds, and at 5 @6 ₱ cent. on railway and miscellaneous collaterals. Toward the close the demand increased, and 6 ₱ cent. was freely bid. Discounts are unchanged. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying 1-16, selling 3-16@¼ premium; Charleston, very scarce, 15 bid, but none on market; New-Orleans, commercial ⅛ discount, bank ⅛ premium; St. Louis, par; Chicago, weak, par; Boston, 9d. discount.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London weak and lower at 98⅜@98⅛ for both money and the account. United States Governments were generally higher at 108⅜ for new 4s, 111⅛ for 4½s, 105¾ for 5s. In American railway securities, Erie common sold at 49½, against 49½@49¾, yesterday; do. consolidated Seconds advanced ½ ₱ cent., to 94, but reacted to 93½; Illinois Central advanced ¼ ₱ cent., to 107⅜, but receded to 107½; Pennsylvania rose from 54 to 54¼, and Reading from 35 to 35¼; New-Jersey Central consolidated Firsts fell off from 110¼ to 110; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts from 73 to 72, and do. Seconds from 35½ to 35¼. At Paris, Rentes declined to 82f. 20c.

The rates for Sterling Exchange were advanced from $4 83 to $4 83½ for bankers' 60-day bills, and from $4 85½ to $4 86 for demand. Rates have recently been advanced several times to these figures, and each time the market became weak, and quotations were reduced. The rates for actual business to-day would seem to indicate a similar course, as the market may be quoted weak, with but a limited demand for bills. Sales were made at $4 82¾@$4 83 for bankers' long, at $4 84¾@$4 85 for demand, $4 85¼@$4 85½ for cables, and at $4 81@$4 81½ for commercial.

Government bonds were strong and higher, under a good demand. The sales included $137,000 4s at 105¼@105⅜. Railroad mortgages were active and buoyant. The great improvement was in Iron Mountain preferred Incomes, which rose from 88½ to 92½ for Firsts, and from 72½ to 75½ for Seconds, with closing sales at 92 and 74½, respectively; Lafayette, Bloomington and Muncie Firsts rose from 95 to 96½; do. Incomes from 69 to 71; Lake Erie and Western Firsts from 94½ to 97½; do. Incomes from 65¼ to 67¼; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Firsts from 68½ to 69½; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated assented from 98 to 99; Toledo and Wabash funded interest consolidated convertible from 85 to 86; Kansas and Texas Firsts rose to 105½, and reacted to 105; do. Seconds advanced to 68½, fell off to 67⅝, and recovered to 68; Chesapeake and Ohio issues were a fraction higher; Erie consolidated Seconds ranged between 90½ and 91; do. funded 5s between 85 and 85⅜. State bonds were dull and steady.

The imports of dry goods at this port for the past week were $3,128,328, and the amount marketed $3,092,124. The total imports of dry goods since Jan. 1 were $13,843,209, and the total amount marketed $13,712,794.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1880.

Receipts	$1,386,995 08
Payments	1,281,839 31
Balance, coin	105,655,474 46
Balance, note	7,356,964 77

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 6.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	105⅛	105¼
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	108	108
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅛	103⅛
Adams Express	58	58
American Express	53	53
Albany and Susquehanna	103	103
Alton and Terre Haute	24	24¼
Alton and Terre Haute pref	62	62
Atlantic and Great Western	23	23
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	42	42
American District Telegraph	68½	70
Boston Water Power	17⅛	17⅛
Boston Air Line	52	52
Boston Land Company	11¼	11¾
B., C. R. and Northern	58½	58½
Canton	63	63
Canada Southern	66⅛	66⅞
Climax Mining	3¼	3½
Central Arizona	12⅜	11½
Chic., St. Louis and N. O.	37½	38
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind.	76¾	76¾
Chesapeake and Ohio	22½	22¾
Col., Chic and I. Central	22⅞	22
Chicago and North-west	89⅞	89¼
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul	78½	78
C., M. and St. Paul pref	102½	102⅜
Del., Lack. and Western	86¾	86¾
Del., Lack. and Western	86⅝	86⅜
Del. and Hudson Canal	75¼	74⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph	40⅜	39⅝
Han. and St. Joseph pref.	70	70
Homestake Mining	37	37
Houston and Texas	7⅝	7⅝
Ind., Bloom. and West	41	40
Kansas Pacific	92⅛	92¼
Lake Shore	104¾	104¾
Lake Erie and Western	32	33
Louisville and Nashville	119⅛	119
Little Pittsburg	2⅝	2⅝
Manhattan Railroad	51	50½
Mar. and Cin. 1st pref	15½	13
Mar. and Cin. 2d pref	11	9½
Michigan Central	91	90½
Mobile and Ohio	23¾	23¾
Missouri, Kan. and Texas	47⅜	46¼
Morris and Essex	103¾	103¼
Maryland Coal	2¾	2¾
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	84	84
New Central Coal	26¾	26⅛
New-Jersey Central	81⅜	82
New-York Central	132	131½
New-York Elevated	120½	120½
N. Y., L. E. and W.	48¾	47⅞
N. Y., L. E. and W. pref.	73⅜	72⅛
Northern Pacific pref.	57¼	56½
Ohio and Mississippi	31¼	30½
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	67½	67
Oregon R. and Nav.	111½	110
Pacific Mail	42	40¾
Phila. and Reading	68	67¾
Quicksilver	21⅞	21¾
Quicksilver pref.	45	40¾
Rome, Wat. and Ogd'g	25	25
Sutro Tunnel	3½	3½
St. L. and San F.	46	45
St. L. and San F. pref.	57	56½
St. Louis and Iron M.	57⅞	56¾
St. P. and S. City pref.	73¼	73¼
Union Pacific	93	92⅝
W., St. L. and Pacific	46	45¾
W., St. L. and Pacific pref.	70½	69⅝
Western Union	104¼	104
Total sales		222,048

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	103½	103¾
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	103¾	103¾
United States 6s, 1881, registered	105¼	106⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	105⅜	105⅜
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103⅜	103¼
United States, 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅜	103⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	107⅛	107¼
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	108¼	108¾
United States 4s, 1907, registered	105⅜	105⅜
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	105¼	105⅜
United States currency 6s, 1895	123	....
United States currency 6s, 1896	123	....
United States currency 6s, 1897	123	....
United States currency 6s, 1898	123	....
United States currency 6s, 1899	123	....

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates
London:		
60-days sight	@483½	482¾@483
Demand	@486	484¾@485
Cable transfers	@488½	488¼@486½
Commercial	@ ..	481 @481½
Commercial, 3 days	@ ..	488 @483½
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	520 @521¼	520⅝@521⅞
Demand	517⅜@518¾	518¼@519¾
Cable transfers	@517⅜	519¾@
Commercial	@ ..	524⅜@525⅝
Commercial, 3 days	@ ..	522½@523¾
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	520 @521¼	520⅝@522½
Demand	517½@518¾	518¾@519⅝
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	521¼@522½	521⅞@523⅛
Demand	518½@519¾	518¾@520
Reichsmarks:		
60-days sight	94⅜@ 95	94⅝@ 94⅞
Demand	95⅜@ 95½	95¼@ 95½
Commercial	@ ..	94¼@ 94½
Commercial, 3 days	@ ..	94⅜@ 95

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$106,934,833
Balances	4,844,727

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala., class A, 2 to 5	69⅞	N. C. N. C. R. '83-4-5-10	110
Ala., class B, 5s	88½	N. C. N. C. R. 7s, c. off.	90
Ala., class C, 2 to 5	98	N. C. N. C. R. 4s, O	110
Ark. 6s, fd	7	N. C. N. C. R. 7s, c. off.	90
Ark. 7s, L. R. & M. S. 1s	7	N. C. 6s, '66-1900	104
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	7	N. C. 6s, '68-'98	104
Ark. 7s, L. R., P. B. & N. O.	7	N. C. 6s, J. J., '92-8	104
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	6	N. C. 6s, A. O.	104
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	5½	N. C. 6s, R.	5
Conn. 5s, '83-4	108	N. C. 6s, J. & J.	104
Ga. 6s, '86-'90	99	N. C. 6s, A. & O.	104
Ga. 7s, n	109⅜	N. C. 6s, J. & J.	104
Ga. 7s, ind	109	N. C. 6s, c	110
Ga. 7s, gr	113	S. C. 6s, 3 '23, '69, n. f.	110
Ill. 6s, coupon	110	Tenn. 6s, o., '90-2-8	36
Ill. w. l	100	Tenn. 6s, n., '92-8-1900	33½
Ky. 6s	100	Tenn. 6s, n., n. a., '14	33½
La. 7s, con., '14	48¾	Va. 6s, o	27
La. 7s, sm	45	Va. 6s, n., '66	25
Mich. 7s	110	Va. 6s, n., '67	25
Mo. 6s, long '92 or '83	101½	Va. 6s, c	75
Mo. 6s, due '86-'1053	100	Va. 6s, xmo	49¾
Mo. 6s, due '87	105¾	Va. 6s, cn., 2d s	8
Mo. 6s, due '88	105¾	Wash. Ter. 6s	3978
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90	107½	Corn, bushels	61,900
Mo. H. & S. J., due '86	105⅛	Oats, bushels	17,000
Mo. H. & S. J., due '87	105	Rye, bushels	1,120
		Malt, bushels	6,400
		Barley, bushels	6,050
		Peas, bushels	500
		Oat-meal, bbls	100
		Oat-meal, bags	533
		Flax-seed, bags	7
		Grass-seed, bags	1,127
		Hides, No	40
		Hides, bales	349
		Hops, bales	67
		Horns, No	20,550
		Lead, tons	62
		Leather, sides	13,797
		Molasses, bbls	9

And the following for railway mortgages:

B. & O. 1st 6s, P. br.	109	L. E. & W. 1st 7s	95¾
B., C. & R. 1st 7s	97	B. & M. 1st 6s	99½
B., B. & E. gtd	50	Met. Elev. 1st 6s	101¼
B. & N. Y. 1st 6s	89¼	Mo., K. & T. cn. as	99
B. & N. Y. B. Ind.	87½	N. & S. L. 1st 7s	112¾
C. & O. 6s, cur. in. d	42⅝	N. Y. O. 6s, '83	104⅝
C. & A. 1st 7s, '93	116	N. Y. O. 6s, '87	104⅝
C. & A. 1st 7s, '87	108	N. Y. C. 6s, r	103¼
Ls. & Mo. R. 2d 7s	100	N. Y. C. 6s, r. c	103¼
St. L., J. & C. 1st 7s	112	N. Y. C. & Sub.	103¾
C., R. & Q. cn. 7s	121½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st r.	124½
C., R. I. & P. 6s, r	116	N. Y. C. & H. 1st r. 7s	124½
C., R. I. & P. 6s, r	116	Hud. R. 7s 2d s. f.	109½
K. & D. M. 1st 8s	96¼	Ca. S. 1st int. g. 3 to 5	92½
C. & R. of N. J. 1st 7s	125	Erie 1st 7s, r	126
C. R. of N. J. cn. 7s	105¾	Harlem 1st 7s, r	126
C. R. of N. J. cv. 7s	106¾	N. Y. Elev. 1st 7s	110¼
C. & N. W. sk. fd.	106¾	Mon. 7s	113
L. & W. cn. gtd. as	97	O. & M. 1st, sp. d. 7s	77
A. D. & L. 7s	108	C. P. g. 6s	110¼
A. D. & L. 7s	108	C. P. G. 1st, br., 6s	110¼
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. d.	124	C. P. C. & O. 1st 6s	103
M. & St. P. 2d 7s 10 P. d.	112½	C. P. L. g. 6s	104½
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, La C. d.	116½	C. P. M. 1st 6s	110¼
M. & St. P. 1st I. & M. 7s	111½	U. P. 1st 6s	110¼
M. & St. P. 1st I. & D. 7s	110	U. P. L. g. 7s	113¼
M. & St. P. 1st S. & D. 7s	119	U. P. S. F. 6s	113¼
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M. 7s	112½	U. P. s. f. 6s	117
M. & St. P. cn. s. f. 7s	108¾	P. R. of Mo. 1st 6s	105
M. & St. P. 1st I. 1st 7s	120	St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, cl. A.	80
D. L. & W. 7s cv	108	St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, cl. C.	71
D. L. & W. 7s	117	St. L. & S. F. 3d 6s, cl. B.	71½
M. & E. 1st 7s	124½	K. P. 1st 6s, '85, c. c.	116
M. & E. 1st 7s, r	112	K. P. 1st 6s, '90, c. c.	115½
M. & E. cstr. 7s	100	K. P. 1st 6s, c. c. c. as	102
M. & E. 7s of '71	113¾	K. P. 1st 7s, l. g. c. c.	125
M. & E. 1st 7s, '82	104	K. P. 2d 7s, '96, c. c.	103
D. & H. 1st 7s, '84	104	K. P. 2d 7s, '98, c. c.	84
D. & H. 1st 7s, '91	106	K. P. inc. a. No. 16	85½
D. & H. 1st 7s, '92	113	K. P., D. div. 6s sa. c. c.	103¾
D. & H. 1st P. d. c. 7s	111¾	K. P. inc. 6s sa. c. c.	97¾
A. & S. 2d 7s	107	K. P. inc. a. No. 7	106
A. & S. 2d cons. s. f. 7s	108	K. P., D. div. 6s sa. c. c.	103¾
D. & R. G. 1st 7s	103⅜	St. L. & I. M. 1st 7s	113½
Erie 2d ext. 5s	104½	St. L. & I. M. 2d 7s	102¾
Erie 3d ext. 7s	107½	St. L. & I. M. 1st 7s, '97	113¾
Erie 4th ext. 7s	107½	St. L. & I. M. C. & P. 1st 7s	105⅞
Erie 5th ext. 7s	110	St. L. & I. M. C. A. & T. 1st	102½
Erie 1st cn. g. 7s	119	St. L., A. & T. H. 1st 7s	111
E. & N. Y. 1st 7s	114	St. L., A. & T. H. br. 7s	110
H. & St. J. 8s cv	110½	St. P. & S. C. 1st 6s	100½
H. & T. 1st M. L. 7s	108	St. P. M. & M. 1st 7s	107¾
H. & T. C. 1st 7s, '90	104	St. P. M. & M. 1st 6s	107
H. & T. C. 2d, M. L. 8s	112½	T. P. & W. p. c. r. 1st W. d.	126
H. & T. inc. & in. 7s	96	T. P. & W. p. c. r. 1st B. d.	126
B. & S. C. 1st 7s, '83	100	T. & W. 1st 7s, '80	105¾
D. & S. C. 2d div. 7s	107½	T. & W. 2d ext. 7s	103¾
C. F. & M. 1st 7s	102½	T. & W. eq. 7s	38
L. B. & W. 1st pf. 7s	112½	T. & W. inc. cv. 7s	16
L. B. & W. 1st 3-4-5-6s	74⅜	Gt. W. 2d 7s	103⅜
L. B. & W. 2d 3-4-5-6s	63	Ill. & S. I. 1st 7s	98½
L. D. & S. 1st 7s	102	H. & N. 1st 7s	97½
L. D. & S. 2d 7s	102	H. & N. 1st 7s, r	97½
L. D. & S. 3d 7s	102	N. C. n., A. O	16⅝
L. D. & S. 4th 7s	102	N. O. C. R	5
L. D. & S. 5th 7s	102	N. O. sp. t. cl. 1, '98-9	5½
L. D. & S. 6th 7s	102	N. O. sp. t. cl. 2	5½
L. D. & S. 7th 7s	102	N. O. sp. t. cl. 3	5½
L. E. & W. 1st 7s	110	R. I. 6s, c	110
L. E. & W. 2d 7s	99	S. C. 6s, n. & J. '23, '69, n. f.	110

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 6, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	12	Mustard-seed, ctls	4,665
B. E. Peas, bags	70	Spirits Turp., bbls	24
B. W. Flour, pks	510	Resin, bbls	220
Beans, bbls	157	Oil, bbls	7
Cotton, bales	5,038	Oil-cake, pks	2,803
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls	468	Oil, Lard, bbls	64
Copper, bbls	16	Pea-nuts, bags	6,048
Eggs, pkg	2,461	Pecans, pkg	31
Flour, bbls	6,913	Pork, bbls	175
Corn-meal, bags	180	Beef, pks	62
Wheat, bushels	8,100	Cut-meats, pks	3,973
Corn, bushels	61,900	Lard, tcs	1,205
Oats, bushels	17,000	Lard, kegs	350
Rye, bushels	1,120	Butter, pks	6,773
Malt, bushels	6,400	Cheese, pks	164
Barley, bushels	6,050	Dressed Hogs, No	327
Peas, bushels	500	Tobacco, pks	176
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Bed-cot, bbls	50
Oat-meal, bags	533	Sugar, hhds	328
Flax-seed, bags	7	Skins, bales	33
Grass-seed, bags	1,127	Starch, pks	709
Hides, No	40	Stearine, pks	22
Hides, bales	349	Tallow, pks	257
Hops, bales	67	Tobacco, hhds	293
Horns, No	20,550	Tobacco, pkgs	993
Lead, tons	62	Whisky, bbls	1,273
Leather, sides	13,797	Wool, bales	1,692
Molasses, bbls	9		

BEES-WAX—Yellow quiet at 24c.@25½c., as to quality

BOOTS AND SHOES—A fairly active business has been reported, since our last, with prices quoted generally firm.

COFFEE—A fair inquiry noted at steady rates, with sales of 3,393 bags Rio per Horrox; 673 bags Rio Skimming per Lizzie, on private terms; 1,500 bags Rio per Teniers, at Baltimore, at 14½c., and 2,400 bags Rio at 14½c. cash on private terms.

SUGAR—Option dealings have been quite active, but at a reduction of 4@7 points, on freer offerings, closing weak....Early deliveries very quiet; quoted essentially unchanged....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 691 bales, including 360 bales to spinners, 31 bales to speculators, and 400 bales to shippers....Low Middling quoted at 12⅝c.@12¾c.; Strict Low Middling at 13c.@13⅛c.; Middling at 13⅜c.@13⅝c.; Fair at 14¾c.@14⅞c....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 162,500 bales, basis of Middling....The receipts to-day have been 1,048 bales, and for the week, 108,758 bales, against 134,591 bales the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 1879, have been 2,870,937 bales, against 3,429,372 bales in the corresponding time in 1878-9....Consolidated stock (six days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 36,439 bales; to the Continent, 16,563 bales; to Channel, 3,578 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 980,211 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 201,642 bales....The week's exports hence have been 3,703 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Sales.	Prices.
February	2,000	13.05@13.20
March	43,800	13.25@13.40
April	61,700	13.49@13.65
May	37,300	13.67@13.80
June	12,300	13.92@14.04
July	800	14.02@14.15
August	4,800	14.12@14.24
September	1,900	13.54@13.63
October	1,900	12.67@12.80

Transferable orders issued at 13.05.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
February	13.07@13.08	13.03@13.05
March	13.28@13.29	13.24@13.25
April	13.55@	13.49@13.50
May	13.70@13.75	13.67@13.68
June	13.93@13.94	13.86@13.88
July	14.04@14.05	13.97@13.99
August	14.13@14.15	14.09@14.10
September	13.59@13.55	13.49@13.52
October	12.65@12.70	12.63@12.66

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

February	13.00	July	13.96
March	13.19	August	14.09
April	13.48	September	13.41
May	13.65	October	12.80
June	13.81		

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—Business in the leading kinds of stock has shown rather more animation, and values, as a rule, have been fairly supported.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Sales of Winter Wheat have been more sought after to-day, partly for shipment, and, to some extent, on speculative account, and has been quoted generally firmer, in instances showing an advance of 1@2c. ₱ bush., on much lighter and less urgent offerings. The sharp rally in Wheat tended perceptibly to quicken operations and to strengthen the views of holders, who were asking prices for desirable qualities considerably above the limits of purchasers, thus impeding operations....Sales have been reported since our last of 22,800 bbls. of all grades....Included in the reported sales were 5,200 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $5 15@$5 75 for inferior to very choice, chiefly at $5 25@$5 50; 1,000 bbls. very good Extra, for delivery, next at $5 50; 1,000 bbls. Extra Lines, quoted to-day at $5 25, bid, and up to $5 50 asked; (equal to 1,000 bbls. Standard Extras, March delivery, sold at $5 50); and 1,000 bbls. do., April, at $5 50, and 1,500 to 1,800 bbls. do.; same option, reported at about the same rate.) 5,500

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 6 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 2, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 9, 3:30 P. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, March 16, 9 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room), $60, $80, and $100. INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

CELTIC, Capt. GLADDLE...Saturday, Feb. 14, 7:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. IRVING.....Saturday, Feb. 21, 1:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENKINS.....Thurs., Feb. 26, 4 P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointment a. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, OR QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER 40, NORTH RIVER.

SCYTHIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 11, 8 A. M.
ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 18, 10:30 A. M.
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
GALLIA.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special rate for Spring and Winter months. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4, Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Feb. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Feb. 12, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Feb. 19, noon
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, March 4, 11:30 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
Steamer MIKADO.....Thursday, Feb. 5, 1 P. M.
Steamer STATE OF INDIANA.Thurs., Feb. 12 8 A. M.
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.

For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 7 2 Broadway, New-York.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

NECKER.....Sat., Feb. 7 WESER.....Sat., Feb. 21
MAIN.....Sat., Feb. 14 WERDER Sat. Feb 3
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier (new), No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the disagreeable of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Feb. 18, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, SAMELIER.Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
CANADA, FRANGEUL.....Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN Agent. No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Dicassia ..Feb. 10, 5 A. M. Bolivia....Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
Devonia....Feb. 14, 8 A. M. Anchoria....Feb. 28, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW YORK TO LONDONDERRY.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Victoria.....Feb. 7, 2 P. M. Alsatia....Feb. 14, 8 A. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
FRISIA.....Thurs., Feb 12 GELLERT.....Thurs., Feb. 26
WESTPHALIA.....Feb. 19 LESSING.....Thurs. March 4

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & CO.
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadst., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry Jersey City:
MAAS.....Saturday, Feb. 14
P. CALAND.....Wednesday, Feb. 25
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, March 17

1st Cabin, $65 $70, 2d Cabin, $45-$50. Steerage, $26.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 7 south William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
27 S. Wm.-st. Freight Agts, 150 B'way, Gen. Passage Ag.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
FOR THE FIRST TIME OF PANAMA:
Steam ship ACAPULCO.....Thursday, Feb. 12, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From same wharf (pier 42) at 12 noon
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.Saturday, Feb. 7, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.
Steam-ship ZELANDIA.....Monday, Feb. 16, noon

For freight or general information apply at company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to Sealy, Tex., for SAND-WICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.

G. T. ALSOP, M. D., H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.

From and after Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1880, the following passage rates between NEW-YORK and SAN FRANCISCO only will go into effect, viz.:

CABIN, $75. STEERAGE, $35.

These rates cover all necessary expenses for the voyage. TO CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS.

Shippers desiring to make contracts for through freight at greatly reduced rates will please apply to the Freight Office as above.

NEW YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND TO VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, (Havana & Mexico,) Sat. Feb. 7
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs. Feb. 19
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico,) Sat. Feb. 21

These steamers are furnished with swinging berths in state-rooms, small tables in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.

Steamers for City of Mexico will leave New Orleans Feb. 16 and March 8 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

P. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43, North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Morton-st.

At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. KENYON.....Saturday, Feb. 7
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON., Wed., Feb. 11

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent.
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co., and
General Agent for A. & W. R. R. Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
RAPIDAN (carries no passengers)..SATURDAY, Feb. 7
Steamer GEORGE W. CLYDE..WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES WORD, QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, foot of R. R. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. VAN SICE..WED., Feb. 11
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. PEPPE.....SAT., Feb. 21

(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Feb. 14
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Feb. 26
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-street Depot for Boston at 5, 8:05, 11 A. M. and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—5, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 11.35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 1:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 3 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, Limited Washington Express of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:12 P. M.; Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 9:40 A. M., 8:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 6:05, 7:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 4:50, 8:30, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, 10:10 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

17 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Jan. 19, 1880.

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

4:30a, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 1:45, 2, 4, 5:30, 5, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 9 A. M., and 3:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt st.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Empire Transfer Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—Commencing Dec. 8, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester and Buffalo.

11:02 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Rutland.

4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via Canada.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.

11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 3 Park place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. C. B. MEEKER,
General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY,
Now known as
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

7 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

9 P. M., daily. Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with Fast Express for the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy and Shamokin, Williamsport, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 6:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT S. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad at 6:05 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Steamer at Newport at 4:15 and 8 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4TH-Av.—Sunday morning, 10:30, Dr. Ingersoll's Bible-class: 5 P. M., Bible-class, conducted by Prof. W. H. Thompson, M. D. YOUNG MEN'S PRAYER-MEETINGS—Sunday, 4 P. M., medical students only; 6:30 P. M., young men generally. Thursday and Saturday, 8 P. M., young men generally. Daily Union Meetings (Saturday and Sunday excepted) for both sexes, from 4 to 5 o'clock.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, HAVEmeyer's Theatre, 14th-st.—Sunday at 3 P. M., the Hon. Samuel Capper, of Manchester, England, the eloquent and popular Temperance orator, subject—"Lost or Stolen." Solo by Mrs. Millie Guernsey; also by Mr. Robert Edwards. Select singing by large choir.

The Rev. G. H. DOREY, President.

A TCHICKERING HALL, 5TH-Av., CORNER of 18th-st.—Church free of the Union Gospel Services. The Rev. Samuel Colcord will preach at 3:30 Sunday afternoon; subject—"Growth in Christian Manhood." Singing by M. L. Bartlett and the large choir. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

AT THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th ave.—The Rev. J. M. Loudow, D. D., of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, will preach on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 11 A. M., and the Pastor, the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., at 7:30 P. M.

AT FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th-st., near 5th-av.—The Rev. Dr. Armitage, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning, 11 o'clock, and in the evening, 7:30. Sunday-school, morning, 9:30. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening, 7:30. Strangers cordially welcome.

AT THE RINK, BROOKLYN.—DR. FULTON preaches morning and evening. Subjects: Morning—"Christ's Care for Those Who Toil," evening—"The Famished Soul." T meorance Mass-meeting at 3:30 P. M., subject—"How to Cure Drunkenness," discussed by Dr. B. C. Miller, of Chicago, and others.

ASBURY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, East Washington-square, the Rev. John F. Richmond, Pastor.—At 10:30 A. M.—"The Christian Race." At 7:30 P. M.—"Resisting the Spirit." Sacramental service at 3:30 o'clock. Social tea party at church for benefit of the poor next Thursday evening.

ASSOCIATION HALL,
23d-st. and 4th-av.
(STANTON-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.)

Pastor S. J. Knapp will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Lecture Tuesday evening in Dr. Crosby's Chapel.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER of 20th-st.—Sunday, Feb. 8, the Rev. Clay McCauley, of Washington, D. C., will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7:45 in the evening. Public cordially invited. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., west of 6th-av.—The Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Ethics of Jesus," and at EVEN-SONG, at 7:45, to young men on "Honor."

AT SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Services to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Pastor, the Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton, will preach. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

AT SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Sabbath services, preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. Alfred H. Momeson, at 10:30 and 7:30. Evening subject—"Cure not Prevention;" the fifth lecture on True Philanthropy.

AT THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, DR. Talmage will preach to-morrow morning at 10:30, subject—"The Coming Religion." Evening at 7:30, subject—"On Starting Right."

A DISCOURSE WILL BE DELIVERED BY Mr. A. J. Davis, on "The Reign of Distributive Justice," at 11 o'clock, in Steck's Music Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., near 5th-av. A cordial invitation to all.

A "SCRIPTURE SEARCHING" AND "Soul Hunting" are the Rev. Mr. Blake's morning and evening subjects at the Thirty-seventh-Street Methodist Church, between 2d and 3d avs.

BISHOP SNOW, THE MESSENGER SENT OF God to restore all things according to Matt. xvii: 11, will preach pure Bible truth in the Medical College, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Friends of Jesus invited.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Services at 10:30 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. Alex. McKelvey. Subject—"David's Victory at the Sulberry Trees." Sabbath-school monthly concert at 7:30 P. M. Lecture and prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, (SIXTH UNIversalist Society,) 57th-st., corner 8th-av., the Rev. James M. Pullman, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday morning, at 11.—"On Expecting Wrong Things to Right Themselves." Evening, 7:45, lectures explanatory of Universalism. 5. "Relation of Universalism to Human Affection and the Divine Love."

CITY MISSIONS.—A PUBLIC MEETING IN THE Interest of City Evangelization will be held on Sabbath evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Memorial Church, Madison-av. and 56d-st. The Rev. Dr. Chas. S. Robinson, the Rev. G. S. Plumley, and the Rev. A. F. Schauffler will take part in the services.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson-av. and 42d-st., the Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., Rector.—Hours of services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Right Rev. T. A. Jaggar, D. D., Bishop of Southern Ohio, will preach at both services.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D-ST., between 5th and 6th ave.—The Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30; Sunday-school, 2:30. Prayer-meetings Monday and Friday evenings. Strangers are cordially invited to attend all the services.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, MERCER-St., near 8th.—The Rev. Edward M. Deems will preach to-morrow at 10:30, morning, and the Rev. L. D. Bevan, LL.B., in the evening, at 7:30. All the seats always free. Gentlemen ushers meet strangers at the door.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching by the Rev. J. D. Wilson, D. D., Pastor, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Evening topic—"Influence of the Dead Upon the Living."

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER 34TH-St. and Park-av.—The Pastor, the Rev. Robert Collyer, will preach. Morning at 11—subject, "The Church of the Living God." Evening, 7:45—"The Truth about the Bible."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 29th-av. and 48th-st.—The Rev. William M. Barbour, D. D., of Yale College, will preach on Sabbath the 8th inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

COOPER UNION.—EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT (at 7:30, Mr. Sawyer will conduct Gospel service. Mr. Thatcher will lead the singing.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-Av. and 35th-st., the Rev. Henry Brooks, Rector.—Divine services 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

"EVENINGS WITH CHRIST."—DR. NEWman gives the fourth sermon on Christology at 7:30 P. M. Subject—"Christ the God." He also preaches at 12 A. M. On Monday evening as 8 o'clock, in his church, 72d-st., between 12th and 14th sts., Master HARRY SHANNON, 10 years old, the greatest living orator, will deliver recitations from Webster, Clay, Emmet, and other great men.

Clergymen and lawyers should hear him. He is a wonder of wonders.

Admission to Master Shannon's entertainment, 35 cents.

EIGHTEENTH-STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church, near 8th-av., New-York.—Morning Sacrament. Evening, the Rev. George E. Strobridge, Pastor, will preach: subject—"Christ at the Door."

FORTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 2d-av.—Preaching by the Rev. Rossiter will preach at 11 A. M. and the Rev. F. H. Marling, Pastor, at 7:30 P. M.; prayer-meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.; lecture by the Rev. John Hall, D. D., on a "Thriving Congregation," Thursday, at 8 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth-st., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Children's service of song on Sunday at 3:30 o'clock. Public invited. Music with a large church organ, presented by a friend.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH-Av. and 11th-st.—The Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER PARK-av. and 39th-st.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by the Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D. D., of New-York, and at 7:45 P. M. by the Rev. William Elgin, of Rochester, N. Y.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 74 Madison-av. and 25th-st.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector, the Rev. Dr. T. Sabine, will preach. Service Ash Wednesday at 11 A. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34th-st., west of Broadway.—The Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, 10:30 A. M.—"Vigilance and Diligence;" 4 P. M.—"Types in Ezekiel."

GRAND UNION HALL, 7TH-AV., NEAR 34th-st.—Sabbath services, 9:30 A. M., Bible reading by Mr. MacKenzie; 11 A. M., preaching by the Rev. Mr. Williams; 3 P. M., Gospel Temperance Meeting, led by Mr. Bunting; 7:45 P. M., preaching by the Rev. George J. Mingins; services every evening.

RILEY A. BRICK, Chairman of Committee.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York, near Chatham-square.—Sunday-school at 2 P. M., singing by the children and young people of the Bible-classes. General Prayer-meeting Thursday evening, 7:30. Visitors always welcome.

MADISON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Madison-av. and 47th-st., the Rev. Wm. Lloyd, Pastor.—Morning at 11 o'clock, subject—"Thought in relation to Christ." Evening at 7:45, subject—"Alas for the rarity of Christian Charity." Strangers cordially welcomed.

MCAULEY WATER-STREET MISSION, No. 316 Water-st.—Meetings every evening and Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock, and every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Take Third-avenue steam-cars to Franklin-square, walk down Dover-st., one block and turn to the left.

MADISON-AVENUE CHURCH OF THE Disciples, (Congregational,) corner 45th-st. the Rev. W. R. Dobbs.—Morning, 10:45.—The Ministry and the Mystery." Evening, 7:45.—"Lost on the Mountains." Sunday-school and Congregational Bible Class at 3. Lecture Friday evening.

MADISON-AVENUE AND TWENTY-NINTH-Street Reformed Presbyterian Church.—The Pastor, the Rev. Nath'l W. Conkling, D. D., will preach to-morrow, morning and evening. Hours of service, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57th-st., corner of 5th-av., the Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Good-will Mission, 2:30 P. M.; Pastor's class Saturday, 7:45 P. M.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th-st., the Rev. Edward Reed, Pastor.—Divine service at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath-school at 3 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIAtion.—"Primary" class this day at 3 o'clock, Mrs. Sawyer, teacher. "Teachers' Class" this evening, 7:45, Memorial Presbyterian Church Chapel, the Rev. Dr. C. S. Robinson, conductor. "Superintendents'," Tuesday, 4 o'clock, Fulton-Street Chapel, the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, conductor. "Normal," Thursday, Rooms of Dr. Cosby's Church Chapel, Mr. Ralph Wells, conductor.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, NO. 111 FULTON-st. and No. 58 Ann-st.—Preaching Sunday, 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M., by the Pastor in charge, the Rev. A. J. Park. Monday evening, praise-meeting, and Friday evening, prayer-meeting, at 7:45 o'clock. In this church the Fulton-Street Daily Noon Prayer-meeting is held.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 31ST-st. and 8th-av., the Rev. S. B. Rossiter, Pastor.—Morning service, 10:30; evening, 7:30. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Marling. All cordially invited.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. Hunt, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Young people's prayer-meeting, 6:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially welcome.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-ST., between 8th and 9th avs.—The Pastor, the Rev. Henry Cross, will preach morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:30. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 2:30. Strangers cordially welcomed.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-ST., between 8th and 9th avs.—The Pastor, the Rev. Henry Cross, will preach morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:30. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 2:30. Strangers cordially welcomed.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, 57th-st., corner 5th-av., the Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday morning, at 11.—"On Expecting Wrong Things to Right Themselves." Evening, 7:45, lectures explanatory of Universalism. 5. "Relation of Universalism to Human Affection and the Divine Love."

RYE, A. B. SIMPSON, PASTOR, WILL PREACH in the Thirteenth-Street Presbyterian Church, between 5th and 6th avs., to-morrow morning at 10:30. A farewell missionary meeting in the evening at 7:30, in connection with the departure of a new missionary for Alaska. The Rev. Dr. Kendall and others will take part in the services.

REV. H. W. KNAPP, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Laight-Street Baptist Church, corner of Varick, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Sconner Broome and Ridge sts., the Rev. Henry T. Hunter, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Wednesday evening, prayer-meeting at 7:45. Strangers cordially welcome.

SIXTH-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH.—The Rev. James Bolton, of Harlem, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school, 2:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All are welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,
Nos. 57 to 59 West 46th-st.
Rev. A. A. HAMPTON, Rector.
Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., NEAR 6th-av., the Rev. M. D'C. Crawford, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The public invited.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Sunday, the Rev. Dr. Tiffany, 10:30 and 7:30. Evening—On "Relation of Labor to National Prosperity."

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-SQUARE, the Rev. Dr. Williams, Rector.—Services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Public cordially invited.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.
The Rev. ROBERT B. HULL, Pastor.
Morning:
THE FUTURE GLORY OF THE CHURCH.
Evening:
SONS OF GOD.
Baptizing after evening sermon.
Meetings Wednesday and Friday evenings.
Strangers cordially welcome.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church.—The Rev. Henry M. Booth, D. D., of Englewood, N. J., will officiate to-morrow. The morning service at 11 o'clock and the Communion in the afternoon at 4 o'clock.

WASHINGTON-SQUAR

CAPT. M'DONNELL'S TRIAL

THE DISORDERLY HOUSES IN THE EIGHTH PRECINCT.

AN AFFIDAVIT CONCERNING COMMISSIONERS MACLEAN AND VOORHIS—TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES ABOUT THE NUISANCE—THE CAPTAIN'S ACTION—EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENSE.

Messrs. MacLean, French, Voorhis, and Wheeler met yesterday in the court-room at Police Head-quarters to try Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, who is charged with neglect of duty in not suppressing immoral resorts in his precinct. The defendant was represented by John D. Townsend, who, at the beginning of the proceedings, read an affidavit of one Kate Daily, concerning an alleged attempt on the part of Commissioners MacLean and Voorhis to procure evidence against Capt. McDonnell in reference to these houses. In this affidavit, the woman Daily states that she resides at No. 125 Prince, or No. 130 Wooster-street. Formerly she resided at No. 162 Wooster-street, and while there a woman named Sheridan, living in First-street, insulted a man who was passing the house one night. Detective Murphy, who was on the opposite side of the way, ran over to inquire the cause of the disturbance, when the woman Sheridan ran out of the house. She returned when Murphy had left, talked abusively about him, and said she would fix him. Next day, at her request, Kate Daily accompanied her to Police Head-quarters, where they met Superintendent Walling, and Commissioner Voorhis. Mrs. Sheridan told them she had been paying money to Detective Murphy at different times to prevent her house being "pulled;" that she believed Capt. McDonnell shared the money, and thought he probably got $400 a week, if not more, on one block of that precinct. Commissioner Voorhis suggested that Mrs. Sheridan should pay with marked money, and said he would send a man to catch them. On three different occasions Kate Daily and Mrs. Sheridan went together to Police Head-quarters upon the same errand. Two or three days after the last visit, the affidavit states that she was arrested and sent to the Island for five days; but two days before the time was up Mrs. Sheridan came and got her off, saying that she was wanted to help in working up the case against Capt. McDonnell and Detective Murphy. Two nights afterward she accompanied Mrs. Sheridan to a room in a building at the corner of Sixteenth-street and Broadway, where they met Commissioner Voorhis and a man she was told was Commissioner MacLean. They were there about 10 or 15 minutes. Mr. Voorhis asked Mrs. Sheridan if she would like to have the money back, who replied that she thought five ones would be the kind of money. The next evening the man came to No. 130 Wooster-street, where she was living, and gave his name as Wilson. It was a Sunday night. He told the affiant that Mrs. Sheridan had sent for Capt. McDonnell and Detective Murphy, and instructed her how to hold the money so that he could see her give it to him from his place of concealment behind the bed. He said if she was successful she would never want a dollar or a friend. He waited four or five hours; neither the Captain nor the detective came, and the man went away, taking the money with him. After he had gone, the affiant sent for a friend of hers and told him the whole case. He told her to tell Detective Murphy, and the affiant did so, and subsequently told Capt. McDonnell. He told her to go on and learn all about the conspiracy against him. Since then the affiant had learned nothing, but she had met the woman Sheridan, who told her that Mrs. Sheridan had sworn falsely, and that if she had the thing to do over again she would not do it. About a week ago, Mrs. Sheridan came to affiant and wanted affiant to leave the City. Since then, she had learned from a colored woman named Kate that the man Wilson had been inquiring for her, and had said the best thing she [the affiant] could do was to leave the City. After affiant had been discharged from arrest, Mrs. Sheridan told her that Superintendent Walling and Mr. Voorhis had been down to No. 162 Wooster-street, and sat in the back room for some time waiting for Capt. McDonnell and Detective Murphy to come in, and had sent some one out to get them to come in.

Mr. Townsend submitted that the affidavit was a bar to Messrs. MacLean and Voorhis acting in a judicial capacity. He added that James Driscoll, Mr. MacLean's messenger, who is supposed to be the man Wilson alluded to by Kate Daily, had evaded the service of a subpœna that morning. Mr. MacLean said that at the time to which Mr. Townsend alluded Driscoll was in his [Mr. MacLean's] office. He had gone out on business, and could be found at any time. It afterward was known that for some reason Driscoll, who is a street laborer, assigned to office duty under Mr. MacLean, had shaved off a heavy mustache. He was during the day fully identified as "Wilson" by Mrs. Daily.

After consultation, Mr. MacLean, who presided, announced that all the members of the board would sit on the case. Mr. Townsend served Messrs. Voorhis and MacLean with subpœnas, and said that if the Bench remained constituted as it was he should abandon the case, enjoin the board, and advise his client that his remedy lay in a writ of certiorari. Mr. MacLean inquired under what statute Mr. Townsend acted, and that counsel replied that sense guided him. The affidavit charged a conspiracy, in which two members of the board were actively engaged, and they should not act as Judges. He considered the Police tribunal a court. Mr. MacLean instanced court-martial, and said that frequently members of such a court leave the bench to testify, and return to their judicial functions. Mr. Townsend contended that the tribunal before which Capt. McDonnell was arraigned was not in any sense a court-martial. Mr. MacLean said it was a court of inquiry. Mr. Townsend declined to go on with the case, and cited as precedents under his argument that of Capt. Williams, when Mr. Smith came to the bench, and of Justice Dowling, who, as a member of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, left the bench when a case in which the Society was interested came up before him. An additional argument against Messrs. Voorhis and MacLean acting as Judges, was that they were members of the Society which has spurred on the prosecution of Capt. McDonnell.

The board decided to take a recess, and shortly after 1 o'clock reassembled, when Messrs. Wheeler and French handed in an opinion written by Mr. Elihu Root, to the effect that the board was not empowered to try the question of the qualification or fitness of any Commissioner to perform the duties of his office. It would be a remarkable proceeding for a Commissioner to desist from the trial of charges regularly preferred by the Superintendent against a Captain of Police because of the ex parte affidavit by a woman of doubtful character, alleging facts claimed to reflect upon the qualification of another Commissioner. Such a course would amount to granting immunity to the officer charged without trial. Commissioner MacLean must decide for himself whether his relations to the accused are such as to justify him in sitting upon the trial. If the board decides wrongly, the defendant can review the decision by certiorari. The opinion concluded as follows: "We are of opinion that the trial should proceed unless some different or better reason for delay be given than that now before us."

Mr. Townsend excepted to this ruling, and said that if the board did not consider the woman Daily's evidence sufficient, he was prepared to prove that through Stephen O'Brien the Anti-Tammany Party endeavored to coerce Capt. McDonnell into acting in its interest as the late election. Capt. McDonnell rejected the overtures, and said that he was "Tammany Hall all through." At this point Capt. McDonnell consented to waive objections, and about 100 persons, nearly all witnesses for the defense, were sent into a private room.

Dr. W. E. De Forest testified that he was familiar with the boundaries of the Eighth Precinct. He had noticed disorderly houses in Wooster-street, in which were women who solicited him from the windows. Children coming from school stopped to listen to the conversation of inmates of these houses with persons whom they had accosted, and the children sometimes spoke to the inmates of the houses spoken of. Witness directed the attention of the Society for the Prevention of Crime to the evil in 1878. An auxiliary committee was appointed, of which he was a member. The committee made a general examination of Greene and Wooster streets. The members were solicited and sought hold of by the women. This was before 9 P. M. After getting testimony the committee visited Capt. McDonnell, and gave him the information they had obtained. They asked him to abate or do away with the nuisance. For a few days there was a slight change, but then matters were worse than ever. The committee went again to Capt. McDonnell and asked him to protect the school children and young working women, whose morals were in danger of contamination by what they saw and heard. In December last the committee found that the nuisance still existed. They discovered, nevertheless, that some houses in Greene-street had been closed. Witness on Wednesday was solicited from a house within hearing of the Prince-street Station-house, and at the time a policeman was talking to a courtezan. There was solicitation in Spring, Broome, Greene, Wooster and Prince streets. In cross-examination, Dr. De Forest said that he went into some of the houses in a professional capacity, and saw disorderly conduct on the part of the inmates. He did nothing except to notify Capt. McDonnell in 1878 of the nuisance caused by soliciting. He was not aware that from June, 1875, to February, 1880, Capt. McDonnell had caused to be arrested 3,756 persons for disorderly conduct.

Mr. P. H. Sharts, of No. 345 Broadway, testified to repeated solicitations on the streets mentioned by Dr. De Forest. Cross-examined—More than three women solicited me; I did not appeal for Police protection; my knowledge of a house of illfame is derived from personal observation from the street; am not a property-holder in the Eighth Ward, and was not a member of the auxiliary committee, or any other committee; I offered myself as a witness.

Mr. Townsend inquired in regard to the adjournment of the case. His side would take at least a day, as he proposed to put every Police Captain who has ever had anything to do with the Eighth Precinct on the witness-stand. Mr. MacLean said that the question of adjournment could be deferred.

The Rev. Alfred H. Moment, of No. 8 Charlton-street, after hearing the nature of the complaint, said that his experience while engaged in his pastoral duties has been that for the last three years he has been repeatedly solicited by women in Wooster-street. He could not give dates or specific information. The annoyance occurred constantly, and sometimes on Greene-street, although Mr. Moment did not go there often, as few of his parishioners lived there. He considered, as a matter of judgment, that the evil is increasing. It is specially observable in Wooster-street, between Houston and Spring streets. In June, 1878, accompanied by Dr. De Forest and others, witness went through certain streets in the Eighth Precinct with the objections. They were interrupted by persons who appeared to be lewd characters. One of them caught Mr. Moment by the arm and swung him off the sidewalk. He and Mr. Waite went to Capt. McDonnell and complained that the evil was abounding and increasing. The Captain said that he could do nothing, and that he would not send his men to get evidence. The result of this interview was published on July 13, 1878.

A copy of the report was sent for, and the following is an extract:

The Committee—Will you send officers in citizen's dress to procure evidence and then have warrants issued against these places?

Capt. McDonnell—Why do you ask me to do that which you know I cannot do? You know that the first question a lawyer would ask any man would be: "Who sent you there?" The reply would be: "Capt. McDonnell," and then the papers would set up a great cry about Capt. McDonnell's latest farce. Besides, the Police Commissioners would not allow me to buy evidence or to obtain it in that way.

The Committee—Then we understand you decline to send your men to obtain evidence?

Capt. McDonnell—You may go and get the evidence, but I will not send my men to be laughed at by the lawyers of the court. Then, too, my men might get into rows at these places, and a great cry would be raised about the brutality of the Police.

The Committee—Have you done, then, all you intend to do?

Capt. McDonnell—I have done all that I can do—all that any Police Captain can do—in this matter.

Witness refreshed his memory from the report which was accepted as part of his testimony.

In cross-examination Mr. Moment said that the occasions he referred to were only ones on which he saw Capt. McDonnell, or went around the streets. Witness was a member of the auxilliary committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, which was composed of him and Messrs. White, De Forest, and Allen. Witness described the manner in which he was solicited. All his knowledge was derived from outside observation. The circumstances were so unpleasant that recently he was compelled to abandon pastoral work at night in the neighborhood alluded to.

Mr. William Waite, an agent, corroborated Mr. Moment's testimony. He said, in reply to Mr. Townsend, that he did not consult the District Attorney. Capt. McDonnell had done his duty in enforcing the Excise law whenever called upon to act. The prosecution closed with Mr. Waite's testimony, much to the surprise of a large audience who had anticipated some extraordinary developments.

For the defense, Mr. Townsend called Dr. Joseph Rodgers, of No. 63 Vandam-street; Gershon Cohen, of No. 14 Charlton-street; James G. Moffit, of No. 166 West Forty-fourth-street; Henry Moller, of No. 98 Prince-street; David Barnett, of Prince-street; A. Cartier, of No. 134 Prince-street; W. Clary, of No. 58 Prince-street; S. N. Cohen, of Harlem; Dr. Cook, Police Surgeon; A. Plonsky, of No. 131 Spring-street; Emile A. Kliewe, of No. 133 Prince-street, and P. J. Burke, of No. 129 Sullivan-street, all of whom testified that the condition of the precinct was good in comparison with the condition before Capt. McDonnell took command; that there was little annoyance from soliciting, and that the Police did all that they could to suppress the social evil and protect the public. The case was then adjourned until Monday, at 10 A. M.

THE SUB-TREASURY MONUMENT.

DETAILS OF THE PROJECT PROPERLY TO MARK AN HISTORIC SPOT.

The proposition first publicly broached at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, on Thursday, to "erect a suitable monument to mark the spot on Wall-street, now occupied by the United States Sub-Treasury Building, where George Washington first took the oath of office, and in the presence of both houses of Congress inaugurated the Government of the United States under the Federal Constitution," has been under consideration for some time past, and matters have progressed so far that a general committee has been named and an executive committee agreed upon to push the project to completion. The suggestion originated with ex-Gov. Seymour. A number of representative gentlemen took it up and proposed the formation of a committee, offering the Chairmanship to Mr. Seymour, who declined the honor on the ground that it would be more fitting that a resident New-Yorker should hold that position, and he named the Hon. Hamilton Fish. Among the other members of the proposed General Committee, which is to number 180 gentlemen, are Thurlow Weed, Samuel J. Tilden, Charles O'Conor, August Belmont, Levi P. Morton, Edward Cooper, Simeon B. Chittenden, Jay Gould, Jenkins Van Schaick, James R. Keene, Samuel Ward, Russell Sage, Lawrence Turnure, L. W. Jerome, James Gordon Bennett, George Jones, John B. Haskin, and Henry Bergh. Among the members of the Executive Committee are Algernon S. Sullivan, Chairman; Brayton Ives, L. M. Lawson, and Judge Shea. A meeting is to be held soon to devise measures to make the project a success. The plan that will probably be adopted was suggested by a well-known sculptor, with whom the gentlemen interested have been in communication on the subject. It consists of an exact copy of the eastern and western buttresses of the present Sub-Treasury building, two groups—the one of Alexander Hamilton and DeWitt Clinton, and the other of George Washington and Robert R. Livingston—all colossal bronze statues. The buttresses themselves are to be incased in bronze, with rich moldings, eagles, bas-reliefs, and proper inscriptions supporting the groups. The history of the work, and the names of the subscribers and those of the committees are to be placed in a bronze safe upon the western buttress, so made that it can be opened in each successive centennial year. The cost is estimated at $50,000.

The appropriateness of the proposition will be locally lies in these facts: Washington arrived in the City of New-York on April 23, 1789, and on the 30th of the same month the oath of office was administered to him on the balcony of Federal Hall, northeast corner of Wall and Nassau streets, by Chancellor Robert R. Livingston. It was in the same building that Washington delivered his first inaugural address to Congress. Here the machinery of the Republic was first put in motion. Robert R. Livingston was one of the most eminent of New-Yorkers. He was selected by Gov. Clinton when the Government requested the original 13 States to place the statues of two of their most distinguished citizens in the Hall of Statues in Washington. He was one of the representatives of New-York. Chancellor Livingston was not only a great jurist and statesman, but it was as much to him as to Robert Fulton that the world owes the successful introduction of steam as a motive power. Alexander Hamilton was named by Washington as the first Treasurer of the United States, and the financial rules and principles which he originated, are, in the main, the same that regulate the department at Statue. De Witt Clinton did more than any other New-Yorker, through his Erie Canal project, to make of New-York the Metropolis of America.

LAWYERS IN TROUBLE.

TWO ATTORNEYS WHO MAY BE DISBARRED.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday issued an order directing F. S. Hahn, an attorney and counselor at law, to show cause before that court on the first Monday of March why he should not be disbarred. Hahn is charged with having deliberately betrayed the interests of Louis Levinson, who employed him in a suit in which he was defendant, and the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank was the plaintiff. The cause was tried about two weeks ago, and resulted in a verdict for $36,522 for the bank. In charging the jury, Judge Van Brunt commented very strongly upon the evidence that was presented to show that Hahn had acted wrongfully toward his former client, and said he would call the attention of the General Term to the matter. The day following the close of the trial, Hahn wrote to Judge Van Brunt complaining of the strictures the latter had passed upon him, and declaring that he was ready for a speedy investigation of conduct toward Levinson. The entire story of his Hahn's alleged misconduct is told in the following letter from Judge Van Brunt to the General Term, upon which the order to show cause was issued by that body.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1880.

To the Justices of the General Term of the First Department:

GENTLEMEN: During the progress of the trial of the case of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank against Levinson, before me, last week, at the Circuit, Part III., certain evidence was given in respect to the sale of copies of the defendant's letters, to which I think I should call the attention of the General Term, in order that such action may be taken as the case seems to require. It appears that last Fall the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank commenced an action against one Louis Levinson, to recover some $38,000, which they alleged had been overdrawn from the bank by Levinson over and above all deposits, in pursuance of a conspiracy entered into by Levinson with John P. Haws, a book-keeper of the bank. Levinson was arrested and confined in Ludlow-Street Jail, and employed F. S. Hahn, of No. 13 Park-row, as his attorney to defend him, and gave Hahn, as his counsel, a large number of letters received by him from Haws. A motion having been made to discharge Haws from arrest, it was denied. Levinson then made a motion to have Messrs. Cardozo & Newcombe substituted as his attorneys in place of Hahn, which motion was granted, and, I think, an order entered on the 4th of December, 1879. The evidence of Mr. George W. Bangs shows that on the 3d of December, 1879, Mr. George F. Wehmann, a clerk of Mr. Hahn, was present at the St. Nicholas Hotel, with these letters of Levinson, and he received $150 from Mr. Edward D. Bishop, a clerk of the bank, for copies of these letters. I sent for Mr. George F. Wehmann, and he stated to me that he had been sent by Mr. Hahn to the St. Nicholas Hotel to meet Mr. Bishop and Mr. Bangs to receive the $150 which the bank had promised to pay for these letter, that he had received the money, and had paid the same to Mr. Hahn. I send herewith the testimony taken upon the trial. Yours, very truly,

C. H. VAN BRUNT.

An order was also issued by the General Term, yesterday, to T. Wilbur Burd, directing him to show cause on the first Monday of March why his name shall not be stricken from the roll of attorneys and counselors at law. Burd is charged with fraud and deceit in having converted to his own use the sum of $1,000 placed in his hands by his client, Clement Henger, to be paid as an installment toward the extinguishment of a mortgage held by Justin P. Clegg upon property owned by Henger.

THE SLEIGH-BELLS RINGING

BEHIND THE FLYERS ON THE UP-TOWN AVENUES.

THE FIRST GOOD SLEIGHING OF THE SEASON AND THE USE MADE OF IT—SOME CELEBRATED HORSES AND DRIVERS.

For three days this week sleigh-bells have jingled merrily on the up-town avenues, and the trotters have been out in full force. The four inches of snow which fell on Monday night were well trodden by Wednesday, and a hard, smooth surface was presented, over which the runners slipped almost noiselessly. The Central Park drives and Jerome, St. Nicholas, and Sixth and Seventh avenues were black with confusing masses of horses and sleighs. It was the only opportunity offered this Winter for good sleighing, and the number of persons who improved it was astonishingly large. Old sporting men say that Jerome-avenue contained more teams on Thursday than ever before since it was laid out. The piazzas and balconies of Stetson's Mount St. Vincent Hotel, in Central Park, were thronged with spectators. Every wayside inn had its crowd, who eagerly watched the brushes between the drivers. There was every description of turnout. There was the doctor's buggy-top fastened to runners, and the large family sleighs, fashioned after the Dutch merchantman, and there were cutters of every degree of stanchness and stability. There was the prince of fragile structures, the cutter of William H. Vanderbilt, which weighs less than 50 pounds, and is driven to either single or double team. William H. Vanderbilt has appeared behind Small Hopes, Lysander, Leander, and Lady Mack. Lysander and Leander are, perhaps, the handsomest pair of chestnuts to be seen on the road either Winter or Summer. Robert Bonner appears in a plain cutter, wrapped either in a shaggy black bear-skin or seal-skin robe. He handles half a dozen horses in a day. Rarus, Dexter, Edwin Forrest, and Maud S. are his favorites, however. Frank Work, the Wall-street broker, dashes along in a red cutter drawn either by the chestnuts Edward or John Hall, or by the bays Bill, Thunder, Frank Reeves, or Frank Davis. Col. Kip, a brother-in-law of the Lorillards, has a fast pair of bays in Dutchess and Belle of Hartford, behind which he spins over the road in a yellow Portland cutter. Another fast pair is that of Col. Seaman Liebenstein, the fruiterer. Their names are Rose and Lady Salter. Shepherd F. Knapp, a broker of Wall-street, brushes past some of the fastest with his cross-team, the bay mare Daisy, and the gray mare Kitty K. There is music of the bells when he falls in with the brown gelding Modoc and the sorrel mare Lady Elliott, the cross-team driven by Ed. Kearney, of Tattersall's. S. Foster Dewey handles Richard and Ion, alphapely pair of chestnuts. A team which always attracts attention is the bays Sheridan Shook and Lady Everard, driven by Ed. Gilmore, manager of Niblo's Theatre. William Turnbull, the merchant, has a speedy span in Belvidere and Manfred, the former a brown mare, the latter a bay gelding. Gen. Ney, a wealthy brewer drives Garry Owen, a bay, one day, and Smoker, a black gelding, the next. Charles W. Griswold, formerly of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, holds the lines over a fiery cross-team—the bay gelding Chestnut Hill and the gray mare Lady Conklin. Allen & Dam, of the Astor House, are together on the road with a handsome bay team of Hambletonians. William Kemlar, the turfman, rides behind the black gelding Newbrook. George Dickerson dashes along behind a span of bay Messenger Duroes, bred by Charley Bisckman, of Orange County. A pair of Gen. Fitzgerald Knox colts is kept well in hand by George B. Alley, the broker. The oldest rider on the road, now that Mr. Harper is dead, is Uncle Sammy Weeks. Rain or shine he appears as regularly as the day itself, driving his brown gelding General Koon. Robert Bonner's eldest son, Allie, has his father's fondness for a horse. He drives Lady Wolsey and Mamie B. The fastest horse in Harlem—Blue Horse—so called from his remarkable color, is driven by his owner, Henry Sheldon. A chestnut Duroc is driven by Isaac Sheldon.

The first race trotted on snow in this vicinity this Winter took place on Jerome-avenue yesterday afternoon. It was between the sorrel gelding Bowlegged Billy and the bay mare Lady Reed for a purse of $50, mile heats, best two in three. The start was at Charley Heinsel's hotel, and the finish at the second mile below. Reed's hotel, "a good mile," every body agreed. A large number of old sporting men gathered at Reed's hotel to see the event. The warm morning sun had its effect upon the road, puddles of water formed in the hollows, and as the sleigh-runners grated harshly as they glided over the course. Another sun like that of yesterday will ruin all sleighing in this vicinity. The trot began shortly after 3 o'clock. Bowlegged Billy was driven by Henry Low, and Lady Reed by Mr. Reed. The first heat was declared a dead heat, Bowlegged Billy running almost the whole distance. The mare was trotting so prettily when she passed the judges' position that everybody burst into a shout. In the second heat the pair trotted well, and the snowballs flew from their shoes in a blinding shower. Lady Reed had the lead almost from the start, and at the finish she was eight lengths ahead of her rival. The next heat was declared a dead heat, not a bolt given way in Pope's entter and let one shaft down on the animal's heels just before the judges' stand was reached. The cutter was repaired, and the third heat was then trotted. Bowlegged Billy had lost his powers, and was easily beaten in this heat also. Lady Reed's owner took the purse, and a collation was spread in the hotel dining-room.

ZETA PSI.

FIRST ANNUAL DINNER IN THE ROSSMORE HOTEL.

The Central Association of the college fraternity Zeta Psi, organized in 1847, held their first annual banquet last night in the Rossmore Hotel, about 75 members being present. Among them were Alumni of the following universities and colleges: Williams, Dartmouth, Rutgers, Brown, Union, Lafayette, Princeton, Colby, Cornell, North Carolina, and the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Some of the well-known gentlemen who are members, and who were in attendance last night, were Judges Larremore and Van Hoesen, of the New York Court of Common Pleas; the Hon. Samuel B. Sumner, of Bridgeport, Conn.; the Rev. C. DeWitt Bridgman, D. D., of Galnaith, Md. D., the Rev. W. F. Lawrence, Amasa A. Redfield, Fred. Gallatin, John W. Bennett, Jassac Newton, F. V. White, M. D., H. W. Whitehead, A. C. Auberry, H. G. Piffard, M. D., the Rev. W. E. Cooke, Daniel C. Bishop, H. W. Bookstaver, A. T. Hendricks, M. D., Robert C. Clapp, A. N. Smith, M. D., Charles H. Tillinghast, Joseph H. Buffum, P. W. Holcomb, Max Schwerin, Jr., and David F. Rank, of New-York; E. H. Litchfield, M. D., of Brooklyn; Andrew Kirkpatrick, J. Bruen Miller, and Cortlandt Parker, Jr., of Newark, N. J., and W. H. McElroy, of the Albany *Evening Journal*. At 9 o'clock, during the height of the feast, at which the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President—The Hon. R. L. Larremore, Rutgers, '50; Vice-President—Thos. Sumner Sumner, Williams, '49; Secretary and Treasurer—Max Schwerin, Jr., Union, '70; Standing Committee—A. W. Bailey, New-York University, '65; Joseph H. Buffum, M. D., Cornell, '72; J. Bruen Miller, Rutgers, '79. It was nearly 10 o'clock before the company sat down to dinner, Judge Larremore, the newly-elected President, in the chair. The first toast, the "Zeta Psi Fraternity," was responded to by Judge Sumner; W. H. McElroy made the response to the toast, "Tau Kappa Phi," the motto of the fraternity, and Charles Mellery, of Boston, responded to the toast, "The New-England Association of the Fraternity."

JOHNNY DOBBS TAKEN TO CONNECTICUT.

"Johnny" Dobbs, who was arrested in Philadelphia for having attempted to negotiate one of the five-thousand dollar United States bonds stolen from the Manhattan Bank, was transferred to the authorities of Connecticut, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Russell having come to the conclusion that it would be impossible to convict him, on the evidence in his possession, of complicity in the Manhattan Bank burglary. Dobbs, whose alias is Kerrigan, was one of the gang of masked burglars who plundered the residences of ex-Judge Emmett, New-Rochelle, and Edwin Post, Catskill, but managed to escape when his confederates were arrested in Key West. He was sent to Wethersfield Prison, Connecticut, in 1876, for burglary, but escaped after serving one year of the three to which he was sentenced. Sheriff Russell and Chief of Police Chamberlain, of New-Haven, accompanied by H. O. Perry, Warden of Wethersfield State Prison, appeared in the District Attorney's office yesterday, and presented the necessary requisition for the extradition of the prisoner. Dobbs, who has been in the Tombs since last Summer, was taken before Judge Cowing and transferred to the custody of the officers from Connecticut, who took him to Wethersfield Prison to serve his unexpired term.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 6.—Johnny Dobbs arrived here in charge of officers this evening, and was taken to the State Prison at Wethersfield, to serve out an unexpired term of two years. He escaped in May, 1879, having served for a burglary in Collinsville. It has been believed here from the start that he exposed the Manhattan Bank "job" under a pledge not to be prosecuted in New-York.

THE SPECULATION IN FOOD.

The wheat market was more active yesterday, both for export and on speculative account. An advance was recorded of 1 to 2 cents per bushel, and the market closed strong at the advance. Cable advices were better, as were also those from the West. Here, as well as in the West, rumors were current of important amounts going forward from receivers' hands. It was said that the ocean lines had offered inducements in the shape of agreements to settle storage charges at the West and terminal charges at the seaport, to secure shipments for export. Boston and Portland are particularly mentioned as the points whence these offers have emanated, and it is further reported that on Saturday last 100,000 bushels left Chicago for Philadelphia, one of the Western railroad companies allowing the steam-ship company 3 cents toward its assumption of storage charges. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company is also said to have paid part of the storage charges on 1,300,000 bushels of wheat shipped over its line within the past few days. A lot of White Lisa cars loaded with grain at Burlington, Iowa, for the East have been stopped at Indianapolis by an order from Commissioner Fink until an investigation can be had. Evidence of their shipment having been such as to create the impression that cut rates had been obtained. The cars were passing over the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad. The visible supply on hand Jan. 31 was: Wheat, 30,089,871 bushels, against 19,940,393 bushels. This was a decrease in the supply of wheat during the previous week of 719,289 bushels, and an increase in the supply of corn of 931,305 bushels. Corn yesterday declined ½ to 1⅛ cents, with an active business in spot and a fair business in options. New-York steamer mixed for prompt delivery showed the severest decline. Considerable amounts were taken for export. Oats were weaker, and in only moderate demand. Rye was actively sought after for export, but was held decidedly higher, the asking price afloat being as much as $1. Provisions were lower, and moderately active. The through rate from Chicago was quoted firm at 60 to 64¾ cents. Ocean freights were a little steadier.

THE NATHAN COLLECTION.

PAINTINGS BY GERMAN, DUTCH, AND FRENCH ARTISTS OF NOTE.

Next Tuesday evening a sale, by order of the Executors of the estate of the late Mrs. Benjamin Nathan, will dispose of a number of valuable paintings. The 77 pieces are at the Leavitt Gallery, on the corner of Twelfth-street and Broadway. No little taste has been shown in the purchase of a good many of these paintings, more especially of those belonging to German and Dutch artists. Stammel, of Düsseldorf, may be said to represent the highest mark in the collection. An aged woman reading is the subject of a three-quarters length called "The Old Bible." Perhaps the name is well chosen, for the Bible is painted with loving care, and offers a fine example of still life. The old woman is in costume, and has a venerable and saintly aspect, but the eye lingers in preference on her dress and the objects about her, especially on a brass kettle hanging over her head. A large picture by Stammel, of very great merit, is "The Money-Lender." A Jewish capitalist is handing his bond for signature to some spendthrift *Antonio*, of Bavaria, whose face expresses very cleverly the desire to obtain the banker's money plied in shining columns on the table, and anxiety at the prospect of the probable result. The richness, warmth, the solidity of color which still holds its own to some extent in Munich, are seen to good advantage in this manly work. An inferior specimen of Düsseldorf work, but still pleasant in a way, is Carl J. Lasch's "Evening Song," the portraits of three idealized and clean-washed peasant girls singing at the top of their voices. An ancient specimen of Achenbach, that well-worn Düsseldorf painter, will be seen in "Moonrise, Bay of Naples," and clever work in an Autumn landscape, by Oeder, of the same town of artists. Munich art is represented cleverly by the Pole, Kowalski, a pupil of Brandt, whose "Retreat from Moscow" must be familiar to most art amateurs in New-York. Napoleon sits in a Russian sleigh, whose three horses are dashing the snow about in their flight. The landscape is almost a dead level of snow with distant lines of bushes. Behind comes another sleigh, with the silhouette of a Marshal's chapeau in it. Napoleon's face is grim but handsome, Kromberger's "Windy Day" is a very able piece of genre, with the exception of the snow; for that his hand is too heavy. There is light humor in the figure of the burgher just outside the gates of the antique German walled town; his hat is being blown into the deep moat over which a solid road passes, where once a drawbridge must have been. The huddle of queer roofs and towers, the old wall, the thoroughly German attire of this martyr to a driving wind, are all rendered capitally.

Belgium is well represented by several artists—David Col, of Antwerp, for instance, whose "Checker-players" have a handsome solidity of touch; by Max Volkhart, of Brussels, whose "Council of War" is quiet and strong work. The Town Council is suffering in a room in a loaded, keen-faced soldier of fortune in armor, apparently as to the defense of their city. The interior is curious, and doubtless a good bit of archæology. A hard forest view by Roffiaen, and a fair piece of genre by Joseph Stevens, representing a German dozing in the rain, and an indifferent marine, by Clays, conclude the pieces belonging to Brussels. Parisian artists of the first rank are not in the collection; on the other hand, there are several smirking peasant pictures by Bonnat, and a swaddish pastelle, called "Evangeline," by Hugues Merle. French artists of the first position are claimed in No. 10, a drawing of a woman—said to be by Gruze—and in Nos. 13 and 19, water-color drawings, ascribed to the distinguished sculptor, Barye. It would hardly be possible that the man who could do the superb animals in bronze which we know under the name of Barye could also have perpetrated these two studies of bear and tiger. A landscape that recalls Jules Dupré is, indeed, a Dupré, but of a weaker hand, being by Victor Dupré, a deceased brother of the yet living French landscapist. Very beautiful work will be seen in "The Disappointed Hunter," by Brillouin, and a characteristically gray and brown mediæval interior, with lady in satin, hawk, dog, and flowers, can be nobody's work save that of Paul Viry, a painter who idealizes brick-brac into something somewhat quiet and yet by no means displeasing. A "Piano Lesson," by Chavet, greets the eye with refined tones, and the same is true of "The Rising Artist," a composition by Emile Bérenger, in which the painting of stuffs and harmonizing of colors is carried to a high degree of perfection, along with poverty of expression in the faces of the master-painter and the finely-clad aspirant to art who stands before him. On the other hand, indifferent though some of the most charming expressions on the faces of nun and sick child will be found in "The Good Sister," by J. B. Trayer, of Paris. There are two indifferent paintings by the son of Meissonier; two by Meyer Von Bremen, of his usual type, and one by Diaz Zamacois called "The Rivals," and a large figure of a poor girl looking at her reflection in a glass, by E. A. Hublin, which seems to have won an "honorable mention" in 1877 on similar work. It is not unfavorably painted, thoughtful in expression, and carries the observer back again to look more at the inscrutable expression of the face of the working girl than the peculiar wall and its mirror. A specimen of that most cloying of society painters, Charles Baugniet, and another of Jules Goupil, serve to remind one how completely the latter has eclipsed the former. Both deal with French women of fashion, but the latter does not succeed in blending models of a higher and truer type of the society woman, but infuses into their faces and attitudes a world of meaning that the figures of Baugniet lack. "Ready for the Promenade" is a typical picture of a Parisian society lady, and is likewise typical of a vast quantity of admirably-executed but otherwise worthless canvases painted at Paris.

A few American pictures of the second class are here, such as Kensett, McEntee, Sonntag, Williams, Henry Peters Gray, S. R. Gifford, Bricher, De Haas, Heade, and Frost Johnson. A fine little Winter landscape with skaters is by the Anglo-American, Boughton, and the sale will include also one of his very best works, "The Miller's Daughter," an English scene of hill-side, ancient buildings, mill-pond, and brooding figure in the foreground. There is a good picture of sheep by Ernst Meissner, of Munich, and a conscientious view of the interior of an asylum for old women painted by Ottp Plitz, of Weimar. They are sorting feathers and the air is full of floating down.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

The Committee of Twenty, appointed by Tammany to harmonize, if possible, discordant elements in various Assembly districts, met last evening and gave a second hearing to the representatives of contending factions in the Thirteenth. Ex-Coroner Flanagan, formerly recognized by "Boss" Kelly as the leader of the district, but who has since fallen into disgrace, was present, and stated that he was in favor of any measure for reorganization that might be suggested that would unite in the district the now divided Democracy. Arguments were heard for the holding of primary elections in the district for delegates to the General Committee and officers of the General Committee in the regular way, and also for a reorganization by the general body. The case on both sides was finally closed, and the committee reserved its decision. They will consider the matter at meetings on Monday and Wednesday evenings next, and will make a report to the Committee on Organization in a few weeks. The necessary requisition for the extradition of the prisoner, Dobbs, who has been in the Tombs since last Summer, was taken before Judge Cowing and transferred to the custody of the officers from Connecticut, who took him to Wethersfield Prison to serve his unexpired term.

At a meeting of the Republicans of the Sixth Assembly District, at No. 80 Clinton-street, last evening, the Treasurer reported that the receipts of the association, for campaign purposes, were $759 95, and that after paying the necessary expenses, a balance of $15 was left. The appointment of the following committees was announced: The Executive Committee and Committees on Membership, Finance, Patronage, and Resolutions. The names of 15 citizens were proposed for membership.

At a meeting of the Tammany Committee on Organization yesterday afternoon, a committee of five, of which Judge Albert Cardozo was made Chairman, was appointed to draft a bill against convict labor to be presented to the Legislature.

THERASSON'S SENTENCE AFFIRMED.

A lawyer named Louis F. Therasson, who was an intimate friend and the legal adviser of Mrs. Sarah J. Zabriskie, negotiated for that lady a loan of $15,000 upon a mortgage security to the Reformed Low Dutch Church of Harlem. Some time afterward he informed Mrs. Zabriskie that the mortgage was not a good one, and by other fraudulent representations induced her to sign a satisfaction piece by which the mortgage was discharged. He failed to account to Mrs. Zabriskie for the money he received from the church corporation on the discharge of the mortgage. He was tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for embezzlement of trust funds, and was convicted and sentenced to a long term in State Prison. An appeal was taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court, which body yesterday rendered a decision affirming the judgment of conviction.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Scottish-American Athletic Club gave a pleasant reception last evening in Irving Hall.

The members of the Cotton Exchange have subscribed $700 for the suffering poor of Ireland to date.

Eugene De Crawzat, a teacher, aged 50, fell dead, yesterday morning, while shaving himself, in his residence, at No. 203 East Forty-sixth-street.

To-night's lecture in the Cooper Union free course will be delivered by Prof. Thomas Davidson, of Boston, who will speak on "Modern Greece, its Scenery and People."

The New-York Archery Club will hold a practice meeting this evening, and on succeeding Saturday evenings, in the Ninth Regiment Armory, in West Twenty-sixth-street.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, George Bowen, Martha Redmond, and John O'Connor, employes of the Ninth-avenue surface railroad, were fined $25 each for salting the tracks in Washington-street.

An excellent musical entertainment was given last evening, under the auspices of Mr. Robert Gordon, at the Lord Public Reading-room, No. 135 Greenwich-street. The rooms were crowded by a delighted company.

Daniel Reardon, of No. 51 Market-street, who, in a quarrel on Jan

The New-York Times.

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MOVEMENTS IN POLITICS

SHERMAN'S HAND SHOWN IN OHIO.

USING THE GOVERNMENT MACHINERY—READY FOR AN OPEN STRUGGLE—BLAINE MEN TAKING ADVANTAGE OF AN APPARENT WEAKNESS—ALL THIS DEPENDING UPON GRANT'S CANDIDACY.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 7.—The show of strength made by the Blaine party in Pennsylvania has incited Gen. Beatty and the Columbus friends of the Maine Senator to renewed activity. Secretary Sherman's friends are at work day and night, and anything that can be accomplished by wire-pulling and by the use of Governmental machinery in the State may be counted as already done. The Secretary of the Treasury has made himself a power in the appointment of United States officers during President Hayes's Administration, and in his own official right has distributed a large amount of patronage that is now expected to yield a return. There is very close and valiant work being done by many of these officers in the large cities, but the strength that they add to their candidate is somewhat lessened by the well-recognized fact that they are putting their official positions to uses for which they were not created. The public is becoming somewhat restive, especially in the rural regions, and Mr. Sherman's friends will have to proceed with a little more caution, or they will spoil their game by overdoing it. The friends of opposing candidates are not slow to use the very direct point that these movements have given them, and the dissatisfaction with official dictation in the selection of delegates and dates of local conventions will grow no less under the agitation that the Blaine clubs are certain to cause and continue.

The Sherman men seem convinced that the time has come for bold and aggressive action on their part; that all that secret methods in the way of preparation can accomplish has been done, and that the season for open work has arrived. The carefully-prepared call for a general meeting of the Sherman men at Columbus, to which about 200 good names were attached, was intended as a foundation for such meeting at an early date. At that meeting, the demand will probably be made that the interests of the party, the safety of the future, and, above all, the sentiment of home loyalty unite to make Mr. Sherman's case an impregnable one before the Ohio Republicans, and that to desert him now, in the great chance of his life, would be both suicidal and traitorous. The Sherman men from all parts of the State will flock in, and an effort will be made not only to break the force of the Blaine movement, but also to overshadow the Blaine meetings and discourage the Blaine Clubs. The contest that is opening promises to be none the less intense and bitter because it must be carried on within party lines, and because the support that the defeated must give to the victorious after the convention does its work prevents open outbreaks or assaults that take no part of counqueness. Of course, all this talk is based on the possibility of Gen. Grant being out of the fight, for if he goes in, or remains in, as some might think it ought to be put, the calculations of both the Sherman and the Blaine factions will be very much disturbed.

One thing stands forever out against Mr. Sherman, and he feels it at every turn he makes—he is looked upon by the straightout Administration candidate, and whatever bitterness toward the Hayes Southern policy still remains will be pressed into his cup. The boast of certain Republicans last Fall that the lines that had so cut the party in Ohio into two parts were wiped out, was in a large measure untrue, for there are still many of the old Republicans who have not yet forgiven and who will never forget. The course of Gov. Foster's State Administration in the matter of several appointments has revived the old cry, raised at the time of his nomination, that he is not radical enough to suit the extreme wing, and that he has to a certain degree ignored the men who stood out against the pendi surrender that they believed President Hayes had attempted to make. Whether this is just, or whether personal disappointment has caused unfounded charges to be made against the Governor, the point is that the feeling is still there, and that it is certain to come to the surface against any Presidential candidate who is counted an Administration man.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 7.—The Sherman men here admit that the prompt detection and exposure of their plan for capturing the Ohio delegation to the Chicago Convention has left them in a very bad shape in the State at large, but still they do not by any means give up carrying their points. They denounce Gen. Robinson as a bungler, and say that their only hope now is in repudiating him and his action to a certain extent. One of the prominent Sherman managers said to-day that the breach in the Central Committee was now so great that probably it would be necessary to manage in some way, without Chairman Conger's assistance, to get a quorum of the committee together and take action in regard to the convention. He insisted that it was very important that Sherman's own State should early take a stand, and if the Secretary could not carry any home strength he should practically give up the race. "But we know," said the gentleman, "that a small majority of the committee is for Sherman, and the minor question of how they are convened will make no difference with the condition of affairs at Chicago. We know what we can do, and propose to carry it through. Garfield and his friends understand that it was only by the help of John Sherman that he was elected to the Senate by a unanimous vote, and they will never go back on him while there is any hope. Sherman delegates will be sent from Garfield's own district."

With this much of an inkling that there was still going to be an attempt made, only in a different form, to carry out the bold scheme of getting Ohio pledged to Sherman, against the well-known desires of a large portion of the strong working Republicans, The TIMES's correspondent called on a member of the committee who favors Blaine, and asked him his idea of the programme to be pursued in case such a thing was attempted. He said: "I expect something of that kind will be undertaken by Sherman. The men who are conducting his fight are working for prizes, and will do their best, but, mark my words, such a course will ruin his chances. We hope they will carry it out. In that case, Chairman Conger will undoubtedly summon the committee in a regular and legitimate way when the time comes. Only part of the Sherman men will recognize this call. This meeting, of course, will be in the interests of other candidates, and a set of delegates will be chosen, none of whom, of course, will favor Sherman. We shall have no fears but that these last named delegates, going to Chicago with the prestige of having been regularly chosen, will be admitted to seats in the convention in preference to those chosen so palpably in the interests of one clique as those of the Shermen men. It now looks very much to me as though two sets of delegates might apply for admission to the National Convention, and we fear nothing for our chances in such a contingency."

From interviews had during the last two days with prominent Garfield men, the statement is justified that the remark made above in regard to the Garfield men having no heart in Sherman's success, is true. They know that what little work John Sherman did for Garfield in the election of the latter to the Senatorship was purely selfish and of very small consequence, as a careful canvass of this whole field, after the battle, showed only nine men who were not for Garfield first, last, and all the time. The letter of Garfield, giving a quasi indorsement of Sherman for President, more than pays for the little matter of unanimity which Sherman's friends secured. Garfield's friends are for Garfield and propose to make that fact known when the time shall come, and meanwhile Sherman's friends know that some method must be adopted for stealing a march on public sentiment, or the whole fight be abandoned as lost.

DELEGATES TO CHICAGO.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—After a stormy session of two days, the Republican Convention of this District adjourned this afternoon, after selecting, as delegates to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, John F. Cook and Sayles J. Bowen. No instructions were given them by the convention, but the former is known to be strongly in favor of Gen. Grant, while Bowen's first choice is Senator Blaine. A. M. Clapp and Dr. C. V. Purvis were chosen alternates.

SOUTH CAROLINA FOR GRANT.

THE MASSES FAVOR THE EX-PRESIDENT—NO CHANCE FOR SHERMAN.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 7.—There is a deplorable lack of unanimity of sentiment and purpose, and a general feeling of distrust and insecurity among the old Republican leaders in this region. They seem to be, with a few honorable exceptions, unequal to the emergency of the times. Instead of dealing with facts as they are, they devote time to theories as they would have them. In the place of profiting by the tumult and confusion in the ranks of the opposition party, some waste valuable time in perfecting petty schemes to retain or secure office. Men, who by reason of station, wealth, and superior intelligence, wielded much influence among the more intelligent class of Republicans—ex-Congressman Wallace, the veteran Winsmith, Judge Melton, Major W. E. Earle, A. Blythe, S. T. Poinier, for instance—and whose counsels would be of inestimable value in the present ferisis, have virtually withdrawn from the political arena for various reasons. A few claim that it is not respectable to be found in the company of Elliot, Nash and Company, after the exposures by the Cochrane committee, and others deem it time and labor lost to attempt to wrest the State from the grasp of the Democracy. All agree, however, that with proper management, and all possible safeguards, the First, Second, and Fifth Congressional Districts are safe for the Republicans. Col. E. W. Mackey will undoubtedly be renominated in the Second, and he expressed himself perfectly confident of success. Ex-Congressman Smalls is equally firm in the belief of his ability to carry the Fifth District. The First District has large Republican majorities in the Counties of Darlington, Georgetown, Sumter, and Williamsburg, while in the other counties—Chesterfield, Horry, Marion, and Marlboro—the strength of both parties is about equally divided.

The feeling of distrust and insecurity alluded to prevails largely in Charleston County. One of the most prominent Republicans in the State, who is not seeking office, stated in conversation last evening that several trustworthy colored men had informed him that a Republican officer, who holds one of the most lucrative offices in the county, and who wields a large influence among the ignorant colored voters on the surrounding islands, was ready to sell out to the Democracy, provided they assisted him to retain his place. "Taking his general character into consideration," added the gentleman, "I have no reason to doubt the truth of the information. I am only afraid that he will resort to underhand methods, which, owing to the ignorance of the island voters, cannot well be counteracted or discovered in time to prevent the imposition." In reply to the question as to whom he deemed most favored by the masses as a candidate for the Presidency, he said: "The masses favor Grant, of course, though he is not my choice, but the so-called leaders will not stop to consult popular opinion when interest is at stake. I shall advise our delegates to the National Convention to abstain from voting when the nominations are made. The Northern and Western people know best who will suit them most for President, and they ought to, and probably will, resent any presumptuous dictation from a section that can give them no aid in the election." This opinion seems to be generally approved by the class of Republicans who have no favors to ask from a new Administration. Federal office-holders are aggravatingly non-committal on the subject; two, however, expressed a preference for Blaine. The Shipping Commissioner, who holds his appointment under the United States Circuit Court, and consequently has no need to fear the official axe, said: "The colored people want Grant and they will vote for Blaine or any other stalwart Republican, but they have no use for Sherman. People think because they can't read or write they are ignorant, but the bell you have is not a negro in South Carolina to-day who does not know that Sherman was instrumental in the surrender of the State, and they will not vote for him. Politicians may promise Sherman what they please, but the masses will not be bound by such promises."

Senator Bayard seems to be the choice of the leading Democrats in this State. Of 42—including prominent lawyers, merchants, and jurists—three favored Hendricks, seven Seymour, two any one nominated, and the others were for Bayard.

A SPLIT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE TROUBLES BETWEEN HAMPTON AND GARY AND CONSEQUENT DISCORD AMONG DEMOCRATS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 7.—It is alleged that the attempt of Col. J. C. Haskell, a son-in-law of Wade Hampton, to provoke a quarrel with Gen. M. W. Gary, by reiterating charges connecting the latter's name with corrupt practices and chicanery, had a far deeper motive than Hampton's friends would have it appear. Gary's pugnacious disposition requires small incentive to arouse it to an ungovernable pitch, and it was generally believed that Haskell's attack would lead to a hostile meeting, outside the limits of the State. In fact, so surely was this result anticipated that the *News and, Courier* kept a reporter on the alert to furnish particulars of the encounter. The General was anxious for the fray, it is said, but his friends decided that it would be imprudent to engage in side issues while his controversy with Hampton remained unadjusted. A warm personal friend of Gary said to-day: "Gary's audacity to expose Hampton's inconsistency and the fallacy of his policy has aroused all the 'blue blood' in the State; such terms as agrarian traitor, demagogue, and upstart representative of the mob are freely bestowed on him. Finding they are unable to squelch him politically, they seek to dispose of him in a more effectual way. A meeting on the field of honor would be disastrous to his political prospects in any event—if he did not lose his life, he would be politically disfranchised under existing laws."

Whatever the object, or whatever may be the result of the imbroglio, it is certain that the agitation of the subject is bringing to light new proofs of the absolute rotteness of the South Carolina Democracy and of the illegal methods it adopted to ride into power. If proof were needed to substantiate the evidence in the Teller Committee's report, Gen. Gary's revelations and admissions would remove all doubt of its correctness. Concerning the campaign of 1876, he said recently: "If we had stuck to straightout Democracy in 1876, instead of adopting fusion methods, we could have carried the State overwhelmingly, and we would have been saved the necessity of making any compromises with the Radicals in State or national affairs, for the truth is, Hampton came near losing the State by his much-talked-of 'conciliatory policy.' It was the straightout aggressive policy which saved the State, in spite of Grant's bayonets, as every one knows, not 17,000 negro votes, as Hampton says. The conservative, reform, and conciliatory policies or plans of campaign had been tried by Gens. Kershaw, Butler, and others, until our people were so discouraged that many seriously discussed making terms with Chamberlain; but when the negroes saw we were in earnest, they gave way, although they had previously laughed our milk-and-water fusion policies to scorn. Fair comparison between the sections in which the straighout and fusion methods prevailed will clearly show where our majority came from and which policy gave it to us." Gary claims that there is a marked difference between the straightout Democracy and Hampton Democracy, and as the champion and acknowledged leader of the former he will make a bold attempt to capture the State Convention and secure the nomination for Governor on a straightout platform. To that end his friends are indefatigably working, and his undiminished popularity in the upper counties creates much uneasiness among the leaders of the opposition faction. It is feared by the latter that Gary's defeat in the State Convention, which they consider a foregone conclusion, will have the effect of placing two Democratic tickets in the field. Gary's recent utterance, "If Senator Hampton wishes to excuse himself for what has been done in State or national politics on the score of political necessity, and thus throw himself upon our generosity as a people, then I am willing to forgive and forget his errors and mistakes as freely as any one, but I am not to be weeded out," certainly smacks more of dictation than supplication or conciliation.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

ANTAGONISM IN THE GEORGIA DELEGATION.

THE PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING THE CONTEST OVER THE CONFIRMATION OF THE REV. MR. SIMMONS—A STRUGGLE BETWEEN STRAIGHT DEMOCRACY AND THE INDEPENDENT-REPUBLICAN COMBINATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The struggle between the opposing elements of the Georgia delegation in Congress over the confirmation of the Rev. T. J. Simmons as Supervisor in the First Census District of that State has served not only to intensify Democratic hatred of the Independent voters and Representatives of Georgia, but also to embitter the antagonism which has heretofore separated Senators Gordon and Hill, who represent that State in the upper house. Senator Gordon's opposition to Simmons is equaled by Senator Hill's support of the same candidate, but Senator Gordon has the stronger backing, and is tenacious and domineering. The disgraceful scene before the one-sided committee hearing on Friday will never be completely described, but it is certain that there were passages between the two Senators as warlike as those between Senator Gordon and Mr. Stephens, and that in one of them Senator Gordon indicated that he did not place much reliance upon the veracity of his colleague. The Democratic members of Congress who oppose Simmons met to-day and agreed to use all their power to sustain Gordon, and a paper opposing Simmons's confirmation will be signed by Senator Gordon and Representatives Nicholls, Smith, Cook, Parsons, Hammond, and Blount. Senator Hill and Representatives Felton and Stephens support Simmons, and Representative Speer occupies a neutral position. The question will cause an animated debate in executive session. The fight is simply one between the regular Democracy and the Independent-Republican combination in Georgia, and Simmons is the humble and comparatively insignificant means of fanning a slumbering fire into a blaze. The regular Democracy of Georgia recognizes the force of the element represented by Dr. Felton and Mr. Stephens, and will leave no stone unturned to destroy its power. This regular Democracy exists and thrives only by the repression of the Republican negro vote; but in the district represented by Dr. Felton, every voter is enabled to cast his vote fearlessly by the combination of Republicans and Independent Democrats.

THE GOVERNMENT'S REAL ESTATE.

AN ATTEMPT TO DISPOSE OF WHAT IS USELESS TO THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The United States has acquired so much real estate, in every State of the Union, in payment of debts, or by gift or devise, that the Secretary of the Treasury has asked for the passage of a bill authorizing him to sell at public auction all such land acquired in payment of debts, except that taken in lieu of direct taxes, within two years after the Government has received a valid title to it; and to dispose in the same way of real estate given or devised to the United States when it is no longer needed for public use, and when such a sale will not be inconsistent with the conditions of the gift. The bill also authorizes him to sell to the person in possession, the person setting up a claim, or any other person—upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, if title was acquired under the internal revenue laws, and upon the recommendation of the Solicitor of the Treasury in other cases—land where the title is disputed or doubtful. Of the lands referred to in this bill, the Government holds 100,000 acres the title to which is believed to be good, and 30,000 the title to which is considered defective. Most of this land lies in the Southern and South-western States. Some of the New-England States are not represented in the list, and in Pennsylvania the Government owns only 1,355 acres, situated in Venango and Forest Counties, all acquired from Cornelius Curtis.

Of the 130,000 acres, 34,000 were taken for non-payment of internal revenue dues. New-York is represented in this amount by property as follows, all in New-York City: A lot of 20 feet front, in Fifty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, with buildings, taken from F. Weinecke; a lot at No. 855 Eleventh-avenue, from Henry Tiernan; a lot at No. 507 West Twenty-ninth-street, forfeited by an unknown person, and six lots at Eleventh-avenue and Eightieth-street, from Charles H. Lilienthal. To the remainder, acquired in other ways than under the internal revenue laws or for public purposes, New-York has contributed two pieces of property—a lot in Newburg, obtained from Hugh K. Toler, and the lot No. 23 Pine-street, New-York City, from Jesse Hoyt. Included in the property taken under the internal revenue laws are: In Alabama, three distilleries and the banking-house of the Deposit Savings Association in Mobile; the distillery of the Los Angeles Company in California; the Rockland distillery property, two large lots in Atlanta, and about 2,000 acres of land scattered over several counties in Georgia; two distilleries and many city and town lots in Illinois; a dozen pieces of land, acquired from Bingham Brothers, in Gibson County, Ind.; 15 tracts of land, in all over 2,000 acres, and including two distilleries in Kentucky; several lots in Shreveport, La.; 38-100 of an acre, with improvement, in Woodbridge, N. J., acquired from D. L. Low; over 10,000 acres in North Carolina, acquired from 54 persons, most of it of little value; 500 acres in South Carolina; over 7,000 acres in Tennessee, including one distillery, and obtained from 60 persons; and a large distillery in Virginia, acquired from Reuben Triplett. Included in the property acquired in other ways are large tracts in Alabama; several pieces of good property in the District of Columbia, including several squares acquired from Philip Barton Key, as Trustee of Robert Brent; a large area of unimproved property in Illinois; about 300 acres of land in Maine; land and dwelling-houses in Everett, a lot and buildings in Charlestown, and three acres of land in Medford, Mass., acquired from John Gardner's estate; the Bank of Michigan's banking-house in Detroit, the Detroit brewery property, and the Col. Miller farm, near Detroit, in Michigan; large tracts of unimproved land in Missouri; two lots in Somerville, and a few acres in Rahway, N. J.; nearly 7,000 acres in Brunswick County, acquired from Benjamin Smith, and 32,483 acres in Cherokee County, from Levi Stevens, in North Carolina; 6,600 acres in Fentress, Marion, and Grundy Counties, from J. P. Stotts and J. M. Riley, and 1,500 acres in Bedford County, from Andrew Irwin, in Tennessee; 7,000 acres, from Joseph Bates, and 33,280 acres, from W. T. Scott, in South-western Texas; several lots in Burlington, Vt., and a stone quarry on an island in the Potomac River.

Two of the most important pieces of property in the list are what is described as "the water-power entire of the Potomac River, site of old armory buildings, Harper's Ferry, and all that strip and bluff of land bordering on the Potomac and lying between the river and the streets and lots as laid down on the map of 1869; also, the water-power entire of the Shenandoah River, on the site of the old rifle factory at Harper's Ferry," and 70 lots in Nauvoo and Webster, Hancock County, Ill., acquired from Joe Smith, the founder of the Mormon sect.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Assistant Surgeon Henry McElderry is relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and ordered to Fort Omaha, Nebraska, on or before March 1; Assistant Surgeon J. V. R. Hoff to report in person to the commanding General of the Department of the East for assignment to duty at Fortress Monroe, Virginia; Capt. J. W. Scully, Assistant Quartermaster, to Charleston, S. C., to superintend the movement of ordnance from the Arsenal to Fort Moultrie. Capt. F. F. Whitehead, Commissary of Subsistence, is relieved from duty at the White River Agency, Colorado, and ordered to New-Orleans, La.

WASHINGTON SOCIAL LIFE.

CLOSING THE SEASON WITH A RECEPTION TO THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS—SENOR ZAMACONA'S HOSPITALITY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The society season will close on Tuesday night with a reception of the Diplomatic Corps, which will be given by the President and Mrs. Hayes, at the White House. This will be the great event of the season. The members of the Diplomatic Corps will attend in a body, arrayed in their court costumes, and will be attended by the ladies of their families. The invitations to the civil officers of the Government have been confined to the heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus. Invitations have also been issued to all officers of the Army now in the city above the rank of Captain, and to all officers of the Navy above the rank of Commander. Officers of the Army and Navy receiving invitations have been instructed to appear in full-dress uniform. The Chief-Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and Senators and Representatives in Congress have also been invited. This will be the second reception given by President Hayes to the Diplomatic Corps, the last having been given at the close of the social season of last year. The most extensive preparations are being made for this entertainment, and it is expected that it will eclipse all previous White House entertainments in grandeur and brilliancy.

Señor Zamacona, the Mexican Minister, will give an entertainment Monday evening, which for brilliancy will be second only to that to be given at the White House on Tuesday evening. Señor Zamacona occupies two large houses in K-street, and these are being handsomely decorated for the occasion. The entire front of the two houses will be lighted by gas-jets, in which the coats of arms of Mexico and the United States will be the prominent figures. The invited guests will include all the prominent people in Washington. On Friday evening last Secretary Evarts celebrated his sixty-second birthday by a dinner-party, which was attended by a distinguished company. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, of New-York; Sir Edward and Lady Thornton, and other members of the Diplomatic Corps; Senators Bancroft, Gen. Sherman, and Senator Bayard. On the same evening, Representative and Mrs. Chittenden, of New-York, gave a party to young people, at which dancing was the principal feature.

THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

THE QUARREL IN THE SENATE ABOUT A SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The House Special Committee on the Interocean Canal is fairly at work, but the Senate has not yet appointed a similar committee in response to Senator Gordon's resolution. A caucus of Democratic Senators was held recently to consider this resolution, and debate revealed a strong difference of opinion concerning the advisability of placing the canal question in the hands of a special committee. The real cause of the opposition to Senator Gordon's resolution has not been given. Senator Davis objected on the ground of economy, but Senator West removed this objection by offering to give the committee the services of one of his clerks. Senator Hereford said the Committee on Commerce could easily attend to the matter, although Senator Gordon, Chairman of that committee and mover of the resolution, had declared that it could not. Senator Groome has no Chairmanship, and he had introduced a similar resolution for a special committee early in the session. Davis and Hereford are his friends and neighbors, and they desired to prevent Gordon from inducing the Senate to ignore Groome's prior claim. That is the secret of their opposition. On the other hand, several of the Democrats favor Gordon's scheme, some because they wish to see the question considered by a select committee of more than average ability, and some because they do not regard Groome as capable of filling the place of Chairman of so important a body. Viewed from any standpoint, it is a very pretty family quarrel, and there are some indications that it will cause the canal matter to rest where it now is, in the Committee on Commerce.

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1880.

Henry Olney, of Colorado, Register of the Land Office of the San Juan District, testified before the House Committee on Indian Affairs this morning relative to the recent Ute troubles. His testimony was mainly corroborative of the statements of Gov. Pitkin and others relative to outrages and depredations by the Indians.

Several members of the New-York Congressional delegation have been in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and Director of the Mint to-day, regarding the establishment of a branch United States Mint in New-York City. There is a bill now pending in the House making provision for such an institution.

The final arguments were made before the House Committee on Elections this morning in the case of Bisbee against Hull, J. M. Ashley speaking for Hull and Mr. Bisbee in his own behalf. The committee will take up the case of Donnelly against Washburn, from Minnesota, on Monday next. Arguments in this case were concluded several days since, and it is believed the committee will reach a decisive vote on Monday.

A bill introduced in the House by Mr. James amends the Revised Statutes so that District Courts shall be held in the Northern District of New-York, at Albany, on the third Tuesday in January; at Utica, on the third Tuesday in March; at Rochester, on the second Tuesday in May; at Ogdensburg, on the third Tuesday in July; at Buffalo, on the third Tuesday in September, and at Canandaigua, on the third Tuesday in November; the Ogdensburg term to be devoted to issues of fact only.

The House Committee on Pensions, at its meeting to-day, agreed to report favorably to the House the resolution of Representative Vance, "that the act of March 3, 1879, be so construed as to include all that class of soldiers and their widows who served 14 days in the military or naval service of the United States during the war of 1812, notwithstanding a portion of the time occurred before the declaration of war, or after the proclamation of the treaty of peace with Great Britain."

THE UTE DIFFICULTIES.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, Col., Feb. 7.—A runner arrived at this agency yesterday, whom Jack ordered back to inform Gen. Adams that it would be 13 days before his return. Chief Shavaux has expressed his willingness to accompany Gen. Adams to Washington. He is known as the War Chief of the Utes, but of late years has settled down to farming, and last Summer sold a load of provisions of his own raising, the first ever offered in the Ouray market by an Indian since this agency was established. He favors Secretary Schurz's policy that the Utes must settle on farms and go to work. He will be of great assistance in settling the present difficulties. Orders have been sent out by Chief Sapovanoy for all the different bands to rendezvous near the agency, and a grand powwow is expected next week. Matters have been delayed very much by the press announcing the proposed trip of Gen. Adams, which Secretary Schurz attempted to keep secret. Some persons living near the line of the reservation saw it in the papers and reported it to the Indians. Douglass immediately went to Grand River.

TROUBLE WITH WORKING MEN.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Feb. 7.—The striking miners at East Texas, numbering several hundred, resumed work at their old wages this morning. The Topton miners are still out.

POTTSTOWN, Penn., Feb. 7.—Stevenson, Roberts, Thompson & Co., of the Quakertown Stove Works, have yielded to the demand of their employes for an increase in wages of 15 per cent. This may lead to an increase at Limerick and Royer's Ford, where the molders are still on a strike.

EUROPEAN STATESMANSHIP

PROBLEMS BEFORE FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

THE LIBERAL DEFEAT AT LIVERPOOL—BAVARIAN ULTRAMONTANES — AMNESTY IN FRANCE—ENGLAND IN AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The *Times* this morning says: "The Liberal defeat in the Liverpool election yesterday cannot be explained away by the statement that Liverpool is essentially a Conservative constituency. That may be its bias, but since the passage of the Reform bill it has seven times returned a Liberal member, either first or second in the voting, and since there have been three members, the third has always been a Liberal." The *Times's* conclusion is that the country does not believe that the Government deserve the denunciations which have been heaped upon them, but rather thinks they should have a fair chance of completing their work.

A dispatch from Berlin says: "The appeal of the Bavarian Ultramontanes, imploring the King not to consent to the augmentation of the Army, forecasts the attitude of the Centre Party toward the Army bill in the hope to compel Prince Bismarck to make concessions on the Church question. This hope may prove fallacious, as the Government is almost certain to have the requisite majority without the Ultramontanes. Even the provincial Progressist organs begin to acknowledge the necessity for an increase of the Army."

A dispatch from Paris says: "M. Jules Cazot, Minister of Justice, in an interview with a committee on the subject of the Amnesty bill, stated that the Government objected to it as reopening the question settled last year by the enactment of the Partial Amnesty law. They reserve to themselves, however, the right of individual pardons, and would furnish a copy of depositions against them to any persons condemned by default who might apply for it, though such favor is contrary to usage. The number of persons still excluded from clemency is 806, namely, 543 who were condemned in person, and 263 by default, including M. Rochefort and others. M. Paul De Cassagnac has written a letter to M. Gambetta, President of the Chamber of Deputies, thanking him for his judicious proposed in memory of his father by M. Gambetta, in the Chamber, while announcing his death."

A dispatch from Lahore says: "Great scarcity of food prevails in Jalalabad. Mohammed Jan's emissaries are gaining influence in the Maidan district, and are stopping supplies destined for Kabul."

VIENNA, Feb. 7.—The *Fremdenblatt* states that it has trustworthy information that no member of the Austrian Cabinet has tendered his resignation.

In the lower house of the Reichsrath to-day, Herr Menger submitted an interpellation, describing, as a menace to the internal peace, a petition presented to the Minister of Worship by four Bohemian Bishops, asking for the restoration of the confessional and clerical influence in the schools. Herr Menger asks the Government what steps they intend taking to ward off such attacks on the peace of the State.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—The lower house of the Diet to-day resumed the debate on the public worship estimates. Herr Jadczgevski complained of the harsh application of the May laws in the Province of Posen. Herr Von Putt-Kammer, Minister of Worship, replied that the Government never intended rendering the cure of souls in vacant parishes a complete impossibility. The Ministry throughout believed that the exercise of certain offices by clergymen of neighboring parishes was not illegal. Legal authorities not always taking this view, a necessity for remedying the inconvenience became apparent, and the Government ordered an inquiry into each particular case. Replying to Herr Clotz, Herr Von Putt-Kammer said that the Government would execute the Ecclesiastical laws so long as they remained upon the statute-book. Herr Schenkmar objected to the item for an old Catholic Bishop. Herr Von Putt-Kammer said that this arrangement was sanctioned by a special law and a royal decree, and that no ground existed for altering it. The item was voted.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Perier read the committee's report on the General Amnesty bill. The report advocates its absolution. The discussion on the bill has been fixed for Thursday next, until which time the Chamber adjourned. It was reported in the lobbies of the Chamber to-day that Admiral Jaureguiberry, Minister of Marine, had resigned.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

THE BLUE BOOK ON THE PRESENT ATTITUDE IN ASIA OF THE TWO GOVERNMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Blue Book on Afghan affairs has been issued. Gen. Roberts reports that he had a conversation with Yakoob Khan, in October, 1879, in which the latter stated that the British mission, under Sir Neville Chamberlain, was turned back by the advice of the Russian Envoy at Kabul, M. Stolietoff, and that when Shere Ali quitted Afghanistan in December, 1878, he issued a firman to the authorities at Herat, declaring that M. Stolietoff had written to him as follows:

"The Emperor's desire is that you should not admit the English into your country, and, like last year, you are to treat them with deceit until the cold season passes away. Then the Almighty's will will be made manifest to you—that is to say, the Russian Government will come to your assistance. Either by diplomatic action we will entirely cut off all English communication and interference with Afghanistan, or events will end in a mighty and important war."

The Blue Book representing affairs in Central Asia, has been issued. It shows that on July 9, 1879, Lord Salisbury, Minister of Foreign Affairs, asked Count Schouvaloff, then Russian Ambassador to England, whether there was any truth in the reports that the expedition from the Caspian intended to occupy Merv. Count Schouvaloff said that the expedition was directed against the Teke-Turcomans, and that he entirely disbelieved the existence, among any section of Russian statesmen of a wish to advance upon Merv. On July 16, M. De Giers, of the Russian Foreign Office, repeated these assurances to Lord Dufferin, British Ambassador to Russia, in a most positive form. Baron Jomini told Lord Dufferin that the expedition would stop 200 versts short of Merv, but added: "Although we do not intend to go to Merv, or do anything which may be interpreted as a menace to England, you must not deceive yourself, for the result of our present proceedings will be to furnish a base for operations against England hereafter, should the British Government, by the occupation of Herat, threaten our present position in Central Asia." On Aug. 13 the Emperor assured Lord Dufferin that there was no intention that the Russian troops should advance on Merv, but on Aug. 25 M. De Giers, commenting on the terms in which the Hon. Edward Stanhope, British Under Secretary of State for India, conveyed Russia's assurances on this subject to the House of Commons, said that he considered Mr. Stanhope's language went too far, and that, although the advance on Merv formed no part of the existing programme, Russia did not intend, by a solemn pledge given for all time, to preclude themselves from ever going to Merv. Nevertheless, Lord Dufferin might rest satisfied that Merv was in no sense the object of Gen. Lazareff's expedition.

TOPICS OF INTEREST ABROAD.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Magdeburg *Zeitung* says it learns from Dresden that the betrothal of the Austrian Crown Prince Rudolf and the Princess Mathilde, daughter of Prince George of Saxony, brother of the King, has been arranged. It is to be remarked that it was before conjectured that the Crown Prince's visit to Dresden had this object in view, but no official announcement of it has yet been made.

The fund instituted by the Duchess of Marlborough for the relief of the distress in Ireland now amounts to £40,733, while the expenditures thus far amount to £13,580.

A dispatch from Vienna says: "The first number of the official organ of the Italia Irredenta has made its appearance in Naples. It is entitled *L'Italia degli Italiani.*"

MADRID, Feb. 7.—At the trial of Francisco Otero Gonzales, who attempted to kill the King, the Crown Prosecuter demanded, as a penalty for the crime, that sentence of death should be passed on him. The counsel for the defense urged that the prisoner was irresponsible for his actions at the time, and that the crime was unpremeditated.

PESTH, Feb. 7.—The Tribunal has applied to the House of Magnates for authority to arrest Baron Maythenyi for fighting a duel with Herr Verhovsy on Jan. 10. The application was referred to the Committee on Parliamentary Privilege.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.—Commander-in-Chief Haines will go to Peshawur on Feb. 20.

ENGLISH TRADE AND FINANCE.

MINCING-LANE MARKET DULL—BUSINESS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—In Mincing-lane the markets are extremely dull, and transactions were further contracted on account of the fog. Sugar remains depressed, closing at about 6d. per hundredweight below the prices of Friday last. Refined declined similarly. Australian and German beet sugar is being pressed for sale at a reduction. Low brown descriptions meet with some inquiry. The few sales effected in plantation Ceylon coffee have been at 2s. per hundredweight under the previous week's rates, except for fine qualities, which were comparatively steady. Foreign, ordinary Jamaica, and many other kinds find no buyers even at lower prices. This season's Ceylon crop is estimated as low as 25,000 tons. Cocoa is nominally unaltered. Supplies of new crop West India have arrived. Tea is unimproved. Indian, by auction, sold at easier rates; fine and finest maintained prices. New season's Burmah rice sold largely at a decline. Coast cargoes and parcels on the spot maintain the late value. Saltpetre is rather higher. The spice markets are unsettled. More business was done in Singapore black pepper, to arrive. White advanced about 1/2d. per pound, owing to speculative operations.

This week's *Economist* says: "The rate of discount for bank bills, sixty days to three months, is 2 1/2 to 2 1/4 per cent., and for trade bills, sixty days to three months, 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. Business on the Stock Exchange has been somewhat checked by fog and a sudden movement in the money market. The movement of prices, though generally upward, is no longer wholly so. Consols declined, together with a number of stocks which were recently most in demand. The amount of the week's transactions, however, was large. Home railways maintain much of the recent buoyant tone. Banks have been benefited by the rise in the value of money. Various of the less prominent American railways advanced greatly. On Friday, however, there was rather a marked relapse, as the unsettled state of the money market came more prominently under the notice of speculators. Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railway bonds have risen 15; Paris and Decatur bonds, 10; Oregon and California mortgage bonds, 9; Cairo and Vincennes, 7 1/2; Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans, Memphis and Ohio mortgages, and Union Pacific shares, 3 each; Atlantic and Great Western leased lines, 2, and New-Jersey Central, New-York Central, and Erie, 1. Atlantic and Great Western mortgages have fallen."

INTERESTING TO THE METROPOLIS.

RUMORS OF CHARTER CHANGES—VARIOUS BILLS NOW BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Many rumors have reached the capital of the preparation in New-York of important amendments to the charter which are to be presented before the end of the present session of the Legislature. Diligent inquiry among the Republican members of the Assembly fails to elicit any information corroborative of these rumors. A few of the Democratic members say they are informed that an entire new charter is being prepared, and that radical changes are to be provided for by it. A prominent New-York Republican, one who is always well informed as to the purposes of politicians in the Metropolis, said a day or two ago that so far as he was informed, reports of the character referred to were entirely without foundation. The only amendment to the charter of which he had heard was one which had been discussed by Republicans and Democrats, and that might take form before many weeks and appear as a bill.

This amendment will propose to abandon the present method of selecting Aldermen by the old Senate district boundaries. These boundaries are difficult to remember, being coincident neither with wards, Assembly districts, or precincts. The proposition is to constitute the Board of Aldermen of 24 members, to do away with the Aldermen at Large and the minority representation, and to elect one Alderman from each of the 24 Assembly districts. The Republicans who have discussed this plan are satisfied that they could secure by this arrangement as good a representation in the Board of Aldermen as they can under the present plan, while the elections would be simplified. The Tammany men who have considered this plan are said to favor it, but it is not an agreeable proposition to the Anti-Tammany politicians.

Business in the Assembly accumulates rapidly. Up to Friday afternoon, at the time of adjournment, 407 bills had been introduced, the session being then scarcely a month old. Of these bills, about 50 have gone to the Cities Committee, which is as full of business as its members could wish. During the coming week the committee will have three meetings. On Tuesday it will hear arguments on Senator Forster's bill to extend the time for the payment of assessments, and upon the Street-cleaning bill. On the same day there will be a joint meeting of the Cities Committees of the Senate and Assembly to hear arguments on the Troy charter

and directed that two days' notice should be given to the counsel for Mayor Cooper for the settlement of the terms of the order of reinstatement.

MR. NICHOLS TAKES HIS SEAT.

A week ago it was announced at Police Headquarters that Judge Lawrence would reinstate Mr. Nichols, so that when information of the decision reached there yesterday it was received as stale news. Preparations to receive the reinstated Commissioner were, however, made by about 50 of his admirers, who gathered about the Mulberry-street stoop. At 3 P. M. Mr. Nichols, accompanied by his counsel, John D. Townsend, entered Police Head-quarters by the Mott-street door and went up the back stairs. Their presence was immediately known, and a rush was made by the front stairs to the second floor landing. Mr. Nichols went directly to the room of Mr. Wheeler, where he met Mr. French and Mr. Kipp, the deputy Chief Clerk, and the minutes of the board meetings were sent for. Messrs. Voorhis and MacLeish were not in the building. At 3:15 P. M. the doors of the board room were opened and the reporters were summoned. The crowd rushed into the room, filling it. There were present Messrs. Wheeler, French, and Nichols, and Mr. John D. Townsend. Among the crowd were ex-Coroners Croker and Flanagan, "Balaklava" Byrnes, ex-Alderman Purroy, Ed Gale, ex-Alderman Mike Tuomey, "Bob" McCord, John J. O'Brien, and Solon B. Smith.

Mr. Townsend opened the proceedings, while a broad grin illuminated the faces of Mr. Nichols's friends, by saying, "I will now read the last page of Judge Lawrence's decision which reinstates Mr. Nichols as Police Commissioner." Mr. Townsend read the extract, and added, addressing Messrs. Wheeler and French, "and now I ask you on the strength of this decision to recognize Mr. Nichols as Police Commissioner. He has never ceased to be one; in fact, he has never been out of office." Mr. French stepped up to Mr. Nichols, who stood at the board table, and said, "I shall so recognize him, and cordially congratulate you, Sir." At the same moment Mr. Wheeler advanced and shook hands with Mr. Nichols across the board table, amid roaring cheers from Mr. Nichols's friends. Some one then shouted, "Three cheers for Mr. French," and they were given with a will. Then there were three cheers for Mr. Wheeler. No attempt was made to check this enthusiasm. Mr. Nichols moved that Judge Lawrence's opinion be placed on file, but Mr. Wheeler corrected him by proposing that the board go into session. Mr. French was chosen Chairman. Mr. Nichols moved that the Superintendent be directed to promulgate the information that he had been reinstated and recognized to the force, and Mr. Walling was summoned. Mr. French said: "Mr. Superintendent, I am directed by the board to notify you that we have recognized Mr. Nichols as Police Commissioner in place of Mr. MacLean, and to direct you to inform the force by telegraph." Mr. Nichols added, "and I desire you to see that my rooms are vacated in order that I may occupy them to-morrow morning." Mr. Walling replied that he always recognized the law and the constituted authorities. He left the room to send the message by telegraph, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with, and on motion of Mr. Nichols Judge Lawrence's decision was ordered to be spread on the minutes. The board then adjourned.

Mr. Nichols then decided that as he would probably have some writing to do he would do it in his official quarters, and Mr. Walling was again sent for, and a rush was made up the cork-screw back staircase to the rooms occupied by Mr. MacLean. His clerk, Mr. Waterbury, received the reinstated Commissioner affably, although he was manifestly annoyed at the incursion of Mr. Nichols's adherents, and after some talk about packing papers, Mr. Nichols left with his friends. Ex-Commissioner W. F. Smith joined the party, congratulated Mr. Nichols, and went away. Mr. Walling sent out the following by general alarm:

"TO ALL: Mr. Sidney P. Nichols has been reinstated by the courts and has been recognized by the board as Police Commissioner. G. W. WALLING, Superintendent.

All that Mr. Nichols would say in regard to his reinstatement was that he felt that he was getting what belonged to him.

Mr. MacLean was at a dinner party last evening at Mayor Cooper's new house, No. 12 North Washington-square. To a TIMES reporter he said that he had really nothing to say concerning Judge Lawrence's decision, and he had heard the news of Mr. Nichols having appeared at Police Head-quarters and taken his seat, but didn't seem to think much of it. He did not know whether an application would be made to any of the Supreme Court Judges for a second appeal to the General Term, or, in fact, whether any proceedings at all would be taken.

At the meeting of the Tammany General Committee in the Fourteenth-Street Wigwam last evening, Police Commissioner Nichols on entering the hall was received with loud applause, and was warmly congratulated by personal friends. Chairman Purroy, in calling the meeting to order, referred to the decision of the Court of Appeals in Nichols's favor, and expressed great pleasure in the fact that he had been finally reinstated in office by the highest tribunal of the State.

GEN. SMITH'S CASE.

The course which Gen. Smith will probably adopt, now that his old colleague has resumed his seat in the Police Board, becomes of interest. Pending the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Nichols case, Gen. Smith's counsel was content to watch and wait. When this was rendered, and the tangle in which the course of procedure to be observed was straightened, application was made to Judge Lawrence for a writ of certiorari. This was granted and made returnable on the 1st of March. His lawyer, Mr. Willard Bartlett, was asked last night whether a formal demand for his seat would be likely to be made by Gen. Smith before the result of the legal proceedings would be reached. He said that he had not advised any such action as yet, and he hardly thought he should. "If," said he, "the Mayor makes a true return to the writ by the 1st of March, the case will be adjudicated upon in the Special Term some time next month. Possibly the same result will be reached before that in a Special Term held in Chambers. I hardly think the General will make a move until he is provided with the legal authority necessary to reinstate him. He is bound to resume his seat. It is only a question of a few weeks, possibly a few days." The decision in Commissioner Nichols's case settles this beyond a doubt."

"Suppose he receives an intimation that he will be recognized by the two Republican members of the board, would you advise him to demand his seat at once?"

"I am not prepared to answer that," replied Mr. Bartlett, thoughtfully.

THE IRVING HALL DEMOCRATS.

The general committee of the Irving Hall Democracy met last evening in Irving Hall and elected Emanuel B. Hart temporary Chairman, and Charles H. Truax, William P. Mitchell, Ambrose H. Purdy, William H. Rooney, Adolph L. Sanger, and Louis M. Doscher temporary Secretaries. Credentials of delegates from various Assembly districts, including those of contestants in the Fourth, Sixth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Districts were presented to the Chairman, and finally Committees on Resolutions and Contested Seats were appointed. The meeting then adjourned. After the adjournment, the Committee on Contested Seats organized by the election of George H. Purdy as Chairman, and Col. John Tracey as Secretary. A hearing will be given to the Fourth District to-morrow evening, and to the Sixth District Tuesday evening.

CHARLES G. COLGATE'S WILL.

The will of Charles C. Colgate, deceased, was offered for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The will was executed in June, 1876, and by its provisions the testator leaves to his wife Frances Eliza Colgate, all his plate, ornaments, horses, carriages, and other personal effects. The remainder of his estate he directs be divided into four equal parts, of which he gives three parts to his wife, in lieu of dower. To his son, Bowles Colgate, he gives two parts, and the remaining one part of the six he gives in trust to his Executors for the use and benefit of his son, Charles Colgate. At the death of Charles, this one share is to be divided between the testator's brothers, John H. and Stephen B. Colgate, and his sisters, Charlotte E. Abbe and Abby C. Baxter. He appoints his wife and his brothers-in-law, James P. Hayser and Lafayette Ranney, and his friend, John O. Hillyer, Executors.

AMERICA'S BICYCLE CHAMPION BEATEN.

A race of 50 miles with bicycles was contested last evening, in the American Institute Building, by David Stanton, (Champion of England,) Daniel Belard, (Champion of America,) and William Darling. Stanton took the lead at the start, and kept it to the end of the race. Belard's bicycle got out of order on the ninth mile, and Stanton gained a lap before he had fixed it. Darling gave up the race on his twenty-second mile. Belard worked hard, but he could not overcome the advantage Stanton gained when he was fixing his bicycle. Stanton won the race in 1:28:33½. Belard's time was 1:28:58¼.

SUPPLIED WITH RUM IN JAIL.

Alice Lear, of No. 508 Hudson-street, appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and accused her mother of beating her in a cruel manner. The father of the complainant told Justice Otterbourg that his wife was an habitual drunkard, and that when she was locked up in the Jefferson Market Prison some time ago, she was supplied with rum liquor by the keepers. Justice Otterbourg replied that if Lear could substantiate the latter assertion, steps would be immediately taken to punish the keepers for violating the rules of the prison. Mrs. Lear was sent to the Tombs, to await trial on the charge preferred by her daughter.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, is at the Brevoort House.

Henry E. Pierson, of Albany, is at the Everett House.

Ex-Gov. J. L. Routt, of Colorado, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Capt. James B. Eads, of St. Louis, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

The Rev. Dr. James Allison, of Pittsburg, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hallet Kilbourn, of Washington, and W. R. Holloway, of Indianapolis, are at the Gilsey House.

Senator C. B. Plumb, of Kansas, and Lieut.-Col. J. R. Oliver, of the British Army, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

OLD BONES OF THE PAST

RELICS OF PREHISTORIC AMERICANS.

WHAT WAS FOUND IN MOUNDS AND CAVES OFF THE CALIFORNIA COAST—INDIAN SCRATCHING-BONES—PIPES AND THE TOBACCO HABIT—QUEER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

"And this bone?" A bone is selected from an osseous collection which litters the largest-sized of dining-tables. It is not only the table which is covered with bones, from more spicules to those of larger size, which once belonged to the cataceans, but the drawers of the bureau are full of them, and they are heaped on the sofa, and where there are not bones there are implements of stone and silex. There must have been over 1,000 different objects in one of the rooms of Mr. G. L. Feuardent's museum.

Then M. Leon De Cessac, a gentleman who has been sent on a scientific mission to California by the French Minister of Instruction, smiles and says: "You might guess forever, and not find out the use of that bone, or those bones, for there are hundreds of them. I never would have known what it was but for an Indian, who explained it. Does your hand itch you?"

"Not exactly; but I can, by force of imagination, suppose that it does."

"Well, by power of will you can get up local irritation almost anywhere. Now, instead of scratching himself with his fingers, an Indian always uses a bone. You know the Esquimaux make regular scratchers. Now, try it. You will find that the irritation disappears at once, and the skin is not even roughened. An Indian would deem you uncivilized if you used your nails. All those bones are, then, for scratching. Now, just here comes in an ethnological lesson. In studying prehistoric impiements, the mistake is to arrive at conclusions by roundabout and far-fetched methods. The simpler solution is always the better. Sometimes I have found an implement and worried about its use for months. A stranger has come to look at my collection who had no particular ethnological knowledge, and, picking up something at random, has hit at once on its use, and I have been astonished how its application had escaped me.

"In determining exactly the use of almost all these objects, the Indians themselves, those who are now alive, have been my teachers. Though they are quite civilized now, old traditions and the memory of their customs have been retained. My usual method, when anything puzzled me, was to bring in an Indian and ask him what was the use of a certain thing, and his explanation was always right. His testimony alone did not suffice. Unknown to the first Indian, I would get a second Indian, and a third one, and thus built up my knowledge of these various implements. My most important explorations were those made on the California coast, on the Islands of San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Anacapa, and San Nicholas, and all along the coast from San Buonaventura, to Monterey. Though Prof. Paul Schumacher and Stephen Bowen, with Prof. Dall, made explorations for the Smithsonian Institution some four years ago, the ground was by no means exhausted. My collection, a certain part of which is now on its way to France, consists of some 5,000 specimens. They will go to the Ethnological Museum of the Trocadéro, in Paris. These islands, off the California coast, now quite deserted, must have been once alive with people. On Santa Cruz, the largest island, some 25 miles long, I have discovered the dwelling-places of at least 1,000 families. They were a fishing people, for the sea abounds with fish. They visited the main land, for they constructed canoes of three different kinds—hollow ones, made out of a single trunk, or built up of pieces of wood, ingeniously dove-tailed, and cemented with bitumen, or made boats of canes. There was also a skeil canoe that some of my best finds were made. The season had been a very dry one, with strong winds, little grass had grown, and the blasts had uncovered most of the mounds. I made the first explorations into the caves, which furnished me with many novel and interesting discoveries. The workshops, or what are called in French *les ateliers*, where arrow-heads were made, were among the most novel. I think we know well all about flint arrows. It is quite likely that all primitive men were Jacks of all trades, but there must have been at the same time, specialists, such as arrow-makers, or bow and arrow manufacturers. The failures in the making of a perfect flint arrow-head, must have been very great. If we boast of our handiwork to-day, the cunning, the skill, of the artificer of the nineteenth century is nothing when compared to that of the men of prehistoric time. Here is a stone bowl, made of the hardest material, the curves and the rounding of the forms all perfectly true and accurate. Here is a bead of amethyst cleverly pierced. The drilling was always started from the two opposite sides. Arrow-head making was unequaled, as it is in these islands, by using bones, the ribs of small animals or of the seals, for tools. The Indians taught me the method. It is a knack—it requires strength and dexterity. This is the way it was done." Here M. De Cessac took a bit of silex, and laying it flat on the table, by a crushing process, holding a bone in his fingers, gradually, by steady pressure, broke off the edges of the hard stone. "Here are the hooks used by these people. They show that these Indians possessed a great deal of skill, for I was lucky enough to find the whole sequence of this hook manufacture. Here is the shell, with every consecutive step in the process. This is their money." A large collection of small shells, each with a hole pierced in it, was shown. "And here are all the tools used in that primitive mint, principally a series of flint drills. Bitumen was called into service on all occasions. Now, here is a specimen of their taste—quite a pretty method of decoration." A spicula of sharp bone was shown, an awl probably, the tang, as it were, imbedded in a ball of bitumen, this bitumen ornamented by being studded with heads of shell stuck into it. "The bitumen these Indians found very readily. It is washed upon the shore, and exists on the main land, and can be procured almost anywhere, from the coast to 40 miles in the interior. They mixed it with fish oil, and used it for a black paint; they even made beads and ornaments of it."

"And are these pipes?" An object was picked up, resembling in form the porcelain pipe used by the German student, only it was perfectly straight and had no side stem to it. It was like a hollow sausage cut in the middle, and the stem was straight, made of bone, cemented to the bowl with bitumen. The writer, curious about tobacco, having some theories of its own of a Herbert Spencer kind, the result of many years of thoughtful smoking, found that M. De Cessac, in regard to tobacco, was a perfect pipe of inspiration.

"Tobacco and smoking are certainly American. There is very little doubt that tobacco at first was used as a remedy, and then became merged into a religious ceremonial. In the inscriptions at Palenque the High Priests smoke, and very wonderful cigars do they use. As to the leaves of the tobacco, they enter very largely into the Peruvian religious symbols. Man, then, first used tobbacco either taken internally as a vomitive or applied to the skin as an irritant. Its usefulness in their rough pharmacopeia being, then, acknowledged, men smoked it at religious ceremonies, as incense is burned to-day in churches, and then employed tobacco as one of the common usages of life. The pipe in one shape or another is common all over the Continent of America, within particular limits, that is to say; men smoked in certain places, but tobacco was used by snuff-takers or chewers when it was not burned. The Andes seem to have marked the pipe division in South America, for the pipe is not found west of them among the remains of the first people. The California Indian used tobacco mixed with lime, just as the coca is chewed to-day in Peru, or the betel in the East. The missionaries on the west coast of South America assure us that in old times the Peruvian Indian took snuff. His method of using tobacco was rather complicated. He took the bones of a monkey, joined them together with the letter Y, and filled the two upper ends with ground tobacco, which he inserted into his nostrils, while a friend blew into the lower straight stem. These snuff-taking implements are found to-day in old tombs. The method of chewing tobacco was solemn and peculiar, at least with the California Indian. In the evening a mortar was used, and in it tobacco and lime were pounded. This mixture still goes by the name of *pispibata*. The men at night-time gathered together, and each took some of the mixture and swallowed it. This made them sick. They then vomited, and this ceremony being over, they retired for the night. Smoking was, however, used by them, as the pipes now before you show. Now, the pipe was probably first employed as an instrument to cure diseases such as rheumatism; though the substance which was smoked might have been useful, it was the direct application of the heat which they sought after. If I light this pipe and suck through it, applying it to your leg or arm, what would be the result? I would draw a blister. Suppose, with my pipe well on fire, I was to blow through it. I should then be doing nothing more than applying our moxa, a terrible method of inducing local irritation, which has been known in all times. There is a wild tobacco found in California, which answered their purpose. Of course, all the aboriginal people of America did not have tobacco to put in their pipes, though they smoked something or other, just as to-day your Indian on the plains, when he is out of tobacco, will burn in his pipe the leaves of the willow. Remember, however, that, in exchanges of thoughts, habits, have been constant in all times. A fashion may spread in our days in 50 years, which took 1,000 years in older times, but sooner or later it comes about. Smoking belongs to the American Continent, to the New World and not to the Old one, and its introduction is due to your primitive man. They smoked on the coast of Asia, away up by Behring Straits, on the Kamschatka side it is true, when that country was first visited, but it was undoubtedly taken over there from the American side. Their Arctic climate preventing the growth of such plants as could be smoked, they used a certain kind of fungus. The California pipes are rare, and are made of serpentine, steatite, of volcanic stone, and I have one of baked clay. Here are some of the musical instruments, which are of the simplest character, the bone of an animal, a whistle in fact, to the shrill sound of which the people danced; still, these pipes have their variance. In these the holes to blow through is round; in these it is oblong, and these are new. Now, here is a curious kind of flageolet, made of the leg bone of a deer. It is comparatively modern. When I bought it of an Indian, I thought I knew all about it, but, neglecting to ask for information, when I took it home, blow all I might, it was mute. I had to ask another Indian how to perform on it. The lesson was soon taught me. It must be put in water—must contain some fluid—then it will give out a sound. Now, I blow through it, and it is dumb. I will fill this basin with water, and put in the Indian flageolet half way, and keep some water in it; now, you hear, it sounds in a plaintive kind of way. As I pour out the water, the tone lowers. Now, fancy an orchestra of this character, and the skill required to produce the different notes; for such must have been their habit when this flageolet was used, for there are South American tablets which represent a performance of musicians with their instruments and their bowls of water. You are, perhaps, familiar with the Peruvian water toys, those double vessels, which have to be filled with water. When one side is depressed this causes the fluid to flow into the other receptacle, and forces the air through a whistle, which air, by its escape, imitates the cry of a bird or an animal. We can hear with these old toys the sounds of those creatures as they sang a thousand years ago. You may depend upon it, the man of 10 times had a great deal of skill and cunning. Here is a piece of rock crystal. It has, as you see, a bit of bitumen attached to it, and it was hung around a man's neck. We may wonder all we please at the many mysteries which the superstition of man attaches to rock crystal. These Indians believed that it made them invulnerable. When they went to war they put these fragments of crystal in their mouths, and then thought that no arrow could wound them. The great distinction between the primitive European and the Indian of the same date was, of course, the absence of metals. The bronze and iron age in Europe must have existed long before the use of metals was known in America. You know what Rousseau says in "La Nouvelle Heloise," "*J'ai vu d'abord l'Amerique meridionale, ce vaste continent que le manque de fer a soumis aux Europeans.*" There was, too, no glass, no vitrified substances, the baking of earths was fairly known, but it was not carried to its utmost degree; still, with what materials they had, such as stone, wood, and bone, they managed to get along very comfortably. There are many points of interest, however, before the original inhabitants of both hemispheres. Now, tattooing has been thought to belong almost exclusively to the New-Zealanders, but in the Peruvian mummies I have found individuals perfectly tattooed. I have sent a hand and wrist to France from a Peruvian mummy, with the tattooing. Now, boomerangs are Australian, so it was supposed, but the brigand Californian made boomerangs, and as late as 50 years ago they were in use. To-day, the entire race that once inhabited these islands has died out, and I have only found two Indians who can trace their origin to the Island of Santa Cruz. Now, here is one thing more—can you guess what it is?"

A strangely-shaped stone was handed the writer, which gave no clue in outline as to what it meant. Then a dozen more stones, all with some resemblance to one another, were put on the table. "This was a long study, an arduous one to puzzle over, and I never could have solved the problem unless I had found a whole series of these queer stones. These are intended for birds; they are of an archaic type. You must take it to be a bird of very old faith, then the form will develop itself. Here are the wings, the breast-bone, the feet, but gradually all ornithological traces are lost. But the Indian knew it to be the symbol of a bird, and worshiped it as such. This is an owl. How account for the distinguished position owls occupied in both sections of the world thousands of years ago? Here is a stone—don't much look like a fish, but it is the semblance of a whale—and when you examine the whole series, you will be quite certain of it." The strongest type of the whale was then looked at, which was that of the whale of the California coast. So perfect and truthful was it that there could be no mistake made about it, though the transition from the exact form to the merest semblance of the cetacean was hardly precible with great difficulty. But the necessity was to trace the key form given before the variations became intelligible.

M. De Cessac left for France this week, with the intention of returning very shortly to this country, when further explorations are to be made by him in Lower California for the French Government. A mission of this character is full of toil and adventure, and is likely to occupy some three or four years.

CONSPIRACY IN VERMONT.

HOW THAT STRONGLY REPUBLICAN STATE, LIKE MAINE, WAS TO HAVE BEEN COUNTED FOR THE DEMOCRACY.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 5.—Previous to the trouble in Maine it was observed the few Democrats in this State were remarkably cheerful over the political outlook, especially the leaders of the party, who, in conversation, stated that even Vermont was likely to make a Democratic Governor at the next election, and that they were going to elect a President. At the time this was regarded as a joke, and the reply was that the honorable gentleman from Stowe who has served that party as a figurehead so often would cast his lot with another State where the party was more conspicuous, and the question was asked, jokingly, "Where is your candidate?" But later developments show that it was not a joke, and, if the deep-laid scheme had not been exposed, the prospects are that Vermont would have had a Democratic Governor. The Constitution of the Green Mountain State of Vermont provides that, "The freemen of each town shall, on the day of election for choosing Representatives to attend the General Assembly, bring in their votes for Governor, with his name fairly written, to the Constable, who shall seal them up, and write on them 'Votes for Governor,' and deliver them to the Representatives chosen to attend the General Assembly. And at the opening of said Assembly there shall be a committee appointed out of the Assembly who, after being duly sworn to the faithful discharge of their trust, shall proceed to receive, sort, and count the votes for the Governor and declare the person who has the major part of the votes to be Governor for the year ensuing. The Lieutenant-Governor and Treasurer shall be chosen in a like manner." It will thus be seen that the ballots themselves must be counted and accounted. Of late years this practice has grown into disuse, duplicate returns being made, one of which the Representative has carried, the other being sent to the Secretary of State, and the vote declared from these returns. Of course, this has not been according to the Constitution, and was not legal, yet the will of the people was so manifest it was never questioned. At the last election only five towns in the State sent in the ballots as required by law. The trouble is Maine, it seems, was only a commencement of the plot. In Vermont, in the 50 towns that were Democratic or doubtful the stalwarts were to see that the ballots were sent according to law; then the Republican votes were to be caught would have no ballots, or but a few—the Democratic Representatives would insist that the vote be declared from the ballots, not the returns—and a Democratic Executive Department would have been the result.

No doubt similar plans have been matured for other States, and when there is a slight technicality, an advantage will be taken of it if possible. It is supposed that the National Committee have had charge of the scheme for this State, and that it was under the advice of "S. J. T." But the very small number of the faithful to whom the secret was intrusted kept it well discreet, and this exposure is the result. The State Republican Committee will send soon to every Town Clerk in the State a circular calling attention to the law and requesting that it be complied with to the letter.

COMPLIMENTING FIREMEN.

The members of Engine Company No. 33 entertained their late Foreman, John F. Bresnan, and a large number of friends at their house in Mercer-street, last evening. During the evening Alderman Morris, on behalf of the firemen of Company No. 33, presented Mr. Bresnan with a heavy gold watch and chain, in testimony of his recent promotion to be Chief of Battalion. After Chief Bresnan had acknowledged the pleasant gift, Foreman Golden was presented with a fine fireman's hat and the usual insignia of office. A bountiful collation was spread for the guests, among whom were Commissioner Van Cott, John D. Lawson Cash, McDonnell and Byrnes, and many others.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN BANKER.

SORROW FOR THE LOSS OF HIS WIFE SPECIFIED AS THE CAUSE.

Mr. George S. Nelson, a banker and broker of more than 30 years' standing in this City, died at his residence, No. 15 East Fortieth-street, on Friday evening, in the seventy-first year of his age. Mr. Nelson had been in failing physical condition for some months, and under the care of Dr. T. M. Markoe, who pronounced his case hopeless some weeks before his death, not because of any organic disease of a nature to baffle surgical and medical resources, but because of a progressive asthenia or breaking down, due rather to mental than to physical causes. His death, Dr. Markoe thinks, was the direct result of sorrow for the loss of his wife, to whom he was devoted. Mr. Nelson was born in New Bedford, Mass., on Jan. 14, 1810, and belonged to the old and distinguished New-England family of that name, members of which took an honorable part in the War of the Revolution. His early education was somewhat fuller and more thorough than fell to the average of New-England lads in those early days; that is, it went somewhat beyond Daboll's Arithmetic and Lindley Murray. About the year 1835 he came to New-York and engaged in the business of an auctioneer with the then famous house of John Haggerty & Son, with whom he soon acquired such an excellent reputation for integrity, business capacity, and discretion that he was invited to take up his residence in Boston as a member of the firm of Whitewell, Seaver & Co. Here he remained some six or seven years, after which he returned to New-York and embarked in the commission business with a member of the Boston house, who removed hither for that purpose. He remained in this business for three years, and then opened an office in Wall-street as a banker and broker, dealing principally in commercial paper. During the 5 years that preceded the war he did an immense business in buying and selling commercial paper, and was sought as a broker for the notes of the large dry goods houses then in existence. Since the war, however, and particularly since the crisis of 1873, he had restricted his transactions more particularly to the paper of banking-houses and other large corporations. Duncan & Sherman and other large banking-houses and corporate bodies now extinct were among his largest customers.

Mr. Nelson married Miss Easton, of Newport, R. I., whose grandfather was a large land-owner in Rhode Island. Their acquaintance was formed as schoolmates, and it is said by those who knew Mr. Nelson's domestic life that the death of his wife, little more than a year ago, was the only cause of the progressive decline which on Friday terminated in his demise. Mr. Nelson had been an invalid for the last 20 years, in consequence of the shock of her daughter's death in Oregon just before the war. The young lady married an officer in the military service of the United States stationed on the Pacific coast, and removed thither with him. Her mother she concluded to come East on a visit, and was to meet her mother in San Francisco, and accompany her home. Mrs. Nelson went to San Francisco under the escort of an Army officer, and had just repaired to her rooms in the hotel, when she overheard some one not aware of her identity remark to her military escort, "That is a sad affair about Garnett; [the husband of her daughter,] his wife is dead." Mrs. Nelson fell down in a faint, and the shock brought on a paralytic attack, from which she never fully recovered. A second shock was induced a few months later upon visiting her daughter's grave, but she lingered on until the morning of her husband's sixty-ninth birthday, when she suddenly expired with, "I feel strangely this morning, George," upon her lips. Mr. Nelson survived his wife's death little more than a year, and then died without developing any definite symptoms of disease. His fortune is disposed of by will. His brother, Mr. Frank Nelson, sister-in-law, and nieces, who occupy the house in Fortieth-street, are the nearest heirs. The funeral will take place at the house at 10 A. M. on Monday, the Rev. Dr. Swope, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Olmstead, officiating.

UTILIZING A CRANBERRY BOG.

WICKED WAYS OF BOGUS REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

A singular case of alleged swindling was revealed in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. Philip Lanz was arraigned on a charge of having, by conspiracy with Louis Fleig and a person known as "Gourley," defrauded Mrs. Katrina Britinger out of possession of a lager-beer saloon at No. 264 First-avenue and $650 in money, and with having also defrauded her daughter out of $166. Mrs. Britinger says that Lanz, who calls himself a real estate agent, and who lives at No. 264 East Sixteenth-street, induced her on June 13, 1879, to draw $650 out of the Greenwich Savings Bank by telling her that the money was not safe there. Lanz, she says, went with her to the bank. On their return to her beer saloon they found there two men whom Lanz introduced to her as Louis Fleig, of No. 520 East Sixteenth-street, and "Henry B. Gourley," whose residence was not stated. After some desultory conversation the three men agreed that she, being a woman, should not keep a beer saloon in such a neighborhood. She said she would sell out for $450. "Gourley" agreed to purchase the saloon if she would accept a mortgage on real estate, at Tom's River, N. J., worth, he said, $14,000, and would also give him $300. She was unwilling to accept the mortgage, and Lanz, she says, offered to inquire into its value. On the following day he told her he had found the mortgage recorded in the Register's office, and had ascertained the property to be worth what it was represented to be. She then sold out to "Gourley," giving him $300 and possession of the saloon. Louis Fleig now confessed that he admired Miss Britinger, and would marry her—for a consideration. A few weeks after the sale of her saloon to "Gourley," Lanz told her it would be a good thing for her to purchase a saloon at No. 212 Rivington-street. She agreed to make the purchase, she says, in the name of her intended son-in-law, Louis Fleig, and gave Lanz $500 for the purpose. This sum represented all the money she had left after accepting the New-Jersey mortgage and an additional sum of $166 belonging to her daughter. Mrs. Britinger swears that Lanz bought the Rivington-street saloon in Fleig's name for $212, and put the remainder of the $500 in his own pocket. Fleig, she says, took possession of the saloon, and then refused to allow her to enter it. She then made up her mind that she had been swindled. When Gourley gave her the mortgage in exchange for her saloon and $300, he told her it would be foreclosed Jan. 1, 1880. She determined, therefore, to wait until that date before taking proceedings to ascertain her true position. Meanwhile, Gourley sold the First-avenue saloon and disappeared. In January she learned that the mortgage was worthless, and was placed upon a valueless cranberry bog at Tom's River. She also learned that this swamp had been laid out in lots, and had been made use of extensively by real estate swindlers in Philadelphia as well as this City. Mrs. Britinger then brought a civil suit for damages against Lanz and Fleig, in the Marine Court. Both men were arrested, and each gave bail in $1,000. The suit has not been tried. "Gourley" was also sued, but he could not be found. Mrs. Britinger obtained from Police Justice Wandell a warrant for the arrest of the three men on a criminal charge of swindling. Neither Fleig nor Gourley could be found by the Police. When Lanz was arrested he indicated a man who is really named Henry B. Gourley as the "Gourley" who bought Mrs. Britinger's saloon and obtained her $300. Mrs. Britinger swore, however, that he was not the "Gourley" she knew. Henry B. Gourley was called as a witness for the prosecution, and he admitted that he once held the New-Jersey mortgage. He swore, however, that he transferred it in blank, without consideration, on the 14th inst. He denied, however, that he appeared before a Commissioner of Deeds and formally acknowledged the transfer of the bond, as was certified on the face of the instrument. Justice Wandell held Lanz in $5,000 bail to answer the charges against him.

CHILDREN IN COSTUMES.

The Children's Carnival, which is to take place at the Academy of Music to-morrow night, has awakened considerable interest in fashionable circles, and the boxes and tickets for the entertainment have been sold in large numbers. The little folks who are to take part in the scenes and processions have been thoroughly drilled, and will doubtless conduct themselves creditably. At 7:30 o'clock the children will enter the hall from the arbors on the north side of the stage, marching three times around the dancing floor, representing the reception of Prince Carnival by the Goddess of Liberty. At the end of the procession will be the children who take part in a harvest festival, in which the Queen will ride in her decorated wagon, attended by her maids of honor. The Spanish Students have been engaged to give a concert on the dancing floor between the hours of 8 and 9 P. M. Among those who have taken boxes are Jesse Seligman, Mrs. Major McAlpine, Mrs. Col. C. S. Spencer, William H. Wiley, Dr. E. Guernsey, Major Charles Watrous, L. D. Tyson, Edgar Allien, and Henry Felden.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS IN COUNCIL.

The Executive Committee of the cigar manufacturers met in the Astor House last evening. Mr. Benjamin Lichtenstein, of the firm of Lichtenstein Brothers, presided. The other firms represented were George Poppenburg, of F. De Barry & Co.; Louis Haas, of Kerbs & Spiess; L. F. Fromer, of M. Jacoby & Co.; Morris L. Wise, and many others. Mr. Lichtenstein, who employs 3,000 cigar-makers, first addressed the meeting. He said that it made no difference to the manufacturers whether the cigar-makers worked in Harlem or Second-street. Why was the cry raised that the cigar-makers worked in tenement-houses? Because the wives of the cigar-makers helped them, and every dollar thus made was a deduction from the wages of the single man. Before the war there was no complaint of unhealthfulness in the manufacture of cigars in tenement-houses. When the war broke out, there were cigars to be made for the soldiers. Cigar-makers were scarce, and their wages advanced from $3 to $30 per thousand. The cry that the sanitary conditions were violated by the manufacture of cigars in tenement-houses was ridiculous. A standing invitation had been issued to the Legislature to visit the houses where cigars were manufactured. There were no restrictions; everything was open to the public. Other speeches were made by members of the committee, after which an adjournment was taken.

YOUNG ATHLETES COMPETING.

FIRST WINTER MEETING OF THE MANHATTAN ATHLETIC CLUB.

Over 2,000 people were present last evening in the Madison-Square Garden, at the first Winter meeting of the Manhattan Athletic Club. The first race was a 75-yards run, (handicap.) Most of the 65 young men entered for the run started in the trial heats. The competitors in the final heat were: H. C. Faulkner, (College of the City of New-York;) L. Backer, (Manhattan Athletic Club;) W. T. Taliaferro, Jr., (Manhattan Athletic Club,) and W. G. Hegeman, (Monongahela Athletic Club.) Backer won in 0:7½. For a 1-mile walk there were also three trial heats. The final heat was won in 7:48¾ by H. Thrush, (Clinton Athletic Club.) This was followed by a 300-yard run, the final heat of which was won by H. C. Rommel, (Essex Athletic Club,) in 0:36⅜. A 1-mile bicycle race was won in 4:6½ by A. Comacho, who had been allowed a start of 175 yards. There were 38 entries for a quarter-mile run, handicap. F. Adams made the quickest time, 0:54½, in the final heat. The final heat in a 220-yards hurdle race was won by T. E. Engish (Empire City Athletic Club) in 0:28¼. Twenty-eight boys who had never won a prize at a 1-mile run then started in a race of that distance. On the sixth lap only nine remained on the track. J. H. Gifford bore off the prize, crossing the line in 4:56. A race of a quarter of a mile, between members of the Clinton Athletic Club, was won by T. Maloy in 0:58¾.

INVESTIGATING A CLERGYMAN.

RUMORS AFFECTING THE CHARACTER OF THE REV. MR. BISCOE.

Presiding Elder Van Horne, of the Newark District of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference, has commenced the investigation of charges affecting the ministerial standing of the Rev. Mr. Biscoe, at present the Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Arlington. The rules of the Church require that in investigations of this kind the Presiding Elder shall be assisted by a committee of not less than five nor more than nine ministers. The Rev. Mr. Van Horne has associated seven clergymen with himself in the conduct of the pending investigation. If the court thus constituted find that the charges are sufficiently well sustained, the Presiding Elder has the power to suspend the accused from the exercise of his ministerial functions until he shall have been formally tried by the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference. The functions of the investigating committee now at work answer to those of a Grand Jury, and their proceedings are secret.

The charges in process of investigation are of a serious nature. Two years or so ago the Rev. Mr. Biscoe was Pastor of a church, near Parsippany, in Morris County, and a young, unmarried woman was among his parishioners. Some months ago a parcel was placed in the hands of Station Agent Hunt for delivery to the lady, who lived some distance away. Hunt's curiosity being aroused, he threw into a stage-coach going in her direction for delivery. Hunt does not seem to have given the stage-driver any instructions concerning it, and the man was in ignorance of its presence in his coach till he reached home. Then he discovered it, and, not knowing what to do with it, threw it aside in his barn. It had lain there some days when he opened it, seemingly in the hope of learning whom it belonged to. He found it to be a package of medicines. When subsequently a physician of his acquaintance, passed by the stage-driver called him in and asked him what the medicines were for. He examined them and declared that they were designed to produce a miscarriage. The stage-driver and physician learned that Hunt had put the package in the coach, and thinking that his purpose had been to play a joke on him, became angry. Then it is averred Hunt assured him that the parcel had been delivered to him by the Rev. Mr. Biscoe, for transmission to the lady. The story got abroad among the country people, and it was immediately remembered that during his ministrations in Morris County, the Rev. Mr. Biscoe had bestowed more than her fair share of his attention upon the lady in question, and charges of an undue intimacy began to be bruited abroad.

The story reached the ears of the Presiding Elder, and a week ago he set on foot an investigation concerning them. It was learned last evening that in the course of his inquiry the Rev. Mr. Van Horne has waited upon the lady. She makes no denial of the nature of the package, but avers positively, and without qualification, that her relations with the Rev. Mr. Biscoe were such as any lady can hold with any gentleman, without compromising either. Hunt has also been seen and his statement procured. It is to the effect that since the story had come to his knowledge he has seen the Rev. Mr. Biscoe, and that he is unable to identify him as the person who handed him the package. The Presiding Elder has secured the statements of other parties, but ceases to make their nature public. Some persons, who are said to be cognizant of facts indicating an intimacy between the reverend gentleman and the lady are yet to be seen.

In the course of their investigations the committee ran across a more recent scandal involving Mr. Biscoe. As to this, a gentleman who is in position to know, said, in reply to inquiries last night:

"Though the Arlington story came to the knowledge of the church people in Arlington, some one started the story that the Rev. Mr. Bisc

CURRENT LITERATURE

OUR MADONNA.

A child, her wayward pencil drew
On margins of her book
Garlands of flowers, dancing elves,
Bird, butterfly, and brook.
Lessons undone, and play forgot,
Seeking with hand and heart
The teacher whom she learned to love
Before she knew 'twas Art.

A maiden full of lofty dreams,
Slender and fair and tall
As were the goddesses she traced
Upon her chamber wall.
Still laboring with brush and tool,
Still seeking everywhere
Ideal beauty, grace, and strength
In the "divine despair."

A woman, sailing forth alone,
Ambitious, brave, elate,
To mold life with a dauntless will,
To seek and conquer fate.
Rich colors on her palette glowed,
Patience bloomed into power;
Endeavor earned its just reward,
Art had its happy hour.

A wife, low sitting at his feet
To paint with tender skill
The hero of her early dreams,
Artist, but woman still.
Glad now to shut the world away,
Forgetting even Rome;
Content to be the household saint
Shrined in a peaceful home.

A mother, folding in her arms
The sweet, supreme success;
Giving a life to win a life,
Dying that she might bless.
Grateful for joy unspeakable,
In the brief, blissful past;
The picture of a baby face
Her loveliest and last.

Death, the stern sculptor, with a touch
No earthly power can stay,
Changes to marble in an hour
The beautiful, pale clay.
But Love, the mighty master comes,
Mixing his tints with tears,
Paints an immortal form to shine
Undimmed by coming years.

A fair Madonna, golden-haired,
Whose soft eyes seem to brood
Upon the child whose little hand
Crowns her with motherhood.
Sainted by death yet bound to earth
By its most tender ties,
For life has yielded up to her
Its sacred mysteries.

So live, dear soul! serene and safe,
Throned as in Raphael's skies,
Type of the love the faith, the grief
Whose pathos never dies.
Divine or human still the same
To touch and lift the heart:
Earth a sacrifice Is Heaven's fame,
And Nature's truest Art.

—*Louisa M. Alcott in Woman's Journal.*

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AN EXPENSIVE DERBY.

BY JAMES PAYN.

When one gets beyond middle age, a reflection occurs to one occasionally—whether one is naturally inclined to think of such matters or not—of which our youth has no experience. "How many of our friends, alas, have 'joined the majority'?" When we are young, and a contemporary is immaturely carried off, the incident, it is true, may strike us more forcibly than when the same thing happens in later years, but it strikes as exceptional and without any relation to our own tenure of life. Tom and Jack die of a fever, or have their necks broken in a steeple-chase, or are shot in the wars, and as we ourselves are careful about contagion, and don't hunt, and have never dreamed of joining the Army, the melancholy event is placed under the head of "Casualties," and, as far as its moral is concerned, is soon forgotten. But when we have arrived at a time of life when about half our old friends are in this world and half in the other, their losses begin to have a more personal application. The great Dr. Johnson used to advise folks of mature years to make friends with young people, so that in their old age they should not be left desolate. But, in the first place, it is not easy for men to make new friends of their juniors, (who naturally prefer companions of their own time of life,) and in the second, they can never fill the places of the old ones. They may be better men, or even pleasanter companions, but their thoughts and emotions do not move in the same common plane with our own; the bond of contemporaneousness is wanting: we may be "in the same boat" with them, but there is an ever-present sense that we are not going with them for the whole voyage, but must presently disembark, at Cape Farewell, while they sail serenely on.

The circle of friends of even an old man is usually, indeed, filled up in some sort of fashion; it is not so much that there are gaps in it as there are new faces; but, like another *Macbeth*, with a still keener gift of spiritual insight, he sees the ghost, notwithstanding that the chair is actually occupied. The friends of some men fall off from them into the arms of death much quicker than those of others. In the country, where men live monotonous lives, and are not given to change of habitation, they seem to last the longest; though, on the other hand, when they do depart, it is more difficult to supply their place. A young neighbor may esteem one as a friend of his father, but he can rarely be won to one's self for one's own sake. The gray-beards hang on by themselves in a lessening ring. In town, matters are somewhat different. The differences of age among companions are less marked; but one's contemporaries disappear earlier. This, I am afraid, is owing to the more rapid rate at which some of us Londoners live. For myself, I am a quiet, domestic old creature, and seem to most people, I hope, always to have been so. But, in my time, I have heard the chimes at midnight once or twice—and even oftener.

There is a spot in Bond-street which associates itself, whenever I pass it, with memories of the dead. It is now covered with new buildings, but a hotel—the Clarendon—once stood there, at which it was thought the right thing by young gentlemen of the town to dine; and more especially when (as in my own case) neither their means nor their position in the world justified them in so doing. The place was very expensive, which, then as now, in the case of a hotel, was half-way to a reputation.

It was at the time of the great railway mania, when immense sums of money were given to engineers, and even to engineers' assistants, for surveying and for furnishing plans to lay before the Parliamentary committees within a specified time. Officers of the scientific corps got leave by the score, I remember, at that period, under pretense of "urgent private affairs," and spent their holiday in going about the country with a theodolite and a measuring chain, in the service of the great Diddlesex or other enterprising line. I regret to say I did something of the kind myself, but I was only an apprentice in an engineering firm in Great George-street, which is perhaps too near the lawyers in Westminster Hall to permit of the cultivation of morals. On the plea of going to visit my Aunt Susan in Devonshire—whom, I am afraid, I represented as "breaking"—I offered my valuable services to a railway company in Wales, and realized what, if measured by their intrinsic value, was a very large sum—two hundred pounds for a week's work—which was *at the rate*, you see, of ten thousand a year, and seemed to admit of a little extravagance. That was how I came to find myself, on the eve of a certain Derby Day, dining with eleven other young gentlemen at the Clarendon.

Some of them had a better right to be indulging in such a luxury than myself, (which is not, indeed, saying much for them,) but the sum per head which the entertainment cost us represented, in the case of others, a whole week of their incomes at the very least. There are fast men in plenty in these days, of course, but I don't suppose money was ever spent so quickly and so lavishly as at the period of which I am speaking. It had come as a windfall to most of us, and it went almost as suddenly as it came. As a rule, we had not been used either to the possession of money or to the spending of it; our calling—we were all in the civil engineering line—was a grave and hard-working one, and most of us were "seeing life" and enjoying the pleasures of the town for the first time. I am afraid that first realization of Fortune's favors did none of us much good. It gave a taste for dissipation which lasted long after the means of gratifying it were exhausted; nor can I help thinking that among the evils wrought by the railroad speculation at that time may be reckoned incidentally this circumstance, that of those twelve young fellows, so full of health and spirits, who dined together on the occasion I have in my mind, only two besides myself are now in the land of the living.

One of these is old Bruncker, Director of half the railway companies in England, who travels with a dozen golden keys, which free him over every line like an "open sesame;" he has never built a bridge (except to convey himself to fortune) nor made a tunnel, and I am afraid he is best known to the public as a "guinea pig." (from his habit of sitting at boards and receiving for it that nominal remuneration, though in his case it stands for a much larger sum;) but I am told that old Bruncker has shown such extraordinary talents for the manipulation of coal contracts that when he dies he will "cut up" for a hundred thousand pounds—which seems to afford my informants an immense gratification.

The other survivor is Laurence Gray, the inventor of a calculating-machine, which is to throw Babbage himself into the shade. He once sent me a ticket for a private view of it, and was good enough to explain his system, so far as he had gone with it; that is twenty years ago, and the theory is not perfected yet; but even then the details were sufficient to give me vertigo. The man himself, though constantly dwelling on this Frankenstein of cogs and wheels, has become a machine, and "lisps" (for he has lost half his teeth) "in numbers."

I have no present relations with either Gray or Bruncker, and when I think of them it is as they were in the old times. The former, thoughtful and silent, but with a kindly and generous heart; the latter, a vigorous and sprightly lad of great determination of character. The other nine are dead. That is why those new and staring buildings that stand on the site of the old Clarendon are for me haunted houses; sometimes as I gaze on them, as I pass by, they fade and disappear like a dissolving view, and in their stead I see this picture:

A large and brilliantly-lighted room, with a long table, with a sumptuous dessert upon it, and the rarest wines. The air is thick with tobacco smoke, but I recognize the faces of the guests distinctly. Some of them are handsome; all of them are young and bright; even the pale cheek of Laurence Gray glows with excitement, and his thoughtful eyes have fire in them. Bruncker is the Chairman of the evening; he was a pushing man even in those days, and made his way to the front of us. His face is flushed, but he could always carry a great deal of liquor, and it only made him more resolute and dogmatic. There is a good deal of noise in the room, but when he speaks his strident voice makes itself heard.

"Is any one going to the Derby to-morrow?"

It is curious, and shows how new are the pleasures of the town to us, that no one happens to be going; we probably knew more about the nature of odds than most young men of our age, but horse-racing had small attraction for us.

"Suppose we all go together," continued Bruncker, in tones that were fated to convince many a Parliamentary committee in years to come; "it will be great fun; we will have a drag that will hold us all. I'll drive."

The idea was favorably received; we had all been swearing eternal friendship, and were very willing to prolong our companionship into the next day; "but," said one, "can we get a drag at this eleventh hour? They will probably be all engaged."

"Of course, we can get one," replied Bruncker, contemptuously, "if you don't mind having to pay."

The objector protested very earnestly that he didn't mind, and expressed generally, but briefly, his sovereign contempt for all considerations of expense.

Bruncker rang for pen and ink, and wrote a note to a well-known livery-stable keeper in the neighborhood.

"Send a drag with four horses to my chambers to-morrow at nine o'clock." He liked the idea of such an imposing vehicle starting from his own rooms, and had therefore arranged for our assembling there.

"But," remonstrated the head waiter, when informed that he was to send round to Mr. Martingale's at once, "the office have been shut up for these three hours."

"Then ring till somebody opens it," exclaimed Bruncker in a voice of thunder. "Go, Sir."

In half an hour, during which we had grown no soberer, the man came back with the information that every drag at Mr. Martingale's disposal was engaged for the next day, but that he thought some arrangement might be made if Mr. Bruncker and his friends were prepared to pay for it. The hire of the drag in that case would be £30.

"The drag is ours, gentlemen, I conclude," said the Chairman. "By all means," exclaimed everybody in chorus; not the least allusion being made to the monstrous cost. To some, indeed, the fact of the expedition being so expensive was one of its chief recommendations; to others, the reflection that the expense would be divided among so many swept away their scruples; while in a few cases, as was afterward discovered, the matter was utterly indifferent, since they had already come to the bottom of their purses, and could pay their shares with equal facility—that is to say, could not pay them at all—whether they were in pounds or shillings.

We were all pretty punctual at Bruncker's rooms the next morning, and really not much the worse for our dissipation. The shakiness of the knees, which is one of the lightest penalties inflicted upon old stagers for sitting up at night, and, above all, that intense desire to ignore the daylight and go to bed again, were unknown to us young fellows. There were brandy-and-sodas for every one, and our spirits rose like the corks. Our host apologized in his lordly way for not being able to give us breakfast at so short a notice, but promised to provide us with supper; and at 10 o'clock we took our places on the drag. Of course, Bruncker drove, and though there may have been better whips, I will lay my life that nobody ever looked as though he were half so good a one. It is my private impression that he had never driven four-in-hand in his life, but the leaders, who turned short round and stared at him at starting, seemed so convinced by that scrutiny of his indomitable disposition, that they backed into their proper places, and maintained them with great docility throughout the journey. We were all on the roof except Laurence Gray, who had selected an inside place among the hampers, with the object, I believe, of calculating at his leisure the distance traveled by the number of revolutions of the wheels. We were a very merry party, and remained so—almost—to the end of the chapter.

It is not necessary to describe the humors of that oft-depicted scene, the Derby Day. There was no railroad in those times, so that "the road" was much more thronged than it is at present, but otherwise matters were much as they now are. Vast clouds of dust, with drink enough to lay it; the hum of innumerable voices, like very big Bs among the hives; ten thousand faces turned to the right like sheet-lightning, to watch the horses, then—as they rounded the corner—turned to the left like a swift eclipse; an unnatural silence, with a sense of tension, and then a roar that shakes the earth. Who has not seen these things for once in his life misses a striking page—most brilliantly illustrated—of the Book of Human Life, while for the philosopher it affords reflection in plenty. We twelve were not philosophers, nor anything like it, to begin with, and before the day was over became slightly affected with—well, the novelty and excitement of the situation. Perhaps it was the watching the *rouge et noir* tables, (which were then winked at;) or the combinations of color exhibited by the jockeys' jackets; or even the stimulating air of the downs, but the opinion of those who experienced the sensation in question—which was that of occasional vertigo—attributed it to the novelty of the scene. Of one thing they were positively certain—"shirtin"—that it had nothing whatever to do with the champagne from Fortnum & Mason's, a most respectable firm, who sell nothing deleterious; and none of us—especially the sufferers, who surely ought to have known—had taken more than a few glasses of it, and those "hard frost," (half froth.) However, the effect of it all was to stimulate—to a somewhat morbid degree, perhaps—our sense of right, and more particularly of the right of way, and that being impeded on the road home by a wagon full of "roughs" or rowdies, we all left our vehicle and fought them on the road, except Bruncker, who remained on the box-seat, like Napoleon on an eminence, suggesting various military manœuvres, and Laurence Gray, who, finding himself, (as he afterward protested,) utterly unable to open the coach door, occupied himself with calculating the relative probabilities of danger to life from the impact of the human fist and of that of a ginger-beer bottle, with which missile our opponents were well supplied. In the end, we left nine of them in the ditch, and having dispersed the rest, we resumed our journey with much satisfaction.

In the very flush of victory, however, a sad catastrophe awaited us. We came presently to a spot where, beside the crowded road, lay a public house. Before it was standing a four-wheeled vehicle with two women in it, their male companions having gone into the inn to refresh themselves, and left them there. One of the two I happened to remark (for one noticed those things in those days) was exceedingly good-looking, or, rather, she would have been so but for a deep scar upon her left temple. The scar was in the form of a cross, but the young lady herself was undoubtedly a Jewess. Her companion, who was an elderly person, seemed to be alarmed as we swept by, for there was very little space to spare; but the girl seemed not unconscious of my appreciating gaze, and, I flattered myself, appreciated it. Then all of a sudden there was a crash; the four-wheeled vehicle seemed to tumble to pieces like a house of cards, and the two women were thrown under our wheels.

I was off the drag in an instant, and, with one or two others, helped to carry the sufferers into the inn. The older woman was not much hurt, but the other's eyes were closed and she remained utterly unconscious — indeed, to all appearances, dead. Their male friends were not only alarmed, but very violent in their indignation against us. In my opinion, we had not been much to blame, and if the four-wheeler had not been the most ramshackly and rotten of vehicles it would have suffered little or nothing from the contact with our drag, which, as it happened, was going but slowly. But, at the moment, I was too much horrified, as, indeed, we all were, at the misfortune that had taken place, to entertain such considerations, and, far from defending ourselves, could only express contrition. I felt very acutely for the husband of the young woman, a Mr. Abrahams, from the neighborhood of the Minories, not in himself interesting. I remember he squinted intensely, a natural blemish which is often aggravated by excitement, but invested for the moment with a natural sympathy and commiseration. He raved about his two motherless children, and against the wretches who had made them orphans, in a very distressing manner, nor was he much comforted when the doctor arrived—we did not know from whence, but he looked as if he had been to the Derby like the rest of us—and pronounced the case to be a very dangerous one. After doing all we could—which, indeed, was not much—and again expressing our great regret, Bruncker gave his address, (he was the only one of us at that time who could boast of a respectable one,) and we drove away in a very depressed condition. If we had been older men, or medical students, we should, doubtless, have taken the matter much more coolly, but the possibility of our having been the cause of death to a fellow-creature—" and such a good-looking one, too!" as one of us observed with genuine pathos—affected us immensely.

So completely was the pluck taken out of us, that I believe half a dozen hostile boster-mongers could have defeated the whole party, and I need not say that we drove very slowly and carefully the rest of the way. I assert with confidence that our grief was, in the main, unselfish, but no doubt the motives for it were a little mixed. Supposing anything should happen more than had happened to the poor young woman, a public inquiry into the matter would, to some of us, have been very disagreeable. My own respected employers, for example, imagined that I was still soothing the last hours of my Aunt Susan—which had been over for some time, that is, the plans, elevations and sections of the Welsh Railway were over, only as I had leave for a month I was making the most of my holiday. And, though "Aunt Sallies" are relatives often to be found at the Derby, Aunt Susans are not; and I foresaw, in the case of any Coroner's inquest in which I might be examined as a witness, some very unpleasant complications. Considerations of a similar kind were pressing on many of us, and Bruncker himself, who was somewhat our senior and already getting into practice on his own account, was not a whit less anxious to avoid publicity in such a matter than ourselves. An engineer—even a civil one—often kills a good many people, but only in a professional way, and a verdict of manslaughter on the Queen's highway (and *not* in a viaduct) is very far from a recommendation to him in the way of business.

However, by the time we reached London affairs had begun to wear for us a less serious air, and, under the influence of Bruncker's supper—which was a very good one—the cloud arising from our late mischance dispersed itself still more rapidly. We had finished our meal, and were engaged in discussing an immense bowl of gin punch, for the mixing of the materials of which Laurence Gray had as great a reputation at that time as he has since acquired for "combinations" of another kind, when there was a knock at the door, and there entered, unannounced, a pale stranger. If it had been *Pallida Mors* herself, it could scarcely have alarmed us more, and, indeed, something told us at once that it was one of her messengers. "Who the deuce are you, Sir?" inquired Bruncker, audacious to the last, but as quick as any of us to grasp the nature of the visitor's errand.

"You are Mr. Bruncker, I believe," returned the man in grave and solemn tones; "I have been commissioned by my neighbor, Mr. Moss Abrahams, of No. 3 Castor-street, Minories, to communicate to you a sad piece of intelligence. His wife—the lady with whose vehicle you came in such violent collision this evening as it was standing before 'The Stag with Two Heads' at Hsrly—is dead."

There was a universal expression of horror.

"Of course you regret it, gentlemen," continued the visitor, looking round the well-furnished apartment with an air of dejection that was strangely combined with the keen glance of an appraiser. "Unhappily, fine words back—I mean no expressions of sympathy can restore the departed to her bereaved ones. I am come for your names and addresses that you may be summoned to the inquest which will, of course, be held on the unfortunate lady's remains."

"One moment," said Bruncker, before any one could do more than shiver; "I conclude I shall not be overstepping the limits of possibility in supposing that you are an attorney?"

The stranger bowed in acknowledgment of the compliment—indeed, he had looked much more like a Sheriff's officer, a class of person with whom some of us were personally acquainted—and produced his card, "Mr. Moss Davis, Castor-street."

"What! another Moss? Any relation of Mr. Moss Abrahams?" inquired Bruncker.

"A connection by marriage only; I am the brother"—here his voice, which was a stertorous snuffle, seemed to change its sex and become a sniffle—"the brother of the deceased party."

Bruncker looked at me significantly; "I think if you and Gray were to stop here, and the rest were to go away, we should be better able to discuss this matter with Mr. Davis; we are rather too large a party for a business consultation."

"Yes, curiously enough, exactly a jury," said the attorney. After which professional remark he again gave way to pathos. As the rest of the party, save the three who had been excepted, were already (and I am bound to say with some alacrity) leaving the room, he, however, at once recovered himself sufficiently to receive their names and addresses. "You may depend," he said to each, with much earnestness and unction, as though he were giving notice of the arrival of a hamper of game, or a birthday present, "upon receiving your summonses in due course." No nine young gentlemen of honest antecedents were probably ever so frightened by a limb of the law before.

I could see that Bruncker himself was uneasy, and that Laurence Gray was calculating certain chances which for once had nothing to do with mathematics. "Would it improve our position, do you think," he whispered, "for Bruncker to throw the attorney out of window?" I replied in the same low voice that I thought not; but he only shook his head, mentioned our height from the ground in feet and inches, and muttered something about "the advantage of bringing public opinion to bear upon our side."

As soon as we four were alone, Bruncker began to swagger. "These young fellows are now gone, Mr. Davis, and let me tell you you have only men of business to deal with. What you have come about is in two words—pecuniary compensation."

"I do assure, Sir, upon my honor," replied the attorney, with a sigh and a glance at the gas-chandelier, "that nothing was further from my thoughts. Of course, I mourn my sister's untimely demise—cut off, as one may say, poor thing, in her very prime, and the prop and mainstay of her infant family; she also had the management of her husband's business establishment—one of the largest second-hand furniture shops in the Minories—so that half his income has died with her; but I also feel for you young men as having become—I do not wish to use strong language, but to speak plainly, you, Mr. Bruncker, will undoubtedly be indicted as a principal, and the rest of your friends as accessories, for manslaughter."

"What nonsense!" exclaimed Bruncker; "it was a mere accident that might have happened to anybody; we are all very sorry, of course, but we couldn't help it. I was driving very carefully, and by no means fast."

"Only five and a half miles an hour," exclaimed Laurence Gray, "I happened to be looking at the spokes at the moment, and gauged the rate exactly."

"And you were all of you quite sober?" said the attorney, with a smile of incredulity that was quite sickening. "Not ready to brawl and fight, I dare say, nor to drive over unoffending persons for the mere fun of the thing."

"Good heavens!" cried I, indignantly, "what rubbish you talk. We were all as quiet as mice and as grave as Judges."

"I am delighted to hear it," returned Mr. Davis coolly, taking up his hat as if to go, "for, in that case, I have made a complete mistake, and am addressing the wrong parties. The fact is, we have at least half a dozen witnesses of humble calling, but irreproachable character, who, after your departure from the 'Swan with two Necks,' came, unsought, to furnish us with certain evidence; they say that the occupants of your drag were disgracefully drunk, and only a few hundred yards from the inn had absolutely descended from the vehicle and made an unprovoked assault upon them; of course, if they are mistaken as to your identity, that is another matter; but I can only say that it would have been hard for *their* nearest and dearest relatives to have identified some of them."

Then we all remembered how we had got off the drag and fought the roughs, an incident which, dwarfed by the subsequent catastrophe, up to that moment had escaped our recollection.

"I believe there was some little previous altercation about the rule of the road," admitted Bruncker.

"I believe there *was*," said Mr. Davis. "Well, the question is, gentlemen, are you prepared to stand your trial? If a verdict of manslaughter is returned, as it undoubtedly will be, you will, of course, have to do it. It is *your* affair, of course, but—" Here he made a sudden stop; then exclaiming: "However, that is no matter; good evening," he rose and laid his hand upon the door.

"But how are you to prevent this verdict of manslaughter?" inquired Bruncker, who, it was plain enough, was now thoroughly frightened.

"Pardon me, Sir," said the attorney, "but that is *my* affair. It is very difficult —very difficult indeed—amid the glare of publicity and the Paul Prying of the press to burk a public inquiry; it is a thing nothing would induce me to attempt except from a very strong motive of compassion for the youth and inexperience of an offender, or offenders," he added with professional preciseness; "but it is a thing that can be *done* if you have the money to pay for it."

It was curious to contrast the slowness and hesitation with which our visitor had hinted at the dangers of "squaring" justice, and the benevolent feelings which were actuating him, with the rapid jerk with which he brought out the last pregnant sentence "if you have the money to pay for it." All the rest seemed somehow labored and mechanical, whereas the peroration appeared to gush forth as naturally as water from a spring, and also with a certain impetuosity, as though up to that moment he had kept his thumb on it. It was singular, too, how the obvious greed of the man at once seemed to quench our own regretful sympathies for the victim whose cause he was espousing; we beheld before us no longer a ruined home and motherless orphans, but a compensation claim.

"With business men," continued Mr. Davis, perceiving that he had abandoned his rôle of Injured Relative somewhat too abruptly, "it is idle to waste time which is valuable to them upon merely sentimental considerations. My unfortunate brother-in-law has been bereaved; his residence, including his business premises, has been made desolate; but what he feels is, it is no use crying over spilled milk, and that he must make the best of it, and the *most* of it." It struck us all that it was rather early for the widowed Mr. Moss Abrahams to take this extremely practical view of the matter, and I ventured to say as much.

"My good young Sir," said the attorney, becoming, what with snuffle and vehemence, almost inarticulate, "vat damned nousense you do talk." Then he explained to us more quietly, but still with V's instead of W's, that there was not a moment to lose in the matter; if the inquest was to be avoided, and he gave us to understand that such a contingency was possible, ("might be worked" was his exact expression,) the necessary steps must be taken that very night. "Otherwise," and Mr. Davis threw up a dirty but jeweled hand, dramatically, as though appealing to the higher powers, "*this* will certainly happen, or may I be struck blind. The jury will be summoned and *you* will be summoned, and the verdict will be vat I said. Or even if it is not so, but accidental death is recorded, we brings our action—that is, Moss does through me—and for his loss, and the destruction of his hearth and home, and pizziness, do you think, vat with law expenses and the rest, that the damages will cost the lot of you less than £2,000; no, not a stiver; yet he will let you off—mind, it must be to-night; you must make up your mints now or never—ve will let you off for fifteen hundred."

It was dreadful to hear him, he was so desperately in earnest; and still more frightful to see him. He threw about his horrible figers in all directions, as though they were wreaths of roses, (they were red, but the parallel went no further, or went the other way;) finally, when he came to his "Fifteen hundred," he threw back both his hands, and with such violence that he upset the punch-bowl.

"I will see you hanged first," exclaimed Bruncker, furiously.

"Vat? Perhaps I shall see *you* hanged! You think it too much? I have not said one word about the horse and carriage—a beautiful horse and very handsome carriage. I have said nothing about Moss's feelings. You will hear my counsel on that subject at the trial, unless, indeed, you shall be all in prison. I have purposely, and because you are all so young, put our damages at the very lowest figure; but, since you object, this is our last offer; you may just take it or leave it: We will say £1,200 —just a bagatelle of one hundred pounds apiece for killing Moss's wife and the mother of his children."

Stated in that light, as though manslaughter were a luxury, the cost was not excessive; but it was a frightful sum to pay for having gone to the Derby, and without having lost a single bet. But, after much discussion, during which Mr. Davis often pulled out his watch impatiently, and could in no wise be induced to abate his terms, we agreed, upon the understanding that we would hear nothing more of the deceased Mrs. Abrahams, to satisfy his demands. The injury that we felt would be done to us in a professional point of view in the future (in Bruncker's case, indeed, in the present,) and the probability of our losing our places in this and that house of business, should the affair get wind, weighed more with us than Mr. Davis's hard terms; and then, as that astute gentleman had observed, "it was only a hundred pounds apiece." The comfort arising from the great principal of division was, however, illusory; for, as it turned out, only half a dozen of us ever paid a farthing. The punishment had to be borne by those who could bear it, while the rest escaped scot free, and the principal sufferers were Bruncker, Gray, and myself.

On the other hand we had the satisfaction of another private interview with Mr. Moss Davis, who showed a marvelous facility for raising money, and realizing, though at some loss, certain doubtful securities, we thought it better to deal with him than with any friend of our own in his respectable profession, so as to keep the whole proceeding under the rose. What he did to suppress the facts of the catastrophe we never knew, but he sent us a cutting from a newspaper—the Harly *Times*—describing the inquest "on my deeply lamented sister Deborah," in which the Coroner and jury seemed very easily satisfied with the evidence that produced their verdict of "Accidental death;" but perhaps, as Bruncker said, they had more reasons for satisfaction than appeared in the report. At all events, the matter was settled, and, like all other incidents in our lives, notwithstanding the gigantic proportions they may have assumed in their time, it dwindled away in the revolving years and was well-nigh forgotten.

It was brought back, however, to my remembrance so late as last September. On the steam-boat from London to Ramsgate—a voyage I often take in these, my declining, years for the sake of sea air—I met a vision of my youth: she was a young woman, of course; plump, black-eyed, and, though

"With one of those noses
Peculiar to ladies called Levi and Moses,"

exceedingly good-looking. My admiration of the fair sex is now, I need hardly say, purely Platonic; but there was something in the look of that young person which caused a vibration in the chords of my being. I thought of *Rebecca*, of *Jessica*, and then, with a flash, my mind recalled the heroine of a certain drama in real life, Mrs. Moss Abrahams, of the Minories.

If the Wheel of Time—but no, that metaphor is too realistic—if five and twenty years had not rolled over her since *we* had rolled over her, on that unhappy Drag, I could have sworn that there she stood. Of course it could not be so, and as to its being her ghost, the way in which the young lady in question discussed shrimps and porter during the voyage put any spiritual theory on the subject to flight at once. While discussing these dainties, she chanced to drop her parasol on the deck, which gave me the opportunity of addressing her in restoring it. She was frank and affable, and informed me that her "pa and ma" were sea-sick down below.

"If I did not know from certain circumstances that the thing was impossible," said I, "I should have said that I had the honor of your mother's acquaintance; you are so like somebody—"

"But perhaps you *do* know her," broke in the impetuous young creature, laughing, "for she and I are thought as like as two peas. When she was a child she got a blow on her forehead"—and she pointed to the very place where the cicatrix had been visible on the deceased lady's brow—"which, she pretends to us, spoiled her beauty, or else her picture is the very image of me."

"And may I ask her name," I inquired earnestly.

"Well, there now, you ain't a going to make pa jealous, I do hope," she giggled; "he's always a talking about ma's old flames. Well, my name, and I suppose therefore *her* name, is Montefiore."

I uttered a sigh of relief, for the whole affair had been getting too mysterious and complicated to suit my state of health. My medical man says I am "to think of nothing" except I suppose about Christmas time, when his little account comes in and demands attention.

I took no further notice of Miss Montefiore, but when her parents came on deck at the conclusion of the voyage, I could not help casting a curious glance in their direction. The man I might have seen before, or not; he squinted woefully; the woman (notwithstanding that her complexion was a little green at the moment) I most certainly recognized. The crucieform mark on the corner of her forehead, though a little paler than of old, was the mark I had noticed on that Derby day, a little before the four-wheeler upset, and though she might now call herself Montefiore, she was once Mrs. Abrahams, of the Minories, I was positively certain.

"Come along Deb," cried her spouse, "you'll be all right when you gets to land."

And had not Mr. Moss Davis spoken to us with tears in his eyes, of his "lamented sister Deborah?"

I followed them to their lodgings, and set down their address in my pocket-book, and then went to my hotel to think the matter over. That a fraud had been committed upon us was certain, and a fraud of a very clumsy kind. Mr. Davis must have trusted greatly to the "youth and inexperience" that had aroused his sympathies, or he would never have ventured on a scheme so audacious. Moreover he had "rushed us," as the phrase goes—given us no time for reflection—while at the same time we had been consumed with apprehensions on our own account, and, like most young fellows, had been eager to "get the confounded thing over and done with at any price." When I now came to think about it, we had never had the least proof of Mrs. Abrahams's death, except Mr. Moss Davis's word of honor, (which may be eliminated from the matter on the principle of *de mimimis non curat lex,*) and a cutting from the country newspaper describing the inquest. Mr. Davis had probably furnished the interesting "copy" to that journal himself, and paid handsomely for its publication.

I confess I did not feel much inclined to rake up the matter after so many years, but, in justice to Gray and Bruncker, I thought it right to acquaint them with my discovery. I accordingly wrote to both of them, and received the following replies. That from the great mechanician was in a lady's hand:

DEAR SIR: I have endeavored, though it has been a matter of some difficulty, to draw my uncle's attention to the subject of your note. He is just now very much occupied with his great invention, which is approaching completion. He seems to agree with you that the process of extraction [I had thus alluded to the probability of our getting our money back from Mr. Montefiore, *née* Abrahams, but the lady had evidently not seen my letter] would be very tedious. He bids me tell you that you had better not try it beyond twenty-four places of decimals. Yours truly, ANNIE GRAY.

Well, *that* was not very encouraging, and Bruncker's answer was still less so.

DEAR SIR: I have no recollection whatever of the disgraceful incident to which you allude. If you ask my advice, however, as a practical man, as to your own course of conduct, it seems to me that you yourself, on the occasion in question, entered into a conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice, and that the quieter you keen and the less you say about the matter the better.

Yours faithfully, JACOB BRUNCKER.

I have taken his advice, and never attempted to recoup myself for the money disbursed so unnecessarily on that Very Expensive Derby.

TIGERS AND ELEPHANTS—INDIA, 1780-90.—Ten years after the famine of 1770, a once populous district was a silent jungle; and in 1780 a small body of Sepoys could with difficulty force its way through its forests. "For 120 miles," says an eye-witness, "they marched through but an extensive wood, all the way a perfect wilderness: some times a small village presented itself in the midst of these jungles, with a little cultivated ground around it, hardly sufficient to encamp the two battalions. These woods abound with tigers and bears, which infested the camp every night, but did no other damage than carrying off a child and killing some of the gentlemen's baggage-bullocks." As the rural communities relinquished their hamlets and drew closer together toward the centre of a district, the wild beasts pressed hungrily on their rear. In vain the East India Company offered a reward for each tiger's head sufficient to maintain a peasant's family in comfort for 3 months; an item of outlay which our officers deemed so important, that when, in the financial crisis of 1790-91, the Treasury had to suspend all payments, and it made the tiger money and diet allowance for prisoners the sole exceptions to the rule. In vain it spent the whole land revenue of a frontier district in rewards for killing wild beasts. A belt of jungle filled with ferocious animals lay for years around the cultivated land. The official records frequently speak of the mail-bag being carried off by tigers, and the custom of the mail-runners carrying jingling rings or bells to scare away the wild beasts survived to our own day. Lord Cornwallis, in 1789, had to sanction a grant of public money to free the military road from the depredations of these animals. The ravages of the wild elephants were on a larger scale, and their extermination formed one of the most important duties of the British officers after the country passed under our rule. Tigers, leopards, and wolves slew their thousands of men and their hundreds of thousands of cattle. But the herd of wild elephants was absolutely resistless, lifting off roofs, pushing down walls, trampling a village under foot as if it were a city of sand which a child had built upon the shore. In two parishes alone, during the last few years of the native administraton, 56 hamlets with their surrounding lands "had all been destroyed and gone to jungle, caused by the depreciations of wild elephants." Another official return states that 40 market villages throughout Birbhum district had been deserted from the same cause. Large reductions had to be made in the land-tax, and the East India Company borrowed tame elephants from the native Viceroy's stud in order to catch the wild ones. "I had ocular proof on my journey," writes an English officer in 1791, "of their ravages. The poor timid native ties his cut in a tree, to which he retires when the elephants approach, and silently views the destruction of his cottage and the whole profits of his labor." "One night," writes an English surveyor in 1810, "although I had a guard, the men of the village close to my tent retired to the trees, and the women hid themselves among the cattle, leaving their huts open to the elephants, who know very well where to look for grain. Two nights before some of them had uncofed a hut in the village, and had eaten up all the grain which a poor family possessed." "Most fortunately for the population of the country," wrote the greatest elephant-hunter of the last century, "they delight in the sequestered range of the mountains: if they preferred the plain, whole kingdoms would be laid waste.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

ROYALTY AT THE OPERA.—George IV. visited the opera for the first time after his accession to the throne on March 20, 1821, when "every preparation was made suitable to the event." The ante-room and the royal box were hung with satin, ornamented with festoons of gold lace, the decorations costing altogether some £300. His Majesty, wearing a field-marshal's uniform, and attended by the Dukes of York, Clarence, Wellington, and others, members of his household, was met at the doors of the theatre by the Earl of Ailesbury, Count St. Antonio, and Lord Lowther, members of the Committee of Management, by Mr. Ayrton, the conductor, and Mr. Ebers, the lessee. "Two boxes over the orchestra, on the left side of the second tier, having been selected by his Majesty, were thrown into one for his reception." With his "usual benignity," he addressed a few words to Mr. Ebers, and entered his box amid the loudest acclamations of the audience. In the second scene of the ballet "Zara," the scenic artist of the theatre found an opportunity of complimenting his Majesty: a transparent rainbow was exhibited, bearing the inscription "Vive le Roi!" surmounted by a figure of the goddess Fame. The King, however, was not a subscriber to the opera, had engaged no box for the season. Nobility much more than royalty at this time lent support to the management and performances of the King's Theatre. Mr. Ebers, however, had no great reason to boast of the patronage bestowed upon his early efforts as impresario. He confesses that when he opened the theatre for his first season "twelve boxes only were subscribed for." His predecessors had usually published a little book, "a sort of opera-box directory," setting forth the names of the subscribers and the numbers of the boxes they had secured. Surprise was manifested that he had departed from this course. "I could not prevail upon myself," he writes, "to allege the true reason, which was my fear of betraying the nakedness of the land." In later times the Italian Opera-house was, of course, very abundantly patronized by royalty. The public journals, in 1838, drew attention to the fact that Queen Victoria, while rarely entering an English theatre, although a Parliamentary committee had ascribed "the absence of royal encouragement" as one reason of the decline of the drama, had nevertheless "attended the Opera-house 33 nights out of 39, the exceptions being compulsory on account of assemblies at the palace." De Quincey has related his early visits to the opera to enjoy the rich contralto tones of the "angelic Grassini;" how he took his seat in the gallery, listening in the intervals of performance to the music of the Italian language tatoed by Italian women, the gallery being usually crowded with Italians in those times: and how he evaded, in such wise, "the troublesome condition of appearing *en grande tenue.*" Full dress when George III. was King, or when his son ruled as Prince Regent, was an important matter enough, and consisted of a long-tailed coat, which might be of any color, dun-brown, bottle-green, mulberry, or even scarlet—it was black only in cases of mourning—amply ruffled at the wrist, a white cravat swathed round an erect collar; small clothes, with diamond or gold buckles, and silk stockings and shoes; an open waistcoat to display a profusely frilled shirt-front; a dress sword, white gloves, and a *chapeau bras*, or cocked hat flattened for tucking under the arm. Trousers were not tolerated as a legitimate portion of evening dress until about 1816. Subscribers, and especially the renters of the omnibus boxes, enjoyed the privilege of passing behind the scenes during the hours of performance. In the best French or Italian they could muster, these patrons of art paid court to the prima donna, or rendered homage to the *première danseuse*; some were even content to admire such minor functionaries as the *coryphées* or *figurantes.—Belgravia.*

BRAVE WOMEN.—The extraordinary courage of the Albanian women has been displayed over and over again in the history of the country: but one of the most celebrated instances was that recorded of the branch of the Albanian people represented by the Suliotes, when they were besieged by Ali Pasha in 1792. The Suliotes formed a semi-independent confederacy, comprising 66 villages,

so utterly that there is hardly a nation in the limits of civilization, and certainly none of the energy of intellect of the modern Greek, so completely and universally devoid of the art element as it is; and next to it is the Italian of the nineteenth century, and especially him of Florence. Nobody would compare modern Athens with Florence; and yet in what is the work of the last 50 years the greater credit for what has been done is due to the Athenian. The Greek is very like the Yankee—plain, practical, and utilitarian in his doings, and vaporous and turgid in his sayings. The cities of both are clean, well-built, and without architectural pretensions as a general thing; the one seems conscious that practically genius has gone from him, and the other that it has not come yet: the occasional infractions of this seemingly self-imposed law are so many lessons for its observance. But in comparison with the Florentine, the Greek is esthetic negation as compared with positive bad taste. All that has been built in Athens since 1830 might have been built in any new city in the far west of America where building-stone was plenty; but all that has been reared in Florence since 1700 could only have been built where taste had reached an extreme of corruption.—*Temple Bar.*

VALENTINE TO A LITTLE GIRL.

Little maiden, dost thou pine
For a faithful Valentine?
Art thou seanning timidly
Every face that meets thine eye?
Art thou fancying there may be
Fairer face than thou dost see?
Little maiden, scholar mine,
Would'st thou have a Valentine?

Go and ask, my little child.
Ask the Mother undefiled:
Ask, for she will draw thee near,
And will whisper in thine ear—
Valentine: the name is good,
For it comes of lineage high
And a famous family.
And it tells of gentle blood.
Noble blood, and nobler still
For its owner freely poured
Every drop there was to spill
In the quarrel of his Lord.

Valentine: I know the name,
Many martyrs bear the same,
And they stand in glittering ring
Round their warrior God and King,
Who before and for them bled,
With their robes of ruby red,
And their swords of cherub flame.

Yea, there is a plenty there,
Knight without reproach or fear;
Such St. Denys, such St. George,
Martin, Maurice, Theodore,
And a hundred thousand more,
Guerdon gained and warfare o'er.
By that sea without a surge,
And beneath the eternal sky,
And the beatific Sun
In Jerusalem above.
Valentine is every one:
Choose from out that company
Whom to serve, and whom to love.

CARDINAL NEWMAN.

A FIRST REPRESENTATION AND THE CRITICS.—At a time when it was considered that a notice of a new play should appear in the morrow's paper as a piece of actual news which the reader had a right to expect, such notices were naturally written under great disadvantages, and, knowing this, the critics, as a rule, wielded their midnight pens with a certain air of kindly reservation. But recently theatrical matters have assumed a prominence altogether remarkable, and dramatic criticisms are looked for with eagerness, not only in the London papers, but in all the principal provincial ones, several of these latter receiving "criticisms" wired by telegraph after the play. Valuable, indeed, these must be when fully considered, thoughtful, and unbiased communications! I maintain that in most cases new plays, of any importance at all, should be seen a second time by the critic before he ventures to give any elaborate comment upon their merits, or upon the manner of their representation. The modern "first night" means a gathering of people, for the most part known, more or less, to each other. Hand-shaking, nodding, whispering, or loud chatter, *sotto voce* sneering, obtrusive partisanship, mute but expressive grimaces indicative of patient misery or inward glee—these, combined with occasional interruptions of a sarcastic and personal nature from overcrowded occupants of the galleries or dissatisfied denizens of the pit, form the "humors" of a *première* at a West End play-house. The mere prominent of the critics are known to two-thirds of the audience, and their demeanor is watched by many. If Brown smiles, the *Daily Dragon* will be "all right," the friends of the author whisper with satisfaction; when Jones frowns, and speaks aside to Smith with an upward jerk of the eyebrow, "a slate" in the *Weekly Drone* may be confidently anticipated by the dramatist's dearest acquaintances. On another occasion the critic might calmly exercise his analytical functions in peace and comfort; on a "first night" he may make believe to be absorbed, but too many distracting elements surround him for him to do himself or the object of his diluted attention the requisite justice or credit.—*H. J. Byron, in The Theatre.*

ALBANIAN TRAITS.—The other day a native of the Delvino district was traveling, and came upon a man asleep under a tree, and immediately recognised him as the leader of a well-known band of brigands. On looking round and finding that he was not observed, he cut off the brigand's head. Two nephews of the murdered brigand have now come to live in Delvino, and every one knows the object of their visit. They will stop there for years until their vengeance is satisfied. Sometimes the man sought for goes to live in the Island of Corfu, thinking in that manner to escape; but he is generally followed, and suffers the penalty. While I was stopping at Corfu, the body of a Musaulman Albanian was found just outside the town with his head cut off; and from this fact it was believed that he had been followed to the death. It is a horrible and ghastly practice; and as I sat in my quarters at Delvino, and looked from my window on the lovely scenery of mountain and valley, of sea and forest, of white houses surrounded with olive, orange, pomegranate, and myrtle trees scattered on either side of the steep hills and extending for two miles along the valley, with here and there a minaret, and then a Christain church—I felt a shudder at the thought that, notwithstanding this peaceful scene, each house probably contained a murderer. With all this, the Albanians have a certain sense of chivalry. They assured me that a stranger might travel with perfect safety from end to end of Albania with a sack full of gold, provided he was accompanied by any female companion; and I have heard this confirmed from other parts of the country. An English lady of my acquaintance was traveling to join her husband in Northern Albania. She was accompanied by only two *sapteehs*, or policemen. She had stopped in the middle of the day to rest under a tree, when a fine-looking man, armed to the teeth, suddenly appeared, and entered into conversation. He was shortly joined by many others, and she found that she was in the hands of a large band of brigands; but they showed her every courtesy, and conducted her safely on her way. These same men would have robbed a man of everything he had, and would probably have made him pay a ransom besides.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

HANDEL.—The character and personality of the man who played so large a part in the social world of our capital during his life, and whose name has been so intimately connected with the religious and musical associations of the country for a whole century, are not difficult to estimate. The idea which Handel gives us, apart from his musical gifts, is that of an exceedingly strong, self-willed, egoistic, yet thoroughly healthy nature; certainly not the pietist which clergymen who preach on his oratorios imagine, but thoroughly honest, cheerful, good-tempered in the main, though violent when irritated, and of indomitable pride and independence. The character of a glutton has been recorded against him; but it is probable that, as in the case of Goethe, his large physique and generally rude health made it natural to him to eat much more largely than average men. Among the little touches which seem to bring the man before us, Burney ("Account of the Handel Commemoration") gives some very good ones; how, when he was pleased with the way the music was going at one of his oratorios, his enormous wig always had a certain nod or vibration; how, at the close of an air, he called out "Chorus!" in a voice which Burney says was "extremely formidable," (it must be remembered that the conductor's baton was not in use in England then;) how he swore (as who does not?) at Carlton House, if the ladies in waiting talked during the music, and how the Princess would check them, saying "Hush, hush! Handel is angry;" and, what is a pleasanter story, how he scolded the Prince and Princess of Wales for being late at a concert, and "keeping all these poor people" (the performers) "so long from their scholars and other concerns." A musician who could talk thus at court in those days must have had a strong individual power about him. His dealings with his recalcitrant singers have already been mentioned; but he was as autocratic with one of his poets, who complained that Handel's music did not suit the words he had written, but only got for satisfaction, "Den de words is bat." When setting words from the Bible he usually preferred to make his own selection, (though this was not the case in the "Messiah,") and there is evidence in some remarks which are recorded of him in regard to his sacred compositions, that, in spite of the rapid and business-like way in which his oratorios were produced, and the fact that some of the choruses which have been regarded as most intensely expressive of the words, were really *ritaccimenti* from his old opera and harpischord music, others of these were the offspring of very deep feeling in his own mind, and were genuine expressions of religious fervor.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

THE PRINCE OF ÉPICURES.—Grimod De La Reynière inhabited a wing of the spacious mansion still existing at the corner of the Place de la Concorde, successively occupied of late years by the Turkish and Russian Embassies and the Imperial Club, but then bearing the name of Hôtel de la Reynière, and conceived the idea of organizing in the suite of apartments allotted to him a series of entertainments called "philosophic breakfasts," to which his particular intimates alone were invited. These receptions took place on the Wednesday and Saturday of each week, and those who had been once admitted were at liberty to repeat their visit whenever they chose, and had, moreover, the privilege of introducing a friend. On the arrival of the guests, their swords, canes and hats were delivered to the custody of an attendant, who then removed a huge iron bar suspended across the entrance to the dining-room, until all were assembled, when it was carefully replaced, as a hint that no one would be allowed to depart without the permission of the host. In the centre of the *salle à manger* was a circular mahogany table, surrounded by chairs of equal size, with the exception of one slightly higher for the President of the day; and on the walls were inscribed in golden letters certain regulations imposed by the amphitryon, to which those present were expected to conform. Exactly at 12:15, Grimod De La Reynière made his appearance, followed by two servants, one bearing a pile of bread and butter in slices, and the other jugs of coffee and milk, of which nutritious beverage, according to the rules, each person was bound to drink at least 18, or at most 22 cups; whoever first attained the latter number being elected President. When the supply was exhausted, an enormous sirloin was brought in, and, after having been carried thrice round the table, with great solemnity, was placed before the President, and by him portioned out to the company. At the conclusion of this primitive repast the conversation became general, literary matters were discussed, and new books criticised, until, at a signal given by the host, the iron bar was once more removed, swords and canes were restored to their owners, and the party separated.—*Temple Bar.*

MANY SNOBS.—There was a man of the highest literary fame who went down to live in suburban neighborhood. Now, in social matters, a suburban neighborhood is a very awkward one. In London, your neighbors are not those who live in the same neighborhood, but those who live in the same clique. In the country, ties of neighborhood constitute ties of friendship. But these suburban neighborhoods are neither the one thing nor the other. They are neither town nor country. You are not in the way of meeting old friends or making new ones. No sensible man will go into such a locality, as a rule, unless furnished with one or two good letters of introduction. The only man sure to call upon him is the parson, who probably does so with an eye to a pew-seat or a subscription, which may be legitimate objects enough in their way. Still, the stranger in question who took up his abode in this locality was a very distinguished man in his way, whom it would be a distinction to know. The grandees of the country side did not know how to treat this new importation, and on the whole concluded that it would be judicious to ignore him. He was accordingly ignored, which some people would consider a decided slap in the face. It so happened that her gracious Majesty came into these regions, and honored the great author with a call. The fact spread like wildfire, and now every one of distinction hastened to leave their cards on the great man. Shall I tell you that a gentleman had to take his slap in the face after an artistic fashion. He collected all the cards, and one day drove about returning them, instead of leaving his own, at the people's houses. How, I think that there was something of an artistic treatment in this method of dealing with the social slap. It was a rebuke to our inherent Philistinism.—*London Society.*

MISCONCEPTION OF CHRISTIANITY.—Julian's primary misconception of Christianity was in regarding it as a shear contrivance, a kind of mutual benefit society set up solely in the interests of the managers. He had found so much hypocrisy among Christians that he assumed it of them all. St. John's attribution of divinity to Christ was a clever fraud; the whole fabric of sacerdotalism was so much ingenious mechanism; the clergy were ambitious schemers; if deprived of the power to tyrannize and dictate and appropriate other men's goods, they at once became centres of faction, professional incendiaries, whose work it was to inflame party against party in their own selfish interests. The monks—except indeed in those cases where they had been driven by devils into the wilderness and provided with manacles and collars—were no better; their assumed self-renunciation was a sham. * * * To him, almsgiving and charities were but ingenious devices to support the ascendency of a ruling caste. He compares the Christians to kidnappers who tempt children by mouthfuls of cake, and finally catch them and fling them into confinement, to spend a life of misery as the cost of the transient sweet that tickled their palate for the nonce. If Pagans did but imitate the cunning of the Christians on more magnanimous motives, they would soon occupy the same position of influence.—*The Emperor Julian, G. H. Rendall.*

WAS CROMWELL A BREWER?—Robert Cromwell owned certain lands around Huntingdon and farmed them himself, and the income was computed then to be about £300 a year, which (as Carlyle remarks) was a tolerable fortune in those times, perhaps somewhat like £1,000 (or even £1,200) now. After his father's death, from about 1620 to 1631, Oliver Cromwell lived in the same place and farmed the same lands, but afterward removed, and acquired and farmed estates at St. Ives and Ely. On one or all of these estates Oliver may have done brewing for his own tenants and household, but that he ever had any regular trade as a brewer is most unlikely and improbable. There is no mystery about Oliver's method of life before he entered the army, and if he had really been a brewer (instead of being a country gentleman farming his own lands) it is impossible but that some authoritative evidence to that effect would have been preserved. —*Notes and Queries.*

A CHARACTER—AND A QUESTION.

A dubious, strange, uncomprehended life,
A roll of riddles with no answer found,
A sea-like soul which plummet cannot sound,
Torn with belligerent winds at mutual strife.
The god in him hath taken unto wife
A daughter of the pit, and, strongly bound
In coils of snake-like hair about him wound,
Dies, straining hard to raise the severing knife.

For such a sunken soul, what room in Heaven?
For such a soaring soul, what place in Hell?
Can those desires be damned, those doings shriven,
Or in some lone mid-region must he dwell
For ever? Lo! God sitteth with the seven
Stars in his hand, and shall not He judge well?

—*The Spectator.*

WITH TWO HATS.—Reynolds has left many stories in connection with fastidious sitters. One of these refers to a gentleman who desired to be painted with his hat on his head instead of in his hand, the latter position being more customary at the period when Sir Joshua chose conventional attitudes after the manner of his old master, Hudson. It is said that when the likeness was sent home, the wife of the sitter found to her surprise that her husband had not only one hat on his head, but another under his arm.—*All the Year Round.*

A BEAUTIFUL FASHION.—The height of fashion at the Court of Dahomey is a costume consisting of the blue, gold, green, and red labels carefully peeled from the medicine and pickle-bottles brought by Europeans into the King's dominions. The labels are gummed on to the naked body, and the effect is, at any rate, startling.—*London Society.*

THE FROTH OF LONDON LIFE

EPHEMERAL DIVERSION IN PRINT.

THE GAVARD OF THE ROYAL NOSES—SOCIETY JOURNALS AND THEIR TRICKS—SOME NEW NOVELS—"OUIDA'S" LATEST EFFORT—THE NEWEST LIBEL SUIT.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—There was a reader of "Gulliver's Travels," who, when the book first came out, wrote to a friend of Swift to express his non-belief in the truth of the statements therein set forth. I should not wonder if the utter frivolity of two nations going to war over the question as to which end an egg should be broken at, did not most impress the skeptic with the inaccuracy of the record. Yet it is surprising how close the Dean's satire often comes home to us. Half a dozen leading London journals have been lashing society into a tremendous anxiety touching the noses of the Prince of Wales's sons. Somebody came home from Gibraltar with the report that the "royal middies" had been tattooed by their companions, one having an anchor at the end of his nose, the other a broad arrow in a similar position. The Paris *Figaro* put the story in print. Mr. Johnson, writing from London, proves himself an amusing *flaneur*. One of Mr. Yates's clever young men started the *canard* in the *World*. The editor touched up the paragraph and gave it the true gossip's ring.

"'Boys will be boys,' and perhaps, after all, an anchor is not an inappropriate symbol for the future ruler of a maritime power, 'and as the defects and ailments of royalty have not unfrequently been aped by their admiring subjects, a day may dawn when, in order to show that they are 'in the swim,' it will be fashionable for all the young bloods in the kingdom to be marked with an anchor."

This naturally made society anxious. The editor of the *Whitehall* probably tried his nose with Indian ink and didn't like it, so he dispatched a commission to inquire into the affair. Meanwhile, the *World's* story got repeated in all kinds of shapes. *Truth* indorsed the fact with a telegram from Lord Napier of Magdala, to the Queen. Mr. Labouchere added to his chronicle reminders that—

"Alexander the Great had one shoulder higher than the other, and his courtiers used to affect this imperfection in order to imitate their monarch. The courtiers of the Duke Edward VII. will probably appear at levees tattooed profusely with anchors, broad arrows, imperial crowns, and other such insignia."

Vanity Fair elaborated the story in detail, told us what the Captain said, and drew a splendid moral character for the royal boys out of their alleged refusal to implicate the middies who had done the deed. "It then turned out," solemnly averred *Vanity Fair*, that "all the youngsters on board the royal ship had been similarly tattooed as a memorial of the cruise." Mr. Bewles, the editor of this very high-class print, added "it is not true that the Princess of Wales is in great distress of mind about the incident," and that the Prince himself regards it as a mere boyish freak. At first blush, the affair looks like a number of lively journals lending themselves to an elaborate joke, and making "copy" out of it. It is not so. They are all too jealous of each other for that. In due course, the real bona-fide organ of the Upper Ten, the *Morning Post*, comes down upon its weekly contemporaries and contradicts the entire story:

"The truth is that, as when, for instance, on crossing the line certain traditional ceremonies are observed, so on first touching at a great port other harmless festivities take place, and the whole medical experience of the Princes has been undergone by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, Count Gleichen, and nearly every other sailor, whether royal or not. Accordingly, at Gibraltar the midshipmen of the Bacchante indulged in the amusement of placing on their faces the representation of tattoo marks, and their temporary freak has been reported as if they had been really tattooed. The Bacchante proceeded to the Antilles, to the West Indies, and as Barbados Mr. and Mrs. Childers had the honor of dining at the Governor's table, with their Royal Highnesses, on the 30th of December. On that day there was not the faintest trace of the Gibraltar freak upon the countenances of the Princes."

The story is completed to-day by the *Whitehall Review* devoting a column and a half to the subject in support of the contradiction, concluding its serious dissertation with the following vague and curious announcement:

"As a matter of fact, we have been favored with a communication from Gibraltar, from which we get the interesting, though extraordinary, information that the other 'middies' locked the two royal sailors in their cabins and then proceeded to simulate tattoo marks upon their faces through the innocuous medium of cayenne pepper! That is all."

This is almost as good as "Gulliver." Nothing can illustrate the ultimate certainties journals put upon society. With Ireland bordering on famine or revolution, "wars and rumors of war" still agitating the nations, a general election in view, Parnell raising the Irish of America against the English at home, Russia marching on Merv, new troubles at Constantinople, Lord Beaconsfield's health under against the Ministry, Edison creating a new panic in gas shares, vast problems in science, art, and politics in course of solution, and a thousand other matters of national if not universal moment—with all these things claiming attention, several editors think society will find the deepest interest in the report that the Prince of Wales's sons have subjected their noses to the operation of tattooing. Talk of the Emperor fiddling while Rome was burning, his callousness, considering his position, was not much worse than this pandering to the demon of society gossip. Yates started the *canard*, no doubt, for what it was worth, and possibly with a wink at his clever lieutenant; but imagine the condition of journalism when a mere report of this kind can grow up into a subject to be treated as a leading feature of an ambitious newspaper!

JOURNALISTIC GOSSIP.

By the way, while one is upon this subject, it is in place to mention that *Mayfair* is likely to change hands. Mr. Clark Russell, author of "The Wreck of the Grosvenor," succeeded to the editorial chair when Mr. Lucy, of the *Daily News*, gave it up. Mr. Russell has retired in disgust. He returns to his literary occupations proper. Mr. Lucy is busy this week writing letters on the Liberal demonstration at Birmingham. He will probably return to *Mayfair*, though it is possible the journal may be given up, after costing its proprietary close upon $50,000. *Life*, another rival of the established society journals, does not look flourishing, though its illustrations are artistic in the highest degree. "The cry is, Still they come!" The latest arrival is *Town and Country*, which aims at combining sport with literature, science, art, and the drama. The *Parisian* is now advertised in the London railways. The editor paid Mr. James Payn a fabulous price for a Christmas story. The *Parisian* is a bright, clever, well-written paper. It has a perky, well-informed, sparkling little rival in the *Boulevard*, which is edited by a pretty Englishwoman, who allows some of her contributors to say very daring things. *Sketch* is a sort of illustrated society paper. It was edited by Robert Williams, a leader writer on the *Telegraph*. Recently it has been purchased by Mr. Corlette of the *Sporting Times*, who has engaged Mr. Reginald Brooks, son of the late Shirley Brooks, to edit it. Mr. Corlette has introduced to the book-stalls a strange hybrid-looking print called the *Bird o' Freedom*. In addition to these papers, which are now becoming familiar and established occupants of the news-stands, it is wonderful to see the number of publications which come out and flutter their wings for a short season, and then are seen no more. The *Examiner* is in the market. Snobbism pays better than profanity and radicalism; and so the *Examiner* does not get on. Yet it is a much brighter paper than the *Spectator*, which leads a quiet, somnolent existence, and still they say returns a profit to its owners. English journals are truly wonderful institutions. Who ever hears of *John Bull*? Yet it has a good advertising connection, and no doubt many admirers. There is a cheap weekly journal published in London called the *Budget*. It is never seen in the metropolis. But in the country, and more particularly in Lancashire, it has a circulation of 600,000 copies. The *Morning Post* is a daily journal which circulates solely among the aristocracy. It commands the same price as the *Times*, and the accomplished editor and proprietor, Mr. Borthwick, is said to make a comfortable $70,000 a year out of it, to say nothing of the position it gives him in society. The *Post* is peculiarly well informed on foreign affairs. Then there is the *Morning Advertiser*, belonging to the Society of Licensed Victuslers. It is a high-priced journal, and circulates almost solely among publicans. The late James Grant, one of its editors, was a famous theologian and politician. He was on visiting terms with Lord Palmerston. Col. Hamber, its present literary chief, was formerly editor of the *Standard*, and made that journal "famous" through the letters of "Manhattan," from New-York. A fine, soldierly-looking fellow this Col. Hamber, and an agreeable gentleman to boot.

NEW NOVELS.

Miss Braddon's new novel, "Barbara," is to be published next week, and Mr. Maxwell, the author's husband and publisher, sends me an advance proof of the preface, or explanation, from which it appears that the work was commenced in the columns of the *World* newspaper under the title of "Splendid Misery." Copyright in the title-words was asserted by the proprietor of a half-penny weekly journal, in which was published, and in which lay buried for years, a short tale with the title "Splendid Misery." Under pressure of a suit in Chancery, the novel was renamed "*Her* Splendid Misery;" but as this alteration did not satisfy the Court of Chancery, the title was again changed into "Her Gilded Cage." The new title was adopted by the *World*, to avert the risk of inadequately complying with an injunction which had issued against the continued use of the words "Splendid Misery." Since this second change of title was made, it has been discovered that a novel in three volumes was published about 50 years ago with the identical title now in dispute. In all likelihood this discovery will dispose of the litigation, still pending, in a manner that must deter future claims to copyrightin the words "Splendid Misery." Nevertheless, it is to be hoped that the promised revision of the law of copyright will contain clauses to protect authors against the oppressive surprise of a Chancery suit over a forgotten or a disused title, and that some inexpensive court will be empowered to deal promptly and cheaply with such insignificant contentions. As matters now stand, the author feels constrained to give prominence to the name of her heroine in the title of her book, which she accordingly sends forth as the "Story of Barbara: Her Splendid Misery, and Her Gilded Cage," in the belief that no one can take exception either to a mere Christian name when used in the title of a novel, or to the trebly distinctive title now given to a book that was written to amuse the public, and not to exercise the copyright lawyers. "Ouida's" new novel, "Moths," will also see the light in the next week. Chatto & Windus are the publishers. A friend who has read the proofs, tells me the story is "Pucky." Ouida does not now, and, I think, never did, go in for serial stories; so that her works come out with a special freshness of their own. She is never at her best unless she is nasty, and then, as Pat would say, she is at her worst. Her muse loves the nude. She is a female Swinburne among novelists. "Moths," I am told, begins at Trouville, and, of course, among the fashionable sirens of that scandalous bit of court, where Phryne and Circe display charms which Conty indicates so cleverly in the "Thumb-nail Sketches" of his little guides. The heroine is *Lady Dolly's* daughter, *Vere*, and the book opens with a discussion about *Miss Vere's* bathing dress. "Might one go naked, provided only one had no mark or twist on one's limbs?" is one of the pretty questions the girl asks her mother. *Lady Dolly* is one of those creatures who talk bastard art and cheap advertisements. Her conversation is loaded with references to well-known modistes, coupled with the names of composers, artists, Adam and Eve, and the Deity. "She is really very pretty," she says to her "counselor" as he cloaks her and pockets her fan; "really very handsome, like Burne-Jones's things, and all that, don't you know." How odd it is that the aristocracy of England should be supposed by the lunkinses and fashionable novelists of the day to talk like that, and mothers of their daughters, too! *Vere* one day, with her bare legs in a seapool, is startled by a voice singing snatches from Mozart's "Requiem." The singer is a Marquis, who is prouder of being a tenor than an aristocrat. The girl calls him "the angel Raphael." She loves him. By and by, when she goes away from home for a distant land, he calls to say farewell. Of course, he brings with him a bouquet of stephanotis and orchids. Notwithstanding her love for the singer, *Vere* is forced to marry a Russian Prince. She hated herself after that. Then there is a complication, in which the lover (not the husband) considers he is called upon to defend the honor of the wife, much after the fashion of one of Bronson Howard's plays in "The Banker's Daughter." The difference is that the lover fights the husband, and it begins in this way: The husband has allowed *Vere*, his wife, to be traduced. The tenor can't bear it. He meets the husband and tells him he intends to avenge his wife's honor. "Her honor," echoes the husband "*mais c'est à vous, Monsieur.*" The tenor raises his hand and strikes him on the cheek. "You are a liar, you are a coward, and you are an adulterer," says the tenor "in his clear, ringing voice, that rang like a bell through the silence of the assembled people, and he struck him three times as he spoke." The book is full of wicked, impossible people; women "like Rubens's figures!" women "dark, full-lipped, almon-eyed," and mulattesh, "red and white" actresses, gorgeous men, Princes, Marquises—heaven knows how many—and white prancing mules, with Spanish trappings and mulatto servants dressed in scarlet, going about the Bois in Paris. Those readers who like "Puck" will be delighted with "Moths."

A SOCIETY SCANDAL AND LIBEL.

"Be at Bow-Street Police Court at 2, if you would like to hear the latest and most curious of libel suits," ran a telegram which reached me yesterday at 1. The invitation was irresistible. I found Mr. George Grossmith, the reporter *par excellence* of the *Times*, sharpening his pencils, and Mr. George Lewis, the prince of criminal lawyers, polishing his eye-glass. Sir John Ingham was upon the bench. A pretty-looking lady had a seat in court, and Col. Napier Sturt, a well-known Guardsman, sat by Mr. Lewis. In the stalls devoted to counsel was Mr. E. H. Clarke, the barrister. At the solicitors' table, with their lawyers, who had instructed Mr. Clarke to defend them, were Mr. Edward Legge and Mr. Peacock, the two proprietors of the *Whitehall Review*, which Mr. Lewis, in his best and most biting manner, spoke of later on as "a wretched paper." Legge smiled superciliously, but Peacock looked angry. The editor was faultlessly attired, and the ring on Peacock's finger was worth a hundred guineas. It is a fine thing, it seems, to own a society journal. Legge has undoubtedly made a coup with the *Whitehall*, which now and then gets hold of some very original and startling contributions. The paper has been well backed with money, Mr. Peacock being the capitalist. Lewis sneered at him as being an egg merchant, a sneer which will hardly be understood in the United States, where trade is not a disgrace, nor commerce a reproach. Peacock sells eggs, it is true; but he is the largest importer of that useful commodity in Europe, and he has a fine suburban residence at Hammersmith. But George Lewis had his way. He generally has; and just now, according to the recent interpretation of, maritime duties for cases of criminal libels, there is really no defense in the first stage of a prosecution. If the magistrate is satisfied that "libelous matter" has been published, he is not competent to hear evidence of justification; he must commit for trial. There is a certain amount of hardship in this which will bring about a remedy, and possibly during the next session of Parliament. The case against the *Whitehall* is peculiar. Mrs. Mary Adela Astley Spark, a society lady, sued for a divorce from her husband on the ground of cruelty and adultery. Pending the trial, the husband brought a cross-action charging her with adultery, and making Col. Napier Sturt, who commands a battalion of Guards, co-respondent. A person in the employment of the husband's solicitors gave information of this case to the *Whitehall*, and Mr. Legge inserted a paragraph stating that Mrs. Spark was charged with adulterous intercourse with Sturt, and that the case would come on at a certain date. The fact that the wife was the first complainant was ignored, and Mr. Lewis, Mr. Spark's solicitor, demanded an apology, which was not forthcoming. The divorce suits came on, and Mrs. Spark's conduct was proved to be even "above suspicion." It would have been wise for Legge to have chronicled this fact. He did not do so. Meanwhile an action for damages was commenced. This suit has been pending for months. The other day Mr. Lewis sent to the *Whitehall* office, and finding that any person could buy back numbers of the paper containing the original libelous paragraph, he had several copies purchased quite recently, and, treating the matter as a new publication of the libel, he instituted criminal proceedings, in addition to the already existing civil suit. No doubt the astute lawyer had some special end to serve in thus taking advantage of the new interpretation of the preliminaries in criminal libel. Possibly, he strengthened the evidence already on file. He had the opportunity of saying some withering things about the paper, and of exalting the virtues of his client, and her sufferings under the aspersions that had been cast upon her character. He did all this cleverly and well, and the defendants were committed for trial, each of them entering into his own recognizance of £100 to appear. Mrs. Spark was dressed in a black satin dolman jacket, and "baby bonnet" to match. She is a lady-like woman in appearance, about 30, dark, with perfect features, and bright eyes. She seemed amused at the proceedings, and frequently smiled at her clever lawyer, and her blunt, frank, handsome friend, Col. Sturt, who gave his evidence with charming *sang froid*. It is said the Provincial Press Association has under consideration the working of the Libel law as at present administered, and that they will memorialize Parliament on the subject. As the practice at present stands, any person about whom libelous matter has been published can cite the printer, proprietors, and all concerned in the publication of a journal containing it before a magistrate, and have them committed for trial at the Central Criminal or other court. The defendants are not permitted to offer any defense except before a jury. Mr. Lewis did not include Judd, the printer, in the prosecution. He is content to cite the proprietors.

THE DICTATES OF FASHION

THE LATEST COSTUMES FOR INDOOR AND OUTDOOR WEAR.

CLOAKS, COLLARS, AND BONNETS—NOVELTIES IN BALL-DRESSES AND EVENING COSTUMES—DOMINOS WORN BY FASHIONABLE LADIES—DRESSES FOR THOSE IN MOURNING.

Fur-lined garments have become very common. Ordinary furs are now to be obtained at such reasonable prices, and make such warm linings, that it is quite natural they should have come into general use. In consequence of this, very fashionable ladies do not employ fur linings as much as they did last year, but rather prefer garments lined with satin and wadded silk. Bright colors are much favored for this purpose. A garment, for instance, of black "drap Thibet" may be trimmed with black fox, and lined with "bouton d'or" colored surah. As it closes all the way down the front, the lining only shows on the outside of the button-holes and in the sleeves.

Double and triple collars are not only used for confections, but for suits also. They are most becoming to slender figures. Sometimes the upper part of the waist consists of a kind of inserted puffing of faille or satin, which trims the square opening in the neck, and the double collar is placed around this opening, producing a very good effect. Collars hold a very prominent part in the present fashions, and there are many kinds to be seen. There are jet collars, "Mazarin" collars made of plaited black and white lace, the large "Anne d'Autriche" collar, of handsome guipure or "point a l'aiguille" lace, and many other styles of batiste and muslin trimmed with lace. Babies' collars fall below the shoulders, and are made of very handsome laces. Babies' suits are also much trimmed with guipure and bretonne lace. For very young children, white cachemire and "armure" are generally adopted for dresses. They are cut in English shape, then a little above the border is a plaited drapery bordered with bretonne lace and fastened in the middle by loops of white satin ribbon. For little boys, many suits are made of garnet-colored, blue, and green velvet, with satin pipings and large lace collars and cuffs. The cravats worn with these suits are of bright-colored surah. For a little boy from 5 to 6 years of age the suit is generally made in a jacket and plaited vest, trimmed with lace placed on plain. Little girls continue to wear Directoire capotes of gray or white felt, lined with satin and trimmed with ribbon. The large hat raised on the side and the "toque" are worn both by little girls and boys.

Ivory-white mignonne or Indian cachemire toilets are in vogue. These suits are worn for small dinners and house wear. The long garments, reaching to the feet, make this style of toilet very easy to wear for half-dressy purposes. White woolen dresses are often trimmed with lace plaitings. A very suitable way of making one of these dresses is to have the skirt wholly plaited, and the long "redingote" half open over it. The latter is of the same cachemire as the skirt, lined with white silk, and trimmed with a broad band of white silk and chenille embroidery. There is often a full lace trimming down the front of the redingote. Bonnets for full dress are often composed of a coiffure covered with jet, with plumes and "aigrettes" on the side. The borders have large beads in the colors of the bonnet. The enchanting designs continue in vogue, and when the designs are not resorted to the combination of coloring is used. A beautiful capote just completed is of bronze-colored satin, bordered with galloon of cachemire beads. The only trimming on the outside of the bonnet consists of a combination of feathers in green, red, yellow, and pink. Young ladies wear many small capotes of dark velvet, such as plum-color, lined with light blue shirred satin. On the crown is a large plum-colored double satiu bow, and the same colored strings are fastened on the side. Striped India shawls are now made in visite-shaped garments. They are trimmed with fur, handsome silk fringe, or chenille. This is the subtle style for stout figures, as the stripes make the form appear slighter. Sometimes these visites have large collars trimmed with fringe, and sometimes the back is cut bias; when made in this manner they are more suitable for tall, slight figures. Spanish manties are very generally used in Paris. They are much worn at the theatre, and are generally owned by elderly ladies. When they are white, they are draped in the back and fastened by gilt pins, and trimmed with a red or pink rose. The black lace manties are fastened near the ears by means of two dark pins, and are the kind worn by elderly ladies. There are no many watches and chatelaines worn at present, but there are used to replace these small platina chains, from which depend a silver smelling-bottle in Louis XV. or "Renaissance" style. There are also golden bottles worn, handsomely chased, which hang from the waist.

Balls are now given in England where the ladies all wear dresses in the same color. The color to be worn is selected by the hostess, and is mentioned on the cards of invitation. The use of this one color is not nearly as monotonous as might be supposed, as there are so many shades to each color that there are scarcely two toilets alike. Among the trimmings for ball dresses are embroideries of transparent beads, in imitation of pearls, on a gauze ground of the same embroideries also in light-colored beads. The white beads are very handsome with satin or gauze toilets, in pink, mauve-color, blue, and straw-color. These trimmings are generally placed over the shoulders, over the breast, on the border of the scarf, and the lower part of the waist. Evening dresses, with opaulets of embroidery or jet, are very handsome. A low-neck dress may be made half high with this trimming. A purple satin toilet trimmed in this manner has a square train. The front of the dress is covered with amber, gold, purple, and ruby-colored beads, intermixed with embroideries of chenille in subdued colors. The waist, which forms one piece with the skirt, has the plastron embroidered like the apron, and is cut low in the neck. Taken over the shoulders like a shawl are two bands of beaded embroidery, leaving the waist open in heart shape. The sleeves are replaced by similar bands, only narrower, four of which are on the upper part of the arm. In the centre of each band is a purple satin bow. This same dress can be made of black satin, with the addition of large bunches of tea-roses, combined with other flowers, placed on the lower part of the toilet. The passementeries are so arranged that they can be taken off or left on the dress at pleasure.

A very rich-looking evening toilet may be of black satin, trimmed with pink satin. The skirt has a long train, trimmed with a deep embroidered band. The front has inserted pink plaited pieces reaching to nearly half-way up the skirt, with black satin quilles in between. Above are crosswise plaitings reaching to the vest. The waist is cut open square in the neck. Revers extend down the sides, terminating at the waist in a point. The piece between these revers, below the square opening, is also of pink satin. The sleeves are black as far as the elbow, where they are fluted and fastened around with pink satin ribbon. Below is a rather deep piece of pink satin and a white lace ruffle. The lower part of the basque in front forms a pink satin vest, and deep pink satin pieces turning back in revers shape. A very simple style for an evening toilet is of white gauze and pink silk. The skirt is covered with narrow white gauze flounces. The overskirt is of gauze or pink faille, forming long paniers on the sides. The draperies of these paniers commence from below the hips. The pointed waist is of pink silk, trimmed with plaited gauze, also taken down in a point. The sleeves terminate at the elbow, and have deep lace ruffles falling below, surmounted by gauze folds.

The plain dominos formerly worn at fancy dress balls are no more to be seen. They are now made of the most beautiful fabrics. There are two kinds. One is composed of a very long full skirt, elegantly draped, which may be very richly or very plainly trimmed, according to fancy, with a pélerine fichu, or small cape, to which is fastened the shirred hood, which is trimmed with lace. This hood takes the head well in, concealing all the hair. The shoes worn with these dominos are always very elegant, and are generally slippers of satin in the color of the dress, very open on the top, with only one band across the foot, with a button or ornament on the top. The most elegant slippers have sometimes a costly jewel in place of the button, handsomely set. The hose are of silk, embroidered in very pale colors, unlike those of the toilet, but still harmonizing with them. This style of domino is a splendid disguise, and may be of silk or any colored satin. The other style is more elegant, as it does not disguise the figure, and is preferred for this reason by many ladies. These dominos are always either black or white, and satin is the material preferred. They are made with long trains and without fullness in front, and cut low in the neck. The trimming is of the richest kind. There are no sleeves; a broad bracelet is on the upper part of the arm. The gloves are very long, reaching nearly to the shoulder, and have from 27 to 32 buttons. With the black toilet they must be black, and they may be straw-color, or tinted with pink with the white domino. The hair must be handsomely dressed, and over this is thrown a very full black or white Spanish lace scarf. The heavy design of the lace, and the thickness of the folded-over lace will completely conceal the hair, and the mantilla will fall over the shoulders. This lace must always be fastened with bunches of flowers. The same kind of flowers are on the waist, the shoulder, and on the arm, the latter being fastened to the upper part of the gloves. As a better disguise, some ladies have the lace taken well over the forehead, and take one end of the lace under the eyes, over the mask, like Arabian ladies' veils. That this mantilla should remain in place, it is plaited and fastened rather tight above the ear with an ornamental pin. It is considered very elegant to wear a wig with these dominos. They are always in different colors from the natural hair. The mantilla is artistically arranged, without concealing too much of the wig.

A toilet for mourning wear may be of "cachemire de l'Inde" and English crape. The cashemire skirt has a pla

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Police of this City made 1,310 arrests during the week ending yesterday.

Charles Roberts, Jr., will read selections from "Romeo and Juliet," in Chickering Hall, to-morrow evening.

There were reported to the Bureau of Vital Statistics during last week 521 deaths, 523 births, and 222 marriages.

Readings from Dickens and Shakespeare will be given by George Vandenhoff, in Chickering Hall, Thursday, at 3:30 P. M.

Messrs. Frank Melville and John W. Hamilton have withdrawn from the management of the Imperial Parisian Circus.

Fifty cases of delinquent liquor-dealers, arrested for selling liquor without license, will be investigated by the Grand Jury to-morrow.

The Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard will deliver a lecture on "The Northern and Midland Cathedrals of England," in Chickering Hall Saturday evening next.

The Amaranth Dramatic Society, of Brooklyn, will give a representation of "Time and the Hour," in the Academy of Music Tuesday evening, for the benefit of the Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association.

Wheat opened stronger yesterday, but closed weak. There were further reports of considerable shipments of through wheat, on the basis of current market rates, but no details could be obtained. The general produce markets were without important change.

The Wallace Investigating Committee from the United States Senate examined about a dozen other witnesses yesterday in relation to the arrests made on election day in 1878, under the direction of Commissioner Davenport. There were no new facts elicited.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the German Republican Central Committee, of which Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer is President, held last night at head-quarters, John P. Windolph was elected Chairman, Dr. Emil W. Hoober Vice Chairman and Gerhard Meyer Secretary.

Superintendent Lamb, of the State Banking Department, who is in the City on a brief visit from Albany, says that the deposits in the savings banks throughout the State are greater by $20,000,000 than the deposits of last year. This increase is general from one end of the State to the other.

Wright & Cormack, provision dealers, of No. 89 Broad-street, announced their failure to the Produce Exchange yesterday. They have been only a short time in business, and have been speculating considerably of late in breadstuffs. Their liabilities are estimated at between $2,000 and $3,000.

The following shipments of live stock and fresh meat were made to Europe yesterday: By the City of Richmond, for Liverpool, 100 tons of beef; by the Assyria, for Barrow-in-Furness, 200 head of cattle; by the Victoria, for London, 60 head of cattle, 1,164 quarters of beef, and 300 carcases of sheep.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and St. Louis and San Francisco Companies have agreed upon the following gentlemen as Trustees of the new stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Company: Warren Sawyer and Henry P. Kidder, of Boston, and Thomas A. Stuart, of New-York. The new company assumes the debt of the Central Division of the old corporation, amounting to about $1,200,000.

The clerks of the Sub-Treasury yesterday detected a new counterfeit twenty-cent piece which is so finely engraved and has such a good "ring" that it is calculated to deceive most persons. It is slightly deficient in weight, and the figure of the Goddess of Liberty is not quite an exact fac-simile of that on the genuine coin. The spurious piece discovered yesterday was dated 1875. It is said that these counterfeits have been extensively circulated in the West Indies, but that this is their first appearance here.

BROOKLYN.

It is roughly estimated that it will require an expenditure of $50,000 to make good the damage caused at Coney Island by the recent storm.

By mutual consent, the suit brought some time ago against the Mutual Gas-light Company by the people through the Attorney-General to annul its charter was discontinued yesterday.

Application was made yesterday in the Supreme Court by counsel for De Witt C. Littlejohn and others for a temporary injunction restraining H. Y. Attrill and others from taking possession of a portion of Rockaway Beach claimed by the plaintiffs. The defendants allege that they purchased the land in dispute from the plaintiffs. Decision reserved.

Mary Flynn, aged 20, of No. 135 Plymouth-street, took up her brother's coat last evening, which he had thrown on the bed after returning from work. In handling the coat, a pistol contained in one of the pockets was discharged. The ball passed through the girl's right hand, entered her breast, and is supposed to have lodged in the lung. Her recovery is almost hopeless.

Business at the Surrogate's office, although Mr. Livingston has been only one day on the Bench, went on with the usual routine yesterday. The new Surrogate has reappointed most of the men who held office under him during the first nine months of 1877 before he was ousted, discharging, of course, for that purpose the men appointed by Mr. Dailey during his incumbency. Chief Clerk Judah B. Voorhees is retained.

Joseph Dengle, a man who it is said has been already divorced from four wives, has brought suit for divorce from his present wife, Teresa Dengle, on the ground of infidelity. The defense is a general denial. Mrs. Hannah Harlem, one of the witnesses for the plaintiff, sets forth her belief in an affidavit that from what she knows of the defendant his object is to get rid of his present wife in order that he may marry a sixth wife.

The flags on the City Hall were placed at half-mast yesterday out of respect to the memory of ex-Sheriff Asa G. Williams, who died suddenly in Gen. Tracey's law office on Friday afternoon. At a meeting of the Kings County Club, of which Mr. Williams was a prominent member, held last evening, appropriate resolutions were adopted. The inquest will be held to-day, immediately after the post-mortem examination. Mr. Williams had his life insured for a considerable sum, and it is important to determine the exact cause of his death.

On Monday next the Salaries Committee of the Board of Supervisors will consider the resolution referred to them some time ago relating to the reduction of the salaries of the county employes. The 15 court officers, who are not under the control of the Board of Supervisors, have, it is said, held a meeting and agreed to reduction of $200 per annum on each of their salaries sooner than let the matter go to the Legislature, as provided for in the resolution. County Treasurer Schenck will furnish the committee with the names and salaries of all the county employes.

The Nolte divorce case came up again yesterday on a motion of plaintiff's counsel for counsel fee and alimony. Adolphe Nolte, the editor of a German paper published in Rochester, lived with the plaintiff for a few months in 1853, but did not consider that he was married to her. After the separation she assumed the relation of wife, without a marriage, however, to one Angus, and has since been known as Mary Angus. Defendant married publicly in Rochester, and had several children by his wife. The defense is that Nolte was never legally married to the plaintiff. On the motion for counsel fee and alimony, Judge Pratt reserved his decision.

STATEN ISLAND.

The "Social Literary Union," of Mariners' Harbor, gave a literary, dramatic, and musical entertainment in Griffith's Hall, Port Richmond, Friday evening last, for the benefit of Aquehonga Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of that place. The entertainment was a success, both financially and otherwise.

NEW-JERSEY.

Owing to the illness of Lammens, one of the defendants, and of one of the jurors, the West Orange murder trial, at Newark, was postponed yesterday till Monday.

William F. Kirkland, collector for the Singer sewing-machine agency in Newark, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having embezzled $500 of his employer's moneys.

Marcus S. Richards and Francis Quinn applied to Judge Depue, at Newark, yesterday for a writ compelling Mayor J. Fiedler, of that city to swear them in as members of the City Tax Board.

William Harrigan and John I. Schmidt, elected members of the Road Board of Newark, applied to Judge Depue, in Newark, yesterday, for a writ to compel the County Freeholders to recognize them as members of the Road Board.

Thomas Wall was engaged to paint a house at Pompton Plains belonging to Superintendent Douglas, of the Greenwood Lake and Montclair Railroad, recently. When he left work, two gold watches and jewelry disappeared. Wall was arrested in Jersey City, yesterday, to answer a charge of having stolen them.

Harrison Williams, a colored man, died at his home, on Academy-street, Newark, on Thursday last. He had been a slave in Virginia and Georgia before the war. He escaped from servitude several times, and his arrest at Rochester, N. Y., as a fugitive slave caused great excitement. He was remanded to the custody of his master. During the war he escaped to the Federal lines, and went into the service of Col. Jackson, then of Newark. He has since lived with several Newark families.

Morris O'Brien had been living in a house at No. 776 Bergen Point Plank Road, Jersey City. The house is owned and partly occupied by Jeremiah Harrington, a cattle-dealer. O'Brien had not been at home for a week. Last evening he returned much the worse for liquor, and quarreled with his wife and Mrs. Barry, a fellow-tenant. Mrs. Barry was moving, and was out of the house, and during her absence from her room, he turned the stove over on her bedding and set fire to it. The Fire Department quickly extinguished the flames. O'Brien was arrested.

FIGHTING FOR THE WAGONS.

REASONS WHY THEY SHOULD BE SENT BACK TO WASHINGTON-MARKET.

A special committee of the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Messrs. Sheils, Wade, Sauer, Kenney, Kirk, Finck, Foster, and Haughton, heard arguments yesterday afternoon in favor of the proposition to designate certain streets in the vicinity of Washington Market as stands for market wagons. The Aldermen some time since decided to make the Gansevoort Market property the only place where farmers could expose their produce for sale, and lately the residents of the lower section of the City petitioned both the local and State authorities to so modify the law as to leave it optional with the farmers as to whether they would go to Washington or Gansevoort Market. The residents of the Ninth Ward, where the new market stand is located, strongly oppose the project to leave the farmers free to go wherever they like with their wagons, and have organized an opposition to the down-town merchants and dealers. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, A. J. Mathewson, and a large delegation from the Ninth Ward were present yesterday in the Aldermanic Chamber, while Robert G. Cornell, Robert Thorne, Andrew Little, Robert McNeil, Michael Curran, Robert Graham, and Mr. William Lindsay acted as spokesmen for the business people in the vicinity of Washington Market. Mr. John O'Donnell, the President of the Queens County Farmers' Association, also took part in the proceedings as an advocate of the Gansevoort Market project, while ex-Judge Cropsey, of Kings County, urged that the farmers should be allowed to say whether they would go to the vicinity of Washington Market or not.

Mr. P. C. Kimball argued very strenuously against the Gansevoort Market project. He had been a resident of the lower section of the City for many years, and could say with truth that the absence of the farmers' wagons had almost ruined the down-town trade.

Mr. S. Charles Welsh, another resident of the district, also spoke in favor of letting the streets in the vicinity of Washington Market be used as stands for wagons. Mr. Welsh claimed that trade had suffered very much by reason of the absence of the farmers. He was a business man, and could say that only three men out of a thousand who lived in the district were desirous of not having the market wagons return.

Mr. Michael Curran said there was no more need for Gansevoort Market than there was for the fifth wheel of a coach. He had heard from a lot of outside "croakers" insinuations as to corrupt means having been used by the Gansevoort Market people to receive what they wanted, but he did not believe the rumor was true.

At this statement, Chairman Sheils asked what Mr. Curran meant by "croakers," and what was the extent of the information imparted as to money to be used in the matter.

Mr. Curran explained that he meant no insinuation as to improper motives having influenced the Aldermen in acceding to the request of the Gansevoort Market people. What he meant was simply to state that these rumors were floating about. People had come to him and told him that it was no use to make opposition to the Ninth Ward scheme, because the latter had too much money behind it. The speaker was about to give the result of an interview with Controller Kelly on the subject, but he was checked by the Chairman, who said that the Controller had nothing whatever to do with the matter under discussion.

Mr. Robert G. Cornell spoke for some time on behalf of the Washington Market people, and was followed by Mr. William J. Cropsey and others.

The committee will hear further arguments on Saturday next at 1 P. M., when the Gansevoort Market advocates will be heard.

A STORY FROM THE TOMBS.

BROCKWAY SAYS HE IS THE VICTIM OF A CONSPIRACY.

Charles Brockway, who is now in the Tombs on an indictment for forgery, has arrived at the conclusion that he is the victim of a conspiracy. He was arrested over three weeks ago as the alleged perpetrator of forgeries on the Phenix Bank. Two weeks after, Samuel Swim, who was at one time employed by Mr. Alexander Taylor as a groom, was taken into custody by Capt. Kealy on suspicion of having been implicated with Brockway in forgeries on the Bank of the Republic. At Police Headquarters Swim swore to a long affidavit, in which he made a full confession, criminating both himself and Brockway, and representing the latter as the accomplished leader of a remarkably expert gang of forgers. Brockway now says that Swim's confession is a part of a well-laid plot to prevent his release, and that the principal conspirators are Swim and John K. Barrett, who for some time past have been thirsting for revenge on him because of his refusal, some months ago, to give them some money. The substance of his explanation is as follows: About six months ago, he asserts, he was lucky enough to make $30,000 in a wheat speculation in Chicago. In some way unknown to him his prosperity became known to Swim and Barrett, who, ascertaining his whereabouts, went to Chicago for the purpose of black-mailing him. They found him sauntering in the corridors of one of the hotels. Barrett accosted him, and said: "Brockway, the New-York coppers are after you, but I think I can fix the matter if you will let us have $5,000." Brockway replied that he did not care to have anything to do with Barrett and Swim. The conversation that ensued is best told in the language of Brockway. "Barrett assumed a swaggering air, and produced a large envelope bearing the official seal of the Superintendent of the New-York Police. It was filled with papers. He said, 'Here are all the papers in your case. Walling and Kealy and myself are all right, and this thing need not go any further if you want to stop it.' He then pulled out another envelope, bearing the printed heading of the District Attorney's office, and added, 'I am all right with Russell. He is my friend. Whatever I want he will do for me.' Just then William Pinkerton, of Pinkerton's Detective Agency, who had been standing near by listening, stepped up and said, 'I know Mr. Russell, and no one can influence him except Almighty God and Judge Hilton;' 'I can influence him,' chimed in Barrett, 'for I am the only man who knows where Stewart's body is. They offered me $25,000 through Lawyer Jones, but I told them that I would not take less than $100,000. For that much money I will put it into the hands of a party who can communicate directly with them.' Barrett then went out and sent a dispatch to a prominent officer in New-York. He said also that he was the man who got Frank McCoy out of the Brooklyn Jail. He again said that I did not want to have anything to do with himself or Swim, and that, anyhow, if I felt inclined to give them any money, I did not have it, for I lost it all shortly before. After leaving me, Barrett went to a gambling-saloon, where he lost $175. He was taken to a place called the 'House of David,' and slept there that night."

Before returning to this City Barrett again visited Brockway and begged him not divulge the purpose of his visit to Chicago. Brockway adds that he came to this City in August to sell some Wabash Railroad stock. Among the first persons he met were Barrett and Swim. They demanded some money, giving him to understand that they would "give him away" to the Police in the event of his refusing to "fix things." He declined to do so. After his arrest, Brockway employed Mr. Peter Mitchell as counsel. That gentleman, he says, soon received a visit from Barrett, who exhibited the affidavit which Swim had prepared, and intimated that it would be withheld if Brockway would reconsider his refusal to let them have $5,000. Such is the story of the imprisoned Brockway. The allegations of Swim's affidavit he characterizes as lies from beginning to end.

COWLEY STILL IN THE TOMBS.

The wife of the Rev. Edward Cowley, of "Shepherd's Fold" notoriety, visited the District Attorney's office, yesterday, and made some inquiries about the process of giving bail for her husband, stating that she expected to be able to procure the services of some clerical friends as bondsmen. Chief Clerk Clark gave her the necessary information, and she left ostensibly for the purpose of procuring bail, but had not returned up to the hour at which the office closed. During the week the reverend prisoner wrote to Recorder Smyth, asking his Honor to assign Mr. John D. Townsend to defend him, but the request was taken no notice of, and Mr. Charles W. Brough subsequently appeared as counsel. The case of Mr. Cowley is on Recorder Smyth's calendar for to-morrow, and from present indications no delay will be experienced in bringing him to trial on the specific charge of illusing little Louis Victor, which has been selected as the most aggravated of the many complaints against him.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Macon, for Savannah.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Hunter and child, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Williams, F. B. Spooner, J. O. Hutchinson, Mrs. C. C. Hamilton, Miss L. R. Hamilton, Mrs. U. B. Baker, E. Wright, Miss E. Thivaunis, R. C. Veit, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Winants, A. B. Valentine, Miss A. C. Park, Miss J. Valentine, J. R. Wright, J. D. Alling, Charles Edwards, L. Shemmeyer and four children, J. Louis, F. S. Perrin, Mrs. M. McClellan, H. M. Danforth, C. H. Clark, Mrs. L. P. Bisett.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Columbus, from Savannah.—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Edge, D. B. Rosenbork, Capt. G. G. Pendleton, wife, and two children, H. C. Williams, Mrs. Colt, Mrs. Ulmer, Mrs. Kelly and infant, John Doyle, J. A. Brown, Miss Stephenson, Mrs. E. F. Williams, Mrs. Farmer, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Wilson, J. P. Haines, Thomas Kirwin, Thomas McCarthy, George Taylor.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7.—The Western Union time ball was dropped to-day 1.10 of a second slow.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:03 | Sun sets.....5:26 | Moon rises..5:43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook...5:25	Gov. Island..7:17	Hell Gate...8:36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, FEB. 7.

CLEARED.

Steam-ship Morgan City, Adams, New-Orleans, Bogert & Morgan; Canima, (Br.,) Liddicoat, St. John, St. Pierre, St. Lucia, &c., A. E. Outerbridge & Co.; Bremer Castle, (Br.,) Thomson, London; Henderson Bros.; City of Richmond, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool via Queenstown, John G. Dale; Necker, (Ger.,) Willegerod, Bremen and Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman.; Provincia, (Fr.,) Serre, Marseilles via Barcelona, John L. Seager; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Molson, Copenhagen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Hines, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde & Co.; Kate Fawcett, (Br.,) Wilson, Belfast, John C. Seaver; City of Alexandria, Deakin, Havana and Mexican ports, F. Alexandre & Sons; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Sapidan, Berry, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Victoria, (Br.,) Rait, London, Henderson Bros.; Devon, (Br.,) Stratford, Bristol, W. D. Morgan; State of Texas, Nickerson, Galveston and Key West, G. H. Mallory & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; City of Macon, Kempton, Savannah. George Yonge; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, S. C., and Alexandria, J. L. Rooma, Jr.

Ship Quebec, (Br.,) Dexter, Bremen, Ger., Snow & Burgess.

Barks Canessa Padra, Schuppanietra, Montevideo, Charles Struehlo; Gemma, (Norw.,) Olsen, Charleston, Funch, Edye & Co.; Tordenskjold, (Norw.,) Salvesen, Buenos Ayres, Funch, Edye & Co.; Oreste, (Ital.,) Criscuria, Valencia, Funch, Edye & Co.; Thomas Perry, (Br.,) Robbins, St. John, N. B., Boyd & Hincken; Holmestrand, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Lisbon, Sloocvich & Co.; Sabine, Ellis, Matanzas, Swan & Son; Lizzie Merry, Merry, Samana, B. F. Metcalf & Co.; John J. Marsh, Fisher, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; Vunadis, (Norw.,) Johnsen, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.; Mozart, (Ger.,) Jullcher, Bremen, Watjen, Toel & Co.; John H. Pearson, Taylor, Cardenas, Waydell & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship New-York, Quick, New-Orleans Jan. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Bogert & Morgan.

Steam-ship Vandalia, (Ger.,) Tischbein, Hamburg Jan. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Kimbardt & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Hubbers, Lewes, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Gibbs, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Hipparchus, (Belg.,) Cooper, Rio Janeiro 20 ds., with coffee hides, &c., to Boak & Jerons.

Steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Stewart, Glasgow, Jan. 23, Larne 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co.

Steam-ship City of Chester, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Jan. 27, and Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Marengo, (Br.,) Bristow, Hull Jan. 17, and Boston Feb. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Sons.

Steam-ship Main, (Ger.,) Barre, Bremen Jan. 25, via Southampton 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Ship Tiscount, (of Liverpool,) Nicholsen, Calcutta Oct. 21, with mdse. to William B. Cooper, Jr.—vessel to Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Bark Emilie, (Aust.,) Tranich, Plymouth 46 ds., with china clay to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark David Taylor, (of St. John, N. B.,) Wallace, Calais 32 ds., in ballast to P. J. Nevins & Son.

Bark Giuseppina R., (Ital.,) Sabero, New-Haven, in ballast to master.

Brig Walter Smith, Wakely, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to F. H. Smith & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, fresh, W.; cloudy: at City Island, strong, N.W.; snow squall.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Neckar, for Bremen; City of Richmond, for Liverpool; Assyria, for Barrow; Victoria, for London; City of Alexandria, for Vera Cruz; Canima, for Barbados; State of Texas, for Galveston; Knickerbocker and Morgan City, for New-Orleans; City of Macon, for Savannah; Rapidan, for Charleston; Benefactor, for Wilmington, N. C.; Old Dominion, for Richmond; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; E. S. Terry, for Philadelphia; ship Wildwood, for Portland; barks Mozart, for Bremen; Batavia, for Havana.

SPOKEN.

Jan. 24, near the Scilly Islands, bark Hera, (Ger.,) from Hamburg for New-York.

Jan. 7, lat. 6, N., lon. 30 W., ship Frank Pendleton, hence for Japan.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDIFF, Feb. 7.—Sld., ship North America, Creelman, Yokohama.

ASPINWALL, Jan. 24.—Arr., schr. St. Croix, Tufkin, Pensacola.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Sld. 1st inst., Fortuna, Capt. Mesquita; 4th inst., Rosa Rocca, W. J. Whiting; 5th inst., Harry Bailey, last two for New-York; Hercules, Capt. Berry; Emilie, Capt. Shumski; 6th inst., Annie Wharton, latter for New-Haven; Hero, for Mobile; Prindsesse Gyda, for Richmond.

Arr. 22d ult., Transatlantic; 1st inst., Landbo, Maria Louisa, Capt. Furse; 3d inst., Joven Maria; 5th inst., Heriot Herlofsen, Kate Harding, Natvig; 6th inst., Anna, Capt. Olsen; Ardmore, Charles Bal, Comet, Der Wanderer, last two off Beachhead; Enrique, Flora, Capt. Ragusin; J. V. Troop, John Lorway, latter off Dungeness; Laura, Capt. McDonald; Leopold II., Mary Lawton, Nevada, later at Falmouth; Sanfilia Ansaldo, Wallace; 7th inst., Chrysomene, Isaac Webb.

The steam-ship Adirondack, (Br.,) Capt. Horn, from New-York Jan. 19, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Celtic Monarch, (Br.,) Capt. Wawn, from New-York Jan. 22, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Prinz Frederick Carl, (Ger.,) Capt. Mohn, from Charleston Jan. 13, has arr. at Bremen.

The steam-ship Snaresbrook, (Br.,) Capt. James, from New-York Jan. 17, has arr. at Newcastle.

The steam-ship Timor, (Br.,) Capt. Inch, from New-Orleans Jan. 18, has arr. at Liverpool.

The steam-ship Guy Mavering, (Br.,) Capt. Mann, from New-York Jan. 20, has arr. here.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.—The steam-ship Historian, (Br.,) Capt. Lang, from New-Orleans Jan. 17, has arr. here.

MOVILLE, Feb. 7.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Columbia, Capt. Young, from New-York Jan. 23, has arr. here on her way to Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 7.—The White Star Line steam-ship Republic, Capt. Irving, from Liverpool, sld. hence for New-York at 10 o'clock last night.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, FEB. 9, A

Double Warp (London Style)

BLEACHED COTTON SHEETING,

MEASURING FULL 67 INCHES WIDE,

AT 25c. PER YARD.

THESE ARE THE STRONGEST AND MOST DURABLE GOODS MADE, AND MUCH BELOW THE PRESENT MARKET VALUE.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Herman Trost & Co.,

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Established since 1835.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

DINNER AND TEA SETS,

COPELAND'S, WEDGWOOD'S, AND MINTON'S DINNER SETS.

Japanese and Chinese Porcelains, Art Pottery, Bronzes, and Curios; Sèvres, Dresden, Berlin, and Worcester Fine Porcelain, Majolica, and Faience articles in great variety. LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES. New articles received daily from our houses in Paris and Limoges, and from our collectors in Japan and China. Prices very moderate.

TO THE PUBLIC.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

In accordance with the desire frequently expressed, both in the United States and abroad, these Bitters, so long and justly celebrated for their fineness as a cordial, and for their medicinal virtues against all diseases of, or arising from, the digestive organs, will henceforth be put up and sold not only in quart, but

ALSO IN PINT BOTTLES,

for medicinal, family, traveling, and other purposes. To be had at all the principal druggists', grocers', liquor merchants', &c. L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, New-York, No. 78 John-st. Post Office Box No. 1,029.

WILKINS, No. 1,247 Broadway.

Near 31st-st. No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts. Whistling Bullfinches, Talking Parrots, Fine Singing Mocking Birds, Japanese Nightingales and Andreas Canaries, White Java Sparrows. Books on breeding given away. Floral Department at 6th-av. store.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Tins, ½-lb and 1-lb. labeled tins. JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle-st. and 170 Piccadilly. Works, Holland-st., Blackfriars, London, England.

ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN INJURED by the Elevated Railroads through the frightening of horses or otherwise, are requested to communicate without delay with the undersigned, with a view to remedial legislation. J. W. HAWES, No. 140 Nassau-st.

MASSAGE CURE FOR ALL NERVOUS DISeases; circulation restored; lost sleep regained. Home from 2 to 9 P. M. Mrs. M. J. WILLIAMS, No. 21 East 17th-st.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

Only a Few Days More OF OUR

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE.

Previous to extensive alterations about to be made, we are determined to dispose of

THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK, DAMAGED BY THE LATE FIRE, AT

A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.

RIBBONS

IN ALL WIDTHS AND SHADES.

FLOWERS & FEATHERS.

SILKS, SATINS, AND VELVETS.

KID GLOVES,

Real and Imitation Laces, Made-up Lace Goods, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, and White Goods.

LADIES' & MISSES' UNDERWEAR

CORSETS.

Cloaks, Suits, Ulsters, Dolmans, and Circulars.

HOSIERY AND MERINO UNDERWEAR.

Trimmings, Fringes, Small Wares, Fancy Goods.

JEWELRY, TOILET ARTICLES, &C.

THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN THE CITY.

BLUXOME & CO.,

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,255 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of assisting as companion to a maiden or widow lady; no objection to the country. Address, by letter, Miss H., care Miss A. Forde, the "Madison," 1,242 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class chamber-maid and laundress; understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 673 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—First class; by a respectable girl; understands her business; best City reference. Call at 330 East 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN A private family, by a respectable girl; good reference. Call at No. 404 West 32d-st.

COOK AND WAITER.—BY VERY CAPABLE French couple, man as waiter, woman as cook; both require good wages; they will give the best service for it in the finest of cooking, baking, confectioneries; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 25th-st.

COOK.—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK; DO COARSE washing if required; no objections to the country; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 248 West 30th-st., second floor, front.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, to go to private family to cut and fit by the day; well recommended. Address, E. L. Hetherington, No. 469 6th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, work by the day; evening and fancy costumes and dominos made. Address M., Box No. 308 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent person; will go out by the day, week, or month; expert fitter and operator; first-class reference. Address Dress-maker, No. 315 East 35th-st.

HAIR-DRESSER.—BY FIRST-CLASS HAIRdresser, wishes a few more engagements by the week or month. Call at No. 256 East 33d-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A REFINED AMERICAN lady, who is an excellent seamstress; thoroughly practical and accomplished housekeeper in every respect, cooking included; understands perfectly management of children and servants; not at all afraid of labor; unexceptionable reference furnished. Address or call at No. 50 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn. Mrs. L. Cook.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work; City or country; willing and obliging; no objection to children; two years' City reference. Call at 248 West 30th-st., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; would go out by the day or month; will assist in kitchen; first-class reference. Call at No. 204 East 26th-st., top floor, back.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A FRENCH person; willing to take entire charge of children; competent to teach them French; good seamstress; no objection to going in the country; best reference given. Address M. D., No. 326 West 48d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress a few engagements by the day; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; children's clothes a specialty; excellent reference if required. Address Mrs. Hudson, No. 226 West 17th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—First class; capable of assisting in dress-making; not afraid of work; best of City reference; no cards. Call at No. 318 East 24th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A position as seamstress in a private family. Address T. A., Box No. 296 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—WOULD ASSIST WITH CHAMber-work or care of grown children; all kinds of family sewing; country preferred; good reference. Call Monday at No. 213 East 26th-st., in the stores.

WASHING.—BY FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with the best City references, families' washing; can do ladies' and gentlemen's clothes first class; good, large place; no children. Call at No. 259 West 35th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, gents' and family washing to take home; good references; moderate prices. Call at No. 164 West 33d-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, all kinds of fine muslin; duting by machine; best reference; terms moderate; beautiful place for bleaching. Call on Mrs. Moore, No. 343 West 41st-st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT SWEDISH laundress, first-class gentlemen's and family washing 75 cents per dozen; two small pieces taken as one; fluting done. Address Miss Olson, No. 323 East 35th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, gentlemen's and families' washing; polishing and fluting in French style; seven years' reference. Call or address No. 217 West 36th-st., basement.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN A FEW GENTLEmen's or ladies' washing; reference given; no cards. Call at No. 142 7th-av., rear, top floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, ladies' and gents' washing at 75c. per dozen. Call at 161 West 31st-st., second door, front, Mrs. Greene.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A FIRST-class Swedish laundress. Mrs. Johnson, No. 235 East 22d-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

YOUNG MAN, 18, WANTS SITUATION IN some good business; plain writer; good as figures. G. ANGEVINE, No. 332 4th-av., market.

MALES.

BUTLER.—MUST HAVE ENTIRE CHARGE OF his department; will give satisfactory recommendation to any party that needs his services; will be disengaged the 10th of the month. Address Butler, No. 742 3d-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; is a first-class rider and breaker of blooded stock, road or saddle; would like to stand inspection for a situation to that effect. Address B., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MARRIED COUPLE without children; will be disengaged early in Spring; are capable, honest, temperate; present employer permits being referred to at "The Berkeley," this City. Address P. J. Kenned, Central Islip, Long Island.

COACHMAN, &c.—ANY GENTLEMAN WANTing an experienced and competent coachman and groom, who is highly recommended; willing and obliging, and not afraid of work, single, Protestant, aged 32, will address John, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; IS A good careful driver; strictly sober and honest, and thoroughly competent; most excellent recommendations produced from his employers for the last 14 years. Address Coachman, No. 213 West 33d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class single man; Protestant; fully competent; understands gardening; can milk if necessary; first-class City reference. Address G. H., Box No. 311 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly capable to act as assistant bookkeeper; both have the best of City references and understand their business. Address H. N., Box No. 232 *Times* Office, New-York.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT MARRIED man, who understands the care of plants and grapes under glass, and vegetables, fruits, and general care of a gentleman's place; very best references from present and former employers. Address Patrick Downs, Greenwich, Conn.

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The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 8, 1880.

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The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, in this region, clear or fair weather, northerly winds, shifting to easterly and southerly, slowly rising temperature and, during the day, slowly falling barometer.

REGULATION OF PRIMARY MEETINGS

The Governor of Maryland, in a special Message to the Legislature recommending measures for a more efficient registration of voters and for more complete safeguards for the purity of elections, makes a timely suggestion in regard to some legal regulation of primary meetings. He merely adverts to the importance of the subject, and recommends "the adoption of such legislation as will extend to these meetings the most thorough protection from the perpetration of wrongs that would, if committed, make them absolute evils." He does not, however, point out any specific method by which this object may be attained. The need has long been recognized, by thinking men, of some means of obviating the evils which have made the "American caucus system" a by-word and a reproach to republican institutions, and a peculiar emphasis has just been given to this need by the performance of Mr. JOHN F. SMYTH, at Albany, in suddenly and unexpectedly calling the Republican primaries for the appointment of delegates to the Utica Convention on a few hours' notice, and rushing through a brief session, conducted by his own political tools, a cut-and-dried programme. The meetings did not, and were not intended to, afford to Republican voters an opportunity of exercising their choice for men to represent their wishes in a gathering which is to select delegates to the National Convention at Chicago, where the all-important duty is to be performed of naming candidates for the suffrages of the people at the next Presidential election. They merely served to give effect to the choice already made by Mr. SMYTH himself and his associates in the management of the machine at Albany.

Though this was a peculiarly arrogant and offensive usurpation of a right belonging to the mass of Republican voters, it differed only in degree of boldness and defiance from the very common methods of local management. The caucus system, notwithstanding all that may be said with justice against its practical working, is, in its idea and purpose, eminently in keeping with the theory of our institutions. Government by parties is a necessity from which there is no escape, and the selection of candidates in advance of elections is inevitable. If, then, the people are to choose at the election between the candidates of opposing parties, it is their first right, as the source of political power, to have a voice in the designation of the candidates. They should not only have a voice in it, but the voters of each party should actually select the candidates upon whom they are willing to unite their suffrages. This is the theory of the caucus, and it is sound, if the principles of free government are sound. There is no better way for the members of a party to reach an agreement in regard to candidates than by meetings in their several localities to make nominations for local officers, and to select delegates to act for them in conventions in which candidates for the wider contests are to be chosen. The evils of which complaint is made are not a result of this process, but are due to the fact that it has no legal sanction, and is surrounded by no safeguards whatever to prevent its defeat by the intrigues of corrupt men. Practically, in cities and large towns, the voters of a party do not meet and agree by a fair vote upon candidates for local offices and delegates to conventions; but political managers—generally men in office and men seeking office and engaging in bargains for the distribution of nominations—make up their slates in their own secret conclaves, and secure their adoption unbroken in meetings which they take good care to control.

There are no legal requirements in regard to the calling of primary meetings, none to secure to every one entitled to vote a fair opportunity, none to prevent tampering with the vote actually given, and no penalty provided for any outrage upon the right of the people to select their candidates. Hence it comes that so many feel that an election presents to them only a choice of evils, and gives them barely an opportunity for deciding between candidates neither of whom is to their liking. There is nothing to prevent a local committee, often controlled by a single man, or a clique of men who work together, from calling primary meetings without due notice and at inconvenient times and places, or packing them with men who will do their bidding, while those who will not are virtually excluded. Men may be permitted to act in them who are not voters at all, who do not live in the district for which nominations or appointments are to be made, or who do not belong to the party making them. All depends on the toleration of the controlling spirits, who tolerate that, and only that, which will promote their own purposes. Votes are often taken by acclamation in a turbulent and unsifted assemblage, and opposition is overborne by snap judgments and noise. It is largely for this reason that so many of the best men keep away from caucuses. They know they can accomplish nothing without a contention for which they have no taste, and which ought not to be necessary, with the chances altogether against their accomplishing anything even if they make the most resolute efforts. This being the case, they avoid exposing themselves to the browbeating and insults with which opposition to the cut-and-dried plans of the managers are too often met.

The way being open to these abuses of the caucus system, of course they have worked into its management and brought it into disrepute. They can be eradicated only by placing it under regulation by law. It is a perfectly legitimate field for legislation, for the essential purpose of an election is to secure an expression of the choice of qualified voters for those who are to fill public offices, and that choice must necessarily begin with the nominations. Elections cannot attain their purpose until the people are secured in their right to name their own candidates. Legislation, intended to secure a free expression of the popular will through the ballot-box must needs cover the whole ground, from the naming of candidates or of delegates to conventions in the primary meetings to the final declaration of the result of the voting. The details of the needed legislation it is for competent and experienced legislators to settle, but some excellent general suggestions are made in a letter printed in THE TIMES of yesterday. Our correspondent proposes that the law provide for the calling of caucuses at convenient times and places, with due notice thereof, the holding of a regular poll for a sufficient length of time to permit all to vote who are entitled to, the use of a poll-list, and penalties for voting by non-resident and unqualified persons and for repeating, as in the case of elections. These certainly should be among the provisions of the law, but they by no means cover the whole ground. There could be no better time than the present for our legislators at Albany to take this subject into serious consideration.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The best mode of selecting Judges is a subject which has been much discussed in this country, and is one of the most important that can arise under a republican form of government, where all public questions are controlled or vitally affected by political considerations. The elective system, which prevails in many of the States, has been opposed on the ground that the Judiciary should be wholly separated from politics, and that this desirable result cannot be attained while, as is too often the case, party success is the first consideration of political organizations and availability is the most essential qualification in a candidate for office. There would be little force in this argument, if availability consisted in judicial ability and fitness for the duties of the Bench. But these qualities are frequently considered of secondary importance as compared with the personal popularity of the candidate and his influence to control votes. By the appointment of Judges it is claimed that the Judicial department of the Government is taken out of the arena of politics and put beyond the reach of the evils of political heat and dissension. In theory, Judicial appointments are seldom governed by party or personal considerations; but, as a matter of fact, many of them are made on no other grounds.

The true principle of making Judges is as clear as it is simple. To say that it is to select the best person for the position—to put the right man in the right place—would be the unnecessary assertion of a truism universally recognized, if it were not for the fact that the principle is so often lost sight of or disregarded in filling vacancies on the Bench. That a lawyer by profession is an able and successful politician, or even a statesman, is no recommendation for Judicial preferment. On the contrary, he is more or less disqualified by reason of thisfact for a capable performance of the duties of the Bench. Law is a science which only those can hope to master who devote themselves to its thorough, exclusive, and enthusiastic study. It is a science which is constantly growing. Its principles are daily extending and developing. To keep abreast of this progress requires the lawyer's unceasing devotion to his profession. Politics is a calling distinct from that of law. The former cannot be cultivated and followed as a profession without neglecting the latter. Hence, a professional politician is usually an inferior lawyer, and is without that thorough knowledge of law which is an essential acquirement of a good Judge. Nor, because a man is a successful lawyer, or even the recognized leader of his Bar, does it follow that he is capable of performing the duties of a Judge. He may be an eloquent advocate before a jury, but have little legal learning. He may be versed in one or more branches of the law, but ignorant in others. He may have the reputation of a great lawyer, and yet his knowledge of the law may be superficial and imperfect. He may be a learned jurist, but without a judicial mind.

It has been said that Judges, as well as poets, are born, not made. There appears to be much truth in this saying, when we consider the qualifications which are essential to a learned Judge, and the fact that many who have been clothed with the ermine are incapable of doing credit to themselves or honor to the Bench on which they sit. We do not set up an ideal standard of judicial excellence. We do not question that the Bar of every State, and of every large city numbers among its members lawyers having the necessary qualifications of good Judges, and who would soon acquire a well-earned reputation on the Bench. This is the circle, always very limited at every Bar, from which the selection should be made when a practicing lawyer is to be raised to the Bench. That this course is not always adopted is amply illustrated by the numerous Judicial appointments made chiefly on political or other objectionable grounds, and by the further fact that Judicial error is found in our jurisprudence to an extent which, when it is not wholly due to this cause, must be largely attributed to the incompetence of Judges.

Another important principle which has been strangely disregarded in the appointment of Federal Judges is that of promotion. Other things being equal, the promotion of a Judge on the Bench is far better for the public welfare than is the selection of a lawyer at the Bar. Judicial experience is a valuable qualification in a Judge, and the public should not be deprived of its advantages unless a greater or an equal gain is secured in another direction. It takes time to make good Judges, even of the best lawyers, and in the higher courts there is often no necessity or excuse for this process of judicial training. When, for instance, a Chief-Justice of the United States is to be appointed, it would seem that the most eligible person would be found among the eight Associate Judges whose experience has made them familiar with the duties of the position, and whose qualifications have been satisfactorily tested. This principle is carried out in some of the States by constitutional or legislative enactment, providing that the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court shall be succeeded by the Associate Justice of longest service. But, in the highest law tribunal of the United States, Judicial service seems to be an insurmountable bar between the position of Chief and that of Associate Justice. Again, when an Associate Justice on this Bench is to be chosen, there is no lack of capable and experienced Judges in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States from whom a wise selection might be made. In like manner, vacancies in these inferior Federal tribunals could be satisfactorily filled by promotions from State Supreme Courts. But this system of appointment is followed little more in the case of the lower than it is in that of the highest Federal Judges.

That the President, as a rule, should appoint to important Judicial positions those who are of his own political faith is but natural and proper. Consciously or unconsciously, the most upright of Judges, in construing the law, are sometimes influenced by their political convictions. When public interests of the highest importance are at stake, as in the case of the meaning to be given to the recent constitutional amendments by the Supreme Court of the United States, it is not to be expected that a vacancy on that Bench would be filled by the appointment of a Judge whose political tendencies might work an irreparable public mischief. But the recognition of this principle does not prevent the selection of the most learned, experienced, and upright jurists for judicial service. By the choice of such Judges only can our Judiciary be made worthy of the highest respect at home and honor abroad.

GIVE THE BOYS A CHANCE.

A young man lately sued his employer, to whom he had been apprenticed, for a failure to teach him all of the mysteries of the craft of horse-shoeing. It was set up in behalf of the master that the apprentice, having served out the time for which he was indentured, unreasonably expected that he should be able to show that he had the complete skill of a finished workman, or "full hand." The apprentice claimed that he had not been taught according to contract. The master argued that a new graduate from the blacksmith's shop could not possibly be equal to a finished workman who had added years of a journeyman's work to the practice of an apprentice. The decision in this case has not been given, but the controversy recalls the oft-repeated statement that the causes of the decay of the apprenticeship system in this country are two in number: The greed of masters who try to get men's work at boys' wages, and the greed of journeymen who attempt to control the market for skilled labor by excluding apprentices.

There is no disputing the fact that the labor market is apt to be demoralized at times by half-taught mechanics. These, whatever their ages, are generally persons who have served brief apprenticeships, or have been "helpers" in mechanical employments, where they have picked up just enough knowledge of a trade to serve as a foundation for a pretense. The number of first-rate workmen in mechanical pursuits, who have mastered all the mysteries of their trade, is very small. Master mechanics complain that the number of workmen who "botch" their work is discouragingly large. How many of these half-taught workmen are unfinished apprentices, and how many picked up what little they do know by stealth, it is impossible to say. But this state of things, which we presume nobody will deny, ought to be an encouragement to honest, industrious, and ambitious boys who want to learn a trade. It ought to be true that any boy who desires to master a mechanical calling, and become a proficient in all its branches, should have every facility offered him. It is certain that, except in times of extraordinary depression, a young man so equipped with the knowledge of a useful craft never need lack for remunerative employment. But, at the threshold of the trade which he desires to enter the boy is met by two obstacles. Journeymen mechanics, with only a few exceptions, form themselves into guilds which virtually prohibit apprenticeships. One apprentice to ten journeymen, or one in twelve, or one in fifteen, or even one in twenty, will be found to be the rule in certain callings, in various parts of the United States. Generally speaking, the trades-unions systematically discourage apprenticeships. The other difficulty is the anxiety of the parent that the lad shall at once earn his own living. During the first months of his apprenticeship, the boy will spoil more material than his unskilled labor is worth. Then he is able to earn for his master enough to pay for the trouble which he has caused. And at the end of his second year his labor yields a profit to his master, over and above his wages. He cannot possibly maintain himself on the wages which he receives during the first year of his apprenticeship. If his parents are poor, miserly, or thriftless, he is encouraged to strike out for himself before he has finished his second year; and thus one more half-taught mechanic is added to the overcrowded ranks of men who are everything by turns, and nothing long.

But it cannot be denied that proscription by trades-unions is the chief cause of the decay of the apprenticeship system in this country. Hostility to apprenticeships is an imported evil. Before skilled laborers from foreign parts invaded American trades, bringing with them their Old World notions of the relations of capital and labor, mechanical trades in the United States were open to bright, intelligent, and well-bred American boys. In the New-England and Middle States the sons of a large family would divide among themselves the college scholarship, the chance to "go to sea," the mechanic apprenticeship, the position in the counting-house or store, and the farm work. All this has changed. Few boys ship "before the mast" with a prospect of rising to the quarter-deck. Fewer yet take kindly to farming; and a selfish and brutal trades-unionist bars the way to the bench of the mechanic. The consequences of this change are apparent. To the oft-repeated and anxious inquiry, "What shall be done with the boys?" there is no satisfactory answer. Towns and cities are full of half-grown lads destitute of the knowledge of any useful trade or calling, and with nothing before them but the prospect of an idle and thriftless life. The mercantile profession is crowded with young men, and every mercantile house is haunted with thousands of anxious lads who seek to edge themselves into the lowest and most unpromising places. The number of young, struggling, and incompetent physicians, lawyers, and dentists is beyond all computation. Meantime, the mechanical trades need, more than can be told, intelligent, honest, capable, and industrious men in them. This would seem to be the opportunity for the boys, if the obstacles to which we have referred could be removed. Something must be done to break down the iron rules of the trades-unions, so that the boys shall have a chance to learn trades. Parents who have at heart the permanent well-being of their boys will see to it that they are fairly taught the calling which they may choose, even at the cost of a temporary sacrifice of income. And boys should have this motto impressed upon them in the trade they undertake—Be Thorough.

PRIVILEGE OF THE TELEGRAPH.

Objection to compelling production of telegrams takes too much the form that they should be respected like letters sent by mail. This is a very weak and superficial view. A bill expressed in that way may be easier lobbied through Congress, because it means either very little or a great deal, according as it is understood. But it does not proffer any lucid, practical rule. There is not, by existing law, any material difference between the treatment of letters and that of telegrams, except such as is necessarily incident to the differences in the two modes of communication. Compare the two. Oldschool and Newway are two merchants using, one the mail, the other the telegraph. Oldschool drafts a letter, and his clerk makes a fair copy to be sent; or the letter is, perhaps, pressed in a book. Newway writes a communication, and hands it to a telegraph operator, who transmits the language and files the paper. The draft or copy of the letter preserved, and the message filed, correspond in nature, and the law treats them substantially alike. Neither has any especial or peculiar privilege. The copy or draft of a letter may be elicited by a subpœna and read in evidence in behalf of any party properly entitled, after he has shown why he cannot produce the original. There is no peculiar protection accorded to letters, which it would do any good to extend to telegrams, until the letter sent commences its journey. Then there is a distinct rule as to Oldschool's letter that it must not be detained on the way by any inquisition. Postmasters may suspect it contains obscene matter, but they must not open it to see. Custom-house officers may imagine it carries smuggled diamonds; they cannot stop it to investigate. The Attorney-General may have knowledge that it carries treasonable information; he must let it go through, notwithstanding. The doctrine was well explained by the Supreme Court in the case of JACKSON about two years ago. It amounts to no more than this, that the transmission of the letter is to be free and unimpeded. A general, irresponsible examination of letters while on their way is not allowed, not even on a pretext of detecting and punishing crime. But the Judges in JACKSON'S case said, not that letters were privileged from all legal inquiry, but that, "while in the mail they can only be opened and examined under like warrant, particularly describing the thing to be seized, as is required when papers are subjected to search in one's own household." There is little temptation or opportunity to intercept telegrams, and no practice of doing it. If, indeed, Government were addicted to tapping the wires, stationing spies in offices to read the clicking of the instrument, or stopping boys on their way to deliver messages, in hope of detecting "treasons, stratagems, or spoils," a law saying that dispatches should be respected like letters in the mail would have some practical meaning. But there is no such abuse. The only instance at all involving this principle was one in Indiana, in which a message was offered at a telegraph station, reading thus: "Send me four girls on first train, to tend fair." The operator refused to transmit it. In a consequent lawsuit he showed reasons for believing that the business and purposes of the sender were criminal. The court said that if the message was not criminal in itself, his duty was to send it; he was not a censor of messages. In respect to right of uninterrupted transmission, dispatches and letters stand alike now.

The third stage of the business is the custody of the receiver. After Oldschool's letter and Newway's message have reached the persons addressed, there is no especial privilege accorded to the one which the other does not share. There is no favor shown to letters in the receiver's hands, by existing law, beyond account-books and other documents. Thus, comparing the two modes step by step, it is plain that saving telegrams shall enjoy the same protection as correspondence by mail amounts to nothing. What they need, if any enactment is needed, is an additional privilege. The methods of the business are necessarily different from those of the Post Office in this important particular, that the operator must know the contents of the message, and needs for many reasons to keep the draft. Hence, he and his papers are liable to be drawn into a judicial or legislative investigation in a way in which Postmasters cannot be; and the practical question is whether, in view of this peculiarity, there shall not be an exemption of operators from the questions and subpœnas to which persons having custody of letters are liable.

But the real nature of the abuse which has threatened to grow into importance lies in the proneness of Custom-house officers, Legislative committees, and detectives to become oppressive and tyrannous in their investigations; and it applies just as fully to correspondence and to merchants' accounts as it does to telegrams. The latter are in the public attention just now, because in some few instances the drag-net has been brought into preparation for gathering telegrams. Ten years or so ago there were similar apprehensions as to the practice of Custom-house seizures of books and correspondence. In courts of justice and between private parties it is well understood that a suitor may compel the production of a necessary letter or of a telegram, but he must know and call for the one he needs. He cannot send for the whole mass of his adversary's correspondence and go a-fishing in it for evidence. Officers and committees have not always adequately respected the natural justice of this principle. To call for everything is always easier than to specify what is relevant. Hence there has been too much seizing the body of a suspected correspondence for inquisitorial examination. This practice will always be offensive to the American people. The evil is to be cured, or rather prevented—it has not become gross—by restricting the laws and reforming the practice of examining papers for substantiating charges; whether the papers are correspondence by mail or dispatches by telegraph makes no difference. Let officers quit seizing a citizen's papers in the bunch; and call in a lawful way for the one they can legitimately use.

OUR NEW-YORK THEOLOGY.

This City has been, and still is, supposed by a great many earnest people and by the public opinion in some well-educated and straight-laced communities, to be a very reckless and irreligious place. Its citizens, both men and women, are looked upon as very much given over to the world, and the men, at least, are suspected of being too often in close alliance with the flesh and the devil. Of course, in a million or more of inhabitants, it is folly to expect perfection or to deny the existence of characters and tendencies not wholly desirable. Yet a fair and careful study of the history and spirit of New-York must lead to a vehement protest against this wholesale way of disposing of its religion.

We are not afraid of being laughed at by intelligent readers for affirming, as we do, that this community in its historical record and its dominant social elements, has always been reverential, and not only in the habit of church-going, but in their prevailing convictions, the people here have been peculiarly theological as well as ecclesiastical. In fact, the very circumstances that have led to the opposite conclusion will, if justly interpreted, confirm our statement. Thus, the absence of a certain austere manner and dogmatic exclusiveness here proves not so much the absence of serious convictions that care nothing for religion, as the existence of a certain kindly fellowship and institutional comprehensiveness that take it for granted that Christianity is a household birthright, and not a mere matter of opinion. The old-fashioned Dutch Church started in this way with the religion which was brought from Holland, and those hearty Knickerbockers ate their Christmas dinners and smoked their Paas pipes without putting the participants to any inquisitorial test, however set they generally were in their theological notions. They differed from the New-England Puritans in this respect, that they brought with them the whole social and national life of the mother country, while the Puritans were Noncomformists, who came out from Old England, and had a bitter quarrel with her social manners as well as with her dominant Church.

This distinction has continued to mark the spirit and habit of the two communities, and to distinguish New-York from New-England. While New-York has almost always kept, or tried to keep, her social and intellectual and civic life within the old historical conditions, and to assimilate all the new elements to her own religious institutions, New-England, learned and earnest as her Puritan leaders have been, has tended to separate her orthodoxy and her ruling Church from general society, and to drive her more genial forms of society and her bolder and more cultivated scholars and statesmen out of the ancient fold into what is called heresy and schism. Thus, in Boston, the leading Puritan city, a large proportion of the leaders of literature and politics and society signed off from the old platform and set up a strong and, in some respects, a bitter opposition to the ancient faith. Fifty years ago the learned class and the social and civic leaders of Massachusetts were outside of the old Puritan churches, and in Boston only one church remained true to the old Puritan orthodox loyalty. Harvard University concentrated and led the revolt, and in 1826 the Theological School was established there which made of the revolt a fixed institution.

How different the course of things was here in New York. The new men, the leaders of the renaissance here in the uprising of fresh literature, civil liberty, and comprehensive thought, generally kept their places in the historical churches. WASHINGTON IRVING did not find himself put out of the Episcopal Church by the fun of his "History of Knickerbocker," nor by the genial temper of the "Sketch-Book." So, too, VERPLANCK did not find his love for SHAKESPEARE proscribed by his brother Churchmen, nor did his edition of the great poet's works stand in the way of his being a vestryman of Trinity Parish. In a different direction the sterner Presbyterian Churches here showed the same comprehensiveness. The leaders of their great Theological Seminary called the ablest scholars from all quarters to their Professorships, and they were not afraid of learning and talent, even if the men who had these qualifications were to be found in New-England or in Germany. The result has been not only the gathering of theological students here in numbers without precedent in this country, but the production of a body of sacred literature wholly without example in America. The Presbyterians of New-York have thus been benefactors to the whole nation, and, by massive commentaries, solid lexicons, laborious histories, and able and eloquent essays and dissertations, they have given us an honored name through Christendom in regard to theological learning and sacred eloquence.

The characteristic sociality of New-York has had its influence upon theology, and the New-Yorker finds, as a matter of course, to welcome the Pastor to the best that he has, and to open to him the hospitality of his house and the fellowship of his choice tastes and studies. The result has been a growth of comprehensiveness in the churches here and in the preaching. A generous culture modifies the old dogmatic rigidity, and the pulpits with the most austere record are giving signs of the new illumination and breadth. Thus, for example, who was ever a sterner champion of the severer theology than the noted Dr. GARDINER SPRING, of the Brick Church? and what a foe he was to all outside latitude in the fields of taste, beautiful art, and literary emancipation. Yet in his pulpit a sermon was recently given by his successor, not a week-day lecture, but a Sunday-morning sermon, on "True Art," and no protest was made by Elders or clergy, and the newspapers found their report of the eloquent and thoughtful plea for art alike welcome to general readers and unobjectionable to devout critics.

It would be wrong to suppose that such free range into the broad fields of culture implies any change of theological base or departure from the established ecclesiastical polity. The simple fact is that religious teachers here mean to keep their intellectual, as well as their ecclesiastical, birthright, and to let the air and sunshine of heaven come into their church windows, and breathe and fall upon their creeds and catechisms. It is a fact worth noting that a course of lectures on SHAKESPEARE is announced here this Winter from a learned Episcopalian clergyman, and the invitation to them, as published in these columns, was signed by leading preachers and representative laymen of various shades of opinion, not excepting even the most pronounced evangelicals.

An important element in our religion and theology is to be found in the spirit of commerce here, and in the experience and character of our leading merchants. Commerce in itself is not religion, but it tends to complete itself by religious institutions, and the true merchant seeks, after the week's care and traffic are over, the influence of associations and ideas out of the line of the market and counting-room, yet in entire consistency with good business principles. He takes comfort in having the better affections and aspirations ministered to, and in bringing himself and his family under the power of elevating and quickening eloquence and devotion. Thus it is that commerce here has favored religious institutions, and what is remarkable, it has been very generous toward theological instruction. The Presbyterians have, apparently, taken the lead in this respect, and their Theological Seminary has had princely benefactions from New-York merchants, and the library and museum, as well as the lecture-room, of the institution, are full of fruits of this bounty.

The recent move in the Episcopal Church of this diocese to endow the General Theological Seminary by raising a quarter of a million of dollars at once deserves commendation, and public spirit at large ought to rejoice in this endeavor to furnish adequate instruction to theological students, and to enrich the City by a worthy and duly-paid corps of instructors. There is money enough in the Episcopal Church, and the time has come to turn it toward sound learning.

THE MANUSCRIPT MARKET.

Comparatively few persons, even among those who make manuscript regularly, have any clear understanding of what may be called the manuscript market. One of its permanent and peculiar conditions is that the supply is always in excess of the demand, so largely in excess, in fact, that it is often glutted. Nor is the supply, as may be inferred, necessarily of an inferior kind. Contrariwise, it is frequently of a superior kind; but, even when recognized as such, it may be so very dull commercially as not to find a single bidder.

The popular notion—naturally erroneous because popular—is that really good manuscripts are ever in demand; that they have a certain price, and are as ready of sale as a barrel of flour or a ton of coal. The truth—a sad one to many writers—is that a manuscript, in and of itself, however able or interesting, has no value. If preordered or backed by a noted name, it is marketable; for, in the former case, it is a contract; in the latter, it is a commodity. A manuscript, to have any value financially, must not only have been accepted, it must usually have been published, because few manuscripts are paid for until publication. An unaccepted or unpublished writing, whatever its literary worth in the eyes of the author or his friends, has no monetary worth. It may be appraised at one hundred, three hundred, or five hundred dollars, and by competent and generally acknowledged critics, but it cannot be sold in the open market at half, or a quarter, or an eighth of the appraisement. Indeed, it has no prospective price until some responsible publisher has agreed to put it in print, and then its maker must bide the time of its appearance, which depends upon the humor of the publisher or any one of a hundred different circumstances. Some of the most famous works, either read or supposed to be read by everybody, were once unconsidered sheets of ink-traced paper for which their author long, but vainly, sought a purchaser. They may be counted now more precious than mines of gold; but he who created them would have been happy to part with them for a trifle of silver.

Almost anything but a manuscript will bring something. You can sell old iron, old clothes, broken furniture, muck-heaps, refuse of any sort; but poems, essays, novels, criticisms, in their original form, are not marketable unless a publisher has approved and promised to use them. The possessor of a thousand manuscripts, which might in due season yield one hundred dollars each, could not get a cheap breakfast with all of them without a publisher's guarantee. If SHAKESPEARE were alive to-day, he might starve to death with pockets full of "Lears," "Hamlets," and "Othellos." His great dramas would be certain of recognition—their immortality could not long be hidden—but could he, had not centuries stamped them with renown, hypothecate them in any restaurant for a steak and a cup of coffee? Posterity often does for writings what contemporaries would count as impossible. A manuscript-maker is not helped materially by knowing that his manuscript may be marketable after he is dead. Posterity may be appreciative, but it is very unremunerative to an author long in his grave.

Manuscript is so bewilderingly abundant everywhere that it would seem to be spontaneously generative, but those best fitted to produce it know only too well the time and labor that it costs. Any firm or company willing to pay, however little, is very apt to be deluged with it. The quantity appears to increase in a geometrical ratio, and the proportion of excellently-written, interesting manuscript is surprising to see. Editors and publishers are often at a loss to decide among so much good and desirable material. They cannot deal with one tenth or twentieth of all that is offered, and when they say in stereotyped phrase, "Your paper, or story, or poem possesses unquestioned merit, and we should be happy to use it but for the pressure of other matter already accepted," they frequently tell more truth than they intend. Their chief object is to be polite, to save the sensibilities of a proverbially vain and egotistic class. They would say precisely the same thing if the manuscript were poor or dull to the last degree; but their courteous fiction must in many instances become positive fact.

Clever writing is so very plentiful nowadays that there does not begin to be room for its printing. What is declined is often as good, as entertaining, as graphic (more so sometimes) as what is retained. The remark of disappointed authors, that the best things are always rejected, is not without foundation. There are countless circumstances, hardly to be understood by the outsider, which prevent acceptable literature from acceptance. Much that is used owes its fair fortune to other causes than absolute merit. There is comfort as well as truth in this belief; and it should be disseminated and insisted on, that the great army of the rejected may be consoled in the hour of bitterness when they learn that their eager hope and severe toil have been defeated. It may teach them to run no further risks, to save simultaneously their ink and their self-love. If it does so teach them, it will be a public and private benefit; for he who can write and does not write exercises a rare benevolence toward the host of poor fellows who write only because they cherish a prejudice in favor of living.

ENGLAND IN ASIA MINOR.

The annexation of Cyprus has been aptly called the third of Lord BEACONSFIELD'S four steps toward Palestine; but the fourth seems likely to present itself in a somewhat novel form. This is nothing less than the appropriation of one of Turkey's Levantine ports and the construction of a British railway thence into the interior of Asia Minor. Such a measure would at once enable England to exercise direct control over the administration of Asiatic Turkey, to establish a firm hold upon the seaboard of the Levant, and to check any encroachment on Russia's part in the direction of Persia or the Euphrates Valley. The project, which has been more than once discussed at some length by the English press, would be particularly well-timed at present, both as coinciding aptly with the prevalent outcry against the Sultan's neglect of his promised Asiatic reforms, and as tending to divert public attention from the not too brilliant issue of the Beacons field policy in Afghanistan.

The two most convenient ports for this purpose are Mersina and Alexandretta, lying on either side of the Gulf of Iskanderoon, within easy reach of Cyprus. The latter place, being by far the more important of the two, in consequence of its connection with the caravan trade of the Euphrates Basin, will probably be the favorite. Starting from this point, the line of the projected railway curves around the head of the gulf and runs north-westward to the chief town of the district, Adana, 81 miles distant. Thence the route, passing along the southern slope of the Taurus Mountains, traverses 100 miles of wooded country till Marash is reached. From Marash another section of 130 miles, running almost due east, crosses a rugged and broken region, abounding in gulleys and hill-torrents, to reach the Euphrates. The great river is passed a little beyond Tornedah, and 38 miles further, upon the head-waters of the Tigris, lies Diarbekir, formerly one of the most famous commercial centres of Western Asia, and still retaining no small portion of its ancient traffic.

Diarbekir will probably be the terminus of the main line; but a glance at the map suggests two very tempting prolongations—viz. north eastward for 170 miles, to Erzeroum, the capital of Armenia, and south-eastward for 220, to the great emporium of Mosul, further down the Tigris. This latter route, it will be seen, would in some degree anticipate the long-delayed construction of the "Euphrates Valley Railroad," and its great commercial advantages, together with the vast military and political significance of the Erzeroum extension, might fairly counterbalance much greater physical obstacles than those actually existing, which would be a mere trifle to the engineering skill that is now carrying a railroad to Kandahar through the savage gorges of the Beluchi and Afghan Mountains at the rate of a mile daily. In the present disturbed state of Eastern politics, no one can question the expediency of a measure which would give England the command of the Euphrates Valley on one side and of Russia's new Armenian frontier on the other; but as yet the scheme exists only on paper, no actual steps having been taken to carry it out.

GENERAL NOTES.

Ex-Senator George W. Jones, of Iowa, is being put forward as a Democratic candidate for Alderman in Dubuque.

The New-Hampshire Republican State Committee will hold a meeting in Concord on Thursday, 12th inst., to issue the call for the State Convention.

Dickinson College will complete its hundredth year in 1883, and the *Methodist* calls upon its Alumni and friends to increase its endowment $500,000 at that time.

It is rumored in Wisconsin that Chief-Justice Ryan of that State will probably soon resign, because of advancing age and ill-health, and may be succeeded by ex-Senator Howe.

Gen. Toombs has selected as the subject of the address he is to deliver before the students of the University of Mississippi next June, "The Duties of the Hour and the Prospects Before Us."

The New-Orleans *Times* thinks this a fitting time to observe that the Democratic Party in Louisiana is getting very tired of the continual predicaments into which Mr. Acklen manages to get himself.

The Kentucky House of Representatives has passed a bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not less than $20, nor more than $50, for any person to use abusive or insulting language to another with intent to cause a breach of the peace.

Gov. Hamilton, of Maryland, communicated a Message to the Legislature of that State on Thursday, urging the importance of prompt action in passing the necessary legislation to secure a new and honest registration of voters, that fair elections may be had.

A meeting of the State Committee of the National Greenback-Labor Party is called to be held in Syracuse on Tuesday, the 17th inst., and the Chairmen of Greenback County Committees and clubs and the editors of Greenback papers throughout the State are invited to meet with them.

The Prescott (Arizona) *Democrat* predicts great things of the mineral resources of that Territory, and says: "The wonderful deposit of Antelope Hill, although not a mountain of gold, was a mountain literally covered with gold; and the rich finds at La Paz, Gila City, Weaver, and other points prove conclusively that all things in the mineral line are possible in Arizona.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* pleasantly alludes to an aspiring politician of that State as "the Shakespeare of profanity, a financial boomerang, and a suitor for a Congressional nomination, who makes out every man a fool or a knave who presumes to differ with his opinions."

Senator-elect Mahone addressed the caucus of the Readjusting members of the Virginia Legislature on Friday night, on the subject of the State debt. He explained the plan which he favors, known as Riddleberger's bill, which proposes to scale the debt down to $20,000,000, and to pay 3 per cent. on that. He warned his political friends against the adoption of any scheme which would look like repudiation, and urged the necessity of paying every dollar of the debt "which the present resources of the State will justify."

OBITUARY.

ARTHUR JULES MORIN.

A dispatch from Paris states that Gen. Arthur Jules Morin died yesterday, at the advanced age of 85 years. The General was born the 17th of October, 1795, in Paris. When the allies invaded Paris in 1814, he was a student in the Polytechnic School, and assisted as an artillery officer in defending the city. The following year he went to the Military School at Metz, and left in 1819 as a Lieutenant in the Engineer Corps. In 1829 he was promoted to a Captaincy, and rose by successive steps to the position of General of Division, to which rank he was promoted in 1855. He was appointed Professor in the Conservatory of Arts and Sciences in 1832, and 10 years after became Chief Director, which position he held up to the time of his death. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1843, was a Commissio

WHAT ANGLO-SAXONISM IS

THE ORIGIN OF THE TERM.

WHAT IT MEANS—THE ENGLISH RACE—ITS COMPONENT ELEMENTS—NOT A HETEROGENEOUS RACE.

An Irish correspondent, possibly of so-called American birth, criticises my collocation, "Anglo-Saxon, and Hollander, and German, and Irishman, and Negro, and Chinese," and says, "I know who the Hollander, German, Irishman, Negro, and Chinese are, but for the life of me I cannot make out who the compound thing Anglo-Saxon is or are," and he asks, like a man of sense and a good fellow, an explanation, not in a letter to himself, but through THE TIMES, at my convenience. Because of this, and because the subject is one in which there seems to be some confusion in many intelligent minds—a confusion not at all surprising, and, indeed, very reasonable and easy to be accounted for—the explanation shall be given at once.

It may first be remarked that other names in the sentence in question might be objected to with at least as good reason as that which justifies the criticism of the term Anglo-Saxon. German is not properly the name of a race, of a people, or, until very recently, of a nation. The proper name of the people that we call German is Deutsch or Dutch. They never call themselves Germans to each other, or use the term in their own tongue or otherwise, except for convenience sake, in deference to our misnomer and our confusion of their proper name with that of another people, although they do use Germania fancifully, as we use Columbia. The song "Was ist das Deutsche Vaterland?" embodies their real name and also an implied confession that, at the time when it was written they had no real nationality. The term Dutch has, by accident, been erroneously limited in the English language to that part of the Deutsch people which lived nearest to England—the branch of the Plaat-Deutsch which took root in Holland or the Netherlands; and these for convenience are called Hollanders, which is a mere local designation, and not a race name. So we apply the term Negro to all the peoples in Africa, except those of Arabic or Coptic race; although the languages of these so-called negroes are as unlike as German and English, although their physical and mental traits are far more unlike. In writing for the general reader it is often necessary to use terms which, like these, have been loosely, and in some cases ignorantly, adopted for mere convenience sake. When I wrote the sentence in question I knew that all my readers would understand me, which was all that I expected or, under the circumstances, even wished. For, notwithstanding his declaration, my correspondent did know what people I meant by the Anglo-Saxons. His denial is merely a rhetorical and perfectly proper form of putting his objection to the term which he says he is unable to understand.

The name Anglo-Saxon is fictitious, and of very late origin. There never was a people known as Anglo-Saxon, either among themselves or to any other people; nor ever a language known, except in very modern days, as the Anglo-Saxon. This is the proper name of the people and of the language which have been so designated is simply English. Many years ago, when I first wrote upon the language, I remarked upon this fact, and set forth its importance; more recently it has become an article of faith strongly insisted upon by certain writers upon linguistic and ethnological subjects, prominent among whom is the eminent historian Edward Freeman.

The country now called England was known until somewhere between 1,200 and 1,400 years ago only as a part of Britain. It is so called by Cæsar and by all other Latin writers until we come to what are called the Dark Ages. Its name was then changed to that which it now bears, merely because a people who called themselves Angles or English took possession of it and made it their country. Angle-land or England, as France, for example, has its name from the Franks, or better, Finland from the Finns. These people were not all Angles; some of them were Saxons. The latter, although they gave their name to certain parts of the country, as Wessex, Essex, Middlesex, and Sussex, (& c the countries of the West Saxons, East Saxons, Middle Saxons, and South Saxons,) of which designations the last three still remain, and although they caused the whole people to be called Saxons by their nearest neighbors, the Gael, the ancient British or Welsh, and the Erse or Irish, and afterward also by the conquering Normans, for some not easily-discovered reason failed from the first to impress their style and title upon the whole country or its much-varying language. In the very earliest existing chronicles of the country, after it was taken possession of by these people, it is called England, and the language spoken by its inhabitants, English. The name Anglo-Saxon is a purely fictitious term, fabricated in comparatively modern days for the convenience of writers upon history and writers upon language. It has no proper meaning, nor indeed has it any ascertainable, determinable limit. Following the course of time, either up or down, it is impossible to say where Anglo-Saxonism begins or where it ends. If the language spoken by the Venerable Bede (when he did not speak Latin) was Anglo-Saxon, and that of the great Alfred, 100 years later, and that of Harold, yet 200 years later, was Anglo-Saxon, then the language in which Henry III. issued his proclamation to the people of Huntingdonshire, two centuries still later, (A. D. 1258,) was also Anglo-Saxon, and the people who spoke it were in each and all of these cases Anglo-Saxons. And so we might follow the people and the language down to our own day, and it would be impossible to find a period at which either of them ceased to be Anglo-Saxon and became English. Certainly, it was not at the time of the Norman Conquest. For the supposition that the introduction of Norman blood and Norman-French speech made an Anglo-Saxon people less Saxon and more Angle is not to be considered, even for the purpose of refutation; it is a manifest absurdity. Moreover, there is the all-controlling fact that from the time of Venerable Bede to that of Henry III., 600 years, the people and their speech were called English, and their country England: Henry's word is "Englenelonde." What the people that he addressed were then, they are now, in whatever part of the world they may be—English. For it must be constantly remembered that Bede's countrymen, and Alfred's subjects, and Harold's and Henry III.'s were not called English because they were born in England, but that the southern part of Britain was called England because those English folk were born and lived in that land.

Henry's proclamation, issued very nearly two centuries after the invasion of England by the Normans, is written in pure English. It is absolutely unintelligible to the general English reader of to-day, quite as unintelligible as if it were written in Latin, and yet, as to its substance, there was never a composition of cleaner English put together. If it were the only literary relic of its time we should not suspect from it that there was an element of Norman French in the people that he was addressing, or in their speech. The Normans had taken possession of England; but English had taken possession of the Normans. Reference to Daniel is fact brings out the same impression, which is very common, in regard to the constitution of the English people. By those who know something, but not quite enough, of their history, it is supposed that they are composed of the most heterogeneous elements. The English people consists, first, chiefly of Anglo-Saxons, (so to speak,) with whom there has been a very considerable intermixture of Danes and Normans. These are the chief race elements of the English people. There are others; but they are inconsiderable, such as no people is free from. The British Poet Laureate worked a reference to this historical fact very happily into his official welcome of the Princess of Wales.

"Saxon and Norman and Dane are we,
But all of us Danes in our welcome of thee,
Alexandra."

In the fusion of these three peoples, however, there was no intermingling of heterogeneous elements, such for example as there was in Celtic-Romanic France, in Iberian-Romanic Spain; such as there is when Irish blood is mixed with English or negro with Chinese. For so-called Anglo-Saxon, Norman, and Dane were all branches of one race. They were all Teutonic people, the first belonging to the Plaat-Deutsch branch, the last two to the Scandinavian branch. As to the Normans, much confusion seems to exist in the general apprehension, because of their language, Norman French, whence it is supposed that they were a sort of Frenchmen. On the contrary, the Normans were merely savage marauders from Norway, who descended upon, conquered, and appropriated a small province of France. During the time that they remained there—about 200 years—they adopted the language and the customs of the conquered people, who, having preserved part of the speech and part of the civilization of the Romans, were more refined and literate than their conquerors. These Norman robbers, therefore, (robbery was then the occupation of "gentlemen," as, indeed, it has been since,) when they made their successful raid into England, took there French speech and French manners, indeed; but they took only Teutonic blood, and there in the Anglo-Saxons and in the Danes they found only Teutonic blood. The mingling of these into one was in the course of nature; as when a river is divided by natural obstacles into three streams which, after watering distant fields, are by new obstacles brought together again and flow thenceforth in one channel, once more united. The English language has so close a kindred with the Frisian, an old Plaat-Deutsch dialect, and with the Icelandic, the most ancient of the Scandinavian dialects, that its history cannot be thoroughly understood without a study of these languages; whereas, contrary to the general supposition, there is less kindred between English and German than between any other two existing Teutonic tongues. The composite English people which grew up after the Norman Conquest is, therefore, not a heterogeneous race, but one made up of closely-allied elements, in which the original English or Anglo-Saxon element predominates in a proportion, probably, of about seven to three.

To return to our term, Anglo-Saxon: the fact that it is fictitious is nothing against it. So is "gas" purely fictitious. It has no source, no etymology—it is simply a word which the Belgian chemist, Van Helmont, "made up out of his own head," as children say, some two hundred and forty or fifty years ago. But it proved useful and was soon universally adopted. On the other hand, Anglo-Saxon has a source and an etymology; and it is very convenient. In language it is applied to the speech of the English race before it lost its inflections and its grammar, in which form it is as unintelligible to people of that race to-day as Latin is, or German. The term Anglo-Saxon is also convenient as a descriptive name of peoples of English blood who are not in England. There are various reasons why it will not do to call Yankees, for example, simply Englishmen, although a real Yankee is as likely to be thoroughly English in blood as a man who is born in the heart of England. But he, or a man born of the same blood in Virginia or in New-Zealand, may be called Anglo-Saxon without either dissatisfaction or misunderstanding on any side. Indeed, Anglo-Saxon as a name, fictitious although it be, is a far truer, more descriptive, and meaningful name than "American," which, as a name for a man or a people or a nation, is incapable of any definition that meets the demands of common sense and right reason.

R. G. W.

CAUSED BY AN OPEN SWITCH.

AN ENGINE WRECKED AND A MAN FATALLY INJURED BY A FLAGMAN'S CARELESSNESS.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 7.—The passenger train, on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Road, from Wilkesbarre to Scranton, had a thrilling experience this forenoon, resulting in the fatal injury of the engineer and the narrow escape of the fireman and passengers. On nearing a sharp curve just outside the city, the fireman, "Fred" Gassner, saw that the switch, a few yards ahead, was wide open, and instantly called the attention of the engineer, Stewart Bennett, to that fact. The engineer immediatly reversed his engine, and, with the fireman, made an effort to leap for life, but was too late. The train was already off the track and jumping along the ties on the edge of a steep embankmen, ovret which the engine plunged a minute later and rolled headlong to the base. Fortunately, the coupling between the engine and baggage car broke, and so the passenger coaches were left standing on the edge of the bank. When the engine fell, the engineer and fireman were both in the cab, expecting death every moment. In the fall the cab struck against the bank, and the two men were sent flying through the roof of the car and then covered with the débris of the wreck. The danger of being scalded by escaping steam was avoided by their speedy release. The engineer sustained a severe gash on the head, and the blood gushed through his breast. His death is hourly expected. The fireman was not so badly hurt. Both are residents of Ashley, Luzerne County. The accident is due to the carelessness of a flagman who forgot to turn the switch when his freight train passed over it, 10 minutes before the accident occurred.

PROSPECTS OF THE ICE CROP.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 7.—The late cold snap has closed all the lakes and ponds, and all fears of an ice famine have passed away. Every idle hand willing to work has been pressed into harvesting the ice, which is of good quality and from 3 to 4 inches thick. In three days ice valued at over $100,000 has been placed in the ice-houses of the Summer hotels.

GARDINER, Me., Feb. 7.—For some time this city has been flooded with ice men from all parts of the Middle and Southern States buying ice for their different localities. It is estimated that over a million tons of ice will be stored in Maine this year—650,000 tons in the immediate vicinity of Gardiner. A large amount will be stacked in outside houses for early shipment. Very few new companies are being formed.

THE BALTIMORE PRESS DINNER.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 7.—The annual banquet of the Press Association of Baltimore took place to-night at the Eutaw House. Sixty members were present. Among the invited guests seated at the table, and who responded to toasts, were A. P. Gorman, United States Senator-elect; United States Circuit Judge Hugh L. Bond, Collector John L. Thomas, the Hon. William A. Kimmell, member of Congress, and Mayor Latrobe.

GEN. GRANT'S CUBAN VISIT.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—Gen. Grant and party returned to this city from Matanzas last night, and expressed themselves as highly gratified with the visit. They were the special objects of the attention of the authorities there, staying in the Municipal Palace, where a banquet in honor of the ex-President was given. They visited the caves of Bellamar and the picturesque surroundings of Matanzas.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out, from unknown causes, in the three-story frame building No. 211 Greenwich-street, occupied by Jacob Susse, dry goods dealer. Susse, with his wife, servant, and two children, were sleeping in the building. They escaped by the roof. The building was gutted, and Nos. 209 and 213 were badly damaged. Susse is insured for $10,000, but he estimates his loss at double that amount. The buildings are damaged to the amount of $6,000. S. Lewine, shoe-maker, of No. 213 Greenwich-street, loses $1,000, and D. Gareewich, dealer in furnishing goods at No. 213½ Greenwich-street, loses a like amount. The Police of the Twenty-seventh Precinct did not report the fire at Police Head-quarters until six hours after it had been extinguished, and then estimated the loss at $1,000.

The rope-walk and adjoining buildings of Morgan & Sons, at Morganstown, N. J., were destroyed by fire Friday night. The loss on stock and buildings is estimated at $13,000. There is only part insurance on the buildings.

An incendiary fire occurred Friday night at New-Orleans in the cargo of the ship Charles, loaded with cotton. The fire was soon extinguished, with small loss. An investigation has been ordered.

The house occupied by Mrs. Ives Salisbury and Mrs. C. Ford, with a barn and the contents of both buildings, in North Setuaet, R. I., and owned by Mrs. Salisbury, were burned Friday.

Early yesterday a superheated steam-pipe ignited wood-work in the basement of the Brevoort House. The damage was slight.

ANOTHER COAL WAR PROBABLE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 7.—President Gowen, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, has decided to continue work at the collieries during the present month. This decision was influenced by the short supply of furnace coal, but in the meantime the stock of domestic sizes is increasing, and at all the coal yards and at the Port Richmond wharves there is a great accumulation of medium coal. Lehigh coal is offering in the market at lower figures than are demanded for Schuylkill, notwithstanding the fact that an equalization of prices was adopted at the beginning of the month. The impression generally prevails that on account of stagnation in trade and the continuation of production the war of the coal carrying and producing companies will soon be renewed.

DEATH OF GEN. W. R. JUDSON.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Gen. William R. Judson, a prominent citizen of Elmira, died Friday, at the age of 70 years. For several years he was engaged in the saddlery business, then in lumber, and later in real estate operations. He held several local public offices, and in 1868 was a Presidential Elector. He was connected with the Militia for nearly 30 years. During the late war he served as Major in the Kansas Frontier Battalion, and afterward as Colonel of the Sixth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. For his meritorious services he was commissioned as Brevet Brigadier-General by President Johnson on March 13, 1865.

HOARDING AN IMAGINARY FORTUNE.

A CRAZY MAN WHO IMAGINES THAT PEBBLES ARE GOLD AND ADVERTISING CARDS BANK BILLS.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Feb. 7.—Within about two miles of this town lies a tract of marshy, low land, which, on account of its situation, is called the "swamp." The few people who can stand the constant risk of malaria, and dwell within the confines, are termed "swampers." These people are of the poorest classes, and subsist mostly off the benefactions of their neighbors in the town. Several of the inhabitants have established a reputation for eccentricities of character, but none equals a man familiarly known as "Luny Jake." That he is crazy, and has been for years, is not a particularly noticeable matter, but the manifestations of his lunacy assume such an odd and unusual form that he has always attracted marked attention. Before he lost his reason he was a miner, and it is generally believed that the theft of part of his acquired treasures by some of his swamp neighbors was the immediate cause of his mental ruin. The natural effect of all this was that his craziness embodied the old desire for gold. He is gold blind. To him everything wears a golden hue, and like the Arabian of the fable, all things are converted into gold at his touch. He has a meek, quiet look that does not betoken much insanity, but the shape of his face is exceedingly repulsive. It is long, coming almost to a point at the chin, and the cheek bones project to an extraordinary degree. He wears a costume which he made himself out of canvas and old meal-bags. A shirt of canvas somewhat like those worn by the college boys in foot-ball games, covers the upper portion of his body, while a pair of trousers formed out of meal-bags keep the winds off his limbs. The bags proved too short for the purpose evidently, for they only reach a short distance below the knees. A hat, full of holes and ragged around the rim, covers his head. A coat, given him probably by some sympathizing stranger, and much too large for his shrunken form, completes his dress.

This is the figure with which every resident here has become familiar. The boys still follow him through the streets, and laugh at him as he gathers pebbles and bits of wood, believing they are coin of great value, but the older people are so accustomed to the sight that they scarcely give him a second glance. He walks along the streets, and stops to place in a basket, or sometimes a small sack, very stone of medium size. He calls these gold eagles, and chatters to himself about his enormous wealth stored up in his little hut in the swamp. He calls at the stores and asks for advertising cards. These he imagines are bank bills of various denominations. There is one of the leading drug stores of the town which Jake frequents more than any other, because the bright-colored cards of patent medicines there offered for distribution seem to enchant and captivate him. He is permitted to take a reasonable quantity of these, and he goes away, always muttering about the increase of his registered Government bonds. He is perfectly harmless, never attempting to assail any one, and even declining to resent the insults given him by the urchins along the streets. It is this fact of his peaceable disposition which has kept him out of the asylum. His home is a small, broken down shanty in the swamps, in which are secreted with the utmost care thousands of stones, cards, and sticks. He cries and wrings his hands when any one tries to enter the house. It is said that he spends half of the night in counting and recounting his imaginary fortune. None of his relatives, if he has any, ever offers him any assistance, and his condition is really pitiable. It is not probable that he will live long, as he is reduced almost to a skeleton.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Treasury Department has received information of the arrest, near Jackson, Miss., of David Finn for manufacturing and dealing in counterfeit gold and silver coin. He admits having manufactured counterfeit money at intervals for the past 40 years. Russell Hollis, alias W. Stanley, was arrested at Greenville, Miss., a few weeks ago, with about $400 in counterfeit ten-dollar gold pieces, and $200 in counterfeit silver coins, which Finn confessed to have manufactured and sold to Hollis. James E. Parker, another customer of Finn, has also been arrested at Mobile, Ala., for passing some of the base money.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—In the case of the United States against J. Baldwin, charged with defrauding the revenue in connection with the operation of his distillery, at Los Angeles, the jury yesterday morning brought in a verdict of not guilty.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—The jury in the case of Royal B. Conant, late Cashier of the Ellis National Bank, charged with embezzlement, brought in a verdict of guilty on both indictments. His bail was increased to $80,000.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 7.—The Supreme Court of Georgia to-day refused to grant a new trial to Cox, who was sentenced to imprisonment for life for the murder of Col. Alston. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

CHATHAM, Ontario, Feb. 7.—The Police to-day arrested Charles Robinson, alias Ryan, alias McCoy, charged with murder committed in Ohio. He has been taken to Windsor to await extradition.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Feb. 7.—Two white and three colored culprits were whipped here to-day.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 7.—The following has just been received from the Desert: "Constable Eccles's party returned last night with the body of Hennessy, who was murdered by Brisbois. The skull is badly smashed, and a large portion of the face has been eaten, and presents a fearful spectacle. An inquest is now being held."

The story of the murder of a family in the Gatineau district cannot be traced to any trustworthy source. The scene of the reported tragedy is 150 miles back in the country.

GARDINER, Me., Feb. 7.—Tramps are causing a great deal of trouble. A few of them, working in Haynes & Dewitt's ice houses, instigated a strike among 60 workmen, who attacked the others, taking away their picks, and for some time were masters of the situation. The Police were called for, and one of the ringleaders was arrested. A band of nine tramps outside the city limits, this week, broke the windows of a school-house, entered dwellings, insulted women, and frightened the people generally. The Police succeeded in capturing three of them.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 7.—John G. Brown started from his home, about five miles south-east of this city, last night, with a horse and buggy and about $50 upon his person, to go to Indianapolis. His buggy was found early this morning all stained with blood, and, later, his body was found, with a pistol-shot in the head, near one of the crossings of the Belt Railroad. Brown had returned from a year's sentence in the Penitentiary for larceny about Jan. 1. His wife and a man who had been living with her during her husband's absence have been arrested.

AYER, Mass., Feb. 7.—The preliminary examination to-day of Stearns Kendall Abbott, charged with the murder of Mrs. Crue, on Jan. 17, resulted in the prisoner being remanded to Lowell Jail to appear before the Grand Jury, in Cambridge, on Monday next.

LONDON, Ontario, Feb. 7.—Heenan and Partell, charged as accessories in the Lucan murder, were brought before a Police magistrate to-day and remanded to Feb. 14.

GALVESTON, Feb. 7.—A dispatch from Palestine says that about 2 o'clock this morning, at Cronin's saloon, John Kerr was shot dead by Kirk Hase. The dead man was a quiet, inoffensive man, and there was no apparent cause for the murder. The people are incensed against Hage, who is now in jail.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 7.—While Mrs. Pinson, an elderly lady, was sitting near an open grate, yesterday, her clothing caught fire, and she received injuries from the effects of which she died this morning.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 7.—A farmer, John Diddion, after delivering a load of slaughtered hogs at a meat market in Lancaster, Erie County, in jumping from his sleigh, struck his head against the iron railing on which the meat is hung, and one of the sharp hooks penetrated his eye and pierced to the brain. Diddion was released as soon as possible, and soon afterward became insensible. He will probably die.

CROTON LANDING, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Three boys, named Onthouse, Haines, and Smith, while skating on the river to-day, broke through the ice. Onthouse and Haines got out, but George Smith was drowned. His body was recovered in about an hour, and all means were taken to restore animation, but without avail.

FALMOUTH, Ky., Feb. 7.—The up freight train on the Kentucky Central Railroad, last night, ran over Mrs. O'Flaherty, about three-quarters of a mile this side of Falmouth. She was cut in two above the hips, and death must have been instantaneous. A short distance beyond a man was seen staggering along the side of the track, who proved to be the woman's son, and the supposition is that both were drunk, and she must have fallen on the track when her son was too far ahead and too befuddled to know it. She was an Irishwoman, owning a nice farm opposite Boston, Ky., and was otherwise well to do. Mother and son went up on the 2 o'clock train to Falmouth, and must have been walking back. A pocket-book containing $127 was found on Mrs. O'Flaherty's person.

A FRIEND'S BEQUESTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—The will of the late Dr. J. W. Taylor, who died recently at Burlington, N. J., was admitted to probate in this city to-day. It contains bequests of $5,000 for a Professorship in Haverford College, $3,000 to the Old Men's Home in Cincinnati, and many smaller bequests to local charities. It also provides for the establishment of a college for the education of females of the Society of Friends at Bryn Mawr, Penn.

NEW REPUBLICAN PAPER.

LEADVILLE, Col., Feb. 7.—The organization of a new afternoon Republican paper was perfected here to-day, with W. H. Bush, President; J. R. Loker, Secretary; L. E. Tucker, Treasurer, and G. T. Wanless, editor and manager. The first number will be issued in a few days. The capital is $10,000.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY.

Haydn's "Creation" attracted audiences which tested the capacity of Steinway Hall both at the public rehearsal Friday afternoon and the performance last night. Of the 800 works of this prolific composer, the "Creation" was doubtless the great achievement of his life. It was written in the course of three years, after Haydn had passed his sixtieth year, and is the best illustration of his genius. It contains his choicest thoughts expressed in his matured forms, and with all the grace and charm that have served as models ever since. The "Creation" is indeed an ideal oratorio. The dignity of the subject, the beauty of the themes, the skill with which the parts are assigned, and the scholarly character which is all-pervading, are conspicuous throughout, and have made it a favorite work wherever oratorios are appreciated and understood. Its peformance by the Oratorio Society was, in some respects, admirable. So far as the chorus and orchestra were concerned, there is nothing but praise to be spoken. Dr. Damrosch had his forces well in hand, and the result was some of the best chorus-singing that has been heard in this City for many a day. "The heavens are telling" was given with volume and tone, and in the chorus, "The Lord is great," an effective *crescendo* was rendered, which could not have been improved upon. The society and the orchestra delivered their music firmly throughout, and sustained the character of the work. Mr. Whitney was so supremely good in his part that he dwarfed the efforts of the other solo artists. He was in perfect voice, and showed his exceptional abilities as an oratorio singer. The recitative and aria, which concludes with "Softly purling glides on the limpid brook," was a fine example of his style, which was only surpassed by his noble rendering, in the second part, of the long declamatory passage which preceded the aria, "Now heaven in fullest glory shone." Mr. Jacob Graff, the tenor, was not in his best voice, though he sang, in general, quite acceptably. As to the performance of Miss Letitia Fritsch there was a decided disappointment. She has a voice of considerable power, but is amateurish in style and out of place in an oratorio like the "Creation." Such numbers as "The marvelous work," "On mighty pens," and "With verdure clad" demand the highest powers of a mature artist, and it can only excite impatience when a young lady of no experience is put forward to do work for which she is clearly incompetent. This fault in the performance was all the more noticeable from the general excellence of the rest of the singing. The Oratorio Society, with its generous patronage and its ability to give the greatest works in the best manner, owes a duty to itself and the public, and should only intrust the solo parts to the best artists.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mr. Albert G. Thies, the young American pianist, who will be kindly remembered in this City, has extended his professional tour, since leaving England, to South Africa, and has been everywhere received with marked favor.

The second ballad concert for the performance of the works of Mr. Sullivan will be given at Steinway Hall on the 21st inst. The artists engaged are the same as before, reinforced by the members of the English Glee Club.

"Mignon" and "Il Trovatore" have been played with success by Mr. Mapleson's company the past week, in addition to the operas previously mentioned. In the latter Mlle. Valleria was the *Leonora*, Brignoli the *Manrico*, and Galassi the *Count di Luna*.

The principal musical event of this week will be the performance for the first time in this country of Berlioz's greatest work, "La Damnation de Faust," with the increased orchestra of the Symphony Society, and a chorus of 400 voices, under the direction of Dr. Damrosch.

The success of the "Royal Middy," at Daly's Theatre has been complete, the audiences every night entirely filling the house. The management announce that seats for the remainder of this month may be secured in advance. In order to relieve the performers of the excessive labor caused by seven performances a week, Mr. Gilbert's drama, "Charity," will be substituted at the Wednesday matinées.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Horrors" will be performed at the Standard Theatre for some weeks to come.

The San Francisco Minstrels are now offering a particularly bright and fresh entertainment.

Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr.'s second readings in the Vale series will be given to-morrow evening at Chickering Hall.

It is understood that Mr. Frank Mayo has taken a long lease of the Olympic Theatre. He is still playing *Davy Crockett*.

"Fairfax" and "The Strategists" will be played in Brooklyn this week. "An Arabian Night" will be introduced there next week.

The managers of the Imperial Parisian Circus promise some novel features for Lenten week. Performances are still announced to be given twice each day.

"The Shaughraun" will begin its second week at Wallack's Theatre to-morrow. It will probably be succeeded shortly by another popular Irish play.

A change of programme will soon be made at the Theatre Comique, as Messrs. Harrigan and Braham have completed their new musical farce, the fifth of the series.

Mr. John H. Stevens will come forward at Haverly's Theatre to-morrow night in a play with the ominous title, "Unknown." It is just to add, however, that both actor and play have been favorably received in various parts of the country.

Mr. Gilbert's adaptation from the French, "The Wedding March," will hold the stage of the Park Theatre for some time yet, though several plays are nearly ready to succeed it. "Sweethearts" will be kept on the programme with the former piece.

On next Thursday afternoon Mr. George Vandenhoff will begin at Chickering Hall his new series of readings from the poets and the novelists. His opening programme will be made up of selections from Shakespeare, Tennyson, Thackeray, Moore, Gerald Massey, and Samuel Lover.

At the Union-Square Theatre, "The False Friend" is winning its way steadily into public favor. The beauties and crudities of this play are now seen and distinguished clearly, but its dramatic strength is unquestionable. It is superbly acted, and deserves a large measure of success. The managers believe that it will run through the rest of the season.

"Humpty Dumpty" appears to be prosperous at Booth's Theatre, and will be the attraction there until further notice. It is now performing very smoothly, and its various special features are seen to the best advantage. The Spanish Students—whose music is as sweet as one of Petrarch's sweetest sonnets—furnish the most interesting part of the entertainment. The cadence and the delicate unison of their playing are delightful.

The Madison-Square Theatre has evidently been immediately accepted by the New-York playgoers as a standard place of amusement. The comedy drama of "Hazel Kirke" will be performed there for the present. It has been witnessed by large audiences thus far, and the elegance and comfort of the play-house have received general commendation. Mr. Mackaye has taken his place unostentatiously among the leading Metropolitan managers, and his success does not seem to be doubtful.

The last week of "The Galley Slave," at Niblo's Garden, is announced. A special matinée performance will be given on Thursday, and on Friday evening the one hundredth representation of Mr. Campbell's play in this City will be duly honored. On the following Monday "The Black Crook" will be revived in the style, after which the Ideal Pinafore Company will fill a brief engagement. In the meantime preparations are making for the early production of Mr. Campbell's spectacular piece, "Clio," which is termed a "poetical picture of Italy."

Mr. Sidney Woollett, a reader well known in England and in several American cities, will begin a series of six morning recitals, at Chickering Hall, on Monday, Feb. 23. Mr. Woollett will recite the following plays of Shakespeare on successive Mondays: "Merchant of Venice," Henry V.," "Macbeth," "King John," "Much Ado About Nothing," and "Hamlet." These entertainment will appeal to the highest taste of the public, and, judging from Prof. Locke-Richardson's successful venture last season, Mr. Woollett may look forward with confidence to his undertaking—that is to say, if he is all that he is said to be.

Mr. H. C. Jarrett is doing an excellent business with his new farcical piece, "Fun on the Bristol; or, A Night on the Sound," which is, of course, an imitation of the popular and frothy mixtures of "The Tourists" type. It is said that Mr. Jarrett's expenses do not exceed $800 a week, while he frequently makes $400 a night. If he realizes $200 a night, his profits are large. When this same manager directed the "Julius Cæsar" combination, his expenses were $6,000 a week. Why he prefers his present business to that of the past, these items will serve to show. They certainly give a curious sidelight of the theatrical trade.

LARGE CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

The late John Brisbin, counsel for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, who was buried on Friday, is understood to have left about $65,000 in legacies to his relatives and friends, and to have divided the remainder of his estate, estimated at over $250,000, equally among the following charitable institutions: Female Charitable Orphan Asylum, Foster Home, St. Barnabas and St. Michael's Hospitals, Home for the Friendless, Home for Aged Women, Women's Christian Association, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The Executors are George W. Hubbell and J. T. Leverich.

PRINCETON COLLEGE STUDENTS.

INFUSING NEW LIFE INTO SPORTS AND STUDIES.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 7.—The near approach of Spring awakens into activity all departments of the college life. The new dormitory, which is being built on the bluff just behind the two halls of the two literary societies, is rapidly progressing. It will be one of the most complete structures of the kind in the country. It is provided with fire-escapes, gas, and water, and the rooms will all be handsomely finished. Although not as large as Witherspoon Hall, it promises to be equally strong and neat in appearance. The boating interests in Princeton have taken a new start. The defeats of former years, caused by the poor facilities for training and the lack of an efficient "coach," have kept the nautical spirit in a depressed condition until this Winter. Now, however, a new impetus has been given to boating by the efforts of several good oarsmen among the undergraduates. Money has been raised by subscription, and the Glee Club is now giving a series of concerts in behalf of the Rowing Association. In addition to this Mr. Kennedy, a capable and energetic "coach," has been engaged and is now busy training several men for the regatta next June at Philadelphia. Until the cold weather in the early part of the week the men practiced on the canal, but now they have been forced to resort to the gymnasium, where the sliding seats are brought into requisition. The base-ball men are also hard at work in the gymnasium, and the excellent material now on hand in the persons of several fine players renders the prospect very encouraging for next Summer. It is now about five years since Princeton held the championship, and the boys begin to think it is time to regain it.

The library, under the management of Frederick Vinton, the former Assistant Librarian at Washington, has grown until the thousand shelves of the beautiful building are well filled with volumes; 4,412 books were taken out by the students during the last term, which is the largest number ever demanded in the same length of time. During the Christmas holidays Mr. Vinton succeeded in procuring the second and third volumes of a valuable astronomical work, the first volume of which was already in the library. This completes the set, and adds another important and rare collection to the library of the college. The Students' Lecture Association, which on account of financial embarrassments had not given a series of entertainments since 1877, revived again this Winter, and is offering a fair course to the public.

CONTESTS OF MARKSMEN.

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., Feb. 7.—In the competition for a prize rifle here to-day, several New-York and New-Jersey military and club marksmen participated. The conditions were 10 shots, standing position, 100 yards, any weapon. The winner was Charles D. Ellis, of New-York, with a score of 41 out of a possible 50. Thirty-nine points was the next highest score.

BERGEN POINT, N. J., Feb. 7.—Five pigeon-shooting contests took place at the New-York Gun Club Shooting Grounds to-day. The governing rules were those of the Hurlingham English Club, handicap rise, five traps, five yards apart. Entrance fee, $5 each in the sweeps. The sport opened with a 10-bird sweep, won by Knowles, at 30 yards, 8; A. B. Hand, 28 yards, 8, and Barton, 28 yards, 8. Knowles on the shoot-off took first money and Hand second money. Another sweep of 10 birds resulted in Col. Butler, at 27 yards, and Knowles, at 30 yards, killing 9 each. They divided the stakes. The next was a 10-bird sweep, and the scores were: Col. Armstrong, 8; Dr. Barton and A. B. Hand, 7 each; Col. Butler and Mr. Dalley, 6 each. A match of 25 birds, between Dr. Barton and A. B. Hand, resulted in Dr. Barton, at 26 yards, killing 17, while Hand, at 28 yards, killed 14. The sport ended with a 10-bird sweep, Col. Butler and Mr. Knowles killing 10 straight and dividing the stakes.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Feb. 7.—The schooner M. A. Fisk, from Baltimore, for Bath, is ashore on Peaked Hill Bar. Assistance has been sent.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Feb. 7.—During a squall Sunday afternoon last a schooner was capsized at Cheney's Cove, Grand Manan, and John Nesbet, Frank Robinson, John Larry, Mrs. Linsday, and Mrs. Simeon Franklin were drowned. They all belonged in Great Manan.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 7.—There is a three-masted schooner ashore six miles north of Highland Light.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The British bark Impero, Capt. Telfer, from Philadelphia Oct. 24, for Blaye, previously reported ashore at Ile Verte, has been floated. She was seriously damaged.

The Norwegian bark Nathaniel Capt. Thul, from Bremen Jan. 22, for New-York, has gone ashore on the Goodwin Sands.

The British bark R. W. Merriam, Capt. Mills, from Cardiff Jan. 26, for Baltimore, has put into Queenstown, leaky.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 7.—Capt. Coleman, of the steam-ship General Whitney, reports that on Thursday, when 40 miles off St. John's Light, Florida, he passed a derelict and an American schooner, both waterlogged and abandoned, in the track of steamers bound down the coast. He could not ascertain the names of the vessels.

B. P. O. ELKS' BALL.

MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN,
Monday, Feb. 9.

A COATING OF DIAMONDS

On a pure crystal surface. These are Humphreys's Parisian Diamonds, and are for sale only at Humphreys's jewelry store, No. 819 Broadway, corner of Twelfth-street, New-York. Their lustre is perpetual. "The Circlet of Gems" describes them. Mailed free. He has no agents.—*Exchange.*

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax says:
"I have a very high opinion of Moore's Throat and Lung Lozenges, and can say conscientiously they are the most effective of all I ever used." Ten and Twenty-five cent boxes.—*Evening Post.*

Have been terribly afflicted with malaria for 10 years. The Holman Pad gave immediate relief and permanent cure in a short time.
WILLIAM CATHEWOOD,
—*Exchange.* No. 321 East Fourth-street.

Society of Decorative Art.
Two classes for young ladies and children in ART NEEDLE-WORK are now forming for Saturday mornings, to begin Saturday, Feb. 14. For further particulars apply at the rooms of the society, 34 East 19th-st.—*Advertisement.*

Winchester's Hypophosphites
Will cure Consumption, Coughs, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and General Debility. Established 21 years.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. Underhill's Wine from the Croton Point Vineyard is absolutely pure. Ask your druggists. H.K. & F.B. THURBER & CO., wholesale agents.

Congress Water.—Its superiority as a cathartic and alterative consists in its entire freedom from everything bitter, acid, or crude that produces headache, internal soreness, and tends to destroy the mucous membrane. All mineral waters that are dangerous irritants may be known by an acid after-taste.

Rupture radically cured by Dr. Marsh's treatment: 40 years' practical experience. Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church. No up-town branch.

Gluten Bread.—For the Sedentary. For Anemia, The UNIVERSAL FOOD. HEALTH FOOD CO., No. 74 4th-av.

Reliable goods and reasonable prices at ISAAC SMITH'S UMBRELLA STORES.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough

SOLD EVERYWHERE. SOLD EVERYWHERE. SOLD EVERYWHERE. SOLD EVERYWHERE. SOLD EVERYWHERE. SOLD EVERYWHERE. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP AND BLOOD PURIFIER

Cures all diseases of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Bowels, Skin, and Blood.

TESTIMONIALS. New York & Brooklyn

CATARRH CURED.

DEAR SIR: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP with great satisfaction and relief. I have been afflicted with catarrah for a long time, could get no relief, until I commenced using the BLOOD SYRUP. I was about to give it up because immediately after taking it made me dizzy and feel badly, but on consulting a physician was informed that it was caused by the medicine restoring my imperfect circulation and acting on the diseased matter in my stomach, caused by the droppings of the catarrhal matter. I invariably found, however, that this dizzy feeling soon passed away, my nervous system was tranquilized, and the catarrhal poison removed by the medicine. I have been entirely cured by your invaluable remedy. Respectfully yours,
J. H. SMALLWOOD.
No. 193 West 10th-st., New-York City.

RHEUMATISM AND KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

SIR: I give my testimony with pleasure to the beneficial results of your BLOOD PURIFIER. my kidneys were out of order and the result was rheumatism in my right knee, joint swollen twice the size of natural and very painful, a bottle of the large size made a perfect cure. I will also say my digestion has improved so that I can eat anything within reach.
GEORGE H. REYNOLDS.
No. 19 Beach-st., New-York City.

SICK HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA.

No. 151 Perry-st., New-York City.
DEAR SIR: Your justly celebrated INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has entirely cured me of Sick Headache and Dyspepsia, of 10 years' standing. It also cured my child of Scarlet Fever, and my wife of Female complaints.
GEORGE H. REYNOLDS.

Isaac Dahlman, Bull's Head, 24th-st., (of Dahlman Brothers, dealers in horse stock,) cured of Dyspepsia and indigestion, after having been treated by physicians without beneficial effect.

Henry Dahlman, of the same firm, cured of Sore Throat and indigestion, after having been treated by physicians without beneficial effect.

CONSTIPATION WITH HEADACHE.

No. 80 West H. person-st., City.
SIR: Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me entirely of the ill-stress in my head, and relieved every difficulty of my bowels. I must say that it is the best medicine that any person can take for sick headache.
ALICE REED.

DYSPEPSIA.

DEAR SIR: I used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia, (from which I suffered for five years,) with the happiest results. Meanings of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.

A few doses placed my stomach in a condition to digest food—thereby relieving me of those distressing pains to which I was subject to after eating—until, although at first caused occasional dizziness this quickly disappeared on my continuing its use. My digestion is now almost perfect, and I feel greatly benefited. Yours,
WM. A. PIERMAN.
No. 343 West 32d-st., New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1880.

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in recommending your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP as an invaluable remedy for Dyspepsia. My wife has been a sufferer from periodical dyspeptic attacks of the most acute nature, for over five years. During such attacks death would almost be a relief to her. She was prescribed for by several doctors without effect. Nothing gave her relief until she obtained a bottle of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. Its effects are truly delightful, and she is now entirely cured. It is a most welcome fact no household should be without.
P. YOUNG, No. 261 West Houston-st. City.

CATARRH CURED.

No. 44 West 37th-st., New-York.
DEAR SIR: Being troubled with catarrh, I commenced the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and, after a fair trial, I find myself entirely cured.
C. F. BISHOP.

NOT EQUALED IN THE WORLD FOR SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, AND INDIGESTION.

No. 16 Downing-st., New-York.
DEAR SIR: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for the last four years, and can safely say that as a remedy for sick headache, nausea, or indigestion, there is none equal in the world. The quantities of bile and some which it dislodged from my stomach are simply surprising, and my nervous system and bowels are in better condition than they have been for years. Respectfully yours,
THOS. B. DONLON.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND LUNG DISEASE CURED.

No. 617 9th-av., City.
DEAR SIR: I do not think I would be doing my duty without having the afflicted know the beneficial results derived from the use of your BLOOD PURIFIER. For three years I suffered from liver and lung difficulties. After taking the medicine for a short time, I was relieved and happy to testify that I am well.
Mrs. JENNIE LORD.

CURED AFTER MANY YEARS' SUFFERING WITH LUNGS AND STOMACH.

No. 246 West 33d-st., City.
For several years I have had trouble with my stomach and lungs. By the persuasion of a friend I commenced the use of the BLOOD PURIFIER, and I will say that the change from sickness to comparative health has almost been miraculous. In a very little time that I noticed my digestion became better and my nerves quieted, so that I could sleep again with comfort. I think it is the best family medicine in the world.
J. W. GAFFIN.

A GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

No. 22 De-Brosses-st., New-York.
Dr. Clark Johnson
DEAR SIR: I have been troubled with pimples on my face, arising from impurities of the blood, for the last five years. Hearing of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, I determined to give it a trial, after trying dozens of remedies, and can now say that the disfigurement which troubled me so long has completely disappeared. Yours, with many thanks,
Miss JULIA PLANNERY.

AN INVALUABLE REMEDY.

No. 224 Thompson-st., New-York City.
DEAR SIR: I used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for dyspepsia, and my wife for general debility. I cheerfully recommend it to others as an invaluable remedy.
Respectfully yours, EDWARD DUMPHY.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Freeport, Queens County, N. Y.
DEAR SIR: I was afflicted with Dyspepsia for some time, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP entirely cured me after various so-called remedies failed.
H. P. LIBBY,
Principal Freeport Public School.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

No. 256 Classon-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
DEAR SIR: Being a sufferer for years with chronic rheumatism, I was induced to make a trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which speedily cured me.
GEORGE HICKS.

KIDNEY DISEASE.

No. 113 Skillman-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
DEAR SIR: For years I was afflicted with kidney disease, but soon after I commenced using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I found permanent relief.
Mrs. S. WORTH.

REGULATES THE BOWELS.

No. 240 Water-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
DEAR SIR: I am now taking your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and find that my bowels, once so irregular, are in a good sound and healthy condition, and I am determined to keep them so by the aid of your remedy.
C. J. GALLAGHER.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

No. 7 Chambers-st., New-York City.
DEAR SIR: This certifies that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured me of liver complaint and dyspepsia. I cannot recommend it too highly.
L. D. FREDERICK, Esq.
Attorney at Law.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

Brooklyn, Queens County, N. Y.
DEAR SIR: Suffering for years with Dyspepsia, I was induced to give your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a trial, and it completely cured me. I still take the Syrup for the purpose of regulating my bowels, for which I find it has no equal. Recommend persons seeking reference to me.
CHAS. WEEKS.
No. 190 Navy-st.

A VERY EXCELLENT MEDICINE.

Freeport, Queens County, N. Y.
DEAR SIR: Having used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP as a Blood Purifier, I can recommend it as a valuable medicine.
Mrs. CARPENTER.

CURE FOR HEART DISEASE.

Merrick, Queens County, N. Y.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I have been afflicted with Heart Disease for some time; was so bad that I could not do any work without much pain. Since I have taken your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I am greatly improved.
EMERY POST.

PAIN IN THE SIDE.

Merrick, Queens County, N. Y.
DEAR SIR: For many years I was troubled with Pain in my Side and Shortness of Breath, but after taking some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I was greatly relieved.
ELBERT SMITH.

DYSPEPSIA AND CONSTIPATION.

Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y.
DEAR SIR: Having used your very valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP myself and in my family, and being fully satisfied of its efficiency in curing Dyspepsia and Constipation, I can safely recommend it to others.
WILLIAM B. LEFURGE.
No. 723½ Myrtle-avenue.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF ADDRESSING ANY OF THE ABOVE-NAMED PERSONS TO SATISFY THEMSELVES OF THE GENUINENESS OF THEIR TESTIMONIALS, WILL BE KIND ENOUGH TO SEND A STAMP TO THEM FOR A REPLY.

TESTIMONIALS. Eastern States.

CONFIRMS ALL THAT IS SAID IN ITS FAVOR.

Waterbury, New-Haven County, Conn.
DEAR SIR: I have for the last two years used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, procured from your agents, and am pleased to confirm all that is said in its favor.
SR. ST. CECELIA.
Lady Superior of Waterbury Convent.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

No. 613 Chapel-st., New-Haven, Conn.
DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in saying your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has been of great value to me for Liver Complaint and Biliousness.
H. W. LESSEY.

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Lakeville, Litchfield County, Conn.
DEAR SIR: I had a severe attack of Rheumatism, and two weeks after taking your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I was able to walk around. Before using your medicine I could not use my hands or feet.
F. D. BURTON.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Norwich, New-London County, Conn.
DEAR SIR: Your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of dyspepsia and indigestion. I recommend its use to all so troubled.
MRS. THOMAS ROBINSON.

DISEASE OF THE STOMACH.

N. Dennis, Barnstable County, Mass.
DEAR SIR: I was troubled for a long time with stomach disease, and a short trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP effectually cured me.
MRS. PHILLIP HOUSE.

NEVER FAILS TO CURE.

Shelburne Falls, Franklin County, Mass.
DEAR SIR: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, when any medicine was needed, for the last two years, and find it a never failing remedy in all cases.
H. E. TOLMAN.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Springfield, Hampden County, Mass.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of rheumatism and erysipelas. I recommend its use to all similarly afflicted.
MR. CARPENTER, No. 90 Orleans-st.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

South Hadley, Hampshire County, Mass.
DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for dyspepsia and indigestion, and have been perfectly cured.
Mrs. HARRIET PRESTON.

BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

Rockland, Plymouth County, Mass.
DEAR SIR: It is with pleasure that I testify to the remedial virtues of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. It is the best medicine I ever used in my family, having removed diseases that other remedies failed to do.
A. BROWN.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

South Boston, Mass.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of dyspepsia. I also have a brother who took it for kidney disease with satisfactory results.
Miss IDA MOWER.
No. 159 Dorchester-st.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

Worcester, Worcester County, Mass.
DEAR SIR: Having used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, I can recommend it to be a valuable remedy for General Debility.
MRS. S. ALLEN.
No. 7 Sever-st.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Island Falls, Aroostook County, Me.
DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for some time, and can say it is the best medicine I ever used for Liver Complaint. It Renovates the System, Cleanses the Liver, and Purifies the Blood.
OLIVER GRAFFAM.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

Appleton, Knox County, Me.
DEAR SIR: I used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for general debility, and it gave me immediate relief. If I am not feeling well, a few doses of the BLOOD SYRUP always sets me right.
JETHRO SIMMONS.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

Dresden Mills, Lincoln County, Me.
DEAR SIR: I was troubled with dyspepsia and indigestion, and failed to find relief until I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which greatly benefited me.
Miss MARY T. GROVES

FOR ASTHMA.

East Livermore, Androscoggin County, Me.
DEAR SIR: I was afflicted with Asthma, and was unable to lie down in bed for a year. I had employed several physicians, all to no purpose. I then obtained some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, through your Agent, and now I can lie down and sleep as well as I ever could. It is the best medicine I ever saw, and all who are afflicted should give it a trial.
GARDNER PERKINS.

CURES SCROFULA.

Pea Cove, Penobscot County, Me.
DEAR SIR: I had scrofula, one eruption on my hip, scrofulous bunches in my neck, and three of the bunches from my neck down between my shoulders. I procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which entirely cured me. MRS. N. H. HINCHLEY.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

Searsport, Waldo County, Me.
DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for liver complaint and indigestion, and have derived great benefit; in fact, I could not live without it.
J. C. PARKS.

BILIOUSNESS AND DROPSY FOR 30 YEARS.

Laconia, Belknap County, N. H.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I have used the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and that it has benefited me more than any medicine I have ever taken. I was troubled with Biliousness and Dropsy for over 30 years, and could find no relief until I took your very excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.
JAMES S. HOWARD.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Groton, N. H., March 1, 1879.
DEAR SIR: I have been using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for the Liver Complaint, with highly beneficial results.
N. E. HUNKINS.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

Manchester, Hillsborough County, N. H.
DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Constipation, and have been greatly benefited thereby.
T. K. CHANDLER,
City Missionary.

AN ASTONISHING CURE.

Fisherville, Merrimack County, N. H.
DEAR SIR: I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for rheumatism, neuralgia, and liver complaint, and have never been troubled since. I never knew a well day before I took your medicine.
Mrs. H. KNOWLTON.

FOR KIDNEY DISEASES.

East Lempster, Sullivan County, N. H.
DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for kidney complaint and headache, with very beneficial results, and can therefore recommend it highly.
C. E. DAVIS.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

Ashaway, Washington County, R. I.
DEAR SIR: Having been a sufferer with dyspepsia, I took your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and can truly say it is the best medicine I ever used for that disease, and would recommend it to all sufferers.
ENOCH GOULD.

FOR KIDNEY DISEASES.

Woonsocket, Providence County, R. I.
DEAR SIR: I was a great sufferer from Kidney Complaint, and a short trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured me.
GEORGE B. COOK.

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

Providence, R. I., Valley Falls, March 11, 1879.
DEAR SIR: I have used your most excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Kidney Complaint, and my son has taken it for weakness, and it has helped us the most of anything we ever tried.
WM. V. BAGLEY.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Woonsocket, Providence County, R. I.
DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia with the most beneficial results. I recommend its use to suffering humanity.
H. BAXTER.

CURE FOR HEART DISEASE.

South Shaftsbury, Bennington County, Vt.
DEAR SIR: My wife has used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for heart disease, and it has helped her very much.
AURELIA N. RUSSELL.

FOR NEURALGIA.

Lyndon, Caledonia County, Vt.
DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for neuralgia and dyspepsia with very beneficial results. I can recommend it as a safe and reliable remedy.
Mrs. JOHN CASSADY.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Swanton, Franklin County, Vt.
DEAR SIR: I was troubled for a long time with liver complaint, pain in the side, and loss of appetite, and was unable to get anything to relieve me until I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which made a permanent cure.
CHAS. A. PARLIN.

DISEASE OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER.

Thetford, Orange County, Vt.
DEAR SIR: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for disease of the stomach and liver, and can say I never found anything to equal it.
Mrs. MARY BURR.

CURES PILES.

Coventry, Orleans County, Vt.
DEAR SIR: I was troubled for many years with piles and costiveness, and failed to find relief until I began using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which completely cured me.
WILLARD H. HANEFORD.

TESTIMONIALS. Western States.

KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

Williams, Colusa County, Cal.
DEAR SIR: I was severely afflicted with Disease of the Stomach and Kidneys, and the use of your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me. I advise all similarly afflicted to try it.
MRS. M. WHITESIDE.

DYSPEPSIA AND PAINT COLIC.

Sacramento City, Sacramento County, Cal.
DEAR SIR: I was subject to Dyspepsia and Paint Colic, and have found your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP to be a perfect remedy for both those diseases.
F. C. ELWORTHY.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

Vienna, Johnson County, Ill.
DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and being fully satisfied of its efficiency, I can recommend to all suffering with Dyspepsia and Biliousness.
F. B. BURTON. S. R. THACKER.

BEST MEDICINE IN USE.

Sullivan, Livingston County, Ill., April 7, 1879.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that we have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and gladly testify to its beneficial effect. We think it the very best medicine in use.
J. B. SHEPHERD,
SARAH L. SHEPHERD.

BEST BLOOD PURIFIER KNOWN.

Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., Feb. 12, 1879.
DEAR SIR: Allowed me to offer my unsolicited testimony in favor of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. For over six years my wife and I have taken your Syrup, and can truthfully say it is the best Blood Purifier ever used. I am so confident of its virtue that I feel justified in recommending it to all that may be afflicted. B. C. BIRD.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Watertown, Rock Island County, Ill.
DEAR SIR: I was troubled with Liver Complaint, and the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP entirely relieved me. I advise all similarly afflicted to give it a trial.
F. T. UPSON.

CURES PILES.

Norris City, White County, Ill., July 8, 1879.
DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Piles, and have received great benefit therefrom. It is a valuable medicine. DANIEL BRYANT.

FOR SCROFULA.

Fort Wayne, Allen County, Ind.
DEAR SIR: A fair trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Scrofula, when all other medicines failed. I have also found it a valuable remedy for Kidney Disease.
HENRY KLEINNILLER.

A REMARKABLE CURE.

Wakarusa, Elkhart County, Ind., March 7, 1879.
DEAR SIR: I have known Magdalena Kehr for eight years, and know her to have been an invalid for that time, and for the last two years and a half she has not been able to leave her house. I know, also, that different physicians treated her, but to no purpose. Some time ago she commenced using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and she is now entirely cured, to the astonishment of the best physicians of this vicinity.
SAML C. HARRINGTON,
Justice of the Peace.

CURE FOR HEART DISEASE.

Greenfield, Hancock County, Ind.
DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Heart Disease, and it has done me more good than any other medicine I ever tried.
WM. A. BARNES.

SOUR STOMACH.

Princeton, Kosciusko County, Ind.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually cured me of the disagreeable disease, sour stomach. It also cured my wife who had been confined to her bed, being delicate.
THOMAS LINE.

CONSTIPATION CURED.

Trader's Point, Marion County, Ind., Aug. 4, 1879.
DEAR SIR: It affords me pleasure to state that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has proved a great blessing to my wife, who has been troubled for years with confirmed Constipation. When almost every other medicine failed to give relief, your remedy did everything necessary.
ELIJAH COOPER.

BEST REMEDY FOR NERVOUSNESS.

No. 256 Locust-st., Dubuque, Iowa.
DEAR SIR: Having used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP in my family for a period of four years, I consider it the best remedy for nervousness that can be procured.
J. H. DUNN.

EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

No. 789 Maine-st., Dubuque, Iowa.
DEAR SIR: Having tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and been greatly benefited by it, I confidently recommend it as an excellent medicine, particularly for the cure of rheumatism, with which I was afflicted for years.
WM. ESCH.

UNANIMOUS RECOMMENDATION.

Wilton Junction, Muscatine County, Iowa.
DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, have experienced the beneficial effects of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and add our testimony in its favor.
J. SHERWOOD, Liver Complaint.
H. CHANTRY, Kidney Disease.
DANIEL KELLEY, Cramps in the Stomach.
C. KILLIAN, Female Disease.
H. M. SMITH, Ulceration of the Womb, of four years' standing.
These parties can be addressed personally.

DISEASE OF THE STOMACH.

Hoopers, Sioux County, Iowa.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefited me for disease of the stomach of 20 years' standing. It is the best medicine I ever used, and I recommend it to suffering humanity.
CHARLOTTE ALLISON.

CHILLS CURED.

Buchanan, Berrien County, Mich.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of chills and rheumatism, it is just as recommended.
J. DUNN.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

Nelson, Kent County, Mich.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that one of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I obtained from your agent, has cured me of Dyspepsia.
WM. CRAMER.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Constantine, St. Joseph County, Mich.
DEAR SIR: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint and Heart Disease, and it has given me great relief. It has stopped the fluttering in my heart.
OLIVER MOYER.

UNANIMOUS RECOMMENDATION.

The following persons have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and recommend it as a highly valuable medicine:
J. P. TILLOTSON, Summit City, Grand Traverse County, Mich.
R. SUMMITS, Paradise, Grand Traverse County, Mich.
MRS. MOORE, Summit City, Grand Traverse County, Mich.
MRS. RILEY, Paradise, Grand Traverse County, Mich.
W. M. HICKY, Paradise, Grand Traverse County.
L. MILKS, Paradise, Grand Traverse County.
MISS O. KINGSLEY, Paradise, Grand Traverse County.
MR. SLAWSON, County Surveyor.
H. W. CASE, Paradise, Grand Traverse County.
W. M. COOK, Paradise, Grand Traverse County.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

Maywood, Benton, County, Minn.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has entirely cured me of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.
MARRY HUBBARD.

FOR THE STOMACH.

Marshall, Lynn County, Minn.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has been used by me with very beneficial results. I was troubled with Cramps.
W. I. GOODRICH.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Lock, Knox County, Ohio.
DEAR SIR: I have used your most valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for the Liver Complaint, and received more benefit from it than from any medicine I have ever used, and cheerfully add my testimony to what has already been said in its favor.
MRS. S. M. MILLER, Dress-maker.

LUNG DISEASE CURED.

Napoleon, Henry County, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1879.
DEAR SIR: Allow me to give my testimony in favor of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I was troubled with Disease of the Lungs, and also Liver Complaint, and at the request of your agent I tried some of your medicine, which immediately relieved me. I feel better than I have felt for years, and never was so well as I am at present. I will always recommend your medicine.
MARY B. BALES.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

Coquille City, Coos County, Oregon.
DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint and General Debility, and have received much benefit therefrom.
SARAH BULLACK

GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Sparta, Monroe County, Wis.
DEAR SIR: I had a bad sore on one of my legs for some years. About three years ago I got some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, as I was feeling quite sick, and my health improved, and when I had used one bottle the sore on my leg healed and has never troubled me since.
GEORGE SHEPHARD.

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Enterprise, Vernon County, Wis.
DEAR SIR: Having been afflicted a good deal with rheumatism, I tried different medicines without finding anything to benefit me until I commenced using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which effected a complete cure.
SAMUEL BOYCE.

TESTIMONIALS. South-western States

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Green Forest, Carroll County, Ark.
DEAR SIR: I had the Rheumatism in my left shoulder for five years, and the use of your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has entirely cured me.
ELIZABETH HAM.

THIRD DAY CHILLS.

Holland, Faulkner County, Ark.
DEAR SIR: I was afflicted with third day Chills, and the doctors failed to give me relief. By advice I began the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which quickly cured me.
MRS. M. S. DAVEY.

CURES DUMB AGUE.

Salem, Fulton County, Ark.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that the use of your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP completely cured me of Dumb Ague. It is truly a valuable medicine.
R. B. PIERCE.

NEVER FAILS TO CURE.

Pleasant Valley, Independence County, Ark.
DEAR SIR: I was afflicted with Shortness of Breath for two years. I procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which entirely cured me.
REV. J. G. BLUE.

ALL THAT IT IS RECOMMENDED TO BE.

Powhatan, Lawrence County, Ark.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and found it all it is recommended to be. One bottle did me more good than $20 worth of other medicines.
A. J. DAVIDSON.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Hickory Plains, Prairie County, Ark.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and find it to be the best remedy in use for Liver Complaint. I can confidently recommend it as a safe and highly valuable medicine.
JAMES C. ROBERTS.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

Iola, Allen County, Kan.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually relieved me of dyspepsia after all other medicines failed.
W. L. KING.

ALL THAT IT IS RECOMMENDED TO BE.

Junction City, Davis County, Kan.
DEAR SIR: I now gladly embrace the opportunity of testifying to the wonderful cures wrought in my family by the use of your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP within the past two years. I find it equal to any and every emergency. My only regret is that there are so many deprived of its use by not knowing its benefits.
J. P. YERTIES.

CHILLS CURED.

Lima, Elk County, Kan.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured my wife and me of Chills after everything else failed. I can also recommend it as an excellent remedy for sick headache.
WM. LEWIS.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

Frankfort, Marshall County, Kan.
DEAR SIR: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP in a very bad case of Dyspepsia, and it made a permanent cure. I have also known several cases of Liver Complaint of long standing cured by the use of the SYRUP, and for creating an appetite it is unsurpassed.
W. L. SOUDERS.

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Osage Mission, Neosho County, Kan.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Rheumatism. I can also recommend your medicine as the best remedy in use for Liver Complaint.
JOSEPH DUBAR.

DISEASE OF THE SPINE.

Liberty Station, Carroll County, Ky.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually relieved me of a Spinal Affection of 20 years' standing, after the doctors failed.
MARY HALLADAY.

A VALUABLE MEDICINE.

Robinson Creek, Pike County, Ky.
DEAR SIR: One bottle of your most valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has done me more good than $50 worth of other medicines. I would recommend its use to all suffering with any disease arising from impurity of the blood.
H. G. ANDERSON.

CURES DROPSY.

Warsaw, Benton County, Mo.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has perfectly cured me of Dropsy, after the doctors said I could not live.
JOHN MILLER.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Lee, Carter County, Mo.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has entirely cured me of Rheumatism and Female Weakness.
Miss PERMELA THOMPSON.

AN EXCELLENT FAMILY REMEDY.

Forbes, Holt County, Mo.
DEAR SIR: I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP in my family with complete success, and recommend its use to suffering humanity.
L. A. HOE, J. P.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

Flatwood, Phelps County, Mo.
DEAR SIR: I was troubled with Dyspepsia for 12 years, and by advice began the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which permanently cured me. It is the best medicine in the world.
WILLIAM CARNEY.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

Big Sandy, Benton County, Tenn.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of Dyspepsia. All so troubled should give it a trial.
DAVID THERNDON.

FOR SCROFULA.

Keck's Chapel, Claiborne County, Tenn.
DEAR SIR: I have given your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a fair trial, and I am satisfied it will cure Scrofula.
ARTIMACY EDWARDS.

CURES CHRONIC DIARRHEA.

Newport, Cocke County, Tenn.
DEAR SIR: Your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefited me for urinary trouble. It has also cured a little boy, that is living with me, of diarrhea.
MORANDA CLEVENGER.

CONSTIPATION CURED.

Big Lick, Cumberland, County, Tenn.
DEAR SIR: Your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used for habitual Constipation of the bowels. I have received great benefit therefrom, and can recommend its use to all so troubled.
Rev. J. W. BURNETT.

CHILLS AND FEVER CURED.

Cornersville, Marshall County, Tenn.
DEAR SIR: I was afflicted with Chills and Fever and found nothing to give me relief until I tried your truly wonderful INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which completely cured me. I highly recommend your medicine to all who are troubled as I was.
W. E. WILKINSON.

DYSPEPSIA AND CONSTIPATION.

Homer, Angelina County, Texas.
DEAR SIR: I have used your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP in my family, and find it just as recommended for Indigestion and Constipation, and, in fact, it is a valuable medicine for all who are in bad health.
J. F. BRYANT.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY.

Centerville, Parker County, Texas.
DEAR SIR: Accept my thanks for the aid rendered me by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I have been afflicted for 20 years, and by the use of your medicine I find great relief. I would not be without it.
SALLY ALLEN.

BEST MEDICINE EVER USED.

Ojio, Brown County, Texas.
DEAR SIR: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Disordered Liver, and it has proved to be the best medicine I ever used for that disease.
T. A. WHITE.

CURES HEADACHE AND INDIGESTION.

Madison, Boone County, West Va.
DEAR SIR: I suffered a great deal with indigestion and nervous headache. I took one small bottle of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and am now strong and hearty. My mother says she would not do without it.
ADA A. HARLESS.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

Burnsville, Braxton County, West Va.
DEAR SIR: After suffering with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for several years, I was persuaded to try your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which has succeeded in making a new man out of me.
CAIN A. HINKLE.

A VALUABLE MEDICINE.

Fudge's Creek, Cabell County, West Va.
DEAR SIR: Having tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, I can say from experience that it is a valuable medicine.
JOHN McCALLISTER.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

Mount Hope, Fayette County, West Va.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has entirely cured me of Palpitation of the Heart and Weakness of the Stomach.
JACKSON STOVER.

FOR REGULATING THE BOWELS.

Big Clear Creek, Greenbrier County.
DEAR SIR: I recommend your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Indigestion and Regulating the Bowels. For those diseases it has no equal.
T. A. HALL.

A SPLENDID BLOOD PURIFIER.

Holliday's Cove, Hancock County, West Va.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually relieved me of Boils and Sores, which had greatly troubled me.
S. HUDSON.

TESTIMONIALS. Southern States.

CHILLS AND FEVER CURED.

Mulberry, Autauga County, Ala.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I was afflicted for months with Chills and Fever, and your truly valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me, after all other medicines failed.
ANDREW HOLMS.

FOR PHTHISIC.

Brooksville, Blount County, Ala., July 1, 1879.
DEAR SIR: Having used your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Phthisic with the most beneficial results, I do not hesitate to recommend it as a valuable medicine.
G. G. McCLUSKEY.

KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

Georgiana, Butler County, Ala.
DEAR SIR: I was afflicted for 14 years with Kidney Disease and Gravel, and commenced the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which has done me more good than anything I ever tried. My wife also used your medicine for Rheumatism, and has received much benefit.
N. E. HAYS.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

Marshall, Calhoun County, Ala.
DEAR SIR: I induced a dyspeptic of five years' standing to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and it effectually cured him in a short time.
W. M. ELGIN.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Gratville, Cherokee County, Ala.
DEAR SIR: I was afflicted with Consumption, and failed to find relief until I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which effectually cured me. I now enjoy better health than I have for 15 years.
W. H. COMBS.

A SPLENDID BLOOD PURIFIER.

Marianna, Jackson County, Fla.
DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for the past four years, and I must admit it is one of the best liver and blood purifiers I ever tried. I highly recommend it to suffering humanity.
R. C. HORNE.

SURE CURE FOR LIVER COMPLAINT.

Cotton Plant, Marion County, Fla.
DEAR SIR: I was troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for four years, and suffered much from loss of appetite and want of sleep. I procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and have been greatly relieved by its use.
Mrs. T. A. HUTCHINSON.

FEMALE WEAKNESS.

Oak Grove, Santa Rosa County, Fla.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has entirely cured me of Female Weakness and General Debility. I advise all similarly afflicted to give it a trial.
Mrs. A. BRADLEY.

**CURES CHRONI

THE HOUSEHOLD

FEATURES OF THE MARKETS.

PRICES ASKED FOR PROVISIONS—THE SUPPLY OF FISH.

There is an advance in prices for a few varieties of vegetables, owing chiefly to the cold weather, but otherwise there are not many new features of importance to be observed in the markets. The values of flour, meats, butter, cheese, eggs, and dry groceries are materially unchanged. Tame ducks are scarce and a little higher, choice selling at 18 to 20 cents per pound, and fair to good at 10 to 15. Good fat capons are worth 25 cents per pound, and inferior quality, 20 to 22. Capons are still scarce, and it may be well to notice here that choice fat chickens, (generally Philadelphia dry picked) are sometimes sold to unsuspecting customers as capons, and that they are frequently served up in restaurants at this season as the genuine delicacy. Wild pigeons are worth $2 25 per dozen, and tame squabs, $5 to $6. The scarcity of squabs, and their consequent high price, is owing to the fact that in February there is but little feeding among tame pigeons. Wild ducks are scarce and dear. The prices current in Washington Market yesterday were as follows: Canvasback, $4 to $4 50; redheads, $2 to $2 25; mallards, $1 25 to $1 50; teal, $1, and common, 65 to 75 cents.

The newest thing in the markets is new maple sugar from Southern Ohio. It is a well-known fact that early in the season for maple sugar, old sugar is melted and ingeniously prepared for sale and is palmed off on the public for new. The new sugar may be bought in the fruit stores in lower Broadway and at first-class fruit and fancy groceries like Cheney & Co.'s, at 25 cents per pound. The vegetables which are dearer than they were last week are celery, which is worth 30 to 35 cents per bunch; spinach, 30 to 35 cents per half peck; radishes, (raised under glass,) 10 cents; tomatoes, from the West Indies, 50 to 60 cents per quart. Bermuda potatoes, 60 cents per half-peck; and rhubarb, 12 cents per bunch. Good Early Rose potatoes may be bought at $2 to $2 25 per barrel. Prices for fruits are generally the same as last week, but choice qualities are in light supply. Choice apples, of the Greening variety, are worth $3 50 to $3 75 per barrel, and Baldwins $3. Lemons are now in fair supply from Florida. They are large and thick-skinned, and are perhaps no better than the lemons from the Mediterranean. Many people prefer them, however, as the skin makes an excellent preserve. The best of them sell in the fruit stores at from 50 to 75 cents per dozen.

The fish market was rather busy during the middle of the week, from the heavy weather on the coast. Of course, neither fishing nor transportation can be regular under such circumstances. The cod fishery, which has been quite good at the Long Island coast during the Winter, was therefore unproductive for the last few days. We may expect to hear some sad stories of disaster and shipwreck from those who sail out of Gloucester. Striped bass have been exceedingly scarce, and good-sized fish have sold at 35 cents a pound; this is a price which has only been reached once before in the last 10 years. There is no change in smelts; those from the Provinces are worth 6 cents, while Maine and Massachusetts sell for 12 cents; refrigerated salmon, 30 cents; Piper fish, 35 cents. More shad are coming in from the South, from the St. John's, Florida, from the Ocsechee, Georgia, and from the Cape Fear River, North Carolina; the average weights as to the localities as above mentioned are 3, 4½, and 5 pounds; the price has been from 20 to 50 cents a pound. North Carolina fish having the preference; green turtle are much scarcer than usual, selling for 14 cents; terrapins in active demand, worth from $14 to $36, according to locality of catch; frostfish, 8 cents; halibut not very plenty, worth 18 cents; haddock, 8 cents; live cod, 8 cents; blackfish, 15 cents; herring from the Provincial waters, 5 cents. About this time of the year vessels with from 150 to 175 tons of frozen herrings come from Northern waters and sell their fish; there are always some time before and during Lent, from three to six vessels in the slips disposing of their herrings; American turbot, with the preposterous scientific name, 20 cents; flounders, 10 cents; sea bass, 18 cents; lobsters very scarce, 12½ cents; sheepshead, from Florida, 20 cents; scallops, $1 50 per gallon; soft clams, 30 to 75 cents; white-fish, green ones, 18 cents; lean, 15 cents; pickerel, Lake Champlain, 15 cents; salmon trout, 18 cents; black bass, from Canada, 20 cents masks, large, from St. Lawrence, weighing 20 pounds, 18 cents; red snapper not abundant, 15 cents; prawns, $1 per gallon; smoked haddock, 10 cents; smoked salmon, 18 cents; hard crabs, 50 cents a dozen. This week a gray halibut was sent to market which bore the inscription W. E. McD., 1877. On examination these letters were found not to have been recent, but that the fish had grown a new cuticle over them. Very reliable dealers at Gloucester declare that this mark had been made by a fisherman known to them in 1877. If this evidence can be substantiated, the fish, weighing now about 200 pounds, something as to the growth of the halibut might be determined. This halibut was said to have been first caught on the Western Bank, and to have been recaptured on the Grand Bank within the last 10 days.

CHEAP FOOD.

SOME SIMPLE DISTINCTIONS AS TO QUALITIES —ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPING.

It has been quite pertinently remarked in regard to cook-books generally, that when the cooks took their pens in hand they rather had in their minds the preparation of a dinner party than the daily fare of an ordinary household. Such criticisms, directed toward modern works on the culinary art, are hardly just, as both in England and this country many handy books have been compiled, whose chief end is to teach the ignorant how to prepare food in the most economical manner. Perhaps, what is not so fully explained as it should be in many of these books, is what might be called the *rationale* of food values. The most inquiring of housewives, thumbing her cook-book, when she comes across some page or two devoted to the chemical composition of food, generally skips it, as she is only intent on finding out how a charlotte russe is to be compounded. Still, these rather dry pages have their use, and are by no means difficult to understand. It is by no means necessary that the exact chemical composition of food, its carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, sulphur, phosphates, and other mineral salts should be memorized, but the three specific characteristics of the things we eat ought to be remembered. In the briefest manner, then, food may be separated into three classes, the albuminoids, the hydro-carbons, and the anti-scorbutics. The first are essentially the builders up and the restorers of the body; the second are the substances which tend to keep us warm, they are essentially the coals which keep the engine going, and the third are the preventives which keep off disease, and more especially scurvy. An egg is an albuminoid, butter is a hydro-carbon, and cabbage an anti-scorbutic. An albuminoid makes tissue. What men call "the strength" in food is said to be derived from albuminoids, but this term is an erroneous one. Men can and do grow strong and lusty when partaking of the albuminoids in the most scanty way. Rice feeders of India are a notable example of this. The hydro-carbons exist in all the starches which are found in the cereals, in sugars, and in the fats. The anti-scorbutics, found in certain vegetables, are as valuable as any other edible substances, though their food value may not be very great. Now, what is noticeable in all these characteristics of food is that many single things may possess in themselves some of these qualities. For instance, meat has in the lean the albuminoid, in its fat the hydro-carbon, it has even, when fresh, a certain anti-scorbutic power. In milk we have, too, the albumen, and most part-cularly an anti-scorbutic power. We see, then, that in a certain way nature has given us in a single substance more than one of those things necessary for life, but the perfect unit, containing all in proper proportions, does not exist. Hence the natural inclination we have to mix our food. The dish of meat cooked with vegetables as a compound gives us the variety pleasurable to the palate and desirable for our health. The human engine not only wants fuel and water, but as its grate bars are worn out it must possess the magical powers of self-restoration. Just as in the repairs of a locomotive, the head of the machine-shop looks out where he can find the best, the healthiest coal or oil or materials, always having the end in view; so must we learn how to feed ourselves, by the study of food values, at the smallest outlay of money. Now, in England at present, where food is scarce, and money not plenty, it becomes quite important that lessons of economy should be taught to all classes, if the bare chance of life is not alone thought of, the requirements of the working men, those who plow or dig or spin are also an object of solicitude. What is the food, the cheapest, laborers can have, so that their thews, their sinew, and muscle shall be forthcoming? It is curious to find that a return has been made, by the analysis of these Mumentary substances, the hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon, to an old New-England dish. Possibly the classic pork and beans was brought over from England to Plymouth Rock. English writers on the economy of food, Sir Henry Thompson and Dr. Pavy especially, direct the working people to the excellence of beans, peas and lentils, when cooked with fat meats such as bacon, but wisely require certain simple additions. Now, why? The beans contain the albumen, the sugar making properties, the fat, the hydro-carbons. These are albuminoids and hydro-carbons, but your anti-scorbutic is not present. This want is supplied by the addition of the vegetable onion, or the root carrot. The value of anti-scorbutics in our food cannot be overlooked. If the poorer classes cannot indulge in salads, the use of which entails more or less expense and care, resource can be had to sour-kraut, the excellence of which has often been stated in these columns. These lessons as to the destruction of food ought to be of use to even those who know nothing of want, and whose tables can be always luxuriously furnished. At one time we Americans were horribly carnivorous. Meat three times a day was quite common. Stupendous roasts are still very much in vogue, an excess of the albuminoid and hydro-carbon, while quite often the vegetable adjuncts are in too diminished quantity. Such Titaneque pieces of beef might be very much pared down, and in the general menu recourse had to a more bituminous and vegetable diet. It has been very certainly proved that an over-meat diet, unless a man be a Guacho, is absolutely injurious, and calculated to engender dyspepsia. Those who have active employment, who live in the open air, can with impunity indulge in a plentiful meat diet, but those who are pent up cannot. The system which should be followed as far as possible by those whose means is ample is to have variety in their food. This, after all, is the great rule of dietetics.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

TERRAPIN STEW.—Did you know Jeemes? Not Jeemes Buchanan, but Jeemes Prosser? He used to keep a cellar somewhere on Market-street in Philadelphia years on years ago. Jeemes was a good colored man, no fruition, but they do say that, like those old fellows who had to be paddled across some river before they got to the good place, and was obliged to pay the ferryman for their passage, Jeemes got a whole saloon berth to himself on the boat by just showing a can of uncooked terrapin. I have been saving up myself for this here stew, a waiting for cold weather. You can't enjoy terrapin unless the day is nipping. Temperature and terrapin goes hand in hand. Now, my lads, terrapin, bless you! there is all the difference in the world in them. The more northerly is the terrapin ground the better. You can't get a Florida terrapin; you needn't despise it, for terrapin is scarce anywhere; but you get a Chesapeake one or a Delaware Bay one, or better still, a Long Island one, and there is just the difference between $10 a dozen and $36. Warm water kind of washes the delicate flavor out of them. Don't you let Mr. Bergh know it, but your terrapin must be bled alive. Have a good big pot with a hot fire under it, so that he shan't languish, and when it's got on a full head of steam pop him in. What I am going to give is a recipe for a whole one. You are awful rich and go in for a gross of terrapin, just use your multiplication table. Just as soon as he caves in watch him and try his flippers; when they part when you try 'em with your finger-nail he is good. Open him nicely with a knife; billing a hen dislocates his snuff-box. Pick out every scrap of his meat, there ain't over much of it, the more the pity; the most is in the jintes of the legs and the flippers; but if you want to commit murder just you smash his nail, then your terrapin will be worth eating. Watch close for eggs, and handle them gingerly. Now, having got him or her all into shape, put the meat aside. Take three fresh eggs; you must have them fresh. Boil 'em hard and mash 'em smooth; add to that a tablespoonful of sifted flour, three tablespoonfuls of cream, salt, and pepper, (red pepper to a terrapin is just depravity,) and two wine glasses of sherry wine—wine as costs $2 50 a bottle ain't a bit too good. There never was a *bona fide* in all Portugal that wouldn't think itself honored to have itself mixed up with a terrapin. Now, you want quite a quarter of a pound of the very best fresh butter, and put that in a porcelain covered pan and melt it first—must'n't be browned. When it's come to be oily put in your terrapin, yolks of eggs, wine and all. Let it simmer gently, gently. Boiling up two or three times does the business. Just as you are after is to make it blend. There ain't nothing that must be too pinted in a terrapin stew. It wants to be a quiet thing, a suave thing, just pervaded with a most beautiful natural terrapin aroma. You must serve it to the people that are to eat it hot plate, but real thing is to have it in a chafing-dish, and though a man oughtenter to be selfish there is a kind of divine satisfaction in eating of it all up yourself. But there won't be Jeemes Prosser! His secret died with him.—BOB, THE SEA COOK.

SAUER-KRAUT.—To the many receipts for an old and favored dish I will add one. I consider superior to any given yet. For a family of six, take one quart of sauer-kraut, three pounds of brisket of beef, two large greenings, (apples)—these must be peeled and cut up; a few cloves, and one cupful of vinegar or cider—put everything in a saucepan and give it four hours' slow, but constant, boiling or stewing; when the meat is tender, take it out, stir the whole lightly, add a small cupful of brown sugar, and let it simmer 20 minutes longer; put the meat, then, on a platter, the kraut all around it, and serve hot. Time, two hours. Mashed potatoes eaten with it are quite palatable.—GERMAN.

CHEESE FRITTERS.—Three ounces of flour, one egg, one gill of tepid water, one saltspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of pepper, three ounces of Parmesan cheese, one-half teaspoonful of dry mustard, one-half ounce of butter; put the flour into a bowl, and, melting the butter, pour this into the centre of it; add to this, by degrees, the water, heating all together meantime; drop on the yolk of the egg, season with pepper, salt, and mustard; stir in, also, the grated cheese, and, last of all, the white of the egg, which must first be whipped to a froth; dip from the mixture, a teaspoonful of dry mustard, one-half ounce of butter; put the flour into a bowl, and, melting the butter, pour this into the centre of it; add to this, by degrees, the water, heating all together meantime; drop on the yolk of the egg, season with pepper, salt, and mustard; stir in, also, the grated cheese, and, last of all, the white of the egg, which must first be whipped to a froth; dip from the mixture a teaspoonful of dry mustard, one by one, into hot clarified fat or lard; as the fritters become firm and rise to the top, turn them over with a skewer, that they may brown evenly all around; as soon as they become brown, remove them from the fat and place them upon a sheet of kitchen paper, to drain for a moment, when they must be piled tastefully upon a hot napkin, and served garnished with sprigs of parsley.—THE ART OF COOKING—DODS.

POTATO SALAD.—Never make it of cold potatoes. Boil six large potatoes, peel them while still hot, and slice them thin, no matter if they break; make your dressing of the best sweet-oil, pepper, and salt to taste, an onion chopped very fine, a large spoonful of capers, vinegar enough to have it moist all through; mix this with the tough your potatoes, and you will have a very plain but palatable dish.—GERMAN.

CHEESE FONDU.—One cupful of stale bread-crumbs, two scant cupfuls of milk, one-half pound of cheese, grated, three eggs, one small tablespoonful of butter, pepper and salt, and a pinch of soda, dissolved in hot water and stirred into the milk. Soak the crumbs in the milk, beat into these the eggs, the butter, the seasoning, and, lastly, the cheese. Butter a baking-dish, pour the fondu into it, and stock dry bread-crumbs on the top. Bake till a delicate brown. Serve hot.—F. B. S.

TAPIOCA PUDDING. I.—One small teacupful of tapioca, one quart of milk, four eggs, a piece of butter the size of a chestnut, one teacupful of sugar, one small teaspoonful of salt; flavor with essence of lemon; soak over night in part of the milk, or in the morning two or three hours, in barely enough water to cover it; bake three-quarters of an hour. Tapioca is very nice soaked as above in water and boiled in milk. About a soff-ecupful of tapioca to a pint of milk. Flavor with grated lemon-peel, and eat with cream and sugar.—RIDGEWOOD.

TAPIOCA PUDDING. II.—Two cupfuls of tapioca, soaked an hour or two; then put in a double saucepan, or in a tin-pail set in an iron pot of hot water, and cooked till soft, with three or four cupfuls of milk. When thoroughly done, put in a baking-dish; add three or four eggs, a little butter, and sugar to taste. Grated lemon-peel improves it very much. Bake half an hour or more.

APPLES FOR DESSERT.—Apples to eat with cream or custard; to be eaten cold: Two pounds fine firm apples; pare and core them; slice them in a pan; add one pound of loaf sugar, juice of three lemons, rind of one grated; boil two hours slowly, and turn into a wet mold.—RIDGEWOOD.

BEEF A LA MODE.—A large round of beef; in cool weather let it hang for a week or two, making it tender; remove the bone, reserving the marrow; make a dressing of sweet herbs, a raw onion, and parsley, chopped fine, the marrow, and a quarter of a pound of suet; add stale bread, grated, the yolks of three or four eggs, salt, pepper, nutmeg or mace, and a little cloves; with a sharp-pointed knife cut through the round in a dozen or two places, and insert pieces of sweet pickled pork or bacon; fasten compactly with skewer and tie tape around it; cover the bottom of the pan with slices of bacon, also the top; place around it four onions, four carrots, four turnips, all cut in thick slices; pour in from one-half to one pint of water; remove the bacon when done, and skim the gravy of the fat as much as possible; strain it into a saucepan, adding port wine and mushroom catsup to your taste, if you have no pickled mushrooms; let it just boil, and serve the vegetables around the beef.—RIDGEWOOD.

INFORMATION WANTED.

How to cook canned salmon.

How to clean beaver gloves.

How to prevent fleshes from throwing out leaves with enormous stems, which make them look sickly.

How to wash a Japanese silk dress without ripping it.

FINGER-BOWLS AND NAPKINS.

SOME ADVICE FOR THE YOUNG PHYSICIAN WHO IS EMBARRASSED WHEN DINING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of your many readers would say to the "Young Physician from an Eastern State," are there no other guests at the table whom he could quietly observe and see what disposition they make of finger-bowls and napkins? The writer of these lines has been in similar circumstances and learned from observation. The best way would be, having finished dinner, to fold napkin No. 1 and place it upon the table. Where the writer was stopping, the first napkin was removed before dessert was brought in. When the finger-bowl and another napkin arrived on the scene, cleansed fingers and wiped them on colored napkin or doily. Used the third napkin while eating dessert. Afterward cleansed the fingers again and wiped on doily. This is the experience of one person; there may be many more much better informed on the subject.—E.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One is tempted to ask "Young Physician" why he does not observe his neighbors' usage of the finger-bowl and napkin to guide his own. Had he been a guest at a country dinner-table recently, he would have heard the hostess say, on the appearance of dessert, "Please throw the napkins you have been using on the floor, and take these small ones. They are so tasty, and we can't use two." Here there would have been no doubt; but, needless to say, Doctor, it is not manners in New-York to throw the large napkin on the floor. One holds it in his lap to protect his clothing, until the close of the meal, when it is laid, a crumpled mass on the table. But as these fine pieces of damask are very sensitive to fruit stains, kindness to your hostess requires you to make use of the smaller napkin after eating fruit. These small napkins, at first simple squares of dark checked damask, have been rendered more and more "tasty," until they have been refined down to an embroidered mat of a few inches square, placed under the finger-bowl, and in distaste of soiling such dainty things, fashion has added another use. The finger-bowl, called in the Southern States a "slip," explains its own use. The fingers are dipped into the water, (which is scented with a bay leaf, or in default of that with an orange or geranium leaf,) and then passed across the lips. But unless you feel sure of yourself, omit the latter part of the ceremony. I have seen Frenchmen rinse out the mouth noisily and then evacuate the contents into the finger-bowl. But while such wholesale lavation is not to be commended, neither should it be done too timidly or in any way awkwardly. The mustache and lips well wetted and probably dripping, a hurried dive for the napkin in your lap, and its brisk application concludes the ceremony.—GEORGIAN.

MILITARY GOSSIP

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

At a meeting of Company I, Twenty-second Regiment, last Monday evening, Private I. M. Curtis was elected Quartermaster-Sergeant, vice S. M. Anderson, discharged.

Marksmen's badges are to be presented to the marksmen of 1879, in the Seventh Regiment, at its armory, Saturday evening.

Warrants have been granted to First Sergt. Frank N. Bell and Sergt. Robert H. Baker, of the Seventeenth Separate Company, Infantry, Flushing.

Koltes Post, No. 32, Grand Army of the Republic, is to have a masquerade ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, Wednesday evening.

Gatling Battery N, Brooklyn, had a reception at the Academy of Music, in that city, last Friday night. There was a large attendance of military and society people.

The annual ball of Separate Troop A, Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, will take place at Concordia Hall, No. 28 Avenue A, Wednesday evening, March 31. The troop is to drill in mounted movements next Wednesday evening.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, commanding, is to have a "working" drill, in chasseur uniform, at the Madison-Square Garden Tuesday, at 8 P. M. In order to keep out improper characters, tickets have been issued for the occasion.

Capt. George Theiss, of Company K, Fifth Regiment, has received leave of absence for three months, and Lieut. Helferich has been assigned to command the company. Second Lieut. Lemke has assumed command of Company F, relieving Lieut. Helferich. The regiment is to have a ball at the Madison-Square Garden next month.

Lieut. Coe Young, having been elected Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of this State, has issued orders assuming command. His head-quarters are to be at Albany, and he has appointed the following staff officers: Assistant Adjutant-General—William Blasie, of Lew Benedict Post No. 5, Albany; Assistant Quartermaster-General—Anson G. Wood, of Kessler Post No. 55, Wolcott.

The Veteran Association of the First New-York Mounted Rifles is to have its annual reunion and dinner at the Sturtevant House, Thursday, at 6 P. M. Invitations have been sent to all the members whose addresses were known to the Secretary, Sergt. W. H. Armstrong, and those who have not received invitations are invited by the Secretary, in a general circular, to communicate with him at No. 45 Vesey-street.

Commissions for Major Joseph Koch, Judge Advocate of the Second Brigade, and Second Lieut. Robert Cosurn of the Ninth Regiment, have been received at First Division Head-quarters. Sergt. Henry Klein, of Battery K, Artillery, has been raised to the ranks at his own request, and Karl Hoffman and Charles Feidel, of the same command, have been honorably discharged.

The staff officers of Gen. Frederick Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, have decided to give a dinner to their chief on the fifth anniversary of the date of his commission—"wooden wedding" they call it—Friday evening, March 5. Major Eugene M. Earle and Capt. W. E. Webb have been appointed a Committee of Arrangements for the occasion. The staff, with one exception, consists of the officers originally appointed by Gen. Vilmar—an admirable example of harmony.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. S. O. Ryder commanding, is making great preparations for its entertainment at the Madison-Square Garden, Monday, the 23d inst. Very properly, the officers are drilling the several companies carefully, so that the point of attraction of the entertainment will be the regimental presentation ceremony. The drum corps is also rehearsing frequently for an exhibition of their proficiency in beating the sheep-skin. The boxes are selling well, over half of them having already been disposed of.

The fourth rifle competition by teams from the several companies in the Twenty-second Regiment, for the "lawn tennis" trophy, took place Saturday evening. Company B was the successful competitor, the scores being as follows: Corp. Dr. De Ma, 30; C. Grinvold, 30; Sergt. Baird, 29; W. F. R. Brinkerhoff, 29; Corp. Bavier, 29; C. J. Anderson, 29; Sergt. Bolrath, 28; J. J. Sullivan, 27; total, 231. The other scores were: Company D, 228; Company F, 220.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. F. E. Unbekant commanding, is to parade in full uniform for review, Monday, Feb. 23, in celebration of Washington's Birthday. Line will be formed in the regimental armory, at Grand and Centre streets, at 2 P. M., when a new stand of colors is to be presented to the regiment, and numerous valuable prizes awarded to the marksmen of 1879. If the weather is pleasant, a parade will then be made through the up-town thoroughfares.

The Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Meyenborg commanding, is under orders to drill in fatigue uniform, at its armory, to-morrow evening. Company A, "Alsgood Rifles," had its annual ball at Gallatin Hall last Thursday evening. There were about 1,200 persons present, including Col. McLeer, commanding the Fifth Brigade, and staff, and other field and staff officers of the various organizations in the brigade. The company paraded 70 men for review by Col. McLeer, after which dancing took place.

A meeting of the military order, Loyal Legion of the United States, was held at Delmonico's last Wednesday evening, at which Col. Benjamin A. Willis, formerly of the Twelfth Regiment, and who was Major in the One Hundred and Nineteenth New York Volunteers during the war, was elected a member of the first class. The next meeting of the society is to be held at Delmonico's Wednesday evening, March 3, when Lieut.-Commander Francis S. Brown is to be proposed for membership. Commander Brown was connected with Farragut's Mississippi and Mobile Bay fleets during the war.

Col. Dudley S. Steele, commanding the Fourth Regiment, New-Jersey National Guard, has issued orders directing the non-commissioned officers of his command to assemble for drill at the City Armory, No. 7 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, Friday evenings, Feb. 13, 20, and 27. Warrants have been granted to Corps. T. V. Ricketts and Frank Davis, Company A, and Henry Clemens and Henry Jones, Company D. Corps. Jacob Kramer, Company C; David Tippets, Company D, and William Prove Company F, failed to pass the requisite examination for non-commissioned officers, and were reduced to the ranks. Corp. Hiram Bloise, of Company C, has been reduced to the ranks for continued neglect of duty.

A testimonial concert was given by the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, to its band-master, last Wednesday evening, at the regimental armory. There were officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates present from nearly every regiment in the First and Second Divisions, and the contrasting uniforms of dark blue, white, and gray material, with their red and gold trimmings, formed a handsome picture. The concert was followed by dancing, which lasted until morning. At a meeting of Company G last Thursday evening, Corp. John A. Swets was promoted Sergeant, and privates C. L. Ludlow, W. H. Seifert, and Charles Gallagher were elected Corporals.

The war veterans of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, are to hold a meeting, for the purpose of effecting an organization, at No 462 Fulton-street, in that city, Monday evening, Feb. 16. Company A, in the active regiment, has chosen civil officers as follows: President—James Moore; Vice-President—T. M. Harvey; Recording Secretary—J. G. Fairclough; Financial Secretary—John Henwood; Treasurer—F. Shulken. The following-named civil officers have been elected in Company E: President—J. F. Burns; Vice-President—M. McNamee; Recording Secretary—W. H. A. Klein; Financial Secretary—J. J. Burns; Treasurer—Quartermaster-Sergt. P. Casey. Company F is to have an entertainment at the armory Tuesday evening, March 2, for the benefit of the family of the late Sergt. A. J. Harris. Company B is to hold a reception to-morrow evening at the regimental armory. A "sociable" will be held by Company I, at the same place, Monday evening, Feb. 16.

Commissions have been issued to officers in the First and Second Divisions during the past month as follows: Second Brigade—Judge Advocate, Joseph Koch. Eleventh Brigade—Capt. Thomas McLean, Ordnance Officer; First Lieut. Clifford L. Middleton, aids de camp. Ninth Regiment—Second Lieutenant, Robert Coburn. Thirteenth Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel, Christian T. Christensen; Captain, William K. Applebaugh; First Lieutenant, Robert B. Sedgwick, and Capt. Cyrus A. Hubbard, Inspector of Rifle Practice. Twenty-third Regiment—Colonel, John N. Partridge; Lieutenant-Colonel, Willis L. Ogden; First Lieut. W. W. Rossiter, Quartermaster, and Capt. Edwin A. Lewis, Surgeon. Forty-seventh Regiment—First Lieutenant, Edward Walker. Sixty-ninth Regiment—Second Lieutenant, P. C. Dooley. Twelfth Regiment—Brevet Captain, W. H. Kirby. During the same period the following-named officers have been honorably discharged: First Lieut. Henry P. Sondheim, Twelfth Regiment; Capt. H. M. Schmidt, Thirty-second Regiment; Major George K. Smith, Surgeon, Twenty-third Regiment.

Col. John N. Partridge, commanding the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, has appointed George W. Street Commissary of Subsistence and Edward S. Bunker Assistant Surgeon on his staff. Lieut. Street is a member of the Veteran Corps of the Seventh Regiment, and Dr. Bunker was a private in the same regiment. The annual "Roll of Honor" of this command has just been issued. The names are enrolled of 1129 men and officers who have served terms of seven years or more in the regiment, and 21 members who have served full terms in this and other commands. Division drills in this command have been ordered as follows: Companies E and F, Tuesday; G, H, and K, Thursday; C and D, Monday, Feb. 16, and A and B, Wednesday, Feb. 18. Warrants have been granted to the following non-commissioned officers: Sergts. Francis P. Herron and William L. Van Sinderen, Company H, and Corp. John C. Boaton, Company C. Sergt. Standard-bearer Edward Cane has received an honorable discharge. An amateur dramatic company, selected from members of the Social Literary Union, Garrick and Gilbert Associations, performed the play of "London Assurance" at the Athenæum, for the benefit of Company C, last Thursday evening.

The one hundredth anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis is to be celebrated at Yorktown, Va., in October, 1881, and it is the intention of the military authorities of Virginia to have each of the 13 original States represented, if possible, by one or more of its regiments of the National Guard. The Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, with its customary enterprise, was the first to step forward as a representative of this State, and as its number, "13," is significant, it has been decided that the regiment shall go. The funds for the trip are to be raised by giving entertainments and by private subscriptions, in the same manner as they were obtained to defray the expenses of the trip to Montreal. Col. John R. Purcell, commanding the First Regiment Virginia Volunteers, arrived in the crack regiment of Richmond, came to Brooklyn last week to extend the hospitalities of his city to the Thirteenth at the celebration in 1881, and was invited by Col. Austen to review his command last Thursday evening. Col. Purcell was accompanied by Major Sterns of his command. Both gentlemen were the uniform of officers of their regiment, consisting of gray coat, light blue trousers, having a gold cord along the outer seams, and Army hat. The programme of the entertainment opened with a promenade concert, in which the regimental band performed half a dozen airs, after which the regiment, accompanied by the uniformed battalion of its veterans, entered the drill-room. There were 37 veterans, under command of Col. Adam T. Dodge, and the active regiment paraded 477 men and officers, which were equalized of 16 companies of 18 men each. The review was executed in line and passage, after which marksmen's badges were awarded to 119 winners. The regiment was next drilled in a number of movements for the edification of the invited guests, and dancing was introduced as the closing feature of the entertainment. A court-martial, for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates in this command, is to be held at the regimental armory, Monday evening, March 1. Col. Austen will preside. Corp. John Baxter, of Company G, won the Briggs medal in a rifle-match last Monday evening.

PROTECTING LITTLE CHILDREN.

THE GOOD WORK DONE BY THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY.

The fifth annual report of the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, containing a detailed account of the society's labors for the year 1879, has just been issued by the Board of Directors. During the Summer the society lost, in the death of Mr. John D. Wright, one of its most active workers, a gentleman who had served as President since its organization. His successor, Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, was elected Sept. 4, 1879. The receipts during the year amounted to $21,594 30, the expenses to $10,956 03, of which $5,925 62 was for salaries, and $127 18 for investigating the performances of children in theatres, circuses, and music-halls.

The report of the society's Superintendent, Mr. E. Fellows Jenkins, is an interesting review of some of the important cases which have been investigated. Complaints to the number of 1,152 were received, 1,148 of which the society investigated through its officers, the remaining 32 being disposed of by advising the complainants as to the proper course to be pursued. There were 233 cases prosecuted, in 191 of which convictions were obtained. The number of children relieved and placed in homes and institutions was 705. Four branch societies have been organized in other States, and laws secured from the several Legislatures for the protection of such children. There are now in existence 20 societies in the United States and 2 in foreign countries. The investigations of the society in many instances revealed a degree of depravation and wickedness among little children. William Lennan, aged 9, was found in the streets in a drunken stupor. It was a cold Winter's night, the snow was falling fast, and his benumbed body was almost buried when the officer stumbled over it. The man who sold the boy liquor was found and compelled to defend his action in the higher courts. Numbers of children who had been brutally beaten have been relieved. One case was that of two small children who were found half starved by the bedside of their mother. She was in the last stages of consumption, but was deeply intoxicated. In a quarrel between a husband and wife, the latter threw a pair of scissors; he dodged them; they struck an infant in the eye, totally destroying its sight. The child was taken from its parents and placed in a protectory. Cases of children who were sent into the streets at night by their parents to beg and steal were of frequent occurrence. The society is often very much pleased to fall into the society's hands and escape the misery of their lot.

The refinement of cruelty was found in the case of a girl of 11, Mina Randolph, of East Houston-street. She had accidentally broken a mustard-spoon and embezzled 3 cents from her aunt to replace it. The aunt discovered it, sent the girl to a charitable neighbor to borrow his horse-whip, and then compelling her to disrobe, flogged the child her arms ached. She then sent her back with the whip, charging her to by no means forget to present her aunt's compliments to her neighbor. Seventy-two black and blue stripes were found on the girl's body. The society secured her a home in the country. The importation of Italian boys, hideously deformed, and the placing of them at the street corners to win sympathy and pennies, had grown to be a large business, when the society turned its attention to the suppression of the practice and made an example of a number of offenders. The society has taken cognizance of the fate to which the four children of Jakoob Beg, the fanatic Central Asian chief, are doomed, and has appealed to Congress to interfere in their behalf. The children are to be kept in prison by the Chinese Government until they reach a certain age, when they are to be reinstated and then turned over to the brutal soldiery for slaves, all because their father revolted against the Government. If the sentence of the children can be commuted to banishment, the society stands ready to receive them and educate and care for them at its own expense. The society has 103 life members, a large list of the best names in the City among its annual contributors, and has been the recipient of many donations from its friends during the year.

LINDEN TOWNSHIP'S AFFAIRS.

THE MISMANAGEMENT OF HER FUNDS BY NO MEANS FORGOTTEN.

The peculiar methods of managing the funds of Linden Township, Union County, N. J., for the past 10 years still continue to excite attention, despite the strong desire of the majority of the town's officers to smother the interest which is manifested in them by the heavy tax-payers. Ex-Collector Joseph Janes, who is charged by his townsmen with gross irregularities, is still at liberty, and the settlement of his accounts appears to be considered a matter for the remote future to deal with exclusively. An attempt has recently been made to indorse the Grand Jury, which has been in session in Elizabeth over since the second Tuesday in January, to indict a number of Linden's officers for not dealing promptly with this loose management of the town's financial affairs. Affidavits were presented charging the officers with malfeasance in office and speculation, but it is now rumored that the Grand Jury have decided to drop all further inquiry. Among those whose names were coupled with probable indictments are not only members of Linden's present Town Committee, but also a number of ex-members, a Justice of the Peace, a Judge on the Bench, and a member of the Grand Jury itself. It was expected that the Town Committee, at their regular monthly meeting, yesterday, would, in view of the prevailing discontent at their inactivity, take some decisive steps in the Janes matter, but was passed over, however, in dignified silence, although additional proofs of Mr. Janes's irregularities were furnished in a report presented for the committee's consideration. This report was made by the sub-committee appointed to investigate the ex-Collector's school trust funds. They found that his books showed a balance on hand, April 15, 1879, of $2,914. The money itself, however, remains to be accounted for. The want of funds in the Town Treasury was forcibly impressed upon the Town Committee by a communication from the present Collector stating that five bonds of $100 each for School District No. 1 were about to become due, and that there was no money in his hands with which to pay them. A smile went around when, on the heels of that, came a bill of $772 59 from the estate of C. C. Banta for the amount of judgment on an illegal sale of real estate for unpaid taxes. The sale was made by Janes. The committee ordered the bill paid, notwithstanding the lack of funds. An instance of the looseness with which the Town Committee has conducted their own business was afforded in the matter of a writ of certiorari granted in favor of Caroline Tucker, in April, 1878, in connection with her payment of taxes for the building of a plank walk. No action has ever been taken on the writ, but after this fact was brought out by Mr. Peck, yesterday, the committee ordered a return to be made to the writ.

The appearance of a Deputy Sheriff created surprise and uneasiness among the members of the committee yesterday. He bore a number of subpœnas in chancery suit, which has been brought against the committee and the First National Bank of Elizabeth, and he cleverly served them upon the members before they were aware of his intentions. Some relief was experienced at finding that the Deputy had no more serious business to transact with them. The preliminary steps in this suit were taken by Mr. C. V. Banta in the latter part of January. An injunction then issued restraining the bank from paying a sum of $1,500 which it had already commenced against the Town of Linden to collect a note for $4,500. This note originally was for $5,000, and was given to the County Collector by the Town Committee in March 15, 1877, notwithstanding the fact that the town's quota for county expenses had already been collected and was in the hands of Town Collector Janes. It was renewed several times, and it is understood that when the Town Committee are liable for its payment, for they became its indorsers. There appears to be a desire to shift this responsibility upon the tax-payers of the town. In the bill of chancery filed by Mr. Banta, he claims that there is yet in the hands of Mr. Janes and unaccounted for town funds nearly double the amount of the note, and that under the law the note should be paid from these funds. Mr. Banta, therefore, asks that the township be exempted from its payment. The result of these whole proceedings are awaited by the tax-payers of Linden with a great deal of interest, as it is believed that the investigation so long deferred by the Town Committee will now be made in earnest.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 7.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 4s R., 1907. $2,850.....105⅝
U. S. 4s C., 1907. $2,500.....105⅝
U. S. 4s C., 1907. $25,000.....105¼

SALES TO 3 P. M.

N. Y., L. E. & W. new 2d consol.	11⅛	Alt. & T. H. pref.	24¼
$95,000.....	11	Central Pacific.	82½
135,000.....	10⅞	H. & Texas Cent.	7¼
10,000.....	11	Ind., Bl. & West.	39¼
20,000.b30.

WALKS AROUND NEW-YORK

QUAINT AND QUEER SPOTS IN THE EMPIRE CITY.

THE BATTERY AND CASTLE GARDEN—RELICS OF THE WEALTH AND FASHION OF THE LAST CENTURY—THE WHITEHALL BOATMEN—LANDING THE IMMIGRANTS.

We read of walks in Spain, and walks in Canada, and walks on Long Island; but why not walks in New-York? There are plenty of walks here, if some of them are slippery, and others a little dirty; and there are very few New-Yorkers who could not learn something about the City, something that would interest them, by taking occasional long walks. There are old New-Yorkers who can take a ride on the Ninth-avenue elevated road and see half a score of imposing buildings of whose existence they never dreamed. These same old New-Yorkers (who have the tax-list by heart) know the City from top to bottom, in their minds, but couldn't tell to save them whether the House of Refuge is on Ward's Island, or Randall's, or Bedloe's. If a stranger should ask them to direct him to the Ninety-ninth-Street Reception Hospital, they could point out Ninety-ninth-street, but likely as not they never heard of the hospital. Are there a hundred thousand people in this City who do not know where so important a building as the College of the City of New-York is? It is a steep guess, but a very safe one. Take any old New-Yorker, when he is in good enough humor to be asked such questions, and ask him, rapidly, where is the Manhattan Market? Where is the Episcopal Theological Seminary? What street is at the upper end of Central Park? Where is the College of Physicians and Surgeons? Where is the Metropolitan Museum of Art? and if he answers all five correctly, without hesitation, he ought to invite you home to dinner. There are more New-Yorkers than we think who know far more about Paris than they know about New-York. When Paris is visited, "the sights" must be seen. But at home here in New-York? nonsense. We can go and see them any time. And so the half of them are never seen.

Long walks about the City soon give an idea of it that cannot be gained in any other way. Street-car rides will not do it, for half the curiosities are off the street-car lines; even carriage rides will not do it, for milady's carriage would shrink itself up into wrinkles before it would roll through some of the streets its owner might walk through in perfect safety. And many a place the shabbiest pedestrian may walk in where even a millionaire's carriage would not be allowed to drive. The only way to do it is to walk. But there are some New-Yorkers who cannot, and many others who will not, take long walks—not even short ones, if they can help it. There is such a thing as rheumatism, known to many an old citizen, and such a thing as gout, and many other little unpleasantnesses, to say nothing of a very general complaint, now epidemic in this City, known to Murray Hill physicians as lassitude. These unfortunate people who suffer from these diseases cannot, or will not, enjoy the walks for themselves, but many of them, besides perhaps a few other persons, will take them kindly at second hand and read about what they will not take the pains to look at.

The writer, in dropping for a time the alias of a TIMES reporter, and becoming an amateur pedestrian, settled without difficulty upon the Battery for the object of the first walk, not because it lies at the foot of the City and is a natural place of beginning, but because it offers, to anybody who has any liking for ships, and that is the smell of tarred rope, and the breaking of mild waves on the rocks, one of the pleasantest and healthiest walks to be found anywhere; and it is natural enough to pick out the pleasant parts first. Even the little Bowling Green, which is not exactly a part of the Battery, but a sort of guard of honor stationed at the gate, is an attractive little place; and its attractiveness is increased, perhaps, by its history. It is one of the most old-fashioned-looking places in New-York. Its few seats are old-fashioned, its fountain is old-fashioned—old age is spread all over it, even to the antiquated railing that separates it from the street. At this time of year it is dismal enough. There are no sitters on the chilly benches, and the fountain is dried up. This, however, is natural enough, for even the little drinking fountain out by the curb-stones, is dry. But all the drinking fountains, you may have noticed, are dry. In the Summer, when Croton water is by no means fit for human use without ice, these drinking fountains are all at work; but in the Winter, when the water is palatable, they go dry. There are always three or four hacks standing by the Bowling Green, with horses that seem to be asleep, and drivers, not more wakeful, who seem to be constantly waiting for somebody to come out of some place, but waiting unsuccessfully. Facing the Bowling Green, in a stately row of what were once (as your grandfather may remember) the grandest houses in New-York, are the offices where you can purchase, provided your purse is long enough and fat enough, steam-ship tickets for almost any part of the globe. It takes more than a single glance at these old brick buildings to see how grand and stately they are, even at this day. From the front, they have a little of the old Dutch look, with their sloping roofs and dormer windows. Look at them from the Battery side, and their immense size is seen. They were once dwellings spacious enough for the accommodation of a Duke; but now there is no telling what ghosts and hobgoblins occupy the upper stories. The parlors, that now are daily trod by hundreds of muddy plebian feet, once held, no doubt, nearly the whole of fashionable New-York, and music for the dance resounded instead of the clinking of coins.

Down along the Battery front, merely turning the corner, come more of these old-fashioned houses, still inhabited, as quiet and comfortable as so many old-fashioned country gentlemen settled on the outskirts of a village; houses bearing the cozy imprint of a century upon their fronts, with ages stamped upon every brick—not lame, decrepit age, but the hale and hearty age that follows a quiet and well-spent youth. There are still old families living in these houses, and it needs only a glance at their solid old doors and heavy shutters and low steps to imagine great pieces of mahogany furniture within, and thick, though faded, carpets, and the hundred quaint old things we used to see on a visit to the old home. The "to let" sign is never seen on these houses. The mysterious people who live in them are satisfied, and have no May movings.

Sandwiched in between two of these wide old mansions, a narrow French-flat house has crept, the only modern building in the row. The upper stories of this apartment-house—and, like most apartment-houses, it has plenty of upper stories—command a fine view of the Upper Bay and the Narrows, and their occupants have no excuse for not knowing by heart every rope and sail and mast of all kinds of ships. A little further down the street the blackened and roofless walls of a great cotton warehouse stand, looking as if a good strong wind from the ocean would bring them down. Still further down, upon the water's edge, are some of the prettiest sights of the New-York water-front. The Hamilton and South Ferries are never deserted, and by their side stands the fancy two-storied pier of the Coney Island boats, enjoying a long rest after its rushing business of last Summer. Here is a little one-story frame building, directly on the water's edge, labeled, "Ship News Office of the Associated Press." It is here that all the marine news of the port is gathered for the newspapers. If this morning's paper says that the Italian bark Sally Jane is in the Lower Bay, with two top-masts gone and her rudder stove, the news has come through this little building. Its next door neighbor on the right is the new Barge Office, represented just now by a high board fence and a big hole in the ground behind it, with great notices on the fence that nobody will be admitted without applying at the office, as if anybody could by any possibility ever want to be admitted, unless, perhaps, he might be a workman with a shovel over his shoulder. The revenue cutter's home is by the side of the Barge Office, and here it is usually to be found with its brass work polished very bright, and a great many flags in sight—except when it has gone down the bay to meet an incoming steamer to see that it is not defrauding the Government.

At this point the sea-wall of the Battery begins, and a good, substantial, and presentable wall it is, and has to be, to stand the buffeting of the waves, that sometimes, when the wind blows hard, dash furiously against it and send their spray far up over the land. At the very beginning of the sea-wall, close by the Barge Office, is the little inlet where the Whitehall boats are kept, to be hired at all hours of the day or night. Good, seaworthy boats they are, and manned by strong-armed boatmen. Even in the little inlet where they are kept the water is sometimes rough; and occasionally, when day breaks over the Battery, the boatmen find a dead body floating among their boats, washed in by the tide—the only thing totally at rest in all that tossing sheet of water. In all sorts of weather, and on the darkest nights, these hardy boatmen are ready to carry a passenger out to board any vessel in the harbor. Sometimes, when the sea is very rough, or the night darker than usual and cold, it is well to lubricate the boatman before starting, as you would oil up any other good machine; and no lubricator is so likely to give satisfaction, and keep everything working smoothly, and not clog or become gummy, as a little hot toddy. The boatmen here have many curious adventures, and can tell some queer stories, and it is quite worth while to make the acquaintance of some of them, and start them at spinning yarns.

From the Whitehall boat-stand the sea-wall, running directly up to Castle Garden itself, affords one of the most beautiful and health-giving promenades in all New-York. The walk is as smooth as a floor, and a great heavy chain running through the tops of a series of heavy stone posts is at once an ornament and a safeguard. It may be warm walking down Broadway or in any of the confined streets, but here, at this time of the year, the pedestrian is pretty sure to button up his ulster and try to work his ears down under the collar. There is always a delightful, bracing sea-breeze, as invigorating any day as anything that can be taken internally, and more lasting. When the tide is out, there may be seen at the base of the wall a long line of dark stones, now covered with a seamoss that is greener than the best-kept lawn in June—a color rarely seen at this season, for it is one that nature keeps for her own use. The Battery Park throughout is a beautiful place, barring only that part of it that is disfigured by the elevated railroads, but no other part can compare with the narrow space that faces directly upon the water.

Following this open narrow space as far as you can, you come to the most important building at the Battery, the most interesting, and the only one that can pretend to have anything military about it—Castle Garden, where the immigrants are landed. It has not much of a castellated look, and any stranger would be more apt to pick it out for a cheap warehouse than for a place with such a high-sounding name as "Castle Garden, at the Battery." There is a good deal more of the castle about the building, however, than most people would suppose. The high wall around it conceals its lower story from the outside, leaving only the wooden upper portion exposed to view. Go in through one of the three or four gates, however, if you can get past the guard, and when once inside turn to the right a dozen yards or so, if one of the inside officers does not stop you, and you will see that Castle Garden is rightly named. What now forms the lower story of the big round building is the wall of what was once a fort, or battery; a wall so heavy and thick, that it is a curiosity to see in these days of flimsy buildings. It is built of great brown stones, with port-holes at regular intervals, tapering down toward the inside, where, instead of a cannon's mouth, a glass sash may now be seen. The glass may be seen, but nothing beyond it, unless the janitor has very lately taken it into his head to wash the windows. An upper story of boards has been added to this solid wall, a roof has been put on, a great number of little wings added, like wards in a hospital—and this is Castle Garden, where Pat first sets foot when he arrives from Ireland; Hans when he comes from Germany; our street-sweeping friends, the Italians, and all the other distinguished foreigners whose purses will not permit of their coming over in the cabin and eating suicidal pastry. The big room that they are ushered into, on a day when an emigrant steamer arrives, is worth walking all the way down from Harlem to see, to a man who has no corns. Some of the queerest looking people in the world come in here, and look wildly about them, and at length drop their bundles on the floor, sit down on them and light their pipes. Some of the men are dressed in leather breeches, and nearly all of them wear coats that might be stretched out a few inches longer without detriment. No pen of the male persuasion could describe the costumes of many of the women. When a few hundreds of the immigrants flock in from one of the transfer-boats and open their bundles, and go to cooking their scanty dinners on the four stoves that are provided, they make a picture full of color and romance, and one that is much more romantic as seen from the spectators' balcony than from the midst of the characters. On a fair day, the walks surrounding Castle Garden are full of these immigrants. They lean against the wall in sunny places, and swarm like bees. Presently they disappear, many of them going West, some North, a few South, and a good many remaining in this City and becoming Aldermen. But one ship's load is hardly disposed of before another ship's load arrives, bringing members of Congress, Tax Commissioners, Referees, and sometimes a Judge or two.

On one of these days when the mercury is making itself familiar with zero, the pedestrian will find plenty of places in the vicinity of the Battery to warm himself. If he choose a warm day, there is no more delightful seat on Manhattan Island than one of the benches under the trees of the Battery Park, with ships sailing by in front, elevated trains skipping airily past in the rear, and the gentle sea-gull flapping his broad wings o'er the wave. The Battery is too familiar to New-Yorkers to bear any extended description; but with these few suggestions of some of the interesting things to be seen there, the most dyspeptic and languid pedestrian may pass a morning of pleasure under its trees without the slightest damage to his appetite for dinner.

A TALK WITH SCHOOL-TEACHERS.

PROF. THOMAS F. HARRISON MAKES AN ADDRESS ON SCHOOL WORK.

Prof. Thomas F. Harrison, First Assistant Superintendent of Schools in this City, addressed the Male Teachers' Association, yesterday, in Grammar School No. 26, his subject being "School Work." Although speaking before an association of male teachers, nine-tenths of the large audience were ladies. Prof. W. H. Van Cott, Jr., President of the Association, introduced the speaker. After a somewhat extended reference to the various teachers' associations which have existed in this City and elsewhere, Prof. Harrison said the 3,000 teachers in this City were generally spoken of throughout the State and country as "the silent teachers." No better, truer, more earnest work was done by any set of teachers on the face of the earth than was done by New-York's teachers, but the latter never have much to say for themselves. Their work seemed to be done in a corner, but the association would serve to make the business of the teachers recognized as a profession, which was not now the case. The speaker then took up the subject of personal improvement, and urged that a teacher ought never to go to bed without reading something that would tend to improve the mind. In his own experience he had found it well to have three kinds of reading on hand at the same time—first, a solid book for the chief reading, something that requires a little mental force to grasp, so as to develop mental growth. For lighter reading he recommended history and travels, and for the third kind such standard novels, dramas, or poems as suited one's fancy. There was also a fourth kind of reading which the speaker had often found a source of delight when too weary to enjoy even Dickens or Thackeray, and that was an Unabridged Dictionary. In all seriousness, if one would take up the Dictionary to read, he would soon find it both interesting and profitable. Prof. Harrison next spoke in favor of educational journals, and urged his listeners to read them as a matter of professional improvement, and to keep up with the times. It was the duty of every teacher, he contended, to subscribe for at least one school journal. A large part of the address was devoted to telling what the association should discuss at its meetings, and incidentally Prof. Harrison advocated various reforms in the methods of teaching reading, spelling, penmanship, arithmetic, &c. A necessity for teachers was the study of physiology, so that they might know something of the little frames of their pupils. Art galleries, museums, and parks should all be utilized in giving scholars a common-sense knowledge of zoology, botany, natural history, &c. The last point which Prof. Harrison impressed upon the teachers was the necessity of instilling the principles of true patriotism into the minds of their scholars. A vote of thanks was tendered to Prof. Harrison, one of the lady teachers played a piano solo, and the meeting adjourned.

SPECIAL AGENT BRACKETT'S SUIT.

Charles N. Brackett, ex-Police Captain, and at present Special Agent of the Treasury Department in the Customs service, has begun a suit in the Court of Common Pleas against the National Steamship Line Company of England to recover $25,000 damages for personal injuries resulting from the alleged negligence of the defendants. On Jan. 16 last the plaintiff was on board the company's steamship Greece, at the Hoboken piers, engaged in the discharge of his official duties, when an explosion of gas, supposed to have been generated in the hold from the slow combustion of coal in the bunkers, took place. The plaintiff was seriously injured by it, and his eyesight was almost destroyed. The complaint was filed yesterday by ex-Assistant United States Attorney Roger M. Sherman, as attorney for the plaintiff.

AN ARTIFICIAL ISLAND NOT WANTED.

A number of owners of real estate on the North Shore met at New-Brighton, yesterday, and denounced the project to build an island near the Robbins Reef Light. It was declared that certain persons are desirous to have the artificial island built in order that they may make use of it as a ground for dumping ashes and refuse from the City, and thus obtain a nice revenue for themselves at the cost of the comfort of the people of the North Shore of Staten Island. A resolution was passed calling upon State Senator Hogan and Assemblyman Oliver B. Fisk to oppose in the Legislature the bill for the building of the island.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

SOCIALISM.

COMMUNISM AND SOCIALISM IN THEIR HISTORY AND THEORY. By THOMAS D. WOOLSEY. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 12mo., pp. 317.

Dr. Woolsey's book, which he modestly calls a sketch, is chiefly a restatement of the history and theories of Socialism to which recent Communistic movements have called attention. It occupies essentially the same ground as that taken by the Rev. F. Kaufman in his recent books on "Utopias," and in his earlier work on "Socialism," but is adapted to the social conditions of the United States, and includes the history of whatever Socialistic developments have taken place among ourselves. The substantial merit of the book is that it presents all that the general public really care to know about the origin and present phases of the movements to regenerate society in a clear, readable, and scholarly style, with as little personal comment as is possible from the author himself. Dr. Woolsey's writings are always marked by fairness of treatment, and by sober statement, rather than by a brilliant or passionate style. This book admirably serves its purpose, and is, perhaps, the best compact statement of the bearings of Communism upon modern society which has yet been published. The author begins by giving the definition of Communism and Socialism, then traces the smaller Communistic societies within the State, and the history and plans of Communistic theories and Utopias. The larger part of the work, however, consists of a history of the International Working Men's Association and of the Socialistic movements in Germany, including a statement of Dr. Schäffle's Quintessenz. In the present time, in other portions of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, weekly accounts of the catch of fish have been given, and the absence of menhaden from the waters of Cape Cod during 1879, and the total failure of these most important fisheries in Maine are cited by Mr. Goode, as corroborating the statement made in this paper. The absence of fish north of Cape Cod was not compensated by an increased catch south of it, although more steamers having been engaged in the business, the gross results were better than was at first supposed. As to the causes of the absence of the menhaden, Mr. Goode is inclined to the belief that the unusual cold temperature on the coast of Maine last year kept away the fish. In 1876, 1877, and 1878, years of a plentiful catch, the temperatures were, between surface and bottom water, respectively, 62.5°, 57.9°, 58.5°, 56.7°, 61.5°, 58.1°, and in 1879, a year of absence 56.1°, 54.6°, which is the lowest. Mr. Goode states that "while it is impossible to predict what may be the temperature of these waters in the future, there is little reason to fear that the absence of the menhaden will be permanent." It may be cited as showing the interest fishermen take in these subjects, and their belief that philosophical inquiry can foretell by means of differences of temperature, when fish are or not to be found, that this season all the leading firms have agreed that the Captains of steamers engaged in the business will keep water temperatures. Too much praise cannot be accorded to Mr. Goode for the very thorough manner in which his arduous work has been carried out, and the clear and consice style adopted in the summing up of his labors.

LITERARY NOTES.

—An unpublished poem by Leopardi has been found.

—A monograph on Astrolabes, by Mr. Knobel, will shortly appear.

—Daudet's latest novel, "Les Rois en Exil," is being translated into Polish.

—Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance" is out of print, and unprocurable in England.

—Dr. Francis Lieber's "Miscellaneous Writings" are nearly ready for publication.

—Dr. Burgersdijk is about to publish a metrical translation of Shakespeare's sonnets into Dutch.

—Dr. Albert Réville has been appointed to the newly-founded Professorship of the History of Religions at the Collége de France.

—The British Museum has received about 1,200 fragments of inscribed terra-cotta Babylonian tablets from the excavations in Babylonia, some fine and of great interest.

—The new novel, "Brother and Sister," published by Macmillan & Co., under the *nom de plume* of "Lucy Scott," is alleged to be the work of the wife of Prof. Jack, of Glasgow University.

—The Harvard University Library has recently received 329 volumes and 106 pamphlets, mostly relating to the classics, philology, and natural history, as a bequest from Dr. Charles Pickering, of Boston.

—It is stated that the late Senator Centofonti, who has just died at the age of 85, has left a volume of memoirs, which will derive great interest from the author's connection with the Liberal movement in Italy.

—The "Life and Letters of Henry Thomas Buckle," author of "The History of Civilization," by Alfred Henry Huth, was so much in demand in England that the first edition was sold on the day of publication.

—News comes by way of the London *Athenæum* that Gen. Badeau is making rapid progress with the concluding volume of the "Life of General Grant," of which the first volume appeared some years ago. The two volumes to complete the work will soon be published.

—Mr. John Austin Stevens occupies a large portion of the January *Magazine of American History* with a description and analysis of the operations of the allied armies before New-York in 1781. Three plates accompany this learned and well-written essay, one being a steel portrait of Washington from that in the Athenæum, and the others a French chart and Erskine's map of the neighborhood of New-York. A fourth plate shows the Odell House, in Westchester, Rochambeau's head-quarters, and accompanies a paper by Charles A. Campbell.

NEW BOOKS.

—*Key to Ghostism. S. R. Wells & Co.*—The Rev. Thomas Mitchell burns with a holy zeal against Spiritualism. Who are in this cage of unclean birds? he asks. Evolutionists in science; Unitarians and Universalists in religion; Atheists, Pantheists, Deists, and Infidels of every degree in skepticism. Spiritualism is demolished in 240 pages.

—*Stumbling-Blocks. Catholic Publishing Society*—The Rev. James J. Moriarty dedicates a volume of explanation concerning Catholic dogmas and practices "to my Protestant friends and fellow-citizens whose candor, love of truth, and openness to conviction have always won my admiration." He makes the bold assertion that never yet in the history of the Church has there been found one case of the seal of the confessional having been violated.

—*Illustrations of the History of Art.* The fourth issue of Mr. Koehler's American edition of this useful publication gives wood-cuts exemplifying the industrial arts among the Oriental nations and those of Europe, from the Middle Ages down to modern times. They are in the main from German standard books on art. The fifth series will illustrate the history of painting from the time of the Egyptians to the close of the eighteenth century, and will contain 60 plates.

—*Rev. Adonijah and His Wife's Relations. Author's Publishing Company.*—Mrs. L. A. B. Steele, although the writer of other novels, has not the most practiced hand in fiction; but decided merit can be accorded this book for its descriptions of domestic jars and infelicities. *Keren-Happuch* is a familiar type, that of a woman with a violent temper and the peculiar conceit which is supposed to belong to those who have a strong infusion of Celtic blood. The relations of country children to each other and of married and unmarried aunts to their nieces are given with the utmost fidelity. The style rebinds one of the work of Mr. Habberton before he wrote "Helen's Babies," only that it is perhaps more strictly realistic. Quarrels between school children and relatives form a large part of the book.

—*Gaspard de Coligny. G. P. Putnam's Sons.*—Mr. Walter Besant continues his studies of Frenchmen eminent in literature or politics. He believes that the Reformation failed in France for one reason, and that was the fact that the scholars and divines of France did not take part in the movement. On the contrary, they held themselves aloof or condemned it, while in England the great scholars and eminent divines all came over to the new faith. This little volume tries to show how one man brought together the Protestantism which lay scattered loosely over the whole country, and which, had it not been for him, would have been stamped out in detail as it was in Spain and Italy. He fought a losing fight, but never gave way, and when the cause seemed actually won, he was struck down by an act of treachery, the like of which there is none in history.

—*The Hovels of Ireland. Thomas Kelly.*—Miss Fanny Parnell, of Bordentown, N. J., issues a pamphlet on the subject to which her relative, Charles Stewart Parnell, is devoting his energies in this country. The Irish agitator writes a preface, in which he states that although the plan of communal land-holding has nothing in it to justify the outcries of interested persons, he does not believe in advocating it. The practical remedy is to compensate landlords for their land, make it as easy to buy and sell a piece of real estate as it is were a bale of cotton, and establish a farmers' proprietary. Miss Parnell makes a spirited defense against the calumnies heaped upon the Irish by the English and that landlord class of Ireland which makes common cause with Englishmen to keep rents up and the peasant down. The first part deals with general questions, and the latter portion gives instances of the poverty and wretchedness of the laboring classes of Ireland.

—*Manch. D. Appleton & Co.*—The writer of this somewhat lurid romance is Mary E. Bryan, editor of a literary paper called the *Sunny South*, published at Atlanta. It is thoroughly sensational, and yet avoids the absurdities into which the cheaper class of writers of such literature fall. *Manch* is short for *Comanche*; he is an ignorant boy with doubtful parents, who develops into a hero. There are touchings and more respectable exceptions, deliveries from the gallows and from dishonour; a beautiful suffering *Melicent* and an *Alexander Avery*, who turns up to marry *Melicent* in the nick of time. The scenes take place in a frontier town, and there is a quarrel between two of the characters for the privilege of being hanged for the murder of *Marmaduke Archer*. Many chapters are highly exciting.

—*Songs from the Published Writings of Alfred Tennyson. Harper & Brothers.*—Very successful in England, these songs put to music by various composers are sure of welcome in the United States also. "To her most gracious Majesty the Queen this volume of songs is, by express permission, humbly dedicated." A portrait of Tennyson in fine wood-cut is opposite the title-page, and in order to make it still more acceptable to American readers, there are original illustrations, chiefly in a modified kind of outline drawing, by Winslow Homer, C. S. Reinhart, Alfred Fredericks, and Jessie Curtis. Of the 45 songs, 35 have new and original music. "Tears, Idle Tears," has two distinct settings composed by Joachim Raff. All have been printed in the treble clef. W. G. Cusins, the editor of this handsome musical treasury of Tennyson, composes "Of Old Sat Freedom on the Heights," "The Sailor Boy," "The Brook," "Blow Trumpet," "As Through the Land at Eve we Went," and "Oh! Who Would Fight?" Joseph Joachim composes "Rain, Rain, and Sun," and Sir Julius Benedict "Flow Down, Cold Rivulet." Franz Liszt's music is set to "Ga Not, Happy Day," and Arnold's to "Ring Out, Wild Bells." John Hullah is the composer for "Come Not, When I am Dead," and Arthur Sullivan for "Edward Gray."

—*How She Won Him. T. B. Peterson & Brothers.*—The bride of Charming Valley, whose name was *Bertha Bower*, had several advantages over other girls in her attempts to win the callous heart of *Leon Gaylord*. "Graceful as the morning-glory still sparkling with the dew drops of the night, was little *Bertha Bower* as she skipped through the lawn at play, or went lightly tripping to the district school" down in the east of Pennsylvania, in a beautiful and romantic region known as Charming Valley, where the classic Susquehaunah rolls gentle and majestic, where Dame Nature dresses in her richest and best attire. "Her dress was as trim and tidy as the lilies of the meadow. Her features were as fresh and comely as the roses of the garden. Gentle and pleasant were her accents as the rippling of the brooklet. Every morning, with her little basket, bounding along through the grove of pine-trees, full as the day itself of sunshine and gladness, she turned her footsteps toward the shaded school-house, standing, with all its kindly and all its tearful associations, at the elbow of the river. *Leon Gaylord* could always be seen running before her." But *Leon* has to go West. Chapter 5 contains a thunder-bolt, and chapter 6 "diamonds and things." At the twelfth we are told of "gold, bear, and Indians," and "the wages of sin" soon follow. Presently "murder and punishment" throw the last touch of tragedy into an already gloomy picture, and it is not until, by way of a chapter entitled, "Rather Dreamy," we reach Saratoga Springs—"that temporary, periodical, heterogeneous city—that crowded, populous, delicious town"—that *Leon Gaylord* is discovered by the preternatural acumen of another little girl who is what *Bertha* once was in every point:

"Time, the servant of servants, with the forelock, Time the tyrant, with the sickle—brought again to the heights of Cincinnati, under a change of auspices, Leon Gaylord and his mother—through the brilliant column of celestial beauty looming so gloriously in the Orient heavens—brought the casket of burnished gold, containing its priceless gem, which Leon saw in his vision—brought the little fairy and cherub, little Wilfred and Nellie—brought the whole happy little party that was ever seen upon this planet since the meeting of Joseph with his father and brethren in Egypt—brought them all together in Cincinnati."

—*A History of the Menhaden. The Orange Judd Company.* 1880.—The publishers have done very wisely in reprinting, in separate form, Prof. G. Brown Goode's most exhaustive work on the menhaden. Originally, Mr. Goode's compilation on this subject formed a considerable portion of the last report of the United States Commission on Fish and Fishories, and at the time the great excellence of the treatise on the menhaden was descanted upon. The demand for this report having been exceptionally large, and the number of copies limited, the republication of Mr. Goode's work on the menhaden will give opportunity to study this, one of the most important of our fishing interests. The present volume may be designated as a special edition, containing recent observations made, not to be found in the first report, and including the reports of the oil and guano associations down to the present time. In other portions of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, weekly accounts of the catch of fish have been given, and the absence of menhaden from the waters of Cape Cod during 1879, and the total failure of these most important fisheries in Maine are cited by Mr. Goode, as corroborating the statement made in this paper. The absence of fish north of Cape Cod was not compensated by an increased catch south of it, although more steamers having been engaged in the business, the gross results were better than was at first supposed. As to the causes of the absence of the menhaden, Mr. Goode is inclined to the belief that the unusual cold temperature on the coast of Maine last year kept away the fish. In 1876, 1877, and 1878, years of a plentiful catch, the temperatures were, between surface and bottom water, respectively, 62.5°, 57.9°, 58.5°, 56.7°, 61.5°, 58.1°, and in 1879, a year of absence 56.1°, 54.6°, which is the lowest. Mr. Goode states that "while it is impossible to predict what may be the temperature of these waters in the future, there is little reason to fear that the absence of the menhaden will be permanent." It may be cited as showing the interest fishermen take in these subjects, and their belief that philosophical inquiry can foretell by means of differences of temperature, when fish are or not to be found, that this season all the leading firms have agreed that the Captains of steamers engaged in the business will keep water temperatures. Too much praise cannot be accorded to Mr. Goode for the very thorough manner in which his arduous work has been carried out, and the clear and consice style adopted in the summing up of his labors.

MERCY IN QUEER DISGUISE

A CHARITABLE BROTHERHOOD IN FLORENCE.

CONCEIVED IN INIQUITY AND RESERVED FOR GOOD WORKS—ORIGIN, HISTORY, AND METHODS OF THE SOCIETY OF MISERICORDIA.

FLORENCE, Jan. 24.—Beyond doubt the most striking sight of Florence, whether viewed historically, esthetically, or practically, is the Society of the Misericordia, or Brethren of Mercy, as it makes its daily rounds of the city in quest of the maimed, sick, dying, or dead that require its services. The origin of this remarkable institution being quite as strange as its appearance, it is worth while to describe both. It dates back 650 years, or to the early part of the thirteenth century. Even then Florence was a thriving commercial mart, just beginning to be distinguished for its manufactures of cloth and other staple merchandise, which gave employment to a numerous body of porters or *facchini*, as strong as beasts of burden, and doing mainly their work of carrying goods from one place to another in the city. They were then, as ever since, noted for their rapacity, profanity, and bullying—traits which no police regulations seem capable of entirely repressing. At this time, A. D. 1240, their head-quarters was a cellar of a large building very near the spot on which the present Duomo was afterward erected. Here, when not at work, they caroused, gambled, and quarreled as the devil prompted them, making themselves a perpetual nuisance to all respectable citizens. It so happened, however, that one of them, a foreman named Piero Di Luca Borsi, becoming disgusted with their conduct, was moved to propose that thenceforward any one guilty of blasphemy or profaning the names of God and the Holy Virgin should pay a fine of about 1 penny, but equivalent to three or four times that sum in present values of coin. No one who has not heard and understood the volubility of the lowest classes of Italians in oaths, and fully taken in their extravagant grotesqueness, lewdness and sacrilegiousness, can form the faintest idea of their diabolical accomplishments in this line. The worst Anglo-Saxon cursing is sugar and water alongside of it—in fact, might be accepted as complimentary well-wishing. Piero's companions found it so difficult to restrain their tongues that he soon collected fines enough to buy six beds, which, with the consent of his associates, he devoted to the service of the poor in the hospitals—one for each quarter of the city—and to the hire of persons to transport the sick to them from their homes, or whoever might meet with accidents in the streets or be suddenly stricken by disease. By his happy idea Piero thus interested his fellows in a charitable enterprise and devised the means of getting good out of their evil. From this extraordinary self-imposed tax by the heartiest of low-cast sinners on their own vices, there rapidly grew up one of the longest-lived, most aristocratic, and most flourishing of the benevolent societies in Europe, governed by the strictest religious rules, and practicing the most rigidly exacting the strictest rites of the Roman Catholic Church.

Its simple, democratic organization lasted only a short time. The nobles and rich citizens, perceiving the good it accomplished in its small way, soon took it up, and, supplying ample funds, reorganized it, under the auspices of the municipality, into the great Company of the Misericordia, which after 600 years of unremitting labor, remains unchanged in forms, costumes, and regulations, and is as active as ever. Suitable buildings and a chapel were provided on the sites now occupied by its offices and their necessary outfit. Several hundred citizens immediately inscribed their names on its rolls for voluntary service, including the most distinguished families, under the direction of Captains and sub-officers. From that period until now the society has been fashionable and patronized and served by the highest classes. Grand Dukes, Dukes, Princes, Marquises, Counts, and Barons without number have subjected themselves to its severest labors and most menial duties with rival zeal. A Prince Strozzi died of a contagious disease, caught on his round of duty. In A. D. 1631, the present hideous litter for the transportation of the sick and dead, and the costume, which prevents any recognition of the members on duty, were adopted. This disguise was first made of oiled linen, of a scarlet color, reaching to the feet, with a hood completely covering the head, leaving small holes only for the nose and eyes. But during the great plague the red gave way to a black dress. Ten brethren were allotted to each litter; four to bear it, as many others as a relief, and a Captain and attendant, who carried whatever might be required in an emergency by a patient and for the priest of their number, to administer the rights of the Church to the dying. This means of transportation to the hospitals was intended for the indigent, but the rich also could avail themselves of the facile and comfortable system of porterage. Shortly, the society had virtually the monopoly of its species of benevolence, and none ventured to act independent of it. If a man fell dead in the street, met with a severe accident, was wounded in a quarrel or assassinated, the spectators calmly awaited the coming of the brethren to carry off the victim, which was done as quickly as possible after the tolling of the bell of the Misericordia notified them that their services were needed. By its manner of striking they were advised whether to prepare themselves for a corpse or a person still living.

There occurred in Florence from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries 22 distinct plagues, which bore off a large proportion of its population each time, leaving much misery and famine in their train. Through all, the society was conspicuous for its continuous, regular, and impartial philanthropy, as also during the cholera seasons of 1835 and 1855. It continues, as it has ever done, to bury the penniless dead, nurse the paupers sick, to collect and distribute alms, administer specific bequests, give religious aid and absolution to the dying, and maintain its own separate beds at the hospitals. In fine, it is an ever-helping, charitable agency, still quickened by the spirit of the Middle Ages, that extends its provident care over every sad feature of daily Florentine life. At present it numbers 72 chiefs or captains, 30 being priests, the others of the secular professions. Of these, about one-third are members of the chief noble families, like the Strozzi, Corsini, Gherdesca, Capponi, Guiciaidini, Rucellai, Corsi, Clemente, and their connections, who have for ages been enrolled among the active members. There are 175 brothers, called day-men, 25 of whom are assigned to each day's duties, and have to be in readiness during the 24 hours. Whatever they may be doing, wherever they are, in society, the theatre, church, at business, work, or amusement, on the tolling of the alarm bell each must hurry to the office, put on his masked costume, take his place by the litter, and march to the spot indicated. Besides this force, 15 supernumeraries must hold themselves in readiness, making 40 for each day's watch. In addition to the regular force of 175, there are an unlimited number of volunteers liable to call, now about 700, and a regular relief of 180 substitutes to meet special emergencies.

No one under 18 years can join the society. Every candidate must be a Roman Catholic, have means of livelihood, be healthy, and of exemplary conduct. In opposition to the peculiar founding of the company, some occupations, such as butchers, low comedians, shoemakers, and peddlers are excluded. A light annual assessment is exacted of each member, according to his position. The Executive Council consists of six *conservatori*, two overseers of patients, two of novices, two clerks, a purveyor, and a chamberlain. Two physicians are always at their command, for which formerly they were paid $11 per annum, a goose on All Saints', a lamb at Easter, a candle at Purification, and some consecrated loaves of bread on St. Catherine's—fees which doubtless did not excite the jealousy of their professional brethren not of the society. Sick members are entitled to a daily pittance, and there are gifts provided on the same small scale for their patients and prisoners in jails, while at festivals, their own poor and officers receive certain presents. All have the right to be buried by the society, in accordance with their rank and position, with masses and prayers for the dead.

Such, in brief, is the history and organization of the singular institution which so strongly appeals to the imagination, and excites the curiosity of every visitor to Florence. With their solemn, mournful gait, their melancholy litters, their bat-winged, black hats flapping, their black masks, their sunken eyelids like the visionless sockets of skeletons, their long, shroud-like draperies concealing alike figures and faces, their black stockings, ascetic rosaries, and leather purses at their girdles, in short, their entire paraphernalia of death and disease, as they go noiselessly through the busy streets, the spectators making way for them and standing aside with hat in hand as they pass—the brethren, vividly recall those dark times of the past when the post turned Florence into one vast charnel-house. It is the ghost of Machiavelism, as in a nightmare vision, stalking in grim silence through the gay streets of a nineteenth century town, surprising and admonishing the busy worldlings by pantomimic warnings of that country from whose bourne no traveler returns. Nevertheless, the spectacle is a wholesome one. If it quaintly and dismally records the changes that time makes in the ways and forms of man's humanity to man in extremeneed, it equally bears witness to the undying principle of divine love and charity which never wholly forsakes humanity.

JAMES JACKSON JARVES.

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

The Japanese have started a nail factory at Osaka, and it is said that the nails made there are as good as those imported.

The *Nature* says that the ascent of Mount Hecla was made last Summer by Miss Th. Petursson, daughter of the Bishop of Reykjavik, for the purpose of geological investigation. Her report of the condition of the larger craters indicated that an eruption on a grand scale was impending.

Mr. C. A. Ashburner is the authority for the statement that since the discovery of petroleum by Col. Drake, in 1859, Pennsylvania had produced up to the end of 1879 not less than 133,262,639 barrels of crude oil, valued at $340,709,672. His theory of the origin of the oil is that the oil sands are the mere reservoirs which contain the product of the decomposition of vegetable and animal life of the Devonian epoch.

Mr. James Croll concludes that "the true temperature of the sun is not very different from its effective temperature, and that it is not much less than 10,000° if we only consider the absorption of the terrestrial atmosphere, nor much more than 20,000° if we take into consideration the absorption by the solar atmosphere, estimating the latter at 88.100 of the total radiation of the sun."

As the color of indigo is really a greenish blue when it is used as a pigment or in solution, and as the color of the dry cake is not only very black, but variable, according to the mode in which it is handled, Prof. O. N. Rood thinks it desirable to let "indigo" fall into disuse in designating a color of the spectrum, and to substitute "ultramarine" for it, the color of the artificial variety being intended.

A new foot-warmer has been introduced for public comfort in cabs and other vehicles in France. A sheet-iron box is used with a sliding drawer, over which the air, which is admitted at one end, may pass before it escapes at holes in the other end. Into this drawer a briquette of pure compressed carbon raised to a red heat is placed, and it continues to burn there, without puff or forth any disagreeable odor, for about

FINANCIAL.

UTAH COAL, COKE, RAILWAYS, AND MINES.

The completion of the Utah and Pleasant Valley Railroad is of great importance, inasmuch as it will bring out of that beautiful and romantic valley the best coke probably to be found in the country. The value of such a deposit of coking coal is only appreciated by those who have had to buy coke brought from Connellsville, Penn., at $26 to $32 per ton for smelting and other metallurgic work in Utah.

It is estimated that 20,000 tons of coke will be required during 1880 for the smelting furnaces at Sandy, which lies thirteen miles south of Salt Lake City, and for the use of the Horn Silver Mining Company, to which the Utah Southern Railroad extension is now building. This supply must all come over the Utah and Pleasant Valley Railroad, giving a very profitable business to the company, which owns the coal-fields and coking facilities, as well as the railroad track. The Southern Utah Railroad has for some time been in operation to the City of Provo, and the Utah and Pleasant Valley Railroad may be said to be a continuation of the Utah Southern, bearing a little to the east, as though in time it might be continued on to Leadville. Bonds of Utah railroads are attracting the attention of investors, and have a transit to about par on the principal lines.

The 7 per cent. gold first mortgage bonds of the Utah and Pleasant Valley can now be had at 90. The road is about sixty miles, and its bonded debt nine hundred thousand dollars, while a moderate estimate of its net earnings shows about $400 000. The interest charge on the property will only be $63,000; thus, if we leave a good margin for contingencies there is abundant to meet the semi-annual interest, which is payable in New-York.

H. P. De Graaf, President of the Bowery National Bank, and Theodore Wilkens, of No. 67 Bowery, are the Trustees for the bonds. Mr. De Graaf has made frequent journeys to Utah, and his critical mind is well satisfied with the profitable future opened for the stockholders of this road.

The Southern Utah Extension is building toward South-western Utah, in which are found the wonderfully rich Horn Silver Mine and many others. All of these will depend on the Utah and Pleasant Valley not only for coke but also for coal and lumber. The demand at Sandy for coke will also be very large.

The estimated annual receipts of the Utah and Pleasant Valley Railroad Company are as follows:

15,000 tons of coal, at $8 per ton	$120,000
20,000 tons coke, at $20	400,000
Lumber	50,000
Passengers and general freight	50,000
Gross earnings	$596 000
Estimated expenses:	
Mining coal, making coke, and operating road	$190,000
Net income	$400.000

TO INVESTORS.

First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Utah & Pleasant Valley Railroad Company.

Having sold a large proportion of the above Railway Bonds, we now offer the remainder at 90 and interest.

The mortgage covers the completed road and all the valuable and inexhaustible Coal and Lumber Lands owned by the company. This road is pronounced the best steam coal ever discovered, and is the only Coking Coal found west of the Rocky Mountains. The only connection with the Central Union Pacific Railroad Company has the exclusive sale of coal south of Salt Lake City. We can, from personal knowledge, fully recommend these bonds to investors.

H. P. DE GRAAF,
President Bowery National Bank.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS & CO.,
NO. 30 PINE-ST.
And by SHELDON & WADSWORTH, No. 10 Wall-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF KINGSTON CITY BONDS.

There will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the CITY HALL,
In the City of Kingston,
On FEB. 18, 1880,
At 12 o'clock M. of that day,

$40,000 IN BONDS OF THE CITY OF KINGSTON.

Being 6 per cent. semi-annual coupon bonds, payable in 1910, with option of payment after 10 years, of the denomination of $1,000, $500, and $100. Such bonds issued to pay off bonds falling due.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH.

or 10 per cent. of bid down and balance with interest, on or before March 1, 1880. A single bond will be offered, and the purchaser to have option of taking at the rate of the bid, bonds to the amount of not exceeding $10,000.

THOMAS CORNELL,
President Board of Bank Presidents.

Dated Jan. 16, 1880.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. R. Co.

1st Mtg. 6 per cent. Consols, DUE 1905.

Issued on *Main Line* to redeem maturing *First Mortgage Bonds.*

Registration of Bonds Provided.

We offer the above for sale for cash, or in exchange for the First Mortgage Bonds maturing May 1, 1880, upon favorable terms.

GEO. WM. BALLOU & CO.,
S WALL-ST., N. Y.

CHAS. A. SWEET & CO.,
BOSTON.

NOTICE.

THE WATERVILLE AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, REPUBLICAN VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, ST. HELENA UNION VALLEY AND DENVER RAILWAY COMPANY, and the ATCHISON, REPUBLICAN VALLEY AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY have been consolidated into a new company, called the ATCHISON, COLORADO AND PACIFIC RAILROAD

and a new first mortgage of $10,000 a mile, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum, has been issued to take the place of the first mortgage bonds of the above first-named companies.

Notice is hereby given that an exchange of bonds will be made by Messrs. WOODS & DAVIS, No. 31 Pine-st., City of New-York, for the bonds of the Atchison, Colorado and Pacific Railroad Company for the bonds of the four companies first above named. Such exchange will be made on and after the 10th day of January, 1880.

H. NEY DAVIS,
OLIVER AMES,
Trustees of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Atchison, Colorado and Pacific Railroad Company.

EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. STOCK, EDISON ORE MILLING CO. STOCK, CENTRAL UNION CONSTRUCTION CO. STOCK, KEELY MOTOR CO. STOCK,

AND ALL CLASSES OF STOCKS AND BONDS, EITHER DIVIDEND-PAYING OR IN DEFAULT, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

MOLLER & CO.,
NO. 21 NASSAU-ST.

New-Philadelphia Silver Mining Co.

Capital stock, $1,500,000 in 150,000 shares, $10 each.
NON-ASSESSABLE.

The undersigned are authorized to dispose of the balance of the Treasury Stock. The MILL is now completed, and active operations are about to commence. The company is now in better condition than at any previous time, with a large amount of RICH ORE ready to reduce. This is the last opportunity that will be afforded to subscribe to Treasury Stock.

SMITHERS & DONALD,
ROOMS Nos. 34 and 35 DICKEL BUILDING,
No. 3 Broad-st., New-York.

Any information can be obtained at the company's office, No. 33 Broad-st., New-York.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF DEALING IN STOCKS,

Should write to or call on the old Banking-house of
HOWES & COMPANY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York,
(Formerly HOWES & MACY.)

This house transacts a general Stock Commission business, with very large experience.
Interest allowed on deposits at 4 per cent. payable on demand.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1880.

WEST SHORE and HUDSON RIVER and HUDSON RIVER WEST SHORE RAILROAD BONDS. MURDOCK & DUNCAN, Trustees.

The holders of the $150, outstanding bonds of this company who wish to participate in the foreclosure and reorganization of the corporation must send in their bonds and TEN ($10) DOLLARS for expenses to me before the 15th inst., or they will be left out of the plan.

CHARLES L. FROST.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. CO.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 15, 1879.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this road, due May 1, 1880, will be paid at maturity at the Agency of this company in New-York City.

R. M. SHOEMAKER, Prest.
F. H. SHORT, Treas.

$25,000.—ALL OR PART.—INVESTORS desiring a good 7 per cent. first mortgage railroad bond, principal and interest guaranteed by Erie, please address BONDS, Post Office Box No. 3,200.

AT 5 PER CENT. INTEREST FOR FIVE YEARS.—I have a large amount of money to loan on first-class residence and store property in this City. TRUST, Post Office Box No. 2,688.

100 SHARES OF THE STOCK DIXON Crucible Company of Jersey City, for sale at 80. COLES & HEISER, No. 38 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

RANDAL H. FOOTE,
ESTABLISHED 1860.
STOCK AND BOND BROKER,
70 Broadway, New-York City.
WANTS:

Kansas City Town and County Bonds.
Rochester and State Line Firsts.
Accessory Transit Stock of Nicaragua.
Brunswick Land Company of Georgia.
Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Stock.
Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Securities.
Indiana, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad Stock.
Montclair Railroad Income Bonds.
Troy and Boston Railroad Convertible Bonds.
Cameron Coal Company Stock.
City, County, and Town Bonds of N. Y. State.
Missouri Pacific Railroad old Stock.
Mexican Bonds (Corlies & Woodhouse.)
New-York and Oswego Midland Securities.
Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Stock.
FOR SALE.
The Central Florida Mill and Lumber Company Stock, of Florida.

The closest investigation will convince the most cautious of the desirability of this investment.
Sonora Consolidated Mining Stock of Bodie.
Non-assessable and full paid.
N. J. & N. Y. R. R. first mortgage Bonds.
Van Buren Township, Jackson Co. (Missouri) 6 per cent. Gold Bonds.
Central American Transit Stock of Nicaragua.
Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Firsts.
Manhattan and San Juan Silver Mining Company Stock.
Silver Nugget Mining and Milling Stock.
Cairo and St. Louis Railroad Stock.
Rocker Silver Mining Company of Montana.
This is a first-class security, and worthy of attention.
New-Jersey Southern Railroad Stock.

ARENTS & YOUNG,
NO. 9 NEW-ST.,
DEALERS IN

Alabama Central first mortgage and income bonds.
Central R. R. of Iowa first and second mortgage bonds.
Central Railroad of Ohio bonds and stock.
Carolina Central first mortgage bonds.
City of Houston, Texas, bonds.
Central Colorado Improvement Co. bonds and stock.
Flint and Pere Marquette bonds and stock.
Flint and Pere Marquette certificates for pref'd stock.
Indianapolis and St. Louis 1st and 2d mortgage bonds.
Kansas and Nebraska first and second mortgage bonds.
Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad bonds, all issues.
Memphis and Little Rock 1st mortgage bonds & stock.
Memphis City bonds.
Mobile City bonds.
New-Jersey Midland first and second mortgage bonds.
New-York & Oswego Midland bonds, stock, and notes.
New-York, Ontario & Western common & pref'd stock.
Peoria, Decatur, and Evansville bonds and stock.
Port Royal Railroad Income bonds.
South Carolina Railroad bonds and stock.
South Carolina consols.
St. Joseph & Pacific first and second mortgage bonds.
St. Joseph and Western stock.
Southern R. R. of Mississippi bonds and pref'd scrip.
Wisconsin Central first mortgage bonds.
Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta 1st mortgage bonds.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

It now appears probable that an immediate sale of said company may be effected.

The early depositors of the first and second mortgage bonds under the plan of the Reorganization Committee retained the 1874 and 1875 coupons and the funded interest bonds for 1874 and 1875 coupons.

It is absolutely necessary that these coupons and funded interest bonds be deposited before the sale of the road.

Holders will please forward them at once to the Central Trust Company, of New-York, with the numbers of the certificates to which they belong.

Certificates will be issued therefor without extra charge.

First and second mortgage bonds, with past due coupons and funded interest bonds attached, will be received by the Central Trust Company until Feb. 10, 1880, on payment of 1 per cent. per value.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1880. CHARLES PARSONS,
Chairman Purchasing Committee,
No. 39 Pine-st.; Post Office Box No. 79.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1908.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,
27 PINE-ST., N. Y.

THE DUNKIN MINING COMPANY,
OF LEADVILLE, COL.

Office, No. 346 Broadway. Rooms Nos. 3 and 4.
Capital Stock, $5,000,000 in 200,000 Shares. Par value, $25. Non-assessable.

H. H. STOTESBURY, Pres't and Treas.
E. O. ROFF, Secretary. Hon. A. H. Rice, Vice-Pres't.
Directors—H. H. Stotesbury, New-York; the Hon. A. H. Rice, Boston, Mass.; the Hon. Jno. B. Alley, Boston, Mass., the Hon. H. A. W. Tabor, Denver, Col.; H. H. Stotesbury, New-York; M. F. McLanahan; E. H. Peter, New-York.

The DUNKIN is now classed among the first on Freyer Hill, in close proximity to the HOPE & LEE, NEW DISCOVERY, and other well-known mines.

It already has great value, and its dividend-paying capacity is fully assured, and places its prospective value second to none on Freyer Hill.

BANKING HOUSE
—OF—
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 18 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK,
Next door to the Stock Exchange.
UP-TOWN BRANCH, NO. 1142 BROADWAY,
COR. 26TH-ST.

Connected by private telegraph and telephone.
MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Securities bought and sold for cash or on margin, strictly on commission.
Deposits received subject to check on demand; interest paid on all daily balances.
Our office being on the same floor, and next door to the Stock Exchange, insures the execution of orders the instant received. The senior partner attends the Board and gives this department his personal attention.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO, AND WESTERN Railroad Stock.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN Railroad Securities.

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

MOLLER & CO.,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

S.F.JOHNSON& CO.
Bankers and Brokers,
NO. 2 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell on commission all classes of securities. Careful attention given to investment orders.
S. FISHER JOHNSON, CHAS. W. MILLER,
Members New-York Stock Exchange.

THE NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,

With its arranged connections as secured by the large amount of cash in its Treasury, gives a new TRUNK LINE, not only between tide-water and the great West, but with the WHOLE WEST. This, together with the fact that its securities are about to be placed on the NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, makes it a desirable purchase.

Send in your orders early to
WM. O. McDOWELL, Banker,
Room No. 11, No. 17 Cortlandt-st.

CLINTON B. FISK & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 3 BROAD-ST., DREXEL BUILDING,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
For cash, or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. Brokers in State, Railway, Municipal, Mining and miscellaneous stocks and bonds.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

OSWEGO & JERSEY MIDLAND SECURITIES.
EITHER TO BUY OR SELL.
WM. O. McDOWELL, Banker.
Room No. 11, No. 17 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE,
A SMALL LOT OF KEELY MOTOR COMPANY STOCK
By AUG. STEIN,
No. 61 Broadway, Room No. 39.

NOTICE.

The First National Bank of Hackensack, N. J., located at Hackensack, in the State of New-Jersey, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.—Dated Dec. 10, 1879.

A. D. BROWER, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD first mortgage (Central Division) bonds, also Missouri Pacific (old stock) wanted by EDW. G. FOX & CO., members New-York Stock Exchange, No. 3 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 82 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1880.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed Jan. 31, at 3 P. M., and reopened Feb. 17, 1880. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

MAINE BONANZA MINES.

We make specialty in; also, all dividend mining stocks we buy and sell on San Francisco and New-York Boards.
STEPHENSON & CLEVER, No. 54 Wall-st.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit or Circular Notes on the Union Bank of London for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, (established in 1854,) transact a general banking and brokerage business in railway shares, bonds, &c., &c.

ELECTIONS.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Wynooks Iron Company for the election of officers will be held MONDAY, Feb. 9, 1880, corner Broadway and 52d-st., 2 P. M.

E. E. JONES, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL ELECtion, THURSDAY, Feb. 12, 1880. No. 22 Cooper Union. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
C. McL. LESSER, Recording Secretary.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—THE ENTIRE BLOCK, CONSISTing of 50 lots, lying between 79th and 80th sts., 1st-av. and Avenue A, free from rock; 79th-st. is 100 feet wide, and with the avenues is sewered and paved; 80th-st. is sewered but not paved; all the sidewalks are partially flagged. The entire block will be disposed of in one parcel, or will be divided into two or, three subdivisions if desired. Restrictions against nuisances and as to the character of the buildings will be inserted in the deeds. Apply to CHAMBERLAIN & ASHFORTH, No. 1,477 Broadway.

AN ENTIRE FRONT FOR SALE ON RIVER-SIDE-AV.
Between 79th and 80th sts.
Also,
52 lots on a 100-foot street, east of 10th-av. Very desirable as an investment. Particulars of
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, 25x82, and extension of 12 feet. Lot 100 on 5Gth-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
ALSO,
One of same height, 22x65x100, on 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Permits of
ISAAC HONIG,
No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS.—REQUEST TENants to notify early of their intentions for the coming season, and so be prepared to take advantage, through our well-known efforts and facilities of the boom among our numerous and superior patrons; 200 applications noted and daily increasing. References—Metropolitan and Sixth National Banks; open evenings.
BEERS BROS., 22 West 32d-st.

YOUR HOUSE WILL BE REGISTERED FREE on my new printed lists at all three offices, 1 Pine, 35 East 17th st., or 661 5th-av.
All connected by special telephone.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND PARK-AVS.—For sale, a full size house, with one cabinet-finish dining-room extension. Terms easy. Permits can be had at either of offices.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

NEW, FINE HOUSES, ON 48TH, 53D, 54th, 56th, 58th, 62d, 65th, 67th, and 68th sts., near 5th and Madison avs.; 16 to 34 feet front; $15,000 to $100,000; bargains.
W. P. SEYMOUR,
No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW THE PARK.—EXTRA large, fine house; price reasonable. Others on 6th-av., all sizes, embracing finest corners, for sale and lease, for residences or business. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

NO. 245 WEST 22D-ST.—ELEGANT HIGH-stoop brick house, 25 feet wide; perfect order. at auction Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange sales-room. sale positive; terms liberal; house seen only by permit. Maps, &c., from RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

ASSORTMENT NEW RESIDENCES—21, 23 East 47th, and 20, 22, 24 East 48th, between Madison and 5th. Owners, DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, 63 East 41st. Send for priced catalogue explaining "How to Build Good Houses."

ALL PARTIES HAVING HOUSES FOR SALE or to let will please send particulars to my office as soon as practicable, in order to have them registered in my new printed lists for the early Spring business.
M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 5 Pine-st.

BELLEVILLE ESSEX DEPOT.—HOUSE and LOT 200 feet NORTH-WEST CORNER OF GRAND AND CENTRE STS.
HUGH N. CAMP will sell at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, 1880, at 12 o'clock, the three two-story and attic brick buildings, covering lot 26x75, north-west corner Grand and Centre sts.
For maps and particulars, apply to Messrs. HALL BROWN & WESTCOTT, No. 115 Broadway, or Auctioneer, No. 152 Broadway.

F. H. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

BY WINANS & DAVIES, NO. 10 PINE-ST.—By order of Executors, will sell at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, Nos. 19 and 21 Bridge-st., running through to Stone-st. warehouses; No. 272 Water-st., warehouses; No. 418 West 18th-st., dwelling. Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

A VERY ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house, 26 feet wide; perfect repair; hard-wood floors; extension dining-room and butler's pantry; occupied by owner; rent moderate to private family.
ODDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

YOUR HOUSE WILL BE REGISTERED FREE on my new printed lists at all three offices, 1 Pine, 35 East 17th st., or 661 5th-av.
All connected by special telephone.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET — THREE story, brown stone, high stoop; handsomely furnished; situated on 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rent, $3,000 per annum.
E. F. ROGERS, No. 239 East 27th-st.

MEDIUM-SIZED FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop, between 5th and 6th avs., 49th-st. Inquire D. M. BLISS, No. 1,255 Broadway, corner of 31st-st.

FIFTIETH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs., furnished or unfurnished: 5th-av., corner of 130th-st.; both four-story brown-stone. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock at No. 43 West 50th-st.

NEWLY-PAINTED AND OVERHAULED three-story high-stoop brown-stone residence on 35th-st., near 5th-av.; also, selection of others. MORRIS B. BAER & CO., No. 72 West 34th-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW FULL-SIZE HOUSE, to lease for several years, 68th-st., West, near Fifth-Avenue Plaza. FLOYD JONES, No. 206 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH CARPETS, LARGE HOUSE IN perfect order, near 5th-av.; will be let for boarding-house. IRVING & LORD, No. 25 William-st.

TO LET—ON 22D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, LARGE house; will be let for boarding-house.
IRVING & LORD, No. 25 William-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT FROM APRIL 1, AT SUMmit, N. J., a house containing about eight rooms; must be pleasantly and healthfully located, in good order, and within short walking distance of the depot. Address, with full particulars, S., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—FLAT OF SIX TO eight rooms, furnished complete for housekeeping. Give price and other particulars to FAMILY, Box No. 317 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

ANY OWNER HAVING HOUSE ON OR near 5th-av. can sell or rent it through MORRIS B. BAER & CO., No. 72 West 34th-st.

WANTED—WELL-LOCATED HOUSES FOR first-class tenants. Particulars, B. FLANAGAN, bank building, 32d-st. and 5th-av.

WANTED—A HOUSE IN GOOD LOCALITY FOR first-class tenant.
IRVING & LORD, No. 25 William-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of
THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NOS. 66 AND 67 38TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Two extra-size single rooms, front and back, fitted up as parlor and bedroom, in strictly first-class family, house serving private tables only; also, front basement to a couple of gentlemen.

NO. 10 WEST 36TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Large third-story back room; southern exposure; also the entire fourth floor, three rooms, with board; terms moderate; references.

A CHRISTIAN FAMILY OFFER PLEAS-ANT rooms and good board at prices to suit; references. No. 233 East 57th-st., near L station.

NO. 32 WEST 38TH-ST.—LARGE SUNNY room, with board; best references given and required.

NO. 33 5TH-AV.—FOURTH FLOOR; FRONT room for two; also single room; grate fires; superior board.

NO. 19 WEST 45TH-ST.—ONE LARGE FRONT room on fourth floor, with board, suitable for one or two gentlemen; references.

NO. 104 MADISON-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS on third and fourth floors, with board; reference.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST-ST.—A HANDSOME large room, with board; also, hall room; references.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—SMALL ROOM, WITH PARTIAL board; location between 38th and 52d sts., 5th and 8th avs.; references. Address G. O., Box No. 265 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 17 WEST 26TH-ST., NEAR DELMONI-COS. OPPOSITE ST. JAMES.—Handsome south third-story front room to gentlemen; also, single rooms; references.

HANDSOMELY - FURNISHED SECOND floor front room, with bedroom adjoining; private family; terms, $5 50 week; third floor back room, $2 50; references. No. 120 West 45th-st.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS in private family; references. No. 226 West 38th-st.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—APARTMENTS FOR THREE GENtlemen, between Madison-square and Washington-square, and 6th and 2d avs; references. Address, stating price and full particulars, ELECTUS, No. 24 *Tribune* Building.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED, WITHOUT board; a large room, with closet, running water, and gas and fire when required; location, between 10th and 25th sts., 3d-av. and 8th av.; price not over $20 a month. Address E. C. T., Post Office Box No. 466, New-York.

HOTELS.

IRVING-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 12TH-ST.—American plan; newly furnished and fitted with elevator; baths, and running water in every room; very desirable for permanent guests; transient, $2 to $3 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

W. N. GRISWOLD—CARD.

TO LET—Store and basement, 770 Broadway.
" Store and basement, 775 Broadway.
" Lofts, 775 Broadway.
" Store and basement, 760 Broadway.
" Banking-room, 1st floor, 744 Broadway.
" Offices, 744 Broadway.
" Offices, "Carter Building," corner 8th-st. and Broadway.
" 2d floor, 3 rooms, No. 10 Clinton-place.
" Studios, 765 Broadway.
" Stores, 25x60, 21 East 15th-st., opposite Tiffany's.
" Large room, 2d floor, No. 21 East 15th-st.
" Parlor floor store, 202 West 43d-st.
" House, 118 West 23d-st.; will lease for a term of years.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
The large, desirable banking-room on second floor of
Queen Insurance Company's Building,
Nos. 37 and 39 Wall-st., at present occupied by Messrs. Latham, Alexander & Co., bankers. Apply on the premises to
WM. H. ROSS, Manager.

OFFICES TO RENT IN COAL AND IRON EXchange, CORNER CORTLANDT AND CHURCH STS.—A fine suite of offices on same floor with offices of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, area of four thousand square feet, will be rented entire or divided to suit tenants. Apply at the office of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

NO. 731 BROADWAY.
STORE AND BASEMENT AND SECOND AND fourth lofts let together or separate.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

STEAM-POWER—FLOORS TO LET, 50x60. THE CHALMERS-SPENCE COMPANY,
No. 814 East 9th-st.

STEAM POWER—SECOND FLOOR, 50x90. NO. 188 West Houston-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A farm of 150 acres, large house, barn, and other buildings; several orchards, grafted fruit; well watered and well fenced; three miles from Port Chester, and one hour from New-York City. Call and examine, or address THOMAS G. WILDON, Esq., Executor,
Port Chester,
Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM IN GOSHEN, Orange County, N. Y., one and a quarter miles from depot, containing 10¾ acres, with comfortable dwellings all new within the past four years; large and small fruits of all kinds. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

YONKERS.—GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE FOR sale; double house; complete order; modern improvements; garden, lawn, stables, &c.; corner Warburton, Lamartine, and Woodworth avs.; contains eight lots; terms easy. CHAS. S. LIVINGSTON, No. 62 William-st., Room No. 5; 1 to 3 P. M.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, 14,000 acres of land, in Arkansas, very favorably located; sure to advance in value; will be sold low to close a trust; title perfect. GOODWIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A VILLA ON THE HUDSON AT YONKERS—2½ acres; high ground; 24 rooms; brick Gothic residence; stables; fruit, shade; best order; price low. HENRY E. KLUGH, No. 60 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—OCEAN GROVE AND SHREWSBURY River property for sale.
J. C. FISHER, No. 133 Canal-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSE; two acres attached; has nine bedrooms; 14 rooms in all; modern improvements; good shade, &c.; coach-house; stabling for four horses, &c.; also, smaller house, seven bedrooms; three lots; good neighborhood; no nuisances; high ground; in New-Jersey, 45 minutes to City. W. STITT, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, A FIRST-class house, furnished or unfurnished, with out-buildings and 10 acres, on the Hudson, one mile south of Yonkers Station. For particulars, address 668 5th-av.

TO LET AND FOR SALE—COUNTRY PLACES on sea-shore or inland. W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 4 Wall-st., or No. 744 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A HOUSE WANTED WEST OF 6TH-AV., below 59th-st., for cash purchaser, for less than $12,000. JOSEPH McGUIRE & CO., No. 1,244 Broadway.

WANTED—IN BEST LOCALITIES, HOUSES, stores, and flats for sale or to rent, to supply a constant increasing demand. J. ROMAINE BROWN, 1,280 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, OHIO, Feb. 4, 1880.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERly dividend of this company, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on the guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after March 1, prox., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst., and reopen on the 2d of March.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.

BASSICK MINING COMPANY OF ROSITA, Col., OFFICE, No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of $25,000 (twenty-five thousand dollars,) being twenty-five cents per share (par value $100) on the capital stock of the company, payable at the office of the company, on and after Feb. 18.

Transfer-books will close Feb. 14, and reopen Feb. 19.
FRANK G. BROWN, President.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1880.

THE STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY
have this day declared their regular monthly dividend of FIFTY CENTS per Share, payable February 12, at the agency of the Nevada Bank, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.

Transfer-books will close on the 6th inst., and open on the 13th inst.

M. R. COOK, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1880.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) PER CENT. will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of February. The transfer-books will be closed from the 2d to the 11th of February.
HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE INTEREST OF MR. H. C. D. BORDEN in our firm ceased on Dec. 31, 1879.
LOW, HARRIMAN & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.
24th-st. adjoining Fifth-Avenue Hotel.
STEELE MACKAYE.....Manager
EVERY EVENING AT 8:15. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
A BRILLIANT TRIUMPH.
Successful application of the Double Stage, which avoids tedious waits. Successful innovation of the Orchestra in the Elevated Balcony. Unqualified commendation of the improvements in Ventilating, Heating, &c.
HEARTY RECEPTION OF THE PLAY AND THE EXCELLENT COMPANY of ladies and gentlemen in the COMEDY-DRAMA IN FOUR ACTS, entitled
HAZEL KIRKE.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

For this week—Intermissions between acts:
Between Acts I and II—an interval of 2 minutes.
Between Acts II and III—(To accommodate the public) 10 minutes.
Between Acts III and IV—An interval of 2 minutes.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Seats secured daily at the Box office.

VALE'S POPULAR SERIES OF LENTEN MATINEES, CHICKERING HALL, AS PER FOLLOWING SCHEDULE:

Mr. George Vandenhoff's

"DICKENS AND SHAKESPEAREAN MORNINGS."
SIX SUCCESSIVE THURSDAYS, at 3:30 o'clock,
Beginning THURSDAY, FEB. 12.
NEW PROGRAMMES, embracing choice selections from "Great Expectations," "Pickwick Papers," "Bleak House," "The Cricket on the Hearth," "Our Mutual Friend," Shakespeare's "Macbeth," "King John," "Henry V.," &c., interspersed with GEMS OF POETRY, such as "Lord Ronald and Lady Clare," "The White Squall," "Love's Crowning Grace," "A Farewell," "The Cane-bottomed Chair," "Louise on the Door-step," "The King of Denmark's Ride," "Jasper Dean's Musings—Too Late Now!" "Miss Lucinda," "Paddy the Piper," "Death of Marmion," "No—vember," "The Benediction," (never before recited,) &c., &c.
Course tickets, (reserved,) $2 and $2 50, according to location. Single admissions and tickets at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union-square.

FOURTH ANNUAL
CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL AND BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FEB. 9,
At 7 P. M.
TICKETS, $3 EACH.
Children's tickets.....One Dollar each
Reserved seats.....Two Dollars extra
For sale at Pond's music store, No. 25 Union-square; at Tyson's Theatre ticket offices at the Fifth-Avenue, Park-Avenue, and Windsor Hotels, and Gilsey House; and of Mollie, Union-Square Hotel.
Boxes (prices according to location) of Mrs. EGBERT GUERNSEY, No. 18 West 23d-st.
Seats in family circle, $1 each, to be had at the Academy of Music, family circle door, on the night of the ball.

THE SPANISH STUDENTS AT THE CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL.

Messrs. ABBEY and HICKEY have kindly consented to allow the SPANISH STUDENTS to play some of their beautiful airs at the CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at the Academy of Music.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE, Cor. of 14th-st. & 6th av.
J. H. HAVERLY.....Proprietor and Manager
MONDAY, FEB. 9, and EVERY EVENING, FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY,

THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL

THE COLOMBIAN COMMISSIONER IN NEW-YORK.

SENOR ANTONIO FERRO'S VIEWS OF M. DE LESSEPS'S PROJECT—THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CANAL BY FOREIGNERS NOT A VIOLATION OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Among the passengers of the steamer Ailsa, which arrived from Aspinwall Friday night, was Señor Antonio Ferro, who was the Commissioner appointed by the Colombian Government to receive M. De Lesseps on his arrival at Aspinwall, in November last, to initiate the interoceanic canal enterprise. Señor Ferro is staying with his brother, the Colombian Consul, in this City, at No. 42 East Fifty-eighth-street. He is a lawyer by profession. He speaks English fluently, and appears to be well informed as to the state of public opinion in the United States upon the subject of the proposed canal. When asked, last evening, if the Colombian Government entertained the belief that the United States was hostile to the scheme of M. De Lesseps, he replied that it did not. He was aware, he said, that there had been some excursions to that effect in the journals of the United States, but he considered such expressions crude and indefensible. He thought that when the people of this country had reflected upon the subject, and had taken pains to inform themselves concerning it, they would see that it had no political bearing whatsoever. It was, he said, a commercial enterprise purely, in which the United States and the Colombian States happened to be more interested than any other powers. There could be no possible objection to Frenchmen and Englishmen putting in their money to build the canal, if they saw fit to do so. Many American railroads were built with foreign capital, and he saw no reason why foreign capital should not build this canal. So far as the Colombian Government was concerned, he said any one who would stop a moment to reflect, could see that it was as vitally interested in the maintenence of the Monroe doctrine as the United States was. There had always been the most cordial relations between his own Government and the United States, and that Government would not cede any rights to a European power which would interfere with the political welfare of this country. He said the contract with Lieut. Wyse covered the whole ground clearly, and he thought any one who took the trouble to read that document carefully could not help being convinced that there was no intention on the part of the Colombian States to grant any political privileges to any foreign power. Señor Ferro particularly commended the editorial expressions contained in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Feb. 5, which he thought covered the case exactly. There was no occasion for uneasiness on the part of the American people, for they could at any time obtain control of the canal by purchasing the stock.

When asked what was his impression as to the probability of M. De Lesseps carrying out the great project, Señor Ferro replied that he believed M. De Lesseps was thoroughly in earnest, and that he was the best man in the world to undertake the work. His great prestige, derived from the success of the Suez Canal, his wonderful energy and ability gave him advantages which no other man possessed. Señor Ferro believed M. De Lesseps was upright and honest, and fully impressed with the importance of the work and the difficulties to be encountered. He had no narrow view of the subject, but had grasped it in its broadest sense, which was that of a great international scheme for the benefit of the commerce of the world. In his remarks made at a dinner the day before Señor Ferro left Aspinwall for New-York, M. De Lesseps said that it was not his ambition that this canal should be begun and built exclusively by Frenchmen. On the contrary, he would much prefer to see England, France, and the United States equally represented in its construction. The Colombian Government, Señor Ferro continued, was very much interested in the construction of a canal, and was deeply impressed with the superiority of the Aspinwall and Panama route over every other proposed, and was also of opinion that the scheme could not be confided to better hands than M. De Lesseps's in order to have it quickly carried out and its international character fully maintained. As to the cost of the canal, Señor Ferro's opinion is that it will be found to be much less than had been estimated. The surveys now in progress are of the most thorough character, and he things that the report now being prepared, and which will be completed by the 1st of March, will show that no more than $100,000,000 will be required for the work. Before Señor Ferro left Aspinwall the Board of Engineers had determined how to overcome the difficulties presented by the Chagres River to its use for the purposes of the canal, and it now seems probable that the necessity to construct tide-water locks at the entrance to the canal will be done away with. Speaking of the benefits to be conferred by the Interoceanic canal, Señor Ferro said they were many and obvious. The Colombian Government has a vast area of fertile country, and in time will be able to supply the New-York market with cattle, sugar, coffee, and fruit in abundance, besides many other articles of commerce. The district of Cuenca, alone, said he, is capable of producing more sugar than the entire Island of Cuba. As a market for American machinery, tools, and many manufactured articles, the United States will derive a vast benefit from the Colombian States. The railroad now in process of construction to the Pacific coast will afford communication with the interior, and prove of immense advantage to the commerce of New-York in the course of time.

Señor Ferro said his visit to New-York is entirely unofficial, and that he will remain here until after the arrival of M. De Lesseps. The French party, he said, intend to leave Aspinwall about March 10, and will reach New-York about the 15th or 20th. The report of the Board of Engineers, now being prepared, will be promulgated on M. De Lesseps's arrival in this City. The American people will then, said Señor Ferro, have an opportunity to learn the exact route of the canal, the difficulties to be encountered, and the cost of its construction, and all the other details of the enterprise.

S. J. TILDEN'S RAILROAD.

A CHANGE IN THE DIRECTORY OF THE NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN.

On the 22d ult. the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad was reorganized as the New-York, Ontario and Western Company, and new boards of Directors and officers were elected. On Friday the stockholders held another meeting in the office of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and elected an entirely new set of Directors, as follows: José F. Navarro, Charles J. Canda, Julius Hallgarten, Charles S. Hinchman, of Philadelphia; Corporation Counsel William C. Whitney, Samuel S. Strang, E. L. Frank, William M. Fleiss, C. N. Jordan, Theodore Houston, Sen. Barnham, Mr. Farley, of the banking firm of George Opdyke & Co., and one other whose name could not be learned yesterday. It is understood that Mr. Jordan is to resign the Presidency of the company within a few days.

The significance of the change lies in two facts. One is that Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., in whose office the meeting was held, are the American fiscal agents for the English purchasers of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, which was recently sold under foreclosure. The other is that Messrs. Navarro, Canda and Strang are members of the New-York Loan and Improvement Company, which built the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad. Wall-street has been filled with seemingly-absurd rumors for some time past of a proposed combination between the Atlantic and Great Western and New-York, Ontario and Western Companies for the building of connecting links and the establishment of another—very roundabout—through trunk line via the New-Jersey Midland, which is soon to be sold under foreclosure, from New-York to the West. These rumors have been repeated and denied a hundred times. Yesterday, the parties interested refused to talk on the subject one way or the other.

The Atlantic and Great Western Reorganization Trustees have come to an agreement with the United States Rolling-stock Company for a settlement of the latter's claim against the road. It is understood that the Trustees are to purchase all the rolling stock at present leased from the company. John Schultze having been nonsuited by Judge Tibbals, this disposes of the last difficulty in the way of reorganization.

THE IRISH RELIEF FUND.

Eugene Kelly & Co. have forwarded $315 40 to the Most Rev. Dr. McCabe, Archbishop of Dublin, which sum was received from Bishop Corrigan, of Newark. They sent to Bishop McGettigon, of Armagh; Archbishop McCabe, of Dublin; Archbishop Croke, of Thurles, and Archbishop McHall, of Tuam, $486 50 each, and $305 28 to Mr. T. D. Sullivan, editor of the Dublin *Nation*, all of which was received from the citizens of San Francisco. They have also transmitted $3,147 65 to the Irish National Land League, received from Judge Walsh, Treasurer of the Brooklyn committee. This makes the total amount remitted by Eugene Kelly & Co. $42,935 66.

The amount remitted to date by Henry L. Hoguet, Treasurer of the Irish Relief Committee, is $12,138. Mr. Parnell has appointed the Maverick National Bank of Boston, Mass., as Central Treasurer in the United States to the Irish famine relief fund, in the place of Drexel, Morgan & Co. Checks should be made payable to the order of Mayor Prince and John Boyle O'Reilly.

Mr. Robert A. Johnston, of the firm of J. & C. Johnston, Broadway and Twenty-second-street, President of the Fermanagh Relief Association, has before the Transatlantic Traffic Company a special request for the reduction of rates for destitute people who desire to emigrate to this country. The relief fund will be judiciously distributed irrespective of creed, through the Counties of Fermanagh, Leitrim, Monaghan, and Cavan. The balance of the money—after purchase of passage tickets—will be forwarded to the committee representing the above-named counties. Mr. Johnston acknowledges the receipt of the following new subscriptions: E. S. Jaffray, No. 330 Broadway, $100; W. P. Ridgely, $25; D. Maguire, $10; Cash, $10; C. P. Rogers, $5—$150. Previously acknowledged, $5,270. Total, $5,420.

A DEFAULTER OFFERS TO COMPROMISE.

A new offer of compromise has been made by Hugh McRoberts, the former Treasurer of Richmond County, Staten Island, who is charged with the embezzlement of $77,000 of the county's funds. McRoberts was indicted about a year ago, and, after being dogged for several days by Deputy Sheriffs, he surrendered himself to County Judge Westervelt, who released him on $15,000 bail. His friends then offered to pay $30,000 in compromise, but the Board of Supervisors refused the offer. McRoberts now proposes to turn over to the county money, real estate, bonds, &c., estimated to be worth $42,000, claiming that he cannot properly be held responsible for a greater sum. It is thought likely that the Supervisors will accept the proposition, as the longer the case continues unsettled the greater the expense caused to the county, which has already paid out $5,000 as counsel and accountants' fees.

ELLA LEWIS'S STRANGE STORY.

AS TOLD IN A POLICE COURT—PLEADING GUILTY TO GRAND LARCENY.

One of those peculiar stories which are seldom heard of except through the medium of the Police courts, was yesterday brought to the notice of Justice Otterbourg, in Jefferson Market Police Court. The prisoner was a tall, simple-looking girl, aged 18, named Ella Lewis, and the charge against her was that of grand larceny. The complainant, James Large, ex-Judge Hilton's coachman, who lives over the latter's stables at No. 22 East Thirty-fourth-street, informed the magistrate that he employed the girl to do his house-work, his wife being too ill to perform it without assistance, and that on Jan. 22 the accused disappeared from the house. After her departure Large and his wife discovered that $77, which they had deposited for safe keeping in a bureau, had been removed therefrom. The girl acknowledged the theft, and said she lost all but $10 of the amount. Hearing from Detective Schmittberger that she had walked from Chappaqua, Westchester County, to Sing Sing, Justice Otterbourg questioned the prisoner, and elicited a rather remarkable story, of which the following is the substance: Her mother, who was the wife of Charles Lewis, a book-keeper, died when Ella was three years of age, leaving two other children, a boy aged 10 years and a girl aged 6 months. Lewis placed the three children in charge of Mrs. Blank, the wife of a gentleman who formerly held a responsible position under the City Government. For a brief period Lewis paid Mrs. Blank a certain sum for the support of his children, but, strangely enough, never visited them. He married again, and died when Ella had reached her eighth year. Her baby sister died at the age of 3 years, and her brother, on attaining his twelfth year, went to Plainfield, N. J., where he still resides. Ella continued to live with Mrs. Blank, by whom she was recognized as an adopted daughter.

Mrs. Blank has four sons, one of whom—John—is married, and fills the position of clerk in one of the public offices of the City. He and his wife and one child have lived for some time past in the home of his mother, in East Fifty-first-street. John invariably treated the girl as his adopted sister until about four months ago, when, as she alleges, he made improper proposals to her. She indignantly forbade him to speak to her again, and complained to his mother. The old lady begged her to keep the matter quiet, and assured her that John would not repeat the insult. One day, about a month later, Ella was sent to his room with a clean shirt. He retained her forcibly, she says, and after locking the door, assaulted her. She screamed loudly for help, but Mrs. Blank, the man's mother, who was the only other person in the house at the time, was too lame to go up stairs. Before releasing her the man drew a pistol and threatened to shoot her if she told any one of the occurrence. Mrs. Blank, on hearing of the affair, requested Ella to leave the house, and intimated that in the event of her making any disclosures to outsiders the story would not be believed. Ella then went to the home of her grandmother, at Maiden, Mass., but shortly after returned to New-York, where she became the guest of a lady residing next door to Mrs. Blank. Subsequently she remained for a short time at the residence of a Mrs. Raynor, at No. 1,163 Second-avenue. With the assistance of her Sunday-school teacher and the officers of the Home for the Friendless, she obtained employment as servant to Large, the coachman. She does not know, she says, what prompted her to steal the money. The money was in a bureau drawer, and she took it during the absence of Mrs. Large. Leaving the City almost penniless, she went to Chappaqua, where some persons who used to work for Mrs. Blank live. While there she paid $10 for board, and, as she says, lost the remainder. On Thursday last she walked all the way from Chappaqua to Sing Sing Prison, a distance of eight miles, for the purpose of surrendering herself. At her request, the Superintendent telegraphed to Large, who sent back a request for her detention. She spent the night as the guest of the Chief of Police of the town, and on Friday was brought here by Detective Price.

Justice Otterbourg, after hearing the girl's story, committed her on her own confession and the affidavit of Large. He directed the detective to take her to the District Attorney's office to afford her an opportunity to reneat her statement. The order was obeyed, but Assistant District Attorney Russell, before whom she was taken, declined to take any action on the strength of her unsupported testimony.

The girl was placed in a comfortable cell in the Tombs, and orders were given by Warden Finn to watch her carefully, and do all that could conduce to her comfort.

THE CASE OF CAPT. M'DONNELL.

WILL MACLEAN AND VOORHIS BE ARRESTED FOR CONSPIRACY?

Capt. McDonnell was asked yesterday whether there was any truth in the rumor that he intended to apply for warrants for the arrest of Police Commissioners MacLean and Voorhis on a charge of conspiracy. He said: "I have not heard of any new steps being intended. My counsel have full charge of that matter. There will certainly be no extraordinary step taken before Monday. I have been grossly injured by these people, and have reason enough for following them up. They have attempted to take away my bread and butter, and to deprive me of an office I gained by my own exertions and have held with credit for the past 10 years. Their whole case was based on false representations and trickery. One of their detectives swore that every house in two or three blocks on Mercer-street was a disreputable one, when the fact is that the greater number of them are either business establishments or tenement-houses. The people they brought to testify to these things had to admit that they knew nothing of what they were talking about, while I had any number of respectable witnesses, householders and taxpayers, to testify to the improved condition of the precinct since I took command. These people [the prosecution] came to me with all sorts of propositions intended to entrap or discredit me. One reverend clergyman proposed that I should send my men into these houses, and have them pay money to these women in order to entrap them into violating the law. I said to him: 'No, Sir! I don't propose to have the Police of my precinct made a public laughing stock.' Why, there is a general order out now prohibiting us from doing this very thing. This whole prosecution from beginning to end has been a mean, sneaking, under-handed attempt to blacken my character, and get me off the force, because I refused to use my influence, as Captain of this precinct, in the interest of Mr. MacLean and the Anti-Tammany Party."

"Do you intend to stop in case they throw up the prosecution?"

"No, Sir. They have begun this fight, and I propose to follow it out to the bitter end, no matter who it hurts."

Mr. John W. Weed, of Townsend & Weed, Capt. McDonnell's counsel, said there would be no extraordinary move against the Commissioners for two or three days yet.

RAPID TRAINS AND PLASTERS.
12 MILES AN HOUR
FIFTY YEARS AGO.
THE WORLD PROGRESSING.

It was my good fortune some years ago—not quite 50—to sit next to Gen. J. Watson Webb, the journalist, on the experimental trip of the train which came from Philadelphia to South Amboy, N. J. He seemed to be delighted with the speed of the engine which was dragging along those unique old-fashioned cars on the then unsafe road-bed. He said, in high glee: "This is something like traveling. Think of 12 miles an hour!" The breeze, the new scenery, the accompaniments generally, were inspiring. "No more stage riding. No day's fatigue between New-York and Philadelphia. No improvement could be made on this."

A very few years ago I traveled with the same gentleman, just then returned from a foreign mission, between the same two cities. It took but two hours to make the trip. I renewed my acquaintance with the General, and we laughed heartily at our enthusiasm of the long ago, and he said: "We thought that speed great, didn't we? but the world has progressed since then." Its progress has not been confined to railway travel.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS made their appearance. They contained the ingredients for rapid relief in combined form, and the discovery was one of great and absolute value. They were used modestly at first, but rapidly grew into favor, because they did their work cleanly, thoroughly, and quickly. Years have passed since then, and these plasters have found a place in tens of thousands of homes, both here and abroad, and the demand for them is constantly increasing. As well might the old-fashioned stage-coach of our grandfathers try to compete with the express train of these days as for the old-fashioned plaster to measure its usefulness with the present BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTER.

THE RAPID PLASTER.

When railroads were yet in their infancy, an invention appeared for pains and aches, consisting of medicated India rubber spread on small pieces of muslin punctured with minute holes. It was called the INDIA RUBBER PORUS PLASTER. This article possessed features which were then new to the medical world, and sufficient merit to make it in time popular. People who had used other styles of plasters and even those who were wont to laugh at the very idea of wearing a plaster, came gradually to employ them. But the slow train did not long satisfy the public, neither did the slow plaster, for it was sluggish in its action, often requiring days and weeks of wear to bring relief. Something which would act more promptly and positively was required. In response to this public demand,

THEIR USES.

There is scarcely an intelligent person in this country who is not aware of the great efficacy of BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS. Now, if one is afflicted with a severe cough, his neighbor recommends BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTER as the best means of stopping it. If the child is suffering with whooping cough, the mother straightway procures a BENSON'S PLASTER to apply to its breast. A. meets a friend and complains of a pain in his back or lumbago, and is advised to try this plaster. B. is troubled with rheumatism. Nothing removes the twinges like BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER. They are used for kidney affections, weak and sore lungs, sprains, stiffness, and weakness of the muscles, and pains and aches generally, which are best reached by absorption from without. They bring almost immediate relief, because they are applied just in the region of the pain, where, acting through the pores, they are in a position to reach the ailment by the shortest route.—*Advertisement.*

IN PRESCRIPTIONS prepared at the well-known pharmacy of Messrs. W. B. RIKER & SON, No. 353 6th-av., the most implicit confidence may always be placed, as they make it a most stringent rule to use exactly what the physician desires. Charges very reasonable.—*Advertisement.*

DO NOT OMIT
TO ATTEND
THE
GREAT
COVENANTEES
SALE
OF
Dress Goods, Suits,
Cloaks, Shawls, Silks,
Ladies' Underwear,
Hosiery, Corsets,
Black Dress Goods,
Lace and Muslin
Curtains, Lace Goods,
Skirts, Trimmings,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Fancy Goods,
Blankets, Comforters,
Housekeeping Dry Goods
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Sale Now Going on
AT
Doyle & Adolphi's
Covenantees,
267 and 269 Grand-st.,
CORNER FORSYTH-STREET.
Lists of Descriptive Particulars may be had at the Store.

H. C. F. KOCH,
Sixth-av., corner 20th-st., N. Y.,
Will close out his entire stock of
LADIES' FINE COSTUMES,
Consisting of elegant SILK and VELVET STREET, DINNER, and CARRIAGE DRESSES,
at the following
ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS
CLOTH JACKETS and OVERSKIRTS, with entire VELVET UNDERSKIRT, $22; reduced from $40.
BLUE FLANNEL WALKING DRESSES, $10; reduced from $18.
BLACK CASHMERE DRESSES, $10, $12, and $15; reduced from $18, $20, and $25.
CAMEL'S HAIR and SILK BROCADE COSTUMES, $12; reduced from $25.
COLORED SHOODA CLOTH, with FANCY SILK TRIMMINGS, WALKING DRESSES, $18; reduced from $33.
SILK BROCADE and SHOODA CLOTH COSTUMES, $25 and $30; reduced from $50 and $60.
VELVET BROCADE and SILK COSTUMES, $45; reduced from $90.
SILK and VELVET BROCADE COSTUMES, $58; reduced from $105.
VELVET and SATIN BROCADE COSTUMES, $65; reduced from $125.
ELABORATE BLACK SILK DRESSES at proportionate reductions.
The above GREAT SACRIFICE is made to close out present stock, and to make room for Spring goods.
No lady to whom economy is an object will fail to examine these Dresses.
JUST RECEIVED,
a large and varied assortment of
LADIES' SPRING JACKETS AND ULSTERS
of elegant shapes and designs, and entirely new styles Cloths,
AT KOCH'S,
6TH-AV., CORNER 20TH-ST.

AN UNPRECEDENTED
EVENT!
The Millennium
CERTAINLY AT HAND.
RIKER & SON,
THE WELL-KNOWN AND RELIABLE DRUGGISTS, AT
NO. 353 SIXTH-AVENUE,
HAVE RECENTLY REDUCED the PRICE of
PRESCRIPTIONS,
DRUGS, AND
GENERAL MEDICINES
50 PERCENT.
PATENT MEDICINES, HAIR PREPARATIONS, TOILET ARTICLES, &c., REDUCED IN PROPORTION, AT
RIKER'S,
NO. 353 SIXTH-AVENUE,
BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry.
☞ The rich cooking flavors, *Royal Vanilla and Lemon*, surpass all others in aroma, taste, and strength.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

J. P. FOURCHÉ
SUPERFINE OLIVE-OIL
Should be for sale at the leading Grocers and Wine Dealers.
CHARLES GRAEF, N. Y.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO
OFFICE, Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY.
JANUARY 1, 1880.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, January 1, 1879.....$36,213,457.61
Less deduction to cover decrease in value of U. S. Bonds and other assets.....$135,966.93
$36,077,490.68

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Premiums	$6,382,875.25	
Less deferred premiums Jan. 1, 1879	379,839.09—$6,003,036.16	
Interest and rents	2,339,875.93	
Less interest accrued Jan. 1, 1879	306,225.93—$2,033,650.00—$8,036,686.16	
		$44,114,176.84

DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.

Losses by death, including Reversionary additions to same	$1,565,854.22
Endowments matured and discounted, including Reversionary additions to same	1,015,256.22
Annuities, dividends and returned premiums on cancelled policies	2,236,379.97
Taxes and re-insurances	273,506.64
Commissions, brokerages, agency expenses and physicians' fees	626,253.30
Office and law expenses, salaries, advertising, printing, &c	307,392.81—$5,028,745.16
	$38,185,481.68

ASSETS.

Cash in bank, on hand, and in transit (since received)	$1,961,701.48
Invested in United States, New York City, and other stocks (market value $14,356,192.94)	13,544,671.96
Real estate	4,974,573.68
Bonds and mortgages, first lien on real estate (buildings thereon insured for $14,287,000.00 and the policies assigned to the company as additional collateral security)	15,313,376.95
Temporary loans, (secured by stocks, market value $1,300,000)	850,000.00
* Loans on existing policies, (the reserve held by the company on these policies amounts to $3,160,000)	621,403.02
* Quarterly and semi-annual premiums on existing policies, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1880	367,989.02
* Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection (estimated reserve on these policies, $330,000, included in liabilities)	211,625.23
Agents' balances	22,199.23
Accrued interest on Investments Jan. 1, 1880	317,989.11—$38,185,431.68
**A detailed schedule of these items will accompany the usual annual report filed with the Insurance Department of the State of New York.*	
Excess of market value of securities over cost	811,520.98
CASH ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1880	**$38,996,952.66**

Appropriated as follows:

Adjusted losses, due subsequent to Jan 1, 1880	$225,662.64
Reported losses, awaiting proof, &c	213,371.32
Matured endowments, due and unpaid	32,780.98
Reserved for re-insurance on existing policies; participating insurance at 4 per cent. Carlisle net premium; non-participating at 5 per cent. Carlisle net premium	34,016,840.82
Reserved for contingent liabilities to Tontine Dividend Fund, over and above a 4 per cent. reserve on existing policies of that class	1,371,482.18
Reserved for premiums paid in advance	16,543.25—$35,876,581.18
Divisible surplus at 4 per cent.	3,120,371.48
	$38,996,952.66

Surplus, estimated by the New York State Standard at 4 1-2 per ct., over $7,000,000.00

From the undivided surplus of 3,120,371.48 the Board of Trustees has declared a Reversionary dividend to participating policies in proportion to their contribution to surplus, available on settlement of next annual premium.

During the year 5,524 policies have been issued, insuring 17,098,173.

Number of Policies in force	Jan. 1, 1876, 44,661. Jan. 1, 1877, 45,481. Jan. 1, 1878, 45,695. Jan. 1, 1879, 46,005. Jan. 1, 1880, 46,705.	Amount at risk	1876, $128,192,119. 1877, 127,745,472. 1878, 127,801,287. 1879, 125,232,144. 1880, 127,417,763.
Death-claims paid	1876, $1,524,816. 1877, 1,527,643. 1877, 1,638,128. 1878, 1,687,676. 1879, 1,569,854.	Income from Interest	1875, $1,370,658. 1876, 1,905,950. 1877, 1,987,497. 1878, 1,948,665. 1879, 2,033,650.
		Divisible surplus at 4 per cent.	Jan. 1, 1876, $2,499,854. Jan. 1, 1877, 2,526,816. Jan. 1, 1878, 2,864,144. Jan. 1, 1879, 2,811,436. Jan. 1, 1880, 3,120,371.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, WM. H. APPLETON, WILLIAM BARTON, WILLIAM A BOOTH, H. B. CLAFLIN, JOHN M. FURMAN, DAVID DOWS, GEORGE A. OSGOOD, HENRY BOWERS, LOOMIS L. WHITE, ROBERT B. COLLINS, S. S. FISHER, WILLIAM H. BEERS, CHAS. WRIGHT, M. D., EDWARD MARTIN, JOHN MAIRS, EDW. A. WHITTEMORE, HENRY TUCK, M. D., ALEXANDER STUDWELL,

THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Residence, 109 E. 26th St. } Medical Examiners.
HENRY TUCK, M. D., Residence, 15 E. 31st St. }

MORRIS FRANKLIN, *President.*
WILLIAM H. BEERS, *Vice-Pres't & Actuary.*

FURNITURE
AND
UPHOLSTERY
AND
WALL PAPERS.
PARTIES ABOUT FURNISHING ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR LARGE STOCK, SUITABLE FOR HOUSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND SIZE. DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
B. L. Solomon's Sons
29 Union Square, N. Y.
Cor 16th St.
Factory, - - 211 & 213 Wooster Street.

KEEP'S SHIRTS.
GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, UNDERWEAR, &C.
KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS made to measure from Wamsutta muslin and best Irish linen. Bosoms 3-ply, all linen. Perfect fit guaranteed. Six for $10.
KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS, the very best. Same quality as Keep's Custom Shirts. Six for $6.
An elegant set of gold-plate Collar and Cuff Buttons given with each half-dozen shirts.
KEEP'S COLLARS, CUFFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, TIES, &c., at popular prices.
KEEP'S GLOVES,
KEEP'S KID and LAMB-SKIN GLOVES for gents, 80c. to $1 25.
KEEP'S UNDERWEAR.
White and scarlet FLANNEL and knit UNDERWEAR 60c., 75c., 90c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2, $2 50.
KEEP'S UMBRELLAS.
UMBRELLAS, patent protected ribs, best cloth, $1. UMBRELLAS, twilled silk, Paragon frames, handles in ivory, walrus, and fancy woods, at popular prices.
Jewelry, Scarf-pins, Scarf-rings, Collar and Cuff Buttons, &c., new patterns, best gold plate. Samples and circulars mailed free.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.
KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
STORES;
637 Broadway, } New-York.
1,299 Broadway, }
341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Underwear.
Broadway and Twentieth Street. Grand and Chrystie Streets.
Everything of excellent muslin, good patterns, and honest work. Prices low enough.

Walking-jackets.
Broadway and Twentieth Street.
What we have left in dark colors (143 garments) will be sold this week at $5 and $10 each, without regard to present price.
Our stock of spring Ulsters is now complete.
Lord & Taylor.

OFFICES
HEATED BY STEAM
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
TO BE LET
ON
FAVORABLE TERMS.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO.,
(FIRE)
OF LIVERPOOL.

Statement of the U. S. Branch, Jan. 1, 1880.

U. S. Government Bonds	$2,318,411 25
Cash in Hand and in Bank	170,071 62
All Other Assets	215,471 14
TOTAL ASSETS IN U. S.	$2,703,954 01
Total Liabilities, Including Re-insurance	1,479,008 96
SURPLUS	$1,224,945 05
Income in U. S. for 1879	$1,705,065 19
Expenditures, including Losses	1,488,124 21

E. F. BEDDALL, MANAGER.
WM. W. HENSHAW, ASS'T. MANAGER.

OFFICES, 41 AND 43 WALL-STREET,
AND CORNER THIRD-AV. AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, NEW-YORK,
AND 193 MONTAGUE-STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

ADAM NORRIE, H. DE B. ROUTH, R. R. SHEPPARD, HENRY A. SMYTHE, WM. C. HOUGHTALLING, ROYAL PHELPS, OSGOOD WELSH,

H. O'NEILL & CO.,
6th-av. and 20th-st.,
WILL COMMENCE A
GREAT SALE
ON MONDAY
OF
Colored Hamburg Edgings and Insertings
AT ONE-QUARTER THEIR ORIGINAL COST.
15,000 YARDS, ALL WIDTHS AND CHOICE PATTERNS, FROM
4 CENTS TO 18 CENTS A YARD.
A choice selection of Swiss and Nainsook Embroideries,
Laces and Made-up Lace Goods.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
HOSIERY
AND
Merino Underwear.
100 DOZEN GENTS' MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS, 35 CENTS EACH; FORMERLY SOLD AT CENTS.
Ladies' Merino vests, 39 cents; 50 per cent. less than cost.
Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose, 25 cents; worth 75 cents.
Gents' Genuine Balbriggan Half Hose, 25c.
Choice designs in Silk and Lisle Thread Hosiery.
SPRING STYLES IN
Passementeries, Fringes, Buttons, &c.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS,
AND BLANKETS.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN
Ladies' and Children's
FINE UNDERWEAR.
CHEMISES.
CORDED BANDS, FINE MUSLIN, 25 CENTS.
3 ROWS INSERTION, TUCKS, AND EDGE, 35 CENTS.
SKIRT CHEMISE, TRIMMED WITH TORCHON, 65 CENTS.
CAMBRIC, 7 ROWS LACE INSERTING AND EDGE, $1.
DRAWERS,
WITH RUFFLES AND TUCKS, 39 CENTS.
CAMBRIC, WITH INSERTING, TUCKS, RUFFLED EDGE, AND LACE, 67 CENTS.
TRIMMED WITH TORCHON LACE, 88 CENTS.
GOWNS,
A FINE ASSORTMENT, 47 CENTS TO 84 CENTS.
2,000 DOZEN CORSETS,
35 CENTS AND UPWARD.
GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
WINTER STOCK
OF
SUITS, DOLMANS, WRAPS.
ULSTERS, CHILDREN'S SACQUES,
At 25 per cent. less than last week's prices.
ALSO,
ONE AUCTION LOT,
Consisting of
Dolmans, Cloaks, and English Walking Jackets.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN THIS LINE.
H. O'Neill & Co.

CULLMAN COLLAMORE & CO.
DINNER SETS
AND PLATES.
19 Union-square, West, N. Y.

R. H. MACY & CO
14TH-STREET AND 6TH-AVENUE.
GRAND CENTRAL FANCY AND DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.
BARGAINS
IN ALL OF OUR THIRTY-ONE DEPARTMENTS.
WE CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO OUR
SILK SUITS.
20.98 22.98
LADIES SILK SUITS, BEST SHADES OF NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, PLUM, AND GARNET, AT $20, 98 AND $22, 98
LADIES SILK SUITS, BLACK GROS GRAIN, $20. 98
LADIES SILK SUITS, BLACK STRIPED MOIRE $20. 98 AND $22. 98
THEY ARE COMPLETE AND WELL MADE IN EVERY RESPECT, BEING MANUFACTURED IN OUR OWN WORK-ROOMS, AND ARE GUARANTEED PURE SILK. THE PRICES NAMED ARE FAR BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE, AND THEY CANNOT BE EQUALED BY ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S
HOSIERY.
A COMPLETE LINE OF THE MOST POPULAR GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
WE OFFER A SPECIAL LOT OF 335 DOZEN CHILDREN'S FANCY COTTON HOSE, FULL REGULAR MADE ENGLISH GOODS, AT 24 CENTS.
200 DOZEN MEN'S FANCY COTTON HALF HOSE, FULL REGULAR MADE ENGLISH GOODS, AT 24 CENTS.
POSITIVELY THE BEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY.
LAFORGE
KID GLOVE,
OPERA, MEDIUM, AND DARK SHADES, 3 TO 10 BUTTONS.
138 DOZEN LADIES' 3-BUTTON REAL KID GLOVES, IN OPERA, MEDIUM, AND BLACK, AT 78 CENTS, MUCH BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.
OUR DEPARTMENT OF
LINENS
AND WHITE GOODS IS LARGER AND MORE COMPLETE THAN EVER, AND IS FULL OF BARGAINS.
NOTWITHSTANDING THE LARGE ADVANCE IN VALUES, WE CONTINUE TO SELL AT OLD PRICES.
WE ARE EXHIBITING THE LARGEST VARIETY OF
VALENTINES
IN THE CITY AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES. THEY ARE DISPLAYED ON THE HAT-COUNTER, IN THE 6TH-AVENUE SECTION OF THE STORE.
R. H. MACY & CO

FIRE! FIRE!
Geo. C. Flint & Co.,
Furniture Manufacturers,
NOS. 104, 106, AND 108 WEST 14TH-ST.
We desire to state that the loss by fire on Monday last, of our factory in West 13th-st., will in no way interrupt our business, as we have still another factory in full operation. Also, our present stock of manufactured furnitures is the largest ever before carried by us. So great is our surplus stock that we have been compelled to lease, for storage purposes, the large building lately occupied by the METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, Nos. 128, 130, and 132 West 14th-st., and this is crowded with goods, which, having been manufactured previous to the rise in prices, enables us to offer well-made furniture at less than the present cost of making.
BUY OF THE MAKER.
GEO. C. FLINT & CO.,
WAREROOMS, NOS. 104, 106, 108 WEST 14TH-ST.,
Between 6th and 7th avs., one door west of 6th-av.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF
THE EQUITABLE LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.
HENRY B. HYDE, President.
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1879.

AMOUNT OF LEDGER ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1879		$34,195,368 53
Less depreciation in Government bonds and appropriation to meet any depreciation in other assets		296,545 79
		$33,898,822 74

INCOME.

Premiums	$6,396,400 15	
Interest and rents	1,950,680 70—	8,347,080 85
		$42,245,903 59

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death and matured endowments	$2,439,331 97	
Dividends, surrender values, and annuities	2,326,422 12	
Discounted endowments	223,117 00	
Total paid policy-holders		$4,988,871 09
Dividend on capital		7,000 00
Agencies and commissions		588,843 86
General expenses	

The New-York Times.

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JOHN SHERMAN ANSWERED

HOW HE USES PATRONAGE FOR PERSONAL ENDS.

PROOF OF HIS MANIPULATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA—HIS DENIALS SHOWN TO BE FALSEHOODS—WHAT HE SAID TO COL. T. B. KEOGH—A FEW HARD FACTS PLAINLY STATED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Some days ago there appeared in Washington letters to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, statements to the effect that John Sherman, the Secretary of the United States Treasury was using his official position to force himself into the Presidency. Further than this, and more specifically, it was stated that to the end in question, Mr. Sherman had recently appointed a number of Special Agents and Inspectors of the Treasury, who, while nominally in the Government employ and paid by the people, were really devoting all their time and attention to the work of so manipulating the political machinery of certain Southern States that from them delegates, pledged to Mr. Sherman, might be elected to the National Republican Convention. There is not an officer of any importance in the Treasury Department who does not know and privately admit the truth of these statements. There is not a well-informed politician in Washington who does not believe them to be accurate in every particular. Mr. Sherman alone has seen fit to deny their truth. In his personal organ and mouthpiece, the New-York *Tribune*, of the 21 inst., he says, referring to the TIMES's letters:

"In the recent articles there is scarcely the shadow of truth, and the statement that I have promised offices to secure delegates is absolutely false. I am gratified that a few Treasury officers have taken an interest in my nomination, but others have not only opposed me, but favor Gen. Grant. This is especially true in Virginia and North Carolina. The great body of the officers in the Treasury Department were appointed during Gen. Grant's Administration. They are all at liberty to favor any candidate, and I shall neither hinder them nor make them afraid. 'I have never,' added Mr. Sherman 'mentioned the subject of the nomination to any one unless he has first mentioned it to me.'"

That this statement, made by the Secretary of the Treasury, is absolutely false, and that when he made it he knew it to be absolutely false, is very conclusively proved by the following:

Some weeks ago, before the meeting of the State Republican Committee of North Carolina—a meeting called for the purpose of electing delegates at large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago—a well-appearing man of pleasing address entered the Greensboro (N. C.) law office of Col. Thomas B. Keogh, who was at that time the Chairman of the State Republican Committee of North Carolina, and who was and still is the Secretary of the National Republican Committee. Col. Keogh recognized his visitor as a gentleman named Kilpatrick, a relative of the General, whom he had met casually in Washington, and greeted him pleasantly. Mr. Kilpatrick, after some unimportant conversation, said: "By the way, Col. Keogh, when would it be possible for me to have some conversation with you?" To which Keogh replied that he was going that day to attend court at Graham, N. C., and that he would be absent two or three days.

"Oh, that's no matter," replied the other; "I am on a vacation, and will go with you."

"Very well," replied Keogh; "then I shall expect to see you on the train," and so they parted.

True to his promise, Mr. Kilpatrick met Col. Keogh, and on the way to Graham unbosomed himself by producing papers to show that he was a Special Agent of the Treasury, (appointed since the opening of the present campaign,) and a letter of instructions from the Chief Special Agent, Mr. Tingle, ordering him to report to Gen. J. C. Abbott at Wilmington, N. C. Gen. Abbott, it may be well to state in this connection, was once a United States Senator, and was recently, without the knowledge of any of the prominent Republicans in his State, placed in the Government service. In addition to the letter to Gen. Abbott, Mr. Kilpatrick showed to Col. Keogh a letter from Secretary Sherman to Col. Isaac Young, the Internal Revenue Collector at Raleigh, N. C. Of that letter the following, according to Col. Keogh's very good memory, is an accurate copy:

Col. Young, &c.

This will introduce to you my friend, W. J. Kilpatrick, who has my confidence. You can talk with him freely on general matters, &c.

Yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

In addition to these credentials, Mr. Kilpatrick had letters from the Secretary to W. P. Cannady, the Collector of Customs at Wilmington, N. C. Growing confidential, after he had displayed these evidences of his official position, the Special Agent asked Col. Keogh what he thought of Secretary Sherman's chances for the Presidency.

"Very poor," replied the blunt and outspoken Secretary of the National Committee. "In this State, at least, he could not muster a Corporal's guard of supporters."

"But you could change all that," said Kilpatrick; "and if you did [this very cautiously] I am sure you could get any place you want."

"I don't want any place," was Keogh's reply. "I have no time to attend to the duties of any official position. My private business occupies all my time."

"Oh, as for that," said Kilpatrick, speaking earnestly, "you would not be required to do any work; the pay would come in all the same."

"Thanks," replied Keogh rather coolly, "but I'm not looking for that kind of a job." So the conversation ended for the time.

When the two gentlemen arrived in Graham, Keogh introduced Kilpatrick to all the prominent Republicans of the neighborhood, and he, the Special Agent, at once commenced a regular campaign of speech-making and argument in the interest of the Secretary of the Treasury. This canvass in Graham, and subsequently in Greensboro, he continued for several days, doing no other work. As he was about leaving the latter place, he again approached Col. Keogh on the subject of that gentleman's avowed hostility to Sherman's candidacy, saying in conclusion: "Will you not at least consent to have an interview with the Secretary on the subject?"

This Keogh agreed to do as soon as he arrived in Washington. Some days after he received a telegram from Kilpatrick saying that he, the Special Agent, was on his way back to Washington.

Subsequent to this, on the morning of the 22d of last month, (it is just possible that by an accurate mention of dates I may succeed in refreshing Secretary Sherman's truly convenient memory,) while Col. Keogh was standing on F street, half a block from the Washington bureau of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, he was again approached by Mr. Kilpatrick, who, after saluting him, said:

"If you don't object, I'll go and arrange for an interview with the Secretary now." Col. Keogh agreed to this, and an hour afterward, with Kilpatrick, and at the Secretary's request, as he understood it, he met Mr. Sherman in his private office in the Treasury Building. After a short conversation on general matters, Mr. Sherman broached the subject of the Presidency with particular reference to the control of the North Carolina delegation. Keogh told him very plainly that the sentiment of the State was enthusiastically for Grant, and could not be altered. Continuing in the same strain, he told Mr. Sherman very plainly that he was opposed to him personally.

"Why, why?" asked the Secretary, with some excitement; "what have I ever done to interfere with you?"

"Well, for one thing," replied the outspoken Keogh, "you removed my friend, Mr. Powers, from the Internal Revenue Collectorship of the Newbern district."

"No, no; you are mistaken," Sherman avowed, in his own quick, impetuous fashion; "I had nothing to do with that. It was the President. The President did it. But [and this Mr. Sherman said with marked emphasis] *if you will send Powers to me, we will see that something is done for him.*"

Then, circumstantially, and in detail, he asked Col. Keogh to at least use his good offices to divide the North Carolina delegation in his behalf, and against Gen. Grant. This Keogh refused to do, saying that if the State was properly represented, as he hoped it would be, Grant would certainly get every delegate elected in it. Still Mr. Sherman persisted in urging his claims, saying that he was at least entitled to a share of the Southern delegates, and asking that North Carolina's vote be divided. Still Keogh remained firm. Seeing which, the Secretary made no further appeal in the first direction, but asked that Col. Keogh, as Chairman of his State Committee, postpone its meeting for one month. The latter replied that he could, for the moment, see no harm in granting this request, and the interview ended with the understanding that he was to see Mr. Sherman again. In accordance with this agreement, he called on the Secretary at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the same day, and again was asked by him to aid in dividing the North Carolina delegation, and again refused. Then the Secretary said: "Well, you can, at least, this evening have a consultation in regard to the matter with Col. Young, the Internal Revenue Collector at Raleigh, and Mr. Cannady, the Collector of Customs at Wilmington?"

"No, Sir," replied Keogh. "I leave for New-York to-night on important private business."

"Oh, well, if that is the case, I suppose Cannady might as well go home. I'll write him that there is no use of his staying longer here." So ended the interview.

It need only be added that every incident which I have related can, if necessary, be substantiated by the sworn testimony of a gentleman whose simple word, in view of recent developments, would by most people be regarded with quite as much confidence as would the Secretary's oath. The statements made upon the authority mentioned and embodied in the incidents related above prove:

First—That Mr. W. J. Kilpatrick, a confidential agent of the Secretary of the Treasury, with personal letters of introduction from him, has recently been traveling through North Carolina with no other purpose than to give encouragement to Mr. Sherman's canvass for the Presidency, and that he told Col. T. B. Keogh, the Secretary of the National Republican Committee, and then Chairman of the North Carolina Republican Committee, that if he would throw his influence in aid of the Secretary he could have a good office even though he performed no service for his pay.

Second—That at an interview of his own making Secretary Sherman, though being assured that the sentiment of North Carolina Republicans was solidly for Grant, asked Col. Keogh to try and divide the delegation in his interest, intimating at the same time that Col. Keogh's friend, Mr. Powers, would be provided for at the Government expense.

Third—That Mr. Cannady and other Treasury officers, who are paid by the people to do certain responsible work in North Carolina, were ready in Washington to hold consultations respecting Secretary Sherman's Presidential canvass, and that when they could no longer be used in that direction, the Secretary wisely concluded that they had better "go home."

The result of these manipulations on the part of the Secretary are already well known. Against the sentiment of nearly every Republican in the State, the delegates at large from North Carolina to the National Republican Convention have, by the machinations of Treasury officers, been pledged to Mr. Sherman. H. C.

SHERMAN'S FORLORN HOPE IN OHIO.

HIS FRIENDS ARRANGING TO MAKE A GRAND SPLURGE AT COLUMBUS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 8.—The Sherman movement in Ohio is not making the progress that was expected by the Secretary's friends. It has been decided, therefore, to give it a new start. On Thursday of this week a meeting will be held at Columbus for the organization of a Sherman club. It will be presided over by Gov. Foster, addressed by influential friends of Mr. Sherman, and attended by leading Republicans from different parts of the State. Though the organization will be merely a local one, the purpose is to make such a demonstration as will stimulate the formation of Sherman clubs in other cities. The arrangements for the meeting have so far been made very quietly. Speaker Cowgill, of the House of Representatives, Representative Ebright, and one or two other politicians are now in Washington, in consultation with the Secretary regarding the details. Their departure from Columbus was so quiet as to give rise to the impression that they did not care to have the object of their journey known.

Mr. Sherman's friends regard it as essential to his success that he should go into the Chicago Convention with the full delegation from Ohio at his back, but there is no concealing the fact that to secure the full control of the delegation will be one of the hardest political jobs ever undertaken by the Secretary in his own State. He has had the control of the "machine" in Ohio for 20 years, and ought by this time to be able to dictate the course of the State Convention. But it is very doubtful if he can. He has never been able to exert the personal power in his State that Conkling and Cameron do in theirs. His leadership inspires no enthusiasm. Take from his followers those who are moved by the hope of substantial reward, and those who support him because he is an Ohio man, and the number remaining would be very small. The benefits resulting from the political advancement of the Shermans have been too closely confined to the Sherman family to suit the mass of the party in Ohio. Almost the entire family has drawn sustenance from the public crib, and several of its members have become wealthy in office. This might be tolerated without complaint if there was more generous warmth in the race. But the impression left by their career is one of coldness and selfishness.

The followers of Blaine, on the other hand, are full of life and enthusiasm. They partake of the spirit of their leader. They are strong in numbers, aggressive, and determined. They mean to have a portion of the delegation to Chicago for Blaine. They have organized clubs all through the State, and will contest every inch of ground with the Sherman men. It is said that Gen. Beatty, the Columbus "stalwart," who heads the movement, knows precisely what he is doing. The Grant men, as a rule, would prefer Blaine to Sherman, and in case the candidacy of Grant should be out of the way before the meeting of the State Convention, Blaine may develop a strength in that body great enough to deprive the Sherman movement of all its force. The preliminary skirmishing in the State Central Committee, already reported in THE TIMES, has resulted in Blaine's favor.

COL. MOULTON'S NOTE TO SHERMAN.

ITS AUTHOR DOESN'T REMEMBER WRITING IT, BUT PRESUMES HE DID.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—Col. C. W. Moulton, when shown his letter to Secretary Sherman, printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Friday, said: "I do not remember having written that note, though I presume I did. I have had no conversation with Secretary Sherman relative to it. How THE NEW-YORK TIMES managed to get hold of it is beyond my ken. I consider the publication a piece of contemptible work, as the note was entirely private." Col. Moulton then went on to say that he had had talks with various well-informed people of New-York, Democrats as well as Republicans, and had come to the conclusion that Mr. Conkling had no disposition to sulk in his tent as it had been alleged he would in the event of Grant failing to receive the nomination. Some had gone so far as to say that Mr. Conkling would throw his influence for the Democratic nominee in case Mr. Seymour should be nominated by the Democrats, and the Republicans should fail to nominate Grant. "I had maintained all the time," said Col. Moulton, "that I had no doubt of Conkling's loyalty to the Republican Barty in any emergency; but doubts were so freely expressed that I took occasion to talk with people about it, and finally I presumed to write that note to Sherman. I had no information that Sherman ever received it, and I never had any conversation with him about it, or the subject of it. I certainly never received any answer to it. As to 'slow and delicate negotiations,' that, I presume, referred to the efforts of the Democrats to get an assurance of Conkling's support of Seymour in New-York in the event of his nomination and a failure to nominate Grant. My conference was with different persons in my hotel room in the midst of intercourse of a social character."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—While the fresh relations of Senator Conkling and Secretary Sherman are the subject of comment, it is well to understand just what the New-York Senator thinks of the Finance Minister. Not so very long ago the Senator was giving a circle of admiring friends his views of the President and his Cabinet. In the midst of his oration he said: "There is not a Republican in the Cabinet. Oh! I forget! There's Sherman. There never *was* a time when John Sherman was not a S-h-e-r-m-a-n Republican!"

A YOUNG MAN SHOOTS HIS AUNT.

MRS. E. V. DILLINGHAM, OF LONDONDERRY, N. H., OUTRAGED AND FATALLY WOUNDED.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 8.—The quiet farming community of Londonderry was thrown into a state of great excitement last evening by the occurrence of a fearful tragedy, in which Mrs. Sarah Dillingham, 33 years of age, wife of E. V. Dillingham, a respectable farmer, was the victim, and Frank Dillingham, about 20 years of age, a nephew of Mr. Dillingham, was the criminal. Mr. Dillingham lives about 12 miles from Manchester, on the old Mammoth road, leading to Lowell. Frank went to live with his uncle last April, and though there are rumors that an ill-feeling existed between him and Mrs. Dillingham last Summer, nothing definite is known of its nature or extent. Yesterday Mr. Dillingham came to Manchester, where he formerly lived, leaving Frank at work cutting wood. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon William Wallace, a brother of Mrs. Dillingham, who lived a few rods distant, called to see his sister, and found the doors locked and the curtains drawn down, and supposing her to be asleep, he returned home. Soon afterward Frank called at the country store of David Burns, about 40 rods from the scene of the tragedy, and called for Frank Burns, who came to the door, when young Dillingham said: "I have shot Aunt Sarah." Several men in and about the store noticed his excited manner and the blood on his face and clothing, and immediately surrounded him. Mr. Isaac Shepard asked him if it was accidental or intentional, to which he replied, "It will be known," or "It will come out," but he was reticent and unwilling to talk. Mr. Shepard and others of the party then took him to Dillingham's house. Upon entering the door a fearful spectacle met their eyes. Mrs. Dillingham was lying on her back upon the floor of the front room, with several garments thrown over her head and body. Upon examination, a rope was found drawn tightly around her neck. Her clothing was disarranged, and her face purple from suffocation. A bullet wound was discovered at the base of the skull, the ball having passed through the brain and out at the anterior portion of the skull, on the opposite side. She was unconscious, and appeared to be dying. Physicians were immediately summoned, but they pronounced the case fatal, and death is momentarily expected.

Frank says he was cleaning his revolver when it was accidentally discharged, but he does not attempt to account for the rope found around his aunt's neck, nor for the disordered condition of her clothing. He says he went into the woods back of the house and tried to shoot himself with the same revolver, but failed through lack of courage—though an ugly bullet-hole was made in the left side of his forehead, the ball penetrating his skull, then went across the fields to Burns's store and delivered himself up, as stated above. While in the custody of Mr. Frank F. Boyd he was somewhat prostrated from loss of blood, and was much excited, jumping up frequently and exclaiming: "Oh, dear, I am sorry I did it; but it is too late now." Deputy Sheriff Clark took him into custody at about 7 o'clock, and has kept him well guarded in seclusion. The excitement is intense and fears are expressed that Frank will be shot at sight. Great care was taken last night to keep him away from Mr. Dillingham, the husband. At 9 o'clock in the evening he was arraigned before the Justice of the Peace, and a full hearing is to be had on Tuesday morning, when further particulars will be brought to light. County Solicitor Harriman and Sheriff Kent, of Portsmouth, have been sent for, and are expected to arrive to-night. Mrs. Dillingham, the victim of the terrible affair, is a comely, modest-appearing young woman, very much respected. The conclusion can hardly be avoided that the unfortunate woman was outraged either before or after the shooting and choking, and that her assailant, then realizing the fearful crime he had committed, hastily fastened the door, pulled down the curtains, and retired to the forest in the rear of the house with the intention of ending his miserable existence. His wound is not thought to be fatal.

A YOUNG WOMAN'S OLD LOVER.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—William S. Marshall, the absconding Cashier of the First National Bank of Middletown, has been heard from in Milwaukee. It is ascertained that his departure was practically an elopement. He went to Chicago in company with Miss Langdon, the young woman to whom he wrote the letters which caused the church investigation last Summer. Miss Langdon has returned to her home. She says she and Marshall went to Chicago together, but they rode in separate coaches, stopped at different hotels, and only met once—on the day after their arrival, in the parlor of a hotel. Marshall then advised her to go home, and she complied. Miss Langdon declares that there have been no criminal relations between them at any time, but says they love each other. She is 18 and he 50 years of age. Public opinion in Middletown is divided as to the extent of Marshall's guilt. The officers of the bank insist that there is no defalcation.

AMEY SPRAGUE'S BEQUESTS.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 8.—The will of Amey Sprague, a distant relative of ex-Gov. Sprague, was presented for probate on Saturday afternoon. The estate is valued at $200,000. The will gives $500 each to two local charities, a little over $50,000, in small sums, is distributed among relatives, and the remainder of the property is bequeathed to Lieut.-Gov. Albert C. Howard, who has had the management of the estate for several years. It is reported that the will will be contested.

CONGRESS AND ITS WORK

THE DEMOCRATIC SEARCH FOR OFFICES.

EX-REBELS SELECTING MEN TO MANAGE THE UNION SOLDIERS' HOME—A NICE QUESTION AS TO GEN. BUTLER'S POLITICAL STANDING—BOTH PARTIES DESIROUS OF REPUDIATING HIM.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Democrats, in their greedy search for office, have discovered that it is in their power to fill six vacancies in the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteers, and in distributing these positions a nice question as to the politics of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler has arisen. By statute, the Board of Managers is composed of the President, the Secretary of War, the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, and nine persons elected by joint resolution of Congress. Each is to serve six years, and hold over until his successor shall be elected. The Forty-fifth Congress elected Col. Leonard A. Harris, of Ohio, Gen. Richard Coulter, of Pennsylvania, and Col. John A. Martin, of Kansas, Managers for six years from April, 1876. The terms of three others, Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts; Gen. Thomas Osborne, of Illinois, and Gen. Frederick A. Smythe, of New-Hampshire, expired last year, but they hold over, Congress having failed to elect their successors. One vacancy has been created by the death of Dr. E. B. Wolcott, of Wisconsin, and the terms of Judge Bond, of Maryland, and Gen. Martindale, of New-York, expire this year, so that there are six places for the present Congress to fill. The Democrats have introduced joint resolutions for the election of the following-named gentlemen: Gen. M. T. Donahue and Gen. A. P. Martin, of Massachusetts; Gen. George B. McClellan, of New-Jersey; Gen. John M. Palmer, of Illinois, and Major David W. Fulton, of Wisconsin. The Republicans have introduced joint resolutions for the re-election of Gen. Martindale, of New-York, and Gen. Smythe, of New-Hampshire, and a joint resolution for the re-election of Gen. Butler has been introduced by Representative Russell, of Massachusetts. It is understood that some of the Democrats are in favor of giving the Republicans two out of the six, but are in a quandary about Gen. Butler's politics. Donahue and Martin are proposed by the Faneuil Hall Democracy of Boston, who deny that Butler is a Democrat; but the Republicans claim that he must be considered a Democrat for the reason that he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts last year. The General's friends are determined that he shall be re-elected.

The Home is in Dayton, Ohio, with branches in Augusta, Me., Milwaukee, Wis., and Hampton, Va. A Manager receives no salary, but has his traveling and other expenses paid while doing business for the Home. The board is allowed reasonably to compensate any Manager who does any work for the Home beyond his duties as Manager. In view of the fact that many former members of the rebel army are now to cast their votes on the winning side in the election of these Managers, certain passages in the statutes have a strange sound. It is provided that the Managers shall be "residents of States which furnished organized bodies of soldiers to aid in suppressing the rebellion," and that "no person who gave aid or comfort to the rebellion shall ever be eligible." And now men who were prominent in that rebellion against the Government have it in their power to select from the North the men who shall manage a Home provided as a shelter for a remnant of the army which defeated them.

SUBJECTS FOR ACTION BY CONGRESS.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR ALASKA—MR. WEAVER'S FREE COINAGE RESOLUTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The usual requests for legislation relating to Alaska have been made this session. The needs of that Territory have been presented not only in Congress, but also in some of the city pulpits. Mr. Dawes has introduced a petition in the Senate asking that $50,000 out of the $250,000 net revenue received from Alaska be annually appropriated for the purpose of establishing a system of education there. Inasmuch as the system in use under the Russian Government was abandoned when the country was transferred to the United States, the petitioners assert that the children of Alaska are growing up in ignorance and relapsing into barbarism. Some time ago the Secretary of the Treasury instructed three men employed in his department to examine the statements made about Alaska, and draft a bill which would provide any additional legislation which might seem desirable. They prepared a bill, which was sent to Congress soon after the recess, and it has been reported from the House Committee on Territories, recommitted, and ordered to be printed. This bill extends the general laws of Oregon concerning crimes and their punishment over the territory of Alaska, and directs the President to appoint four Justices of the Peace and four constables in the Territory, each to serve four years. All appeals from the judgment of these Justices are to be heard by the United States District Court of Oregon. No appeals are to be taken from judgments entered upon a verdict of a jury. Fines, fees, and costs received by Justices are to be paid to the Collector of Customs, and the Justices are to receive an annual salary. The Collector is directed to fit up a jail, and to put one of the constables in charge of it. This constable is to have the power of a Sheriff, and receive a salary. The general laws of Oregon which are made applicable to Alaska are ordered to be printed and distributed in the Territory. It is also proposed to give the Justices the power of Judges of Probate, so that their courts may be courts of record, and be used for registering and proving and administering wills. Although the bill does not give all that persons interested in Alaska ask for, it is believed that its provisions contain all that is needed there at present in the way of legislation.

Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, will make another effort in the house to-morrow to bring forward his resolution declaring that all paper and metallic currency should be issued by the United States, and that the mints should be worked to their full capacity in coining silver dollars to be applied to the payment of the bonded debt. Two weeks ago Mr. Weaver was prevented from offering his resolution by an early adjournment, and last Monday he was again unsuccessful because the Speaker would not give him the necessary recognition. The most effectual way to dispose of Mr. Weaver and his resolution would be for the Speaker to give the House an opportunity to vote upon his proposition, and it is probable that this will be done to-morrow. The declarations of the resolution are of such a character that no member of the House should have any hesitation about voting upon them, and to refuse persistently to let them be brought forward is to attach to them undeserved importance. If offered to-morrow the resolutions will not receive 40 votes.

RUSSIA'S HOME AFFAIRS.

REVISION OF THE METAL TARIFF—AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY NIHILIST EDITORS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—The Commission on the Revision of the Metal Tariff has reported to the Council of State recommending the importation of pig-iron free of duty, and the imposition of a duty of 35 kopecks on assorted iron, 50 kopecks on sheet iron, 1 ruble on machines, and 30 kopecks on agricultural implements per pood.

Gen. Loris Melikoff, Governor of Charkoff, has been summoned to St. Petersburg.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A dispatch from Berlin says: "The intelligence has been received from St. Petersburg that the editors of the *Will of the People*, the Nihilist organ, have published a notice that, in consequence of the seizure of their printing-press, the issue of the third number of the paper has been interrupted, but will be resumed soon."

A St. Petersburg dispatch says one of the ships of the Russian volunteer fleet will be sent with a Commissioner to gather information for the development of trade with China, Japan, and the United States.

A CANAL BOATMAN'S DEATH.

DROWNED THROUGH A PILOT'S CARELESSNESS—THE OWNERS OF THE BOAT NOT RESPONSIBLE.

KINGSTON, Feb. 8.—A decision of much more than ordinary interest to boatmen has been handed down by the Supreme Court in an action brought to recover damages for the death of a canal boatman alleged to have been caused by negligence in the management of a ferry-boat. The facts in the case are as follows: In June, 1874, John Fahey was employed as a hand on a canal-boat going up in a flotilla from New-York to Albany, being towed by the steamer Ohio. At Athens this steamer left her tow and ran in to the Athens slip to coal up, and while there the tide carried the flotilla up the river, so that the Ohio, after coaling, was compelled to turn around in order to straighten her tow. Fahey was at work on a boat in the last tier of the flotilla, on the starboard side, and as his boat was passing the ferry-slip, the ferry-boat which plies between Athens and Hudson was running out. The ferry-boat attempted to put one of the hands, who had been belated, on one of the boats in the tier which was ahead of the boat Fahey was on. In doing this she struck Fahey's boat with sufficient force to throw him into the water, and he was immediately drawn under the wheel of the ferry-boat, and was not seen afterward till, two days later, his body was found near Athens. This action was brought against the owner of the ferry-boat to recover damages for the benefit of Fahey's father, who lives in Ireland. The deceased was about 20 years old, and, according to a letter allowed to be put in evidence on a commission taken out in Ireland giving the old man's testimony, the son had been striving hard for a long time to save money enough to give his father a home and insure him comfort for the remainder of his life. The defense entered was that of contributory negligence, and it was also urged that the owner of the ferry-boat was not liable, because his pilot and Captain had gone out of their regular course, without permission of the owner. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict of $1,600, with interest from May, 1874, when Fahey was killed, till June, 1878, when the case came to trial. This verdict, however, was reversed by the General Term and a new trial ordered on the ground that the defendant's agents were not acting within the scope of their duty at the time of the collision. At this second trial evidence was not materially different from that presented at the first, and Justice Osborn declared the decision of the General Term binding. The Supreme Court has just affirmed the opinion delivered on the former appeal.

MONEY FOR THE SUFFERING IRISH.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ABROAD AND IN THIS COUNTRY —ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADES TO BE ABANDONED.

DUBLIN, Feb. 8.—The Mansion House Committee acknowledge the receipt of the following additional contributions: A fourth subscription from Melbourne of £4,000; £1,000 from Sydney, N. S. W.; £300 from New-Castle-on-Tyne; £100 from Quebec, and £500 from Greenock.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Feb. 8.—Messrs. Parnell and Dillon arrived here by a special train this afternoon and addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting in the Court-house. They will speak at Hazelton to-night.

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 8.—The Irish Land League formed a permanent organization this afternoon, electing Jeremiah Crowley President, John J. Hogan Secretary, and Thomas F. Roche Treasurer. A letter was read from Drexel, Morgan & Co., declining to accept the last remittance of $200 for Ireland, they having ceased to act as Treasurers. A committee of ten was appointed to arrange with the Mayor to hold an early public meeting for the purpose of raising money for the distressed in Ireland.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—The Catholic churches here to-day contributed $3,244 to the relief of the distress in Ireland. West Troy and Green Island to-day contributed $1,118.

UTICA, Feb. 8.—The collections in the Catholic churches of Utica to-day for the benefit of the distressed in Ireland aggregated $1,000.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Feb. 8.—Collections amounting to $2,300 were taken up in the Catholic churches of St. John and Portland to-day, in aid of the distressed Irish people.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—At a convention of the Irish societies of the District to-day, it was voted, notwithstanding the famine in Ireland, to hold the usual parade on St. Patrick's Day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—Representatives of the Irish societies here to-day decided not to have a parade on St. Patrick's Day, but, instead, an entertainment, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Irish relief fund.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The several Irish societies here have decided not to parade on St. Patrick's Day, but instead to contribute to the Irish relief fund an amount equal to the cost of getting up the procession, and sums realized from entertainments.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 8.—The Catholic churches of this city to-day subscribed $1,301 for the relief of the distress in Ireland.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A Dublin dispatch says the relief measures have already had a beneficial effect. A more hopeful spirit is growing among the people.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

ROME, Feb. 8.—A dispatch has reached the Vatican, through a diplomatic source, that the Crown Prince of Germany is not charged with any mission to the Pope.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 7.—The Natal Legislative Council have adopted a resolution in favor of responsible government.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Admiral Jaureguiberry has not resigned the Ministry of the Marine.

Senator Cremieux is confined to his bed by a violent attack of bronchitis. His illness excites some uneasiness.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A Paris correspondent says that there is a serious possibility of Admiral Jaureguiberry resigning from the Ministry of Marine in consequence of the Budget Committee's decision to postpone the vote of 800,000 francs for colonial defenses until the proper data are forthcoming. It is said that M. Lepere, Minister of the Interior, will also resign. The *Débats* denounces as scandalous the Liberal intrigues with the Home Rulers at Sheffield and Liverpool.

A dispatch from Kandahar says: "Reports have been received here of a second and more bloody struggle between the rival parties at Herat. The local troops attacked the Kabulis stationed there unawares, and inflicted heavy loss before the Kabulis could bring their artillery to bear on their assailants. When this was done, the Haratis were defeated with great slaughter."

The *Standard* affirms that, after the disposal of the pending Home Rule amendment to the address, Mr. O'Donnell, member for Dungarvan, will, before the address is consented to, move another amendment, generally arraigning the foreign policy of the Government, but that it will only be supported by a few of his colleagues.

A dispatch from Naples says an eruption of Mount Vesuvius began on Saturday.

A Vienna dispatch says: "It is thought Herr Kriegsan's appointment as Educational Minister has only been deferred. The report of Dr. Stremayr's resignation is officially denied."

A Berlin dispatch reports that a disgraceful scene occurred in the lower house of the Diet yesterday, during the debate on the public worship estimates, caused by some members of the Centre Party laughing loudly while the Imperial order regarding an Old Catholic Bishop was being read.

A HEAVY FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 8.—The freight traffic southward through Concord during the last week was the heaviest ever known. It was caused by the shipments of grain and flour from Chicago, and lumber from the Occidental Railway of Canada, which was taken over the ice bridge at Montreal. Notwithstanding the storm and the light business on Tuesday, the Northern Road brought down for Boston 1,000 cars during the six days, weighing 11,000 tons. The amount of Wheat is estimated at 450,000 bushels.

A STRANGE STORY OF ROBBERY.

A NEW-YORK MAN WHO CLAIMS TO HAVE BEEN DRUGGED AND ROBBED ON BOSTON COMMON.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—A person giving the name of Rathbun, complained to the Police last night that he had been subjected to the influence of opiates, on Boston Common, and robbed of 36 diamond rings, a quantity of other jewelry, and $184 in money, in all aggregating about $3,000. The story is not credited by the Police. They regarded it as preposterous at the time it was first told by Rathbun, and investigation by the detectives fail to substantiate the man's statements. Rathbun, who is a traveling salesman for a jeweler on the Bowery, New-York—Kamberbaum by name—claims to have brought with him here a lot of valuable diamonds, in rings, breast-pins, and other ornaments, in all valued at $3,000, and to have been robbed of all this property by a stranger whose acquaintance he made on a Sound steamer Thursday night, and whom he afterward met by accident on the Common, on the Tremont-Street Mall. On Friday forenoon he rushed wildly into the City Hall and into the Inspector's office, and told this story: His acquaintance of the Sound steamer was an austere-looking individual, arrayed in ministerial-wearing apparel and gold-bowed spectacles, but he made himself so agreeable that the Israelite told him his business, where he was to stop while in Boston, and showed him some of his jewels. He met him on the Common as he was on his way down town from his loding-place on Pleasant-street. After mutual saintations he asked the ministerial-appearing stranger for a light for his cigar. The stranger acquiescing, bent over to give the light without removing his own cigar from his mouth. The Israelite pulled and pulled on his own weed, and was beginning to think the stranger's cigar had no fire in it, when he suddenly became dizzy, and then unconscious. Returning to consciousness, which he thought was about an hour later, he found himself sitting in a snow-bank, the stranger gone, and his jewels missing, together with $184 in money and a valuable watch. Detectives who went out to work up the case could find no mark in the snow or imprint anywhere about the place indicated by Rathbun as the locality of his involuntary resting-place, and no one could be discovered who had seen the young man lying or sitting in the snow. Notwithstanding this report, Rathbune stoutly sticks to his story, insisting that he was drugged and robbed, and that the robber and the lost property should be found by the Police. The woman at whose house the young man lodged said that he first came to her house about 12 days ago, and then displayed a case containing quite a quantity of jewelry. From what she had learned, she inferred that he had come from Germany recently, and besides acting as a salesman for his cousin in New-York, he was in the habit of collecting old pawn tickets and redeeming diamonds wherever he could find them. When he came to her house on Friday last he showed no diamonds, and neither did he appear to have his watch with him. She considered him an extremely sharp and smart fellow, and one who might possibly try to deceive the police. Rathbun left for New-York last night.

It is further stated that workmen were engaged all Friday forenoon receiving snow carted from the streets on to the common at and about the place where the fellow says he lay an hour insensible, and none of the workmen saw any such sight. One of the Inspectors states that he known the man, and that he has once before misled the Police with a story of assault and robbery, though on a smaller and less sensational scale.

A FAMILY OF MURDERERS.

ONE OF KENTUCKY'S CELEBRATED CASES—GROVE KENNEDY CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER—HIS FAMILY'S REMARKABLE RECORD.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—The conviction of Grove Kennedy for manslaughter, and a verdict of 21 years in the Penitentiary, announced from Rock Castle, Ky., mark the end of one of Kentucky's celebrated criminal cases. In February, 1877, Kennedy became involved in a lawsuit with his uncle, E. D. Kennedy, which engendered a bitter feeling. After the adjournment of the court at Lancaster one day, he took his station in the vestibule, and as the old man came out leveled his pistol and shot him three times through the head. On his way to jail he escaped from the guard, his wife standing between him and their guns, and calling on the officers to shoot her, but not her husband. He was finally recaptured and tried in December, 1877, but there was no verdict. The next June he was tried again, convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. This sentence was reversed by the Court of Appeals. The case was then changed to the Rock Castle Circuit, where a conclusion has just been reached. The Kennedy family is well connected and famous for its fighting qualities. E. D. Kennedy, murdered by Grove, killed two men; Grove killed two, Grove's brother, John H., killed two; another brother killed one; his brother-in-law killed a negro, and was pardoned by Gov. Blackburn; another brother-in-law attacked Sam Conn, and in the fight both were killed: Andy Kennedy and a half brother, Henry Yeaky, were both killed in personal encounters; an illegitimate son of E. D. Kennedy also killed his man. Convictions followed several of these orders, but pardons by the Governor were secured in nearly all cases. It is not thought that Grove Kennedy will serve out his term.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 8.—The steamer Eolus, from Wickford, for Newport, was run into while entering Newport Harbor last night by the schooner Red Jacket, Capt. McGinn, from Thomaston, with lime, for New-York. The steamer's pilot-house, steam connections, and a state-room were carried away. The Captain and mate, who were in the pilot-house, narrowly escaped death. The schooner lost her headgear, but did not start a leak. Two schooners were coming in, and as the steamer stopped to avoid one she was struck by the other. The 15 passengers on the steamer were unhurt, but greatly alarmed. The Eolus was assisted to the dock by a revenue cutter.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—The steamer Danish Monarch, from Barrow, experienced a succession of heavy gales from south-south-west to north-north-west during the entire passage, which stove in a boat and the rail, swept the decks of everything movable, and filled the cabin with water.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Feb. 8.—The schooner Maggie A. Fisk, ashore on Peaked Hill Bar, filled with water last night, and sank to-day. She had previously been stripped of sails and rigging. The Fisk is of 415 tons register, was built at Bath, Me., in 1869, and is principally owned by Luther Fisk, of South Yarmouth. She will prove a total loss, as she will be broken up by the first easterly storm. So far as can be ascertained, the

REFUSE FOR FERTILIZING

STREET-CLEANING IN NEW-YORK IN 1797.

NOAH WEBSTER, AS AN EDITOR, INTERESTED IN CLEANING CITY STREETS—AGRICULTURAL USE OF THE ACCUMULATIONS, AND THE RESULT EIGHTY-THREE YEARS AGO.

The accounts published in the newspapers of New-York at the close of the last century reveal that a striking contrast exists between the success then attained in utilizing the street refuse of the City and the results now reached. In the New-York *Commercial Advertiser* for Dec. 12, 1797, may be found a letter from the Secretary of the New-York Agricultural Society, addressed to Noah Webster, who was at that time editor of the journal named, accompanied by a statement of the profitable results attending the use of street-sweepings as fertilizing material in the cultivation of Indian corn. Owing to the ravages of the yellow fever in Philadelphia in 1797, public attention had been directed in an unusual degree to a consideration of the nature and origin of pestilential diseases. At the time the letter given below was written the series of letters, afterward of wide celebrity, addressed to Dr. William Currie by Noah Webster, on the history of pestilential diseases was publishing in the *Commercial Advertiser*. It is apparent that the effective work of the public officers who were responsible for the condition of the City's streets in 1797 was fitly supplemented by intelligent efforts on the part of the New-York Agricultural Society in encouraging the use of street-sweepings as a means of enriching the soil of the surrounding country. The letter and statement, replete with interest and suggestion, are as follows:

For the Commercial Advertiser.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1797.

To Noah Webster, Jr., Esq.:

DEAR SIR. The inclosed account of the operation of the manure collected from the streets of our City in increasing the productiveness of land was lately put into my hands for the information of the Agricultural Society; and I have been directed to cause it to be made public. The extraordinary crops of Indian corn afforded by it redound highly to the skill and diligence of the gentlemen who undertook the experiments. The subject is interesting in several respects. To our farmers it must be peculiarly agreeable to learn what a great amount of grain can be raised by proper management on a small piece of land. To our Commissioners of the Health Office it must be no less welcome intelligence that the collected mass of nuisance which they are with such happy success engaged in removing from the City is convertible by the powers of vegetation from poison to wholesome articles of food. To the citizens at large, and particularly to yourself, who have explored with such minuteness and such extent of research the connection between the various diseases of pestilential exhalations and our annual visitations of sudemidetempers, there must be high satisfaction in contemplating how the purity and healthiness of the towns may contribute to the thriftiness and wealth of the surrounding country. And to all of us it is matter of the utmost moment to receive additional proofs of the alkaline qualities of the lime, potash, and soda thrown out and scattered about the streets to neutralize the acid vapors which excite fevers and plagues among us, and convert them into the richest manures, and thus by one operation cleansing the atmosphere of its noxious fumes and preparing nourishment for the vegetable world.

I hope one day to be able to add to these testimonials the result of my own experiments on these carbonates and sentites of lime, potash, and soda in raising crops of barley and wheat; and, in the meantime, entertain the hope that further practical consideration of the operation of the street manure in raising Indian corn will be given us by the gentlemen who have conducted the experiments I send you. I think we are getting on the right track of information about these matters, and shall soon be able, for it is most certainly in our power, to make pestilence submit to municipal and agricultural regulations.

Yours, with much esteem,

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, Secretary.

Here follows the statement referred to:

To the Secretary of the Agricultural Society of New-York:

A few days ago I saw republished in the newspapers of this City an extract from a Jersey paper, giving an account of the great fecundity of the soil in the neighborhood of Trenton, where 12 bushels of Indian corn in the ears had been produced from an acre of land. This was certainly a great crop, but this falls vastly short of what may be gotten off an equal quantity of ground. As an incitement to the spirit of exertion and industry among farmers in the United States, I shall now lay before them a short account of the result of two crops of three acres each, which were planted in the neighborhood of this City, in consequence of a wager of 50 guineas. In pursuance of the terms of this bet, which were reduced to writing, the ground in which the crop stood belonging to each party, was accurately measured—and when gathered each crop was measured by a person agreed on by the adverse party for the express purpose. From the nature of the case, it is evident that the results of these crops of corn would not fall of being ascertained with the utmost attention to accuracy. The following is a measurement made by both parties, and upon shelling out the ears contained in this measure, the produce of each crop was as follows:

The produce of the crop raised by Mr. John Stevens, of Hoboeken: Sum total of measureful of corn in the ear, 233 2-3. A measureful contained one bushel and a half and one pint of shelled corn; 233 2-3 gives, consecuently, 354 bushels and 6 quarts, or 11⅛ bushels and 2 pecks per acre.

The produce of the crop raised by Mr. Daniel Lndlow, of Westchester, is as follows:

Total, 182 measures of corn in the ear; shelled corn in a measureful 1 bushel and 4 quarts, which in 182 gives 295 bushels and 12 quarts, or 9⅓ ousnels 18 quarts per acre.

These are truly noble crops, and do honor to the industry and agricultural genius of the cultivators, and a share of the gentlemen have in their mode of culture deviated from the common routine of practical farmers, a short account of the process adopted by each cannot fail of being useful and instructive to the members of society and to every American farmer.

I have not had an opportunity of obtaining any m nutes from Mr. Ludlow himself respecting his crop, but am informed that he planted his corn in continued rows at about 4 feet asunder and about 8 inches from stalk to stalk in the rows, and that he manured his ground with 200 horse-cart loads of street dirt.

Mr. Stevens informs me that he gave his ground three plowings before planting, and before the last plowing put on 700 cart loads of street manure; that he planted in double rows of 5½ feet asnder; that he was at the pains of dibbling in each grain, to do which with expedition and accuracy he bored two rows of holes in a piece of boards about 4 feet long, so as to form equilateral triangles, the sides of which were seven inches, as thus: ° ° ° ° ° °. Into these holes he drove pegs about 3½ inches long. As the corn was dropped into these holes, made with this machine, a man followed with a basket of rotten dung, with which he filled them up. Then came on the carts, out of which the rows were sprinkled with a coat of street manure. During the season the crop was suckered three times. The intervals were repeatedly plowed, and the rows kept perfectly clean of weeds by hoeing and hand-weeding.

But, extraordinary as this crop must appear, Mr. Stevens is confident that he should have had considerably more corn had not his crop suffered very greatly by a thunder-storm, which laid the greater part of it down at the time the ears were setting. AGRICOLA.

A GERMAN REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Following is the text of a call for a convention of German Republicans, to meet at Syracuse on the 24th inst.:

We, German-American Republicans of the State of New-York, believing at the present time—when the census of 1880 will forever remove the remotest possibility of a restoration of the remnants of a Southern oligarchy to political power in the nation; when the success of resumption of specie payments commenced Jan. 1, 1879, has advanced the material prosperity of all business men, manufacturers, farmers, and producers; when the credit of the nation is raised to a premium above par, and when all its obligations are promptly met by the Government; when peace and good will at home and friendly relations are maintained by the United States with all the world—that no excuse or emergency exists that could possibly justify an innovation upon time-honored customs in our republican form of Government, hereby call upon our German-American fellow-citizens to meet on Tuesday, the 24th day of February next, at the City of Syracuse, to give expression to our views, and thereby undecisive, if possible, those Republican Party leaders who would forese the unnecessary, unjustifiable, and perilous issue of a "third term" upon the people of this and other States, and thus threaten Republican success at the polls in November next.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1880.

THE VIRGINIA REPUDIATORS.

From the Richmond (Va.) State, Feb. 5.

The Readjusters have held a caucus, it appears, on the debt question, and at last the mountain is in full labor, and now we shall see what it will bring forth. The whole question with them, as with everybody else, turns upon the tax-receivable coupons. How to get rid of or repudiate these is the first question, and the most important one; in fact, the question of questions; for if they can succeed in repudiating them successfully, or flanking them, the task of repudiating the entire debt becomes a very simple matter. Those coupons are the chief sword in the way, and if they can be removed as an obstacle, the road is easy and open for the consummation of the ultimate design of these Readjusters so-called, but repudiators in reality. Many have been the methods suggested and the tricks recommended; but the same difficulty has always presented itself. The Supreme Court of Appeals is the first line in their path, and means of slaughtering that have been from time to time discussed; but there are constitutional obstacles in the way which time and the voice of the people only can remove; and then of what use removing them, when behind those stands that still more powerful guardian of the people and protector of their vested rights, the Constitution and Supreme Court of the United States. * * * The whole matter resolves itself, when shorn of all the specious sophistries of repudiation and plausible pleas of knavery, into an effort to rob the creditors of the State, whose fathers loaned the Commonwealth the money to construct the public improvements, whose uses and benefits we are now in the full enjoyment of, which have so greatly improved the property, real and personal, of the Commonwealth, and more than doubled its value—we say, to rob the lawful heirs and inheritors of the bonds of these men of the balance of their just claims, after having already prevailed upon them to surrender one-third of the amount that was justly their due. But in this last dodge they will most ingloriously and ignominiously fail, as they have failed in all their previous assaults upon the good faith, credit, and honor of Virginia. The set contemplated cannot be consummated. The people of this Commonwealth will never permit it. They stand in the way to prevent the commission of this grand crime, and rest assured they will prevent it.

GRANT THE SAFETY OF THE SOUTH.

A LARGE PROPORTION OF SOUTHERN BUSINESS MEN ANXIOUS TO HAVE HIM NOMINATED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Judge Lochrane, who is the general counsel for the Southern States of the Pullman Palace Car Company, is now in Washington in connection with the business of his clients, and, in a conversation touching political affairs in the Southern States, said that the supporters of Gen. Grant throughout the South, among business men, are far more numerous than is supposed. There is a settled conviction among this class, he said, that Gen. Grant will beat any candidate the Democrats may nominate. The better class of Democrats are getting tired of the present Democratic leadership, and are rapidly freeing themselves from party dictation. With nearly 60,000,000 bales of cotton made since the close of the rebellion, the South is becoming materially prosperous, and thinking men are beginning to inquire why it is that capital and immigration do not flow to the Southern States and make them the richest, as they are naturally the most favored, States. Southern people are disposed to recognize the fact that material prosperity for their section, to be enduring, must be accorded by toleration of political sentiment, and that the fullest political freedom must be accorded to all classes. Intolerance of opinion and violence for differences on political questions must be trampled out, and politics shall become as free at the South as at the North.

"What is best for the whole country," said Judge Lochrane, "is a serious question. I know the trade of President-making has become a craft, and the workmen are paid in offices. I am not unaware that the South has been kept solid for Northern Democratic success. Like Randolph's figure of the sow, the Democratic Party has been fed at the South and milked at the North. Availability in New-York is the qualification of the Democratic leader of 1880. The solid South might be noticed with some official place in case of success; but the $14,000,000 cotton fund held in trust in the Treasury belonging to the South is not a simple matter to be allowed to pay. The Republican leaders will be of necessity available with the North and West, and in this clashing of angry disputation over the respective favorites, the South will get a share on one side and Bolognese vindication on the other; but, practically, the result will be to keep capital out and scare off population from going in. We will be held up as lawless, disloyal, aristocratic cut-throats. The next four years are immensely important in fixing the tide of immigration. Land discussions in Ireland will drive many to seek homes here. Other countries will read, and the restless tide will begin to flow, and to bring about a condition of things which will give confidence to people in the protection of the Government. This has led me as a business man to weigh the interests of the South closely. The more I look at it the more I am convinced that Grant is the best man for the whole country. The manner he would break up the trade and trick of getting nominations, and demand Gen. Grant as the exceptional man to heal sectional differences. With him the cry of bloody shirt and the cry of bull-dozers would both become useless. In supporting him the South could show a liberal and national spirit. In sustaining him the North could show a disposition of fostering Southern nationality. In the general harmony, prosperity would rush in, and the cry of "Third-Termism" and 'Emperor' would die in the patriotic shout of victory that carried him in triumph to the White House. The Democratic Party would be saved another defeat; the South saved from an incoming prejudicial Administration; the country relieved from the flush of political excitement; our credit abroad strengthened; our confidence at home inspired; Communistic insanities dissipated, and Peace, at rest, spread her wings over the land. The returns of next census will increase the Western representation largely, and the South will fall back into a hopeless minority, and sectionalism will then virtually destroy the South. Where is the hope in political power save in the annexation of Mexico, which would give us some 23 Southern States. The prejudice against the South is not only political; it is general. Immigrants travel through Wisconsin to go to Kansas. We must have Statesmanship change these results, or we must recede. To my mind Gen. Grant is the safety of the South, and for these reasons I am for him, hoping that while the Grant of 1868 was a soldier, the Grant of 1880 will be a statesman."

THE GRANT FEELING IN THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me to express the great pleasure afforded your readers here at the well-defined and truthful statements you make in reference to their political views and feelings, and the remarkable change that is quietly, yet surely, going on in the minds of the Southern people in reference to political opinion? Had the writer of your editorial, headed "The Grant Feeling in the South," (published in your issue of Jan. 23,) been a long resident of the South, he could not have stated the facts more correctly than he does. Every line of that article is truth, and he who gainsays it is but partially informed.

A resident of the South for the past 17 years, and moving in its best society, I assure you it has afforded me great pleasure to witness the very change which that article refers to, and you can assure our friends North that "the Democratic Party" no longer receives blind and unreserved allegiance. Almost daily upon the streets of this city do I hear the language of disappointment and disgust expressed against that party by those who have always been its open and consistent supporters. The cause of the partisan feeling heretofore so strongly held, it is growing more and more apparent that political sentiment is changing, and becoming more liberal. The better classes (not politicians) earnestly desire such a change as will utterly break down this cry of "sectionalism" which has been so incessantly rung in their ears, and are equally sincere in their desire to push forward the interests and prosperity of our whole country.

Why should it not be so? Self-interest alone would dictate such a course, and you are right when you say "they desire to occupy a position that will enable them to fully share the prosperity of the country, that will attract attention to their vast resources, and establish the sympathy between enterprise and capital such a thousand times which is untainable so long as sectionalism is a power in politics." And, Mr. Editor, you can be assured and assert it for a fact that Gen. Grant as the standard-bearer of the Republican Party in the coming campaign will receive a large Democratic support in several, if not all, of the Southern States; for again quoting you, it is a daily growing belief "that he may (will) infuse into the Republican policy the breadth and generosity which would render it acceptable." With Gen. Grant as its candidate, the success of the Republican Party is a foregone conclusion, and in using this language I am but giving expression to the deep conviction of the people outside the few who are dependent upon the Hon. John Sherman for support, and who, of course, dare not express their feelings but in his behalf, though, in many instances, secretly, they are in cordial sympathy with what is here stated. Facts, Mr. Editor, are hard to contradict. They prove themselves. *Nous verrons.* DIXIE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 2, 1880.

EMBARGO ON THE TELEPHONE.

From the London Railway News, Jan. 24.

The Edison Telephone Company had made arrangements with the proprietors of the *Times* for transmission of messages between the House of Commons and Printing-house-square. It appears, however, that the Post Office authorities have notified the manager of the Telephone Company that the arrangement is not legal, inasmuch as the Post Office possesses the legal rights for such transmission throughout the realm. The matter involves a nice point of law, and the courts will shortly have to decide whether or not the use of the telephone can be claimed as an exclusive right by the Government. When Parliament was asked to sanction the purchase of the telegraph interests, it was contended that the transmission of a message by telegraph must be considered as analogous to the transmission of letters through the post; in fact, a telegram was to be considered as nothing less than an open letter. At that date nothing was heard or dreamed of in regard to the telephone. The Edison Company never imagined the possibility of interference. It has taken everybody by surprise that the Post Office authorities should upon the telephone as an infringement on a patent right. Sir William Thompson, the inventor of the electric telegraph, has, we understand, given his opinion adverse to that held by the authorities at St. Martin's-le-Grand, and it is furthermore stated that Sir William is supported in his opinion by all whose names rank high in the profession.

The Postmaster-General will, no doubt, discover soon that his views are founded in error, and the embargo at present laid on the telephone will prove of short duration. Meantime, the unexpected interference may cause serious inconvenience to parties who have been in the habit of using the telephone daily between their offices and workshops or factories. There seems no analogy between the transmission by letter or telegram and the means imagined by Mr. Edison. Messages by telephone must, of necessity, be delivered viva voce, and the dictates of common sense would seemingly be adverse to the demand that messages of that nature should be monopolized by the Postmaster-General. The act of Parliament, by reason of which the telegraph was transferred to the Government, is silent on the subject of controlling the human voice. Speaking-tubes were in existence at that period; they have never been interfered with. The telephone is merely an improved system of speaking-tubes, used for the convenience of communicating viva voce, and surely no act of Parliament could be framed in a manner so as to control speaking-tubes.

IAGO IN GUISE OF A DEACON

A RUTHLESS DESTROYER OF DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

HOW MR. HIRST TORTURED MR. SHILLITO—TRADUCING HIS WIFE'S SISTER—THE STORY OF A DIVORCE SUIT.

From the London Telegraph, Jan. 27.

We do not look for *Othellos* in the humdrum commercial circles of Halifax in Yorkshire, or for *Desdemonas* in the sisters-in-law of the manufacturers of washing-machines, or for *Iagos*, for the matter of that, in the sub-deacons of a Dissenting congregation; and yet there is to be found in the domestic circle in which moved the actors in the case of "Shillito against Shillito and Hirst" the elements of a very strange and curious drama. Mr. James Hirst is, from all accounts, a man in a good position in life, highly respected, outwardly religious, formerly a Deacon of the Park Congregational Church at Halifax, who no doubt made broad his phylacteries and sondemned unconverted sinners every Sunday morning, having during the week endeavored to amass a fortune by the manufacture of washing and mowing machines. Excellent Mr. Hirst took to himself a wife in the year 1860, but finding, to his misfortune, that the good lady was likely to be a confirmed invalid, he invited under his roof his wife's sister, Miss Charlotte Jagger. There was certainly no great harm in that, and who would be likely to call in question the domestic arrangement suggested by the Congregational deacon? Mrs. Hirst made no objection. Mr. Hirst desired an amiable companion, and Miss Jagger naturally failed to see why she should not keep house for her brother-in-law during her sister's chronic indisposition. So matters went on amicably enough for some 20 years, the peace of the establishment only being occasionally disturbed by the irritability of Mr. Hirst, who was suffering from a painful malady which caused him to become at times "peevish, melancholy, and morose."

This disposition may or may not have suggested to Miss Charlotte Jagger the advantages of matrimony, which would relieve her from her housekeeping functions, and give her a household of her own; but, be that as it may, an eligible widower presented himself in the shape of Mr. Shillito, to whom the lady was, in due time, engaged to be married. Clearly this proper and discreet arrangement did not suit the "peevish, melancholy, and morose" Mr. Hirst, who put every obstacle in the way of the determination arrived at by his sister-in-law. There were, it would seem, high words about the marriage; for Miss Jagger was dismissed from her sister's roof, and she went up to London, where she was soon joined by the gentleman who had made to her such honorable proposals. The lady had not been there long before she received a letter from herjbrother-in-law Hirst, couched in such extraordinary language, and containing such extravagant statements that it is impossible now to show it to her future husband. It was a painful matter, and rendered more so by the questions of Mr. Shillito, who was obliged to ask whether there could be any suspicion of her conduct while an inmate of Hirst's household, and the only answer he could receive was absolutely unsalled for; and on this assurance Mr. Shillito married Miss Jagger, at the Congregational Church, Kentish Town, in March last year. The happy couple proceeded to Halifax as man and wife, hoping, no doubt, to appease the anger of Hirst, who had lost his useful housekeeper, and had protested to be extremely indignant that the marriage had not taken place from his house. The newly-married couple found, however, to their dismay, a few days before Mr. Shillito was astounded to receive a letter written and signed by Hirst, informing him in the most heartless fashion that the woman he had married was a fallen one. Mr. Shillito, in his own words, "fell prostrate on the floor, as though the dearly-beloved son's corpse was lying, at the sight of which her grief so maddened her that she gave Apuchtin a ringing box on his ears. The poor desperate woman was seized and thrown into prison. Neufeld was borne to his grave on the 20th inst. An immense crowd of about 10,000 persons accompanied him to his final resting-place; women sobbing, and cries of 'Down with the tyrant' were heard in the streets. Order was not to be restored in the streets of Warsaw since 1863. The Police turned out in full force, the military being under arms the whole time in the barracks. The excitement is great, and disturbances on increase. Disturbances are much to be feared on account of the easily-inflamed temperaments of the people in Warsaw."

A POLISH STUDENT'S SUICIDE.

DRIVEN TO DESPAIR BY RUSSIAN INJUSTICE.

Vienna Correspondence of the London Standard.

The affair which I mentioned in one of my recent telegrams, viz., a Polish student committing suicide, in Warsaw, in consequence of the barbarity and atrocity of the Russian authorities in persecuting Polish students, has of course not failed to create an unusual amount of excitement in Warsaw. I have received from Warsaw the following interesting details:

"On the 18th inst. a much-gifted young collegian named Ignaz Neufeld, studying with the best prospects in one of the higher classes (seventh) of the Warsaw Gymnasium, committed suicide out of desperation by shooting himself with a revolver. The present Curator of the Schools in Russian Poland, Apuchtin, the much-hated tyrant, who even forbade the Polish students to speak their native language in the streets, and who lately, on the occasion of opening the Russian Seminary for the Clergy in Chelm, publicly declared, 'I am proud to have been the first to thrust a knife through the heart of Poland,' had taken severe measures against some pupils of the fifth class, because of their having subscribed a few rubles among themselves and presented the much-fêted Polish actress, now playing in Warsaw at the Polish Theatre, with a bouquet. For this crime Apuchtin caused 50 pupils to be expelled, with the addition that none of them should ever be allowed to study at any public Russian school. The Director of the above college, named Choszewski, was ordered to make up the proscription list. The Director being a true Russian Tschinownik, turned his attension especially to those students he hated, or for whom he had any personal antipathy, and more particularly to young Ignaz Neufeld, an excellent student, but from whose mother this Director had demanded a *douceur* of 400 rubles. Neufeld's mother being known to be poor, and to be living daily from hand to mouth, by taking in needlework, could not satisfy the Director's demands; consequently Director Choszewski placed the poor woman's only son and hope at the top of the proscription list, although convincing proofs had been given that Ignaz Neufeld was not only not guilty of the slightest offense, but had even shown with sufficient accuracy the actual state of the building and the peculiar qualities of its architecture. The principles of that architecture are analyzed at length in the second volume of the 'Stones of Venice,' and the whole facade described there with the best care I could, in hope of directing the attention of English architects to the forms of Greek sculpture which enrich it. The words have been occasionally read to the Italian class, and perhaps when the building is destroyed may be some day, with amazement, perceived to have been true." Mr. Ruskin then treats very eloquently of the chief points in connection with the architecture of St. Mark's, viz., the exquisite delicacy of the work, and perfection of its preservation to this time. He also enlarges upon the wonderful sculptures by which the building is decorated, and concludes his pamphlet as follows: "Both by the natural temper of my mind and by the labor of 40 years given to this subject in its practical issues on the present land of Christendom, I have qualified myself both to show and to interpret these most precious sculptures; and my health has been so far given back to me that if I am asked, and enabled to do so, it will, so far as I can judge, be easily possible for me to complete the work so long in preparation. There will yet, I doubt not, be time to obtain perfect record of all that is to be destroyed. I have entirely honest and able draughtsmen at my command; my own resignation of my Oxford Professorship has given me leisure; and all that I want from the antiquarian sympathy of England is so much instant help as may enable me, while yet in available vigor of body and mind, to get the records made under my own oversearship, and registered for sufficient and true. The casts and drawings which I mean to have made will be preserved in a consistent series in my museum at Sheffield, where I have freehold ground enough to build a perfectly-lighted gallery for their reception. I have used the words, 'I want,' as if praying this thing for myself. It is not so. If only some other person could and would undertake all this, Heaven knows how gladly I would leave the task to him. But there is no one else at present able to do it; if not now by me, it can never be done more. And so I leave it to the reader's grace."

FRENCH STATISTICS.

According to the "Annuaire Statisque," recently published by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, the total population of France, a little under 37,000,000 in round numbers, is divided into 12,000,000 inhabitants of towns and 25,000,000 inhabitants of the country. On eliminating from the general total 860,690 individuals, (who are soldiers, sailors, students in schools, infirm and diseased, prisoners, or monks not giving instruction,) the total of a little over 36,000,000 persons participating actually in social life comprises, with regard to means of existence and professions, 210,200 persons without known professions, 71,300 vagabonds and mendicants, 2,151,900 stockholders, (including 195,000 pensioners of the Government,) 1,531,400 persons exercising liberal professions or living by them, 3,827,200 persons engaged in trade, transport, and navigation, or living on their products; 9,274,500 persons engaged in various industries or living by them, (6,000,000 in small industries, 3,000,000 in mining and manufactures;) 18,968,600 persons practicing agriculture or living by it, (of whom 10,500,000 are proprietors of their land, nearly 6,000,000 are tenant-farmers, 2,500,000 are agricultural specialists, comprising vine-growers.) On entering into detail of each of the great branches of the national production, it is found that 4,000,000 of proprietors or agricultural tenants (of whom 400,000 are women) employ—as clerks, 82,000 men and 54,000 women; as workpeople, 590,000 men and 378,000 women; as day laborers, 932,000 men and 704,000 women; as domestics, 661,000 men and 663,000 women; and on the other hand, that the families maintained by the landed property or agricultural work consist of 3,800,000 persons of masculine sex, and 7,200,000 of feminine; 1,125,000 industrial patrons (of whom 226,000 are women) have for clerks 143,000 men and 50,000 women; 1,555,000 workmen and 1,090,000 workwomen; 365,000 male day laborers and 244,000 female; 78,000 male domestics and 143,000 female. The families living by industrial operations embrace nearly 1,800,000 persons of masculine sex and 3,000,000 of feminine; 784,000 employers in trade and carriage (of whom 221,000 are women) have 247,000 male employés and 71,000 female; 198,000 workmen and 56,000 workwomen; 140,000 male day laborers and 80,000 female; 65,000 male domestics and 188,000 cooks or nursery maids. They support families amounting to 661,000 boys and 1,346,000 girls.

PENALTIES OF SCRIBBLING

THE UNFORTUNATE FATE OF A VICTIM OF PRINTER'S INK.

AN INCURABLE WEAKNESS—LOFTY ANTICIPATIONS OF THE ASPIRING SCRIBBLER—THE FALL OF PRIDE.

From the Saturday Review, Jan. 24.

We should hail with satisfaction the appearance of a patent medicine (even if it contained an opiate) which should prove a sure remedy for the fever for scribbling. Failing the discovery of any such specific, perhaps the best way of treating the disease is to "get it over" as quickly as possible. The first symptom is an inclination to write, which is speedily followed by an unnatural craving to see the writing reproduced in print. When the symptoms are so far developed, the patient is undoubtedly in for the fever, and there is nothing to be done but to wish him well through it. In the early stages of the complaint the victim suffers from strange hallucinations. He has an inordinate longing to write for his favorite journal, and his mind pictures to itself the pleasures and glories of being one of its contributors. He dreams of the ecstasies of seeing his own effusions in print, and of reading what he himself has written in pages which he reverences almost more than the Scriptures. He imagines his sage remarks being read in all parts of the world, "from Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strand," and he feels, with the journalist in "Pickwick," that the press is, indeed, a mighty organ, of which he himself would be proud to write the humblest note. He contemplates the raptures of lying upon the tables of the literati, of being read by royalty, and of being filed and bound by librarians. In church during the sermon he reflects with satisfaction that, if the parson plays his thoughts as well as he usually does, thousands; for what is the congregation of St. Tabitha's to the vast number of the readers of the *Literary Critic?* He will amuse more people than the most famous comic actor; preach in more pulpits than the most ubiquitous of itinerant missionaries; and he will speak with the voice to which all men bow and submit—the voice of the *Literary Critic*. He will be a lion at once. All authors will tremble in the presence of a live reviewer. In society he will observe men in little groups looking at him, and whispering to each other the momentous words, "He writes for the *Literary*." His articles will form the usual topic of conversation, and they will constitute a regular succession of seven days' wonders. He will make for himself an immortal name in his family: just as in the noble families there is "the wicked Earl," or "the Earl that won the Derby," so in his family there will be everlasting traditions of "the Smith that wrote for the *Literary*." He closes his meditations with anticipations of the golden rain of guineas which will reward his efforts, and forthwith takes up his pen to write.

Having described the dreams of the scribbler, we proceed to consider the reality. We may as well dismiss at once all idea of the writer who fails to obtain insertion for his articles in the august columns of his favorite journal. He is, in a literary sense, defunct; or, if he is to continue to exist at all, it must be in lower spheres. We will rather contemplate the fortunate man who succeeds in getting an article "taken," and has the proud satisfaction, on cutting a certain number of the *Literary* of seeing the title of his own contribution in the list of contents. Despite his annoyance at finding that it has been considerably altered, the passages in his production have been excised, he no doubt derives very great gratification in reading his own words in the journal for which he has such a profound respect, and he feels that he has awakened to find himself famous. When he goes out and meets friends who salute him as if nothing had happened, he says to himself, with a smile, "If they only knew!" He cannot long keep the great news a secret; and, having found a faithful friend, he confides to him the all-important fact that he sees before him a literary critic. "I am glad to hear it," replies the friend; "writing will be a nice amusement for you in the long winter evenings." Shefield, where I have freehold ground enough to build a perfectly-lighted gallery for their reception. I have used the words, 'I want,' as if praying this thing for myself. It is not so. If only some other person could and would undertake all this, Heaven knows how gladly I would leave the task to him. But there is no one else at present able to do it; if not now by me, it can never be done more. And so I leave it to the reader's grace."

Illy-arted journalist it would be as congruous to call the hurling of Jupiter's thunderbolts pretty child's play as to speak of the wieldings of the pen of a contributor to the *Literary* as "a nice amusement." He sees in the interval, on returning or hearing the news, that the *Literary* has gone down hill very much lately. Another friend congratulates him warmly, adding, "You are the very last man in the world whom I should have expected to write for the newspapers." An old school-fellow simply asks him why he does it—a question to which he is not able to find an instantaneous answer. As a rule, he only confides the news to his intimate friends, but he cannot resist telling a casual acquaintance of whom he is jealous pick up the astounding information as if by accident. This is an opportunity of dealing a deathblow, which he could scarcely resist if mortal. Mark how his enemy reels under the blow. "I declare," he says, "I used to write for the *Literary* in my scribbling days." Altogether the all-important fact does not become universally known as soon as might be expected. The journalist cannot tell everybody, and his hints are not always taken, nor does the information, when delivered directly, create so much astonishment as might be anticipated. The *Literary Critic* is left about the house in conspicuous places; but now that the owner of the house is a literary man, people scarcely care to read it. Occasionally some one says, "I have been reading a capital article in the *Literary*," but it never chances to be the article written by our hero. Sometimes he will say this to a thousands; for what is the congregation of St. Tabitha's to the vast number of the readers of the *Literary Critic?* He will amuse more people than the most famous comic actor; preach in more pulpits than the most ubiquitous of itinerant missionaries; and he will speak with the voice to which all men bow and submit—the voice of the *Literary Critic*. He will be a lion at once. All authors will tremble in the presence of a live reviewer. In society he will observe men in little groups looking at him, and whispering to each other the momentous words, "He writes for the *Literary*." His articles will form the usual topic of conversation, and they will constitute a regular succession of seven days' wonders. He will make for himself an immortal name in his family: just as in the noble families there is "the wicked Earl," or "the Earl that won the Derby," so in his family there will be everlasting traditions of "the Smith that wrote for the *Literary*." He closes his meditations with anticipations of the golden rain of guineas which will reward his efforts, and forthwith takes up his pen to write.

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RUSKIN ON ST. MARK'S.

HIS WORK IN CONNECTION WITH THE FAMOUS BASILICA.

From the London News, Jan. 26.

It has been regarded as not a little singular that up to the present moment the distinguished author of the "Stones of Venice" has been silent respecting the projected restoration of St. Mark's. Mr. Ruskin, however, has now expressed his views at length, in a pamphlet intended only for limited circulation. "My friends have expressed much surprise," he observes in the outset, "at my absence from the public meetings called in defense of St. Mark's. They cannot, however, be too clearly certified that I am now entirely unable to take part in exciting business, or even, without grave danger, to allow my mind to dwell on the subjects which, having once been dearest to it, are now the sources of acutest pain. Illness which almost killed me two years ago was not brought on by overwork, but by grief at the course of public affairs in England, and by affairs, public and private alike, in Venice; the distress of many of the poor and people of whom, and the ruin of the humbler classes of the city being as necessary a consequence of the modern system of centralization as the destruction of her ancient civil and religious buildings. How far from the thoughts of the Government may be arrested by protest or mollified by petition I know not; what in either kind I have felt myself able to do was done two years since, in conjunction with one of the few remaining representatives of the old Venetian nobility, who now remains for me is to use what time may yet be granted for such record as hand and heart can make of the most precious building in Europe, standing in its neighbor's peace as 'either a perjurer, or one of the most malignant libelers that had ever been brought under the notice of a court of justice." Indeed, he indorsed the language of Mr. Shillito, who has the privilege of exhibiting the letter to him, from hell he could not have exhibited greater wickedness." The great danger was, however, lest Hirst should escape punishment through some legal flaw or minor technicality, so the President of the court was at great pains to point out that it did not follow, because the evidence as between Mr. and Mrs. Shillito was contradictory, and failed to establish a legal conviction of Mrs. Shillito's guilt, that therefore, first and last, no occasionally read to the class, that the learned Judge, having proclaimed his opinion that this was just the case for damages against the co-respondent, proceeded to lay down that, "though it might seem strange to find against one of the parties and not against the other, such a verdict would not be illogical or wrong." Never did jury act quicker on a hint from the Bench. They found, in fact, that the guilt of Hirst was established, but not the guilt of Mrs. Shillito. There was not sufficient evidence for divorcing the lady, but quite enough for successful damages as against the co-respondent, whilst they did by instantly doubling the original sum claimed to £1,000, the court ordering that the amount should be paid within one week.

WOMEN IN ALASKA.

WHAT CLERGYMEN SAY ON THE LIFE OF AN INDIAN WOMAN.

The Thirteenth Presbyterian Church was crowded at the evening service yesterday, with a congregation anxious to hear something of the modes of life and customs of the Indian tribes of Alaska, from the lips of missionary speakers just returned from that country. The occasion was rendered still more interesting by the presence of Miss Austin, who is about to take her departure for Alaska as an assistant in missionary work at Fort Wrange and Sitka. The Rev. A. R. Simpson introduced the speakers of the evening, the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, now of Denver, Col., and the Rev. Dr. Kendall, who for many years have been engaged in missionary work among the Indians of the North-west, extending as far north as Sitka. The Rev. Dr. Jackson spoke first, prefaced his discourse with a graceful compliment to missionary women, particularly respecting their success in organizing schools among the heathen in all countries. He then described the condition of the women among the Alaska Indians as of the most degraded description. He had heard often of Indian women leaving their cabins in the night and going into the forest with their little girls, where, after making a bed of leaves, they laid their infant down and left them to be devoured by the foxes, preferring that they should perish as innocent babies rather than grow up to be sold into slavery, and suffer as their mothers had done. The Rev. Mr. Kirby, an English missionary stationed in British Columbia, had stated to him that on one occasion when he had spoken with peculiar effect to a large number of Indians, 13 Indian women had come forward after the services were over, and confessed to him that they had always murdered their babies when they were females rather than have them live to grow up to womanhood. If the Alaska girl escapes the foxes and lives to grow up, she is herself condemned to a drudgery that soon stamps out all traces of human tenderness. It was no uncommon spectacle in Sitka to see a woman offer her own daughter for sale to any trader or person who would consent to buy her. It was not true that there was no slavery within the jurisdiction of the United States; there were hundreds of slaves in Alaska, bought and sold like cattle, and their lives were regarded merely as more than those of cattle. It was customary with the heads of tribes, and with men of consideration, when a daughter died, to send out and have a female slave killed in order that the young lady might have a waiting spirit in the land to which she was going. We might also, if time permitted, speak of the terrors of sorcery among the natives of Alaska. We could tell how a mob of Indians once broke into the mission school of Fort Wrange and captured two women, whom they took down to the shore and held under water until they were nearly strangled. Then they proceeded to beat and torture them out of all semblance of humanity. One of the victims died under the hands of her tormentors, and the other owed her life to the interference of a party whom the missionaries collected to effect their rescue. They found remains of the practice of widow-burning among the natives, and the bones of murdered slaves were often exhumed beneath the corner-posts of houses.

Dr. Jackson next described the work of Mrs. A. R. MacFarland, who went to Alaska in August, 1877, and established the first mission school there. Twelve months later a missionary joined her at Fort Wrange.

The Rev. Dr. Kendall followed with an account of the organization of the first church of 29 members, 25 of whom were Indians, at Fort Wrange. Dr. Kendall

NAPOLEON'S CORONATION

THE SECOND PART OF MME. DE REMUSAT'S MEMOIRS.

THE SCANDALS OF THE COURT AT ST. CLOUD —A QUARREL BETWEEN JOSEPHINE AND THE EMPEROR AND WHAT CAUSED IT— THE CORONATION IN NOTRE DAME DESCRIBED — NAPOLEON'S WARDROBE AND WHAT IT COST HIM.

If there is a race between the Metternich and the Rémusat memoirs just at present, it can be no question which will outstrip the other for the present. Mme. De Rémusat is a light and piquant writer, whose talent for scandalous particulars is marked. Perhaps in the long run the old Chancellor of Austria, with his protocols, documents, and State papers will play the part of the tortoise, and pass the lighter-footed Frenchwoman in the estimation of the future historian, but for to-day he must be eclipsed. The second part den's with the year 1804, and has something to say about the threatened invasion of England, which Napoleon encouraged in order to keep his real aims upon Europe concealed. A scene which only Mme. De Rémusat could have heard of or witnessed, and the truth of which must rest upon her bare assertion, is as follows:

"Ever since we had learned that the Pope would come to Paris for the coronation of the Emperor, the Bonaparte family had been exceedingly anxious to prevent Mme. Bonaparte from having a personal share in the ceremony. The jealousy of our Princesses was strongly excited on this point. It seemed to them that such an honor would place too great a distance between themselves and their sister-in-law, and, besides, dislike needs no motive of interest personal to itself to make anything which is a gratification to its object distasteful. The Empress ardently longed for her coronation, which she believed would establish her rank and her security, and the silence of her husband alarmed her. He appeared to be hesitating, and Joseph spared no argument to induce him to make his wife merely a witness of the ceremony. He even went so far as to revive the question of the divorce, advising Bonaparte to profit by the approaching event to decide upon it. He pointed out the advantages of an alliance with some foreign Princess, or at least with the heiress of a great name in France, and cleverly haid out the hope that such a marriage would give him of having a direct heir; and he spoke with all the more chance of being listened to, because he insisted strongly on the personal disinteresedness of advice which, if taken, might remove himself from all chance of the succession. The Emperor, incessantly harassed by his family, appeared to be impressed by his brother's arguments, and a few words which escaped him threw his wife into extreme distress. Her former habit of confiding all her troubles to me now led her to reckon me to her confidence. I was exceedingly puzzled how to advise her, and not a little afraid of committing myself in so serious a matter. An unexpected incident was near bringing about the very thing which we dreaded.

"For some time Mme. Bonaparte had perceived an increase of intimacy between her husband and Mme. De ——. In vain did I entreat her not to furnish the Emperor with a pretext for a quarrel, which would be made use of against her. She was too full of her grievance to be prudent, and, in spite of my warning, she watched for an opportunity of confirming her suspicions. At Saint Cloud the Emperor occupied the apartments which look upon the garden, and is on the same level. Above this apartment was a small suite of rooms communicating with his own by a back staircase, which he had recently had furnished, and the Empress singularly suggested the purpose of this mysterious retreat. One morning, when there were several persons in her drawing-room, the Empress, seeing Mme. De —— (who was then resident at Saint Cloud) leave the room, and deem it a favorable moment for herself, and taking me apart into a window, said, 'I am going to clear up my doubts this very moment; stay here with all these people, and if you are asked where I have gone, say that the Emperor sent for me.' I tried to restrain her, but she was quite ungovernable, and would not listen to me. She went out at the same moment, and I remained, excessively apprehensive of what might be going to happen. In about half an hour the Empress re-entered the room by the opposite door. She seemed exceedingly agitated, and almost unable to control herself, but took her seat before an embroidery frame. I remained at a distance from her, as appearances required by my needle work, and avoiding her eye, but could easily perceive her agitation by the abruptness of all her movements, which were generally slow and soft. At last, as if we were to engage in deep discussion under strong emotion of any kind, she could no longer endure this constraint, and calling to me in a loud voice, she bade me follow her. When we had reached her bedroom she said: 'All is lost.' It is but too true. I went to look for the Empress in the cabinet, and he was not there; then I went up the back stairs into the upper room. I found the door shut, but I could hear Bonaparte's voice, and also that of Mme. De ——. I knocked loudly at the door, and called out that I was there. You may imagine the start I gave them. It was some time before the door was opened, and when at last I was admitted, though I knew I ought to have been able to control myself, it was quite impossible, and I reproached them bitterly. Mme. De —— began to cry, and Bonaparte flew into so violent a passion that I had hardly time to fly before him and escape his rage. I am still trembling at the thought of it. I did not know to what excess his anger might have gone. No doubt he will soon come here, and I may expect a terrible scene."

The emotion of the Empress moved me deeply. 'Do not,' said I, 'commit a second fault, for the Emperor will never forgive you for having admitted any one, no matter whom, to your confidence. Let me leave you, Madame. You must wait for him; let him find you alone. I returned at once to the drawing-room, when I found Mme. De —— engaged at me nervously; she was extremely pale, talked almost incoherently, and tried hard to find out whether I knew what had passed. I resumed my work as tranquilly as I could, but I think Mme. De —— having seen me leave the room, must have known that the Empress had told me. Every one was looking at every one else, and nobody could make out what was happening.

"A few minutes afterward we heard a great noise in the apartment of the Empress, and of course I knew that the Emperor was there, and that a violent quarrel was taking place. Mme De —— called for her carriage, and at once left for Paris. This sudden departure was not likely to mend matters. I was to go to Paris in the evening. Before I left Saint Cloud the Empress sent for me, and told me, with many tears, that Bonaparte, after having insulted her in every possible way, and smashed some of his furniture in his rage, had signified to her that she was at once to quit Saint Cloud. He declared that, weary of her jealous spying, he was determined to shake off such a yoke, and to live henceforth only to the enjoyment of his power. She answered that he should take a wife capable of giving him children. She added that he had sent orders to Eugene De Beauharnais to come to Saint Cloud in order to make arrangements for his departure for another, and she added that she was now lost beyond redemption. She then directed me to go and see her daughter in Paris on the following day, and to inform her exactly of all that had occurred."

Mme. De Rémusat dwells at length on the appearance of the Pope at Paris, and the gradual favor he won from the fickle subjects of Napoleon. The latter is represented as jealous of this claimant to the spiritual throne, and as showing it a little too plainly. The story of the conduct of the Bonaparte sisters during the coronation scenes, which is already known, is repeated by this writer; it is to the effect that, having to hold the train of the Empress, they pulled so hard that for a time, she could not move forward. Napoleon saw it, and with a few sharp words made his sisters slacken their desperate hold on the train. As another example of the utter lack of principle in Bonaparte, the following is told:

Before I close this chapter I wish to mention a circumstance which ought, it seems to me, to be recorded. The Emperor had for the moment relinquished the idea of a divorce, but being still extremely anxious to have an heir, he asked his wife whether she would consent to acknowledge a child of his as her own, and to feign pregnancy, so that every one should be deceived. She consented to accede to any wish of his on this point. Then Bonaparte sent for Corvisart, his chief physician. In whom he had well-merited confidence, and confided his plan to him. If it succeed, said he, I will assure of the birth of a boy who shall be my own son. I want you, as a witness of the pretended confinement of the Empress, to do all that would be necessary to give the device every appearance of reality.' Corvisart, who felt that his honor and probity were injured by the mere proposition, refused to do what the Emperor required of him, but promised inviolable secrecy. It was not until long afterward, and since Bonaparte's second marriage, that he confided this fact to me while at the same time he affirmed in the strongest terms the legitimate birth of the King of Rome, concerning which some entirely unfounded doubts had been raised."

It is also stated that the Empress confided to the Pope the fact that her marriage with Napoleon had been a civil ceremony only. The Pope insisted that the coronation should be preceded by a clerical marriage, and accordingly Cardinal Fesch is said to have married them two days before the coronation. The authority for this statement given by the writer is her husband, then Grand Chamberlain, and also Keeper of the Wardrobe, who, in the latter capacity, submitted to Josephine the superb diadem which she was to wear. She took M. De Rémusat aside and confided to him that an altar had been erected in the Palace, and she and Napoleon had been married by Cardinal Fesch in the presence of two Aides-de-camp. After the ceremony she had carefully preserved this document, and, notwithstanding all the Emperor's efforts to obtain it from her, had never been induced to part with it. These particulars are deeply interesting in reference to the stand taken by the Pope on the occasion of the marriage with Maria Louisa of Austria. After the divorce, Mme. De Rémusat says the Emperor wanted to get possession of the document, but the Cardinal advised the Empress not to part with it. So suspicious of each other were all these people that the Empress seriously believed that Cardinal Fesch gave her this advice in collusion with Napoleon, in order to give the latter an excuse for an outburst of temper. The coronation was a fine sight. The Empress was in her forty-second year.

"The Pope preceded the Emperor by several hours, and waited with admirable patience for the long-delayed arrival of the procession. He sat upon the throne erected for him in the church, and made no complaint either of cold or weariness. The Cathedral of Notre Dame was decorated with taste and magnificence. At the far end was a splendid throne for the Emperor, on which he was to appear surrounded by his entire Court. Before setting out for Notre Dame, we were admitted to the apartment of the Empress. Our attire was very brilliant, but it paled before the magnificence of the costumes of the imperial family. The Empress especially, sparkling with diamonds, and wearing her hair in countless curls, a style of the time of Louis XVI., did not look more than 25. She wore a white satin gown, and a Court mantle of the same material, both profusely embroidered in mingled gold and silver. Her ornaments consisted of a diadem, necklace, ear-rings, and a girdle of diamonds of immense value, and all this gorgeous attire was worn with her customary easy grace. Her sisters-in-law were also adorned with a vast quantity of jewels. The Emperor inspected each of us in our turn, smiling at this luxury, which was, like all the rest, a sudden creation of his sovereign will.

"His own costume was brilliant. He was to assume the imperial robes at Notre Dame, but for the present he wore a French coat of red velvet embroidered in gold, a white sash, a short cloak sewn with bees, a plumed hat turned up in front with a diamond buckle, and the collar of the Legion of Honor in diamonds. This superb dress became him well. The whole Court wore velvet cloaks embroidered in gold. It must be acknowledged that we ladies of ourselves a little too much resembled automata, but the spectacle was really beautiful.

"On his arrival at Notre Dame, the Emperor entered the archiepiscopal palace, and there assumed his robes of state. They seemed almost to crush him: his slight frame collapsed under the enormous mantle of ermine. A simple laurel wreath encircled his head; he looked like an antique medallion, but he was extremely pale, and genuinely affected. The expression of his countenance was stern, and somewhat distressed.

"The ceremony was grand and impressive. A general movement of admiration was noticeable at the moment when the Empress was crowned. She was so unaffected, so graceful, as she advanced toward the altar; she knelt down with such simple elegance that all eyes were delighted with the picture she presented. When she had to walk from the altar to the throne, there was a slight alteration in her step. Poland, I observed, her mantle with such an ill grace that I observed at one moment the new-made Empress could not advance a step. The Emperor perceived this, and spoke a few sharp short words to his sisters, which speedily brought them to reason. During the ceremony the Pope bore an air of resignation of a noble sort, the result of his own will, and for a purpose of great utility."

Mme. De Rémusat gives instances of the wariness of Napoleon in examining the dispositions of the men and women about him. Talleyrand having taken a liking to Rémusat, the suspicious despot found occasion to slip a doubt into the latter's mind regarding the motives of the former. The women of the Court had no power at all; anything that looked like influence was frowned down at once, and rudely out of countenance, while the confidential advisers of Napoleon were silent as specres. The Court was far from lively, both for this reason and because, according to this writer, Napoleon was never happy until he had made people uncomfortable or got them by the ears. In regard to the prosperous condition of France in 1805 and the reasons for it, he very truly observes that a system of representative Government being founded by Napoleon, Mme. De Rémusat says:

"I had a wise administration, a moderate government, and a liberal Constitution been given to France, that prosperity would have been consolidated. But constitutional ideas formed no part of Bonaparte's plan. Whenever he really thought, as often said, that the French character and the geographical position of France were opposed to representative government; perhaps, conscious of his own strength and ability, he could not make up his mind to sacrifice to the future well-being of France those advantages which he believed he could give us by the mere strength of his will. Whatever was the case, he seldom lost an opportunity of disparaging the neighbor's form of government.

"The unfortunate position in which you have placed your nation,' he wrote in the *Moniteur*, addressing himself to the English Cabinet, 'can only be explained by the ill-feeling of the time. Its internal policy is insecure, and whose Government is the wretched tool of Parliamentary factions and of a powerful oligarchy.'

"Although he felt at times that he was opposing the spirit of the age, he believed himself strong enough to resist it. At a later period he said: 'During my lifetime I shall reign as I please; but my son must, perforce, be a Liberal. And, meanwhile, he plotted to himself in the shadows of feudal States, believing that he could make them acceptable, and preserve them from the criticism which was beginning to assail ancient institutions, by establishing them on a scale so grand that, as our pride would be satisfied, criticism might be silenced. He believed that once again he could exhibit what history has already witnessed—the world subject to a 'People-King;' but that royalty was to be represented in his own person, a combination of Eastern and Roman institutions, bearing, also, some resemblance to the times of Charlemagne, was to transform the sovereigns of Europe into great feudatories of the French Empire; and perhaps, if the sea had ever effectually separated England from invasion, this gigantic project might have been carried out. Shortly after the Emperor laid the foundation-stone of this brain-built edifice, I allude to the union of the Iron Crown with that of France."

The *Moniteur*, in July, 1805, bristled with notes announcing the storm which was soon to burst over Europe. Certain expressions in these notes revealed the author who dictated them. It had been stated in the English newspapers that a supposed genealogy of the Bonaparte family, which traced its nobility to an ancient origin, had been printed in London. Researches of this kind are purposeless,' said Napoleon. "To all who may ask from what period dates the house of Bonaparte there is a ready answer, "It dates from the eighteenth Brumaire."' Mme. De Rémusat bears strongly on the tyranny of Napoleon in the most insignificant matters, relates instances of his rudeness and want of tact, or rather of his insensibility to good feeling, when he had even a trivial object in view:

"During his journey in Italy, the idleness of life in palaces and its opportunities had given rise to several gallant adventures on his part, which were more or less serious, and these had been duly reported in France, where they fed the general appetite for gossip. One day, when several Ladies of the Court—among them those who had been in Italy—were breakfasting with the Empress, Bonaparte came suddenly into the room, and leaning on the back of his wife's chair, addressed to one and another of us a few words, which, not insignificant enough. Then he began to question us about what we were all doing, and let us know, but only by hints, that some among us were unfavorably talked of by the public. The Empress, who knew her husband's ways, and was aware that, when talking in this manner, he was apt to go very far, tried to interrupt him; but the Emperor, persisting in the conversation, presently gave it an exceedingly embarrassing turn. 'Yes, ladies, you occupy the attention of the worthy inhabitants of the Faubourg St. Germain. They say, for instance, that you, Mme. ——, have a *liaison* with M. ——; that you, Mme. ——, and so he went on, addressing himself to three or four ladies in succession. The effect upon us all of such an attack may easily be imagined. The Emperor was amused by the confusion into which he threw us. 'But,' added he, 'you need not suppose that I approve of talk of this kind. To attack my Court is to attack myself, and I do not choose that a word shall be said, either of me, or of my family, or of my Court.' While thus speaking, his countenance, which had previously been smiling, darkened, and his voice became extremely harsh. He then burst out violently against that section of Parisian society which was still rebellious, declaring that he would exile every woman who should say a word against any lady-in-waiting; and he proceeded to work himself into a violent passion upon this text, which he really took entirely to himself, for not a single one of us attempted to make him an answer. The Empress at length rose from the table in order to terminate this unpleasant scene, and the general movement put an end to it. The Emperor left the room as suddenly as he had come in. One of our ladies, a sworn admirer of everything that Bonaparte said and did, began to expatiate upon the kindness of such a master, who desired that our reputation should be held a sacred thing. But Mme. De —— a very clever woman, answered her impatiently, 'Yes, Madame, let the Emperor only defend us once again in that fashion, and we are lost.'"

Napoleon's conduct toward his Generals and Marshals admits of various constructions. The following quotation from Mme. De Rémusat does not stand by itself without some presentment of the other side of the matter, such as the rapacity, insolence and pushing spirit of these lieutenants.

"It is admitted that Bonaparte was not not always perfectly just in apportioning the fame which he accorded to his Generals. In one of his occasional fits of frankness, I heard him say that he liked to bestow glory only on those who knew not how to sustain it. According to his policy with respect to the military chiefs under his orders, or the degree of confidence which he placed in them, he would either preserve silence concerning certain victories of theirs, or change the blunder of a particular Marshal into a success. A General would hear through some bulletin of an action which had never taken place, or of a speech which he had never made. Another would find himself famous in the newspapers, and would wonder how he had deserved to be thus distinguished. Others would endeavor to protest against his neglect of them, or against distorted accounts of events; but how was it possible to correct what had once been read, and was already effaced by more recent news? for Bonaparte's rapidity in war gave us daily something fresh to learn. On these occasions he would either impose silence on the protest, or, if he wished to appease the offended officer, a sum of money, a prize from the enemy, or else permission to levy a tax was granted to him, and thus the affair would end.

"This crafty spirit, which was inherent in Bonaparte's character, and which he employed adroitly in dealing with his Marshals and superior officers, may be justified, up to a certain point, by the difficulty he occasionally met with in managing so large a number of individuals of widely differing characters but similar aims. He was perfectly cognizant of the scope of their various talents; he knew in what manner each of them might be useful to him; while rewarding their services, he was perpetually obliged to repress their pride and jealousy. He was forced to use every means in his power to secure his own success; above all, he could miss no opportunity of making them feel their entire dependence on himself, and that their renown, as well as their fortune, was in his hands alone."

Paul De Rémusat adds to this passage the following foot-note:

"I find among my father's papers a note which further develops what is said here concerning the Marshals of the Empire: 'The Emperor took the utmost license in composing his bulletins, seeking especially to eclipse all the others, and to establish his own infallibility; then considering the kind of effect he wished to produce on foreigners and on the public in France, and, lastly, having regard to his intentions and his good or ill will toward his lieutenants. Truth came a long way behind these things. Nothing could equal the surprise of his officers on reading the bulletin which came back to them from Paris; but they made few complaints. The Emperor is, like the Convention of Louis XIV., one of the few powers able to subdue and to discipline the vanity of subordinates.

"'The Emperor praised the great Generals of his time but little. Military men are more jealous of each other than those of any other profession; they are the least to be relied on in their estimation of each other. They are discouraging or irritating when judging one of another. To this natural jealousy the Emperor added the calculations of a despot who will have no one of importance except himself. Desaix is the one man of whom he spoke with any enthusiasm, and he knew him only at the opening of his career of power. He always continued, I believe, to treat him well, but Desaix died at Marengo, June 14, 1800.

"'The Generals and His lieutenants frequently paid him back in their conversations what he had said concerning them. It was not in the Army, especially during the campaigns that followed that of Austerlitz, that he made a little the current mistake of contempt, and affection. He had, as it were, an off-hand way of making war. He neglected many things, and risked many; he sacrificed anything to his personal success, by decisive blows struck with his own hand. He was always ready to repair the evil of his occasional silence concerning anything which might injure him. This rendered the service unbearable to those Generals who were at a distance from himself. They retained all their responsibility, were often without the necessary means, and received only orders almost impossible to execute, and which were intended to put them in the wrong. They accused him, consequently, of selfishness, of injustice, of perfidy, and even of malice toward them, or of envy. Barante has told me that when the auditors arrived at the army they were confounded at what they heard said among the staff, and sometimes even at head-quarters. He himself, when attached to the staff of Marshal Lannes—during the campaign of Poland, he married her mantle with such an ill grace that I observed at one moment the new-made Empress could not advance a step. The Emperor perceived this, and spoke a few sharp short words to his sisters, which speedily brought them to reason. During the ceremony the Pope bore an air of resignation of a noble sort, the result of his own will, and for a purpose of great utility."

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"Although he felt at times that he was opposing the spirit of the age, he believed himself strong enough to resist it. At a later period he said: 'During my lifetime I shall reign as I please; but my son must, perforce, be a Liberal. And, meanwhile, he plotted to himself in the shadows of feudal States, believing that he could make them acceptable, and preserve them from the criticism which was beginning to assail ancient institutions, by establishing them on a scale so grand that, as our pride would be satisfied, criticism might be silenced. He believed that once again he could exhibit what history has already witnessed—the world subject to a 'People-King;' but that royalty was to be represented in his own person, a combination of Eastern and Roman institutions, bearing, also, some resemblance to the times of Charlemagne, was to transform the sovereigns of Europe into great feudatories of the French Empire; and perhaps, if the sea had ever effectually separated England from invasion, this gigantic project might have been carried out. Shortly after the Emperor laid the foundation-stone of this brain-built edifice, I allude to the union of the Iron Crown with that of France."

The *Moniteur*, in July, 1805, bristled with notes announcing the storm which was soon to burst over Europe. Certain expressions in these notes revealed the author who dictated them. It had been stated in the English newspapers that a supposed genealogy of the Bonaparte family, which traced its nobility to an ancient origin, had been printed in London. Researches of this kind are purposeless,' said Napoleon. "To all who may ask from what period dates the house of Bonaparte there is a ready answer, "It dates from the eighteenth Brumaire."' Mme. De Rémusat bears strongly on the tyranny of Napoleon in the most insignificant matters, relates instances of his rudeness and want of tact, or rather of his insensibility to good feeling, when he had even a trivial object in view:

"During his journey in Italy, the idleness of life in palaces and its opportunities had given rise to several gallant adventures on his part, which were more or less serious, and these had been duly reported in France, where they fed the general appetite for gossip. One day, when several Ladies of the Court—among them those who had been in Italy—were breakfasting with the Empress, Bonaparte came suddenly into the room, and leaning on the back of his wife's chair, addressed to one and another of us a few words, which, not insignificant enough. Then he began to question us about what we were all doing, and let us know, but only by hints, that some among us were unfavorably talked of by the public. The Empress, who knew her husband's ways, and was aware that, when talking in this manner, he was apt to go very far, tried to interrupt him; but the Emperor, persisting in the conversation, presently gave it an exceedingly embarrassing turn. 'Yes, ladies, you occupy the attention of the worthy inhabitants of the Faubourg St. Germain. They say, for instance, that you, Mme. ——, have a *liaison* with M. ——; that you, Mme. ——, and so he went on, addressing himself to three or four ladies in succession. The effect upon us all of such an attack may easily be imagined. The Emperor was amused by the confusion into which he threw us. 'But,' added he, 'you need not suppose that I approve of talk of this kind. To attack my Court is to attack myself, and I do not choose that a word shall be said, either of me, or of my family, or of my Court.' While thus speaking, his countenance, which had previously been smiling, darkened, and his voice became extremely harsh. He then burst out violently against that section of Parisian society which was still rebellious, declaring that he would exile every woman who should say a word against any lady-in-waiting; and he proceeded to work himself into a violent passion upon this text, which he really took entirely to himself, for not a single one of us attempted to make him an answer. The Empress at length rose from the table in order to terminate this unpleasant scene, and the general movement put an end to it. The Emperor left the room as suddenly as he had come in. One of our ladies, a sworn admirer of everything that Bonaparte said and did, began to expatiate upon the kindness of such a master, who desired that our reputation should be held a sacred thing. But Mme. De —— a very clever woman, answered her impatiently, 'Yes, Madame, let the Emperor only defend us once again in that fashion, and we are lost.'"

Napoleon's conduct toward his Generals and Marshals admits of various constructions. The following quotation from Mme. De Rémusat does not stand by itself without some presentment of the other side of the matter, such as the rapacity, insolence and pushing spirit of these lieutenants.

"It is admitted that Bonaparte was not not always perfectly just in apportioning the fame which he accorded to his Generals. In one of his occasional fits of frankness, I heard him say that he liked to bestow glory only on those who knew not how to sustain it. According to his policy with respect to the military chiefs under his orders, or the degree of confidence which he placed in them, he would either preserve silence concerning certain victories of theirs, or change the blunder of a particular Marshal into a success. A General would hear through some bulletin of an action which had never taken place, or of a speech which he had never made. Another would find himself famous in the newspapers, and would wonder how he had deserved to be thus distinguished. Others would endeavor to protest against his neglect of them, or against distorted accounts of events; but how was it possible to correct what had once been read, and was already effaced by more recent news? for Bonaparte's rapidity in war gave us daily something fresh to learn. On these occasions he would either impose silence on the protest, or, if he wished to appease the offended officer, a sum of money, a prize from the enemy, or else permission to levy a tax was granted to him, and thus the affair would end.

"This crafty spirit, which was inherent in Bonaparte's character, and which he employed adroitly in dealing with his Marshals and superior officers, may

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* Memoirs of Madame De Remusat. 1802—1808. Edited by Paul De Rémusat, Senator. Translated by Mrs. Cashel Hoey and Mr. John Lillie. Part II. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

The Same. New-York: Harper & Brothers

BOOKS.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

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HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Vol. LVIII. December, 1878, to May, 1879.

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A NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

From the London Times, Jan. 26.

Commander John P. Cheyne, Royal Navy, responded on Saturday to an invitation from the members of the Royal Artillery Institution, at Woolwich, to explain his scheme for the scientific exploration and discovery of the North Pole, by means of a steamer, sledges, and balloons. He stated that Lord Derby and six members of Parliament had joined the Central Committee. The honorable members are Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. J. H. Puleston, Mr. William T. Charley, Mr. William Gordon, Dr. Cameron, and Col. Alexander. It is proposed to hold a meeting at the Mansion House on Wednesday next, to be presided over by the Lord Mayor, to finally decide on the expedition. The plan sketched is as follows: If the estimated cost, viz., £30,000, is forthcoming, the expedition will start in May. Her Majesty's Government will be asked to lend their steam store-ship Discovery for the purpose. It is also in contemplation that a shooting-party in connection with Cook's tours will accompany the steamer to open water. Cook says, where there is some splendid shooting—wild duck flying about there in flocks of 60 at a time, four or five flocks often passing every minute. Commander Cheyne purposes wintering the first year in as high a latitude as possible. The sledges will start about March 30, 1881. When the sledges are baffled by obstacles, recourse will be had to balloons. These are expected to start about June next year, at which time the sun will be shining in the Arctic regions "day and night." The balloons will be inflated at starting by passing steam through iron filings, and will be afterward manipulated by means of a supply of pure condensed hydrogen. Three balloons will be employed, each having a lifting power of one ton to one and a half tons. The balloon party will consist of seven persons, with water and provisions for 51 days; but it is expected that they will reach the North Pole in from 30 to 40 hours after leaving the sledges. The exploring party will remain at the North Pole about a week for scientific observation, and will dispatch a balloon to Russia for the purpose of telegraphing the news to England. The intelligence, it is thought, can be conveyed from the North Pole, via St. Petersburg, to London, within three days. The Arctic regions will be explored from the balloon every hour, the distance to be traversed by the balloon being estimated at 500 miles. Mr. Corwell is to explain the balloon arrangements at the Mansion House meeting. The proposal to pay out a small telegraphic wire from the balloon is *branchis*, so as to join the ship with the North Pole, has been abandoned. It was stated that the Duke of Cambridge had consented to allow military officers to act on Arctic committees, and, at the conclusion of the address, it was arranged that a committee, forming the sixtieth of the local committees throughout the country—should be formed.

TROUBLE WITH A POLICEMAN.

John Baier, of No. 127 First-avenue, an owner of real estate in the Seventeenth Police Precinct, met Officer Smith, of that precinct, on Saturday night, and requested him to go into a saloon near his residence and put a stop to the noise which, he said, was depriving him of sleep, and annoying his tenants. In a swaggering and impudent manner, Smith said: "I don't hear any noise," and looked at Baier very much as if he would like to knock him down. Baier suggested that if he would wait a minute he would readily hear the noise himself, to which Smith replied by ordering Baier to "mind his own business." Mr. Baier said: "I will make a complaint against you for this conduct, Sir." Smith, so Mr. Baier says, became furious at this, and said that if he (Baier) didn't go about his business and clear out, he would run him in and club him." Baier turned upon him, and said angrily: "There will be no necessity for you to club me. Don't you dare to raise your club to me. I will go with you to the station-house quietly, but I will submit to no violence." Smith then took him to the station-house, and there made a complaint of disorderly conduct against him, upon which he was held. Yesterday he was taken to the Essex Market Police Court, where the officer charged that the prisoner had acted in a disorderly manner. This Mr. Baier denied, and narrated his experience. Officer Smith, however, persisted in his statements, and said he could bring witnesses to prove that Baier had been disorderly. Clerk Heimbenger assured Justice Flammer that the prisoner was a respectable, law-abiding citizen, well-known in the neighborhood in which he resided. The magistrate thereupon allowed the gentleman to depart on parole, instructing him to come to court again to-day, when he said he would hear the witnesses whom Officer Smith claimed could corroborate his charge.

NEW BOOKS.

—*The Chemistry of Common Life. D. Appleton & Co.*—This useful compendium, by the late James F. W. Johnston, Professor of Chemistry in Durham University, has been revised and brought down to the present time by Arthur Herbert Church, author of several works on kindred topics. A full index puts the contents at the reader's command, and many wood-cuts elucidate the text. Smaller text, closer printing, larger pages, and the omission of a few wood-cuts, give to the work, although it appears in a single volume, much more letter-press than before. Mr. Church had access to the annotated copy of the late Prof. Johnston, and could incorporate new material gathered by that scholar. One chapter, "The Colors we Admire," is entirely due to the editor.

—*The Distracted Young Preacher.—Hester. D. Appleton & Co.*—A skilled pen is that of Thomas Hardy, the author of "The Return of the Native," and other novels. He also shows us a clergyman in trouble, but not so realistically as Mrs. Steele. The young Wesleyan preacher, *Stockdale*, boards at the house of a pretty young widow, whose relatives and admirers are concerned in smuggling. The revenue officers find imported liquors concealed under the very nose of the clergyman, and his distractedness arises from the fact that he is aware that smuggled highwines are concealed by his landlady somewhere about, and yet is in love with her at the same time. He detects her, dressed in her deceased husband's clothes, warning the smugglers off the coast, and begins to accompany her on her expeditions at night, moved partly by curiosity, partly by jealousy. He tries to get *Mrs. Lucas Newberry* to give up smuggling, and she tries to persuade him to give up the ministry:

"I have got this large house; why can't you marry me and live here with us, and not be a Methodist preacher any more? I assure you, Richard, it is no harm, and I wish you could only see it as I do. We only carry it on in Winter; in Summer it is never done at all. It stirs up one's dull life at this time o' the year, and gives excitement which I have got so used to now that I should hardly know how to get along without it. At nights, when the wind blows, instead of being dull and stupid, and not thinking whether it do blow or not, your mind is afield, even if you are not afield yourself; and you are wondering how the chaps be getting on. * * * You dissent from the Church, and I dissent from the State."

Beatrice May Butt's short story, "Hester," appears in the same volume. It is laid in France, among aristocrats, and forms a complete contrast in every way to the tale by Hardy.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The next volumes in the "English Men of Letters" are to be "Bunyan," by J. A. Froude; "Southey," by Prof. Edward Dowden, and "Chaucer," by Prof. A. W. Ward. Upward of 70,000 of this series have already been sold.

—Dr. J. M. Carnochan publishes with Harper & Brothers a sixth installment of his "Contributions to Operative Surgery." The quarto *brochure* has a lithograph from a sketch by F. D'Oriéans, representing the rear of the line of battle at Gaines's Mills, Va., June 27, 1862, and illustrative of the primary treatment of injuries. The field ambulance service is at work carrying the wounded to hospital.

—Dr. James Martineau, Principal of Manchester New College, London, has just published through the Longmans a new series of "Hours of Thought on Sacred Things." It will probably be reissued by Roberts Brothers, Boston, in a short time.

—*Hebraica*, published as a monthly supplement to the *Jewish Messenger*, has been incorporated as a separate department, and will present weekly contributions on topics connected with Hebrew literature and the science of the Bible. Its contributors embrace leading Hebraists of all denominations.

—Mr. W. A. Clouston, of Glasgow, proposes to issue a private reprint of the literal English translation by Sir William Jones of the "Moallakat," or seven Arabian poems, usually considered the finest pieces of poetry in that language, which are preserved among the Oriental manuscripts at Oxford.

—There is a possible chance for some translations that have fresh life in them, in a series of Portuguese novels published under the title of "Photototypias do Minho," from the pen of Senhor José Augusto Vieira, a student in the Medical School of Oporto. They give vivid descriptions of the original and picturesque popular customs of the Minho.

—Two anonymous authors in Denmark have achieved considerable success. One is the author of "A Season with the Golden Fleece," his first publication, in which he shows a talent almost new in Danish literature, the talent to portray character in a clear and lifelike fashion, free from false

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 9, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

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WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—The False Friend.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty.
PARK THEATRE—The Wedding March.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Unknown.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Galley Slave.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Christmas.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Horrors.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
NEW-YORK SKATING RINK—Skating. Matinée.
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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates, for to-day, in the Middle States, clear or fair weather in the southern portion, and light snow in the northern portion, followed by partly cloudy and colder weather, north-west to south-west winds, and during the night rising barometer.

Monday morning in Congress unfailingly brings with it Mr. WEAVER and his crazy financial resolution. To-day, it is intimated, he will be permitted to offer it, and it will be voted down. There has never been the slightest doubt in the minds of intelligent men that the resolution ought to be summarily killed if the House should ever come to a vote upon it. But, with inexplicable fatuousness, the majority in the House have persistently dodged the issue. On one occasion, the House suddenly adjourned, and the members fled from WEAVER as if he had just broken out of a pest-house. At another time Speaker RANDALL refused to see Mr. WEAVER, and recognized other members until other business was dexterously brought forward to shut him off for that day. All this is cowardly to the last degree. Mr. WEAVER wants the House to declare that all paper money shall be issued by the Government, and that the Mints shall be worked to their full capacity in coining silver dollars to be used in paying the funded debt. If the House has not the moral courage to vote down this wild proposition, it is well-nigh invertebrate.

It is noticeable that local jealousies and rivalries among Southern Democrats are increasing in virulence. The proscription which has been exercised by the so-called "straight-out Democracy" against independent movements has not been confined to Yazoo County, Miss. The result of the insolence of party power is perceptible in the disturbances which vex the Democracy of Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia. The South Carolina quarrel is exceedingly bitter, "a hostile meeting," as the phrase goes, having threatened to involve at least two of the rival leaders in a mortal combat. WADE HAMPTON and Gen. GARY have each their ardent followers, and the contest, which is only a struggle for leadership, is likely to be a long one. As in the other States named, some such fight for supremacy was inevitable. Sooner or later, the Democratic leaders in the South, having effectually stamped out the last spark of party opposition, must expect to find factions and "independent" movements in their own overcrowded ranks.

There is no reason why Alaska should not have a local civil government of some kind, even though the sparseness of its population will not warrant the expense of a Territorial organization. At present, affairs in the Territory are in a state of chaos, and the children of the inhabitants have no schools. The Alaska Commercial Company, whose "monopoly" is so much understood, occupy the islands on which the fur-seal hunting is prosecuted. The company have nothing whatever to do with the mainland, from which we receive continual complaints of the disorder and ignorance which prevail. The company provide for the reasonable wants of the people on the leased islands, while the Government does nothing for the natives and settlers on the mainland. The proposition to extend the civil and criminal law of Oregon over the Territory, and to appoint a few civil officers with judicial authority, is a step in the right direction. It will, at least, reduce chaos to something like order. The proceeding may be an anomalous one. But Alaska has always been in an anomalous condition.

The significance of the quarrel among the members of the Georgia delegation in Congress lies in its steady growth. GORDON and HILL have long been at odds with each other, and the rivalry which has gradually separated them has not only widely alienated them from each other, but it has created a faction fight in the Georgia Democracy. The quarrel over the confirmation of so petty an officer as a Supervisor of the Census, in which Senator GORDON and several Georgia Representatives are arrayed against Senator HILL and Representative STEPHENS, is only the evidence of the ill-feeling which has long existed, not its cause. Senator HILL and Representatives STEPHENS and FELTON stand for the liberal or independent element of the Georgia Democracy. The "straight-out" managers must crush this disintegrating agency, and a long quarrel finally bursts over the head of the insignificant SIMMONS, who desires to be a Supervisor of the Census.

Our Washington dispatches throw further light on the way in which a "few Treasury officers" have "gratified" Secretary SHERMAN by "taking an interest" in his nomination. We refer to the dispatches themselves for details, and we cannot be mistaken when we conclude that every impartial reader will infer that the Treasury officers alluded to are not serving the public so much as they are Mr. SHERMAN. It is humiliating to be obliged to expose an intrigue of this kind on the part of the chief Cabinet officer of a Republican Administration; and it is particularly so because the present Administration has made such high professions with reference to civil service reform—a cause to which THE TIMES has always attached the greatest possible value. But it is a duty which we owe to the public, from the very confidence that we feel in a genuine reform, to expose those whose pretended devotion to it is hollow and treacherous. If the President has not the courage to apply his avowed principles of reform to the case of a Cabinet officer, he cannot expect much respect for what he claims to be doing regarding clerks and tide-waiters.

THE TONE OF THE SESSION.

It is not to be denied that the temper of Congress up to the present time has been extremely timid and its action far from exciting. No measure of any considerable importance has attracted the serious attention of the House, which has spent its time for the most part in the discussion of its rules. These, undoubtedly, have an importance of their own, and their revision was highly necessary to the prompt and fair performance of business in the House, but they have raised few questions on which even individual members have taken any decided stand, and none as to which party divisions were required. The only incident of special interest which has arisen in this connection has been the attempt to restrain the opportunity for log-rolling afforded by the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, by compelling that measure to go through the hands of the regular Appropriation Committee, and afterward to pass under discussion in the Committee of the Whole. This has called out some very pronounced criticism of the past conduct of the House, and has thrown a good deal of light on practices which are nothing less than scandalous. But it is even yet doubtful whether any adequate reform will be secured.

For the rest, the Greenbackers have persistently tried to get an expression of opinion from the House as to their peculiar views of the currency, and the House has as persistently refused to give any such expression. This, however, has been not because the House has no sympathy with those views, but because both parties have been afraid to let the country see exactly what the extent of such sympathy is. This may be adroit political strategy, but it is not statesmanship. It may avoid occasions for exciting public apprehension, but it does not give ground for any real public security. Those who assume that our financial policy is a sound one, and that it cannot be improved, ought to be ready to frankly condemn by their votes the attempt to change it in either direction. Then the public would know where the two parties stand, judging each by the tendencies which the votes and speeches of its representatives display. Public opinion, thus informed, would be intelligent, and capable of giving some distinct impression of itself at the approaching elections. As it is, it is probably the purpose of political managers to let the country drift into the great campaign of this year with the slightest possible agitation as to the currency or the finances. Each party thinks, apparently, that it is more sure of success on the strength of its general position hitherto, not too clearly defined, than it would be if it were to trust itself to the formulation of a new position, having unmistakable relation to pending questions. Does Congress still claim the right to issue, or to keep in circulation, legal-tender notes whose redemption has been provided for? Is the country to look for a permanent financial policy including the present volume, at least, of Government paper, as a part of the currency? Or, will the Government paper be gradually paid up, or funded, or deprived of its legal-tender quality, and the country be left to a currency such as other great commercial nations have? Will silver be allowed to accumulate until we are reduced to a silver standard, or will the present opportunity be seized to place our currency on the firm basis of a gold reserve? Surely, these are questions rendered pertinent by the situation of affairs, and involving interests sufficiently great and urgent to claim the attention of political leaders. Congress will have none of them. The House, week after week, dodges every attempt to secure even their discussion, and does not stir a step in the direction of any practical solution of them.

In the Senate, thanks to the courage and foresight of Mr. BAYARD, there has been begun a financial discussion of considerable scope, provoked by a proposition which has brought into question the most radical elements of the present situation. But the tone of discussion there has been very languid, and far from encouraging to those who believe that important changes are imperatively required. Mr. BAYARD himself is the only Senator who has shown, as yet, any adequate conception of the facts of the situation, and though he will ultimately be reinforced by several Senators of ability and influence, there is little room for hope that his proposition will bear any valuable fruit.

But, temporizing and timid as has been the course of the party leaders in Congress up to the present time, it is by no means certain that it will continue so, or that these gentlemen will be allowed to avoid every question on which the country needs and wishes to know the tendency of parties. It will be remembered that the same policy of evasion was adopted at the extra session last Spring, and yet the Warner Silver bill was finally pressed to a passage by the same men who are now agitating for a vote on the currency question. That bill contributed largely to the defeat of the majority party in the Fall elections, and for that reason it has been shelved by the Finance Committee of the Senate. But the persistency of the Greenbackers is not wearied, and in time they will probably force some measure embodying their views upon the attention of Congress. When they do so, the chances are that they will obtain a partial victory, and that they will so far commit the Democrats that the financial issue will be likely to enter into the Presidential canvass. This is one of the questions which are not easily laid to rest. The only way by which that could be completely accomplished would be through the definite retirement of the Government notes. So long as this simple, natural, and enduring solution of the matter is refused by Congress the agitation of it will constantly recur. The hesitation, the time-serving, the two-facedness of political leaders cannot prevent this. They can only continue the present situation with constantly-increasing probability of being at last surprised and forced into some definite policy.

In regard to the general questions included in what is known as the Southern question, both parties in Congress have also been extremely reticent; doubtful as to what the course of events will be, and as to how far that question will be brought to the front during the canvass. But on this point, too, there is every reason to believe that neither party will be able to maintain the neutrality which it now seeks. The situation of the South is too grave and the temper of the whites is too violent to sustain the strain that is being put upon them. The South remains "solid" to all intents and purposes, and is likely to remain so. But the forces which constantly tend to break up its solidity are too powerful and too widespread to make it safe to count on the absence of all disturbance. The present situation rests on an absolute denial of justice to all who are not in league with the ruling party. It is an essential and continual violation of Republican principles in Republican communities. It suppresses the political rights not only of the negroes but of active minorities in the ranks of the whites, and there is always the chance of disturbance from the efforts of the latter to seek redress through co-operation with the former. When such attempts are made, it is inevitable that the arrogance and despotism of those who now hold the reins should take the same violent form that they have taken heretofore, and that the vital principle of free government underlying the whole Southern question should again be brought into bold relief. No amount of mutual forbearance by party leaders in Congress will prevent this. Whether in the Capitol at Washington or from some other source, events are sure to come up which will make the Southern issue a living one again. And when this happens the country will know what to say and to do. The present "manœuvring for position" in Congress cannot be indefinitely prolonged, because events will not wait, and several principles are directly involved altogether too important and too enduring to be ignored during a Presidential election.

AN IMPORTANT OFFICE.

The fact that the Administration of President HAYES has been an exceptionally pure one serves to deepen the regret with which all good citizens regard the recent scandals in the Indian service. Generally speaking, the President has been fortunate in his choice of subordinate officers, so far as their probity is concerned. In pleasant contrast with preceding Administrations, this term of the Presidential office has not been agitated by any great scandal. The most persistent efforts of the opposition have failed to fasten upon any officer of the Government any enduring stain. And it is noticeable that the allegations against the man who has just been dismissed from the Indian Commissionership were made by friends of the Administration, not by its unfriendly critics. Perhaps this may account for the languid interest which the Democratic papers have evinced in the matter, now that it has been brought to a head by the dismissal of Mr. HAYT. It seems to be conceded that an investigation which results in the purification of a public office, and which has been set on foot by the party in power, has no interest to the party on the outside. It is only when party capital can be made by an attack that the fierce virtue of the Democracy is aroused. There is small chance for accumulating party ammunition to be used in the next campaign in the treatment which the dismissed officer has just received from the Administration. Mr. HAYT has been convicted of duplicity and misdirection in office, and he has been removed by the President and Secretary of the Interior.

Nevertheless, the manner of Mr. HAYT'S original appointment was unfortunate and unpromising of good. It should serve as a warning to men high in authority and intrusted with the power of appointment. Mr. HAYT was a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners during Gen. GRANT'S Administration. In that capacity he made a vigorous attack on the Administration of Commissioner SMITH, then at the head of the Indian Bureau. This was resented by the President, and, very soon after the accession of the late Hon. Z. CHANDLER to the office of Secretary of the Interior, Mr. HAYT was obliged to withdraw from the board. There was nothing on the surface of this which was discreditable to Mr. HAYT. But it was most unfortunate that he should have seemed to profit by the campaign which he was represented to have undertaken in the interest of honest government. He should not have been asked to take a place which he could have justly claimed that he had had some share in making vacant. Nor was it true, as was lately asserted by Secretary SCHURZ, that Mr. HAYT was a man of large means, to whom the modest salary of Indian Commissioner was no object. Doubtless, the Secretary had been led to believe that this was true; but, nevertheless, it was not the fact, and the sequel has shown the folly of putting into a responsible place, requiring assiduous attention and rare tact, a man who was over head and ears involved in his own business, and unable to give the great interests committed to him a tithe of the care which they required.

But the unfortunate mistake of the President was that he allowed Mr. SCHURZ to dictate an appointment of which he [the President] knew nothing. If there is any officer of the Government, below the rank of a Cabinet Minister, who is charged with the weightiest of public responsibilities, that officer is the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He is charged with the disbursement of many millions of dollars annually, and his duties bring him into contact with schemers and men who are seeking opportunity to plunder the Government and its Indian wards. He must not only be wise and shrewd to detect and prevent fraud, but he must be removed far above temptation to profit by any of the opportunities which he sees almost daily passing through his office. And yet, this officer, of whom so much is expected, and who has largely in his hands the power of making peace or war possible with the Indian tribes, is paid the small salary of $3,000 a year. Undoubtedly, Mr. SCHURZ thought that he, at least, knew Mr. HAYT when he gave him the appointment of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The sequel has proved that he did not know him. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has been in a state of chaos ever since the late Commissioner went into it. And if the President has any feeling of mortification at the inglorious termination of Mr. HAYT'S career in office, he may reflect that he did not know anything about Mr. HAYT when he allowed him to be appointed. It was well known, when that selection was made, that the President was reluctant to make it, and that he did make it, finally, against the wishes of his immediate friends, and without being informed himself as to the appointee's qualifications.

It is evident that the vacant office will not be filled readily. It is a most difficult position to occupy. Notwithstanding the efforts of many of the higher officers of the Government to purify and keep pure the Indian service, it is to-day the most prolific source of corruption and fraud. It seems as there was something in the atmosphere of the Indian Office which demoralizes any man who breathes it. From time immemorial, or at least ever since there was an Indian Bureau, nothing pertaining to the office has long escaped the taint of corruption or suspicion. The place is sought for by men who want it only for evil purposes. The Commissioner, once honestly installed and honestly trying to do his duty, is beset by sharpers, as well as embarrassed by a public sentiment which is against every Indian contractor as a suspected thief. Let him do his best, and he will not be able to prevent wholly the frauds and impositions which are practiced on the Indians. To crown all, he is set to carry out a "policy" which is not worthy of the name, and which varies with every wind that blows. If we may call that a policy which consists of weakness and wickedness alternating, year by year, then we may well pity the officer who is intrusted with its execution, under the laws of a Congress easily terrified by civilized ruffians into committing any injustice which may be demanded for the time. And whatever else the President and the Secretary of the Interior may not do, let us hope they will find a Commissioner of Indian Affairs who will honestly attend to the important duties of his office. No such man can be obtained by sending out a scout with a lasso.

THE METHODIST ITINERANCY.

No more important question will be considered by the Methodist General Conference, which meets in Cincinnati in May, than that of modifying the itinerancy. The Methodist system of distributing Pastors is unique. It was not a product of thought, but of an emergency in the early history of Methodism, and was adopted as a part of the Methodist polity, and has been rigidly adhered to because in practice it was found to work successfully. As a theory, the itinerancy, in its connection with episcopacy, is an organized tyranny, and is destitute of any rational basis. The discretion of one man, the Bishop, is all that interposes to prevent the system from assuming the characteristics of a game of chance. Here are one hundred ministers and one hundred appointments. The ministers represent all grades of intellect and culture. Some are men of education and high intelligence, and endowed with special gifts; some are ignorant, dull, and inefficient. The churches also vary as greatly in character. By the operation of the system of settled pastorates, these churches and ministers would become associated in accordance with the law of fitness, the churches and the Pastors acting both as judges of that fitness and as contracting parties. But according to the itinerant theory, every Methodist minister is the possible Pastor of any church in the denomination. The poorest preacher of the hundred may, therefore, be appointed Pastor of the best church in the hundred, and the best preacher be sent to the poorest church. The Bishop has the unquestioned power to make such appointments, and to make them without the knowledge of church or Pastor. The practice now generally followed, at least east of the Alleghanies and in cities, of leading churches selecting their Pastors before Conference, leaving it only to the Bishop to sanction the engagement, is an innovation. As the system used to be carried out, the preacher was in utter ignorance as to where he would be sent until the appointments were read at the close of the Conference, and this is still true in some of the Conferences. The matter of secrecy is not now regarded as an essential element of the itinerancy, but the time-limit is as rigidly adhered to as it was fifty years ago.

Against the arbitrary rule which prescribes that no minister shall serve any one church longer than three years in six, a considerable opposition is being developed in all parts of the Church. Probably there are not half a dozen ministers in the Methodist Episcopal Church who would vote to do away with the itinerancy. The most vigorous opponents of the three-years rule recognize the advantages which the itinerancy possesses over the Congregational system, and seek only for such modifications of it as would remove some of its most obvious disadvantages. They believe that it can be amended so as to become the best system of pastoral appointment ever devised. The point at which the itinerancy seems to fail is in pastoral service. The preacher cannot, it will hardly be disputed, do his most effective work as a stranger. The most efficient Pastor, other things being equal, is he who is the most intimately acquainted with his flock. The relations of Pastor are of a confidential and sacred character, and men and women will not give their confidence to a stranger. The Methodist Pastor comes suddenly, and comes a stranger; it is known that at the furthest he can stay but three years, and congregations naturally shrink from forming warm attachments which must be broken every three years. The minister is, therefore, chiefly valued for his sermons, and his personal influence counts for comparatively little. Thus it is that Methodists do not build up strong, influential churches in the great centres of population as rival denominations do. The same reason which prevents the Methodist minister from being known intimately by his congregation also operates to his disadvantage in the community. He has not time enough to build up a reputation for himself. He cannot become identified with the interests of the people. He virtually loses his citizenship.

In rural districts these disadvantages are somewhat lessened by the fact that the acquaintance of Pastor and people is greatly facilitated by a less conventional and more accessible society. Thus it is that Methodism has twice the success in the country that it has in cities. But the centres of population are also the centres of influence, wealth, and intelligence, and if Methodism is ambitious to occupy the first place in the nation, it must have more regard to its churches in the cities. Another of the disadvantages of the itinerancy is that the limit of the pastoral term comes frequently in the midst of a revival, an interruption in which is likely to cut it short. Or a financial project upon which depends the continuance of the church is suddenly arrested, while being successfully carried forward, by change of Pastors, and, perhaps, utterly overthrown. The itinerancy has not a particle of elasticity, and the successful revivalist or financier must certainly go elsewhere when the legal limit is reached, no matter if an additional month would suffice to save the church from financial ruin or to gather the fruits of the revival.

Among the plans which are proposed by way of modification is one known as the Brooklyn plan, which asks simply that the Bishop be granted power to make appointments year by year of the same minister to the same churches. The length of the pastoral term could, under this rule, be gauged according to the wishes and needs of the churches and the desires of the Pastors. This would give the benefits of the settled Pastorate, while retaining the obvious advantage of the itinerancy in making necessary changes easily and quietly.

Very many, perhaps a large majority, of the ministers of the Church are opposed to this and other proposed modifications. The itinerancy, they say, is the distinctive feature of Methodism, the cause of its wonderful success, and the keystone, so to speak, of its structure. The Brooklyn plan would destroy the itinerancy, and with the itinerancy destroyed, Methodism would be swallowed up by Congregationalism. Perhaps there might be a worse destiny, but the danger of such an event does not appear to be a very threatening one. It is difficult to see how the continuance of some scores of Pastors for an indefinite period in the same churches could bring about such a catastrophe, as the great body of the clergy would continue to revolve as regularly, doubtless, as they do now, and the system would not be injured because some would become fixed stars.

MONROE AND DE LESSEPS.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *World*, is greatly dissatisfied with the De Lesseps canal project. It boldly charges M. DE LESSEPS with the atrocious crime of being a Frenchman, and insists that according to the Monroe doctrine it is a felony for a Frenchman to dig a canal through the Central American isthmus. The *World* claims that our Government should at once enforce the Monroe doctrine by forbidding any foreigner to dig a canal anywhere in Central America, and that if it does not take this course it will be guilty of a cowardly negligence of American interests. Of course, after this, the Administration has only one thing to do. The Monroe doctrine, as expounded by the *World*, must be enforced, and the De Lesseps canal enterprise must be immediately stopped. The *World* has omitted to show the precise way in which this should be done, but the proper course to be taken is so plain that a wayfaring Administration, though composed entirely of Western statesmen, could not well err therein.

The first step would be for Mr. EVARTS to draw up an elaborate diplomatic note to the French Government. He would show that a canal through the isthmus would be a matter of immense importance to commerce, and that as the United States has no commerce to speak of, our interest in the canal is necessarily greater than that of nations like France and England, which have a great deal of commerce. Then Mr. EVARTS would convincingly prove that the part of the isthmus which is to be cut belongs to Colombia, an independent nation, separated from the United States by the intervention of several other independent nations, and that we therefore have the sole right to say whether Colombia shall authorize anybody to cut canals in her territory. Then the able and eloquent Secretary would demonstrate that the United States has long entertained the opinion that there ought to be a canal somewhere in Central America, which fact gives us an indefeasible right to say that no such canal shall be cut. Next it would be proved by a formidable array of phrases that we are not willing to pay for cutting the canal, and that it would be next door to robbing us should any other nation pay the cost of it. Finally, the nature and attributes of Mr. MONROE would be described, and his great doctrine that it is the right and duty of a dog in the manger to prevent any consumption of hay on the part of horses would be set forth at length.

There can be hardly a shadow of doubt that on receiving such a document the French Government would send a man-of-war to Aspinwall to bring back M. DE LESSEPS in irons, with a view to guillotining him for the crime of constructive blasphemy against Mr. MONROE. The pardon of the United States would be humbly begged by the French nation, and Mr. EVARTS would be assured that hereafter no scheme for the benefit of the commerce of the world would be undertaken on this side of the Atlantic by any European Government. Still, it is just possible that the French Government might inform Mr. EVARTS that jokes are out of place in diplomacy, and that it might tell M. DE LESSEPS to go on with his canal, without any regard to the comic writers of the United States.

We should then be compelled to enforce our demand for the abandonment of the canal enterprise. We could, of course, do this with the greatest ease. Our best naval authorities estimate that in the course of a month one of our wooden frigates might be repaired sufficiently to make the voyage to Aspinwall in safety. She would be met there by a fleet of French iron-clads which she would immediately engage. With her tremendous smooth-bore guns, throwing balls of the weight of sixty-four pounds, she would hammer away at the iron-clads, and make sufficient noise to irritate any particularly nervous French officer who might be engaged in a quiet game of dominos. The rifled cannon of the French vessels would not do the American frigate any damage, except what might be incidental to the passage of a few bolts weighing a ton each through her sides. After continuing this terrific battle for five or ten minutes, the Frenchmen would naturally be glad to cease firing, and with the aid of their boats, they could probably pick up an American sailor floating on a large splinter of the frigate and notify him that, owing to the disappearance of his vessel, the combat had ceased.

The result of such a battle ought, of course, to be the precipitate abandonment of the canal project, and the hasty flight of the French fleet to Cherbourg. But you can never feel certain that a Frenchman will do the right thing at the right time. M. DE LESSEPS might have the impertinence to go on with his canal, and the French Admiral might have the brutality to sail into New-York Bay and demand a heavy payment from the City as reparation for the insults offered to him at the Narrows by certain unmannerly persons in blue clothing who had thrown apples at his vessels.

On the whole, in view of the uncertain temper of Frenchmen, it may be the part of wisdom for our Government not to attempt to enforce the Monroe doctrine just at present. Of course, if the *World* insists, the Government can have no choice in the matter, but perhaps that journal might be induced to give the Government an extension of time, as the lawyers say, and permit it to postpone that enforcement of the Monroe doctrine for a short time. If we give France time for reflection, she will probably perceive that for a Frenchman to dig a canal in Colombia, without first humbly asking the permission of the United States and China, is a dastardly outrage, and will summon DE LESSEPS to desist from his unholy enterprise.

The decision just rendered by Judge CHOATE, holding that pilots are liable to the owners of a vessel for their negligence or default in the performance of their duty, appears to be sound in law, though the rule may bear severely on the pilot in fault. It appeared in evidence that about a year ago GIDEON MAPES, a licensed pilot, boarded the Austrian bark *Jenny* at sea and offered to pilot her into this port. His services were accepted. When he had brought the vessel to a point in the North River off Thirty-fourth-street, the pilot told the master that the tide and the ice would prevent the vessel from being run into her destined slip until the next day, and that it would be safe to anchor in the stream. On these representations the master dismissed the pilot and the tug, and cast anchor in the place recommended by the pilot. While lying here during the night, the vessel was so damaged by the strong wind which had arisen, and the floating ice, that she was barely saved from sinking by being towed to the dock. The master brought suit for damages against the pilot, alleging that the bark might and could have been run into her berth that night, where she would have escaped the damage sustained by being left in the river. In pronouncing judgment in favor of the plaintiff, Judge CHOATE says that "the very reason for having pilots at all is that they know the peculiar perils of the ports, which are assumed to be unknown to masters of vessels, especially of foreign vessels." The pilot claimed that he had left the vessel in a place of safety, and had been discharged by the master. But the court held that the fact of safety had not been proved. As a matter of fact, the vessel had been left in an unsafe place, and it was the pilot's business to have known this, and to have avoided the danger. He should, at least, have given notice of it. He does not escape liability by his good intention. He may be held liable for negligence even when the result of ignorance.

Notwithstanding the extreme clemency of President LINCOLN, he would not allow his tenderness of heart to interfere with stern justice when he believed the good of the country at stake. During the Winter of 1864, the conduct of the war was the absorbing topic at Washington; the town was full of military and naval officers coming and going; the corridors of the Executive Mansion were so crowded from morning to night that orders were sometimes issued to admit nobody to the building except privileged persons. At that time an Ohio lawyer and his client, an old man, whose son, a private in a Western regiment, had been sentenced to be shot for desertion, were very anxious to see LINCOLN, that they might intercede for mercy. They stood in the ante-room from an early hour of the day appointed for the execution begging for an interview. Unable to gain admission, the lawyer entreated several men who had secured an audience to try to move LINCOLN to annul the sentence, which, if carried out, would certainly drive the young soldier's parents into a mad-house. The President was in the gayest of humors when his private secretary entered, leaned over and whispered a few words in his ear. His face changed; became suddenly solemn; he reflected for a moment before he replied, "Tell Mr. —— [the father] that I will not see him. I cannot. Do not ask me again. I've read the papers closely. The boy has deserted three times, the last time when on guard in this city. He cannot be pardoned. He must be shot." He resumed conversation; but his gayety was all gone. One might have thought that it was he who was doomed. But his mind was made up: his decision was irrevocable. The lawyer, hearing what LINCOLN had said, knew further effort to be useless. He crossed the bridge into Virginia with the grief-stricken father, and reached camp in time for a final interview. The parting was so distressing that nobody could witness it. At the close, the old man was led away like one distraught. At 6 P. M. the young soldier walked calmly to his post; admitted the justice of his sentence, and died like an American. He fell dead in the presence of his regiment, three bullets passing through his heart. LINCOLN is said to have been so pained by the execution that he never alluded to it afterward. No man was ever stronger and tenderer than he.

When the railway speculation of 1840-5 culminated in England, the prime favorite of fortune for a few short years was HUDSON, who, up to middle life, had been a respected citizen of York, carrying on the best dry goods shop in that ancient city. No greater calamity could have befallen this worthy person than his speculative success. It was destined ultimately to involve him in loss of character and fortune, while in the very zenith of his career he and his wife became the tools of needy "swells" and the butt of small wits. "*Au reservoir*," and "I buys my bigotry at HOWELL & JAMES'S and my virtue in Cranborne-alley" were expressly invented for Mrs. HUDSON, who, in fact, was an excellent, unpretentious woman. To-day, Mrs. MACKEY seems, *absit omen*, to be sharing in some sort Mrs. HUDSON'S fate. It is not long since we were told of her proposal to purchase the Arc de Triomphe, and since then are informed that she has bought a Marquisate, though whether Mr. MACKEY has consented to share that dignity is not stated. Probably one of these rumors is as true as the other. Mrs. MACKEY'S career, in common with many of her country men and women who have acquired large means, offers, in one respect at least, a very marked contrast to that of Mrs. HUDSON. When the HUDSONS found themselves famous and fabulously fortunate, they did not repair to Paris, but took a vast mansion, now the French Embassy, in London, and spent their money and bred up their children on their native soil. Whereas, Mrs. MACKEY and a score more immensely wealthy Americans seem only to regard their country as a good place to get away from. They revel in the luxury of Continental capitals, and oftentimes marry their daughters to impecunious and exacting "counts." It would be difficult to mention half a dozen self-made Englishmen who have ever done such a thing. Mr. BRASSEY, the FAIRBAIRNS, MORRISONS, &c., have always stuck like glue to their native land, and identified themselves in the closest manner with its interests. JEFFERSON, who had wonderful discernment as far as the end of his nose, but was singularly short-sighted as to the future, wrote: "No man living will ever see an instance of an American removing to settle in Europe, while we shall see multiplied instances of Europeans going to live in America." The Duke of SOMERSET, in his recent "Monarchy and Democracy," comments on this: "While few Europeans settle in America, unless driven there by lack of money or character, many Americans flock to the cities of Europe, and specially selected Paris, not during its Republican rule, but while it was the seat of imperial power." This is not to be denied. It is, to say the least, unfortunate that so large and wealthy a class of Americans should find their own country unsatisfying. Talk of Irish absenteeism and the loss of money spent out of the country. Why, American absentees spend more money in a month than Irish absentees in 12. Moreover, Irish absentees, for the most part, spend their money in the United Kingdom, while American absentees do not spend it in the United States. In the hard times of 1873-9, the millions expended by Americans abroad would have materially assisted our struggling shop-keepers. There is far more reason for Irish gentlemen being unwilling to pass their days in the wilds of Kerry or Mayo than there is for Americans finding that this country is not good enough for them. How many of us are there in New-York who would consent to pass six months in the year in a bog-encircled mansion in Clare or Galway from sheer sense of duty?

Testimony is gradually accumulating to the effect that, in the estimation of those most competent to appreciate his rare powers, the late Judge BENJAMIN R. CURTIS stood at the head of American lawyers. The opinion of Mr. Justice MILLER, of the Supreme Court of the United States, that Judge CURTIS was "the first lawyer of America of the past or present time," has already been cited in these columns. Mr. JOSHUA M. VAN COTT now writes that a not less enthusiastic opinion was expressed some years ago by another member of the United States Supreme Court—the late Mr. Justice NELSON. After listening to one of Judge CURTIS'S masterly arguments before that tribunal, Mr. VAN COTT asked Judge NELSON what he thought of Judge CURTIS'S effort. The venerable Judge raised his hands and exclaimed, "Wonderful! wonderful! He is the greatest lawyer in America, if not the greatest in the world." In a private letter written some time ago, but not published, the Chief-Justice of the United States speaks in the highest terms of Judge CURTIS'S greatness, and said that all the members of the Supreme Bench regarded him as a remarkable lawyer. One of the most striking of Judge CURTIS'S powers was his ability to present the most important argument in a remarkably short time. The cases that he argued before the Supreme Court of the United States involved great interests and difficult questions of law. But Judge CURTIS rarely occupied more than forty minutes in his argument, and only two cases are recalled by one of the Supreme Court Justices in which he spoke beyond an hour. One of the most striking legal arguments that Judge CURTIS ever made was in the case of the United States against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, tried in the United States Circuit Court in Hartford. An important question of constitutional law was here discussed by him in an argument which fills only a dozen coarsely-printed pages and can be read in less than fifteen minutes. One of the highest tributes to his great skill and learning as a lawyer was paid by Mr. Justice MILLER when he said that of the many cases he had heard Judge CURTIS argue before the Supreme Court of the United States, all were decided on the very ground that Judge CURTIS had selected and discussed. His foresight as to what questions the decision of the court must turn on and on what ground it must rest was unerring.

All writers, irrespective of nationality or political bias, speak in enthusiastic terms of the labors of the American missions in Asia Minor, and of the real benefits that have resulted. Dating back as far as 1831, when the first American missionary arrived at Constantinople, for almost fifty years their work has known no halt. At first looked at with suspicion, these missions have patiently labored on, and have succeeded in overcoming fanaticism and race prejudices. None are more emphatic in their praises of the American mission than the Russians. The method employed by our countrymen has been particularly American, inasmuch as they have thought that the only true foundation of civilization was in the free use of paper and type. Familiarizing themselves with the various languages of Asia Minor, they translated the Bible into Arabic, Armenian, Turkish, Bulgarian, Hebrew-Spanish, Armenio-Turkish, Græco-Turkish, and Kurdish. Not content with the wide dissemination of the Bible, books on arithmetic, geography, grammar, and natural history have been published. Last year 19,175 copies of books were issued in Armenian, 20,300 copies in Turkish, and in all the various languages 61,200 books were distributed, representing 6,397,000 pages. The plans for church congregations are eminently wise and practical, even republican in character. If there is some slight initiative, the grand principle which is followed out is that help is only given to those who help themselves. In Asia Minor the whole number of Protestants is very nearly 30,000. These, formed into a separate community, have a chief or head man at Constantinople. There are not less than 225 separate Protestant congregations scattered through the country from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, and from Turkey to Persia. There are 176 schools, with an average attendance of 15,500 persons. There are boarding-schools for girls, under the supervision of the American missionaries, in Marsovan, Brussa, Bitlis, Mardin, Kharpoot, and Aintab, with theological seminaries and colleges at other places. Here is evidently a great work going on, accomplishing, as it were, miracles, and all moving quietly along, and, strange to say, not one inhabitant of the United States in ten thousand is aware of the great benefits some honest, sincere, and pious men of their own country are accomplishing in Turkey and Asia Minor.

OBITUARY.

THE HON. FRANCIS N. MANN, SR.

Ex-Mayor Francis N. Mann, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Troy, died yesterday morning, at the age of 78 years. He was born at Milton, Saratoga County, June 19, 1802, and during his youth worked on his father's farm in Summer, and attended the village school in Winter. He was studious and ambitious, and finally, notwithstanding his father's strong opposition to his plans, he left home, and entered the family of the Rev. Dr. Sweetman, where, in return for his services, he was instructed in various elementary branches of knowledge. When he was 20 years of age he entered the Lansingburg Academy, and a year later the Junior Class of Union College. His early training had been so thorough that in two years he was able to graduate, and he then began the study of the law in Rochester, and in August, 1824, was admitted to the Bar of Rensselaer County. He soon acquired a large and remunerative practice. His public career began in 1835, when he was chosen Supervisor of the Second

WHAT MR. VOORHIS THINKS

HIS OPINION OF THE REINSTATEMENT OF MR. NICHOLS.

HE THINKS THAT SOMETHING MORE THAN THE MERE OPINION OF A JUDGE WAS NEEDFUL—THE ACTION OF MESSRS. FRENCH AND WHEELER.

Police Commissioner Voorhis was asked yesterday to give his views as to the action of Commissioners French and Wheeler in recognizing Mr. Nichols on Saturday, and to state what his own course in the matter would be. He seemed very reluctant to speak definitely about the future, but gave his impressions as to Mr. Nichols's recognition without reserve. "I understand," said Mr. Voorhis, "that no order of court has yet been made in pursuance of Judge Lawrence's opinion. The Deputy County Clerk, Mr. Ford, informs me that none has been filed, and I am told that an application was made for an order by Mr. Nichols's counsel, which was refused by the Judge on the ground that no order should be granted until Mr. MacLean's counsel had received the customary notice. Under these circumstances, I cannot understand the action of my colleagues, Messrs. French and Wheeler. If a person should come to me saying that he had recovered a judgment against me or against any property of which I had charge, I should ask for the execution. Unless he had an execution and proper authority to levy under it, I should certainly refuse to surrender the property. I never heard of possession being taken of anything which was the subject of litigation without some sort of process, or upon an unrecorded judgment, which is a mere expression of opinion on the part of a Judge. It seems to me that the proper issuing and entry of an order is just as essential in a case of this kind as the recording of a judgment and the issuing of execution in property suits. If I had been at Police Head-quarters when Mr. Nichols came there, I should have asked to see his order, and if he could not produce it I should have required the Superintendent to delay recognition of the claimant until it was produced. But I had no such opportunity. Before I left Head-quarters I inquired for both Mr. French and Mr. Wheeler, and was informed as their carriages had been left for the day." I had no notice of any meeting, and no knowledge that any was to be held until I saw in the evening papers the account of what took place on Mr. Nichols's appearance at Head-quarters. On going to my house at about 6:30, I found a telegram from Mr. French, which had been received at my residence at 3:15 P. M. This dispatch inquired if I would attend a meeting of the board in the afternoon. The statement that I was at Head-quarters when Mr. Nichols came there is entirely erroneous. How Mr. French and Mr. Wheeler could hold a meeting without any notification to me I do not understand. Two Commissioners do not make a quorum of the board, even with the presence of a claimant who has not been reinstated.

"There is on record at Police Head-quarters the evidence of Mr. Nichols's removal through the action of Gov. Robinson in approving of the finding of Mayor Cooper. There is nothing of an authorative nature on record there yet to contradict or obliterate that evidence. When there is, it will be time enough to consider my duty under it. The Governor's order was necessary to render Mayor Cooper's finding effective. It seems to me that something more than Judge Lawrence's mere opinion without subsequent action is necessary to reinstate Mr. Nichols. I am not a lawyer, but I know that often the orders of court give no opinions a different force and intenpretation from that which may have been ascribed to them in the first instance, especially by interested parties. So I shall wait until the order is issued before I determine what to do, as I think that those present at Head-quarters yesterday should have waited. From what conversation I have had on the subject with lawyers, and more particularly of the case, I am surprised at the effect which is ascribed to Judge Lawrence's decision. I understand that the Governor was not made a party to the case, and that the Judge who first heard it declined to issue any writ against the Governor, or to review his action. Now, as it was the Governor's action which was the immediate cause of Mr. Nichols's removal, and which was recognized by Nichols as causing it, I should have supposed that the courts would have been obliged to take some action reversing that approval and obliterating the record of it at Head-quarters before Mr. Nichols could be reinstated. Again, I understood that the only questions before the Court of Appeals were purely technical ones relating to matters of court practice, and consequently did not expect that the decision upon them could be cited as governing a decision on the substantial merits of the case. However, the Judges and lawyers can settle these questions better than I can. When I get an order from the court, or any other lawful superior authority, I will obey it, and consult counsel if in doubt as to its meaning. It will not myself try to anticipate the action of superior authority, or approve of such a course in others.

"I do not know what Mr. MacLean's course will be; but it seems to me that he has as much right, and that it is as much his duty to retain and prosecute his office, which is his property as the duly-appointed incumbent, until duly deprived of it by proper process as it would be his right and duty to retain and protect real estate held by him as Trustee until proper process showing that he had been duly divested of his title was served upon him."

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI.

AN OFFER TO GIVE UP THE SPRINGFIELD DIVISION AND REPAY PROFITS.

Some time ago Frederick P. Dimpfel, a stock and bond holder, brought suit in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, against the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, to have the purchase of and issue of bonds on the Springfield branch set aside as void, on the ground that neither had been authorized, but was the individual act of Daniel Torrance, the former President of the company. The suit was contested, and recently a decision was given against Dimpfel on the questions of law raised. Subsequently the latter filed an amended complaint as to the issues of fact remaining untried, and the company have now handed in their answer, in which they not only admit all Dimpfel's allegations, but go further, and aver that the purchase and issue of bonds were never authorized by either the Board of Directors or the stockholders; that holders of only 116,282 shares of stock out of the 240,000 outstanding ratified the acts of President Torrance in these regards, whereas a two-thirds vote was necessary to make them legal, and that no resolution or order authorizing or ratifying either was ever recorded in the office of any recorder of deeds in any of the counties of Illinois through which the road runs, as was required by law. In conclusion, they "offer to surrender and restore said railroad [the Springfield Division] and other property to its proper owners in equity, as may be determined and directed by this court, and to assons for the profits and earnings thereof, subject to the stating of an accounting of the same, and of the moneys expended upon or on account of said railroad and other property upon principles of equity, and to make good to such equitable owners all that this respondent obtained by the possession and occupancy aforesaid." The company further "prays the same relief as is asked for by the said complainant in his said amended bill." If this prayer be granted, the stumbling-block which has heretofore prevented the reorganization of the railroad will be removed.

THE WORK OF CRIMINALS.

TWO HOMICIDES IN PHILADELPHIA—A BOLD BANK ROBBERY—MINOR CRIMES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—James Sharp, 35 years of age, was this evening fatally shot above the right ear by a boy 15 years of age, named John Berg. The shooting occurred in a cigar store at No. 1,264 Richmond-street, and is said to have been an accident resulting from a playful remark concerning a young lady who belongs in the store. Berg has been arrested.

James Gallagher, a morocco dresser, who resides at No. 5 Crooked-place, died early this morning from the effects of injuries received yesterday in a tavern at No. 206 Callowhill-street. Early yesterday afternoon Gallagher, in company with a man named William Mulcahey, visited the place, where they became involved in a quarrel with Thomas Cochrane, who lives with his mother, the keeper of a tenement-house at No. 206 North Front-street. Gallagher and his friend then left. The former, returning later in the day, found Cochrane still in the saloon, and the quarrel was soon renewed. Blows followed hot words, and finally Gallagher was knocked down, his head striking the iron hoops of a whisky barrel, cutting a gash over his left eye. Blood began pouring from his nose, mouth, and ears, and some of the people in the place, seeing that he was seriously injured, conveyed him to a drug store, and from there to his home. He complained of feeling badly, and retired to bed, his wife paying but little attention to the matter, as she supposed he was drunk. When she awoke at 3 o'clock this morning he was dead. Gallagher was known as a peaceable man, and was during the war Lieutenant of Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Cochrane was arrested at his mother's residence early this morning, and locked up to await the action of the Coroner.

KNOXVILLE, Ill., Feb. 8.—On Friday night three burglars entered the bank here, seized and bound President E. C. Rankin, who sleeps in the building, and, after jagging and beating him, and burning his feet in a shocking manner, to compel him to reveal the combination of the safe-lock, left with $3,200 which had not been locked up. There was a time lock on the safe, which they were unable to give the combination. Great excitement prevails, but there is no clue to the robbers.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 8.—The jury in the case of the Narrow Gauge Railroad disaster, after having been out since Wednesday noon, without agreeing upon a verdict in the case of Engineer Johnson, were discharged last evening. They stood 8 for conviction to 4 for acquittal.

HARDINSBURG, Ind., Feb. 8.—Silas Whitcomb, a prominent citizen and wealthy stock-dealer, who lived near here, and disappeared last November, is now thought to have been murdered for his money. Arthur Switzer, who was arrested at North Vernon in connection with numerous robberies, in a confession against his companions, swears that Henry Schrader told him that he and another person went to Paris, Ky., to kill a man, and got $1,000. As Mr. Whitcomb had about that sum on his person at the time he disappeared, he is thought to have been the victim, as the dates correspond.

THE ORIGINAL TONGUE.

A CLERGYMAN WHO WAS EQUAL TO ANY LANGUAGE, DEAD OR ALIVE.

When a party of clergymen get together, with not too many laymen within hearing, they sometimes become as merry a party as so many members of any other profession. The clergymen of New-York, as a rule, are not to be beaten in the telling of a good story. A number of them were gathered together one evening last week, when one member of the party told an anecdote of a minister in search of a charge that is certainly worth presenting as a good story, and, perhaps, as an example of how such things are sometimes done. This minister had been invited to preach as a candidate in a little rural church in Northern Pennsylvania, where the members, although only on a par with most distant country churches, liked to flatter themselves that they were "pretty well posted." Before starting for the place, the minister met an old clerical friend, who had had some experience in the same neighborhood, and who advised him to "Give them some Latin and Greek; it will tickle their vanity, and they'll set you down for a very smart man."

There was a little difficulty in the way of the minister's giving his hearers a dose of Latin and Greek, for he knew no more of either language than the people he was to preach to. But he was equal to the emergency. He had once in his life time met and spoke Welsh as well as he did English, though these two were the only languages he knew anything about. When he had got nicely into his sermon, he introduced a little passage of Scripture, and said: "This passage, brethren, has been slightly altered in the translation. It is only in the original Hebrew that you can grasp its full meaning. I will read it to you in Hebrew, so that you may comprehend it more exactly;" and he gave them the passage in very good Welsh. The old Deacons looked at each other, and nodded approval, as though they would say: "That's the stuff; that's the kind of thing we want."

Presently the minister, who saw by the faces of his hearers that he had made a hit, came upon another Scripture passage that could not be correctly rendered in English. "This passage," said he, "has to be rendered in the original to be appreciated. In all the languages, there is none I know in which the meaning can be so well expressed as in Greek. I will read you the verse in Greek;" and again he gave them a long Welsh sentence. Again the Deacons nodded approvingly. Once more the minister found it necessary to read a verse in Latin, "so that his hearers might understand it thoroughly," and gave them a little more Welsh.

Everything was going along smoothly, and the minister, as he approached the end of his sermon, thought he would give them just one more taste of the dead languages. "I am about to read you," said he, "another passage on this subject. But it is another of those passages that have been altered in the translation, and I will read it to you in the Chaldaic, in which it was written." He was just about to give them a little more Welsh, when, casting his eye over his congregation, he saw in the front near the door a jolly-looking man, who was holding his sides tight to keep from bursting with laughter. The minister took in the situation in an instant. Here was a man in the church who understood Welsh, and who was laughing at the trick that had been played upon the congregation. But not a feature in the minister's face changed. Fixing his eyes straight upon the laughing man, just as the congregation thought he was about to give them the Chaldaic version, he said again in Welsh:

"For God's sake, my friend, don't say a word about this till I have a chance to talk with you."

The congregation went home satisfied that they had listened to one of the most learned of sermons; the laughing man never told the story, and the minister was soon settled over the church, the people believing that a clergyman who could read the Scriptures in five languages was just the man for them.

LAW AND PRACTICE OF REFEREES.

MORE ABOUT RULE 64—A CASE WHERE OBEDIENCE TO IT WORKED INJURIOUSLY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am heartily rejoiced to see that the articles published of late in your paper on the subject of Referees and Receivers are attracting the attention of the public to this important question, and are also forcing themselves upon the attention of some of the Judges of the Supreme Court, as witnessed by the letter of Judge Noah Davis to the Attorney-General of the State, published in your issue of this morning.

"X. L.," by his article in your paper of this day, (Feb. 7,) calls attention to a rule of the Supreme Court under which our Judges hold themselves bound in a certain class of cases to absolutely refuse to appoint a person as Referee who is named by either party to the action. The part of Rule 64 referred to is as follows: "The Referee to be appointed in foreclosure cases to compute the amount due or to sell mortgaged premises shall be selected by the court, and the court shall not appoint as such Referee a person nominated by the party to the action or his counsel." That the framers of this rule intended useful to see that the party appointed Referee for any purpose is a competent and proper party for the trust no one will deny, but what was the object to be accomplished by that part of the rule above quoted? Can any one conjecture that it had any other object than to put patronage into the hands of Judges, which they could, without lat or hindrance, dispense to their friends and servitors.

The Code, Sec. 1,011, expressly gives parties to all cases, (except "actions to annul a marriage, or for a divorce or a separation, or against a corporation to obtain a dissolution thereof, the appointment of a Receiver of its property, unless it is brought by the Attorney-General; or in an action wherein a defendant to be affected by the result of the trial is an infant,") the absolute right to name the Referee by stipulation, and provides that where the stipulation names the Referee the Clerk must enter an order, of course referring the issue or issues for "trial to that person only." The Judges hold Rule 64, on the ground that a Referee to "compute the amount due on a mortgage, or to sell mortgaged premises," is not a Referee to try issues—and strictly and technically they are correct; but can any one of them assign any reason, (except their own will to the contrary, and determination to hold patronage to dispense,) why the parties to a foreclosure of a mortgage, where there is no infant defendants to be affected by the result, should not be permitted to name the Referee as well as in actions at law. To show how Rule 64 injuriously affects the interests of parties, I will state a case which came under my observation not very long since:

A mortgage was necessarily to be foreclosed against a party of very limited means in this City, and it was seen by both parties and their attorneys that the usual costs of a foreclosure and sale would so add to the liabilities of the mortgageor as to almost certainly leave a deficiency on the sale of the premises, which would seriously embarrass the debtor, while if the expenses of attorney fees and charges of Referee fees could be avoided there would probably be a pittance of a surplus left after the sale, which the defendant (in that case a poor woman, if I remember rightly,) could have the benefit of. Under those circumstances the attorney for the mortgagee consented to undertake the foreclosure without compensation for his services, stipulating only that the actual and unavoidable disbursements should be paid. When the case was ready to be sent to a Referee to compute the amount due and to make the sale, another attorney was found who consented to act as such Referee without compensation for his services, stipulating only for the payment of his absolutely necessary disbursements. The papers were accordingly prepared for a reference, and the name of the proposed Referee inserted in the proposed order of reference and handed to Judge D., (not Donohue,) of the Supreme Court, and the reason explained to him why the party named as Referee by the Attorney was selected—that he would charge no fees as Referee. The Judge took the papers, and, without a word of explanation, except to quote something about Rule 64, struck out the name of the proposed Referee and inserted in place thereof the name of a young lawyer who had but very recently been (if he was not then) his private secretary, and the consequence was that the property of the poor debtor was charged with the payment of a full bill of Referee fees. In this case there was no infant defendant to be affected by the transaction. If the rule in question is right and proper, and to be unyieldingly applied, then the Judge was right in applying it in that case, but the rule is, as "X. L." says, "an outrage on the rights of parties," and should be revoked.

I was in no way connected with the case cited above, but chanced to be so far present as to personally know of the matter and the circumstances attending it, and give this statement of the facts, not from any desire to reflect unnecessarily upon any one of the Judges, but only to call attention to an unreasonable, and what I believe to be, an unjust, rule of court, and one made evidently to secure patronage to Judges. The very idea of judicial patronage suggests corruption in itself. LEX.

A FATAL MISTAKE WHILE DRIVING.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Feb. 8.—John Herring drove on the Intercolonial Railway track at Apohaqui to-day as a freight train came along, and was instantly killed. It is supposed that he was intoxicated, and mistook the railroad track for the post road.

THE SCIENCE OF EPIDEMICS

NEW POWERS FOR THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

A BILL TO BE INTRODUCED INTO CONGRESS TO THAT EFFECT—SUGGESTIONS BY DR. CLENDINEN—HOW THE BOARD SHOULD BE COMPOSED.

A movement of importance to medical and sanitary science has been initiated by a number of prominent physicians interested in the success of the National Board of Health, among whom may be mentioned Dr. Vanderpoel, Dr. Ezra Hunt, of the State Board of Health, New-Jersey; Dr. A. Clendinen, and many physicians in the South and Southwest. The subject was brought before the Medical Society of the County of New-York at the December meeting by Dr. John S. Billings, of the United States Army, and the result was that a motion by Prof. Jacobi, that a committee be appointed to consider the points raised by Dr. Billings, was adopted. The terms of this forthcoming report will naturally attract attention and exercise some influence in determining the question whether the National Board of Health shall remain what it now is, namely, merely a board for the collection of information, and, with the exception of a certain supervision over quarantine, exercising an advisory function only, like the Imperial Board of Health in Germany; or whether, on the other hand, like the Consulting Commission of France, it shall be empowered to examine all matters relating to quarantine, to manufacturing establishments, to the pollution of rivers and streams, to vaccination and its methods, &c., its recommendations to the Government being regarded as final. Last June, under anticipation of a possible renewal of the yellow fever epidemic, jurisdiction over quarantine was added to the powers of the National Board, and they were empowered to report to Congress a plan for a National Health Association, and for a national system of quarantine. In this anomalous condition, with occasional conflicts of jurisdiction between national and local officers, and many little jealousies and bickerings, the board has struggled on, constantly establishing new sources of information, until its weekly abstracts (bulletins) have become documents of great medical and scientific value. Indeed, it is confidently predicted that the time is not far off when disease centres, disease waves, &c., will be common terms in the parlance of public health reports, and when the causation and course of these centres and waves may be foretold as accurately as the Signal Service now foretells analogous meteorological disturbances. Dr. Summers, in his recent essay on the etiology of yellow fever, gives reasons for believing that such would soon be the case respecting that disease, with a proper study of all the phenomena associated with it. The immense extent of territory, the variety of climate, and the great diversity of geological formation over which such sanitary and scientific studies would extend, would necessarily render the reports of a National Board of Health, constituted and organized as suggested by Dr. Billings, and developed in detail by Dr. Clendinen in the views given below, of the highest possible value, by showing causes of disease at work upon large and various surfaces, and thus contributing to the solution of those larger and complex problems of general medicine to which observations taken upon the limited scale of France, England, or Germany contribute very little indeed.

For the purpose of obtaining a complete ensemble of the proposed organization, for which a bill will probably be introduced during the present session of Congress, a TIMES reporter called upon Dr. Clendinen, at his residence, in Fort Lee, N. J. Dr. Clendinen was a medical director during the war, and formerly a physician in large practice in the South, established, last Summer, a complete system of information by medical correspondents as to the local features, conditions, and associations of yellow fever during the recent epidemic. As the South, with its greater predisposition to the development of epidemics, would be the principal section benefited, the seed was sown in that section by such a plan. Dr. Clendinen has had the advice and experience of prominent Southern practitioners in the elaboration of his plan, as well as the co-operation of the most distinguished experts in this City and elsewhere in the North. Regarding the National Board of Health as containing the germ of an institution of great value to science, as well as of great usefulness in the prevention and control of epidemics, Dr. Clendinen believes it should be invested with adequate powers not only for the enactment of quarantine regulations, and their supervision in co-operation with the local authorities, but that its general sanitary supervision, based upon the rigid inspection of all commerce, should be supplemented by a discretionary power to advance or appropriate funds to assist in the prosecution of such engineering works as may be necessary to the sanitary control of causes of disease in centres of infection; particularly in cases where immediate action is necessary to the general safety, and where the local authorities are unable to provide the necessary funds. He suggests, therefore, in view of the quarantine bill just introduced in Congress, that the powers and duties of the National board should be specified in an amendatory act, and the board required to make a detailed report annually of its operations, of localities where the sanitary improvements necessary to public safety are too expensive to be carried out by local taxation, and of the cost of such improvements, and the proportion of such cost that the General Government should properly contribute. Upon the recommendations of such reports, Congress should make annual appropriations for sanitary purposes, in the same manner as for the maintenance of the Army and Navy upon the recommendations of the respective Secretaries.

In order to establish the necessary concert of opinion and action between the national and the local boards of health, and to command the general support of the medical profession, Dr. Clendinen believes that the composition of the National Board of Health should include at least the following factors: First, the Surgeons-General of the Army and Navy or their representatives; second, the Presidents or delegates of the various State medical societies, acting in their official capacities; and third, the Presidents, Secretaries, or delegates of the various State and city boards, or at least those of the large seaport cities, such as New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and so on. Such an organization would bring the local boards into intimate relation with the central power, furnishing the library of the latter with copies of important sanitary documents and surveys having a local origin. At such annual meeting of this board, three or more members from each State should be elected to serve upon the Executive Committee for the ensuing year, the remaining members to be taken continuously from the medical staff of the Army and Navy, and to include the Surgeons-General of both. Each member thus elected should be either a physician in good and regular standing or an engineer of good professional ability. In either event, there should be a distinct engineering department, as well as other departments, connected with the board. Each department or section reporting to the Executive Committee. In addition to this, and to port hospitals modeled after the system proposed by Dr. Vanderpool, Dr. Clendinen proposes a committee of physicians for each port of entry, a code of port sanitation uniform throughout the United States, and an inland sanitary code, to be observed in every city and State. In default of such observance, resident inspectors, appointed by the Standing or Sub-Executive Committee of the National Board of Health, should be empowered to enforce such sanitary regulations as may be necessary to the public safety. He would have the board take cognizance not only of measures for the prevention of yellow fever and its epidemics, but also of such questions as the origin, nature, and of diphtheria, scarlet fever, and all diseases propagated by contagion; epidemics among cattle and the domestic animals, and of all that train of causes and effects whose accurate knowledge and registry are essential to a science of public medicine. In addition to these general provisions, he advocates the passage by Congress of a special act appropriating funds for the complete sanitation of the Mississippi Valley and basin, in which yellow-fever epidemics usually have their starting-point, if not their origin. A sanitary commission, composed of physicians and competent engineers, should, he thinks, first make a thorough examination of the country, and then report some plan for its dry culture, by canals, drainage, and, possibly, the deepening of the river beds, which, while not involving heavy immediate expenditures, could be carried out with the consent and co-operation of all the Gulf States in such a manner as to redeem the South-west from its typical intermittent and other fevers. But, while the General Government takes the initiative and contributes the funds to put them in execution, the States benefited should return the amount annually disbursed for such improvement to the national Treasury as fast as their increased ability to do so will permit.

Of course, the practical work of such a board would devolve in the main upon the Executive Committee, the meetings of which would be held at stated intervals. While, therefore, it is essential that this committee should be thoroughly representative, it is necessary, at the same time, either that a small number of members should constitute a quorum for working purposes or that there should be a sub-committee consisting of five or seven members, of whom the Surgeons-General of the Army and Navy should form two, leaving the other three or five to be elected from the States by ballot of the Executive Committee, with the reservation that the ports shall be represented by one member. The appropriation required to operate a central board, with enlarged powers, is estimated by Dr. John S. Billings as follows:

To put the quarantine stations of the Atlantic and Gulf States in proper order	$150,000
For similar stations on the Mississippi River	25,000
Maintenance for one year	200,000
Contingent fund to be employed in emergencies	100,000
Total	$475,000

After calling attention to the opinion of Dr. Vanderpool, that a certain administrative power over quarantine, and the power to make sanitary surveys, are essential parts of the function of a national board, and to that of Dr. Ezra Hunt, that certain great studies into the causation of disease cannot be made without a national board, Dr. Clendinen diverted the discussion to a description of the methods of investigation that would naturally grow out of the plan of organization which he proposes.

First, he would increase the number of coast inspectors now in existence under the board, and enlarge their duties, charging them with the assistance of competent engineers, with the duty of making or causing special surveys of our oceanic, gulf, and river fronts, and with the establishment of signal stations at convenient points to observe and report upon all terrene and meteorological phenomena having a possible relation to the development of disease of epidemic foci. This would involve the keeping of barometrical, thermometrical, hygrometrical, electrical, anemometric, and geological records, together with chemical analyses of the atmosphere, of ground and surface moisture, and their movements, of ground air, &c., at regular intervals and at different times of the day, until a pretty thorough knowledge of these phenomena and their variations had been obtained. In analyzing the air of New-Orleans during the epidemic of 1879, from Sept. 9 to Nov. 24, Mr. William Van Slooten, M. E., found a series of extraordinary variations in the amount of free and albuminoid ammonia to the million of cubic feet of atmosphere. These corresponded very curiously with the progress and fluctuations of the epidemic. For instance, on Sept. 9 the analysis showed 125.62 grains of free and 350.56 grains of albuminoid ammonia to each 1,000,000 of cubic feet of air. On Sept. 19 the amount of albuminoid ammonia stood at the extraordinary figure of 400.75 grains. This was its highest point, and, with many fluctuations from day to day, it gradually declined as the epidemic wore out its fury, until on Nov. 24 the amount was only 47.25 grains. The curve of the free ammonia was less regular, but its decline had a general correspondence with that of albuminoid, until on Nov. 24 the amount had fallen to 23.31 grains. The amount of ozone showed a similar variation from half a grain per 100 cubic feet of air on Sept. 18, to seven grains on Oct. 22, from which it appeared that the increase of ozone was accompanied by a constant decrease of ammoniacal products. The fluctuation of both from day to day and week to week, as the wave of the epidemic rose and fell, was something very striking and remarkable. Such observations as these, extremely valuable, but comparatively inexpensive, would be prosecuted at many points at once by an efficient organization of many sources, in conjunction with such varieties of elevation, temperature, topography, &c., as to render them of value in studying the causation and movement of epidemics. The grouping and analysis in annual reports of such information ranging over a tract from about 45° north to 23° south latitude, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and their comparison with local vital statistics, would necessarily lead, sooner or later, to a knowledge of the conditions under which epidemic diseases show themselves, which is altogether wanting at present. Such reports should, of course, embrace all attainable information respecting local meteorology, sewerage, drainage, factory and house construction, pollution of rivers and streams, distribution of population, and so on, in order to account for local modification of the action of larger and more general causes.

Dr. Clendinen referred at length to the chemical relations of yellow fever epidemics as developed in Dr. Sternberg's Report of Yellow Fever before the Medical Society of New-Jersey last Summer, and pretty fully described in THE TIMES. The development of phosphene gas by fermenting products forms one strong factor of this paper. In conclusion, he takes the ground that medical science has already demonstrated the existence of specific yellow fever germs. But, however this may be, the essential thing is to obviate the conditions under which they are developed. This will be done only by the most distributing to the solution of those larger and complex problems of general medicine to which observations taken upon the limited scale of France, England, or Germany contribute very little indeed.

For the purpose of obtaining a complete ensemble of the proposed organization, for which a bill will probably be introduced during the present session of Congress, a TIMES reporter called upon Dr. Clendinen, at his residence, in Fort Lee, N. J. Dr. Clendinen was a medical director during the war, and formerly a physician in large practice in the South, established, last Summer, a complete system of information by medical correspondents as to the local features, conditions, and associations of yellow fever during the recent epidemic. As the South, with its greater predisposition to the development of epidemics, would be the principal section benefited, the seed was sown in that section by such a plan. Dr. Clendinen has had the advice and experience of prominent Southern practitioners in the elaboration of his plan, as well as the co-operation of the most distinguished experts in this City and elsewhere in the North. Regarding the National Board of Health as containing the germ of an institution of great value to science, as well as of great usefulness in the prevention and control of epidemics, Dr. Clendinen believes it should be invested with adequate powers not only for the enactment of quarantine regulations, and their supervision in co-operation with the local authorities, but that its general sanitary supervision, based upon the rigid inspection of all commerce, should be supplemented by a discretionary power to advance or appropriate funds to assist in the prosecution of such engineering works as may be necessary to the sanitary control of causes of disease in centres of infection; particularly in cases where immediate action is necessary to the general safety, and where the local authorities are unable to provide the necessary funds. He suggests, therefore, in view of the quarantine bill just introduced in Congress, that the powers and duties of the National board should be specified in an amendatory act, and the board required to make a detailed report annually of its operations, of localities where the sanitary improvements necessary to public safety are too expensive to be carried out by local taxation, and of the cost of such improvements, and the proportion of such cost that the General Government should properly contribute. Upon the recommendations of such reports, Congress should make annual appropriations for sanitary purposes, in the same manner as for the maintenance of the Army and Navy upon the recommendations of the respective Secretaries.

In order to establish the necessary concert of opinion and action between the national and the local boards of health, and to command the general support of the medical profession, Dr. Clendinen believes that the composition of the National Board of Health should include at least the following factors: First, the Surgeons-General of the Army and Navy or their representatives; second, the Presidents or delegates of the various State medical societies, acting in their official capacities; and third, the Presidents, Secretaries, or delegates of the various State and city boards, or at least those of the large seaport cities, such as New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and so on. Such an organization would bring the local boards into intimate relation with the central power, furnishing the library of the latter with copies of important sanitary documents and surveys having a local origin. At such annual meeting of this board, three or more members from each State should be elected to serve upon the Executive Committee for the ensuing year, the remaining members to be taken continuously from the medical staff of the Army and Navy, and to include the Surgeons-General of both. Each member thus elected should be either a physician in good and regular standing or an engineer of good professional ability. In either event, there should be a distinct engineering department, as well as other departments, connected with the board. Each department or section reporting to the Executive Committee. In addition to this, and to port hospitals modeled after the system proposed by Dr. Vanderpool, Dr. Clydes thas proposes a committee of physicians for each port of entry, a code of port sanitation uniform throughout the United States, and an inland sanitary code, to be observed in every city and State. In default of such observance, resident inspectors, appointed by the Standing or Sub-Executive Committee of the National Board of Health, should be empowered to enforce such sanitary regulations as may be necessary to the public safety. He would have the board take cognizance not only of measures for the prevention of yellow fever and its epidemics, but also of such questions as the origin, nature, and of diphtheria, scarlet fever, and all diseases propagated by contagion; epidemics among cattle and the domestic animals, and of all that train of causes and effects whose accurate knowledge and registry are essential to a science of public medicine. In addition to these general provisions, he advocates the passage by Congress of a special act appropriating funds for the complete sanitation of the Mississippi Valley and basin, in which yellow-fever epidemics usually have their starting-point, if not their origin. A sanitary commission, composed of physicians and competent engineers, should, he thinks, first make a thorough examination of the country, and then report some plan for its dry culture, by canals, drainage, and, possibly, the deepening of the river beds, which, while not involving heavy immediate expenditures, could be carried out with the consent and co-operation of all the Gulf States in such a manner as to redeem the South-west from its typical intermittent and other fevers. But, while the General Government takes the initiative and contributes the funds to put them in execution, the States benefited should return the amount annually disbursed for such improvement to the national Treasury as fast as their increased ability to do so will permit.

Of course, the practical work of such a board would devolve in the main upon the Executive Committee, the meetings of which would be held at stated intervals. While, therefore, it is essential that this committee should be thoroughly representative, it is necessary, at the same time, either that a small number of members should constitute a quorum for working purposes or that there should be a sub-committee consisting of five or seven members, of whom the Surgeons-General of the Army and Navy should form two, leaving the other three or five to be elected from the States by ballot of the Executive Committee, with the reservation that the ports shall be represented by one member. The appropriation required to operate a central board, with enlarged powers, is estimated by Dr. John S. Billings as follows:

To put the quarantine stations of the Atlantic and Gulf States in proper order	$150,000
For similar stations on the Mississippi River	25,000
Maintenance for one year	200,000
Contingent fund to be employed in emergencies	100,000
Total	$475,000

After calling attention to the opinion of Dr. Vanderpool, that a certain administrative power over quarantine, and the power to make sanitary surveys, are essential parts of the function of a national board, and to that of Dr. Ezra Hunt, that certain great studies into the causation of disease cannot be made without a national board, Dr. Clendinen diverted the discussion to a description of the methods of investigation that would naturally grow out of the plan of organization which he proposes.

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AN UNSAFE WALL.

AT THE SCENE OF THE RECENT TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET FIRE.

The cracked and tottering wall of the burned furniture manufactory, at Nos. 123 and 125 West Twenty-eighth-street, overhung the sidewalk in front of Grammar School No. 48 yesterday, and rendered passage below unsafe. A portion of the front wall near the top, and of the French roof above it has fallen in, leaving a gap 10 or 15 feet in width, through which the blackened and charred interior is visible. The upper portion of the party wall on the east side, which runs to the height of 20 feet above the adjoining roof line, and threatens to give way momentarily, has been shored up by timbers placed upon the roof of the tenement-house at No. 121. A special man from the Fire Patrol, and four of Capt. Berghold's Police have mounted guard on both sides of the street ever since Friday night, and yesterday the precautions were increased by placing a double barricade of barrels and planks across the roadway and turning back all passengers, whether in vehicles or on foot.

People who live in the neighboring houses complain bitterly of the red tape and circumlocution of the Fire and Building Departments' officers, and say that the wall might easily have been taken down, or at least a sufficient portion, to make the street safe an Saturday morning at the furthest. Instead of doing this, the Fire Department confined its labors under the building for hours after the flames had been extinguished, with the expressed intention of "washing down" the wall with water, when, with the aid of a single hook and ladder company, they might readily have reduced it in three hours. It is said that the cause of the delay is the failure of Messrs. Smith & Crane, the firm which occupied the larger portion of the building, to remove certain iron machinery, which contains many tons in weight, from the fourth floor, and would be injured by the pulling down of the wall. Superintendent of Buildings Dudley excuses his inaction on the ground that he has no appropriation for tearing the wall down, and E. P. Bergamini, the owner of the tenement adjoining the burned factory, has not been allowed to reoccupy his house since the fire, and with his wife and family has been indebted to Janitor Kalle, of the grammar school, for shelter. Three other families besides Mr. Bergamini's are also waiting the convenience of the Fire and Buildings Departments before they can re-enter their homes. Capt. Berghold yesterday notified the Trustees of the grammar school, Gen. Alexander Shaler, Dr. Lordley, and Thomas Maher, that the school could not with safety be allowed to reopen while the wall remained in its present dangerous condition. The pupils in the grammar school number 1,300.

AN UP-TOWN FIRE.

HEROIC RESCUE OF AN INVALID MOTHER BY HER SON.

A remarkable fire, of unknown origin, occurred yesterday in the residence of Mr. Mark Shaw, No. 80 East Eighty-first-street. The house is four stories high, fronted with brown stone, of modern construction, and was bought last April by the occupant. It was luxuriously furnished. At 10:30 A. M. Mr. Shaw and some of his family went to the Fifty-third-Street Memorial Church, leaving in the house three servants, Mrs. Shaw's sister, Mrs. Phiney, an invalid, and her son, Charles, aged 24. At about 12:45 P. M. a patrolman of the Twenty-third Precinct saw smoke coming out of the parlor windows. He alarmed the household and notified the Fire Department. The parlor floor was in flames, and as the engines dashed up Mr. Shaw and his party returned from church. Just after the officer sent out the alarm at Fourth-avenue and Eighty-second-street, Mr. Charles Phiney heard a cry of distress, and saw his mother at a third-story window. She was in great peril and the risk of saving her was not insignificant, but her son rushed up stairs and carried her down. She was removed to No. 64 East Eighty-first-street. The fire traveled to the third floor before the flames were checked, but it was soon under control, and was extinguished in half an hour. The house, which cost in all $23,500, was damaged about $3,000. Mr. Shaw's library, which was worth about $1,000, was destroyed, and the furniture was damaged about $7,000. The house was fully insured, and there was an insurance on the furniture of $5,000 in the Phœnix Company. There was a grate fire on the parlor floor, but the origin of the fire, if not due to a spark from it, is a mystery. Mr. Shaw and his family found shelter with the same neighbor who cared for Mrs. Phiney.

A DOORKEEPER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

At a few minutes before midnight last night, John Cavanaugh, the doorkeeper of the First Precinct Police Station, Jersey City, went to the lodgers' room to shake up the fires. While doing so, a lodger named William Kelly jumped up from his bunk, and asked Cavanaugh why he made so much noise. The doorkeeper paid no attention to Kelly's question, but continued to shake the fire. As he was stooping down, the lodger grasped him by the throat and threw him on the floor. He then took the poker from Cavanaugh, and was about to deal him a blow with it, when Sergt. Findley came in the room and warded off the blow. The Sergeant then seized the lodger, and after a desperate struggle succeeded in overpowering him, and locked him up.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Capt. Hains, of the steam-ship Scythia, is at the Brevoort House.

H. B. James, of the Treasury Department, is at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Congressman John Hancock, of Texas, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Capt. Samuel Brooks, of the steam-ship City of Chester, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Congressman C. T. Hulburd, of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

MUSICAL.

BERLIOZ'S "LA DAMNATION DE FAUST."

To Liszt belongs the credit of suggesting to Berlioz that he should use Goethe's "Faust" as the subject of a musical work. Berlioz, not being able to read German, applied himself to a French translation, and was so impressed that he forthwith began a series of compositions, which, after many alterations, resulting in an original libretto and essential modifications of the first work, is "La Damnation de Faust" as it now stands. The composer himself considered it his masterpiece, and a study of the score will justify this opinion. It is somewhat remarkable that Berlioz should have been the first to use this subject, and that he should have put his thoughts in the forms he adopted in much of the recitative and instrumentation. If he had not

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 7.

SALES TO 3 P. M.

N. Y., L. E. & W.	200	Can. Atlantic	100	Alt. & T. H.	244
new 2d consol.	100		100		44½
$95,000	90¾		100	Central Pacific.	
135,000	90⅞	Little Pittsburg.	200		82½
10,000	91		200		61⅝
20,000	91⅛		42		42
10,000	91⅜	Atlantic & Pacific.	100		
10,000	91⅞		200		39¼
50,000	91	Western Union.	200		39⅜
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	104¼	Kansas & Texas.	200		46⅜
new 2d		Pacific Mail.	200		46⅝
15,000	85		200		46¾
Bur., Ced. Rs. & N.	46¾		700		46⅝
5,000	89⅝		100		47⅛
5,000	89⅝		700		47¼
Tol., Peo. & W.	19¾		100		47¾
40,000	30		100		47⅝
C., C., C. & I.	100		100		47¾
St. L. & S. F.	42		200		47¾
St. L. & S. F. pf.	82	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	200		47⅝
Mar. & C.	20		200		47¾
10,000	104⅛		100		47⅝
10,000	104⅜	Lake Shore.	200		47¾
10,000	104⅜		700		47¾
2,000	104⅜		100		47⅝
2,000	104⅜	Metropolitan.	100		47¾
5,000	104⅜	Un on Pacific.	50		114⅛
St. L. & M. Mich.	100	Northern Pac. pf.	100		54⅜
10,000	77	Central of N. J.	700		55
10,000	77¼		63		55⅛
10,000	77¼		500		55⅜
Cin., Sand. & Cl.	100	Del., L. & W.	100		55⅝
10,000	104⅝		200		55¾
Ler. & Cin. con.	100	Michigan Central	400		55⅝
10,000	104		100		55¾
Mo., K. & T.	20		200		55⅝
10,000	80		100		55¾
10,000	80¼	St. Paul & S. C.	100		55⅝
5,000	80¼		200		55¾
C., C., C. & I.	100	Pano.	100		55⅝
K. P. con.	100		100		55¾
10,000	77¼		100		55⅝
10,000	77¼		100		55¾
C. & I.	100	St. L. & S. Fr. pf.	100		55⅝
Ind., B. & W.	100		100		57
Pacific Mail.	200		100		55⅝
Panama.	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	100		55⅝
Am. Ex. Bank.	100		200		55⅝
	50	St. L. & I. M.	100		55⅝
Carbon Mining.	100	Wab. St. L. & P. pf.	100		57
	100		100		57¼
New Central Coal	300		100		57⅛
	100		100		57¼
	100		100		57⅜
Quicksilver pf.	700		100		57⅝
	100	Del., Lack. & W.	25		31
Pullman P. Car.	200		100		30⅞
	100	St. L. & C. O. C. & I. C.	100		
Spring Finance.	200		200		23⅜
	100	Wab., St. L. and P.	100		
Texas & Wat. Pfd.	100		100		
	100		200		

MONDAY, Feb. 9—A. M.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday, discloses a slight increase in all the leading figures with the exception of legal tenders, in which there is a decrease of $2,148,100. There is an increase in loans of $7,187,100, in deposits of $4,728,300, in specie of $2,681,500, and in circulation of $153,300. The movement for the week results in a loss of $678,375 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $3,331,450 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year.

	Jan. 31.	Feb. 7.	Feb. 8, 1879.
Loans	$242,813,500	$250,984,600	$242,280,200
Specie	50,012,800	52,694,300	17,849,300
Legal tenders	18,780,100	16,631,900	61,125,400
Deposits	259,677,000	264,404,300	219,387,300
Circulation	21,276,900	21,383,200	19,427,100

And the following the relation between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Reserve held	$70,812,900	$52,394,600	Inc. $2,681,800
Legal requirements	64,703,225	65,972,900	Dec. 2,148,100
Surplus reserve	$6,109,675	$3,331,450	Dec. $533,700
Reserve held	31.04-875	66.10-0.50	
Reserve required			
above legal requirements	3,979,425	$ 331,450	Dec. 648,375

The monetary situation was without essential change during the past week. The rates for call loans ranged from 1 to 1½ ₰ cent. and as interest is the demand was active at the higher figure. The heavy imports necessitate the payment of large amounts of money into the Treasury each week for Customs duties, and the market is temporarily deprived of the use of this capital. Should the Treasury succeed this week in obtaining the $11,000,000 bonds for the sinking fund, for which will be received until Wednesday, the market will be benefited to this extent, but in any event high rates of interest are not looked for at present, as currency continues to flow steadily from the West and South to this point. The demand for speculative purposes, for the time being, is also considerably reduced by the comparative dullness of the share market. Prime mercantile paper remains quoted at 5½@6 ₰ cent.

The foreign advices reported the London market weak for Consols, which declined ¼@⅜ ₰ cent. on the week's transactions. United States bonds were strong and advanced ¼@⅝ ₰ cent. The changes for the week in American railway securities were very slight. The Bank of England lost £45,000 bullion for the week ending Wednesday, and the statement of the Bank of France showed an increase in specie of 5,862,000f. for the week.

In the Sterling Exchange market the nominal quotations opened at $4 83½ for 60-day bills and $4 85½ for demand, but on Tuesday were reduced to $4 82½ and $4 84½, respectively. Later in the week a firmer tone prevailed, and rates were marked up to $4 83½ for 60 days and $4 85⅞ for demand, which were the asking quotations at the close. Actual business did not, however, respond to the advance, and concessions were made on the posted rates of ⅛ to 1-16c. for long and 1-16c. to 1-32c. for short sight.

Government bonds were active, and the market exhibited great strength. The feature of the dealings was the 4s, which advanced nearly 1 ₰ cent. on the assumption that Congress will not authorize any further issue of these bonds for some time to come. The investment inquiry continues active, and all the issues were in brisk request at the higher range of quotations. The dealings in railroad mortgages were large and well distributed, and in many issues the prices reached were the highest recorded for a long time past. The Erie bonds were conspicuous and advanced under large purchases, especially the consolidated Seconds; the Chesapeake and Ohio issues were in active demand, and advanced 1½@2 ₰ cent. on a larger business than usual. Iron Mountain mortgages were buoyant and strong, the close, particularly the preferred incomes, which advanced 5@7½ ₰ cent. On reports that the coupons would be paid March 1; C., C. and I. issues were weak in the early dealings, but advanced sharply toward the close. Kansas and Texas, Lake Erie and Western, Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, Wabash, St. Louis and San Francisco, and Denver and Rio Grande Firsts were all more or less prominent; State bonds were fairly active, the chief business having been in Louisiana Consols, Tennessees, District of Columbia 3.65s, and North and South Carolinas.

On the Stock Ex hange there was a material decrease in the volume of business, and the speculation was irregular and unsettled. In the generality the dealings were small, comparatively slight, and except in Erie and the South-western shares the transactions were small. The Grainger and coal stocks were neglected, and show a fractional decline on the week's business. Among the trunk line shares the speculative interest centred chiefly in Erie, which advanced on large purchases stimulated by favorable reports current in regard to the finances and traffic of the company; Lake Shore was firmly held, but Michigan Central fell off about 2 ₰ cent. from the best figures. Canada Southern was noticeably weak, and declined 3½ ₰ cent., but recovered 2 ₰ cent. in the final dealings. The speculation in the South-western shares was very unsettled in tone, with frequent alternations of strength and depression, the closing prices showing a decline of 1 to 4 ₰ cent., the latter in Houston and Texas. Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, and St. Louis and Iron Mountain, however, were exceptions, and advanced 1 ₰ cent. each. The Pacific Railroad stocks were weak, and declined 1 to 2½ ₰ cent. The Telegraph shares were inactive, but were held very steadily. Pacific Mail advanced 2 ₰ cent. on the week. It is believed that the stock is being quietly absorbed by heavy speculators, who look for higher prices. The business of the company is said to be rapidly improving, while the indications are for a long diminished. The general market closed rather dull, but with a steady undertone.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange for the past week aggregated 1,265,188 shares, as against 2,375,500 shares last week, and 1,730,520 shares for the week ending Jan. 24.

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Feb. 8, 1879.
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	105½	104¾	100⅛
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coupon	108¼	107¾	105
U. S. 5s, 1881, coupon	103½	103	100¼
Adams Express	107	106	106
American Express	57	54	49
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	43¼	42	38¼
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph pf.	71½	68	55
American District Telegraph	79		
Boston Water Power	14¾		
Boston & Albany Railroad	53	52	
Boston Land Company	11¾	11¼	
Bur., C. R. and Northern			22⅞
Canton			28⅞
Canada Southern	72	63½	56
Clinax Mining	3⅝	3½	
Carbon Mining	5	4¾	
Central Arizona	13	11	
Central Pacific	84⅝	81	
Chic., St. Louis and N. O.	30¾	33	
C., C. C. and I.	79½	76¾	44⅝
Chesapeake and Ohio	23¾	21½	
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref.	35	30	
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	25	24¾	
C., C. and I. C.	24¼	22	5⅜
Chic., Burlington and Quincy	141	147½	118¾
Chicago and Alton	108	107½	86
Chicago and Alton pref.			108
Chic., St. Paul and Minn.	51	49¾	
Chicago and North-west.	91	88⅜	59¼
Chicago and North-west pref.	105	104½	85
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul.	79¾	77¾	40⅞
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul pref.	103¾	102¾	82⅛
Chic., Rock Island and Pacific.	119¾	118¾	102⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburg	119¾	118	92⅞
Consolidation Coal	33	32½	20⅜
Del., Lack. and Western	89¾	88¼	61⅝
Delaware and Hudson	76¾	74¾	42
Excelsior Mining	2¾	2½	
Hannibal and St. Joseph	41½	39	14⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	72½	69¾	38⅜
Harlem	174	170	147
Homestake Mining	37	37	25¼
Houston and Texas	7⅝	7¼	
Illinois Central	104¼	104¼	104
Ind., B. and W.	39¾	39¼	39⅛
Kansas Pacific	9⅜	9	9⅛
Keokuk and Des Moines			15¼
Keokuk and Des M. pref.			36
Lake Shore	104½	103⅝	104
Lake Erie and Western	34¾	33¾	34⅜
Louisville and Nashville	119¾	119	119¼
Little Pittsburg	24	22¾	22⅛
Manhattan Railroad	50¼	48	49¼
Mariposa	4¾	4¾	4
Mar. and Cin. 1st pref.	13¾	12	13¼
Mar. and Cin. 2d pref.	20	19	10
Metropolitan Railroad	112	110	111
Michigan Central	90⅝	89⅞	90⅜
Missouri, Kan. and Texas	47	46⅜	46⅝
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	48¼	46¼	6¼
Morris and Essex	103½	103	103¾
Nash., Ch. and St. L.	86	84½	85¾
New Central Coal	37½	24¼	24¼
New-Jersey Central	82	81¼	81¼
New-York Central	131¾	131¼	131⅜
New-York Elevated	121	121¼	125
N. Y., Lake Erie and W.	48⅛	47⅝	48
N. Y., L. E. and W. pref.	73⅜	72	72½
N. Y., Lake Erie and W. pref.	73⅞	71	49⅜
Northern Pacific	34½	32⅞	
Northern Pacific pref.	58⅜	56	55¾
Ohio and Mississippi	31	30¾	30¾
Ohio and Mississippi pref.			66
Ontario Mining			38½
Oregon R. and Nav.	110¼	110	110
Pacific Mail	47⅜	46½	41
Panama			180
Philadelphia and Reading	67½	67	67
Pullman Palace Car Co.	117¾	117¼	117¾
Quicksilver	21¾	20¾	21½
Quicksilver pref.	66¾	66½	65½
Rensselaer and Saratoga			117
Rome, W. and Ogdensburgh			30¼
Sutro Tunnel	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	45	45	44¾
St. Louis and San Francisco	58	56	56¾
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	67	66	67
St. Louis and S. F. 1st pref.	76	75	76
St. Louis and Iron M.	57¾	56¾	57⅛
St. Paul and S. City	38¾	38	38
St. Paul and S. City pref.	78	76	77½
Union Pacific	92¾	92⅜	92⅞
Wabash, St. L. and P.	45¾	45½	45⅝
Wabash, St. L. and P. pref.	70¼	69½	69¾
Wells Fargo Express			102
Western Union Tel.	104¼	103¾	104
Central Pacific	82¼	81¾	83⅜

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement, with comparisons:

Clearings for the week ending Feb. 7	$720,978,100
Balances for the week ending Feb. 7	32,185,804
Clearings for the week ending Jan. 31	772,270,895
Balances for the week ending Jan. 31	28,490,316
Clearings for the week ending Jan. 24	743,127,000
Balances for the week ending Jan. 24	26,727,723
Clearings for the week ending Jan. 17	787,728,198
Balances for the week ending Jan. 17	30,536,944
Clearings for the week ending Jan. 10	657,695,280
Balances for the week ending Jan. 10	27,456,815

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$8,469,472
Corresponding week last year	6,473,409
Since Jan. 1	44,291,683
Corresponding period last year	24,185,844

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,322,678
Corresponding week last year	5,285,768
Since Jan. 1	23,753,737
Corresponding period last year	19,583,072

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$129,813
Corresponding week last year	280,646
Since Jan. 1	395,293
Corresponding period last year	1,500,881

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending last Saturday	$2,842,710
Corresponding week last year	2,106,030
Since Jan. 1 this year	10,149,884
Corresponding period last year	10,884,066

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday	$3,385,703
Corresponding week last year	3,582,263
Since Jan. 1 this year	10,104,414
Corresponding period last year	12,364,096

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

	Latest Earnings Reported.		
	Week or Mo.	1879.	1878.
Ala. Gt. Southern	November	$49,600	$37,091
Atl. & Char. Air L.	November	84,871	74,073
Atl. & Gt. West	November	403,380	342,438
Carolina Central	December	49,080	37,979
Central Pacific	December	1,311,000	1,432,918
Ches. & Ohio	December	179,181	137,769
Ches., Enr. & W	November	1,327,879	1,206,000
Dakota Southern	November	12,020	23,686
Denv., S. P. & Pac	November	139,077	3,716
Evans. & Kokomo	December	3,009	74
Gal., Har. & S. An	November	135,718	146,406
Houston & Texas C	December	382,230	380,477
Illinois Cen. (Ill.)	December	478,779	465,649
Illinois Cen. (Iowa)	December	128,877	118,327
Kansas Pacific	4th wk Dec	131,752	76,376
Mobile & Mont	December	83,646	38,940
Mo., Ch. & St. L.	November	174,245	156,994
N. Y., L. Erie & W.	November	1,515,835	1,351,901
Northern Pacific	December	108,913	62,471
Pennsylvania	December	3,463,825	2,605,296
Phila. & Erie	December	304,058	231,028
Phila. & Reading	December	1,442,587	881,676
Pitts., Cin. & St. L.	December	349,577	309,571
St. L. & S. F., St. L.	3d wk Dec	18,439	17,570
Scioto Valley	December	30,379	20,132
		1866.	1878.
Atchison & Neb.	2d wk Jan	15,895	8,065
Atch., Top. & S. F.	3d wk Jan	130,600	93,234
Bur., C. Rap. & N.	3d wk Jan	49,638	26,087
Caro & St. Louis	2d wk Jan	8,898	3,784
Chicago & Alton	4th wk Jan	150,088	94,943
Chic., Cl., Peria & M.	1st wk Jan	9,016	7,983
Chicago & East Ill.	4th wk Jan	22,004	20,461
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	4th wk Jan	267,000	200,900
Chi. & N. W.	January	1,135,000	1,008,521
Chic., St. P. & Min.	3d wk Jan	34,000	17,077
Chic. & W. Mich.	2d wk Jan	11,930	9,400
Clev., Mt. V. & Del.	3d wk Jan	7,794	6,981
Det., Lans. & N.	2d wk Jan	17,379	12,527
Dubuque & S. City.	4th wk Jan	18,844	13,691
Flint & Pere Mar.	3d wk Jan	25,170	17,630
Grand Trunk	wk end. Jan. 24	177,605	168,490
Great Western.	wk end. Jan. 28	86,148	82,923
Hannibal & St. Jo.	4th wk Jan	60,595	44,554
Ind., Bl. & W.	2d wk Jan	15,049	21,504
Int. & Gt. North.	4th wk Jan	54,886	58,316
K. C. Ft. S. & G.	2d wk Jan	18,819	12,021
K. C., Law. & So.	2d wk Jan	7,179	5,365
K. C., St. J. & C. B.	2d wk Jan	22,417	22,452
Little Rk. & F. S.	January	49,866	25,018
Louis. & Nashv.	3d wk Jan	146,000	99,500
Minn. & St. Louis.	3d wk Jan	8,457	6,974
Mo., Kan. & Texas.	4th wk Jan	133,640	67,878
Mobile & Ohio	January	246,501	104,486
Pad. & Elizabeth	3d wk Jan	8,036	6,688
Pad. & Memphis	3d wk Jan	4,115	3,731
St. L. A. & T. H.	3d wk Jan	20,209	13,427
St. L., A. & T. H., br.	3d wk Jan	13,480	13,788
St. L. & Iron Mt. & S.	January	552,515	334,029
St. L. & San Fran.	4th wk Jan	74,198	26,847
St. Paul & S. City.	3d wk Jan	29,092	20,128
Tol., Peoria & War.	4th wk Jan	23,713	24,054
Union Pacific	12 days Jan	299,000	222,000
Wab., St. L. & Pac.	3d wk Jan	103,829	43,421
Wisconsin Valley	3d wk Jan	4,815	2,004

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 7, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Flour, pkgs	76,100	Leather, sides	4,100
Beans, bbls	31	Spirits Turp., bbls	284
Bullion, bars	200	Resin, bbls	2,109
Cotton, bales	1,278	Oil, bbls	150
Cotton-seed oil, bbls	50	Oil-cake, pkgs	2,510
Cot.-seed-cake, bags	386	Pork, bbls	575
Copper, bbls	39	Beef, pkgs	116
Copper, cakes	318	Cut Meats, pkgs	6,488
Eggs, pkgs	791	Lard, tcs	6,157
Flour, bbls	7,934	Lard, kegs	190
Corn-meal, bags	1,300	Rice, pkgs	19
Wheat, bushels	16,436	Cheese, pkgs	1,308
Corn, bushels	127,300	Dressed Hogs, No	533
Oats, bushels	16,350	Rice, tcs	3
Rye, bushels	1,118	Starch, pkgs	1,200
Barley, bushels	3,850	Tallow, pkgs	440
Oat-meal, bags	975	Tobacco, hhds	30
Grass-seed, bags	1,160	Tobacco, pkgs	80
Hides, No	2,213	Whisky, bbls	1,071
Hides, bales	115	Wool, bales	16
Hops, bales	1,035		

COFFEE—Dull to-day; quoted barely steady; 1,000 bags Rio, by the City of Rio, sold on private terms.

COTTON—Less activity has been reported in the matter of options, which, however, showed an improvement of 22@4 points....Early deliveries inactive; quoted as before....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 1,303 bales, including 500 bales to spinners and 973 bales to dealers....Low Middling quoted at 12⅜c. @12¾c.; Strict Low Middling at 13 13-16c.@12 15-16c.; Middling at 13¾c.@13⅞c.; Fair at 14¼c.@14⅜c....And for actual delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 129,800 bales, basis of Middling....Exports from all the shipping ports thus far since Sept. 1, 1879, 1,413,428 bales to Great Britain, 393,738 bales to the Continent, against 1,202,100 bales to Great Britain and 839,293 bales to the Continent same time in the preceding Cotton year.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	*Bales.*	*Prices.*
February	2,300	13.05@13.16
March	78,200	13.23@13.35
April	49,800	13.48@13.60
May	40,800	13.69@13.80
June	13,800	13.86@13.99
July	900	13.97@14.06
August	1,600	14.09@14.18
September	1,400	13.86@13.95
October	800	12.66@12.78

Transferable orders issued at 13.15.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	*To-day.*	*Yesterday.*
February	13.03@13.05	13.09@13.11
March	13.21@13.25	13.27@13.28
April	13.49@13.50	13.51@13.52
May	13.67@13.69	13.71@13.72
June	13.84@13.85	13.90@13.91
July	13.97@13.99	14.00@14.02
August	14.06@14.08	14.10@14.12
September	13.56@13.62	13.58@13.60
October	12.63@12.66	12.66@12.69

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

February	13.15	July	14.08
March	13.35	August	14.17
April	13.53	September	13.61
May	13.79	October	12.76
June	13.99		

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western FLOUR has been much less active to-day, but quotes somewhat firmer, on reduced offerings leaving off tamely, influenced in part by the reaction in Wheat values....Sales have been reported since our last of 14,350 bbls. of grades included in the reported sales were 1,300 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $5 25@$5 75 for inferior to very choice, chiefly at $5 30@$5 50, the latter for very choice; 1,000 bbls. Patents at $5 25 bid, and up to $5 40@$5 50 asked: 1,000 bbls. Rejected Extra sold at $5 15; 1,650 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, within the range of $5 20@$6 75 for fair to fancy, and South American brands quoted at $5 30@$6 85, (the latter for very choice,) and very choice inferior to very choice English brands at $5 25@$5 75; 2,200 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in lots, at $5 60@$6 65, the latter for strictly choice, nominally at $5 25@$5 35 for 1,850 bbls. Straight Extras, (these at $5 90@$7 75 for inferior to very fancy, the latter an extreme, chiefly at $6 50@$7 25;) 500 bbls. Patent Extras at from $5 85@$6 75 ₰ bbl. for very fancy, (an extreme,) mainly at $7 25@$8; 2,750 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, these at $5 75@$7 75, mostly at $6 50@$7 25; 1,500 bbls. Patent Extras, (these at $6 75@$8 50, the latter for fancy, mainly at $7 25@$8, a few very fancy brands quoted up to $8 75@$9; 1,500 bbls. Rye Flour at $4 60@$5 15 ₰ bbl. for very inferior to choice Spring, mostly at $4 85@$5, and $4 75@$5 25 for ordinary to choice Winter Wheat; 1,300 bbls. No. 2, these at $3 75@$4 45 for poor to choice Spring, at $4 75 for good to choice Winter. Sour Winter, (125 bbls. very fancy went at $4 70;) unsound and Sour Flour at from $3 20@$5 50, mostly Extras at $4 25@$5, chiefly Western and Pennsylvania. 2,200 bbls. sold, mainly Extras, within the range of $5 50@$7 50, of which 1,600 bbls. for shipment....RYE FLOUR quiet and unchanged....CORN MEAL 180 bbls. sold, chiefly very good to very choice Superfine State, at $4 85@5....CORN-MEAL dull at former rates....OATMEAL inactive at previous quotations....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR very low of sale at from $1 60@$1 90 for very choice ₰ 100 lb., (the latter an extreme.)....OF BUCKWHEAT, a car-load of State sold at the materially reduced price of 57c. ₰ bushel.

GRAIN—Less extensive dealings have been reported in WHEAT to-day on an unsettled market. Winter Wheat opened buoyantly, having been advanced 2c.@2½c. a bushel on conflicting and rather adverse news and a fair demand, but, in the option line, soon developed weakness, and yielded about 2c.@2½c. a bushel from the earlier quotations, somewhat under the influence of eagerness to place supplies for forward delivery, the speculative tempt appearing less confident and hesitating. Prompt deliveries remained in the main about comparatively well, holders manifesting no disposition to press stock on the market, especially in the instances of No. 2 Red and No. 2 White, the active supplies of which were rather strongly controlled. Spring was held at a further advance of about 2c. a bushel for early delivery, but was quiet. Options on Spring grades were more active at an improvement, sellers refusing more readily than heretofore to meet the speculative inquiry at the quotations.... Sales have been reported of 963,000 bushels, of which 191,000 bushels for prompt delivery, including 68,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 44¼@$1 45, chiefly at $1 44½@$1 45, closing at $1 45, afloat, (against $1 43@$1 44 yesterday;) 12,000 bushels No. 1 Red at $1 43¾@$1 44 yesterday; 1,000 bushels do. Spring, at $1 44½@$1 44¾, closing at $1 44½ bid, (against $1 44 yesterday;) 64,000 bushels do., March options, at $1 46@$1 46¼, closing at $1 46¼, against $1 45¾ yesterday; 84,000 bushels do., April options, at $1 45½@$1 47½, closing at $1 46¾, (against $1 46¾ yesterday;) 8,000 bushels do., May options, at $1 47, closing at $1 47¼ bid, (against $1 46¾ yesterday;) 4,100 bushels No. 2 White at $1 42¾, 11,000 bushels ungraded White at $1 38@$1 43; 67,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 40½@$1 41¾, closing at $1 47, closing, afloat, at $1 47, (against $1 46 bid last evening;) 48,000 bushels do., February options, at $1 40 bid, (against $1 38¾ asked last evening;) 12,000 bushels do., March options, at $1 43@$1 43¾, closing at about $1 46, (against $1 43¾ bid last evening;) 180,000 bushels do., April options, at $1 41@$1 41¾, closing at $1 40, (against $1 41¾ bid last evening;) 16,000 bushels do., May options, at $1 40¾@$1 50, closing at $1 50, (against $1 40¾ yesterday;) 8,000 bushels No. 2 Red Kansas at $1 39; 21,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 37½@$1 43½; 800 bushels Mixed Winter at $1 41@$1 41¾, (with No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring,) delivered, afloat, quoted at $1 36@$1 40, but without further movement: New-York No. 2 Spring, February options, at $1 35 bid and $1 37 asked; do., March options, at $1 36 bid and $1 38 asked; do., April options, at $1 37 bid and $1 40 asked; 8,000 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring, February options, at $1 37, (with No. 2 March options quoted at $1 37 bid and $1 39 asked;) 56,000 bushels, do., May options, at $1 40; 3,200 bushels No. 3 Spring at $1 36, (and further sales of five or six boat-loads were reported, not specified;) 15,000 bushels ungraded Spring at $1 29@$1 35, chiefly at $1 30@$1 31....CORN has been quite sparingly dealt in—in market control to the activity of yesterday—and has further receded, in many instances, about ½c.@2c. a bushel, on continued free offerings, closing barely steady at the reduced figures.... Sales have been reported of 1,600 bushels, Prime Mixed, 76,000 bushels for prompt delivery, including New-York No. 2, old crop, quoted, at 61c.@61⅜c., do., in store, at 60c.; New-York No. 2, new crop, 8,000 bushels, at 59¼c.; do., March, 32,000 bushels, at 55¾c.@56c., closing at 56c. (this option a trifle steadier;) do., April, quoted at 53¾c.; do., May, 8,000 bushels, at 53c.; New-York steamer Mixed, about 48,000 bushels, at 57¼c.@58c., mainly at 57¾c., closing at 57¼c.@57¾c.; do., February option, 44,000 bushels, at 57¼c.; Mixed Western, quoted, at 58½c.@59½c., at to-day's sales by New-York No. 3, 56¼c.@57c., closing at 56¼c.@56¾c.; New-York Steamer Yellow, 1,000 bushels, at 61c.... Ear-corn quoted unsettled, with prices nominal, of 95c. for prime State or No. 2 Western, boat-loads, but yet held altogether above the views of purchasers.... RYE quiet, quoted essentially unchanged at 95c. for prime State or No. 2 Western, boat-loads, but yet held altogether above the views of purchasers.... BARLEY very quiet, quoted essentially unchanged....OF BARLEY-MALT, 4,500 bushels were choice Canada reported sold at $1 25....PEAS yet wholly nominal....OATS have been moderately active, but again generally easier on the close, showing a further decline of about ½c. a bushel. New-York No. 2 and New-York No. 1 White, for early delivery, ruled comparatively steady and quiet, and were nearly nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 700 bushels, at 50½c.; New-York No. 2, 16,000 bushels, at 45¾c.@46c.; do., White, 48,000 bushels, at 48¾c.@49c., chiefly at 48¾c.; New-York No. 3 White, 2,800 bushels, at 47c.; New-York No. 2, 2,000 bushels, at 46¾c.; New-York No. 3, 1,400 bushels, at 47c.; White Western, ungraded, 3,500 bushels, at 49c.@51c.; Mixed do., 2,800 bushels, at 47¾c.@48¾c.; White State, 5,800 bushels, at 48c.@52½c., as to quality; Mixed State quoted at 48c. @49c.; No. 2 Chicago, quoted at 46c.....HAY and STRAW unchanged....FEED in fair demand; 40 lb. quoted to-day as $12 50@$20; other grades as before.... SEEDS quoted as before, but dull.

HIDES—Trade has been comparatively quiet since our last, at easier and irregular prices....The week's receipts here have been 142,411 Hides and 300 bales do.; sales, 102,026 Hides and 331 bales, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 286 Dry Buenos Ayres cow hides, at 22c.@23c.; 20 do., at 24c.; 10 do., at 25c.; 4 do., at 26c., and 35c.; and a British bark, 976 tons, with Timber and Deals, from do., reported as to load on owners' account....FOREIGN, 180 Skins sold, chiefly very good to very choice Superfine State, at $4 85@5....CORN-MEAL dull at former rates....OATMEAL inactive at previous quotations....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR very low of sale at from $1 60@$1 90 for very choice ₰ 100 lb., (the latter an extreme.)....OF BUCKWHEAT, a car-load of State sold at the materially reduced price of 57c. ₰ bushel.

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SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, OR QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

SCOTHIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 11, 6 A. M.
ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 18, 10:30 A. M.
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
GALLIA.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 5 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 2, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 9, 3:30 P. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, March 16, 9 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-rooms, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state room), $60, $80, and $100. INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

CELTIC, Capt. GELDART.....Saturday, Feb. 14, 7:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. INMAN.....Sat., Feb. 21, 1:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENKINS.....Thurs., Feb. 26, 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the motion and noise are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms. steerage, $22.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Philada. E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Feb. 12, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Feb. 19, noon
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Feb. 26, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, March 4, 11:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, March 13, 7 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $80, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

MAIN.....Sat., Feb. 14 | GEN. WERDER Sa., Feb. 28
WESER.....Sat., Feb. 21 | DONAU.....Sat., March 6

RATES—1ST CABIN, $80. 2D CABIN, $60. STEERAGE, $30.
SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
Steamer STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Th., Feb. 12, 8 A. M.
Steamer STATE OF INDIANA....Thurs., Feb. 19 12 M.
First cabin, $40 to $70, according to accommodation. excursion tickets, $110 to $140. second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.

For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new), No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

FRANCE, TROUILLET.....Wednesday, Feb. 18, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, SANDLER..W-dnesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
CANADA, FRANQUET.....Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
FRISIA.....Thurs., Feb. 12 (EMBLEM), Thurs., Feb. 26
WESTPHALIA Th. Feb. 19 LESSING, Thurs., March 4

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and the principal cities of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

EUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW YORK AND (GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Jay-st.

Circassia....Feb. 10, 5 A. M. Bolivia....Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
Devonia....Feb. 14, 5 A. M. Anchoria....Feb. 28, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Assatia....Feb. 14, 8 A. M. California....Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
Damas, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Paronia Ferry, Jersey City:
MAAS.....Saturday, Feb. 14
P. CALAND.....Wednesday, Feb. 25
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, March 17

1st Cabin, $60-$70. 2d Cabin, $45-$50. Steerage, $25.
H. FAZAUS, General Agent, No. 27 south William-st.
EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 30 Bway, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER, 39 N. R.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
England, W., Feb. 11 | Spain, S., Feb. 21, 1:30 P. M.

FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks):
Erin....Sat., Feb. 28, 6:30 A. M. | Holland.....
Cabin, $60 to $70, currency. Steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's office, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
FOR THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:

Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Thursday, Feb. 12, noon
(Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steamer CITY OF PEKIN.....Saturday, March 20, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steamer CITY OF SYDNEY.....Monday, Feb. 16, noon

For freight or general information apply at company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passage tickets to and from JAPAN, CHINA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 237 BROADWAY.
G. T. SEWALL, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.

From and after Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1880, the following passage rates between NEW-YORK and SAN FRANCISCO only will go into effect, viz:
CABIN, $75. STEERAGE, $35.
These rates to cover all necessary expenses for the voyage.
TO CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS.

Shippers desirous to make contracts for through freights at greatly reduced rates will please apply to the Freight Office as above.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Sailing at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs. Feb. 19
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,) Sat. Feb 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana & Mexico,) Sat. March 6
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thu. March 11

*These steamers are furnished with swinging berths in state-rooms, small tables in dining room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.

Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans Feb. 15 and March 8 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.
P. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43, North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

at 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON.....Wed., Feb. 11
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. FLEETWOOD.....Sat., Feb. 14

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent.
G. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co., and
General Agent & F. & W. R. R, Central R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. VAN SICE.....WED., Feb. 11
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. BOOTH.....SAT., Feb. 21
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER at 3 P. M.
Steamer GEORGE W. CLYDE..WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 14

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Feb. 14
S. S. SARATOGA.....Saturday, Feb. 28
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad at 9:05 and 1 P. M. daily, except Sundays: due at Newport at 4:15 and 8 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and Oil City.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M., arrive Washington, 4:12 P. M.; Regular, at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 9:40 A. M., 6:20 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A.M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 3, 3:50, 4:30, 4:50, 6:30, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, 10:10 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

17 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Jan. 19, 1880.

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 7:, 7:85, 8, 8:30, and 11 A.M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 1:45, 2, 4, 5:30, 5, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45 A. M., and 7:35 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 9 A. M., and 3:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Ticket offices, No. 528 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON,
General Manager. A. J. FARMER,
General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 8, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester and Buffalo.

11:03 A. M. Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Rutland.

4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.

11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 3 Park-place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY,
Now known as
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

2 P. M., daily. Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 5, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 4, 10 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—5, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport—8 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air-Line R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Connecticut River and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 1:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock. 2:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt-sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 TO BOSTON FIRST CLASS.

VIA THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE.

The elegant steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND leave daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M.

Special limited tickets between New-York and Boston, via this line, good ONLY for the trip for which they are sold, as issued on and after Feb. 1.

PROVIDENCE LINE—FOR FREIGHT ONLY.
Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.

ONE DOLLAR TO BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER LINE for special limited tickets; magnificent steamers CITY OF FALL RIVER and NEW BEDFORD, New-York daily, excepting Sundays, at 5 P. M., from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.; leave Brooklyn 4 P. M., Jersey City, 4:20 P. M., via the Annex.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON

Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad—Steamers leave Catharine-slip, (Pier No. 34, E. R.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON.—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River, daily, including Sundays, at 5 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, Feb. 4, 1880.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. (1½) on the guaranteed stock, will be paid on and after March 1, prox., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst., and reopen on the 26th of March.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.

BASSICK MINING COMPANY OF ROSITA, COL.,
OFFICE, No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of $25,000 (twenty-five thousand dollars,) being twenty-five cents per share (par value $100) on the capital stock of the company, payable at the office of the company, on and after Feb. 18.

Transfer-books will close Feb. 14, and reopen Feb. 19.

FRANK G. BROWN, President.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1880.

THE STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY

have this day declared their regular monthly dividend of FIFTY CENTS Per Share, payable February 12, at the agency of the Nevada Bank, No. 62 Wall-st., New York.

Transfer-books will close on the 6th inst., and open on the 13th inst.

M. R. COOK, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1880.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) PER CENT. will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 30 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of February. The transfer-books will be closed from the 2d to the 11th of February.

HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

ELECTIONS.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Wyncoop Coal Company for the election of officers will be held MONDAY, Feb. 9, 1880, corner Broadway and 52d-st., 8 P. M.

E. E. JONES, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL ELECtion, THURSDAY, Feb. 12, 1880. No. 23 Cooper Union. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
C. McK. LEONER, Recording Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FRANCIS T. WALKER,
No. 23 Nassau-st.
TRANSACTS A STOCK COMMISSION and BANKING BUSINESS.

A.—ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD first mortgage (Central Division) bonds, also Missouri Pacific (old stock) wanted by EDW. C. FOX & CO., members New-York Stock Exchange, No. 3 Wall-st.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, (established in 1854,) transact a general banking and brokerage business in railway shares, bonds, &c., &c.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.

In accordance with the provisions of the Bonds of this Company, Series C, a drawing of certain bonds of said series for repayment has been duly made this day, and the same will become payable and will be redeemed and paid on the 1st day of April next, at the offices of this Company in New-York and Trenton, and interest thereon will cease from that day. The numbers of the said bonds so drawn are as follows:

$100 BONDS.

28	2591	5810	8539	11365	14169	17198
38	2623	5813	8547	11377	14170	17281
42	2628	5849	8630	11412	14201	17301
43	2636	5858	8658	11430	14205	17307
46	2645	5864	8673	11434	14207	17326
58	2663	5870	8678	11469	14217	17330
82	2687	5872	8694	11574	14226	17334
87	2688	5874	8706	11576	14235	17349
90	2691	5890	8706	11627	14283	17352
104	2694	5982	8738	11640	14288	17371
113	2711	6006	8744	11650	14303	17382
117	2756	6017	8758	11677	14326	17397
153	2773	6034	8766	11679	14382	17419
204	2774	6042	8794	11681	14385	17486
219	2805	6055	8800	11737	14386	17528
245	2826	6059	8832	11740	14408	17532
269	2838	6097	8861	11743	14485	17554
277	2839	6098	8879	11745	14495	17578
290	2858	6124	8901	11754	14506	17579
302	2886	6152	8903	11760	14529	17608
319	2904	6154	8904	11763	14560	17610
339	2914	6171	8929	11779	14563	17615
348	2946	6191	8944	11787	14567	17640
382	2961	6193	8948	11805	14568	17641
394	2967	6196	8954	11829	14588	17642
408	3023	6199	8962	11838	14615	17662
441	3101	6201	8972	11841	14627	17679
453	3102	6215	8986	11869	14651	17684
467	3107	6217	8991	11870	14652	17686
483	3121	6231	9002	11873	14684	17701
491	3136	6249	9008	11878	14711	17705
503	3161	6250	9008	11893	14721	17706
510	3195	6269	9032	11904	14731	17770
522	3220	6279	9051	11944	14809	17779
534	3224	6322	9056	11986	14826	17851
541	3268	6325	9078	11998	14827	17855
543	3283	6349	9083	12013	14837	17892
551	3291	6409	9085	12048	14857	17908
561	3324	6412	9097	12063	14918	17913
606	3331	6433	9100	12064	14923	17918
615	3339	6444	9113	12089	14944	17935
620	3355	6457	9114	12125	14955	17968
628	3378	6474	9124	12126	14956	17970
629	3426	6478	9184	12194	15014	17980
684	3492	6480	9194	12202	15015	17982
687	3497	6513	9202	12204	15020	17997
691	3498	6529	9205	12207	15023	18006
693	3515	6532	9209	12231	15040	18007
696	3531	6552	9233	12243	15050	18057
701	3547	6567	9237	12244	15061	18086
702	3575	6582	9240	12317	15060	18090
703	3590	6610	9268	12320	15116	18094
730	3711	6619	9283	12324	15117	18117
748	3727	6631	9321	12343	15118	18148
752	3728	6661	9345	12378	15122	18191
759	3768	6663	9353	12403	15123	18203
761	3784	6703	9354	12412	15139	18207
814	3777	6705	9360	12457	15152	18223
816	3779	6731	9381	12458	15162	18224
834	3818	6713	9414	12445	15173	18240
853	3829	6736	9452	12486	15174	18279
879	3843	6751	9539	12503	15178	18296
880	3844	6753	9571	12527	15183	18315
886	3850	6787	9613	12549	15221	18325
889	3853	6773	9664	12561	15232	18337
898	3873	6799	9677	12564	15267	18370
923	3876	6834	9689	12599	15275	18389
940	3904	6837	9677	12601	15291	18400
943	3909	6885	9985	12614	15308	18446
947	3915	6878	9730	12618	15322	18503
992	3916	6912	9733	12630	15347	18526
1000	3922	6937	9736	12638	15387	18544
1041	3924	6951	9773	12639	15435	18551
1055	3936	6958	9797	12644	15441	18557
1065	4007	6973	9813	12649	15501	18580
1074	4027	6984	9843	12653	15513	18591
1113	4032	7045	9845	12669	15531	18602
1157	4034	7046	9850	12674	15555	18621
1158	4051	7054	9851	12701	15569	18641
1175	4070	7061	9872	12720	15586	18682
1189	4073	7103	9917	12755	15597	18684
1191	4074	7139	9919	12771	15603	18721
1251	4084	7143	9961	12794	15629	18723
1264	4087	7166	9970	12799	15865	18724
1288	4203	7175	9994	12813	15869	18732
1293	4219	7204	10009	12824	15870	18742
1332	4287	7206	10047	12838	15713	18799
1340	4297	7220	10053	12845	15781	18808
1345	4312	7231	10068	12846	15782	18853
1353	4335	7237	10073	12916	15800	18874
1410	4347	7242	10094	12921	15803	18901
1411	4351	7253	10098	12934	15844	18902
1412	4407	7277	10103	12957	15856	18904
1415	4409	7297	10135	12989	15865	18911
1425	4419	7303	10154	13001	15868	18912
1462	4439	7405	10156	13003	15891	18960
1459	4491	7418	10183	13058	15919	18977
1486	4544	7429	10194	13079	15932	19023
1521	4564	7522	10224	13085	15941	19038
1543	4583	7538	10230	13094	16024	19052
1548	4572	7542	10244	13099	16048	19073
1599	4627	7547	10263	13110	16056	19099
1624	4663	7552	10362	13116	16078	19103
1644	4672	7615	10365	13126	16092	19118
1682	4681	7634	10373	13149	16097	19127
1685	4684	7659	10390	13170	16101	19191
1702	4689	7688	10392	13175	16104	19192
1744	4703	7701	10406	13183	16181	19197
1765	4712	7704	10429	13194	16249	19213
1778	4714	7712	10438	13251	16257	19228
1782	4786	7776	10453	13272	16270	19228
1794	4797	7780	10492	13284	16284	19283
1823	4873	7787	10505	13311	16309	19294
1840	4910	7795	10531	13316	16330	19310
1847	4998	7808	10625	13317	16332	19316
1879	5004	7836	10643	13380	16357	19319
1883	5008	7841	10657	13382	16383	19335
1889	5015	7861	10675	13402	16396	19348
1915	5056	7867	10687	13414	16397	19360
1917	5044	7879	10692	13420	16399	19368
1949	5060	7904	10694	13437	16458	19376
2006	5079	7919	10701	13441	16468	19394
2008	5094	7936	10726	13439	16466	19470
2030	5125	7927	10747	13452	16487	19471
2043	5132	7963	10748	13478	16493	19490
2123	5168	7940	10851	13504	16493	19503
2137	5171	7984	10853	13519	16496	19529
2150	5179	7946	10872	13526	16516	19532
2154	5189	8011	10878	13532	16544	19540
2183*	5206	8012

THE HARBOR IN CONGRESS

SENATOR CONKLING'S BILL DESIGNED TO SAVE IT.

FILLING UP OF RIVERS—HOW THE BAY IS BEING DESTROYED — CONEY ISLAND SHORES THE RECEPTACLES OF FILTH—THE STATE UNABLE TO PROTECT—THE UNITED STATES CALLED UPON.

Large rivers make large cities, but while the city is growing, the river is not; and the time comes when the river begins to show the effects of its use as a receptacle of the city's refuse and sewage. This is true all the world over; as true of London or Paris, as of New-York. The two European cities many years ago reached that size where the rivers that run by them showed such serious evidences of detriment from the enormous mass of sewage poured into them, that it became an absolute necessity to find some other channel for carrying it off. Immense sewers were constructed, at vast expense, to do this work; and London now pours its sewage into the sea through miles upon miles of a tunnel of such breadth and height that a Broadway stage could be driven through its entire length. New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City pour their sewage into the waters of the harbor; and if this were the only stuff which they deposited there, it is probable that it would be 20, or perhaps 30 years, before the harbor would be so dangerously shoaled as to compel the selection of some other means or some other place to get rid of the stuff. But New-York has done more than this: has done something which neither Paris nor London ever did. For years past it has been filling up the harbor with the solid material gathered from the streets, with the ashes from houses, and later still, the dredgings from the slips around the City have been dumped in the waters, where they fill up the channel. Under this pernicious system the harbor of New-York has become so shoaled that its navigation by large vessels has become difficult, and this while the tendency is to build vessels larger and larger, with deeper draught of water; while the vile refuse dumped on shoals in the Lower Bay and off Coney Island gives off the most intolerable stench and threatens the health of the people living along the shores. In fact, the harbor is being rapidly filled up and made a nuisance, so that an ocean steamer now going down the channel frequently stirs up the mud with its screw.

Previous to 1857, the harbor was at the mercy of anybody. No one had any authority over it, at least for protective purposes; and whoever had anything to get rid of, found the harbor a ready receptacle. In the year named, the State authorities began to wake up to the dangers which threatened from a continuance of this system, and the Board of Pilot Commissioners were given authority to regulate the dumping of ashes, garbage, &c., in the harbor. They made a regulation that Oyster Island, a shoal which is left dry at low water, and lies below Hoffman's Island, should be used as a dumping place. New-Jersey claimed jurisdiction over this, and a contest between the two States began at once: but it was ended by the discovery made by a survey of the harbor that Oyster Island was within the State line of New-York, and was, in fact, part of the First Ward of this City. After this the dumping was continued there until 1872; that is to say, this was the authorized place of deposit, but, as a fact, tons upon tons of rubbish were shot into the waters of the harbor, in defiance of regulations, at any convenient spot, for there was practically no one to enforce the regulations, nor is the case very much better now. In July, 1872, the Pilot Commissioners stopped the further dumping on Oyster Island, and for good reason. It was found that the stuff had washed of into the channels of the harbor to an alarming extent. The United States Coast Survey prepared a map showing the changes which had taken place in the harbor from the deposit of ashes and garbage between 1855 and 1871, which made it quite clear that if the thing went on it would be only a question of a few years when an ocean steamer would not be able to come into the Bay at all. Thoroughly alarmed at this state of affairs, the Pilot Commissioners ordered that all further dumping be done to the south-east side of Staten Island, nearly opposite Elm Tree Beacon, and here it continued until 1876. In that year Mr. Erastus Brooks procured the passage of a law by the Legislature requiring that the dumping be done three miles from Sandy Hook. This was a most unfortunate move, for all the stuff dumped here went on to the bar which vessels have to cross to come into the harbor. It should have been five miles from Sandy Hook, and three south from the coast of Long Island. Fifteen years ago there were 27 feet of water at low tide on the bar; now there is only 20 feet, and steamers have to wait for high tide to cross it. Inside Sandy Hook, the Swash Channel, running between the two shoals of Flynn's Knoll and Dry Romer, and the direct line up to Quarantine, has been so filled that steamers coming in no longer come through it, but keep down south of Flynn's Knoll and come up on its west side. In consequence of the bad effects of dumping where the refuse was deposited on the bar, a change was made, and the Street-cleaning Department was permitted to dump at other places off the shore of Coney Island.

Possibly, if the limits set in which dumping is allowed were properly observed, no damage would result, though this is an open question. But, the truth is, they are not observed. The Captains of the tugs which tow the loaded scows out to sea, systematically violate the regulations. It is less trouble, and saves money, to make a short haul. So they go out beyond the Narrows a little way, and if the Shore Inspector is not in the watch for them, over goes the load anywhere. They even go down in the night to avoid detection, and slip the foul stuff overboard in forbidden places. Now, as this is done where the swift-running tide carries all floating stuff back to the shores of Coney Island and into the harbor waters, the Bay is constantly covered with the floating refuse of the City, and Coney Island is just as badly off or worse. Since this once neglected spot has become one of the favorite sea-side resorts for New-Yorkers, and an immense amount of money invested in the improvements there, it can be easily seen that if some effectual stop is not put to these illegal and pernicious practices, the shores of Coney Island must become foul and unhealthy to a degree that will make it dangerous to visit them. Even now, in the Summer-time, the stench, if the wind is from the south, is intolerable.

The State authorities seem to have demonstrated their incapacity to remedy the evil. It is now proposed to call upon the United States—which does not usually permit any fooling—and this is the purpose of the bill which Senator Conkling recently introduced in the United States Senate. It was framed by ex-Congressman Schumaker, of Brooklyn, who has given a great deal of time and work to the subject of a purification of the harbor and adjacent waters. His bill forbids any dumping to be done within five miles of Coney Island beach. The prohibition would go for little in itself, but he proposes to use all the official machinery which the United States has in and around this port to enforce the prohibition. This is the rub. The people who, to save their own pockets, go on destroying the harbor and poisoning the inhabitants on the adjacent shores, snap their fingers at the feeble and inefficient efforts which the State makes to stop them; but they know the United States Government is not the sort of thing to be trifled with. If Senator Conkling secures the passage of the bill, which he can do easily enough if he will take a little trouble, the waters of the harbor and those around the neighboring coasts, will be under the supervision of the whole force of the Customs and Revenue service; besides, which, four Police officers are to be appointed for the special purpose of watching and arresting any persons violating the provisions of the act. Rewards for information will be given: offenders will be tried in the United States courts. Fine and imprisonment is the punishment upon conviction. The passage of this act will be a most substantial benefit to New-York. After the first conviction under it, there will probably be an end of dumping within forbidden limits. A paper prohibition, which is about all the present regulation amounts to, is nothing: a prohibition enforced by the Federal Government is a horse of another color. That is what is wanted; and Senator Conkling cannot do a better thing for New-York than get the bill passed.

FUNERAL OF JOHN D. PHILLIPS.

The funeral services over the remains of John D. Phillips were performed yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, at the residence of the deceased, No. 151 West Thirty-fourth-street, by the Rev. Dr. F. De P. Meades, Rabbi of the Congregation Shaarai Tephilla, West Forty-fourth-street. The services, according to the orthodox portion of the Hebrew faith, were very simple. The attendance of well-known citizens was very large, and included Albert Cordozo, Jesse Seligman, Edward J. King, Emanuel B. Hart, John D. Crimmins, Jacob Campbell, and the Directors of Mount Sinai Hospital, Home, and Orphan Asylum. The remains were taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for burial.

WHAT BROCKWAY'S LAWYER SAYS.

SWIM'S ALLEGATIONS RESPECTING STEWART'S BODY CHARACTERIZED AS ABSURD.

Some statements of Charles Brockway, the alleged forger, now in the Tombs awaiting trial, were printed in yesterday's TIMES, in which Brockway charges one John K. Barrett and Samuel Swim with conspiring against him, arising from the fact that Brockway refused to give them $5,000 at a time when he had netted $30,000 out of a lucky grain speculation in Chicago. Mr. Peter Mitchell who is Brockway's counsel, said yesterday, in speaking on the subject, that he became acquainted with Barrett in 1869, Mr. Mitchell being at the time a member of Assembly from this City and Barrett a clerk in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Since that time, or shortly afterward, Barrett drifted off into modes of life scarcely so reputable as he had formerly been engaged in, and if it be true that "a man is known by the company he keeps," and that "birds of a feather flock together," some people might be justified in thinking that Barrett was not a very choice fowl. It was undoubtedly true, and could be proved that at the time Brockway says Barrett and Swim called on him at Chicago the three men were actually in that city, and that the two last named went there together—whether for the purpose of extorting money from Brockway or not Mr. Mitchell could not say. About 10 days ago Swim called on Mr. Mitchell and had with him a statement about Brockway's case and was to call on him again next day, Brockway being in the Tombs at the time. Next day about noon Barrett called on Mr. Mitchell and had a conversation, in which the subject of Brockway's offense and approaching trial was alluded to. Barrett said he knew parties who could give very damaging testimony against Brockway, and intimated that it might be desirable to prevent it. He stated to Mr. Mitchell the substance of these damaging statements, and Mr. Mitchell informed him that if that was all, he did not care about them, because they could not by any possibility be admitted as evidence against Brockway on the trial of the present indictments. In these statements Barrett used the name of a man known as "Big Kentuck" as one of the parties referred to. Barrett went away, and Mr. Mitchell thinks it was a curious coincidence that Swim did not keep his engagement to call that afternoon. At that very time they, or one of them, had been trying to get $50 from Brockway in the Tombs, and failed, and it is possible that Swim did not call because Barrett saw him meantime, and told him it was a fruitless undertaking.

A few days later, Swim's remarkable affidavit, or confession, was given to the Police and made public, in which Swim implicates himself, but charges Brockway with being the principal in a series of forgeries connected with the Bank of the Republic and other banks and firms in City. This affidavit, Mr. Mitchell says, embodies the same facts as were narrated to him by Barrett on the visit to him above described. With regard to the statements made by Barrett to Brockway in Chicago—to the effect that he, Barrett, had influence and close acquaintance with Police Superintendent Walling and Assistant District Attorney Russell, that he knew where the body of A. T. Stewart was, and had been offered $25,000 for it by Henry Hilton, through Gen. Jones as counsel, but refused because he wanted $100,000, and would eventually get it—Mr. Mitchell laughed at the idea, and said he knew Barrett to be a man of unbounded cheek, who never hesitated to try to impress his friends with his own influence and intimacy with distinguished people or public officers. It was rather absurd to suppose that a man had been offered, or could command, $25,000, while he was engaged or taking part in an effort to get $5,000, or $50, from a man in Brockway's position. "Sam" Swim, who has been under arrest at various times, claims, and is believed to be, a brother of the late "Bobby" Swim, the well-known jockey.

A SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

A GROCER'S WIFE FATALLY STABBED WITH A CHEESE-KNIFE.

The death, yesterday morning, at No. 98 Willett-street, from hemorrhage, of Annie Reinecke, wife of Herman Reinecke, a grocer, of No. 80 Willett-street, was reported as a remarkable accident, but there being indications that a treacherous murder had been committed, Capt. Cherry, of the Eleventh Precinct, took upon himself the responsibility of arresting Reinecke. The occurrence was reported to the Police shortly after 8 o'clock by the husband of the woman, who clamored for a physician for his wife, who, he said, was suffering from fits. Sergt. Webb, of the Union Market command, noticed that Reinecke's hands and clothing were bloody, and Officer Montgomery, who was sent with him, was cautioned to note his behavior, and to be careful in examining into the circumstances of the case. At No. 98 Willett-street the officer saw a trail of blood which led to a front room on the third floor, where he found Mrs. Reinecke, who had just died, and Dr. Richard Bail, of No. 36 Pitt-street. In the woman's left shoulder was a wound an inch and a half wide and about five inches deep, which had severed the axillary artery, so that she bled to death. Reinecke explained the wounding of his wife as accidental. She was 34 years old, and was subject to periodical attacks of epilepsy. Reinecke, who is 37 years old, has been home, where the woman died, between 6 and 7 o'clock yesterday morning, to go to his grocery store, at No. 80 Willett-street. As was her custom, Mrs. Reinecke prepared her husband's breakfast and took it to him. This was about 7:45 o'clock. She got it ready for him on a board on the top of a flour-barrel, on which, when Reinecke began his breakfast, lay a cheese-knife which had been used to cut bread with. Mr. Reinecke said that he was drinking a cup of coffee when his wife was seized with a fit, and in falling she fell over on the extemporized breakfast table, and the cheese-knife entered her shoulder. At first Reinecke did not think that his wife was badly hurt, but the hemorrhage was so profuse as to alarm him, and he requested Conrad Giehl, a milkman who called, to go for a doctor. Reinecke, pending the arrival of a physician, and with the assistance of neighbors, carried his wife up to bed, but no rational attempt was made to check the bleeding, and when Dr. Bail arrived he was powerless to save her.

Detective O'Connor considered the circumstances of the wounding of Mrs. Reinecke suspicious. The knife lay loose on the top of the cover of the flour-barrel, if her husband's story is true, and it appears impossible that it should have wounded her in an accidental manner, as the handle could not have touched anything so that Mrs. Reinecke, in falling, would have driven the blade into her shoulder. Reinecke reported his wife to be suffering with fits, and spoke about her as having cost him "her weight in silver." Under the circumstances, Capt. Cherry decided to arrest Reinecke, to await the action of the Coroner. Reinecke, who is a native of Hesse-Cassel, is a mild-mannered man. He was married to his wife when he was 20 years old. They had no children, but adopted a little girl from a charitable institution. Coroner Herrman took charge of the case, and his deputy, Dr. Waterman, found that the wound began in the left arm about an inch below the shoulder, and took an upward and inward direction. A post-mortem examination will be made to-day. The Reinekes about two weeks ago moved to Willett-street from Forty-eighth-street and Third-avenue. The husband was then a clerk in a grocery store.

SHOT BY A LIQUOR-DEALER.

Last night, Martin Smith, a liquor-dealer, of No. 323 Rivington-street, shot and fatally wounded Edward Donnelly, a ruffian, who broke into his apartments while drunk. Smith's liquor store was closed yesterday, and his companion—he was a bachelor—was William O'Leary, a boy, of Seventeenth-street and First-avenue. At 2 P. M. Donnelly, who lives at No. 122 Goerck-street, and was on the 6th of December arrested for robbing Mrs. Mary Poole, of No. 325 Delancey-street, went to the hall door of the store, and demanded liquor. Smith found that he was intoxicated, and ejected him. Donnelly went back at 3 P. M., but Smith would not let him enter his store. At 4 P. M. Donnelly returned, and when Smith asked "Who's there," simulated a woman's voice. Smith detected him, and in ejecting him was cut with a knife on the right thumb. At 7 P. M. Donnelly went again with some one, and Smith heard one of them say, "When we get in we'll fix him." Donnelly and his companion battered at the side door of the liquor store, the knob of which Donnelly had picked off at 4 o'clock, and then burst open the door of Smith's apartment behind the store. Smith had armed himself with a revolver, knowing Donnelly's character, and as they entered his apartment Smith fired and shot Donnelly in the left side of the right eye, inflicting an injury which was pronounced fatal in Bellevue Hospital. Smith surrendered himself to Capt. Copeland, of the Thirteenth Precinct.

A HOTEL CLERK ARRESTED.

One of the benefits of the Hotel-keepers' Association was illustrated yesterday in the arrest in Chicago, on a telegram from Inspector McDermott, of William D. Bigelow, who is accused of stealing $200 from the safe of the United States Hotel by Mr. C. M. Truman. Bigelow was formerly in charge of the cigar store in the hotel. He was befriended by Mr. Truman, who promoted him to be night clerk. Bigelow requited this kindness on the 23d ult., by opening the safe and stealing the money. Mr. Truman notified the Hotel-keepers' Association, and on Saturday received information from the proprietor of the Sherman House, in Chicago, that Bigelow had applied to him for a situation. A telegram secured his arrest by Chief O'Donnell. He will be brought to New-York. Bigelow's father, who has means, lives at Crawford, N. J.

DEATH OF A PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Isaac Bloodgood, of Flushing, Long Island, a prominent citizen of Queens County, and a member of the South Club, died yesterday morning.

ADLER ON SOCIAL REFORM

PROPOSING A SYSTEM OF GRADED TAXATION.

"JUST MEASURES OF SOCIAL REFORM"—A LECTURE BEFORE THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.

Every seat in Chickering Hall was filled, yesterday morning, when Prof. Felix Adler appeared upon the stage to deliver his regular Sunday lecture before the Society for Ethical Culture. The subject of the discourse was "Just Measures of Social Reform," and the Professor began by saying that names are very often totally misunderstood. The word "atheism" has been used, with terrible effect, to delay all kinds of religious innovation. Some of the most religious souls of the whole world have been condemned as atheists. Socrates was so condemned by the Athenians, who were incapable of understanding his conception of infinite goodness, and even Spinoza, whom Schleirmacher calls the God-intoxicated Spinoza, was charged with atheism. The same part which the word atheism plays with respect to religious progress, the word Communism plays with respect to social progress. Communism is that form of social organization under which men work in common, and enjoy in common the fruits of their work. It is the direct opposite of Individualism, which may be strictly defined as that form of life in which the individual labors alone, and enjoys alone the fruits of his labor. Between these two lies a third form of social organization, theoretically possible, and, to a certain extent, actually existent. This is named Co-operation, and under it men work together, but enjoy the fruits of their work individually. "It is co-operation," said Prof. Adler, "at which we aim, and if any person cannot see the distinction between this and Communism, and charges our experiments with being communistic in tendency, he is either deficient in judgment or actuated by motives of malice. But in order to make co-operation feasible, certain great preparatory measures must be undertaken. There must be an ample fund for social experiments, and it must be understood from the outset that much of the money devoted to such experiments will never be returned—science is constantly spending vast sums on her experiments, without immediate returns. There must also be a more thorough system of education for the people, embracing subjective instruction, which is now not even thought of, to fit the working people to become successful initiators of co-operative enterprises. For all these purposes, the indispensable prerequisite is material means, and the one great question on which the chance of social reform ultimately depends, is whether these larger means can be obtained."

Having premised that there were various methods of obtaining the money required—increased taxation and voluntary contributions—Prof. Adler took up the question of taxation and treated it in a manner which will astonish some of the heavy tax-payers of this City. Taxation, he said, represented the amount of personal sacrifice which a community is determined to enforce in order to secure the public good. To understand how great a burden of taxation may rightfully be placed upon the members of a community, he proposed to proceed by a method of limitation, excluding all those cases in which exemption from taxation may be rightfully claimed, and leaving the entire residue of the individual's income to be appropriated by society, and consecrated to the public good. There are three parts of an individual's income which should be exempt from taxation. The first of these is a fund for necessaries—for those things which man needs for the support of life and health. It is our mission to be helpers of mankind, but our first duty, if we wish to be true helpers, is to see to it that we ourselves do not become helpless. The second part of an income which should be exempt from tax, is a fund of savings. Every prudent man will lay aside a certain sum annually, to provide for sickness or old age. So far the Professor agreed with Mr. Mill about taxation, but he could not follow him further in his reasoning, and agree with him, that after a certain minimum of income has been declared free from taxation, all beyond that amount should be taxed at an equal percentage. Taking the rate of tax at 3 per cent., the man with an income of $500 would pay a tax of $15; $1,000 would be taxed $30; an income of $50,000 would pay $1,500, and one of $500,000 would be taxed $15,000. "There is evidently," said Prof. Adler, "a most glaring inequality implied in this seeming equality. The person with an income of $500 must deny himself many satisfactions, and the $15 which he pays to the State creates a void. The man with an income of $1,000 must also live very narrowly, and the $30 which he pays for taxes might have been expended in books for which he is perhaps longing, for clothes for his children, or for making things easier to the hard-worked wife, who is toiling to make both ends meet. But who will tell me that the man with a half million will feel the want of the $15,000 which he pays to the State? Will he need to limit himself in the gratification of his wants, his business or his caprices? Will not the $485,000 remaining to him annually suffice to satisfy all his desires? And does not, then, equality of percentage conflict with that excellent rule which Mill himself lays down at the beginning of his argument, that equality of taxation must mean equality of sacrifice? that each man shall be neither more nor less inconvenienced than his neighbor in discharging his obligations to the community? We demand, therefore, on grounds of simple morality, that the percentage of taxation shall rise with the increase of the income. We demand a graduated tax, so imposed that if on a small income it be 3 per cent., it shall increase in proportion to the means of the person taxed, to 10 and 15 and 30 and 50 per cent., and that at last, when a certain high and abundant sum has been reached, amply sufficient for all the comforts and true refinements of life, the tax shall rise to 100 per cent. of all that is beyond—that is to say, that all beyond shall be taxed out of existence, so far as the individual is concerned. I would protect the individual in his right to the private enjoyment of all that honestly belongs to him, of all that he can truly use for the humane purposes of life; and only that which does not rightfully belong to him, only that which is to him merely a means of pomp and pride and power—such power as no individual ought to possess—would I have remanded into the general fund of society, where, in the name of justice, it belongs."

The third portion of the income of the individual which Prof. Adler would exempt from taxation, is a fund for legitimate luxuries, and by legitimate luxuries he meant all that was necessary for the building up of a grand intellectual and spiritual life. The strengthening of the intellect, the refining of the taste, and the ennobling of the moral life are as much necessities to man as the support of mere animal existence, and all that part of an income which is necessary for the realization of these purposes should be sacred to individual use. But the greatest thoughts have been thought in modest surroundings, and aids to self-culture are in these days easily accessible and comparatively inexpensive, and large fortunes are not, therefore, needed to secure the legitimate luxuries of life. "I do not believe," said the Professor, "that a progressive tax, such as I have indicated, is probable, or even possible, under present conditions. Some of our wealthiest citizens, far from being willing to bear a greater share of public burdens, are not even content to bear the slight burden that has been imposed upon them, and do not disdain to save their souls with false oaths in order to throw the heavy weight of public expenditures on the poorer classes, thus illustrating, in a new fashion, the words of Scripture: 'Unto him that hath shall be given, and from him that hath not, shall be taken away even that which he hath.' These things will not be changed until the common people take the matter in hand; until they are better instructed in regard to their rights and opportunities; until they find legislators who will truly represent their needs, and until, in all calmness and all seriousness, but with all firmness, they declare their will in words that cannot be mistaken, and enact the only possible measures of relief. And in the interval, we must look to the voluntary abdication by the nobler men and women among the wealthy classes of their superfluities to fill the piteous and crying needs of the poor."

THE JUBILEE SINGERS.

SINGING THEIR PLANTATION MELODIES IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

At the morning service in Plymouth Church yesterday, the Fisk University Jubilee Singers, who have recently returned from Europe, occupied seats in the front of the church. Mr. Beecher, at the close of his sermon, called attention to their presence, and reminded his congregation that Plymouth Church was the first to take them by the hand, when, at the close of the war, they came North from Tennessee, striving, by their concerts, to raise a fund to educate themselves. The singers were, at that time, literally hungry and suffering. The foundation of their prosperity was laid at their concert in Plymouth Church. "An achievement on our part," said Mr. Beecher, "which makes me feel happy. They have sung on and sung their way through the New-England, the Western, and the Middle States. Then they crossed the ocean and sang before the crowned Queen and in the halls of the nobles. Then they visited France and Germany, and moved the King of Germany to weeping by the pathos of their song. It was my privilege to stand at Nashville, last Spring, in the seminary building which they have built with their own hands, and I say there is not a finer college building on this continent. It is theirs: they have sung it up. They have consented to sing one or two of their hymns instead of our closing hymn." The services were concluded with two hymns by the Jubilee Singers. The singers will give a concert in Plymouth Church next Monday evening.

MORE STORMY WEATHER AT SEA.

The steam-ships City of Chester, of the Inman Line, and the Main, of the North German Lloyd, arrived yesterday. A great deal of stormy weather was experienced by both vessels, but no accidents occurred. South-westerly gales and head-seas prevailed during the greater part of the Main's passage, and similar storms were encountered by the Chester. The Alsatia, of the Anchor Line, arrived from London yesterday, and her master stated that her progress during the first part of the passage was slow, owing to the south-westerly gales and high, confused seas which were met with. The schooner Starlight, from Jacksonville, was caught in a violent gale from the north-east on the 2d, while off Cape Fear. The wind went around to west by way of south during the night and caused a frightful sea, which frequently boarded the vessel. Some 10,000 feet of lumber, which had been secured on the main deck, were swept overboard by the waves, which also stove in the bulwarks. The forward house was struck by several seas, which started it from its position. The storm continued until late on the 3d. Capt. Nicholson, of the ship Viscount, which arrived from Calcutta late on Saturday evening, reports a revolving gale which set in on the 2d, in latitude 39° 5' and longitude 72° 21', and continued until late next day. Tremendous seas broke over the ship, which rolled both her rails under water, and for several hours on the night of the 3d she was almost buried out of sight by the heavy waves.

PERSONATING A REVENUE OFFICER.

A man, who described himself as Joseph Reed, of Bay Side, Long Island, sauntered into the cigar store at No. 155 East Broadway, on Saturday night, and greeted the proprietor, Mr. W. G. Isaacs, familiarly. "I'm a revenue officer, I am," said he; "let me see your license." Mr. Isaacs pointed to his license. The stranger scrutinized it a moment, and then drawled: "Oh, that ain't any good. There have been certain amendments to the revenue laws since that was granted, that render it void." Then he added: "Ah, by the way, let me see! What do you sell here?" Mr. Isaacs replied that he sold tobacco, pipes, and the like, when he was interrupted by the demand: "Let me have a paper of tobacco." Mr. Isaacs, who did not fancy the stranger's ways, said he would let him have a paper of tobacco for 10 cents. At this the stranger appeared to become much enraged, and cried: "Come, now, no fooling about this. Put me up six packages of tobacco immediately, according to law. I am a revenue officer." At this moment, Officer Gibson, of the Tenth Precinct, passed the store, and Mr. Isaacs quietly called him in, and passed the stranger into his custody. The man was arraigned before Justice Flammer, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and said that he was drunk at the time, and didn't know what he was doing. He was fined $10.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Elite Circle will have a ten-mile race at the Skating Rink, Madison-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street, this evening at 7:45 o'clock.

A number of proprietors of East Side variety theatres met yesterday, and resolved to have a bill introduced into the Legislature so modifying the present law that their business may be carried on without fear of Police interference.

Moses J. Mulheimer and F. C. Stevens, clerks in the employ of Mr. Yates, a grocer, of No. 1,248 Broadway, were held yesterday in $100 each, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, under the State law for shoveling snow on to the tracks of the Seventh-avenue Railroad Company.

Yesterday, Officer Kinnaird, of the Thirty-first Precinct, found on a slab of ice at the foot of West Seventy-sixth-street a receipt-book, an account-book, and 200 postal cards, the property, apparently, of Sidney Grafton, of No. 41 Thomas-street. At this address a Mr. Grafton had an office, but his private address could not be ascertained.

Mr. Sidney P. Nichols was in the rooms lately occupied by Commissioner MacLean yesterday. He consulted on street-cleaning matters with Capt. Williams and Deputy Inspector Plunkett. Afterward he chatted with Inspector Dilks, and when he left Police Head-quarters he said that he should be there early to-day, as he could not afford to miss the trial of Capt. McDonnell.

Patrolman Richard Geary, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, died yesterday, after an illness of five days. He served as a British soldier in India and in the Crimea, and was on the London Police force. He came to America in 1859, and was immediately made a Metropolitan policeman. He was an unassuming man, much liked by his associates. He was 47 years old.

Yesterday, on the arrival of the steamer State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow, at her pier, an officer of the Steam-boat Squad was called upon to arrest Edward Mould, a sailor, who, on the night of the 2d inst., while frenzied by liquor, struck William Muir, another sailor, on the head with an iron belaying pin, injuring him severely. The assault was committed in the waist of the ship, and Mould was prevented from doing farther injury to Muir by a Quartermaster. Mould will be taken before a United States Commissioner to-day.

BROOKLYN.

Collections in behalf of the Irish sufferers were taken in all the Roman Catholic Churches yesterday.

During a quarrel at No. 27 Luqueer-street, yesterday afternoon, Patrick Higgins was beaten with a club by his father-in-law, Patrick Bannahan, and received severe injuries. The Police of the Red Hook Station arrested Bannahan.

Funeral services over the remains of Richard Sharp, a prominent Mason, were held in the Fleet-Street Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon, the Rev. I. Simmons officiating. Five Masonic lodges assisted at the burial, which was in Green-Wood Cemetery.

John Foley, of No. 114 Wythe-avenue, was stabbed in the left breast by Frank McGowan, of No. 147 Wythe-avenue, in a quarrel at Wythe-avenue and Rodney-street at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. McGowan was arrested and held to await the result of the injuries to Foley, who is in a critical condition.

A fire of unknown origin broke out in a one-story brick stable at No. 30 Morton-street yesterday morning, and three valuable horses were burned. The flames spread to an adjoining wood-yard, which was also destroyed. The entire loss, $3,000, falls on John Keeneth. He is insured in the Williamsburg City Company.

An insurance of $70,000 on the life of ex-Sheriff Aras G. Williams, who fell dead on Friday afternoon, rendered it necessary to conduct the post-mortem examination with extreme care. This was done yesterday afternoon by Dr. B. F. Westbrook, in the presence of Drs. Hutchinson, Richardson, Van Wagener, G. R. Westbrook, and Walk, and it was agreed that death resulted from paralysis of the heart. An inquest was then held by Coroner Simms, and a verdict to that effect was rendered. The funeral will take place from Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison streets, at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

LONG ISLAND.

The Suffolk County Republicans will hold their convention for the choice of four delegates to Utica on Thursday, the 19th inst., at Riverhead. The convention of the First District of Queens County will be held at Roslyn on Saturday, the 14th inst., and that of the Second District probably about the same time, at Jamaica.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Richmond County Republican General Committee will meet to-day, at Clifton, for the purpose of making arrangements for holding the County Convention to elect delegates to the State Convention. John Wilkie, who was nominated for Supervisor of Southfield, has notified the committee of his refusal to accept the nomination.

NEW-JERSEY.

River thieves boarded the schooner Paul Thompson at the Central Railroad Docks, in Jersey City, Saturday night, and took away a watch and revolver belonging to William H. Marron, the Captain.

Arthur Eckel, of No. 210 New-York-avenue, Jersey City, arrived at his home Saturday evening suffering from delirium tremens. His family kept him under surveillance, but during the evening, after a struggle, he succeeded in making his escape. He fled with such speed that, though he was followed immediately, he eluded pursuit. All night a party of searchers hunted for him in vain. Yesterday morning Chief Murphy was notified of his singular disappearance, and the Police said we had invoked. No trace of him had been found up to 9 o'clock last evening, and it is thought he has killed himself.

THE GREAT ARION BALL.

SOME OF THE CURIOSITIES OF THE OPENING PROCESSION.

At the Arion Ball, which is to be given in the Madison-Square Garden on Thursday evening, the 19th inst., the great feature is to be the grand procession, which will mark the opening of the festivities. Near the head of the procession is to be a carriage, drawn by 12 Italians, containing the Superintendent of the Street-cleaning Department, directing the movements of his machines. The Floor Committee will be dressed in the costume of Vasco da Gama, and they will be followed by the Historical Division, representing four periods—1609, 1660, 1776, and 1880. The first period will represent the discovery of the Hudson; banner-bearers and heralds; wagon drawn by Dutch sailors; representations of rocks and forests, with pitched tents, in which Capt. Hendrick Hudson, accompanied by his officers, is seen negotiating with the Indians. The second period will represent the first Dutch colony; banner-bearers and heralds; Dutch peasants drawing a carriage, upon the front of which is a wind-mill; then follow the millers, peasants, and burgomaster Van Twiller, the trumpeter, a large bank and a grotto, with Rip Van Winkle and a number of gnomes inside.

The third period, 1776, will show banner-bearers and heralds; a large wagon, bell-tower, bell-ringer, and boy assistant, Continental soldiery, drummers and fifers, &c. Wagon drawn by two horses; English soldiers, minute-men, the historical Molly Stark in the act of firing the cannon; Goddess of Liberty, with the American Eagle; English and Indian prisoners, escorted by hunters and trappers. 18-0—the fourth period—will represent banner-bearers and heralds, boys' military band, Lobby Committee, carriage of Prince Carnival, drawn by six horses, led by six Nubians and six Greeks, mounted as postilions. This carriage is one of the features of the procession. It is three stories in height, the first consisting of four groups typical of the Caucasian, Mongolian, Malay, and Ethiopian races. On the second story are eight females dressed in sea-queen costumes, who uphold on their hands the third story, upon which is seated Prince Carnival himself on his throne, surrounded by the four geniuses. After this comes the Humorous Division, then the Carnival Guard of Cologne, with banner-bearers, heralds, &c.; eight Nubians drawing a carriage, on which stand 12 Egyptians carrying Cleopatra's needle, together with the thimble of the same lady. This will be followed by a number Egyptians comically attired. After this come a number of trumpeters, heralds announcing the Pacific Mail Overland Coaching Club with its new Tallyho drawn by four horses. Then again banner-bearers and heralds, and eight young elephants drawing a huge carriage upon which an immense elephant is standing, the latter carrying on its back a golden throne, seated on which is "His Majesty, Ulysses the First," Grand Mandarin of the United Fiji Islands, surrounded by the different potentates he visited on his recent tour; banner-bearers and heralds preceding another carriage, richly decorated with tropical plants, in which fairies mingle with butterflies, and representing a floral staircase leading to the sunny throne of Arion, at whose side reposa two Nubians, with Oriental fans, in the act of cooling the excitement of Arion caused by the grand success of the Arion masquerade ball.

THE MISTAKE OF A LIFETIME.

From the London World, Jan. 28.

So many broad or covert allusions have been made within the last few days to the circumstances which saddened the last quarter of M. Jules Favre's life, that it may, not be amiss to state the facts plainly, from his own public confession, made in 1871 at the Assizes of the Seine. It seems that about 1842—he was then 33 years old—M. Jules Favre fell in love with a married lady, whose husband was not all that could have been desired in point of respectability. The lady left her husband, who subsequently agreed to keep out of the way, and retired to Algeria, where he lived for the following 20 years, chiefly on subsidies forwarded by his wife. Says M. Jules Favre: "*Je l'ai aimée passionnément; nous avons passé quinze ans dans une retraite absolue.*" A child was born. According to the provisions of the French law, *le pater est quem nuptiæ demonstrant*, it was legally the child of the man at Algiers, but was none the less registered as the child of the lady, father unmentioned, which, at all events, was correct. Two or three years later a second child was born, and was registered as the son of M. Jules Favre by Mlle. C., spinster, which amounted to a crime qualified in the French code as *suppression d'état*, the lady's husband being alive.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Main, from Bremen.—Eugen Vogelsang, J. G. Case, Walther Beckerath, Julius Gobel, Ferdinand Bendt, J. D. Wessels, Miss Elise Burkhardt, Miss Marie Schweinitz, Mrs. Wagner, Miss Hedwig Wagner, Arnold Ohlmeyer, Roland Hassenteufel, Mrs. Lina Hassentenfel and children, Miss Jaichen Hassentenfel, Miss Adeline Hassentenfel, Joseph Glass, Mrs. Mary Glass, Mrs. Maria Stickel, Hugo Meyer, Mrs. Bertha Meyer, Charles Sprague Smith, Rudolf Mender, Mr. and Mrs. L. Bechelder, Miss E. L. Palmer, Gustav Muller, Mrs. Amelia Weber and children, C. T. Albo De Bernales, F. Webster, Thomas Farmer.

In steam-ship City of Chester, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Sarah Butler, Miss Annie Butler, Mr. Bond, Miss Bond, R. B. Chamberlin, Algernon Cookson, William Dunn, Edward Dean, Master Frederick Etheridge, Miss Haynes, A. J. Clark Kennedy, W. H. Lawrinson, Mrs. Joseph Pursall, Mrs. Elizabeth Pursall, Master Fred Pursall, Master George Pursall, Miss Ellen Pursall, Miss Ingrid Pol, C. J. Shepherd, Mrs. Shepherd, Miss Shepherd, Miss Symington, B. W. Symington, H. B. Symington, the Hon. H. Sugden, R. D. Williams, C. E. Spence.

In steam-ship Atlantic, from London.—A. M. Green, Mr. Williams, J. W. Pruen, F. A. Collins, J. Broadlick, Miss L. Broadlick, Mr. and Mrs. O. Schmidt, E. W. Thompson, Constant Colson, A. Lowrey.

In steam-ship Clyde, from Aspinwall.—Dr. Dale, A. Benson, J. J. Parson, E. Conn, N. Muro, H. R. Cleveland, William Flood, Patrick McGuire, James Dayton, Harry Hanning.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:01 | Sun sets.....5:28 | Moon rises..6:20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	P. M.		P. M.
Sandy Hook	7:18	Gov. Island	8:07
Hell Gate	9:20		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, FEB. 8.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Niagara, Curtis, Havana Feb. 4, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co.

Steam-ship Clyde, Morton, Aspinwall Jan. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Alsatia, (Br.,) Blight, London Jan. 24, and Gravesend 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Irene Morris, (Br.,) Moffat, Catania Jan. 1, Messina 2d, Palermo 10th, Valencia 16th and Gibraltar 18th, with fruit and sulphur to Pueiga Bros. & Co.

Steam-ship Florida, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde

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CONGRESS AND ITS WORK

SPEAKER RANDALL AGAIN REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE MR. WEAVER.

AN ARBITRARY RULING WHICH MAY LEAD TO TROUBLE IN THE FUTURE—MR. WEAVER DENIED A SECOND TIME THE RIGHT OF OFFERING HIS INFLATION RESOLUTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, was again denied to-day, by the Speaker, the privilege of presenting his financial resolutions and asking the House to vote upon them. This is the third consecutive Monday that Mr. Weavor has been prevented from offering his resolutions, and the methods resorted to in order to exclude him from the floor are not creditable to the Speaker nor just to the House. Mr. Weaver's proposition may be absurd and foolish, but it is his undoubted right to offer them in the manner prescribed by the rules, and in stadiously and systematically ignoring Mr. Weaver's right, the Speaker infringes upon the rights of every other member of the House and usurps the powers of the House itself. Followed to its logical sequence, the action of the Speaker in refusing to accord to Mr. Weaver the right to offer any legitimate subject of lerislation for the consideration of the House, would allow that officer to substitute his own arbitrary will for the judgment of the body over which he presides. To-day, when it became apparent that the Speaker had decided not to give Mr. Weaver the opportunity he has been seeking for three weeks, that gentleman called attention to the Speaker's action and demanded an opportunity to be heard. The Speaker, however, brushed the Greenback member aside by resorting to the same tactics which he so successfully used last Monday, and said that he had agreed to recognize the Chairman of four committees to make reports and move to suspend the rules. This, he explained, was inaccordance with his practice on Mondays, nomely, to give precedence to Chairmen of committees to move to suspend the rules and pass measures which had the affirmative action of their committees. The ingenuousness of this excuse will be understood when it is known that the Speaker is not bound by any rule as to whom he will recognize, and there is nothing to prevent him from arranging with the Chairmen of several committees for the occupation of the floor on Mondays, and by this means excluding individual members who may desire to present such measures as do not meet his approval. The Speaker's treatment of Mr. Weaver has aroused for that gentleman the sympathies of many members of the House who are opposed to his measure, but who regard the arbitrary action of the presiding officer as a dangerous assumption of authority, which, if permitted to pass unrebuked, may be exercised against any measure which an individual member may desire to present for the consideration of the House. A large majority of the members are prepared to vote on Mr. Weaver's resolutions, and if given the opportunity to do so will effectually dispose of them by a very decided negative. The Speaker's action in this matter is not only unfair to Mr. Weaver, but unjust to the House, and puts it in the false attitude of being afraid to meet the issue which is presented in the resolutions. Before the business presented by the four committees selected for recognition by the Speaker was disposed of the House adjourned, and thus Mr. Weaver was again excluded, and the object of the Speaker was attained.

THE GEORGIA DEMOCRATIC ROW.

THE DISSENSIONS OF GORDON, HILL, AND STEPHENS SPREADING TO OTHER MEMBERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The hearing given by a portion of the Senate Committee on Census to the advocates an l opponents of the confirmation of the Rev. T. J. Simmons, of Georgia, to be a Supervisor, ended in such a warlike demonstration by Senator Gordon toward Senator Hill and Representative Stephens that the committee has as yet taken no action upon Simmons's case. But the hard feeling awakened by this hearing is not confined to members of the Georgia delegation. This Senate committee is composed of Senators Pendleton, Morgan, Kernan, Harris, David Davis, Morrill, and Cameron of Wisconsin. The Georgia Supervisors were intrusted to Senator Morgan. In view of the difference of opinion as to Simmons, Mr. Morgan invited Senator Gordon, Senator Hill, and Mr. Stephens to appear before the committee, but of the members of the committee has thus far to this hearing only his three fellow-Democrats—Pendleton, Kernan, and Harris. Mr. Morgan evidently regarded the members who were not Democrats as of no account. Senator David Davis is far from being pleased by this slight, and is said to have expressed his displeasure in a vigorous manner. When the question comes before the Senate in executive session it is expected that some Democrats will vote for Simmons. Senator Hill certainly will do so, and Senator Groome, who regards Gordon with anything but fraternal feeling, because of his action in the Interoceanic Canal matter, will doubtless cast his vote for Simmons. Senator Groome's friends are not inclined to support Senator Gordon in anything at present, and Simmons may gain the votes of Senators Whyte, Hereford and Davis, of West Virginia, as well as that of David Davis.

REPORTS ON ENGINEERING SCHEMES

PLANS AFFECTING LOCAL TRAFFIC—A CRAZY PROJECT FOR DIVERTING TRADE TO BALTIMORE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Secretary of War sent to the Senate to-day the reports of several surveys for improvements ordered by the River and Harbor bill of 1879. Among these surveys was one of the propos d shipcanal across Bergen Neck, in Hudson County, N. J., to facilitate navigation from the mouth of the Passaic River to the upper part of New-York Bay. This canal would shorten the distance from the Passaic, by water, to the Battery, six miles, and to Fort Wadsworth, three miles. It would cut the Morris Canal twice and cross four main avenues in Bayonne, and also the main line of the New-Jersey Central Road. Col. John Newton's estimates are: For dredging, diking, draw-bridges, coffer-dams, contingencies, &c., $3,199,250; and for diverting the Morris Canal, $133,172. Connected with the report upon this canal are those upon Cheesequake Creek, South River, and Newtown Creek. It is estimated that it will cost $75,279 to make a channel four feet deep in Cheesequake Creek, from Raritan Bay to Whiteheads. The cost of the proposed improvements in South River, between Raritan and Old Bridge, is estimated at $194,895. The report says that shoaling has reduced the depth of water on the bar of Newtown Creek, at the mouth of East River, some four feet, the depth now being 12½ feet, and that there has also been considerable shoaling between the bar and the bridge. A draught of 21 or 22 feet is needed from East River to Vernon-avenue bridge. The dredging will cost $36,250. The current is sluggish and the improvement will not be permanent. Eddies formed by the East River tides probably leave deposits at the entrance to the creek which the currents of the creek cannot remove.

The River and Harbor bill of 1879 provided for an examination of the north branch of the Susquehanna River, from Wilkesbarre to the New-York State line, in order to discover how much it would cost to make the channel of this part of the stream two feet deep at mean low water, for the purposes of steam navigation. Col. J. A. Macomb, of the Corps of Engineers, was placed in charge of this work by the War Department, and he placed it in the hands of James Worrall, a civil engineer. Mr. Worrall has not confined his labors to a survey of the proposed improvement in the Susquehanna, but has presented in his report, submitted to the Senate to-day, an elaborate scheme for establishing canal navigation between the great lakes and Baltimore, and diverting Western freight from New-York to Southern ports. He believes that the Susquehanna can be made a great national highway. He proposes to make the north branch of the Susquehanna navigable from Nanticoke Dam, seven miles below Wilkesbarre, to the State line, by jetties and wing-dams, at a cost of $250,000. This part of the stream he describes as a succession of long ponds separated by "ripples," which can easily be removed. The great national highway which he proposes to have established by the Government is to be as follows: From Buffalo, by way of the Erie Canal, 150 miles, to Montezuma; then from Montezuma, by Seneca Lake and the Chemung Canal, to Elmira; then, by the Chemung and the valley of the north branch of the Susquehanna, to Northumberland, and then to Havre de Grace, at the mouth of the Susquehanna. He would have the locks of the Erie enlarged so that boats of 280 tons could pass, and would have the remainder of the route made to accommodate boats of this size. Eighty or ninety locks would be needed on the new route. The cost of this national highway he modestly places at $25,000,000, just 100 times the sum needed for the work he was instructed to report upon. Of this sum, $5,750,000 would be spent from Havre de Grace to the mouth of the Juniata; nearly $4,000,000 from this point to Northumberland; $3,250,000 from Northumberland to the mouth of the Chemung; from this point to Seneca, $2,750,000; and from Seneca Lake to Buffalo, through Montezuma, $2,000,000. Additions for various purposes raise the cost to the total given above. The distance from Buffalo to tide-water by this route is 548 miles, and this distance can be so reduced that it will be only 20 miles greater than the distance from Buffalo to New-York by the Erie Canal. All the products of the Susquehanna Valley would have gone to Baltimore, Mr. Worrall says, if Philadelphia had not tapped the valley by canals and railroads, but by this scheme he would replace losses of this sort by conveying the products of the great West directly to the Chesapeake Bay. He adds that these improvements could not injure Philadelphia.

INTIMIDATING A CONGRESSMAN.

GEN. SHERMAN THREATENS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE—A BAND OF MUSIC THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Representative Spear, of Georgia, recently introduced in the House a bill to prohibit the bands of the Army from playing music on Sunday. This bill, it seems, is objectionable to Gen. Sherman, and that distinguished officer has written a letter to Mr. Spear, in which he threatens to remove the troops from the garrison at Atlanta if that gentleman presses his bill. There are several companies of troops and a band of music stationed at Atlanta, and their presence contributes to the amusement and gayety of social life at that point, and adds materially to the business interests of Atlanta. The garrison is, therefore, popular with the people, who would exert all proper influence against its reduction or removal. Gen. Sherman's letter threatening to remove the troops from Atlanta has been made known to the people of that section, and has resulted in bringing to Mr. Spear a large number of letters protesting against the passage of his bill. Mr. Spear has been irritated by Gen. Sherman's method of expressing opposition to his measure, and regards his conduct as an attempt unduly to influence legislation and to intimidate a Representative in Congress in the discharge of his public duties. He therefore proposes to rise to a personal explanation, and to call the General of the Army to account for threatening to use his official influence to defeat a measure pending in Congress and for attempting to intimidate members of the House. One of the rules of the War Department requires that all officers of the Army in addressing communications to Congress, or to the members thereof, in reference to any subject of legislation shall forward them through the Secretary of War. Mr. Spear claims that Gen. Sherman is subjected to reprimand for violation of this regulation in addressing a threatening letter to him in reference to his bill for prohibiting Army bands from playing music on Sundays.

ANOTHER BATCH OF NEW BILLS.

MONDAY'S CALL IN THE HOUSE RESPONDED TO BY THE INTRODUCTION OF 168 MEASURES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Under the call of States in the House to-day 168 bills and resolutions were introduced, including the following:

By Mr. Kelley—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue new bonds to holders of bonds that may become redeemable in 1881. It provides that in exchange for any coupon bonds bearing 5 and 6 per cent interest that by their terms become redeemable after May 1, 1881, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue new coupon bonds, bearing the same rates of interest as the bonds so exchanged, and in such denominations as are authorized by existing laws, as may be desirable; and the coupons attached to said new bonds shall be of a sufficient number to provide for the payment of interest on said bonds for a period of 10 years for the 5 per cent. bonds, and for a period of 20 years for the 6 per cent. bonds, and a sum not exceeding 1 per cent. of the bonds thus authorized shall be appropriated to pay the expense of preparing, issuing, advertising, and distributing them. Also a bill providing for the issue of additional coupons to the holders of redeemable bonds of the United States. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to the holders of coupon bonds of the United States bearing interest at 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. per annum, which by their terms become redeemable after May 1, 1881, supplementary sheets consisting of a sufficient number of coupons to provide for the payment of the interest on said bonds for a period of 10 years for the 5 per cent. bonds, and 20 years for the 6 per cent. bonds, after the bonds become redeemable, the coupons to have the same general character and to represent the same rate of interest as the coupons issued with the bonds. One per cent. of the face value of the bonds for which the supplementary coupons are issued is to be appropriated to pay the expense of issuing them.

By Mr. Young—To create a Department of Manufactures, Mechanics, and Mines. It prescribes the duties of the department to be the collection and diffusion, through its annual reports of information, as far as possible, in the shape of statistics of the manufacturing, mechanical, and mining industries of the country; to secure information as to the condition of the producing classes, especially as to their wages and cost of living, as compared with the value of their productions, and to investigate and report on the moral, social, educational, and sanitary condition of mechanics and laborers, and as to the causes that may operate injuriously upon these conditions: to collect as far as possible statistics of the leading manufactures of the several States, the amount of capital invested, value of raw material used per year, wages paid, value of produce, and the number of persons employed, dividing them according to age and sex. Also, to secure information and statistics as to the location of the mineral lands of the United States, their development, the number of persons employed, and quantities of minerals produced annually. The department is to be under the charge and control of a Commissioner of Manufactures, Mechanics, and Mines, to be appointed by the President for a term of four years, upon an annual salary of $4,000. The bill provides for a Chief Clerk, to be appointed by the Commissioner, with a salary of $2,500 per annum, and as many clerks as may be necessary, at salaries in no case exceeding $1,500 per annum. The Commissioner and Chief Clerk are to execute bonds in the sums of $10,000 and $5,000 respectively. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Deering—For the relief of the Ponca Indians. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior permanently to locate the Poncas upon the lands now temporarily occupied by them, embracing 1,894 acres, and to purchase the same of the Cherokee nation for their use, according to the provisions of the Cherokee treaty, approved July 19, 1866. The bill appropriates $140,000 for the use and benefit of the Poncas, $82,000 to be devoted to the purchase of the lands, and the remainder, $58,000, to be invested in 4 per cent. bonds and held as a permanent investment, the interest to be expended annually for their benefit, and the said sum of $140,000 to be in full satisfaction for all claims they may have against the Government for the lands lately held by them in Dakota.

By Mr. Bucaner—To authorize the refunding of a portion of the 6 per cent. bonded debt. It provides that the Refunding act of July 14, 1870, shall be amended so as to apply to any 6 per cent. bonds, due and payable in 1881, and that to the extent of $104,654,056, the 4 per cent. bonds authorized by said act may be issued as required by said act; provided, that interest shall cease after 30 days from the date of public notice given by the Secretary of the Treasury on said 6 per cent. bonds selected and advertised to be paid from the proceeds of sale of said 4 per cent. bonds.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S CONVICTION.

THE MINORITY OF THE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE DECLARE THAT NO POWER EXISTS FOR ANNULLING THE SENTENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The minority report from the Senate Military Committee on the Fitz John Porter case was presented in the Senate to-day by Senator Logan. It opposes the passage of the bill recommended by the majority, to set aside and declare null and void the findings of the general court-martial which cashiered and dismissed Gen. Porter in 1863. The report opens by reciting that the case was within the jurisdiction of the court, and that Porter appeared and was satisfied with its composition, and declared that he had no objections to any member of it. "Nine officers of higher character," the report says, "never before composed a court for the trial of any man." The report takes the ground that the Board of Officers who reported in favor of setting aside the proceedings of the court-martial in this case could only report for the purpose of correcting errors of history, or to enable the President to determine if this is a case where the pardoning power should be invoked. They were not convened under any authority of law; could not properly review any case; could not swear witnesses or hear or determine any question of law or fact in the premises. No commission created by the President has power to review for any purpose except as thus stated, and in such review they do not and cannot act as a court. Such a commission is simply an association of gentlemen with no element of judicial function either under civil or military law. Their opinions are in no sense authentic, and in no respect can they exercise judicial powers. Courts-martial having their origin in the necessities of war, and as exponents of the jurisprudence of that state of affairs, are recognized and determined as courts of special and final jurisdiction by our statutory enactments. The judgments and findings of a court-martial, properly constituted, on matters within its clear jurisdiction, when once approved by competent authority, are absolutely final: there exists no authority which can review or annul them. It is as full of binding efficacy, and as thoroughly entitled to respect as the judgment of the Supreme Court within its proper jurisdiction. No future Commander-in-Chief can annul the act of his predecessor in confirming such finding. No act of Congress can destroy or avoid the proceedings and sentence, especially when the condition of war has ceased and the condition of peace has returned. When the military tribunal has perished with the state of war, it is incompetent for any and all authority combined to annul and set aside the judgment of the court. The President has no power to revoke and annul the sentence and restore to rank and pay, nor can Congress confer such power on the President, either by direct law commanding him or by indirection authorizing him. The President may pardon Gen. Porter, the report says, if he deems it proper under his authority; but this is all he can legally and properly do. The minority cite many authorities, decisions of the Supreme Court and opinions of Attorney-Generals, as well as various State courts, to sustain their position.

THE MIGRATION OF THE BLACKS.

MORE TESTIMONY RELATING TO THE PARADISE DISCOVERED BY MR. VOORHEES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Senate Committee on the Exodus to-day examined L. H. Lowery, a colored citizen of Lenoir County, N. C., where, until recently, and throughout a period of eight years, he has been one of the County Commissioners. He testified that practically the sole cause of the late exodus from that county was the agitation originated and carried on by the colored man Perry, who went through the country making speeches, distributing circulars, and telling the colored people that if they would sell their effects they would be furnished free transportation to Indiana, and get employment in that State at $1 to $1 25 per day. No one had left the county on account of persecution or ill-treatment, so there was none, the colored people being treated justly by their white neighbors and fairly by the courts. The average wages for colored farm laborers are from $8 to $10 per month, with cabins, fire-wood, and subsistence thrown in; but during the cotton-picking season both men and women could earn $1 to $1 25 per day. Skilled laborers, such as blacksmiths and carpenters, receive from $1 50 to $2 per day, and colored and white mechanics work together, although white men get a little higher wages. As to the administration of justice by the courts, the witness said white men escaped punishment more frequently than colored people, because the former "have more money to employ lawyers, are sharper than colored men, and can cover up rascality better." [Laughter.]

In response to questioning by Senator Blair, the witness explained that the County Commissioners assess, have the care of country roads, make out jury lists, &c., and testified that these Commissioners are now appointed by the magistrates of the county instead of being, as formerly, elected by the people. All the Commissioners of his county are now white Democrats, although the county is Republican, and he believed the object of the new constitutional provisions on this subject was to give the control of such county offices to the Democrats. The witness had never been North, knew nothing about the country or the people, and therefore could not express any opinion as to whether those who left North Carolina were likely to be benefited or not by going to Indiana. He reiterated the usual statement made by nearly all the colored witnesses who have thus far testified before the committee, that all, or nearly all, the colored men in his county were Republicans. At this point Senator Blair inquired if many of them did not vote for Senator Vance when he was a candidate for Governor, to which the witness replied: "Oh, no; they liked the Governor personally but they did not like his politics." He thought that Perry and others, who traveled through the State stirring up the negroes to emigrate, had done this solely for the purpose of making money. He said they had two colored men in their county jail now who had been selling bogus railroad tickets in the back country. They had sold some to an old colored man for $1 apiece, guaranteeing that each ticket would carry a member of his family to Indiana. The old colored man, when he ascertained that his tickets were bogus, swore out a warrant, and caused the arrest of the two men.

PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 9.—Several families of colored emigrants arrived here this afternoon from North Carolina on their way to Indiana. The emigrants will spend several days here before starting again for their new homes.

THE SHERMAN-BOYNTON FEUD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The following has been furnished for publication:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

To the Agent Associated Press:

My private correspondence shows that some persons actually believe that Gen. H. V. Boynton, correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, has begun some sort of proceedings against me for slander in a civil or military court. So far as I know, up to the present instant of time, he has done nothing of the kind except in the newspapers.

W. T. SHERMAN.

CHINESE LABOR IN CUBA.

HAVANA, Feb. 9.—The Government here has received a dispatch from Spain saying that a treaty has been signed between China and Spain by which Chinamen can be contracted for for labor in Cuba, as has formerly been the practice.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

A MORE HOPEFUL FEELING IN IRELAND.

THE DISTRESS NOT ON THE INCREASE—THE RESOURCES OF THE RELIEF COMMITTEES CONSTANTLY AUGMENTING—PARNELL'S UTTERANCES DENOUNCED.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A dispatch from Dublin says: "The past week added but little to the evidences of extreme distress, while it has largely augmented the resources of the relief committees and provisions of the Government for meeting the crisis. The beneficial effect of the grants of the relief committees is to be seen in the quieter tone of the press and the cessation of the cry of alarm heard a month or two ago. There are still deplorable accounts from some districts, but there is generally a more hopeful spirit among the people, though there is still great cause for anxiety and for vigilant attention to signs of suffering which may appear in unexpected quarters. The extent to which land-owners have embraced the opportunity of obtaining loans on easy terms is sufficient proof that the supposed barrier of red tape has not been thought insurmountable. During the past week the number of new applications reached 200, and the amount applied for was £111,000, which, added to the previous total amount of £265,000, makes an aggregate of £376,000 since the 22d of November. The first issue of one-fifth of the amount applied for has been made to many applicants, and in cases where the Board of Public Works are satisfied with the security, they send a circular in advance to borrowers, enabling them to anticipate the issue. It will be satisfactory to the public, also, to know that the Board take care that the laborers employed are paid in cash, and that the amount of the first issue has been expended in substantial work of equivalent value before they give the second instalment. Mr. Charles S. Parnell's attack on the relief committees are condemned even by some of his most ardent admirers. The *Irishman* (newspaper) strongly deprecates his language about the Mansion House fund."

A committee, composed of several members of the Government and heads of Irish Departments, met to-day at the official residence of Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to devise means for meeting the distress in Ireland.

INCITING THE AFGHANS TO REVOLT.

THE TRIBES CALLED UPON TO RENEW THE ATTACK ON THE BRITISH.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.—Mooshk-i-Alum and Mahomed Jan have called upon the tribes to renew the attack upon the British. The Kohistanis and Ghilzais have thus far given notice of their readiness to march.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A dispatch from Kabul says: "There is no present indication of any Chief possessing the ability or influence to take real command of the country. In fact, it daily becomes more apparent that Afghanistan is not a nation which can be held together by the will of any extraordinary man. We probably have heard the last of a united Afghanistan for some years. The only power which could again build up Afghanistan into a solid and united kingdom is England."

A Vienna correspondent says he is informed that Prince Labanoff, Russian Ambassador at London, has received fresh instructions from his Government to hint, in his discussion with the English Cabinet on Asiatic affairs, that Russia considers Herat as lying beyond England's sphere, and that she could not, therefore, suffer Herat to be exclusively subordinated to British influence.

A DUBLIN THEATRE BURNED.

DESTRUCTION OF THE THEATRE ROYAL—THE MANAGER AND FIVE EMPLOYES BURNED TO DEATH.

DUBLIN, Feb. 9.—The Theatre Royal was discovered to be on fire about 2:30 P. M. today, and an hour later it was completely destroyed, although flames were still rising from the ruins during the evening. When the fire was at its height fears were entertained that the flames would spread to the surrounding buildings, but the firemen succeeded in confining them to the burning theatre. The military were called out to preserve order, and rendered much aid to the fire brigade. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was present during the conflagration. There was to have been a day-performance of pantomime at the theatre this afternoon, at which the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough were expected to be present. The fire originated by the ignition of the state box which would have been occupied by these prominent visitors. Six lives were lost by the destruction of the theatre—those of the manager, the property man, and four assistants. A Police Inspector and one workman were injured. The loss by the burning of the theatre and its contents is estimated at $200,000.

A TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

TWO HUNDRED SOLDIERS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ACCIDENTALLY KILLED NEAR CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Reuter's Constantinople dispatch reports that during a fête a barrack three stories high near that city, suddenly collapsed. Two hundred soldiers were killed and 300 hundred wounded. The number of casualties has probably been exaggerated.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A dispatch from Paris says that 60 houses have been burned down at at Ayet, near Foix, in the Department of Ariége, and that the sufferers by the fire are in great distress.

A dispatch from Rome says: "An official trial of the Italian double-turreted iron-clad Duilio, fully armed, and carrying a complete cargo of ammunition and coal, has been made at Spezzia. The trial was thoroughly successful."

Dr. Benjamin Apthorp Gould, Director of the National Observatory at Cordova, in the Argentine Republic, has telegraphed Prof. Peters, of Kiel, editor of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, that a great comet is passing the sun in a northward direction.

A Berlin dispatch says: "The conditions of peace between Church and State will probably be the consent of the Vatican to recognize the State's right to control education and the nomination of Catholic priests, and in return for this the repeal of all the other clauses of the Falk laws which have been passed for the purpose of coercing the clergy. The Centre party will probably object to the recognition of this fundamental clause of the May Laws, but as the same prescriptions are enforced in other countries, the Vatican cannot oppose them here."

A Vienna dispatch says: "China's hesitation to ratify the Kuldja Treaty on the plea that its representative overstepped his powers, has caused some uneasiness in St. Petersburg, as trouble with China might interfere with the Turcomian expedition. Even if China nominally preserved peace, her Viceroy on the frontier, Tso-tsung-t'ang, the conqueror of Kashgaria, who has regarded, very impatiently, the negotiations about Kuldja, seems a likely man to make an expedition on his own account, without troubling his Government for formal permission."

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to questions, stated that he intends proposing a renewal of the Ballot act for one year, so as to give the new Parliament opportunity to consider the question. He also said that he intends soon to introduce bills on corrupt practices at elections, and for distributing six seats now vacant in the House of Commons by the disenfranchisement of certain towns as a punishment for bribery.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 9.—The *Golos* has intelligence from the Trans-Caucasus that the condition of the inhabitants of the Shatour-Dalagez District is terrible. A quantity of breadstuffs has been seized by the hunger-stricken people.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A Madrid dispatch reports that Francisco Otero Gonzales, the would-be regicide, has been sentenced to death. The Judge said that the prisoner had been shown to be perfectly responsible for his crimes, and he therefore sentenced him to be garroted. The sentence goes to the Court of Appeal and Cassation before it becomes definitive.

BEATING A VIRGINIA LEGISLATOR.

HOW A REPORTER RESENTED A CHARGE OF MISREPRESENTATION.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 9.—Much excitement prevailed in the Capitol during to-day's session of the General Assembly, resulting from a personal encounter between W. W. Archer, one of the reporters of the *State*, and James A. Frazier, member of the House of Delegates from Rockbridge. The attention of the House had been called, by Capt. J. H. Chamberlayne, Delegate from Richmond, and one of the proprietors of the *State*, to a letter written by Frazier to the Rockbridge *Enterprise*, charging the grossest misstatements and misrepresentations by the *State* of every word uttered on the floor of the House. Frazier disclaimed any allusion in said article to Capt. Chamberlayne, but said he intended to refer to the reporter. Capt. Chamberlayne assumed the responsibility of his agent, and branded the statement charging gross misstatements and misrepresentations as false, malicious, wanton, and slanderous. Mr. Frazier said that he had disclaimed any intention of offending the gentleman from Richmond, and did not propose to pick a quarrel with any one on the floor of the House, and so the matter rested.

Subsequently, Mr. Archer, the reporter referred to by Mr. Frazier, went ont into the rotunda and sent in for Mr. Frazier, who, upon coming out, was accosted by Archer, who asked him if his remarks on the floor referred to him. Mr. Frazier replied: I say you have made false statements about me in your reports. Archer thereupon struck Frazier in the face, and a fight ensued, in which both did some lively tussling. Such was the disorder in the rotunda that members of both houses, as well as spectators, made a general rush for the scene, and all business was temporarily suspended. The excitement was intense. As soon as the House resumed its deliberations, a squad of City Police was sent for, and a committee was appointed to investigate the disturbance. In the meantime, the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms arrested Mr. Archer and another reporter, charged with taking part in the assault, and both were brought to the bar of the House, when they were discharged to await the report of the committee. All the parties, Frazier included, were subsequently arrested by the Police, and were bailed for their appearance before the Police court to-morrow to answer to a charge of breach of the peace.

A TREASURY ORDER EXPLAINED.

WHY IMPORT AND EXPORT STATISTICS ARE WITHHELD FROM THE PUBLIC.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The New-Orleans Cotton Exchange, comprising 300 shippers, sent to the Senate not long ago a protest against an order issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to Collectors of Customs, instructing them to withhold from publication for 90 days information concerning goods exported or imported, when the shippers or importers should request this to be done. The memorialists asserted that this could do no good to any one except speculators, and would injure merchants. The Senate called upon the Secretary to give his reasons for issuing this order, and he submitted his answer to-day. The main cause for issuing the order, he says, was the receipt of complaints from merchants that their business was greatly prejudiced by the publication of such statements simultaneously with the importation or exportation of their goods. The Secretary is of the opinion that merchants having an interest in cargoes have a right to as much privacy as is consistent with measures necessary for the proper collection of the revenue. The Secretary then appends two letters. One was received by him from the Boston Collector of Customs, Aug. 14, 1879, and the writer says that it had been his custom for years to withhold manifests from publication for a week or 30 days when requested to do so. Merchants who were trying to build up foreign trade in a particular class of merchandise, or in a particular country, found such withholding a necessity. It seems that complaint about this custom had been made by Chapman & Brothers, of New-York. The writer says that no complaints had been made by the Boston press. He gives as an instance the experience of a firm that sent a cargo to South America, and lost money because somebody got the manifest and telegraphed it to South America by way of England. By this means the market in the Southern port was broken when the cargo arrived. The Secretary also appends a letter from Dodge & Alcott, of New-York, importers and manufacturers, complaining of the publication of their business in a trade paper. This publication they denounce as an unnecessary exposition of private business, and ask that measures be taken to prevent it in the future.

ARMY AND NAVY INTERESTS.

MAJOR RENO ASKS PERMISSION TO RESIGN—ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Major Reno, having learned of the approval of the sentence of the court-martial dismissing him from the service, has telegraphed to the President to be allowed to resign. The President has this request under consideration, and the orders of the War Department in Reno's case are delayed for the decision.

The special order of Feb. 5, appointing a general court-martial to meet at David's Island, New-York harbor, has been revoked. The leave of absence granted Capt. John M. Hamilton, Fifth Cavalry, has been extended three months. Assistant Surgeon M. K. Taylor has been ordered to repair to this city for the purpose of settling his accounts with the Treasury Department. On the completion of this duty he will repair to his proper station. The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. John R. Totten, Fourth Artillery, has been extended two months.

The United States ship Ranger has arrived at Vallejo, Cal., from Honolulu. The crew are all well.

Capt. J. H. Gillis is ordered to hold himself in readiness to command the Lackawanna; Master Albert Wertz to the New-Hampshire, relieving Master W. A. Marshall, who is ordered to the Vandalia; Chaplain Donald McLaren to the League island Navy-yard, relieving Chaplain E. C. Bittinger, who is placed on waiting orders; Carpenter H. L. Philbrick to the Naval Station, New-London, Conn., relieving Carpenter A. O. Goodsoe, placed on waiting orders; Carpenter P. S. Craig to the Washington Navy-yard; Carpenter S. N. Whitehouse is detached from the New-York Navy-yard and placed on waiting orders.

The House Committe on Naval Affairs agreed to-day to make a favorable report upon Representative O'Neill's bill, which provides that the head of the department of modern languages and the head of the department of drawing at the United States Naval Academy shall be commissioned in the Navy as Professor of Modern Languages and Professor of Drawing, respectively, under the same provisions as to pay and retirement as Professors at the United States Military Academy.

DISPUTED VIRGINIA JUDGESHIPS.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 9.—To-day being the time for opening the regular February term of the Henrico County Court, a large number of persons gathered at the Court-house to witness an expected clash of authority between the incumbent, Judge Minor, and Judge-elect Waddell. The latter is one of a number of new County Judges recently elected by the Legislature, about whom the question of time of the date of their commissions is in doubt, it being claimed on one hand that the present incumbents hold office until Jan. 1, 1881, and on the other hand that the new Judges go in at once. There was no trouble, however, as an arrangement had been made previously between Judge Minor and Judge-elect Waddell, by which the question should be settled by the Supreme Court. Both Judges opened the court successively, caused a Grand Jury to be called, and adjourned their courts to the next term. In accordance with this agreement both Judges committed a Deputy Sheriff for refusing to obey the orders of the court, which is the means used to get the question before the Supreme Court, whose decision will settle all the other cases in the State, about 80 in number.

RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.

QUEBEC, Quebec, Feb. 9.—The new Board of Directors of the Levis and Kennebec Railway intends to proceed immediately with the extension of the line through St. George to the Maine frontier.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 9.—The Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railroad was opened for business to-day, and the first through passenger train went out this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad to-day the annual report was read. The gross earnings were $3,091,807 81, and the gross expenses, $2,130,258 07, leaving a net profit of $961,549 74. An election for managers was held, with the following result: Robert Thompson, Wistar Morris, John P. Wetherill, Christian Kneass, H. M. Phillips, J. N. Dubarry, N. Parker Shortridge, Alexander Baddle, Samuel Gustine Thompson, and Henry D. Welsh. Henry M. Phillips and Henry D. Welsh are new members of the Board of Managers, and take the places of John Noblit and J. Alexander Simpson.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Notice was filed this morning in the County Clerk's office of a lis pendens in the New-York Supreme Court by the Union Trust Company of New-York, plaintiff, against the Rochester State Line Railway Company. The company failed to pay interest on $2,575,000 of bonds, and the filing of the lis pendens makes the claim of the Trust Company prior to those of any other creditors of the corporation. A committee of the Directors will have a consultation with Vanderbilt in New-York to-morrow, to see if he can be induced to resume the active interest in the road from which he was forced by the suit of the city to recover $600,000 of its funds invested in the road. It is supposed that Mr. Vanderbilt withdrew knowing the road could not pay the January interest, and that it must be sold, when he could buy it up. Efforts to induce the city to withdraw its suit are unavailing. The property mortgaged includes the railroad from this city to Salamanca, with the real estate, railway, rails, bridges, fences, piers, privileges, rights and franchise, locomotives, &c., owned, or hereafter be owned, by the company. Miller & Peckham, of New-York, are the plaintiffs' attorneys. It is stated that Vanderbilt caused the lis pendens to be filed, as he was utterly disgusted with the city vote on the State Line elevated track matter.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 9.—The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange adopted resolutions favoring the proposed establishment of the Great Western and South Transatlantic Transportation Company, which has in view the opening of new outlets and inlets of commerce between the Mississippi Valley and Europe by way of the South Atlantic and Gulf ports.

The meeting of General Passenger Agents held here to-day gave the charges against the Vandalia Road a thorough investigation, and decided that they were unfounded.

KILLED BY NITRO-GLYCERINE.

BRADFORD, Penn., Feb. 9.—Howard Hackett and James Feeney started from this city for Coleville at 9 o'clock this morning, in a two-horse sleigh, carrying with them 100 pounds of nitro glycerine. At a point in the road four miles from Bradford the sleigh was upset, which caused the explosion of the compound. Feeney jumped from the sleigh just as it was going over. Hackett was thrown 50 feet from the scene and instantly killed, his body being horribly mangled. His right leg was shattered into a mass of shapeless flesh, and his side and shoulder were shockingly torn. A hole was torn in the frozen road-bed 20 feet in length and 15 in width. In this excavation Feeney was found, covered with the debris, but still alive. His escape from instant death is regarded as almost a miracle. At present the exact nature of his injuries cannot be ascertained. He was removed to a house near by, where physicians are now attending him. The sleigh was blown to atoms, and both horses were killed. The house of Charles Seeley, a one story and a half frame building, 50 feet distant, was shaken to pieces by the concussion. Mrs. Seeley was sitting in the house at the time, but escaped serious injury. A large frame dwelling-house occupied by Henry Dolloff, five rods away, was also completely wrecked, but did not fall. Mrs. Dolloff and six children were in the building at the time, but suffered no further injury than a severe shock. The windows, mirrors, and wall ornaments were smashed to atoms. A barn was also wrecked by the concussion. Hackett, the man killed, was 27 years of age, and unmarried. His home is in Erie County, Penn.

ANOTHER VIRGINIA DEBT PLAN.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 9.—The dominant party of the General Assembly, known locally as the Readjusters, agreed upon in caucus and to-day presented to the Senate a bill to re-establish the public credit. It reduces the principal of the debt by the elimination of the heretofore funded war, reconstruction, and compound interest debts from $32,000,000 to $19,865,000; reduces the rate of interest to 3 per cent; forbids Collectors of Revenue to receive tax-receivable coupons cut either from consols or 10-40s; provides that one third of the net revenues of the State shall be paid into the Treasury to the credit of the public debt as re-established. The coupons of the new bonds are not to be receivable for taxes nor exempt from taxation. A loan of $1,000,000 is authorized, certificates issued thereunder to be sold to tax-payers at 50 cents on the dollar, and to be received in payment of taxes. This feature is intended to coerce consolidators, who now sell their tax-receivable coupons at a much higher figure. State courts are prohibited from issuing writs compelling Tax Collectors to receive tax-receivable coupons. The act is to be submitted to the people for ratification in November.

WILL NOT RAISE HOTEL RATES.

CHICAGO, Feb.

caucuses. So it was decided to do away with the caucuses, as they were suddenly found to be unnecessary opportunities for fomenting strife. Mr. Smyth is reported as having declared that he would have been more than a fool if he had given his opponents the chance they sought to defeat him, but he has also expressed confidence in his ability to carry the primaries for Grant, even with plenty of notice and a stormy caucus, "packed" by his opponents. The Superintendent is represented as saying that he did not propose to give any advantages to those who favored nobody in particular for President, but were willing to use John Sherman's favors to injure Grant, and that he ordered the primaries, knowing that he held the ward organizations, and that the other side was without organization and without settled purpose other than John F. Smyth's defeat. Among the Grant Club men that talk yesterday was about nothing but the coming mass-meeting. They spoke of it as of no consequence whatever, "merely a Sherman demonstration" that would be productive of nothing, for the Smyth delegates are sure of admission to the convention, are against nobody, but are unflinchingly for Grant until it shall appear that he cannot be nominated.

On the other side, the Republicans, who are opposed to Mr. Smyth and who propose to strike another blow at him in what has been his stronghold, deny all these reports about Sherman's intervention and their own inability to carry the elections if the primaries had been held after the usual notice. They feel, or pretend to feel, encouraged by what they consider an exhibition of weakness on Smyth's part—an admission that he could not trust his fortunes to the Republicans in a fair fight. The course he has taken is said to be one prescribed not only as the wish of Senator Conkling, but as the dictum of Gov. Cornell, who is represented as having said that Albany County did not send a Grant delegation to Utica. John F. Smyth's name would not go back to the Senate as Insurance Superintendent. Then the charge is made that men were taken from the hotels—waiters and porters—and paid to vote in several of the wards; that no poll-lists were shown, and that the vote reported in several wards was greater than the Republicans had ever received when the party was not divided. There is no disposition to forget or overlook the offense of last week, and the anti-Smyth men are determined to send a delegation to Utica.

NEW-JERSEY INTRIGUES.

EX-GOV. PARKER'S NOMINATION FOR A JUDGESHIP—RANDOLPH'S PRESIDENTIAL HOPES AT THE BOTTOM OF IT.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 9.—Gov. McClellan had prepared a surprise for the Senators when they met this evening. Last week it was generally understood that ex-Gov. Bedle would be nominated to one of the Supreme Court circuits about to become vacant, and that the names of ex-Senator Magie and Judge Depue would be sent in at the same time. When the Governor's communication was opened, in executive session, to-night, it was found that, in place of Bedle, ex-Gov. Joel Parker was nominated for the circuit over which Judge Woodhull presides, and that ex-Senator Magie's name was withheld for the present. Ex-Gov. Parker is a Democrat; Judge Depue is a Republican. The purpose of withholding the name of Senator Magie, who is a Republican, is evidently to await the Republican Senate's action on the "favorite son" nomination, and compel the Senate to confirm him. Ex-Gov. Bedle has been tendered the nomination, but he declined to accept it.

The explanation of ex-Gov. Parker's nomination is found in the influence of Senator Randolph over the State Executive. At the last Presidential election, the New-Jersey Democrats rallied around Joel Parker as New-Jersey's candidate. They never had any idea of securing his nomination, of course, but then he was a convenient figure to use until terms had been made with other aspirants. Last year they are preparing to do the same thing, and Parker, who has the Presidential fever in its worst form, complacently permits it, in the hope of accidently accomplishing something. But Senator Randolph is also in the field for the Presidency. He declares that he has been solicited by countless multitudes to enter the race. The voice of New-Jersey, weak as the strongest, would not be heard in a national convention at all if the State were divided. The removal of Joel Parker from the arena is, therefore, a necessity to Randolph, and he is nominated with the hope of shelving him politically, and leaving the field clear for Randolph's presidency. Then if Randolph should not succeed in beating Tilden in the Presidential race, some good will have been done to the Randolph cause by to-night's nomination. If he cannot be President, Randolph would seek the Senatorship again, and Parker might be more in his way in that contest than any other politician in the State. The nomination, with that of Caleb S. Green for Court of Appeals Judge, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It is said that Parker may decline; it would be the first tender of office he has ever declined. The only thing of importance done in the Assembly was the passage, by a vote of 41 to 18, of the bill permitting the removal of the Kearney statue to Newark.

CONKLING REPUDIATES MOULTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Senator Conkling, in answer to a question whether the Sherman-Moulton letter in any way represents his sentiments, said to-day: "I do not know Mr. Moulton, and have had no conversation with either him or Mr. Sherman. There is no one in New-York authorized to speak for me. A great deal of canvassing is being done just now in order to injure Gen. Grant, but I do not think it will succeed. If they can make people believe that I am not for Gen. Grant, and for any one else, they may succeed in making it appear that nobody is for him."

PREFERENCES OF THE YALE STUDENTS.

From the Hartford Courant, Feb. 9.

The New-Haven *Register* made a canvass of political sentiment last week in the different departments of Yale University. Of 924 votes cast, 561 were Republican, 112 Democratic, 51 Independent. The first choice for President was as follows: Grant 213, Sherman 205, Blaine 163, Bayard 82, Hayes 17, Seymour 16, Tilden 10, Washburne 14, Edmunds 14, Garfield 12, Evarts 10, Thurman 7, Conkling 5. The most noticeable feature of the result is the proof it gives that the Grant feeling is not confined, as our independent journals insist, to the political bummers and office-holders of the last Administration. Yale is the most metropolitan of American colleges, representing in its membership a larger area of the country than any other. Nor can it be said that the political influences of the college are of a demoralizing order, when the recognized authorities are Woolsey and Sumner. The most natural conclusion to be reached is that the vote for Grant represents a wide-spread feeling in his favor throughout the country, and among reputable people.

A PLATE-GLASS WORKS FAILS.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Feb. 9.—Much excitement prevails here over the failure of the Ford Plate-Glass Works Company. The crisis came last Friday in the form of a judgment of foreclosure in the Circuit Court, suit for $61,000 having been brought by the Trustees. In addition to this, there is $27,350 of secured paper, supposed to be held by the Citizens' National Bank, and a floating debt of $20,000, making a total indebtedness of $108,350. The stockholders will be bankrupted. It is said that a new company will be organized to operate the works, but the attempt to manufacture plate-glass in the United States at present is considered by many to be an experiment.

CINCINNATI'S LAST EXPOSITION.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—The Commissioners of the City Industrial Exposition of 1879 held a final meeting to-day, and, upon a full settlement of the accounts, found a surplus of $20,000. They turned over $15,000 to their successors, and distributed the remaining $5,000 to subscribers to the guarantee fund. The total receipts of the Exposition were $128,008 21, being larger than those of any previous Exposition. Property valued at $5,000 was also turned over.

REBELS IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—A dispatch from San Diego says: "Official information received here to-day from San Rafael, in Lower California, announces that on the arrival there of the rebel General Marquez, the forces of the Federal Government made no opposition to him. It is reported that Marquez, after arranging political matters, will depart for Sonora and carry on his movement against Diaz in the Northern States of Mexico."

ABOUT MR. WHITNEY'S METHODS.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—In the Assembly, this evening, Mr. Hayes offered a resolution calling on the Police Commissioners of New-York to report whether anything has been done by the Society for the Prevention of Crime which calls for additional legislation. This was laid over.

RIVALS IN THE OIL TRADE

TWO IMMENSE INTERESTS STRUGGLING FOR SUPREMACY.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S PROPOSED PIPE-LINE TO CLEVELAND—THE CONDITIONS WHICH LED TO ITS CONCEPTION—THE STRONG RIVALRY OF THE TIDE-WATER PIPE LINES MANAGERS.

OIL CITY, Penn., Feb. 9.—The construction of a pipe-line from the oil-fields to Cleveland by the Standard Oil Company is so radical a movement that the most lively interest has been awakened by it among oil men of all branches of the trade. The movement is more significant, taken in connection with other projected trunk pipe-lines now building, or to be at once begun, by the same company, as it is looked upon as the direct result of the violent competition in the transportation of oil which has prevailed since early last Summer. The general public has as yet no details as to the eastward lines, and it is not known whether they are to extend to the sea-board or whether they are destined to connect with railroads at convenient and available points, so that the "haul" of oil by rail will be shortened to such an extent that the trunk lines may be able to enjoy such competitive advantages that their supremacy in the trade will be maintained. That these great conduits of oil are to be built, however, is a foregone conclusion, in the opinion of all well-informed operators in the region not connected with the Standard Oil Company, the representatives of that company being the only ones who affect to be innocent of the movement which is to radically change the present disturbed condition of the oil region.

The new pipe line to Cleveland will be so arranged that the crude petroleum will be pumped directly into the refineries there. It will have a capacity of 10,000 barrels a day. This important addition to the advantages already possessed by Cleveland—such as the tenure by which it already holds the refining business, its ample supply of skilled labor, its extensive barrel works, the cheapness of all material necessary for the carrying on of the business, and its unrivaled system of water and rail transportation—will so strengthen its control of the petroleum trade of the home markets that it must be well-nigh impregnable against all competition. At the same time, it is likely that, in thus becoming fortified as to her home trade, she will be called upon to relinquish a portion, if not all, of the foreign oil trade to the refineries at the sea-board; for, although it is well understood that all the refineries of Cleveland are owned by the Standard Oil Company, which also owns at least nine-tenths of the sea-board refineries, competition among them is not thereby prevented. A peculiarity of the Standard Company is that each of its separate interests stands on its own base, and the rivalry and competition between them have been such that frequently people in the oil regions have considered the concern threatened with dissolution. It may be that this recognition of a great principle of trade by the managers of the company has been one source of its strength, and the changes now making in the aspect of the oil transportation question would seem to be an evidence of the ability of the Standard to adapt itself to any condition that may arise in the business. The conditions that have arisen, which, it is believed, demand the movements mentioned above, may be understood from the following:

It is in supplying the foreign demand for oil, which is many times greater than the home demand, that the great contest for a division of the trade has arisen during the past year. The rival which has entered the field against the Standard for a share of this trade is a formidable one for any opponent, being the Reading Railroad Company, whose President, Franklin B. Gowen, is the master spirit of the competing pipe line from the oil regions, the Tide-water Pipe Line Company. This line extends from the Bradford oil district, in McKean County, to Williamsport, Penn. There it makes connection by the Reading Road with Philadelphia, and by that road and its connecting link, the New-York Central, with New-York City. The Tide-water Company, having formed an alliance with several refiners at Williamsport, Philadelphia, and New-York, completed its connection with the railroad in June, 1879, and competitive oil transportation was at once begun by it. It claims a more economical route of transportation than the Standard's, in a shorter line to the sea-board and a more advantageous railroad grade. Upon these grounds the Reading and New-Jersey Central Roads demanded 20 per cent. of the oil trade as their share of the traffic. The Erie, the New-York Central, and the Pennsylvania Central, which carry the Standard Company's, oil declined to divide a lucrative business, and chose to fight against such a division. The opposition to them was recently immensely strengthened by a reorganization of the Tide-water Pipe Line Company and its refinery connections, by which the Reading and New-Jersey Central Roads are virtually given control of the entire business—pipe line, railroads, and refining—and now, instead of collecting freight rates, the profits are simply divided. It is the force of this new combination that has called forth the preparation of the Standard to overcome it, and presumably the railroads co-operating with the Standard have as deep a realization of the importance of the preparation. Besides the pipe lines projected and building eastward and to Cleveland, it is authoritatively stated here that the Standard Company has already quadrupled its refining capacity at the sea-board.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $600,145 94, and from Customs, $983,314 66.

Mr. Kernan presented in the Senate to-day resolutions of the Buffalo Common Council, asking that Feb. 12, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, be made a legal holiday.

The American Congressional Temperance Society, organized in 1833, held a meeting this morning, and elected Secretary of the Navy Thompson, President, in place of ex-Secretary McCrary, resigned.

It is officially announced that on and after Feb. 11 the Department of State will be prepared to distribute the fourth installment of the awards made in favor of American citizens by the Joint Commission of the United States and Mexico.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels adjourned to-day. Among the subjects of general interest acted upon during the session are the following: The pilot rules of Western rivers were changed so as to give the descending steamer absolute right of way. Rule 44 was amended so as to require an extra man to be in or near the pilot-house on passenger and ferry steamers at all times. All ferry steamers will hereafter be required to carry the same lights as passenger steamers navigating the same waters. All pilots are to be examined for color blindness.

The Sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee had under consideration this morning the proposition to enact a new bankrupt law. Representatives Morton, of New-York; Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Morse, of Massachusetts; Wilson, of West Virginia; Ladd, of Maine; Aldrich, of Illinois, and A. W. Beard, Collector of the Port of Boston, argued in support of the measure. Mr. Stilson, representing the Boston Mercantile Association, explained the provisions recommended by the association as the essential features of the desired law. The committee directed Mr. Stilson to prepare a bill in accordance with the suggestions made, and announced that another meeting would be called as soon as the bill is ready.

At the meeting this morning of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, a communication from Postmaster-General Key was read in response to the resolution calling upon him for information in regard to the double postal cards and return letter envelopes authorized by the act of March 3, 1879, and his reasons for not having adopted them. Postmaster-General Key adverts to the restrictions imposed by law on the payment of any more money for designs, and states that all designs for such cards as possess any merit have been patented, and the patentees refuse to permit their use without a money consideration. Further, as the present system of postal cards has proved merely a private accommodation and has not served to increase the revenue, the department does not favorably regard the policy of opening the door to further encroachment upon the three-cent postage rate.

DENOUNCING THE WEAVER BILL.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The Chicago Union Veteran Club, the largest organization of ex-officers and soldiers in the United States, numbering over 1,000, passed resolutions this evening unanimously denouncing the Weaver bill, because it threatened the business interests of the country, was unjust to the Government, and unthought by the soldiers, and calling upon the Senators and Representatives from Illinois to oppose its passage.

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—The Supreme Court this morning rendered a decision affirming the decree of the Criminal Court of Lebanon County in the case of Israel Brandt and Josiah Hummel, who were convicted in August last of the murder of Joseph Raber.

The trial of John S. Verts, Assistant Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Railroad, was resumed in the Camden Court this morning. The defendant was charged, through contributory negligence, with causing the death of Erskine W. Wood and four other persons in a collision at Clementon Station on Aug. 14 last. The defense closed at 1 o'clock, and on reassembling in the afternoon, after a few arguments had been made, Judge Woodhull told the jury that the State had failed to make out a case against the defendant, and it rendered a verdict of acquittal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The report of the agent of the First Auditor's office of the Treasury Department, who was sent to investigate the books and papers of Thomas Ambrose, late Clerk of the United States Court for the Southern District of Ohio, shows that Ambrose received from the United States and from individuals costs and fees over and above his maximum compensation and expenses of clerk hire, and that he did not credit all his earnings in his emolument accounts for the years 1872 to 1875, inclusive, the excess during that period being $58,237. It was found, also, that he charged for final records largely in excess of the actual number of folios, and for copies of papers for the District Attorney, aggregating several thousand dollars.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day received a telegram stating that on Sunday morning, 100 gallons of illicit whisky, 2 mules, 2 horses, wagons, harness, &c., were seized in Gwinnett County, Ga., and that one man was arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—In the Supreme Court this morning, argument was begun in the case of Mrs. Zell, who was convicted at Carlisle in November last of murder, in having poisoned by arsenic Mrs. Mary Kiehl, an old lady of over 80 years, who was a neighbor of Mrs. Zell. No decision has been reached.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 9.—Mrs. Dillingham, who was assaulted by her nephew at Londonderry, was still alive this afternoon, but sinking rapidly. She will probably die before morning. Young Dillingham will be arraigned to-morrow on the charge of murder, in having poisoned by arsenic Mrs. Mary Kiehl, an old lady of over 80 years, who was a neighbor of Mrs. Zell. No decision has been reached.

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ANOTHER REVIVAL COMING?

PRESBYTERIANS TALKING OF STARTING A MOODY AND SANKEY MOVEMENT.

The Presbytery of New-York held an adjourned meeting in the Scotch Church, in Fourteenth-street, yesterday, to consider the advisability of beginning a series of revival meetings in this City, under the direction of a well-known but unnamed Evangelist. A committee, previously appointed, recommended that a meeting of Pastors, Elders, and members of churches should be held, to confer upon the measures necessary to be taken to revive religion in the churches, and that the Presbytery should enter upon a visitation of the churches, to stir them up to more active work. Messrs. Wilson, Hatfield, and Rossiter urged revival measures, alleging the coldness in the churches and the scarcity of converts. Dr. Robinson said that he attended the last Fall meeting of the Synod, and found it a melancholy gathering. He did not know any of the Elders of Dr. Hall's church, he said, or of any of the neighboring churches. If Christ could be more socially among the churches much good would be accomplished. Dr. Crosby did not believe in spasmodic efforts. His own church, he said, was in a happy condition. The reporters had given a wrong idea of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Presbytery. Reporters, he added, are like locusts; they devour every green thing. He was not unfavorable to the proposed meetings. Dr. S. I. Prime, of the New-York *Observer*, opposed the reporting of the Presbyterial proceedings, as published in the daily newspapers, with the the sober and sedate report given in the *Observer*; whereupon another member of the Presbytery, said that the Presbyterial reports in the daily newspapers were fuller and more accurate than those in the *Observer* or any other religious newspaper. The question of starting another revival in New-York, by the aid of Moody and Sankey plan, is still under consideration.

THE BOYD-ELLIOTT RACE.

BOYD AN EASY WINNER—HANLAN TO BE CHALLENGED.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Feb. 9.—The match race between William Elliott, of Blyth, and Robert W. Boyd, of Middlesborough, for £200 a side, over the Tyne Championship Course, was rowed here to-day, and was won easily by the latter, four lengths ahead of Elliott. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, a great crowd of spectators gathered to witness the race. Rain and sleet fell throughout the race. Boyd was the favorite in the betting at six to four. A fair start having been made, Boyd immediately drove his boat to the front, and led by about one length in the first 40 yards. Elliott, who pulled a steady, then settled down to his work, and when a quarter of a mile had been traversed Boyd only led by a quarter of a length. Boyd again spurted, and, showing a decidedly superior pace, led by two lengths at Redheugh Bridge, three miles from the start. The race from this point was practically over. Boyd took matters all his own way, and when a little over two miles had been traversed he had increased his lead to eight lengths. Afterward he settled down to an easy swing of 32 strokes to the minute, and contented himself with keeping three lengths ahead for the remainder of the distance, until nearing the suspension bridge, when he spurted, passing under it four lengths ahead. Boyd's time was 22.57, or 22.47, (reports differ,) and Elliott's 13½ seconds longer.

LONDON, Feb. 10—The *Sportsman* announces that Mr. Christopher Barrass has authorized the editor of that journal to retain £50 of the stakes in the Boyd-Elliott match, and issue a challenge to Hanlan, in behalf of Boyd, to row a race within the stipulated time, for £200 a side, the championship of England, and the *Sportsman* challenge trophy. Mr. Barras, is willing to add £300 more to the stakes if Hanlan would like to row for £500 a side. Boyd will row a race with Hawdon on the Tyne on Saturday for £200.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Chatham Mills, an extensive three-story brick structure, at Howard and Berks streets, Philadelphia, was entirely destroyed by fire last evening, involving a loss estimated at $175,000. The entire mill was in operation at the time of the discovery of the flames, which were caused by the overheating of a journal in the rear of the third floor. The property is owned and principally occupied by Harpst, Montarue & Co., carpet weavers. The damage to the building is estimated by this firm to be $40,000, while their loss on stock and machinery is placed at $45,000. The entire amount is almost covered by insurance. Isaac Stead, a carpet-yarn manufacturer, who occupied a portion of the structure, sustains a loss of $50,000, upon which he has insurance amounting to $35,000. Dolan Brothers, who occupy the same business, estimate their loss at $25,000, upon which they have $18,000 insurance, and William Topham, who is engaged in the same line of spinning, loses $12,000, upon which there is no insurance.

A fire at Baldwinville, Mass., Sunday night destroyed a building owned by Cady & Brooks, and occupied by the Templeton Savings Bank, Stillman Cady's law office, and the store of Swain & Bryant. The loss is estimated at $15,000; insurance $12,000, divided among five or six companies.

The large steam saw-mill at Fort Edward, N. Y., formerly owned by J. A. Russell & Son, and now the property of Bradley & Underwood, was destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Loss about $20,000; insurance, $18,000. The fire is ascribed to an incendiary.

A fire last night in Abram Rosemgold's art store, in the Gurley block, Troy, N. Y., damaged the building and stock to the amount of $3,000; insured.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 9.—Pentecost Sweet the fireman of the machine shop at the Quidnick Company's Mills, at Warwick, went into the wheel pit to take some measurements, when he was struck on the head by the arm of a pulley and killed.

William Welch, conductor of a way freight train on the Boston and Providence Railroad, was thrown under the cars at West Mansfield to-day, and had both of his legs severed above the knee. He cannot survive.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 9.—James Guilliek, who has been for several years switchman in the Housatonic yard, this city, was killed to-day. He stepped from in front of one train and was run over by another coming from the opposite direction.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 9.—The boiler in the malt-house of the Hawley Malt Company, of this city, exploded about 9 o'clock this morning, demolishing the engine-house and damaging the malt-house to the extent of $20,000. Two men were in the engine-room at the time of the accident, but escaped with slight injury.

THE CITY REPUBLICANS

COMPLETING THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A WARM DEBATE OVER CONTESTED DELEGATIONS IN THE IIID AND XXIID DISTRICTS—THE DATE FOR THE PRIMARIES.

The new Republican Central Committee assembled in strong force last night, in a special meeting, at their head-quarters, to determine the contests of delegations from the Third, Fifteenth, and Twenty-second Assembly Districts, to complete the Central Committee's permanent organization, and appoint the time and manner of choosing delegates to the State Convention to be held at Syracuse, Feb. 25. Col. Joel W. Mason occupied the chair. John D. Lawson, Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats, handed in reports embodying the results of the committee's inquiry, and recommending the admission of the Taintor, or contesting, delegation from the Third District; the Shook, or regular, delegation from the Fifteenth, and the McKenna, or contesting, delegation from the Twenty-second, the delegations excluded being those known in the respective districts as the Riley, Leask, and Knobloch factions. In their report on the Third District, the committee pointed out many and gross irregularities which were permitted or committed by the regular, or Riley, wing, such as the failure to post the roll of membership before the primary, the admission to vote of persons not members of the district association, the allowing of Democrats to vote at the primary, and the exclusion of Republican members from voting because they were in favor of the Taintor wing. Col. Charles S. Spencer took the floor in opposition to the request, and objected it, point-blank, to show that there was nothing in it to demonstrate that the persons who were improperly allowed to vote did vote for Riley, or that those who were improperly excluded were not going to vote for Riley had they been allowed to do so. He therefore moved, as a substitute for the committee's resolution admitting the Taintor delegation, that the sitting delegation be declared entitled to their seats. Col. Spencer went on to argue that this was a time when the party should be careful, as it could not afford to do injustice to anybody; that it would need the strong help of all its adherents; that he had no cause of hostility whatever to Mr. Taintor, whom he knew to be a good Republican and an honest gentleman, and he likewise knew Mr. Riley to be a good Republican, who had been a zealous worker for Gen. Grant. He (Col. Spencer) had also voted in two national conventions to nominate Gen. Grant, and would be proud to do it again. [Applause.] Col. Spencer finally withdrew his original amendment, and moved that a new election be ordered in the Third District. The amendment was lost by a viva voce vote, and the report of the committee was adopted. The names of the delegates admitted were then called and placed on the roll. The report on the Fifteenth District contest was read and adopted without debate, and the Sheridan Shook delegation was next formally seated.

A long and decidedly heated and personal debate took place when the Twenty-second District contest and report was submitted. Samuel B. Heimburger headed both the regular and the contesting delegations, and the two delegations were therefore spoken of as the James W. McKenna and the Jacob Knobloch "regulars" and "contesting" delegations, respectively. The committee recommended that the former be admitted to seats. Civil Justice J. C. Julius Langbein took the floor, and said he wished to refer to a statement in the report which reflected upon himself, as it charged that he had improperly withheld the rolls of the association from the Secretary. It was true that he had done so, but it was only because the Secretary had attempted fraud and bribery on him. He asked for a new election in this district, and hoped the Central Committee would not adopt this report.

Col. Spencer urged that this course be adopted as a recognition of the services of Justice Langbein to the party.

Henry W. Robinson charged that the report was unfair, as he had never known a fairer or more orderly primary election than the one referred to.

S. B. Heimburger said no fairer trial was ever afforded to any body of men than was given to both sides in this controversy by the Committee on Contested Seats, and the contestants proved out, of 27 witnesses examined, that 24 of them would have voted for the McKenna ticket if they had not been wrongfully excluded. As to Judge Langbein's charges of fraud, it was shown before the committee that at the primary election in September last the roll had 104 names put on it in Judge Langbein's own handwriting, for the purpose of "packing" the roll of the association. What greater fraud could be committed in politics than that?

Isaac Dayton asked if, in order to declare the McKenna ticket elected, it had been necessary to add to his vote the votes of the 27 excluded members. His question being replied to affirmatively, he said that according to that doctrine the Central Committee was going to elect McKenna because 27 men had not voted at all, not because they had voted mistakenly or wrongfully. He did not think that course a safe one to pursue, and he hoped the case would be sent back for a new election.

Justice Langbein explained the circumstances under which he added the 104 names to the roll in September. It was because he had allowed only a certified roll to be used, instead of the original book roll of membership, and had himself copied the names. He again pleaded for a new election, and said if the McKenna ticket was admitted, the district would hereafter be controlled by a different class of Republicans. The "machine" had always been kind to him in the past, but there were some in it that he would repay for this work in the future. Some one in the house cried out: "You will never be elected a Judge again," and Justice Langbein hotly retorted that he was not afraid to run in the district, for he never got and never wanted votes of the Democratic McKenna pattern to elect him.

The report of the committee was then put and adopted by an overwhelming vote.

Col. Spencer offered a resolution that "this Central Committee profoundly sympathize with its late President, Gen. Chester A. Arthur, in his recent severe domestic affliction," and the resolution was adopted.

The question of electing the President of the German Republican Central Committee as a delegate to this Central Committee, after some debate, was referred to a committee of five, to ascertain which of the gentlemen, Morris Friedsam or A. J. Dittenhoefer, claiming to be President, was the President of that body.

The election of permanent officers was next taken up. Gen. C. A. Arthur was re-elected permanent President by acclamation on a rising vote; Abraham Lent and Coroner John H. Brady, Vice-Presidents; Thomas Murphy, Treasurer; Solon B. Smith and S. G. Bayne, Secretaries, and Charles A. Grant, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The committee adjourned after adopting a call fixing the date and time of holding the primaries in the respective districts to elect delegates to the Utica Convention for Friday evening, Feb. 20, from 7 to 10 o'clock P. M.

PROTECTION FOR STEEL RAILS.

LETTER FROM AN IRON-MASTER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In regard to your position on the protective features of our present tariff in general, and the duty on steel rails in particular, I would like to call your attention to certain points which you are apparently not aware of, or choose to ignore.

The cost of all iron and steel products in this country will be greater than in England for the following reasons: Higher rate of interest, longer transportation distance for raw materials, and higher rate of wages, (twice the rate of wages paid in Belgium, France, and England. *Vide* reports of Consuls to State Department.) The first two items are, of course, beyond control, and you will doubtless admit that the question of reducing labor to the prices paid in Europe is neither desirable nor possible. That the cost of steel rails is not enhanced in direct proportion to the difference in wages is due to American inventions and appliances, notably Mr. Holly's, by means of which an American works of same converting capacity exceeds any foreign production by at least 50 per cent.

The original Bessemer patents have all expired, and any one can enter the lists who has the capital and courage to do so. A distinguished statistician and free-trader has stated, that it costs about $1.49 per head to transport one year's supply of food products from the West to the East for each consumer. If his figures are correct, I would like to ask what the probable saving in freight would be to each consumer, by making the steel rail duty, $10—instead of $28—providing the railroad companies handed it all over to him! It seems to me the better policy for the Western farmer, as well as all others, is to take such action as shall build up our home market, which they can always control, and not to seek so much after a foreign outlet, which will always be fluctuating in character and insignificant in amount, as compared with domestic trade.

Personally, I would state that my interests are not those of the steel-makers, but rather the reverse. "Protection" has been the policy of the Republican Party, perhaps in a greater degree than is generally known, except by those who have kept track of the votes on the tariff in Congress. Under that policy the country has prospered as no one will deny, and to abandon it for a revenue tariff is probably to invite the wholesale disasters that have always attended such experiments in the United States.

IRON-MASTER.

FORT HENRY, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 7.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Feb. 9.—The ship Lennis, of Yarmouth, from Delaware Breakwater, struck on foul ground while entering this harbor this morning. She was towed off by tug-boats, with the loss of her rudder and other damage.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Italian bark Zio Lorenzo, Capt. Bozanno, from Lynn, has been picked up in a sinking condition and towed to West Hartlepool.

The German bark Rhea, Capt. Grunberg, from Charleston, Dec. 17, for Rotterdam, is ashore at Zierikzee.

The Norwegian bark Nathaniel, Capt. Thul, from Bremen Jan. 22, for New-York, before reported ashore on the Goodwin Sands, has been floated and towed to Gravesend.

The ship Peru, of Yarmouth, Me., Capt. Larrabee, from Lobos de Afuera, on the coast of Peru, for Europe, is ashore off Falmouth. She has sustained no apparent damage. Tugs are in attendance, awaiting the rising of the tide to tow her off.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—Capt. Walsh, of the steamer Naboh, which arrived to-day, reports that on Saturday afternoon, off the mouth of Chester River, he picked up the sloop Emma, of Philadelphia, in a sinking condition, having been cut through by the ice. He took off the Captain and two men, and endeavored to tow the sloop into Chester River, but she sank in a short time. The Emma was laden with old iron and junk.

THE GENEVA AWARD BILL.

DAVID DAVIS SPEAKS IN FAVOR OF DISTRIBUTING THE REMAINDER OF THE FUND TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The bill to revive and continue the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims was taken up in the Senate to-day, and Mr. Davis, of Illinois, proceeded to speak upon it. He said that of the $15,500,000 awarded by the Geneva Tribunal, $9,553,800 remained in the Treasury. He reviewed the published proceedings of the Tribunal, and said they showed that all claims were to be excluded from its consideration except those for direct losses, growing out of the destruction of vessels and their cargoes by insurgent cruisers; and the eleventh article of the treaty provided that the result of those proceedings should be a full, final, and perfect settlement of all such claims. It is, said Mr. Davis, a cardinal principle of marine insurance law that an underwriter who has paid a loss on a ship or merchandise to the owner is entitled to whatever may be afterward recovered from the property or its proceeds, whether the recovery be from the sea, from capture, or the justice of foreign States. International tribunals, in awarding indemnity, make no distinction between underwriters and non-insured owners. We are not responsible to England for the just distribution of the award, but we are none the less bound by the principles of law to recognize the claims of insurers as the ultimate sufferers. Mr. Davis cited many judicial decisions in support of his views. It is said, he continued, that the claims of insurance companies whose aggregate gains in taking "war risks" more than covered the losses thereby sustained should not be paid. If this objection had any force, such claims should not have been urged by our Government or recognized by the arbitrators. We, however, did insist upon their justice and validity, and having received the money awarded to our satisfaction of them, how can we, without doing violence to our self-respect and forfeiting our good name among the nations, refuse to appropriate it to the specific uses for which we claimed and received it. Can A, as the representative and Trustee of B, receive from C moneys on the claim of B, and then withhold them from the latter, on the ground that the claim was unjust, though C makes no reclamation for them? The money should be appropriated to the purposes for which it was awarded, or, if wrongfully recovered, should be returned. There is nothing, however, in the objection. It might as well be insisted that the money should not be paid, whenever the profits of his commercial adventure during the war exceeded his losses. The fact that the money was awarded in bulk does not change the facts. If separate findings in each case had been made, the same principle would have governed the distribution. The only way in which a citizen can obtain redress for the wrongful act of a foreign power is by the instrumentality of his Government, but it would be a hollow mockery if the Government, after obtaining pecuniary compensation from the offending nation for the citizen's injury, should lock the money up in the Treasury or appropriate it to other claims. The United States claimed damages for the imputed wrongs sustained by it, but not one dollar was awarded it for the destruction of the property of the nation. Mr. Davis, in closing, submitted the following conclusions, which would control his vote on the pending bill: First, the United States for itself and those it represented submitted, pursuant to treaty stipulations, to a tribunal of arbitration the determination of all claims generally known as the "Alabama claims." Second, that tribunal, with the declared acquiescence of our Government, decided that all claims should be, and they were thereafter, excluded from the consideration of the arbitrators, except those for direct losses growing out of the destruction of vessels and cargoes by insurgent cruisers. Third, the claims of the underwriters on indemnity for such losses and the vessels or the cargoes were covered by policies of insurance, and the owners had been paid as for a "total loss," were insisted on by our Government and recognized by the tribunal as a proper constituent basis of the award; no distinction was made between the claims of the underwriters and those of the uninsured owner. Fourth, indemnity was awarded only where the vessels or cargoes were destroyed by certain specified perils, in regard to which Great Britain was, by the arbitrators, declared to be in fault. Fifth, the United States and all individual claimants are bound by the award, and it was, under the treaty, a full, perfect and final settlement of all the claims. Sixth, the United States should distribute the fund to those entitled thereto, and to indemnify whom it was awarded. As the claims on behalf of the parties who had sustained damages by the acts of the accepted arbitrator by the payment of enhanced premiums of insurance were rejected and nothing was awarded in that behalf, such parties have no just claim to any part of the fund. Seventh, the claim of the owner of the destroyed vessels or cargoes to damages, therefore, is property, and, as such, susceptible of a valid transfer, although provision for its adjudication and payment be the result of negotiations thereafter entered into between the Government wherof he is a citizen and that which did the wrong. His assignee in such case is alone entitled to the indemnity. Eighth, the claim of the underwriter who has paid the owner of the destroyed property as for a "total loss," to whom the property has come, would be that of the owner, had he taken out no policy of insurance upon such property.

Mr. Edmunds wished to express his admiration for the very exhaustive and ingenious argument of the Senator from Illinois in favor of the insurance companies, but he hoped that every Senator would examine the subject on all its sides before reversing the former action of Congress excluding insurance companies where total war losses exceeded war profits, which action was taken after a full and careful consideration of the subject. He thought the Senator from Illinois had mistaken when he argued that claims had been prosecuted at Geneva on behalf of any private claimant whatever. There was nothing of the kind in the award. The claims were presented by the United States on behalf of the United States, and nobody else. They were claims for loss by acts of public hostility against the Government. The decisions cited by the Senator from Illinois did not apply to the case, because they were on claims of citizens on account of illegal seizures by foreigners, not on account of destruction of property by acts of belligerents. The injury in the latter case is not private; it is against the Government, and the citizen has no redress against anybody. It is for the Government to distribute the award made in such cases according to the real hardships sustained by sufferers. The insurance companies were organized for the purpose of obtaining speculative risks upon the peril of sea and war. They charged higher premiums, and made that money on account of the war. Their profits and success depended on the continuance of the war. This speculation was proper, but there was no justice in doubling their profits now to the extent of their risks paid.

Mr. Thurman protested against the doctrine set forth by Mr. Edmunds. There was scarcely a single claim before the tribunal not presented by this Government expressly as a claim of a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Edmunds replied that individual citizens complained, and their complaints were forwarded, but in the treaty there is no reference to individual claims. There is reference to suffering by individuals, but not to any claim as an individual claim. The Alabama committed no private injury, but committed acts of war.

After some further debate the bill was laid aside.

The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. McDonald as a substitute for the pending Geneva Award bill re-enacts the act of June 25, 1874, and provides that there shall be three Judges, and the agreement of two Judges shall be necessary to decide any question arising before the court. The bill divides claims into three classes: First, those not already adjudicated upon their merits, resulting from damage to property on the high seas by Confederate cruisers, including vessels and cargoes taken on, or pursued from, the high seas, although the loss or damage occurred within four miles of the shore, or in port, by forced sales of the vessels to prevent destruction on the high seas. Second, claims for additional interest upon judgments awarded under the original act

COWLEY'S TRIAL OPENED

THE SHEPHERD IN THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

THE CASE OF LOUIS VICTOR INQUIRED INTO —THE COURT CROWDED TO EXCESS— TESTIMONY FOR THE PEOPLE.

The cruelty and ill-treatment alleged to have been inflicted by the Rev. Edward Cowley, of the Shepherd's Fold, at No. 157 East Thirtieth-street, on the little inmates of that institution, were the subject of investigation by a jury in the General Sessions Court, yesterday. The announcement that the prisoner would be brought to trial attracted an immense crowd of spectators, and the patience of the court attendants was sorely taxed by those who sought seats but could not find them. As many as 40 ladies were in attendance, many of them richly attired and evidently wealthy. At 10:30 A. M. the prisoner left the Tombs, and walked, in custody of Capt. Robert Lindsay, to the court-room. He was placed in the box with a number of other prisoners, and speedily fraternized with them, conversing freely with the criminal who sat beside him. After some preliminary business had been disposed of, Assistant District Attorney Bell said: "Put Edward Cowley to the bar," and the reverend gentleman came forward through the densely crowded court-room. All eyes were directed toward him, while a hum of excitement pervaded the court. The prisoner bore the scrutiny without flinching, and took his place at the bar without displaying the least emotion. He shook hands with his counsel, ex-Judge Fullerton, Mr. Charles W. Brooke, and Mr. L. E. Gilbert. The Rev. Dr. Potter, Rector of Grace Church, then had for some time awaited the reverend prisoner's appearance, stepped forward and shook hands with him. Mr. Brooke entered a plea of "not guilty" on the new indictment found in the case of Louis Victor, whose right name is Kalkaske, and much to the surprise of everybody, as a motion for a postponement was expected, counsel for the defense announced that they were ready to proceed to trial in the case of Louis Victor. Among those who sat in the railed inclosure, beside District Attorney Phelps and Assistant District Attorney Bell, were Mr. Oliver R. King, Foreman of the Grand Jury which found the 25 indictments against the accused; Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; Mr. George Bliss and Mr John McKeon. Mrs. Cowley, the prisoner's wife; Charles Cowley, a Boston lawyer, brother of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, were also in court, and conversed with the accused. Notwithstanding the unusual notoriety given to the case, less delay than is usual in such cases was experienced in impaneling a jury. Out of 33 jurors called, "twelve good men and true" were agreed upon by both sides and sworn in to try the case. Their names are Charles J. Rose, coal, No. 140 West Fortieth-street, foreman; Elias Hetfield, grocer, No. 2 Bowery; Henry Daly, fourth street; Lawrence Daly, carpenter, No. 165 East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street; Edwin S. Barker, toy dealer, Eighty-second street; Alfred Schwab, clerk, of No. 841 Third-avenue; George Schroeder, grocer, No. 151 Sixty-seventh; James J. Armstrong, cutter, No. 162 Monroe-street; Israel Jones, salesman, No. 149 East Seventy-third-street; Benson H. Lent, candy, No. 277 Bowery; Jacob Kaskel, furniture, No. 209 East One Hundred and Fifth-street; John L. Reid, dry-goods, No. 245 East Forty-eighth-street; and Oliver H. P. Noyes, merchant, No. 52 West Seventeenth-street.

District Attorney Phelps, without delay, proceeded to open the case, setting forth the facts which he expected to be able to prove, the nature of which has already been fully set forth in the exhaustive examination before Judge Donohue. The first witness called was John Fiske, of No. 761 Sixth avenue, who testified to having seen Louis Victor with his father in December, 1877, and that the child was then in ragged health. The child remained in the house of the witness for several months, but his father eventually took him to the Shepherd's Fold, at that time situated in Forty-ninth street, and under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Cowley. Witness saw the child regularly on Sundays for three months, but then discontinued his visits, and did not see him again until he visited him in St. Luke's Hospital, after last Christmas.

Miss Annie Massey then took the stand, and testified that her sister was the wife of the father of little Louis, whose proper surname was Kalkaske, but by reason of the difficulty of pronouncing this name it was called by him Victor. When she saw the child first, he was healthy, stout, and lively, but on calling to see him at the Shepherd's Fold she learned that he had been sent to St. Luke's Hospital. On visiting him at the latter institution, he had changed so much for the worse that she could scarcely recognize him. He was unable to walk, seemed unconscious, and looked like a skeleton, his body being nothing but skin and bone.

Assistant Superintendent Barnard, of St. Luke's Hospital, testified to the emaciated condition of the child when brought to the institution in December by Mrs. Cowley, who was accompanied by a young girl. Dr. John Kidlon, of the same institution, testified that on examining the little patient he found the body very much emaciated, about the hands and arms. The tissue between the skin was filled with water, so that when pressed it felt like putty. This was evidence of extreme emaciation, and from his examination he believed the child's condition was the result of want of proper nourishment—an insufficiency of food—in plain English, starvation.

"Doctor," said Mr. Brooke, "you have stated that the boy's condition was due to the lack of food. Do you consider that it would be the result of one day's deprivation of food—of one single act?" "No, Sir," replied the Doctor, emphatically. "One day's deprivation of food would not produce that result." The witness stated in addition that little Louis was very pale. He suffered from an ulcer on one of his left hip bone, and two or three abrasions in the region of the spinal column. The child was bloodless and almost helpless. When first admitted he was very stupid, but subsequently became more animated, and cried for food, meat in particular.

The first of the rescued inmates of the Shepherd's Fold called was Bessie Lawrence, an interesting girl of 15, who testified that she had been an inmate of the Fold for five or six years. She knew little Victor, who had been an inmate for over a year, and had assisted Mrs. Cowley in removing him to hospital. The fare of the institution consisted of bread and condensed milk diluted with water for breakfast. Sometimes the larger children received two slices of brown bread. For dinner they had pea soup, bean soup, and Indian meal, but never received any two of these commodities at one meal. Supper consisted of bread and condensed milk mixed with water. One cupful of condensed milk mixed in a large quantity of water was distributed among the 25 inmates of the Fold. Chicken and some other kind of meat were given the children at Thanksgiving and Christmas, having been sent in by outside benefactors. Witness had charge of the nursery, which accommodated six children. Each child had a separate bed, and all, including little Louis, were provided with night-clothes. Louis had to be carried to the hospital. Mr. Cowley was in charge of the institution during the times of which witness had spoken, but did not eat with the children. Little Louis had been sick for a long time before being taken to the hospital, his feet being greatly swollen. Only one hair-brush, one comb, and one drinking-cup were provided for the entire 25 children, and one had to wait for the use of these articles until another was done.

At this stage Recorder Smyth adjourned court until to-day, when Bessie's cross-examination will be begun.

WAS IT A MURDER?

Deputy Coroner Waterman yesterday made an autopsy on the body of Mrs. Annie Reinecke, who died on Sunday morning from a stab-wound of the chest, which it was at first reported had been caused by accidentally falling on a knife while in a fit, but which it is now believed was inflicted by her husband during a quarrel, at their residence, No. 80 Willett-street. The doctor found that the knife had severed the left axillary artery, and then penetrated the thorax. The cavity of the left lung was filled with blood, and death was due to hemorrhage. The husband was yesterday committed to the Tombs, to await the result of the investigation which has been set on foot by Coroner Herrmann and Capt. Cherry, of the Eleventh Precinct.

HOSPITAL AUTHORITIES AT WAR.

There is trouble in the Hudson County, N. J., Hospital, on Magnolia-avenue, Jersey City. Some time ago the medical staff notified the Council that they had received complaints that the patients were poorly fed, and that the lady Superintendent was discourteous to visitors, and that having investigated the charges, they had found them to be true. They suggested that the lady Superintendent be removed, but as she serves without pay, the Council did not consider it wise to dismiss her. They also alleged that the trouble was caused by personal difficulty between the Superintendent and the Intern, as the representative of the staff is styled, and suggested that he be removed. This the staff would not agree to, and a conference was held. At its conclusion the Council announced a vote on the removal of the Superintendent, but the staff declined to vote and withdrew. Then the Council notified the Intern that his services would not be required after the 16th inst., and the staff have now notified the Council that unless the Intern be retained they will resign in a body. The Council is composed of the Rectors of the Episcopal churches of the County and 12 laymen, and the medical staff comprises nearly all the prominent physicians of the County.

A MURDER IN FLATBUSH.

TWO COLORED MEN QUARREL—ONE OF THEM DIES OF HIS INJURIES.

A desperate fight, resulting in a brutal murder, occurred at an early hour on Sunday morning in the Town of Flatbush, Long Island, between William Thomas Benson and John Younes, both colored men. Younes and Benson live opposite one another on the same street, and near to the houses of both, on the corner of Washington and Franklin avenues, is a liquor store kept by a man named Mayland. Both men entered the liquor saloon early on Saturday evening, and with others played cards and pool, drinking frequently until between 1 and 2 o'clock on Sunday morning. A few minutes before the latter hour, and when the proprietor of the saloon was about to close up, Younes lost a game of cards which he played with Benson for drinks. About this time a colored man, who was a friend of Benson, entered to buy a quart of beer. Benson said he had had enough, and asked that his friend be given the quart of beer, in lieu of which he would give up the two drinks he had won from Younes. The latter objected and some sharp words were exchanged, Younes ending the conversation by threatening to get square with Benson. Younes left the saloon first, and Benson, helplessly drunk, left a few minutes afterward, supported by a white man named Read, who resided in the same house. A short distance from Mayland's they met Younes, who, calling Benson a filthy name, said he could whip him in two minutes. Read interfered, and saying that he would not permit a drunken man to be taken advantage of, exchanged some blows with Younes. The latter then wentaway, and Read thought he would not return. However, Benson had been helped only a short distance further on his way toward home when Read received a violent blow on the back with a stick. He turned quickly, and saw Younes with a bale-stick raised, about to repeat the blow. Read ran to his house, which was not far away, to arm himself with a club. When he returned, after an absence of two minutes, Benson was lying on the roadway, and Younes was beating him savagely on the head with the bale-stick. Read attacked Younes, and was joined by Mrs. Benson, who came running from the house armed with some weapon. Younges then ran away.

The alarm raised by Read brought Officer Heffernan, of the Flatbush Police, to the scene, and he was speedily joined by Sergeant Byrne. The officers ran to Younge's house, and the Sergeant knocked for admission on the front door, while the officer stationed himself at the rear of the building. Byrne, finding no response to his rap for admission, proceeded to break in the front door. His first entrance Younes jumped from a second-story window in the rear almost into the arms of Officer Heffernan. A few moments later he was safely locked in a cell in the basement of the Town Hall. In the meantime, Benson, who was insensible, was carried to his home. His head and face had been beaten out of all semblance to humanity, and his right side was paralyzed. Justice Pigott went to Benson's house on Sunday morning, and found the injured man unconscious, and unable to make an ante-mortem statement. Benson died at 6 o'clock yesterday morning in great agony, and without regaining consciousness. His assailant, Younges, is a man of very bad character, who has already served several terms in prison for felonious assault. After Benson's death, Justice Pigott committed Younge to Raymond-Street Jail to await the action of the Coroner, who will hold his inquest at the Town Hall, Flatbush, on Thursday evening. Benson was married and had a family. Younges is unmarried.

'LONGSHOREMEN'S TROUBLES.

THREE STEAMSHIP COMPANIES REDUCE THEIR WAGES.

From an early hour yesterday morning, until long after sunset, the sidewalks along South-street, from Fulton to Wall streets, were filled with hundreds of inactive 'longshoremen. The cause of their idleness was the reduction of their wages, from 40 cents to 30 cents per hour. Up to Saturday evening the majority of them were employed at the former rate, by W. H. Mallory & Co., the occupants of Pier No. 20 East River; James E. Ward & Co., owners of the New-York and Cuba Mail Steam-ship Line, Pier No. 16, and William D. Morgan, of the Bristol Line, occupying Pier No. 13. John Flannery and Benjamin J. Hall, master stevedores, hold the contracts for loading and unloading the steamers of the Bristol Line and the New-York and Cuba Mail Steam-ship Line, while Mallory & Co. employ their own workmen. On Saturday last the three companies reached the conclusion that they could no longer afford to pay the men at the rate of 40 cents per hour, and it was agreed between them to reduce wages to 30 cents. In addition the master stevedores were induced to concur. No notice of the contemplated reduction was, however, given to the workmen until yesterday morning, and Read thought he would not return. However, Benson had been helped only a short distance further on his way toward home when Read received a violent blow on the back with a stick. He turned quickly, and saw Younge with a bale-stick raised, about to repeat the blow. Read ran to his house, which was not far away, to arm himself with a club. When he returned, after an absence of two minutes, Benson was lying on the roadway, and Younges was beating him savagely on the head with the bale-stick. Read attacked Younges, and was joined by Mrs. Benson, who came running from the house armed with some weapon. Younges then ran away.

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THE CHINESE NEW YEAR.

CELESTIAL STUDENTS CELEBRATING THE EVENT IN THIS CITY.

The first public celebration of the Chinese New Year in this City took place last evening in the Trinity Baptist Church in Fifty-fifth-street, near Lexington-avenue. The event was observed by the students of the Chinese department of the Bible-class of the Sunday-school, and it drew a very large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen to the pretty and commodious school-rooms. Everybody in the church last evening was on the tip-toe of expectation, and their curiosity ran very high. Even the Sabbath-school teachers themselves did not know what was coming, for the students had arranged to give them as much of a surprise as the members of the congregation, with whom their relations were not so intimate. The Chinese department of the Sabbath-school is under the charge of Mrs. Augusta Cardo, and numbers 14 pupils, of whom Ah Wing, a most intelligent young Chinese, is the leader. Mrs. Cardo, who is quite familiar with the manners and ways of her pupils, wore a peculiar fancy cap, with a bell attached, and a soft, snowy neckerchief of white silk, which came from the Centennial Exhibition, and were presented to her by her almond-eyed scholars. Ah Wing, the leader, is a pupil at the Cooper Institute School of Design, and is quite a skillful artist. He and his fellows were all smiling happily and in the best of spirits. The festival opened with an appropriate address by the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. James B. Simmons, and later on Mr. Jackson, the Methodist missionary, spoke to Ah Wing and his associates in Chinese. After his address and a reply by Ah Wing, the glass partitions, behind which there had been a great deal of busting activity during the earlier part of the evening, were thrown open, and revealed two long tables decorated with dishes containing the most curious Chinese confectionery, nuts, cake, and sweetmeats, which had been received directly from San Francisco. The scholars, who were all in the picturesque costume of their country, then wished their visitors a happy New Year in their own peculiar fashion, and invited them to partake of the collation with them. The tables were very tastefully set, and the confectionery was carried away as a curiosity. It would have puzzled the most accomplished cook to have determined the ingredients of the different styles of refreshment. The dining-room itself was decked with colored scrolls bearing Scriptural exhortations in Chinese characters, glittering and curious "Joss House" ornaments, brilliant fans and banners, and tall Chinese lilies. The evening passed away very enjoyably, and during the examination of the tables two musicians made a strange kind of music on strange stringed instruments called guitars and harps, which more closely resembled frying-pans and ladles than implements out of which music could be drawn.

A FATAL ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Herrmann in the case of Isaac Fleissner, age 16, who, while engaged in cleaning out an oven in Isaac Goodman's bakery, No. 115 Division-street, on the 4th inst., was crushed by the caving in of the arch of the oven. Several witnesses testified that the oven had been built of poor materials, under the supervision of Goodman, and that he had been warned not to permit any one to enter it, as the roof was liable to fall as soon as the wooden supports were removed. The jury, in their verdict, censured Goodman for constructing the oven, he not being an expert, and for permitting the boy to enter it after the warning he had received. Goodman was held in $1,500 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

HARDSHIPS OF MARINERS

A BARK ABANDONED AT SEA.

THE CREW OF THE GERMAN BARK CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS RESCUED BY THE STEAMSHIP NIAGARA AND BROUGHT TO THIS PORT.

The German bark Christopher Columbus sailed from Doboy, Ga., for Marseilles, with a cargo of pitch-pine timber, on Feb. 4, and yesterday morning her master and crew were landed in this City by the steam-ship Niagara, they having been compelled to abandon their vessel. On the first day out the weather experienced by the bark was fine, but on the morning of the 5th the sky became overcast and showed threatenings of an approaching storm. A heavy gale from the north-east and east soon began, and steadily increased in violence during the afternoon. The seas became very heavy, striking the vessel on all sides. The sails were nearly all taken in when the storm began, but, as the evening advanced, the wind was so violent that the furled sails were blown from their gaskets and torn into shreds. The seas became heavier and heavier, and, boarding the vessel from all directions, tore away her bulwarks and swept overboard a portion of the cargo which had been secured on deck. Shortly after 10 o'clock that night it was discovered that the bark was leaking badly. All hands went to the pumps and remained at work there until morning. The waves were making a complete breach over the vessel and the men found it difficult to hold their positions. The water was rapidly pouring in through the opening seams in the sides, and the bark settled down lower and lower in the sea until she became waterlogged. Her shattered bulwarks offered no resistance to the waves, which dashed over the seamen as they worked bravely to save their ship. The men kept at the pumps without resting until after daybreak. There were now over 11 feet of water in the hold. Capt. Doebler decided that the bark should be abandoned, but no other vessel was in sight. The gale still continued, while the sea was fearfully high and confused. The crew dared not abandon their vessel in small boats until the storm should subside, but the danger of their being swept at any moment from the waterlogged wreck was great. At about 9 o'clock in the morning the smoke of a steam-ship was discovered to the southward. That vessel, which proved to be the Niagara, Capt. Curtis, from Havana for this port, rapidly approached, and the inverted flag of Germany was hoisted as a signal of distress. The bark was observed by the steamer, which was soon hove to to windward of the former. Capt. Doebler signaled that his vessel was leaking, and that he desired to abandon her. One of the port life-boats of the Niagara was manned by six men. It was then lowered from the davits, but scarcely had it touched the water when a sea dashed it against the heavy sides of the steam-ship. A hole was stove in the boat, which began to fill, and the occupants climbed up the tackles to the deck. The crew of the bark watched this scene with breathless anxiety. They at once saw the impossibility of a boat from the steamer coming to their rescue. Capt. Doebler then signaled that vessel asking her to lay by him. There were no evidences of a lull in the storm. The Niagara steamed round to the windward, and in the most favorable position for them if they should take to their boat. Owing to the heavy sea, neither vessel could come within hailing distance of the other. Although the danger was very great, the crew launched their long-boat over the lee side shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The Captain, mate, 9 men, and a boy who comprised the entire crew of the bark, then left her, saving nothing but a few articles of clothing. The long-boat drifted slowly along among the terrific seas, which threatened to swamp it, until the ladder of the Niagara was reached. Mattresses were hung over the side of the steamer to prevent the boat from being stove in once she should strike against the iron plates. The boy was told to spring on to the ladder first. He narrowly escaped being crushed, but he succeeded in making the deck in safety. Some of the men were so exhausted from hard work and exposure that they had to be hauled on board by ropes. The steamer again proceeded after a delay of five hours.

An officer of the Niagara states that at 9:30 on the morning of the 6th the bark was sighted. As they approached her a signal of distress was flying, and the tattered remnants of the sails, flapping in the gale, held her almost on her starboard beam-ends. Her bulwarks were gone and the seas were making a complete breach over her. The life-boat of the Niagara, with the boatswain and a picked crew of five men, was lowered into the water, but was stove. Capt. Curtis decided not to risk another boat just then, but to remain by the distressed vessel. In the meantime, the passengers had flocked on deck and were eagerly watching the strange sight. Some expected to see the disabled vessel sink before aid could reach her. The morning was very slowly, but when the crew of the Christopher Columbus were seen to launch the long-boat their movements were watched with intense interest. When the exhausted men were taken on board they were immediately cared for. As the vessel proceeded, some of the passengers gathered at the after-end of the hurricane deck and watched the wreck tossing helplessly about until it became a mere speck on the horizon.

The crew of the bark speak in the highest terms of the treatment which they received on board the Niagara. Yesterday they applied at the German Consulate for assistance. They will be sent to their homes by the next steamer. The Christopher Columbus was valued at $15,000 and the cargo at $6,000. The former was partially insured. She hailed from Elbing, Germany, and registered 395 tons.

A NEW MARKET BUILDING.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET MEN APPROVING THE TIMES'S SUGGESTION.

The advisability of sending a large delegation of property-owners and business men to Albany to present objections to Mr. Deane's bill for the enlargement of Gansevoort Market territory, was discussed yesterday afternoon by the members of the Down-town Property-owners' Association, at Smith & McNeil's Hotel. Mr. T. C. Kimball gave an account of the hearing before the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, and announced that both sides would again be heard on Saturday next. He also reminded his fellow members that the Committee on Cities of the Legislature would sit on Wednesday to listen to arguments for and against the bill. Mr. William Lindsay, counsel to the association, asserted that the Gansevoort movement is controlled by office-holders and politicians of the Ninth Ward, and that a majority of the men who were present at the last meeting of the Committee on Cities were sent there by their political masters to make a big show, and by applause and other demonstrations to drown the oratorical efforts of their opponents. Mr. Lindsay expressed the hope that the next hearing before the committee would be participated in by a fair representation of the solid business men of the Washington Market district, whose mere presence would, he thought, have greater weight with the committee than that of "several more ear-loads of politicians." The speaker believed it to be the duty of the business men to enforce the law preventing farmers from blocking the streets until after business hours. The time ready for all the peasantry would be the erection of a new building on the present site of Washington Market. No less an authority than THE NEW-YORK TIMES, he remarked, had approved of this suggestion. The adoption of this market would, for a time at least, stem the up-town current. The speaker had conversed with many members of the Legislature, and all were in favor of that course. In conclusion, Mr. Lindsay characterized the plan for a new market building suggested by "C. R. P." in yesterday's TIMES, as an excellent one. Other speeches of a similar tenor followed. About 20 gentlemen volunteered to attend the meeting of the Committee on Cities to-morrow. The association then adjourned until 3 P. M. on Friday.

AN OLD CRIMINAL ENTRAPPED.

On Sunday, while Edward Brown and Noalis Nelson, sailors, were in bed in the sailors' boarding-house No. 100 James-street, the latter was awakened by the entrance of an unknown man. There was $200 worth of property in the room, and Nelson, suspecting the man to be a burglar, seized hold of him and called to Brown, who aided in detaining the intruder until Detectives Titus and Carr arrived. The prisoner was recognized as Patrick Flaherty, a notorious burglar and river thief, who has spent several terms in Sing Sing Prison for robbery and other crimes. In the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Justice Kilbreth held Flaherty for trial.

SLOSSON TO PLAY VIGNAUX IN PARIS.

It was announced in billiard circles last evening that George F. Slosson, the brilliant young billiard expert, is to depart this morning in the steamship City of Chester for Paris, to engage in a contest with Maurice Vignaux, known as the greatest expert in the world. In March last Slosson mailed Vignaux a challenge offering to meet him almost on his own terms for the Colleader Challenge Cup, or simply for a money stake. To this no attention was paid, and all efforts to bring about a meeting between the two men ceased until recently, when they were quietly revived, and after considerable correspondence, Slosson some days ago cabled Vignaux a challenge to play 4,000 points up for $250 or $500 a side, under the Challenge Cup rules, at the same time placing a forfeit in the hands of Monroe & Co., the Parisian bankers. This was favorably considered by the Frenchman, and on the 4th inst. he cabled his acceptance to New-York. Slosson has fixed March 23 as the date for the opening of the match, which is to last five nights.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN COURT.

A BURGLAR MAKES A DETERMINED EFFORT TO KILL HIMSELF.

Among the prisoners against whom indictments were found in the Kings County Court of Sessions, yesterday, was a young man named Paul Hanley. Hanley was charged with burglary, the offense having been committed on the night of the 5th of January. When brought up for sentence he pleaded guilty. He admitted also that he had only come out of the Penitentiary last November, after having served a sentence of three years and six months for burglary. The court sentenced him for his latest offense to four years and six months in the Penitentiary. Soon after Hanley had been taken to the "pen," on the brick room attached to the court, where prisoners are kept pending a summons to plead or removal, after conviction, to prison—a loud cry proceeded from that direction. A court officer, who was near, sprang in and found the prisoners, with the exception of Hanley, huddled in one corner. The latter, armed with a broken-handled and blunt old pen-knife, was hacking away at his throat. He had inflicted several jagged wounds, none of them, however, of a dangerous character, before he was disarmed. The would-be suicide was handcuffed and the pen door again locked. In a few minutes, however, another cry of alarm proceeded from the pen. Again Hanley was found. He had rushed to the pen, and this time found Hanley butting his head against the wall, his declared object being to dash out his brains and in that way end his life. An officer was then detailed to watch Hanley until his safe removal to the Penitentiary. The fact was discovered before Hanley had left the court-room for the prison van that he had attempted to commit suicide in Raymond-Street Jail on Sunday night, by opening a vein in his arm with a penknife. His cell-mates alarmed the keepers, who took away the penknife and had the wound dressed. It has not yet been ascertained how he obtained possession of the knife with which he attempted to commit suicide in the "pen." Hanley is but 20 years of age and has been a thief since boyhood. He is apparently without friends.

A WESTCHESTER HAPPY FAMILY.

THE CHARGES WHICH MR. AND MRS. SNIFFEN MAKE AGAINST EACH OTHER.

Merwin Sniffen, a White Plains grocer and liquor-dealer, has been sued by his wife, Phœbe J., for absolute divorce on the ground of infidelity. The case came up yesterday before Judge Pratt, at Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on a motion by plaintiff's counsel for counsel fee and alimony. Counter-affidavits were put in which make it apparent that some of the parties to the suit are perjuring themselves with great recklessness. The papers also give the impression that each of the parties depends for victory on proving that the other has been guilty of something particularly disgusting and disreputable. The plaintiff, in her affidavit, describes the defendant as a perfect monster of iniquity. She claims that he tried to poison her: that he was in the habit of using the foulest language toward her: that he had treated her brutally, and that he had been guilty of the grossest infidelities. Alice A. Woman and Alice Hoekspar is named as co-defendant. The defendant charges that his wife flagrantly and openly disregarded her marriage vows with one William M. Skinner, as the latter's residence, and at various public hotels in this City. The plaintiff says she is without means, and charges that the defendant took their child from school and kept her in his rum-shop, where rough people are in the habit of assembling. The defendant avers that the plaintiff owns the house in which his store is; $1,500 in clothes and other personal property, besides real property in Fordham valued at $3,500. The court reserved its decision.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Police Commissioner Nichols arrived at Police Head-quarters early yesterday morning, and took possession of the rooms formerly occupied by him and more recently used by Mr. MacLean. A Police officer was stationed at the door of the anteroom, and no person was allowed to enter until his name had been handed to Mr. Nichols and permission given. When Mr. MacLean's personal clerks and messengers arrived, they were not permitted to enter the office, and they took refuge in the anteroom of Mr. Voorhis's office. Mr. Nichols held a long consultation with Capt. Williams, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, and Chief Clerk Greene, of that Bureau. When Commissioners French and Wheeler arrived, a long consultation ensued, and soon after Messrs. Nichols and Wheeler went down town. Mr. Nichols returned at 4 o'clock, but Mr. Wheeler did not return at all during the day. Neither Mr. Voorhis nor Mr. MacLean was at head-quarters during the day. Mr. MacLean's absence was unexplained, but Mr. Voorhis notified Commissioner French that, owing to important business, he would not be able to be at the Central Office that day. Gen. Smith was expected at Police Head-quarters, and it was rumored that he would make a formal demand on Messrs. French, Wheeler, and Nichols for recognition as President of the Board of Police, but the General's presence there was no meeting of the Board of Police yesterday.

It was rumored yesterday that Mr. Bangs, the Mayor's counsel in the case of Commissioner Nichols, had decided to appeal from the decision of Judge Lawrence, but Mr. Bangs denied the report when a reporter last evening that he had not then any idea of what course he should pursue in the matter.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE AND THE PILOTS.

A largely attended meeting of members of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday afternoon to take formal action on the Pilotage bills now before the Legislature. President Hincken, in stating the object of the meeting, said the question was one of the most important that could be presented to commercial men at the present time. Mr. John H. Boynton addressed the meeting at length against the evils of compulsory pilotage and exorbitant fees, and offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Our continued prosperity depends in a great measure upon relieving commerce of some of its many unjust burdens, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of the members of this Exchange, the present rates of Sandy Hook pilotage (establishing as they do a tonnage tax which are not only onerous to vessel-owners, but detrimental to our interests. We therefore advocate a reduction to the rates of 1853 as being enough compensation for the services now rendered considering the increased size and number of both sail and steam vessels. Also, that we are opposed to the present compulsory system as against registered vessels, and believe they should enjoy the same privilege now extended by law to those under license, the present law being class legislation.

On motion of Mr. Thomas P. Ball it was ordered printed, and copies sent to Gov. Cornell, to the members of the Committees on Commerce and Navigation of the Legislature, and to every member of Congress and of the Senate and Assembly. The meeting then adjourned.

DEATH OF A MERCHANT.

The flag of the Produce Exchange was placed at half-mast yesterday out of respect to the memory of Samul R. St. John, one of its oldest members, and the most extensive dealer in salt in this City. Mr. St. John was born in Augusta, Ga., 50 years ago. Coming to this City while yet a child, he became, on attaining his majority, a partner in the old firm of Houghtaling & St. John, which flourished in Broadstreet a quarter of a century ago. Mr. Houghtaling subsequently retired, and Mr. St. John continued business by himself for a while. Afterward the style was changed to St. John & Avery, and so continued until recently, when the firm was dissolved, and Mr. St. John again found himself without a partner. Through all these changes the concern clung to its old quarters in Broad-street. Mr. St. John died on Sunday of Bright's disease of the kidneys, at his residence, No. 197 Clinton-street, Brooklyn, whence his funeral will take place at 10 o'clock this morning. He was greatly esteemed both as a business man and socially. He leaves a family in comfortable circumstances.

HOW A LADY LOST HER EAR-RINGS.

In the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, Charles and Lulu Nortarup, husband and wife, who keep a hotel at Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street, were charged with the theft of a pair of diamond ear-rings, valued at $125. Mrs. Sadie Rosetta, of No. 50 Fourth-avenue, the complainant, testified that on Sunday evening she visited the prisoners at their hotel, and while there drank some wine. She felt confident the liquor must have been drugged, for shortly after drinking it she became stupefied, and remained so for several hours. When she returned to consciousness her ear-rings were gone. The prisoners, who appear to be respectable people, denied the charge, and Justice Smith believed them, and with the remark that there was a strong doubt in his mind as to their guilt, he dismissed the charge. There were others in the house who had equal facilities with the accused of stealing the rings, and they may therefore be yet traced to the guilty parties.

MR. WHITNEY'S ZEAL COOLING.

D. J. Whitney, who has charge of the Society for the Prevention of Crime's methods for "unmasking" and "localizing" frequenters of disreputable houses, was not present at the Tombs Police Court yesterday when the case against the alleged gamblers at No. 818 Broadway was called by Justice Kilbreth. Mr. Peter Mitchell, counsel for the defendants, called his Honor's attention to Whitney's absence, and also the absence of Whitney's detective, ex-Policeman, ex-Fireman, ex-Park Watchman, Sidney Conklin. The Justice took the papers and reserved his decision until Saturday next.

IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon, in their rooms, No. 68 Bible House, the President, Howard Potter, in the chair. The Secretary reported that relief had been afforded during the month of January to 2,673 families, consisting of 11,913 persons. The total number of personal applications at the central office during the month had been 3,108. The amount of sickness prevailing throughout the City had greatly increased the demands upon the association. Appropriate action was taken by the board regarding the death of their esteemed associate and member, the late Mr. Stewart Brown, who had been identified with the organization since the year 1845.

AN ARTIST'S ANECDOTES.

GRANT AND CHANDLER—HOW MAYNARD WAS CONVERTED.

Correspondence of the Cleveland Leader.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 5.—Meeting the Hon. Freeman Thorp in the House to-night, I engaged him in conversation on his career as an artist in Washington. On my referring to his painting of Gen. Grant, he related the following incidents, which I give, as well as I can remember, in his own words:

"I painted two portraits of Grant at the White House, during his second Presidential term. A room was assigned to me for a studio, and the General used often to give me a sitting. I remember one occasion when Senator Chandler came up, sent in his card, and Grant directed that he be shown into the studio. The President was sitting on an elevated platform. Chandler, as he came in, said, 'Now, Mr. President, I've got you where you cannot get away; we will settle the matter of the appointment of my friend from Michigan. And thereupon he proceeded to discuss the merits of his candidate. Grant heard him throughout, and as at last he paused for a reply the General remarked: 'Mr. Chandler, what is the prospect of the passage of the Greenback bill?' Chandler, somewhat astonished at the change of subject, replied that he had not been paying much attention to the measure, and again referred to the appointment. The President coolly replied that he would consider the matter, and then asked Chandler for his opinion of the picture on the easel. Contrary to the usual belief, Grant is a good talker on general topics, and talks without hesitation unless the subject refers in some way to himself or to his own actions.

"Another visitor, Maynard, after Grant had vetoed the inflation bill that passed in Congress Horace Maynard, then a member of Congress from Tennessee, came up to see the President, and by his direction was shown in the studio. Maynard said that he had come to talk with him about his veto, and as he commenced it was evident that he intended to instruct the President in finances, and, if possible, to convince him that his position was wrong. Grant, placing the ends of his index-fingers together, gave to Mr. Maynard one of the best lessons in finance I have ever heard. He was very positive and determined in his manner, wasting not a word. He talked clear down to the bottom of the subject, in the shortest time and in the fewest words. Maynard tried to controvert his position, but Grant's replies were ready and terse. Maynard finally said: 'The people demand inflation

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 10, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Stadtrhaus.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—The False Friend.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty.
PARK THEATRE—The Wedding March.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Unknown.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Galley Slave.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Christmas.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Horrors.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
NEW-YORK SKATING RINK—Skating. Matinée.
CHICKERING HALL—Lecture.
ASSOCIATION HALL—Lecture.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water-Colors.
AMERICAN ART GALLERY—Artist Fund.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2 00
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The Weekly Times, per annum..... 1 00
Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,258 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—Bureau of *The Parisian*, No. 9 Rue Scribe.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, clear or partly cloudy weather, easterly to southerly winds, falling barometer, and slowly rising temperature.

A near personal and political friend of ex-President GRANT, who doubtless knows whereof he speaks, authorizes the following as a correct statement of the General's position with reference to the Presidency. He says: Gen. GRANT is not now, nor has he ever been, a candidate for Presidential nomination. But, should the Republican National Convention nominate him in the same manner as any other candidate would be nominated, he would deem it his duty to the country and the party to accept. Traveling abroad, he was a stranger to the contest now going on for the Presidential nomination, and has written no letters on the subject to any person, and all assertions to the contrary are without foundation in fact.

Speaker RANDALL'S persistent refusal to allow Mr. WEAVER, of Iowa, an opportunity to offer his Greenback resolutions, is not only calculated to give that gentleman a chance to pose as a political martyr, but involves a serious menace to freedom of debate in Congress. The Speaker certainly exceeds the very liberal range of his discretion when he denies the right of the floor to a member of the House merely because that member may precipitate a division which the Speaker, in common with party leaders on both sides of the House, is desirous to avoid. The best men of both parties probably recognize the fact that the surest way to give the Greenbackers an appearance of influence far greater than they actually possess, is to pursue the policy of suppression and evasion whenever they challenge an expression of the opinion of the House. It may even occur to members who are afraid to put themselves on record either for or against the Greenback delusions, that the Speaker cannot safely be trusted to exercise a power which virtually places the entire range of Legislative discussion absolutely under his control.

Senator CONKLING has made a characteristic reply to the assurance conveyed to Mr. SHERMAN by his brother-in-law, Mr. MOULTON, that "after GRANT is out of the way," Mr. CONKLING prefers SHERMAN, "to any one now spoken of." Mr. CONKLING says that he has had no conversation with Mr. SHERMAN or Mr. MOULTON. Nobody alleged that he had. He adds: "There is no one in New-York authorized to speak for me." Mr. MOULTON evidently imagined that there was. Further, according to the Senator, "a great deal of canarding is being done just now in order to injure Gen. GRANT." The letter was not a canard, and its publication was not calculated to injure Gen. GRANT. Finally, "if they [the canarders] can make people believe that I am not for Gen. GRANT, and for any one else, they may succeed in making it appear that nobody is for him." This implies that Senator CONKLING has, to say the least, a somewhat exaggerated opinion of his own importance both as a Republican and a politician. On the whole, Mr. CONKLING'S reference to the Moulton letter is of a piece with Mr. SHERMAN'S statement that he does not remember having received any such letter, but thinks that its publication was rather "small business," and with Mr. MOULTON'S declaration that he does not remember having written any such letter, while showing a very clear recollection of what various passages in it were intended to convey.

Representative DEERING, of Iowa, has introduced a bill to compensate the Ponca Indians for the lands from which they were wantonly expelled in 1877. The bill appropriates $180,000, a part of which is to be used for the immediate wants of the Indians, a part for the purchase of a reservation, and the remainder is to be funded for their benefit—"annually, forever," we may suppose. The whole amount is to be accepted as payment for the 96,000 acres of land in Dakota formerly occupied by the Poncas, and which was ceded to them by solemn treaty. By a blunder in making the Sioux treaty of 1868, the Ponca tract was ceded to the Sioux and the Poncas were driven down to the Indian Territory, where great numbers of them died in consequence of the change in climate. The Ponca reservation has never been occupied by the Sioux or by any other people. The Poncas are on a tract belonging to the Cherokees, from whom it is proposed to buy the new reservation. So far as the Poncas have been able to make their wants known, they are most anxious to go back to their own country. If there is any good reason why they should not be sent back and their lands restored to them, nobody authorized to speak for the Government has made that reason public.

The return made by the County Clerk to the Assembly resolution calling for information in regard to the Receivers and Referees appointed during last year, will prove extremely useful if it does no more than bring out the very large proportions attained by this form of judicial patronage. The entire number of Referees and Receivers appointed in 1879 by nine Judges of this City was 1,365, of which Judge DONOHUE appointed 596, Judge LAWRENCE 291, Judge POTTER 117, and Judge WRSTBROOK 103. Tammany politicians like WM. A. BOYD, who draws a salary from the City as Corporation Attorney, and E. D. GALE, who enjoys the position of Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes seem to be among the most highly-favored of the "Gratzes," the former having had 44 and the latter 42 appointments during the year. At the low average of $250 of fees for each reference, this would yield to Messrs. BOYD and GALE an addition to their official income of from $10,000 to $11,000 apiece. The magnitude of the pecuniary interests involved, as well as the notorious abuses of the system, ought to stimulate the Assembly to devise some prompt and thorough remedy for what has become a grave scandal in the administration of justice.

THE PROTECTION OF STEEL RAILS.

The movement for the reduction of the duty on steel rails has naturally excited much opposition from those who are directly or indirectly the gainers by the duty, as well as from those theorists who accept the extreme protectionist doctrine. Of the views of the latter, the letter which we print this morning from an "Iron-master" contains a very fair statement. Our correspondent objects to the reduction of the duty on two general grounds, viz.: That the steel-rail industry is not likely to be profitable with a lower duty, and that the consumer would gain very little by it, even if the entire saving to the railroads of the country were turned over to him. He infers from these alleged facts, which are, in reality, only inferences, that it would be "better policy for the Western farmers, as well as all others, to take such action as shall build up our home market, which they can always control, and not to seek so much after a foreign market, which will always be fluctuating in character and insignificant in amount as compared with domestic trade."

Waiving for the moment the question whether it is worth what it would cost to make the steel-rail industry profitable by taxing foreign rails at a high rate, we have not yet seen any conclusive evidence that such taxation is necessary. Such evidence is certainly not produced by our correspondent. He cites three causes of disadvantages for American mill-owners. The first is the higher rate of interest in this country. But this is not so great as might be imagined. The difference does not exceed 3 per cent., and in the case of mill-owners of high standing it might easily be reduced to 2 per cent. The higher rate, taken on the capital of the mills, would be more than balanced by the freight from England, to say nothing of the duty of $10 per ton which it is proposed to allow to stand. The second is the longer transportation distance for raw material. But it must be remembered that it is not distance alone that regulates freight. Much of the transportation in this country is done by water, while even that which is done by rail is at far lower rates per mile than in England. If, as our correspondent believes, a year's supply of food can be brought from the West to the East for $1 49, the greater cost of transportation of the raw material of steel rails here, as compared with that in England, can equal only a small fraction of the duty which it is proposed to maintain. The third cause for our mill-owners' disadvantage is the one to which the high tariff men attach the most importance—the lower wages paid abroad. Exactly what this amounts to it is impossible to say accurately, so great is the difference in the apparently authoritative statements published. It certainly is not as great in the case of England as in that of Belgium and France, and we do not think it reaches the amount, (50 per cent.) stated by "Iron-master." But whatever it may be, it cannot possibly overcome the gain from the Holly invention alone, mentioned by him, which increases the relative capacity of American works, he says, "by at least 50 per cent." In a word, on his own account, a duty of $10 per ton, the ocean freight, and the superiority of American machinery may fairly be considered a complete offset to all the advantages which English rail-makers enjoy. If this were not so, we beg to refer all anxious inquirers on this subject to the following statement of the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, an ardent opponent of the reduction of duty: "The almost certain effect of reducing the duty as projected would be, not to *diminish* but to *augment* the foreign price." If this be the case, the steel-rail makers can contemplate the proposed reduction with entire complacency.

But, apart from the question of whether a high duty is necessary to maintain the manufacture of steel rails in America, is the larger question whether it would pay to maintain it by a high duty. The advantage to be considered is the general one of the whole country, which pays the tax. Whether the few score persons owning the mills make or lose money, is comparatively of small consequence. None of them would become a public charge if they were compelled to change their investment. The real parties in interest are the laborers employed and the public, and the claim of the latter is controlling. If it can be shown that without a high duty steel rails would cost less than they would cost with a moderate duty, then the high rate should be maintained. But this proposition is two-edged, as we have already noted; if the price is to be advanced by reducing the duty, the steel-rail makers will not need protection. The advance in price would be more than an equivalent for the reduction. If it be argued, however, that the protected industry of America is needed to keep down foreign prices, the question naturally arises, Why not pay the advanced prices as well as to pay the tax? We should then, at any rate, have the advantage of any reduction that might take place. We should not be always bound to pay the $28, whatever the price might be abroad. Our correspondent says that the highly-protected industry "builds up a home market," which is better and safer than a foreign one. But America, great as it is, is unable to get the full advantage of its resources from a home market. In these days, it is absurd to talk about confining a people which adds millions of acres every year to its cultivated land, to home consumption. If it were not so, the demand created by the employes of a dozen steel-rail mills would be relatively worthless in this direction. Its effect in rendering the sale of grain regularly profitable would be too small to be felt. And beyond all these detailed considerations lies the broader one that the Congress of the United States is utterly incapable of regulating the employment of capital or the choice of markets with a tithe of the security and success that would attend the untrammeled action of the producers and consumers left to the guidance of their own interests and good sense.

DEMOCRATIC QUARRELS.

It is a significant fact that the dissensions of the Southern leaders almost uniformly arise out of questions of party management. For example, in South Carolina, where there is a fierce fight going on between Gen. M. W. GARY and Senator WADE HAMPTON, it is easy to see that the personal aspect of the contest is given to it only because the intense political rivalry of the leaders has at last precipitated a personal quarrel. Latterly, the Democratic Party in South Carolina has felt itself strong enough to maintain an attitude of absolute indifference toward the Republican Party. To lead the Democracy of that State is to be sure of all the rewards of office which the party may have to dispense. WADE HAMPTON, as a leader, was first Governor and then United States Senator. Gen. GARY now disputes with HAMPTON the leadership of the party; he also desires to be Governor of the State. HAMPTON, as a politician, has advocated a policy of conciliation. He has attempted to allure to his Administration as much of the Republican element as could be drawn by promises of fair treatment to all races. This policy GARY denounces as "fusion." GARY is proud of being called a "straight-out Democrat." He is a Bourbon of the Bourbons. He bonsts that he was in favor of repudiating the State debt; that he opposed the union of the College of South Carolina and the Claflin (colored) University under the same management, as it would put white and black students on the same educational plane; and that he was the champion of the bill prohibiting the intermarriage of white and black people which has since become a law. He says, in a recent letter, that he is opposed to the introduction of negroes into the Democratic Party, because it will "jeopardize the cause of good government." Nothing but an aggressive and straight-out policy, he declares, will ever prosper in the Democratic Party of South Carolina.

Such a party leader as Gen. GARY evidently aspires to be must first break down the influence of HAMPTON, who has been almost idolized in his State. GARY is endeavoring to do this by various insidious means. While professing to flatter HAMPTON, he has boldly attacked the party policy which is now known in the State as "Hampton Democracy"—a semi-satirical term applied to a variety of Democracy which sanctions the course of a white Democrat who dances at a colored ball. More recently, when these covert attacks had failed to produce their desired effect, Gen. GARY has publicly assaulted the political course of HAMPTON. He accuses him of counseling the withdrawal of the Tilden Electoral ticket, in 1876, of intriguing with President HAYES for the withdrawal of troops from South Carolina, and of generally showing a disposition to sell out his party whenever he could make a personal gain thereby. This sounds almost like blasphemy, coming as it does from South Carolina. It is a striking evidence of the bitterness of the quarrel into which GARY has drawn HAMPTON. After GARY had, in a series of interviews with newspaper reporters, made these charges against HAMPTON, Col. JOHN C. HASKELL, who married WADE HAMPTON'S only daughter, took up the cudgels in behalf of his absent father in-law. In a letter addressed to the newspaper in which one of GARY'S interviews appeared, Col. HASKELL frankly and plainly charged GARY with uttering falsehoods, and with being "an ass masquerading in a lion's skin." To this letter, in which HASKELL entered a general denial of all of GARY'S charges against HAMPTON, GARY replied somewhat feebly, and there was an impression that the two men would fight a duel by way of settling the difficulty, after the true Southern fashion. No duel is likely to be fought. Meantime, the contest, which is clearly one for personal supremacy in the Democratic Party, and which has been long brewing, will be watched with interest by those who expect to see the overgrown Southern Democracy fall into pieces by its own weight.

The antagonism between the Democratic leaders in Georgia is a duplication of that in South Carolina, only the names of the contestants being changed. What is called "the straight-out Democracy" in South Carolina is the "regular Democracy" in Georgia. This branch of the party thrives only by a repression of the negro vote. In South Carolina, according to GARY, it is not desirable that the negroes shall vote in the Democratic Party, which means that it is not desirable that they shall vote at all. This is precisely the position taken in Georgia by Senator GORDON and those of his party who ally themselves to him. Opposed to these are Senator HILL, and Representatives STEPHENS and FELTON, who have just now been forced to take a stand on the nomination of SIMMONS to be a Census Supervisor for Georgia. HILL and the two Representatives who act with him are disposed to look leniently upon the movements of the so-called Independent Democrats in Georgia. Indeed, Representative FELTON was elected as an Independent Democrat, but he has never been accused of "Radical" tendencies by those who seem to think that a "Radical" is a child of Satan. In FELTON'S district, owing to the efforts of the Republicans and the Independent Democrats, every man is amply protected in the exercise of his right of suffrage, whatever his color may be. To Senator GORDON and his associates this is treason to the regular Democracy. The long-existing jealousy between GORDON and HILL has taken shape in the struggle over SIMMONS'S confirmation. But the real cause of the commotion lies as far back as 1876, when GORDON'S political followers, chafing under his imperiousness, began to organize Independent movements, thereby dividing the Democratic Party as well as GORDON'S following.

It will not be forgotten that the Dixon murder in Yazoo was the deliberate attempt of the Democratic leaders to kill off an Independent Democrat. There is no other reasonable explanation than this for one of the most outrageous and cowardly assassinations which have disgraced the South. But it would be a grievous error to suppose that such a deed of violence can long benefit the party for which it was committed. The time is coming when, even in Mississippi, Independent Democrats will be too numerous for extermination by shot-gun. In Virginia, there are signs of disintegration among the Democrats. In the nature of things, a party which has no opposition must look for an element of dissent in its own ranks. The so-called Independent movements which alarm and enrage Southern Democrats are the result of natural political laws, and they cannot be arrested by violence or by honeyed persuasion. The leaders of the straight-out Democracy of the South, as represented by Senator GORDON and Gen. GARY, are adopting the course which is best calculated to accelerate independent movements.

A NEW PHASE OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC WAR.

An event which Chili feared and Peru and Bolivia hoped at the outset of their war seems at length coming to pass. The Argentine Republic is apparently on the point of throwing her sword into the scale of the allies, while Chili prepares for this stroke, it is said, by calling 50,000 men to her flag. In reality, Chili's quarrel with the La Plata Republic is far older than the one with Bolivia, and threatened war years ago. Its subject is the ownership of Patagonia—that vast, dreary, barren, thinly-inhabited domain, which on most maps, by dint of a varied color, is made to strike the eye as a country quite distinct from the two adjoining it at the north, now ready to fight for its possession. With the exception of a few coastwise colonies, its people consist mostly of aboriginal tribes, who do not concern themselves with geographical boundaries or with sovereignty over the area. For many years after the two Republics simultaneously freed themselves from Spanish rule, Chili contented herself practically with occupying some points in the part of Patagonia on the Pacific coast west of the Andes, while the remaining part, east of the Andes, on the Atlantic coast, came to be called, by some geographers, Argentine Patagonia, though not in virtue of much actual colonizing of it by the La Plata Provinces. But at length the possible value of the Straits of Magellan, on which Chili had a colony, became more apparent; and, at the same time, Chili saw the advantages of an Atlantic port, which naturally she would desire to have as far north as possible. Accordingly, both countries found themselves studying the question what their actual possessory rights in Patagonia were at the time of throwing off the Spanish yoke; they differed totally in the results of their investigation, and talked of resorting to blows as a means of settlement.

In the Summer of 1878, after several years of unsuccessful negotiation, this Patagonian dispute become very warm, and threatened to flame into war. Considering how short a time thereafter it was that Bolivia levied a nitrate tax on the Chilian residents in her Province of Atacama, it is impossible not to conclude that she had counted on the Patagonian dispute to tie the hands of Chili. If it is noted also how soon Peru ranged herself on the side of Bolivia, proposing arbitration on terms that Chili would not accept, it is evident that she also had noted Chili's trouble with the Argentine Republic. The remarkable thing is that the Argentine Republic did not join with the other two to crush out Chili; still it was perhaps possible to obtain a settlement of her own claims at less cost by abstaining from the alliance. Chili lost no time in endeavoring to placate her eastern neighbor; and in May of last year it was definitely announced that she had surrendered her claim to Patagonia. But the Argentine Senate rejected by a large majority the proposed treaty for this surrender, thus leaving the matter *in statu quo*. During that debate it became evident that Argentine jealousy of Chilian military and naval prowess was well defined, and there was also much criticism of Chili's method of waging war. It was understood that the consideration for Chili's renunciation of her claims on Patagonia would be the neutrality of the Confederation in the pending war. This the Senate was not willing to concede, and the sentiment seemed to be that the rights of the Argentine Republic were not dependent on a pledge of neutrality which it might one day be repugnant to keep.

There the matter dropped. Chili began the series of remarkable operations by land and sea against the combined forces of Peru and Bolivia which have reduced the allies to straits, and even threaten to break up their coalition. The Argentine Republic recognizes that its time to intervene is now or never. The first effect of this intervention would be to restore the naval strength of the allies. It is said that the Argentine Republic has already bought the *Roma* and the *Venezia*. The story, doubtless, gains credence from the natural friendliness of Italy toward the Italian people on the La Plata. The *Roma* and *Venezia* are ranked on the new Italian lists in the highest class of Italy's iron-clads. They are distinctly line-of-battle cruisers, fitted both for aggressive and defensive warfare, and ranking, before the completion of the *Duilio*, as the third and fourth of Italy's most effective vessels. They are sister ships, 250 feet in length, 57 feet 5 inches in extreme breadth, with 23½ feet draught forward and 25½ feet aft, and with a displacement of 5,697 tons. They have wooden hulls covered with armor six inches thick at the water-line; they are supplied with MAUDSLEY'S engines, and the armament of each is the powerful one of six 18-ton Armstrong guns and two 9-inch or 12-ton Armstrongs—for the Italians always take care to have their war-ships heavily armed. Each vessel cost $1,155,036, and if the Argentine Republic should bring them into service against Chili, the naval power of the allies would be resuscitated. Even the present Navy of the Argentine Republic is by no means contemptible, although probably inferior to that of Chili. It includes half a dozen iron-clads, two of which are English-built turret vessels, 188 feet by 44, and each carrying two 300-pound Armstrongs. The turrets are nine inches thick, and the armor on the hulls is six inches thick. The other four iron-clads, also English built, are smaller; and there are several additional vessels in the Argentine Navy, some iron and some wooden.

Of course, it yet remains to be seen whether Peru and Bolivia can secure this third combatant to aid them in their stress. If the Argentine Republic is bent on the humiliation of Chili, war is inevitable; if she only seeks to enforce her Patagonian claim, she may do this without war, since Chili has already shown herself willing to buy Argentine neutrality.

THE GOOD DOCTOR.

Surprise parties have been much less frequent this season than in former years. This will doubtless be interpreted by optimists as an evidence that the world is growing better, and that wicked men and women are growing convinced that surprise parties are a form of crime which admits of no palliation, and are, therefore, devoting themselves to burglary, poisoning, and other lesser and more excusable offenses. This is a pleasant view of the case, but it is unsupported by any evidence. The truth undoubtedly is, that the means of defense against surprise parties have of late years so greatly increased as to render all but the boldest criminals unwilling to incur the risk of invading a household where they may be welcomed with hospitable buckets to boiling or ice-cold baths. Of the various methods of defense to which reference has been made from time to time by the press, one of the most recent and effective is the plan of connecting the bell-handle with a powerful battery. This was tried in an Ohio village not long ago by an ingenious person, who soon after had the satisfaction of seeing from his upper window a surprise party, headed by a large local Justice of the Peace, enter the front yard. The Justice of the Peace seized the door-bell and instantly broke into such unearthly yells and abandoned himself to such frightful writhings that his companions fled in horror, and when the triumphant householder turned off the battery the wretched invader of domestic sanctity rolled in an exhausted state from the front steps into the snow, where he would probably have frozen to death had not his intended victim nobly let the dog loose to bite him back into consciousness. Incidents of this nature have an undoubted tendency to deter all but exceptionally reckless persons from committing surprise parties, and abundantly account for the decrease of that variety of crime.

There has been, however, an attempt at a surprise party in Sheboygan, this Winter, which is worth mentioning for the able and successful manner in which it was combated. The intended victim was a physician who had recently moved into the town, and who seems to have been a singularly bold and enterprising man. As usual, the aggressors made their appearance at about 10:30 in the evening, when the physician and his wife were in bed. There were no less than thirty criminals in the band, some of them being old and hardened offenders, and others being young men and women just entering upon a career of crime. The physician and his wife rose, dressed themselves, and welcomed the invaders with an apparent cordiality which threw them off their guard. There was only one thing which seemed to mar the doctor's delight at seeing his "friends"—as he termed them—perhaps with a recollection of Gov. SEYMOUR'S famous speech to the New-York surprise-party miscreants, during the draft excitement. This was his fear, lest they might have contracted typhoid fever by passing near a sewer-opening some distance from his house. He told them that although in the daytime the sewer-gas was comparatively innocuous, he should be afraid to pass within reach of it at night, and that he could not bear to think that his friends should have incurred any risk of health by their delightful and unexpected visit to his humble home. The "friends" laughed at his fears, and refused to be in the least degree alarmed. They made themselves at home by scattering cake-crumbs on the carpet and the furniture, and playing airs from "Pinafore" on the piano in a way that showed that they wholly disbelieved in any world beyond the grave. When the physician brought out wine, they accepted it gladly, and there was not one who refused his earnest request to drink a full glass of wine to show their hearty good-fellowship.

Five minutes later a strange silence fell simultaneously upon the assemblage. Strong men began to grow pale, and several ladies remarked that it was very late, and that they must immediately go home. The good physician said he was afraid that some of them were feeling the effect of the sewer-gas, and begged them to try a little more wine, but they all declined in much haste, and began looking for their hats in a hurried and preoccupied manner. One man rushed suddenly to the door and vanished without hat or overcoat, and in a few moments the invaders began a panic-stricken retreat. In vain did the physician urge them to stay and have a dance. In vain did he press more wine upon them, and offer to have some nice little pork chops cooked if they would only wait a little longer. They fled, without waiting to say good night, and as the doctor and his wife stood smilingly at the front door holding the lamp to light them on their way, strange and awful sounds came through the darkness of the night, and the fence on the opposite side of the road seemed to be hung with limp and agonized criminals.

The next day the physician was sent for by twenty-seven of the thirty marauders, who informed him that they had been taken very ill from the effect of sewer-gas, and were on the brink of typhoid fever. He soon cured every one of them, and thus laid the foundation of what promises to be a large and successful practice. One of the invaders, a fat old man, notorious as a leader of surprise parties, needed no medicine, for he was found dead in the street the morning after the surprise party, and, in the general joy over the event, the jury declined to inquire closely into the cause of his death, but attributed it to cold and alcoholism. The physician has, of course, since replenished his stock of antimonial wine, and frequently remarks that he greatly enjoys surprise parties, and will always be happy to have his friends call on him at midnight and take a friendly glass of wine.

Mr. KALLOCH, the Kearneyite Mayor of San Francisco, makes the extraordinary statement that that portion of the city which is almost exclusively inhabited by Chinamen is to be declared a nuisance. In a speech to the working men, delivered at the famous "Sand Lots," KALLOCH promises that this wholesale indictment of the Chinese settlement will give white laborers the work now performed by Chinamen. This means that the Chinese are to be driven out of the city, unless Mr. KALLOCH is mistaken. In any case, his strange speech will have an inflammatory effect upon the Kearneyites.

A paragraph appeared in The Times of Dec. 31 noticing what, from current report in the vicinity, purported to be a romantic episode in the trial of the Rev. Mr. HAYDEN, and describing a case of romantic friendship between Mr. HAYDEN and a young gentleman in the Town of Clinton, which began in college. Writing to The Times, a trustworthy correspondent denies the truth of this story, and refers to respectable citizens of Clinton to verify his denial. The illness of the young man was not, it appears, in any manner associated with friendship for Mr. HAYDEN, nor had any such intimacy existed as to justify the current gossip. It is to be regretted on all accounts that such a story should have found its way into the newspapers, as its publication has given great pain to a family of the highest respectability in Clinton, and as the gossip itself was founded upon misinformation and upon a confusion of names. The young man's illness was, it appears, entirely due to natural causes, and in no way connected with Mr. HAYDEN'S peril.

The child must actually be burned before it will dread the fire. So men who have become infected with the itch for speculative risks ought, probably, to be encouraged to venture a respectable sum in some Wall-street lunacy, the crazier the better, as a means of imparting a wholesome lesson. It is not an uncommon thing for letters to be received at this office, particularly from readers of those editions of The Times which circulate chiefly in the country, expressing gratitude for the timely exposure of some swindling concern in which the writer was about to invest, and asking if some other firm of a like character is "safe" or "reliable." One man writes: "You saved me a while ago from the clutches of the Wall-street brokers, for which please accept my sincere thanks. I now wish to avoid similar land-sharks, if such they be, who are conducting the enterprise explained in the inclosed advertisement." The advertisement mentioned is clipped from a Philadelphia paper, and offers building lots at less than $9 each, which, from the enticing description, ought to be worth $100. The same cautious inquirer would like to be informed if the "Chicago Produce Exchange combinations" are "safe." It is a grievous thing to see good advice fall in stony places.

About eight years ago an alarm reached the Chief Police office in London that jewels of great value had been stolen from a lady of high rank while a guest at a quiet northern country house. A handsome reward was offered, and not long after ward it became known that the property had been recovered. Astounding as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that the temporary appropriator of these fine things was a millionaire Peer, who, albeit in nowise penurious, is singularly simple in his personal habits, and does not spend one-fourth of his income. The matter was all hushed up, and very few persons outside the family knew who the thief, if we can so call him, really was. This was a genuine case of kleptomania, and proves beyond doubt that it really exists. An English Earl of high distinction had this weakness from boyhood, and it involved his leaving Eton. When, in after years, he entered the Cabinet, it was rumored that Lord —— had entirely conquered the propensity, "except that at a Cabinet council he never could resist 'Dizzy's' new green kid gloves." The alarming disappearance of wax candles at the Travelers' Club, London, some years ago, caused much dismay. The mystery was at length solved by a member of the committee seeing the old Duke of C. (with a clear $750,000 a year) ambling along a corridor with a candle sticking out of each coat-tail pocket. His family were communicated with, and his Grace ceased to come to the club. Possibly, a similar tendency may perhaps explain an untoward incident which occurred last season at Newport, and has lately been recalled by a concatenation of curious circumstances. There is doubtless a great deal of sham kleptomania, but it is not the less true that sometimes it is perfectly genuine. It is, however, very unfortunate to be at once kleptomaniac and impecunious.

A question of considerable interest to brokers and dealers in stocks, grain, &c., has just been decided by the Supreme Court of Michigan. It appeared that a firm of dealers in produce at Owosso, Mich., made a contract with certain commission merchants in Detroit, by which the latter were to buy on 'Change for the former a large amount of corn for future delivery. Some heavy transactions having been entered into, a dispute arose between the parties, and led to a lawsuit in which the defense was set up that the contract had reference to a gambling transaction, and therefore could not be enforced. The defendants claimed that the parties to the contract had not contemplated any actual sale or delivery of corn, that the agreement was in the nature of a wager on the rise or fall in the price, and that it was understood that merely differences in price were to be paid. These allegations were denied by the plaintiffs, who testified that the understanding was that the actual title to the corn should pass; in other words, that there should be a bona fide purchase. The court did not deny that an agreement would be unlawful if it was clearly understood by both parties to be, not for actual purchases or bona fide transactions, but simply a speculation or wager as to future prices, and contemplating merely the payment of differences. But there was no legal objection to a contract for future delivery. It is as legitimate to buy grain to be delivered in the future, hoping thereby to profit by a rise in the market, as it is to buy lands on speculation. In the present case the court held that on the face of the transaction the contract was good. It could not be a gambling contract unless both parties participated in the illegality by uniting in the intent. If either party meant it as a lawful transaction, it must be held to be such. "It is not enough to defeat it," said the court, "that it is susceptible of an illegal use, or that one of the parties to it may have contemplated and designed such illegal use, if the other had a right to suppose, under the circumstances, that the contract was to have effect according to its apparent and lawful construction."

Every few weeks we see in print something about Sir WALTER RALEIGH'S visits to this country, and his sojourns in Virginia, where, indeed, some persons have assumed to have his blood through connections formed by him when in that colony. Hardly any historic error is commoner than this. It occurs continually, not only in newspapers here and abroad, but in books claiming to have been prepared with care. The cause of this wide-spread mistake is, doubtless, that Sir WALTER did set sail hither, in 1579, with his half-brother, Sir HUMPHREY GILBERT, who had obtained a liberal patent for establishing a plantation in America. One of their vessels was lost, and the other was so crippled, it is said, in an engagement with a Spanish fleet that they put back without making land. Four years later, RALEIGH, weary of inactivity as a courtier, used his influence with Queen ELIZABETH to promote a second expedition to these shores. Prevented at the last moment by an accident from coming in person, he left the command to Sir HUMPHREY, who sailed from Plymouth with five ships, (June, 1583,) and reached Newfoundland, of which he took possession in the name of the Queen. The voyage was very unfortunate in many ways; and GILBERT himself, in returning home, went down with one of the only two vessels he had left. RALEIGH fitted out other expeditions to America, and is reputed, but incorrectly, to have named Virginia after ELIZABETH, in honor of her supposed maidenhood. She herself so designated the colony, and conferred upon her favorite the order of knighthood for the efforts he had made to further its progress. RALEIGH, however, never set foot on, or even saw, this land. Still, a work with so much reputation and of such pretense as *Chambers's Encyclopædia* says, in its article on RALEIGH, (we quote from the London edition of 1877:) "The spirit of enterprise was, however, restless in the man, and, in 1851, a patent having been granted him to take possession of lands to be discovered by him on the Continent of North America, he fitted out two ships at his own expense, and shortly achieved the discovery and occupation of the territory known as Virginia." What does this mean if it does not mean that RALEIGH came over in his ships? The *Cyclopædia* commits the same blunder in divers places, of which this is one: Speaking of the potato, it says it was twice carried to England without attracting much notice, till it was a third time imported from America by Sir WALTER RALEIGH. If a standard work, ranked as an authoritative work of reference, makes the glaring mistake, is it strange that newspapers and hastily-written books should trip on the same points.

GENERAL NOTES.

The State of Kentucky paid $10,000 bounty for fox-scalps last year.

The Texas Democratic State Convention is to be held in Galveston on Tuesday, April 20.

The Police authorities of Toronto are taking steps to prevent any possible riot incidental to Mr. Parnell's visit to their city.

The Hon. Job Stevenson favors the nomination of Gen. Grant, and has written a letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette* giving cogent reasons for his preference.

The Standing Committee of the Society of Friends in Maine is taking steps to oppose the proposed re-enactment of the law providing for capital punishment in that State.

Mrs. Cool Burgess, of Toronto, obtained, on Friday last, under the Canadian Married Women's act, an order from the court allowing her to transfer property without her husband's signature.

Ex-Minister Elihu B. Washburne was entertained at dinner in Philadelphia by Mr. James Milliken, on Saturday evening, and among the other guests were ex-Minister John Welsh and ex-Minister George H. Boker.

About $1,000,000 are invested and 2,000 persons engaged in the manufacture of shoes in Auburn, Me., and 4,000,000 pairs of shoes were turned out last year, which was an increase of more than 25 per cent. over 1878.

The official call for the Republican State Convention in Indiana invites the co-operation of the Republicans of the State and all voters, without regard to past political differences or previous party affiliations, who will co-operate with the Republican Party in support of its nominees.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Missouri has just made his thirtieth annual report, and contends that there has been a decided improvement during the past year, and that the State has now better schools, better teachers, and a larger attendance than ever before.

According to the New-Orleans *Times*, Senator Jonas will oppose the confirmation of Mr. E. T. Parker as Superintendent of Census for Louisiana, because Mr. Parker is a Republican, and Senator Jonas is of the opinion that the work should be done by a Democrat, for the reason that "a Democrat would have greater facilities for making a correct enumeration."

The Charlottesville (Va.) *Chronicle* says that $15,000 has been pledged of the $50,000 required for the endowment of the astronomical Professorship in the University of Virginia, upon the establishment of which are conditioned the telescope promised by Mr. Leander J. McCormick, and the sum of $25,000 promised by Mr. William H. Vanderbilt for the observatory.

A Southern physician has written a pamphlet to show that, as he believes, limestone-built cities are healthy, and have no record of malarial disease, and giving the reasons why, in his opinion, this is true of them. He asserts that "limestone is ever absorbing carbonic acid," no matter from what produced, and, "like vegetation, is ever converting said deadly poison into pure oxygen."

In an article discussing candidates for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, the Utica *Observer* of Saturday says of ex-Gov. Seymour: "But he is unalterably fixed in the determination not to run; he will accept no nomination under any circumstances. If he can be moved to modify this determination it will be well for all concerned. But those who think he can do not know him or greatly mistake his character."

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion*, edited by the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, says: "The report that the Southern Republicans are for Sherman for President is all a pretense. The voting Republican masses in the South are for Grant, and his name will wake them up to a state of activity they have not exhibited for years. It will be well for the Democrats to realize the fact and to

THE "SIDE-DOOR" SYSTEM

HOW OUR COURTS OF JUSTICE ARE DISGRACED.

THE CIRCLE THROUGH WHICH CERTAIN JUDGES MUST BE APPROACHED—"SIDE-DOOR" REFEREES AND RECEIVERS—EXAMPLES OF THEIR PRACTICES.

The gross abuses arising from the practice common with some Judges of appointing the Clerks of their courts Referees and Receivers caused the enactment of a law two or three years ago forbidding such appointments. In some instances this law was evaded, but the general practice since has been to appoint the court "attendants," who do not come within the prohibition. A court attendant is a person who figures on the salary-list of the City either as an "officer," an "attendant," at $1,200 per yer year, or a court-crier at double that amount. The duties of these persons are comprised in attendance on the Judges; in fact, the majority of them are merely their personal servants. From this cause has grown up a "side-door" system of administering justice, or not administering it, scandalous and disgraceful to the judicial bench. Certain Judges seem to be environed by a circle of trusted followers, through whom all approaches to them must be made. Especially is this true of one well-known Judge. The lawyer who does not know how to approach by the side-door, or will not stoop to it, goes to the Judge's Chambers with papers to be signed. He is told by the attendant at the door that the Judge is engaged, or has gone for the day, or cannot take any more papers, having already more than he can attend to. The applicant must come next day. Next day he comes and takes his place in the line, waiting for his turn to come. Perhaps it does, and perhaps it does not. He may be kept waiting several days to reach the Judge, who, when he is reached, will take his time about giving an answer. The lawyer who knows the way by the side-door goes a different way to work. He has one of the small ring of followers that he can call upon. He goes to Chambers and sends in word that he wants to see Mr. Blank. Mr. Blank comes out immediately. "Oh, Blank—take a cigar?—I have some papers here I want the Judge to sign. Just look after it for me, will you?" says the lawyer. Mr. Blank disappears into the Judge's private room by a side-door, and in five minutes reappears with the papers signed.

It is a fact, to which any reputable lawyer will bear testimony, that the appointment of these confidential attendants as Referees and Receivers is forced upon parties to suits by a systematic course of obstruction and delay where the appointment of a person outside their circle is sought, while an extraordinary speed in getting the appointment made and bonds approved is shown when the right man is chosen. Suppose it be a foreclosure suit that a lawyer has who is ready to approach the Judge by the side-door. He goes in the usual way and sends in for Mr. Blank. To him he states that he has such a suit, will want a Referee, and a Receiver to collect rents pending the proceedings, and suggests Blank take the Receivership. "All right," says Blank; "wait a few moments." He disappears and immediately reappears with his own appointment signed as Receiver. "Here are your papers, signed. Get your certified copy while I look after the bonds;" and Mr. Blank goes off to get his bonds drawn up. Incredible as it may appear to those who have not had practical experience of the extent to which this side-door system is carried, it is literally true that the bonds of these court Receivers are frequently obtained inside the Court-house, drawn, executed, acknowledged, and approved within 15 minutes. But let the appointment be sought of any one not thus favored by the Judge, and then the delays and objections lengthen out beyond patience. The form of the bond is not correct, the sureties are not satisfactory; they must come to court and justify; the Judge is too busy to attend to the matter: in short, obstacles of all kinds are found at every step. By these means lawyers are warned that if they want their business properly dispatched, they must apply at the side-door, on the usual terms.

The sort of Referees and Receivers these persons make, secure as they are in their positions through the system by which they obtain them, may be easily imagined. One instance is given by a person who was a sufferer by it, of one of the regular Referees lengthening out a reference he had for two years, when one week of steady work, from 10 till 4 each day, would have been enough to close up the business. Every excuse was accepted by the adjournments. The number of sittings during the two years the reference dragged along was about 60, and no one of them lasted two hours, while most of them were for an hour only. There were more than 30 adjournments without anything being done. Allowing $5 an hour for all the time the Referee sat, on the most liberal estimate his fees should not have exceeded $300. He charged $750. Shortly before the hearing was closed this sagacious gentleman broached the subject of his allowance. The statutory allowance to a Receiver is $3 per day, but the usual practice is to allow $5 per hour for the time of sitting. If both sides agree upon a sum, the Code of Procedure is unreservedly confirms it: but either side has the right to make objection. The costs come out of the property in suit. The Referee in this case directed attention to the fact that nothing had been said about what he was to get for his valuable services. He suggested that the parties should come to some agreement. The lawyer who had the case immediately responded, with timely liberality, that no objection would be made on his side to what the Referee should consider his services to be worth. The attorney on the other side made some demur, and asked that some rate should be fixed. Needless to say, that the Referee filed a report in favor of the parties who did not object to his fixing his own compensation. This was not a solitary case. Indeed, it is a regular practice with Referees of this class, about the time when the hearing is closed and the report has to be written, to put themselves up at auction, so to speak, and see which side will bid the higher. Another instance is given of one of these court attendants being appointed Receiver to collect rents, &c., pending a foreclosure suit, and when the suit was closed, he put in a bill for his services and expenses, which generously left $4 50 over and above the moneys he had collected. The case of Mr. Edward Gale, mentioned the other day, will not be forgotten. Fourteen months after he had been paid, as Referee in a foreclosure suit, $1,200 to discharge arrears of taxes on the property, it was discovered that he had not paid a cent; and after stoutly denying that he had ever received the money, he paid the debt the day before he was summoned to answer in the court for the delinquency.

THE LIST OF LAST YEAR.

THE COUNTY CLERK'S REPORT—THE FAVORITES AMONG THE 1,365 APPOINTED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9.—County Clerk Butler to-night transmitted to the Assembly a large volume of manuscript giving a long list of Receivers and Referees appointed during the year 1879, with the fees reported by them up to Jan. 1. This information is communicated in reply to a resolution introduced by Assemblyman Duell, and adopted unanimously. It is rather meagre, giving only the title of the case, the Referee, the Judge by whom the Referee was appointed, and the fees reported, or the note "no report" where no fees have been reported. During the year there were appointed by nine Judges 1,365 Referees. Of this number Judge Donohue appointed 596, Judge Westbrook 103, Judge Joseph Potter 115, Judge Van Brunt 88, Judge Lawrence 291, Judge Daniels 18, Judge Brady 99, Judge Van Vorst 54, Judge Davis 6.

Among the Receivers and Referees appointed by Judge Barrett, the principal ones are A. J. Requier and Samuel G. Courtney. Requier obtained 22 references, for only one of which has he reported fees, in that case amounting to $67. Courtney had 26 cases, and has made reports in four, the fees amounting to $258 25. Some of the other Referees had cases as follows: Philo T. Ruggles, 11; Joseph S. Bosworth, 14; Benjamin Romaine, 6; John J. Thomasson, 21; George W. Vanslyck, 10; George Putnam Smith, 14. Among Judge Donohue's appointments, a few are given to show the favorites: William A. Boyd, 44; E. D. Neale, 42; Jerome Buck, 8; J. C. Tomkinson, 2; E. B. Shaffer, 13; J. Sanford Potter, 21; B. C. Chetwood, 30; W. C. Traphagen, 30; William Sinclair, 28. Other favorites of Judge Donohue are Ambrose Monell, H. W. Kennedy, and F. H. Comstock. With Van Brunt and Potter the favorites were Lewis Beach, Alfred Wagstaff, Sidney J. Cowen, Edward S. Dakin, and Henry A. Gumbleton. Rufus F. Andrews was appointed Referee 30 times, in almost every case by Judge Lawrence. Other Referees appointed by the same Judge were H. H. Anderson, Peter B. Olney, George W. Wingate, E. R. Meade, Moses Ely, and Henry A. Gumbleton. Judge Brady frequently appointed Adolph L. Sanger and Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr. The report was ordered to be printed.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Mr. John A. Stevens, who began an engagement at Haverly's Theatre, in this City, as chief player in his own drama, "Unknown," is not wholly a stranger in this City, for the same play had been previously produced by him at two of our theatres, since when it has been patched up and overhauled in the most vigorous manner, and has served faithfully to edify multitudes of our country brethren. It has been, we are informed, a successful piece thus far, and Mr. Stevens has been fortunate in securing Haverly's Theatre for his third Metropolitan experiment, as that house—strangely enough—is now reputed one of the luckiest in town. "Unknown" is described by an acute out-of-town critic as "a singular and powerful romance, combining the elements of tragedy, comedy, pathos, sensation, burlesque, and, with all the rest, poetic sentiment." This choice bit of description—gleaned from Mr. Haverly's programme—may serve to whet our readers' curiosity. It is not often that tragedy, comedy, burlesque, and poetry—not to speak of pathos and sensation—are combined in a single production. Perhaps, however, Mr. Stevens's play may be more tersely described as a lusty dime-novel yarn, interesting at times and effective in its climaxes, though of a low grade of dramatic workmanship. Mr. Stevens, as the hero of the piece, *Harold*, acted very well indeed—smoothly, intelligently, and with undoubted strength. One of his scenes, in which he imitated insanity, was particularly fine. The other members of the cast tried with fair success to make their parts pleasing. "Unknown" will be played for two weeks, and will be succeeded by the Salsbury Troubadours in "The Brook."

MR. ROBERTS'S READINGS.

The last of the series of popular evening readings, given under the management of Mr. Vale, attracted a large audience to Chickering Hall last night. Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr., who had made a previous appearance in the series, was the reader. He presented a new and sufficiently varied programme of selections, his authors ranging from Shakespeare to Sydney Dobell. As a purely serious reader, Mr. Roberts has few equals now before the public. His voice is rich, deep, and flexible; he understands perfectly the difficult art of breathing; his enunciation is always clear, and his inflections are strongly effective; in short, his method, without being pedantic, is uncommonly fine and scholarly. He is sparing in the use of gestures—too sparing, perhaps—yet his attitudes are picturesque and graceful, his facial expressions striking, while, in repose, his manner is suggestive of elegant ease. Mr. Roberts is not, in our judgment, a particularly versatile reader, and it is within the limits of strong, impassioned, dramatic, and highly rhythmical verse that he excels. His humor is perceptive, but it is certainly not spontaneous; he is intensely serious in everything he does, and therein he differs from natural humorists like Mr. Vandenhoff and Mr. Burbank, who, when they are funny, seem to be overcharged with the *vis comica*. Mr. Roberts's programme was made up as follows last evening: Selections from "Romeo and Juliet," Barham's "My Lord Tomnoddy," Buchanan's "Fra Giacomo," Schiller's "The Diver," Maccabe's "The Irish Philosopher," Dobell's "The Little Girl's Song," and one or two more pieces.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Vandenhoff's new series of readings from the poets and novelists begins next Thursday afternoon.

The Jubilee Singers of Fisk University will sing their characteristic plantation hymns in Chickering Hall on Thursday night. This is the troupe that visited England, where they made a large sum of money for their university. They are now giving concerts for their own benefit.

ANNUAL BALL OF THE ELKS.

THE RECEPTION IN MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN A GREAT SUCCESS.

The thirteenth annual reception of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Madison-Square Garden, last evening, was successful, both in point of numbers and enjoyment. The whole of the Garden proper was floored over up to the edge of the line of boxes, forming an area sufficient to accommodate several hundred sets at quadrille and a corresponding number in round dances. The pillars about the great ellipse were hung with draped standards of all nations and entwined with wreaths of smilax and evergreen. At the Madison-square entrance was an elevated gallery leading into the supper-room, the front of which was draped with national colors in festoons, bordered with gold lace. The grotto at the lower end was concealed by a grand agglomeration of American standards. Overhead the various arches of colored lights, green, blue, and gold, shed a mixed lustre on the scene below, while powerful electric or lime lights at the upper and lower ends heightened the glare and added to the general effect. The doors were thrown open at 9 o'clock, an the guests arrived in shoals up to midnight. Dancing was begun at 9:30, and by 10 o'clock the whole of the vast dancing-floor was filled. At 11 there was scarcely standing room in the broad aisles, while the floor was so crowded that the dancers moved with difficulty. Not less than 8,000 persons were present in the building at midnight. The tickets were complimentary, the only charge being a hat check of $1 at the entrance. This is the jam occasion of the worst days of the walking fever. Three large reception rooms had been partitioned off through which to distribute the guests as they entered, and each one of them was jammed. Inside the aisles were filled with a moving, surging throng, and the rows of boxes and tiers of seats above on both sides were crowded to overflowing. Many of the costumes particularly of the ladies were rich and elegant, and the majority of the gentlemen were in full dress. Supper tickets were $1. The bar tariff was limited to 5 cents for beer, 15 for drinks, and $2 50 and $3 for champagne. The vast crowd was orderly, decorous, and at the same time enjoying itself without stint.

All the theatres, legitimate, variety, and of all sorts, together with operatic and concert companies, were liberally represented. Among those present were Harrigan and Hart, Harry Palmer, Ed. H. Gouge, Henry F. O'Neill, Edward L. Gaul, Charles W. Brooks, John Wild, Jacob A. Hatzel, Andrew J. Dam, Jr., Benjamin Nathan, ex-Commissioner MacLean, Commissioner Voorhis, Edward G. Gilmore, Harry Beckett, Joseph C. Pinckney, Col. T. Alston Brown, ex-Assemblymen Louis C. Wehner, James Daly, John Hart, Capt. Brogan, W. B. Whittaker, Fire Commissioner King, Tony Denier, the clown, Lewy, the cornetist, Judge Tony Hartman, Dore Lyon, Billy Birch, Charley Backus, Tony Pastor, ex-Alderman Cole, and many others. Among the ladies were Rose Coghlan, Marie Bonfanti, Pearl Eytinge, Alice Chandos, Florence Ellis, Elma Delarro, Agnes Elliott, and Mrs. Billy Birch. The dancing orders were gilt-edged horse-shoes bearing the head of an enormous elk, with wide branchinz antlers. The fun was at its height at 1 o'clock, and promised to be prolonged to an early, or rather late, hour.

DEMANDS OF STRIKERS.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 9.—The bagging mill of the Methuen Company, which shut down last Monday, owing to a strike of the back-tenders for an increase of wages, resumed to-day. About two-thirds of the strikers returned to work, and other help was substituted for those who refused to return. No advance in wages was promised.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Feb. 9.—The strike of the spinners and carders in the Monument Mills, at Housatonic, to the number of about 125, remains unchanged, and the mill, which is full of orders for cotton warps, together with the bed-spread mill of Crane & Co., will be compelled to stop a few days unless the trouble is settled. The spinners demand an advance from 70 to 80 cents. The firm says it will not treat with the operatives while on a strike, but the help, knowing the mills to be busy, think that their employers will be compelled to yield. There has been no conference between the company and employes. The other portions of the mill are running as usual.

HOSTILITY TO THE CHINESE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—A large number of unemployed working men assembled on the sand lots this afternoon, where they were addressed by Mayor Kalloch. He gave them to understand that within a few days Chinatown would be legally declared a nuisance, and that work resulting from such declaration would give them employment. He counseled them to refrain from any illegal or injudicious action until they heard from him again.

THE CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL

THE ACADEMY TRANSFORMED INTO FAIRY-LAND.

A SERIES OF EXQUISITE TABLEAUX—FAULTLESS ACTING AND DANCING—NAMES AND RESIDENCES OF THE PARTICIPANTS—THE OCCUPANTS OF THE BOXES.

The Childrens' Carnival, last evening, was one of the most brilliant and beautiful spectacles ever presented in the Academy of Music. The scene painter and the stage carpenter may lay their heads together and produce marvels of artistic skill, but they are not equal to the enchanting scene brought about by the introduction of real live fairies, living for an hour or two in the most real and undeniable fairy-land, breathing the soft atmosphere of woodland and flowers, flitting hither and thither in a maze of satin, and gauze, and diamonds. More than 100 elegantly-clad and graceful little children, with happiness beaming in every face, well-trained in the difficult parts they were to perform, made the Academy stage glitter and shine with a lustre that so many adults would find it hard to duplicate. The building was just comfortably filled. There was no crowding, but there were few empty seats to be seen. Nearly every box was occupied, many of them having been purchased by ladies moving in the best of New-York society. Even the gallery was well filled, a number of ladies having taken refuge there, who wished to see the children, but did not care to make a display in the lower tiers. Some of the costumes were very elaborate, fully half the ladies in the house being in ball dress. The other half was composed largely of elderly ladies and gentlemen, many of whom are rarely seen at public assemblages.

The entertainment began very early, to give the children a chance for sleep. When the curtain went up at 7:30 there was displayed across the entire back of the stage a large platform, about six feet high, reached by a flight of marbled steps, on which stood a number of vases filled with rare flowers. On the south side of the stage was another platform, on which many of the lady managers were seated. Two arbors occupied the northern end of the stage, and under these the pageant made its way before the spectators. The procession, which came out very promptly, and in excellent order, was headed by the Court Fool, and he was followed by two little Hungarians, the Goddess of Liberty, and George Washington, and the Mother of her Country. The Goddess of Liberty, a trifle smaller than the usual statues of her Majesty, received Prince Carnival in grand style. This reception of the Prince formed the first tableau, and there were nine others, *tableaux vivants*, each one so pretty that it was thought impossible that those to follow could compare with it. Even the horses raised their knees very high, and seemed to say, as their iron shoes clattered across the stage, "Look at me; how am I for a pretty fine sort of a horse!" The dumb animals, like their tiny companions, all behaved well, except one goat, and he was such a bad goat, and overstepped the bounds of his part so much, that he ought to be taken down to Wall-street early this morning and fed to the bears. The second scene was a grand march and procession, with mounted banner-bearers and the Hungarian national dance, and the invaluable aid of the court jester. This was followed by the entry of the Goddess of Liberty in a golden horse-shoe decorated with flowers. The next scene introduced the beautiful ball dance by the six Prince Charles of the court. Then came Prince Carnival himself in a miniature ship drawn by American sailors, and followed by sailors and attendants of different nations, England, France, Germany, Spain, Russia, and the introducing dances and tableaux, led by the Goddess of Liberty and Prince Carnival, and concluded with a sailor dance. It was remarked that the Goddess of Liberty looked so much like the pictures on the United States silver dollar that when she entered in her golden horse-shoe no one would have dared to stop it for fear of obstructing the mails.

The grand entry of the four seasons and the 12 months was next in order, spectacular. Mrs. Hunt was represented by the Goddess Flora, in a shell of pearl, drawn by doves, (wooden doves, with wires in their wings,) followed by the flowers of Spring, introducing a very graceful little dance, and crowned by the Goddess Ceres, in the cornucopia of grain and fruits, (all made of paint and pasteboard, children, every one of them,) drawn and surrounded by butterflies, who performed the sickle dance. [This is according to the programme, but it was the little Goddess who danced—not the butterflies.] Autumn was represented by the Goddess Diana, in a triumphal car, drawn by a deer, and attended by wood nymphs, representing Autumn, in a mimic dance. Winter was represented by the Ice Queen in her sleigh, drawn by snow men, introducing the snow-flake dance and a comic snow polka. The four seasons then united, and the 12 months had a grand adagio ensemble dance, and then there was a procession of French peasant-maids, dancing the sabot dance. The procession of a Harvest Festival was the finale of the spectacles. The Queen of the fête was in a decorated hay wagon, drawn by four goats, the festival concluding with a grand flower dance. Then came the grand *finale*, in which the boys were allowed to drag each other around in dilly, dilly, come and be married.

It took till 10 o'clock to finish this part of the programme; but no one was at all tired of looking at the sight. The children seemed to be slightly wearied toward the end, and the waltzes and the wore arranged for them—a polka, the lanciers, and a waltz. Then came the opening of the grand ball for the older people, and many of the boxes lost their dazzling occupants and the floor soon filled up. The parts performed by the children were well done without exception. The graceful dancing of some of the pretty little girls could hardly be surpassed by the most accomplished danseuse. The names of the children who took part and their addresses are given below.

Prince Carnival, Arthur Marwig; George Washington, Barry Vananden, No. 240 East Thirty-first-street; Martha Washington, Nellie Thompson, No. 223 East Thirty-first-street; Goddess of Liberty, Mamie Dunham; Court Fool, E. L. McGinnis, No. 175 President-street, Brooklyn.

The Four Seasons.—Spring—Jessie Price, No. 25 West Thirty-second-street; Summer—Daisy Boone, No. 45 West Fifty-fifth-street; Autumn—Laura Welsh, No. 320 West Twenty-eighth-street; Winter—Stella Friedlander, No. 157 East Sixty-second-street.

The Twelve Months.—Mamie Newton, No. 128 West Forty-third-street; Cora Annan, No. 72 Lexington-avenue; Sadie Parker, No. 247 West Forty-second-street; Carrie Stern, No. 55 West Fiftieth-street; Minnie Barnett, No. 23 East Forty-second-street; Katie Ranney, No. 17 East Fortieth-street; Evelyn Demorest, No. 21 East Fifty-seventh-street; Daisy Seligman, No. 230 West Forty-fourth-street; Hannah O'Keefe, No. 580 Third-avenue; Carrie Friedman, No. 80 West Seventy-fifth-street; Mary Donnelly, No. 60 East Eighty-first-street; Minnie Seligman.

Harvest Festival.—Marie Davis, No. 11 East Twenty-sixth-street; ladies in waiting, Gracie Wilson, No. 24 West Forty-ninth-street, and Florence L. Manchester, No. 410 West Twenty-third-street.

Harvest Dance.—Rosa Smith, No. 508 East Thirteenth-street; Maude Williams, No. 111 Broadway; Mamie Egan, No. 442 East Ninth-street; Minnie Sweeney, No. 340 East Eighteenth-street; Fanny Scallon, No. 310 East Twenty-first-street; Katie Williams, No. 115 Suffolk-street; Susie McKenna, No. 221 East Thirtieth-street; Mamie Smith, No. 508 East Thirteenth-street; Mary Rutledge, No. 174 Avenue B; Katie Heiu, No. 21 West Twelfth-street; Florence Sherman, No. 360 East Third-street; Mamie Owen, No. 1 East Sixteenth-street; L. Lawrence, No. 10 East Twelfth-street; Mamie De Graff, No. 103 East Ninth-street; Maude Vannaden, No. 240 East Thirty-first-street; Lucy Owens, No. 6 West Sixteenth-street; Annie Taifon, No. 345 East Twelfth-street; Carrie Taylor, No. 47 West Washington-place; Stella Fressimarx, No. 317 West Fourth-street.

Harvest Festival.—Mamie Connolly, No. 520 East Tenth-street; Maggie Reilly, No. 150 East Tenth-street; Carrie McKenna, No. 221 East Thirty-sixth-street; Annie Rutledge, No. 174 Avenue B; Lizzie Coffin, No. 336 East Thirteenth-street; Lizzie Cosgrove, No. 551 East Eleventh-street; Susie McKinley, No. 601 East Eleventh-street.

Natives and Sailors.—Hornpipe Walter Price and Willie Price, No. 25 West Fifty-second-street. Sailors—Annie Seligman, No. 46 West Forty-ninth-street; Arthur A. Phillips, No. 31 West Thirty-sixth-street; Nina Tokias, No. 146 West Forty-fifth-street; Adele Falkenstein, No. 68 West Fifty-second street; Hattie Lachenheimer, No. 124 East Sixty-first-street; Emma Bains, No. 112 East Seventeenth-street; Sophie Seligman, No. 48 West Forty-ninth-street; Francina Friedlander, No. 204 West Forty-sixth-street; Ida Meyer, No. 344 West Fifty-fifth-street; Birdie Stegman, No. 236 West Forty-fourth-street; Restoria Livingston, No. 48 West Fiftieth-street; Gella Stern, No. 55 West Fiftieth-street; Julia Hirschlon, No. 117 West Forty-third-street; Cora Eppinger, No. 106 West Forty-third-street; Thornton Woodbury, No. 16 West Fiftieth-street; S. Greco, No. 47 West Fifty-second-street.

Bell Dance.—Nellie Forn, No. 40 East Tenth-street; Annie Egan, No. 442 East Ninth-street; Mamie Patalan, No. 328 East Nineteenth-street; Fanny Gregg, No. 304 East Twenty-first-street; Katie Bearman, No. 360 East Third-street; Lilie Tearn, No. 21 West Twenty-fifth-street; Ellie Devine, No. 197 Washington-place; Alice McCue, No. 247 East Seventh-street; Ella McCue, No. 247 East Seventh-street; Julia Vanney, No. 41 East Eleventh-street; Mamie Courney, No. 414 East Tenth-street; Dora Cannion, No. 319 East Twelfth-street; Nellie O'Neil, No. 603 East Ninth-street; Rosie Baylan, No. 309 East Tenth-street; Lizzie Forn, No. 40 East Tenth-street; Mary McLinler, No. 210 Avenue B.

An excellent supper was served by Sivori & Koch, but there was a little hitch in the providing for the children, who, in all justice, were entitled to the first chance at the tables. Sivori had arranged to have a procession of masked waiters march upon the stage and lead the children to the supper-room, where they were to be furnished with ice-cream, whether at so much a plate or not was not definitely understood. But the Police promptly put a stop to any masquerading, for which no permit had been obtained. Sivori worked himself into a heat over this interference that will take fully a week to cool. The elder folks not being restricted to the early hours laid down for the children, the dancing was kept up till a late hour.

THE BOXES.

The following is a list of the purchasers and occupants of boxes:

D.—C. R. Schultz.
E.—Delano Calvin.
F.—Jesse Seligman.
G.—Mrs. R. D. Wyckham.
N.—Julius Beer.
P.—James Wilson.
R.—J. A. Gwynne.
1. Robert Cheesebrough.
2. Mrs. J. A. Robeling.
3. H. C. Valentine.
4. C. W. Durant, Jr.
5. H. S. Nelson.
6. A. J. Graham.
7. B. T. Babbitt.
8. Mrs. Hart Smith.
9. Mrs. D. H. Watson.
10. Mrs. Herrman.
11. Mrs. H. R. Dunham.
12. Mrs. Aug. Taylor.
13. Mrs. Dr. Allen and Mrs. W. H. Zerga.
14. Mrs. D. Robinson.
15. Mrs. D. S. Chapin.
16. Mrs. Andrew Borcman
17. Mrs. M. M. Mott.
18. Mrs. Clark Bell.
19. Mrs. Col. Charles Spencer and Mrs. Robert Schenck.
20. Mrs. William Davis.
21. Mrs. H. Green.
22. Mrs. A. J. Graeffe.
23. Mrs. G. H. How.
24. Mrs. Col. W. Rockefeller.
25. C. H. Gillespie.
26. J. A. Kohn.
27. C. F. Frost.
28. Mrs. Walter Price.
29. Mrs. E. A. McAlpin.
30. Mrs. B. Brandreth.
31. Mrs. C. D. Shiffin.
40. William Steinway.
44. Mrs. W. H. Durant.
45. Mrs. Bydenberg.
46. W. H. Pomeroy.
48. Mrs. C. Coy.
49. Mr. Ehrich.
51. Mrs. Lieut. Aaron Ware
52. Mrs. F. E. Lanken.
53. Mrs. J. W. Sanney.
54. Mrs. W. H. St. John.
55. Mrs. Joseph Milbank.
56. F. K. Thorber.
57. F. K. Thurber.
Piccolomini—Mr. Brown.
La Grange—Mr. Wagner.
Grassi—W. H. Wiley.
Mozart—Dr. Egbert Guernsey.
Meyerbeer—Dr. J. B. Gilbert.
Donizetti—Mrs. J. B. Livingston.
Rossini—Charles Thomas.
Bellini—Charles Watrous.
Pareps—W. R. Andrews.
105. Mrs. Comstock.
108. Mrs. B. J. Newton.
111. Miss Davidson.
112. Mrs. A. Philback.
107. J. H. Lane.
109. Henry Belden.
110. Henry Belden.
113. Mrs. E. D. Allen.
Mrs. G. W. Yeots.
Mrs. E. F. Vanderveer.
Mrs. W. H. Durant.
Dr. E. P. Earley.

THE PATRIARCHS' BALL.

THE MOST BRILLIANT SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT OF THE SEASON.

At Delmonico's last night the Patriarchs gave another of those brilliant private balls which have formed such a marked feature of the fashionable season. The society, now in its seventh year, was originally founded for the purpose of giving social entertainments of undoubted tone and exclusiveness, and embraces in its membership some 45 or 50 gentlemen from the higher social circles in the City. Their entertainments have, during the last seven years, become as celebrated for elegance of detail as the Philadelphia assemblies. The floral decorations are always fine. They were peculiarly so last evening, probably following the universal taste for floral display that has been one of the features of the season. A distinctive trait of the entertainment last night was the mellowness of the illumination, which was relieved of the unpleasant glare so fatiguing to the eye at many a ball, and so impairing to the effect of toilets. This was produced by the use of imported porcelain globes, tinted with pink. The special feature of the ball was the opening at 10:30 with an old-fashioned quadrille, one that has not been danced in this City since the famous occasion when the Prince of Wales opened an entertainment with Mrs. Morgan, the wife of the ex-Governor. Many of the original members of the society participated. The couples were arranged as follows: Mr. Ward McAllister and Mrs. William Astor, and Mr. August Belmont and Mrs. F. G. D'Hauteville, Col. De Lancey Kane and Mrs. Philip Schuyler, and Mr. Meredith Howland and Mrs. George Griswold Gray, Mr. James P. Kernochan and Mrs. Maturin Livingston, and Mr. Buchanan and Mrs. Blight of Philadelphia, Mr. Paul Forbes and Mrs. William Bliss and Mr. William Cruger Pell, Commodore and Mrs. Baldwin, and Mrs. Rutherfurd. Mr. Townsend Burden and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, and Mr. N. M. Beckwith and Mrs. James P. Kernochan. Mr. W. W. Phipps and Mrs. R. Irving and Mr. F. G. d'Hauteville and Mrs. Delancey Kane.

At 12:30 o'clock the supper was served in the restaurant on the first floor, fronting on Fifth-avenue, and, at the same time, the large supper-room above was thrown open. Last night was the first occasion upon which both have been necessary to the accommodation of the guests. At 1:30 dancing was resumed, Col. De Lancy Kane leading in the cotillion with Mrs. F. G. D'Hauteville and from that hour until 3 o'clock, when the guests began to order their carriages the ball room presented a scene of surpassing brilliancy. Among the distinguished people present were Mr. and Mrs. William Astor, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. William Waldorf Astor, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Francklyn, Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Beckwith, Mayor Edward Cooper and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. Smith Clift, Mr. and Mrs. William Gihon, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. A. Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. Jasper W. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Meredith Howland, Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold Haven, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Garner, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. D'Hauteville, Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant, Mr. and Mrs. Ward McAllister, Mr. and Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps, Mrs. and Mrs. William Creger Pell, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Post, Mr. and Mrs. William Cothout, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Col. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hamersley, Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson N. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. William Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sydam, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tatler, Mr. and Mrs. William Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Merry, Mr. and Mrs. Howland Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic W. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Post, Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Hamersley, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Potter, and Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Stoughton.

Among the young gentlemen and distinguished foreigners present were Mr. George Cavendish Bentinck, of England; Mr. MacIntosh, of England; the Marquis de Talleyrand Perigord, Mr. Edward Everett, of Boston; Mr. Arthur Kennedy, Mr. Lispenard Stuart, Mr. Martin Van Buren, Mr. Perry Belmont, Mr. Granville Kane, Mr. Gerald Hoyt, Mr. H. W. Halleck, Mr. Thomas Maitland, Mr. Walter Kingsland, Mr. Campbell Stuart, Mr. C. French, of England; Mr. Carroll Bryce, and Mr. Oakley Rhinelander. Among the noted belles of society were Miss Garner, Miss Cunard, Miss Berryman, the Misses Livingston, Miss Bulkley, Miss Kernochan, Miss Frick, of Baltimore; Miss Astor, the Misses Whiting, Miss Beckwith, Miss Stuart, and the Misses Roosa.

The toilets of the ladies were magnificent. There were in all 350 guests.

TORONTO'S NEW OPERA-HOUSE.

OPENED BY MISS NEILSON IN "AS YOU LIKE IT"—SPEECHES, &C., AND MUCH ENTHUSIASM.

TORONTO, Feb. 9.—The new opera-house in this city was opened to the public this evening for the first time. Miss Neilson and her company appeared in "As You Like It," and the actress and her compaulons were received by a very large and unusually brilliant audience, with every evidence of satisfaction, and more than ordinary enthusiasm. The proceedings included an ode written for the occasion and recited by Miss Neilson. Speeches were made by Alexander Manning, proprietor of the Opera-house, and by Augustus Pitou, the manager, and the national anthem was sung.

The Grand Opera-house in Toronto was destroyed by fire on Saturday, Nov. 29, 1879, and after a week had been devoted to settling the insurance, the work of rebuilding it was commenced. George H. Lalor was the architect, and it was decided to reconstruct the building on the plan of the old house, with sundry improvements suggested by Augustus Pitou, the manager, who was retained by Mr. Manning, the proprietor, to superintend the proceedings. The lower floor of the auditorium contains 404 opera-chairs and 152 sofa-seats; the dress-circle, 108 opera-chairs and 325 sofa seats; the upper gallery holds seats for 1,000 spectators, the capacity of the house being, therefore, 1,989 seats, not including those in eight private boxes. The frescoing of the ceiling and proscenium arch is after the style in that of the remainder of the auditorium, Pompeian. The fronts of the boxes are beautifully carved, and the prevailing color of the hangings, as also that of the material covering the seats, is crimson. A magnificent chandelier—the only article in use in the house not manufactured in Canada—lights up the *salle*. Electricity is employed to light the burners, and steam to warm the theatre, and hydrants, hose, and fire-exits have all been provided. The stage is 64 feet wide from wall to wall, and 47 feet deep; the opening of the proscenium arch, 34 feet; the height of the proscenium, 41 feet. The drop-curtain, which represents a view of Athens, with the Temple of Jupiter and the Parthenon, is the work of Joseph Piggott, who has also painted the scenery, all of which is new. The comfort of the performers has not been neglected, the dressing-rooms being large and well-ventilated. The new opera-house, in brief, has been built with the closest attention to the requirements of a first-class theatre.

MR. VENNOR AGAIN PROPHESIES.

To the Editor of the Albany Argus:

The second cold period in February will reach us on the 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th days. This, it is probable, will be extremely cold along the valley of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers, Northern United States, and to the westward. February will certainly end cold. The second heavy snow-storm of the month should—by my theory—come on us about the 15th, and this bids fair to be heavy, with drifts and fairly cold weather. We have yet to get our heaviest snow-falls of the Winter, and some of these are certain to extend through March. Up to the 15th the weather should be moist. Yours truly,

HENRY G. VENNOR.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1880.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 9.—An operator in the Western Union Telegraph office in this city, named Riddick, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. No reason is known for the act. Riddick was a young man in robust health and had been recently married.

GEN. GEORGE SYKES DEAD

A LONG MILITARY CAREER ENDED.

THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS OF HONORABLE AND ACTIVE SERVICE—HIS RECORD DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

Gen. George Sykes, commanding the Twentieth United States Infantry, died yesterday at Fort Brown, Texas, where his regiment has been stationed since 1877. Gen. Sykes was one of the oldest officers in the regular Army in active service, having been born in Delaware in 1820, and being at the time of his death nearly 60 years of age. He was appointed a cadet in the Military Academy at West Point, from his native State, July 1, 1838, served his four years with credit, and was graduated and promoted to the Army July 1, 1842, with the rank of Brevet Second Lieutenant of the Third Infantry. His regiment was sent to Florida to serve in the Florida war almost immediately, and placed in garrison at Fort Strasburg, where it remained during the years 1842 and 1843. On Dec. 31 of the latter year, young Sykes, then 22 years of age, had the Brevet removed from his title, and became a full-fledged Second Lieutenant. His regiment was then ordered to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where it remained a few months, and was then transferred to Camp Wilkins, La., where it did frontier duty at Fort Jessup until the Summer of 1845.

The first mutterings of the Mexican war were then beginning to be heard distinctly, and the Third Regiment was ordered to Texas, which was then made the subject of military occupation. It remained there until 1846, when the war with Mexico actively began, and in this young Sykes distinguished himself as much as a Second Lieutenant is capable of distinguishing himself. He was promoted to the rank of First Lieut

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 9.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 4s C., 1907. U. S. 5s C., 81. U. S. 4s R., 1907.
$25,000..s3..105⅝ $2,000..s3..103⅜ 10,000.....105⅞
13,000.....105⅞ 120,000....103⅜
70,000 .b.c.105⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 5s C., '81. U. S. 4s C., 1907.
$10,000.....103⅛ 16,000.....106

SALES TO 3 P. M.

N. Y., L. E. & W. Lake Shore. Pacific Mail.
new 2d consol. 14..... 103⅛ 200..... 40½
$3,000 ..... 91 200..... 103¾ 500..... 40⅝
5,000..... 91⅛ 500..... 103¾ Ches. & Ohio.
10,000..... 91¼ 1,000..... 103⅞ 100..... 17¾
N. Y., L. E. & W. 500..... 103⅝ L. E. & W. 200..... 22
new 2d 5s..... 90¼ 100..... 47⅜ 100..... 21⅞
1,000..... 90¾ 100..... 47¾ Ches. & O. 1st pf.
Ind., C. & Ohio 1st. 7.10..... 53. 48..... 31..... 30½
5,000..... 104 3,000..... 47½ 100..... 31
Mo., K. & T. 2d. 100..... 47⅝ St. Paul & S. C. O.
1,000..... 67⅝ 500..... 47⅝ 117..... 38¾
Mo., K. & T. 1st. 100..... 67⅝ Manhattan.
$1,000..... 67⅝ 500..... 47⅝ 100..... 49½
N. Y., L. E. & W. Union Pacific 100..... 49½
new 2d..... 103⅝ 50..... 92 130..... 49¼
Erie, N. Milford. Central of N. J. 100..... 49⅜ Elevated.
20,000..... 7½ 100..... 85 100..... 97
$1,000..... 7¾ 100..... 84¼ Lonlav. & Nashv.
5,000..... 7⅝ 100..... 84¾ 100..... 111⅝
2,000..... 7¾ 100..... 85 Kans. & Texas.
10,000..... 7⅝ 1000..... 30¼
20,000..... 7¾ 1000..... 30⅝
$1,000..... 7⅞ 1000..... 30¾
15,000..... 7⅞ 1000..... 31
Mon. & O. 1st 6s. 500..... 80¾ 200..... 45
10,000..... 79¾ 100..... 80¾ 500..... 45⅜
10,000..... 79¾ 200..... 80¾ 500..... 45⅝
L. S. & W. Inc. 200..... 80¾ 1300..... 45⅝
2,000..... 83 200..... 83¾ 500..... 45⅞
St. L., K. C. & N. Michican Central. 100..... 46⅜
Omaha..... 100..... 4 Lake Erie & West.
10,000..... 167½ 28..... 80¾ 400..... 84½
C., R. I. & P. 100..... 88⅛ 200..... 84⅝
5,000..... 90 300..... 90¾ 100..... s3. 84⅝
C., C. & I. C. 1st. 400..... 90¾ Mar. & Cin. 1st pf.
$5,000..... 90½ 100..... 90¾ 100..... 18½
5,000..... 90½ 200..... 90⅝ 100..... 18¾
10,000..... 90¾ North-western. 200..... 18⅞
T. C. & I. R. 1st. 10,000..... 90⅝ Northern Pacific.
T. C. & I. C. 1st. 5,000..... 105 100..... 32½
10,000..... 46 North-western pf. 400..... 32⅝
20,000..... 94¼ 100..... 81½ 100..... 32¾
10,000..... 94½ 100..... 81¾ 100..... 32⅞
10,000..... 46⅝ Northern Pac. pf.
Oregon & N. 1st. 700..... 77 200..... 55¼
1,000..... 92 500..... 77¼ 600..... 55½
North Mo. 1st. 2000..... 77¾ Oregon R. & Nav.
1,000..... 114½ St. Paul pf. 100..... 110
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d. 1023 Rock Island & Reading.
5,000..... 105 W. St. L. & P. pf. 500..... 89½
Ind. Dec. & S. 2d. 100..... 45¾ St. L. & S. Fr. pf.
5,000..... 75 100..... 45¾ 100..... 89½
H. & St. J. 2d. Second. 100..... 45¾ St. L. & S.F. 1st pf.
5,000..... 110¾ 100..... 45⅞ 100..... 77
Atlantic Express. 100..... 45⅞ St. Louis, C. & St. L.
Boston, H. & E. 100..... 86 100..... 87
Sutro Tunnel. 100..... 87 Wab. St. L. & P. pf. 1100..... 87
200..... 8⅝ 100..... 87½ 1000..... 87½
100..... 8¾ 1000..... 87¾ Wells, F. & Co. 100..... 87
Standard Mining. Canada Southern. St. L. & I. M. ss.
100..... 30 600..... 68¾ 100..... 58¼
Bowers Gold Coal. 100..... 69¼ 100..... 58⅜
Caledonia. 500..... 68¾ 100..... 58⅝
Con. Imperial. 100..... 68¾ 100..... 58¾
100..... 21¾ 100..... 58¾ 100..... 58¾
Crown Point. 100..... 21⅝ 300..... 58¾
200..... 28 500..... 58¾ 200..... 58¾
Exchequer Mining. 100..... 6 Han. & St. Jos.
Gould & Curry. 100..... 7 100..... 39¼
Hale & Norcross. 100..... 39½ 100..... 39¾
Imperial. 100..... 19 Hannibal & St. Jo.
Justice. 100..... 2 100..... 40
Ophir. 100..... 5 Ohio & Miss. pf.
Overman. 100..... 5 100..... 30½
Savage. 100..... 5 200..... 30⅝
Sierra Nevada. 100..... 22 200..... 30¾
Union Consolidated. 100..... 35¾ 100..... 30⅞
Yellow Jacket. 100..... 9⅜ 100..... 31

MONDAY, Feb. 9—P. M.

The stock speculation was strong early in the day, as a moderate volume of business. Prices advanced ¼ to 2½ ₱ cent., Canada Southern, Iron Mountain, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, Lake Erie and Western, Central Pacific, and the Elevated Railroad shares being most conspicuous in the movement. During the afternoon rumors were current that some of the coal companies had reduced prices, and although these lacked confirmation the coal shares were pressed for sale, and declined 1 to 2½ ₱ cent., the latter Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The general list gave way in sympathy, and fell off ⅝ to 2½ ₱ cent., C. C. and I. C. and Kansas and Texas leading the downward movement.

The transactions aggregated 232,034 shares, including 42,000 Erie, 2,675 Iron Mountain, 24,500 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 17,150 Kansas and Texas, 12,600 Wabash, 12,125 Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, 15,700 Lake Erie and Western, 19,000 Canada Southern, 7,900 New-Jersey Central, 5,600 Pacific Mail, 5,500 C. C. and I. C., 5,500 Lake Shore, and 4,750 Ohio and Mississippi.

North west common rose from 89½ to 89⅞, and fell off to 89¼; the preferred declined from 105 to 104½, and rallied to 104⅞; St. Paul sold at 77¼@77⅜; Lake Shore fell off from 104⅝ to 103⅝; Illinois Central rose from 90¾ to 90⅞, and fell off to 90¼; Canada Southern advanced from 67½ to 70, receded to 68⅞, and closed at 69½; Erie rose from 48¼ to 48⅝, fell off to 47¾, advanced to 48½, and declined to 47½; the preferred sold at 72¾@72¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 88 to 85¾; Delaware and Hudds from 74 to 73½; Readings from 67½ to 68½; New-Jersey Central from 82 to 80¼; Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans fell off from 38 to 37½, and rose to 38½; Chesapeake and Ohio advanced from 21¼ to 22, and First preferred from 30 to 32, but the latter reacted to 31. Colorado and C. rose from 27⅜ to 28, fell off to 27¾; Iron Mountain rose from 77¾ to 78¾, and closed at 78½; Lake Erie and Western advanced from 34½ to 34¾, fell off to 34, rose to 35½, and closed at 34¾; Louisville and Nashville advanced from 119⅜ to 120, and closed at 119½; Manhattan Elevated fell from 85¾ to 85¼, and reacted to 85¾; Marietta and Cincinnati First preferred fell off from 13½ to 12½, rose to 13¾, and closed at 13; Kansas and Texas advanced from 46½ to 47, fell off to 45⅝, and recovered to 46⅝; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis rose from 85½ to 87½; Northern Pacific fell off from 33¾ to 31¾; preferred from 56¾ to 55; Ohio and Mississippi from 30⅞ to 30, and preferred from 67½ to 67; the last named recovered to 67½; St. Paul and Sioux City rose from 38½ to 39½, and preferred from 77 to 78; Wabash rose from 45⅝ to 46, and fell off to 45¾; the preferred rose from 70 to 70⅝, and fell off to 69¾; St. Louis and San Francisco sold at 44¾ ₱ 45, preferred at 57, and First preferred at 77; Iron Mountain rose from 57⅛ to 58⅜, and reacted to 58½; Union Pacific fell off from 92¾ to 92½; Central Pacific advanced from 82½ to 84, and closed at 82½; Pacific Mail declined from 41 to 40¾; Western Union sold at 104⅛@104¾, and Atlantic and Pacific at 42½; Central Arizona rose from 11½ to 12¼; Boston Water Power advanced from 17½ to 18⅛, fell off to 17⅝, and closed at 17¾; Quicksilver sold at 21½@21⅝; the preferred fell off from 66½ to 65½, and recovered to 66; Standard declined from 31 to 29½, and closed at 30; Sutro fell off from 3½ to 3¼, and closed at 3⅜; Little Pittsburg rose from 23 to 24, and closed at 23¾; Excelsior fell off from 22 to 21¾. Among investment shares, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy declined from 147 to 145; Illinois Central sold at 104¼; Metropolitan Elevated rose from 110½ to 112¾, and reacted to 112; New-York rose from 121 to 122; New York Central declined from 131⅞ to 131¼, and closed at 131½.

The Money market was easy and borrowers supplied their requirements at 4 ₱ cent. on Government bonds and at 5@6 ₱ cent. on railway and miscellaneous securities. Discounts are unchanged. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying 1-16, selling ⅛@1-16 premium; Charleston, very scarce, 1/5 bid, but none on market; New-Orleans, commercial 50 discount, bank ⅛ premium; St. Louis, 50 discount; Chicago, steady, par.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London a shade weaker at 97⅞@98 for both money and the account. In United States Government bonds, new 4s advanced ⅛ ₱ cent., to 108½, and new 4½s and 5s declined ⅛ ₱ cent., to 111⅛ and 105⅜, respectively. American railway securities were strong; Erie common advanced from 49 to 50¼; do. preferred from 72 to 73; do. funded 5s from 86½ to 87 to 88; do. consolidated Firsts from 121 to 121½; do. Seconds declined from 94 to 93½, and recovered to 93⅝; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts advanced from 71½ to 72½; do. Seconds from 34¾ to 35; New-York Central declined from 136¼ to 136 @ 136¼, and closed at 136⅜@136¾. At Paris, Rentes declined to 82f. 10c. Exchange on London was quoted at 25f. 16½c.

The Sterling Exchange market was steady in tone, and the nominal rates were unchanged. Bankers' bills sold at $4 82½@$4 82¾ for 60 days, and at $4 84¾@$4 85 for demand; cables at $4 85¼@$4 85½, and commercial at $4 81¼@$4 81½.

Government bonds were strong, especially for new 5s, which advanced ¼ ₱ cent., to 105¾@106. In railroad mortgages the transactions were large. The early dealings were characterized by a strong and even buoyant tone, but toward the close a slight reaction took place under sales to realize profits. Erie consolidated Seconds sold up to 91¾, and declined 5s to 85¾, with a final sale at 91 and 85¼, respectively; Iron Mountain First preferred incomes advanced from 94 to 95; do. Seconds from 103½ to 104; do. do. preferred Incomes from 77¾ to 80¼; the closing sales were at a reaction of ½ @ ¾ ₱ cent; Mobile and Ohio first debentures rose from 77¾ to 78¾; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated assented fell off from 94 to 93½; Kansas and Texas Seconds from 68⅝ to 67¼; C., C. and I. C. issues were 1 to 4 ₱ cent. lower. Firsts and Supplementary selling down to 90, and Incomes to 46½. State bonds were quiet and without important change in prices.

The imports of specie for the past week were $221,679, of which $213,251 was gold and the remainder silver.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1880.

Receipts..... $1,388,654 54
Payments..... 1,229,710 24
Balance, coin..... 106,920,485 18
Balance, note..... 7,081,786 77

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 9.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	105	105
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	108¼	108¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103½	103½
Adams Express	108	108½
American Express	50	50
Albany and Susquehanna	103	104
Alton and Terre Haute	24¼	23½
Alton and Terre Haute pref	62	62½
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	42	42½
American District Telegraph	70	69
Boston Water Power	17½	17⅝
Boston Air Line	52	52
Boston Land Company	11¾	11¾
B., C. R. and Northern	58½	58½
Canton	65	65
Canada Southern	67½	69½
Climax Mining	3¾	3¾
Carbon Mining	4¾	4¾
Central Arizona	11½	12¼
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	38	38½
Chic., C. Island and R.	97½	97½
Chesapeake and Ohio	21¾	22
Ches. and Ohio 1st pref	32	31
Ches. and Ohio 2d pref	21¾	21¾
Chi., Bur. and Quincy	145	145
Chicago and Alton	107½	107½
Chicago, N. Paul and M	90	90
Chicago and North-west	89¾	89¾
Chic. and North-west. pref	104⅝	104⅝
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul	78	77¾
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul pref	112½	113
Cumberland Coal	65	65
Central Pacific	84	83
Del., Lack. and Western	83¾	85¾
Del. and Hudson Canal	74¾	73½
Excelsior Mining	22	21¾
Hannibal and St. Jo	39	39½
Han. and St. Joseph	40	40¼
Houston and Texas	74½	74¼
Illinois Central	104¾	104⅝
Ind., Bloom. and West	39	38
Lake Shore	104⅛	103⅝
Lake Erie and Western	35½	34
Louisville and Nashville	120	119
Little Pittsburg	24	23¾
Manhattan Railroad	50¼	48⅞
Mar. and Cin. 1st pf	18¾	12½
Metropolitan Railroad	112¾	112
Michigan Central	99¾	99¼
Missouri, Kan. and Texas	47	45⅝
Morris and Essex	105¼	98
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	87½	85
New Central Coal	24½	24
New-Jersey Central	82	80¼
New-York Central	131½	131¼
New-York Elevated	122	122
N. Y., L. E. and W	48½	47½
N. Y., L. E. and W. pref	72⅜	72½
Northern Pacific	33	31¼
Northern Pacific pref	57½	67
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾	30
Ohio and Mississippi pref	67½	67
Oregon R. and Nav	110	110
Pacific Mail	41	40¾
Phila. and Reading	67	67½
Quicksilver	21⅝	21½
Quicksilver pref	66	65½
Standard Mining	30⅛	29½
Sutro Tunnel	3¼	3⅛
St. L. and San F	45	44¼
St. L. and San F. pref	67	67
St. L. and San F. 1st pref	77½	77
St. Louis and Iron M	57½	57½
St. P. and S. City	39	39
St. P. and S. City pref	78	77¾
Union Pacific	92¾	92½
W., St. L. and Pacific	46	45¾
W., St. L. and Pacific pref	70⅝	69¾
Wells-Fargo Express	103	103
Western Union	104⅛	104
United States Express	46	46
Total sales		232,034

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	103½	103½
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	103¼	103⅜
United States 5s, 1881, registered	105⅛	105¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	105⅜	105½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103⅛	103¼
United States, 5s, 1881, coupon	103¼	103¼
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	107¼	107⅜
United states 4½s, 1891, coupon	107⅜	107⅝
United States 4s, 1907, registered	106	106¼
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	106	106¼
United States currency 6s, 1895	123	----
United States currency 6s, 1896	123	----
United States currency 6s, 1897	123	----
United States currency 6s, 1898	123	----
United States currency 6s, 1899	123	----

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	@483½	482¾@483¼
Demand	@486	485 @485¾
Cable transfers	@486½	486 @486¾
Commercial	@ ..	481½@482
Commercial, 3 days	@ ..	483 @483½
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	520 @521¼	520⅝@521⅞
Demand	517½@518¾	518¼@519⅜
Cable transfers	@517½	@519⅝
Commercial	@ ..	524⅜@525⅝
Commercial, 3 days	@ ..	522½@523¾
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	520 @521¼	520⅜@522½
Demand	517½@518¾	518¼@519⅝
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	521¼@522½	521⅞@523⅛
Demand	518¾@519⅝	518¾@520
Reichmarks:		
60-days sight	94¾@ 95	94⅝@ 94⅞
Demand	95⅝@ 95⅞	95¼@ 95½
Commercial	@ --	94¼@ 94⅝
Commercial, 3 days	¼ @ --	94⅜@ 95

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$131,568,042
Balances	5,394,282

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala., class A, 2 to 5	60⅞	N. C. 6s, A. O	28
Ala., class B, 5s	80⅞	N. C. 6s, J. & J. 83-4-5	110
Ala., class C, 2 to 5	60	N. C. N. C. R. 7s, c. off.	90
Ark. 6s, fd	10	N. C. N. C. R., A. O.	110
Ark. 7s, M. & A. R	7	N. C. N. C. R.	100
Ark. 7s, L. R., P. B. & N. O.	35	N. C. 6s, '66-1900	10
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R	6	N. C. 6s, '68-'98	10
Conn. 6s, '93-4	106	N. C. C. R.	6
Ga. 6s, '80-'86	99	C. S. 6s, c. sl. 1-'98-9	5
Ga. 7s, g	113	N. C. sp. t. cl. 2	4½
Ill. c. 6s	100	N. C. sp. t. cl. 3	5
Ill. w. 1	100	Ohio 6s, '81	101½
Ky. 6s	100	Ohio 6s, '86	109
La. 7s, cn., '14	48½	R. I. 6s, c	110
Mich. 6s	103	S. C. 6s, A. M. 23, '60, n.	6
Mich. 7s	110	Tenn. 6s, c., '90-2-8	37
Mo. 6s, due '82 or '83, 101		T. 6s, n., '92-8-1900	33½
Mo. 6s, due '86	103¾	Tenn. 6s, n., n. & '14	33⅜
Mo. 6s, due '87	103¾	Va. 6s, c.	24
Mo. 6s, due '88	103¾	Va. 6s, n., '66	24
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90, 101		Va. 6s, n., '67	24
Mo. 6s, due '92	108	Va. 6s, n.	75
Mo. fd., due '94-5	108	Va. 6s, xnc	49¾
Mo. H. & J., due '86, 105¾		Va. 6s, def	3
Mo. H. & S. S., due '87, 105¼		Dis. Col. 3.65s, '24	88¾
N. C. 6s, o., '88-98	28	Dis. Col. sm	89

And the following for railway mortgages:

B. & O. 1st 6s, P. br	109	M. & C. 1st 7s, '91	108½
B. & E. 1st 7s	87	Met. Elev. 1st 6s	101¾
B., C. & N. 1st 6s	98¾	Mich. C. 7s	110
C. & O. 6s, g. s. B. in. d.	67	Mich. C. 8s	110
C. & O. 6s, g. s. am.	62	Mo. K. & T. gn. as	105¾
C. & O. 6s, con. sy. in. d.	41¾	Mo. K. & T. 1st 7s	91⅞
C. & A. 1st 7s, '93	116½	M. & O. n. 6s	99½
C. & A. inc. 7s, '83	105	N. C. & St. L. 1st 7s	111
C. & A. 2d 6s, c.	90	N. Y. C. 6s, '93	107
La. & Mo. R. 1st 7s	107	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	105
La. & Mo. R. 2d 7s	100	N. Y. C. & H. 1st c. 7s	124½
St. L., J. & C. 1st 7s	112	N. Y. C. & H. 1st r. 7s	124
C., R. & N. S. p. c. 1st	109	Ind. B. & W. 1st pf. 7s	90
C., R. I. & P. 6s, c	116	Ind. B. & W. 2d pf. 7s	63
C., B. I. & P. 6s, r	115	Ohio & M. 1st 7s	120½
C., B. I. & P. 8s, int. bds	125½	Ohio & M. 2d 7s	112½
C. R. of N. J. 1st 7s	115¼	O. & M. 2d cn. 7s	112½
C. R. of N. J. con. 7s	106	O. & M. 2d cn. Sp. d., 7s	77
C. & N. of N. J. adj. 7s	105½	O. P. g. 6s	110¾
L. & W. cn. gtd. as	93⅝	C. P. S. J. bn. 6s	105
A. D. & L. 7s, as	108	C. R. C. & O. 1st 6s	114
M. & St. P. 2d 7s, '91	110¾	C. P. L. & P. 6s	102
M. & St. P. 1st 7s g. R. d.	113	W. P. 6s	107⅜
M. & St. P. L. div. 7s	113	W. P. 1st 6s	110
M. & St. P. 1st L. & M. 7s	112	U. P. L. 7s	113
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M. 7s	113	U. P. r. 8s	117
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, I. & D.	104¾	P. R. of No. 1st 6s	104½
M. & St. P. 1st S. & M. 7s	107	P. R. of No. 2d 6s, cl. A	102
C. & N. W. s. f. 7s	107	St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, cl. C.	71
C. & N. W. int. 7s	106½	St. L. & S. F. 3d 6s, cl. B.	72½
C. & N. W. con. 7s	122¾	St. L. & S. F. 4th 6s	45
C. & N. W. 1st 7s	107½	K. P. 1st 6s, c. e., xc.	105
C. & N. W. c. g. 7s	115⅞	K. P. 2d 7s, '86, c. e.	116
C. & N. W. s. f. 8s	107	K. P. 3d 7s, '89, 16	113
C. & M. 1st 7s	113½	K. P. D. div. 6s, as, c. c.	108¾
W. & St. P. 1st 7s	107	K. P. D. div. 6s, as, xc.	99¾
W. & St. P. 2d 7s	111	T. & P. 1st 6s	107
C. & N. W. c. & I. 7s	108	T. & P. 2d 6s	74
C. S. L. & N. O. 1st cn. 7s	108½	T. & P. inc. & l. g. r. 7s	78
D., L. & W. 2d 7s	104½	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s	126
D., L. & W. 7s, c	124	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d 7s	123½
D. & R. 1st 7s, '91	107	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d 7s	120
D. & R. 1st P. c. 7s	117½	C. C. & I. C. 1st r. c. a. s.	92¼
D. & H. 1st P. 7s, r	112	C. C. & I. C. 1st r. c. s.	92¼
A. & S. 2d 7s	103	P. & R. r. 6s, 1911	89
A. & S. 3d 7s	101	P. & R. r. 7s, 1911	89
A. & S. 1st c. 7s	125½	P. & R. r. 7s, 1898	90
L. & N. 2d 7s, g	104½	N. Mo. 1st 7s	114¾
L. & N. C. br. 7s	107	W. U. c. 7s, 1900	110
L. E. & W. 1st 6s	107½	W. U. 7s, 1st 6s	102½
L. E. & M. 1st 6s	97½	O. K. & N. 1st 6s	91½

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 9.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	120½	121
United Railroads of New Jersey	156	156½
Pennsylvania Railroad	52½	52¾
Reading Railroad	33⅛	33¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	51⅜	51⅞
Catawissa Railroad preferred	48	49½
Northern Pacific	32¼	32⅜
Northern Pacific preferred	55½	56
North Pennsylvania Railroad	31½	32
Lehigh Navigation	36¾	37
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	19¾	20
Hestonville Railway	23¾	24½
Philadelphia and Erie	19¾	19¾
Duluth	36	--
Duluth preferred	71	--

The 40-year bonds of the St. Louis, Hannibal and Keokuk Railway Company, bearing 7 per cent. interest, have advanced in price from 90 to 92½.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., who offer for sale $1,600,000 first mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company (Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Division) at 102½ and accrued interest, being the proportion of the bonds on the property in Kentucky. The remaining $800,000 bonds, which represent the proportion of the bonds on the property in Tennessee, have been deposited by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company with the Central Trust Company of New-York in trust, and cannot be sold or otherwise disposed of until the claim of prior lien made by the bondholders of the State of Tennessee has been finally disposed of by a court of competent jurisdiction. A sinking fund has been created by the mortgage adequate in amount to retire all the bonds prior to their maturity. In case bonds cannot be purchased under 110, annual drawings by lot are to be made to an amount sufficient to absorb the sinking fund. Bonds drawn for at 110 and not presented for interest thereon will cease thereafter. Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. reserve the right to advance the price of the bonds at their discretion.

The Union Pacific earnings for January show a gain of $169,276.

The Chicago and Alton earnings for January show a gain of $138,166.

The traffic returns of the Illinois Central Road for January show a decrease of $58,655.

The thirty-fifth annual report of the New-York Life Insurance Company, an abstract of which appears in another column, exhibits a gratifying state of affairs. The number of policies in force Jan. 1, 1880, was 45,705, covering risks for $127,417,763; the death claims paid during 1879 amounted to $1,569,854, the assets were $38,996,952 66, leaving an estimated surplus of over $7,000,000. The premiums for the year reached $6,382,875 25, and the income from interest and rents, $2,339,875 03. Morris Franklin is the President, William H. Beers, Vice-President and Actuary, and among the trustees are David Dows, Charles Wright, M. D., W. H. Appleton, William A. Booth, and H. B. Claflin.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 9.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	9½	Kosenth	5-32
Alta	4¾	Leviathan	⅞
Arcenta	1⅜	Leeds	13-32
Belcher	11¼	Lady Washington	15-16
Best and Belcher	10½	Mexican	14½
Bullion	4⅜	Marten White	29-32
Caledonia	1½	Mono	5⅝
Belle Isle	1¼	Mammouth	3
Beahtel	2	McClinton	9-16
Boston Consolidated	1⅜	Maryville	⅛
Bulwer	10	Northern Belle	14⅜
Black Hawk	29-32	North Bonanza	9-16
Belcher	1⅜	Noonday	4
California	7⅛	North Belle Isle	¼
Ophir	7⅞	Navajo	13-32
Consolidated Virginia	2⅞	Ophir	16½
Crown Point	4⅝	Overman	7⅛
Consolidated Pacific	4	Potosi	4¾
Caledonia	1⅛	Real del Monte	1½
Caledonia, B. H	⅛	Savage	5¼
Dudley	½	Sierra Nevada	22
Exchequer	3	South Bulwer	1⅜
Fair 8s	13-32	Sierra Buttes	5-16
Gould and Curry	6	South Noonday	1⅞
Grand Prize	1⅜	Syndicate	1⅜
Hoodlum	13-32	Silver Hill	1⅜
Hale and Norcross	6⅝	Tioga	3¼
Hillside	2	Tip Top	4¼
Imperial	13-32	Trojan	5-16
Independence	19-1d	Union Consolidated	35¾
Julia Consolidated	2	Wales	3⅛
Justice	2⅛	Yellow Jacket	9⅝

The Justice Mining Company has levied an assessment of 50 cents per share.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 2,851 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,400 bales; to the Continent, 309 bales; coastwise, 1,094 bales; sales, 2,200 bales; last evening, 1,000 bales; stock, 70,518 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 9.—Cotton quiet; steady; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.@12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 1,540 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,530 bales; coastwise, 607 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 47,034 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 9.—Cotton quiet, easy; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 1,455 bales; sales, 1,635 bales; stock, 73,181 bales.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—Flour in good demand at full prices; Superfine, $4 75@$5; Double Extra, $5 50@$5 75; Treble Extra, $5 75@$6; Fancy, $6 00@$6 50; Family, $6 75@$7 25. Corn active, firm and higher at 53c. @ 56c. Oats quiet at 43c. Corn-meal scarce and firm at $2 25. Hay in good demand; prime, $24@$25; choice, $28. Pork quiet; old, $12 75; new, $13. Lard steady; tierces, 7¾c.@8c.; keg, 8¼c.@8¾c. Bulk-meats steady, with a good demand. Shoulders, loose, $4 10@$4 20; packed, $4 62½; Clear Rib, 7c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. Bacon quiet but steady; Shoulders, 6½c.@5¾c.; Clear Rib, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c.@8c. Sugar-cured Hams steady, with a good demand; Canvassed, 9½c.@10¼c. Whisky quiet; Western Rectified, $1 05@$1 10. Coffee quiet and weak; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 13¾c.@16¾c. Sugar steady, with a good demand; inferior, 5½c.; common to good common, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; fair to fully fair, 7c.@7¾c.; prime to choice, 7¾c.@7¾c. Yellow Clarified, 8¾c.@8¾c. Molasses in good demand at full prices; common, 30c.@33c.; fair, 37c.@38c.; centrifugal, 30c.@32c.; prime to choice, 42c.@52. Rice in fair demand and higher; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 6¼c.@7¾c. Bran firmer at 25c. Exchange—New-York, sight, $1 ₱ $1,000 premium; bankers' sterling, $4 83¼.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 9, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	3	Molasses, bbls	1,120
B. E. Peas, bags	61	Spirits Turps, bbls	155
B. W. Flour, pks	221	Resin, bbls	91
Beans, bbls	33	Oil, bbls	5
Bees-wax, pks	2	Oil-cake, pks	3,327
Cotton, bales	6,829	Oil, Lard, bbls	15
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls	250	Oil, Lubr., bbls	50
Cot.-seed-meal, bags	1,390	Pea-nuts, bags	1,770
Cot.-seed-cake, bags	1,714	Pork, pks	576
Dried Fruit, pks	31	Beef, pks	346
Eggs, pks	2,225	Cut-meats, pks	11,125
Flour, bbls	14,756	Lard, tcs	2,305
Ill. c. 6s	100	Lard, kegs	27
Ill. w. 1	100	Butter, pks	2,055
Ky. 6s	100	Cheese, pks	1,060
La. 7s, cn., '14	48½	Dressed Hogs, No	110
Mich. 6s	103	Dressed Hogs, No	1,038
Mich. 7s	110	Rice, tcs	215
Mo. 6s, due '82 or '83, 101		Rice, bbls	50
Mo. 6s, due '86	103¾	Rice, pks	250
Mo. 6s, due '87	103¾	Rod-oil, bbls	55
Mo. 6s, due '88	103¾	Barley, bushels	7,700
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90, 101		Flax-seed, bags	1
Mo. 6s, due '92	108	Staves, pkgs	120
Mo. fd., due '94-5	108	Starch, pkgs	400
Mo. H. & J., due '86, 105¾		Grass-seed, bags	63
Mo. H. & S. S., due '87, 105¼		Hemp, bales	474
N. C. 6s, o., '88-98	28	Hides, No	38
		Hides, bales	333
		Istle, bales	1,137
		Leather, sides	10,045
		Moss, bales	93

And the following for railway mortgages:

COFFEE—Rio dull at former figures; 5,000 bags Rio,

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

SCOTHIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 11, 6 A. M.
ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 18, 10:30 A. M.
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
GALLIA.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4, Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 5 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 2, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 9, 3:30 P. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, March 16, 9 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are supplied with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardesses, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state room,) $60, $80, and $100. INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

CELTIC, Capt. GLADELL.....Saturday, Feb. 14, 7:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. IRVING.....Sat., Feb. 21, 1:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNESS.....Sat., Feb. 28, 4 P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms. steerage, $25.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Philadelphia. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Feb. 12, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Feb. 19, noon
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, March 4, 11:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, March 13, 7 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $80, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $26. Rates as lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

MAIN.....sat. Feb 14 OCEAN, WERDER, Sa., Feb 28
WESER.....Sa., Feb 21 DONAU.....Sat., March 6
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
Steamer STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Th., Feb. 12, 8 A. M.
Steamer STATE OF INDIANA.....Thurs., Feb. 19, 12 M.
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130, second cabin $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new), 50 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railroad and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

FRANCE, Tuesday.....Wednesday, Feb. 18, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, Sundies.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
CANADA, Pasquet.....Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

FRISIA.....Thurs., Feb. 12 GELLERT.....Thurs., Feb. 26
WESTPHALIA.....Th. Feb. 19 ELSASS.....Thurs., March 4

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. H. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents.
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW
From Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Charles-st., New-York.

Circassia....Feb. 10, 5 A. M. Bolivia....Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
Devonia....Feb. 14, 5 A. M. Anchoria....Feb. 28, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $80 to $90. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 48 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Assania....Feb. 14 Wyoming....California....Feb. 21, 1 P. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:
MAAS.....Saturday, Feb. 14
P. CALAND.....Wednesday, Feb. 25
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, March 17

1st Cabin, $55-$70. 2d Cabin, $45-$50. Steerage, $26.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 7 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 50 B'way, Gen. Passeng'r Agt.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Sailing every week alternately from Philadelphia and New-York, landing passengers within a few hours' ride of the most important points of interest on the Continent.

BELGENLAND.....Feb. 12, 9 A. M.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia. No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, Agent, No. 8 Battery-place.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
FOR THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:

Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Thursday, Feb. 12, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO, Saturday, March 20, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Feb. 16, noon

For freight or general information apply at company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 227 BROADWAY.
G. T. SEWALL, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.

From and after Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1880, the following passage rates between NEW-YORK and SAN FRANCISCO only will go into effect, viz.

CABIN, $75. STEERAGE, $35.

These rates cover all necessary services for the voyage.

TO CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS.

Shippers desirous to make contracts for through freight at greatly reduced rates will please apply to the Freight Office as above.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only), Thurs., Feb. 19
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,) Sat., Feb 21
CITY OF NEW YORK, (Havana & Mexico,) Sat. March 6
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only), Thu. Mch. 11

These steamers are furnished with swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.

Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans Feb. 16 and March 8 for vera Cruz via Sagua, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43, North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON.....Wed., Feb. 11
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. HETSON.....Sat., Feb. 14

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Ocmulgee Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent.
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co., and
General Agent S. F. & W. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 317 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. (from Pier No. 4 North River, as follows:
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. VANCE.....WED., Feb. 11
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. FOOTE.....SAT., Feb. 21

(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway.
LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer GEORGE W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 14

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Feb. 14
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Feb. 26
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—IN NEW-YORK CITY, A MANUfacturing and jobbing business of good character in a desirable location and well established; about $20,000 will be required; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address BONA FIDE, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

ARENTS & YOUNG,

NO. 9 NEW-ST.,

DEALERS IN

Alabama Central first mortgage and income bonds.
Central R. R. of Iowa first and second mortgage bonds.
Central Railroad of Ohio bonds and stock.
Carolina Central first mortgage bonds.
City of Houston, Texas, bonds.
Central Colorado Improvement Co. bonds and stock.
Flint and Père Marquette bonds and stock.
Flint and Père Marquette certificates for pref'd stock.
Indianapolis and St. Louis 1st and 2d mortgage bonds.
Kansas and Nebraska first and second mortgage bonds.
Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad bonds, all issues.
Memphis and Little Rock 1st mortgage bonds & stock.
Memphis City bonds.
Mobile City bonds.
New-Jersey Midland first and second mortgage bonds.
New-York & Oswego Midland bonds, stock, and notes.
New-York, Ontario & Western common & pref'd stock.
Peoria, Decatur, and Evansville bonds and stock.
Port Royal Railroad Income bonds.
South Carolina Railroad bonds and stock.
South Carolina consols.
St. Joseph & Pacific first and second mortgage bonds.
St. Joseph and Western stock.
Southern R. R. of Mississippi bonds and pref'd scrip.
Wisconsin Central first mortgage bonds.
Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta 1st mortgage bonds.

PHELPS, STOKES & CO.,

I. N. PHELPS,
JAMES STOKES,
ANSON PHELPS STOKES, **BANKERS,**
F. P. OLCOTT,
45 WALL-ST., N. Y.

ISSUE

TRAVELERS' CREDITS,
CIRCULAR NOTES,
AND
COMMERCIAL CREDITS,
AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Buy and Sell on Commission,
STOCKS, BONDS, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

PUBLIC SALE OF KINGSTON CITY BONDS.

There will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the CITY HALL,
In the City of Kingston,
On FEB. 18, 1880,
At 12 o'clock M. of that day.

$40,000 IN BONDS OF THE CITY OF KINGSTON.

Being 6 per cent. semi-annual coupon bonds, payable in 1910, with option of payment after 10 years, of the denomination of $1,000, $500, and $100. Such bonds issued to pay off bonds falling due.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH.

or 10 per cent. of bid down, and balance, with interest, on or before March 1, 1880. A single bond will be offered, and the purchaser to have option of taking, at his rate of the bid, bonds to the amount of not exceeding $10,000.

THOMAS CORNELL,
President Board of Bank Presidents.

Dated Jan. 16, 1880.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R.R.Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
DUE IN 1908.
Interest January and July.

MORTON, BLISS & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000 of the above bonds, secured by a first lien upon the Company's Iowa and Dakota Extension. These bonds are issued at the rate of $10,000 per mile of completed road, and the total issue cannot, by the terms of the mortgage, exceed $15,000 per mile. The share capital of the Company amounts to $12,279,483 preferred, and $15,404,261 of common stock.

PRESENT PRICE, 110 AND INTEREST.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

It now appears probable that an immediate sale of said company may be effected.

The early depositors of the first and second mortgage bonds under the plan of the Reorganization Committee retained the 1874 and 1875 coupons and the funded interest bonds for 1874 and 1875 coupons.

It is absolutely necessary that these coupons and funded interest bonds be deposited before the sale of the road.

Holders will please forward them at once to the Central Trust Company, of New-York, with the numbers of the certificates to which they belong.

Certificates will be issued therefor without extra charge.

First and second mortgage bonds, with past due coupons and funded interest bonds attached, will be received by the Central Trust Company until Feb. 10, 1880, on payment of 1 per cent. par value.

New-York, Feb. 3, 1880. CHARLES PARSONS,
Chairman Executive Committee.
No. 39 Pine-st.: Post Office Box No. 79.

Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Secured by a first mortgage upon the extension of the railway from Albert Lea to Fort Dodge, Iowa.

The issue is limited to $10,000 per mile of completed road.

Interest payable December and June. Principal payable 1909.

For sale at par and interest by

MORTON, BLISS & CO.,

Corner Nassau and Cedar sts., N. Y.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1908.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

27 PINE-ST., N. Y.

New-Philadelphia Silver Mining Co.

Capital Stock, $1,500,000 in 150,000 shares, $10 each.
NON-ASSESSABLE.

The undersigned are authorized to dispose of the balance of the Treasury Stock. The MILL is now completed, and active operations are about to commence. The company is now in better condition than at any previous time, with a large amount of RICH ORE ready to reduce. This is the last opportunity that will be afforded to subscribe to Treasury Stock.

SMITHERS & DONALD,
ROOMS Nos. 34 and 35, DREXEL BUILDING,
No. 3 Broad-st., New-York.

Any information can be obtained at the company's office. No. 33 Broad-st., New-York.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, BROADWAY,
CORNER CEDAR-ST.,

Do a General Banking Business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell municipal and other investment bonds, and all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, *and make liberal advances on same.* **WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE** securities, yielding **9** and **10** PER CENT. INTEREST, for sale at **PAR.**

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1880.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, in conformity with an agreement made with the Denison and South-eastern Railway Company, dated Oct. 12, 1877, hereby gives notice to the holders of securities of said DENISON AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY of its readiness to pay the same, on presentation, at the office of the Company, presented within eight weeks from date will cease to bear interest thereafter. EDWARD KING,
President.

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CLINTON B. FISK & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 3 BROAD-ST., DREXEL BUILDING,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

For cash, or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. Brokers in State, Railway, Municipal, Mining, and miscellaneous stocks and bonds.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 PINE-ST., N. Y.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS.—The first mortgage six per cent. gold bonds, and the second mortgage income bonds of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company are now ready for delivery to persons holding the Purchasing Committee's first mortgage receipts. The exchange will be made at the office of J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 63 William-st., New-York.

By order of the Purchasing Committee.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, Chairman.

NOTICE.

The First National Bank of Hackensack, N. J., located at Hackensack, in the State of New-Jersey, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.—Dated Dec. 10, 1879.

A. D. BROWER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

NO. 23 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY, 1880.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co.

First Mortgage Bonds,

(EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE DIVISION.)

LOAN, $2,400,000,

MATURES DEC. 1, 1919.

INTEREST, 6 PER CENT., PAYABLE JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE PRESENT STANDARD WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

Trustees, Central Trust Company of New-York.

The property is mortgaged at the rate of $17,500 per mile. Ninety-seven miles are located in Kentucky and 38 miles in Tennessee. We offer for sale

$1,600,000 OF THE ABOVE ISSUE AT 102½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

being the proportion of the bonds on the property in Kentucky. The remaining $800,000 bonds, which represent the proportion of the bonds on the property in Tennessee, have been deposited by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK in trust, and cannot be sold or otherwise disposed of until the claim of prior lien made by the bondholders of the State of Tennessee has been finally disposed of by a court of competent jurisdiction.

A Sinking Fund has been created by the mortgage adequate in amount to retire all the bonds prior to their maturity. In case bonds cannot be purchased under 110, annual drawings by lot are to be made to an amount sufficient to absorb the Sinking Fund. Bonds drawn will be paid for at 110, and interest thereon will cease thereafter.

A letter of the President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, containing information in regard to the property of the company and its prosperous condition, which shows these bonds to be in every way a desirable security, can be seen on application at our office. We reserve the right to advance the price at our discretion.

Drexel, Morgan & Co.

NEW-YORK & OSWEGO R. R. SECURITIES.
N. J. MIDLAND R. R. SECURITIES.
ST. JOSEPH & WESTERN R. R. STOCK & BONDS.
SOUTH & NORTH ALABAMA R. R. STOCK.
SOUTH CAROLINA R. R. STOCK & BONDS.
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE CERTIFICATES.

WANTED BY

WM. R. UTLEY,

NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS.

Columbus and Indianapolis R. R. 1st Pref. Bonds.
Columbus and Indianapolis Central 1st mtg. Bonds.
Columbus and Indianapolis Central 2d mtg. Bonds.
Columbus and Toledo R. R. 1st mtg. Bonds.
Chicago and East. Ill. R. R. 1st mtg. Bonds.
Champaign, Hav. and West. By's Pref. Bonds.
Scioto Valley R'y (Ohio) 1st mtge. Bonds.

For sale

CHAS. T. WING,
Corner Wall-st. and Broadway,
(With A. M. Kidder & Co., Bankers.)

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

By the courtesy of Postmaster James, information having reached this office that two-cent envelopes have by mistake been inclosed to stockholders residing out of Boston, with notices of a special meeting, addressed Chas M. Forbes, Boston, Mass., for the purpose of returning proxies, this is to request stockholders to scrutinize the return envelope, and supply the deficiency, when there is any, as otherwise the proxies might go to the Dead Letter Office. In case proxies have been dispatched in such envelopes, stockholders are requested to obtain duplicates at the National Bank of Commerce and forward them. JOHN N. DENISON,
BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1880. Assistant Treasurer.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 82 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1880.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed Jan. 31, at 3 P. M., and reopened Feb. 17, 1880. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A—ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD first mortgage (Central Division) bonds, also Missouri Pacific (old stock) wanted by EDW. C. FOX & CO., members New-York Stock Exchange, No. 2 Wall-st.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GERMANIA Petroleum Company call on or write to JOHN PONDIR, No. 19 Broad-st. Stockholders please bring stock.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, (established in 1854,) transact a general banking and brokerage business in railway shares, bonds, &c., &c.

DIVIDENDS.

THE INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS.—Interest on the second mortgage income bonds of this company earned during the year 1879, will be paid to the regis tered holders thereof on the 1st days of March and September, 1880, respectively, at the rate 4 per cent. per annum—2 per cent. being payable on March 1, 1880, and 2 per cent. on Sept. 1, 1880, at the office of the company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.

The books of registry will be closed on the 20th days of February and August, 1880, respectively, and opened on the 2d days of March and September, 1880, respectively. By order of the Board of Directors.

THOS. W. PEARSALL, President.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 4, 1880.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERly dividend of this company, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on the guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after March 1, prox., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 Exchange-place, New-York. The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst., and reopen on the 2d of March.

A. A. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.

BASSICK MINING COMPANY OF ROSITA, COL.,
OFFICE, No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of $23,000 (twenty-five thousand dollars,) being twenty-five cents per share, the value thereof on the par value of the company, payable at the office of the company, on and after Feb. 18.

Transfer-books will close Feb. 14, and reopen Feb. 19.
FRANK G. BROWN, President.

OFFICE OF THE DEADWOOD MINING COMPANY,
No. 31 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1880.

DIVIDEND NO. 2.

The monthly dividend of Twenty-five Cents per share has been declared for January, payable at the office of the Transfer Agents, Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, on the 20th inst. Transfer-books close on the 14th inst. H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1880.

THE STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY

have this day declared their regular monthly dividend of FIFTY CENTS Per Share, payable February 12, at the agency of the Nevada Bank, No. 62 Wall-st., New York.

Transfer-books will close on the 6th inst., and open on the 13th inst.

M. R. COOK, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1880.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) PER CENT. will be paid at the office of Messrs. R. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 15th day of February. The transfer-books will be closed from the 24 to the 14 th of February.

HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND STRAITSVILLE COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 29, 1880.

A DIVIDEND OF ONE PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this company has been this day declared from the January earnings, payable at this office, Feb. 14.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 14th of February.

WM. WALTER PHELPS, President.

ELECTIONS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL ELECtion, THURSDAY, Feb. 12, 1880, No. 22 Cooper Union. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
C. McK. LEGGE, Recording Secretary.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 TO BOSTON FIRST CLASS.
VIA THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE.

The elegant steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND leave daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at **4:30 P. M.**

Special limited tickets between New-York and Boston, via this line, good ONLY for the trip for which they are sold, as specified on their face, $1.

PROVIDENCE LINE FOR FREIGHT ONLY.

Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.

ONE DOLLAR TO BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER LINE for special limited tickets; magnificent steamers **OLD COLONY** and **NEWPORT** leave New-York daily, excepting Sundays, at 5 P. M., from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.; leave Brooklyn 4 P. M., Jersey City, 4:20 P. M., via the Annex.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad—Steamers leave Catharine-slip, (Pier No. 35 E. R.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON.—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River, daily, including Sundays, at 5 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of assisting as companion to a maiden or widow lady; no objection to the country. Address, by letter, Miss H., care Miss A. Forde, the "Madison," 1,242 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a competent English Protestant girl in a private family; best City references. Address M. L., Box No. 321 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY an American girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; excellent City reference from last place. Call at No. 91 Christopher-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a young girl; or will do cooking and coarse washing in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 326 East 74th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in small private family; City reference. Call at No. 345 8th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.; no cards.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant girl; or to do chamber-work and waiting in small family; good reference; no cards. Call at No. 327 West 43d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A COMpetent girl as chamber-maid and nurse to growing children; excellent City reference. Call at No. 831 2d-av., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private American family; City references. Call at No. 312 East 39th-st., first-floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; would assist with other work if required; no objections to the country; reference. Call, till suited, No. 37 West 43d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; first-class City reference. Call at No. 1,145 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts., second floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class chamber-maid and laundress; understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 345 East 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and do fine washing; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call at No. 163 East 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, lately landed, to do chamber-work and assist with washing. Call at No. 145 West 51st-st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 258 West 37th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN: THOroughly understands her business in all its branches; all kinds soups, meats, and made-up dishes; boning and larding; is a first-class baker; eight years' best City reference. Call at No. 147 West 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; can get up dinner parties, &c.; first-class baker and pastry; is a marketing if required; best City reference. Address, for two days, C. M., Box No. 257 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—By two sisters, to do the work of a small private family; can come well recommended. Address M. H., Box No. 253 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, good cook; first-class laundress; private family; City only; wages $15; good City reference. Address No. 336 East 24th-st., second floor, back.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; UNDERSTANDS ALL kinds soups, side dishes, desserts; excellent baker; would assist with washing in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 224 East 24th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN AS first-class cook in private family; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 217 West 27th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman; will assist with washing and ironing. Call at No. 20 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; best City reference. Call at No. 243 West 35th-st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A COOK, THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced in cooking and baking, with undoubted City reference; no cards. Call at No. 290 East 158th-st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook; do coarse washing if required; best City reference. Call at No. 216 West 29th-st., Room No. 9.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; will assist with washing. City reference. Call at No. 234 West 31st-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK and do coarse washing; last employer can be seen. Call at No. 586 3d-av., second bell.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; can make excellent bread and biscuit; best of City references. Call at No. 116 Park av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 709 6th-av.

COOK.—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family, to whom she refers, No. 74 East 53d-st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH ALSATIAN WOMAN IN A small private family. Address No. 150 East 42d-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker going out by day, week, or month, a few more engagements; terms reasonable. Call or address No. 229 East 41st-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER; thoroughly understands cutting and machines. Address or call, for two days, on L. E., No. 499 3d-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN as working housekeeper (is a good cook) where she can have her daughter, 14 years old, who can assist in light duties; best references. Call or address M. G., No. 103 President-st., South Brooklyn.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman girl, to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; reference; no cards. Call at No. 209 West 30th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—AN ENGLISH MAID WISHES to meet with a family going to Europe, or a good family in the City; is a competent dress-maker; good hair-dresser; understands French; four years' reference from last place. Address F., Box No. 321 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RELIABLE MAID, WHO understands her duties thoroughly; speaks several languages; five years' City reference. Address R. E., Box No. 319 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON; good reference; traveling preferred. Call at No. 116 West 19th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; three years' City reference

TRUSTEE CLARKE RESIGNS

AN INSIDE VIEW OF THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE AFFAIRS.

HOW THE BUSINESS IS CONDUCTED BY A MAJORITY OF THE BOARD—MR. CLARKE'S BRIEF EXPERIENCE ON THE BOARD—WHAT CONTROLLER STEINMETZ AND OTHERS SAY.

Mr. Thomas B. Clarke, who was appointed a Trustee of the Brooklyn Bridge, on Jan. 14, sent copies of the following communication, yesterday, to the members of the board by which he was appointed, resigning his position and giving the reasons for his action:

The Hon. Edward Cooper, Mayor of the City of New-York; the Hon. John Kelly, Controller of the City of New-York; the Hon. John J. Morrie, President of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York:

SIRS: I respectfully tender my resignation as a Trustee of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, to which position I was recently appointed by you, and I believe it to be my duty to state why I wish to be relieved thus early of the somewhat uncertain honors attendant upon the holding of the office. I was present at a meeting of the Board of Trustees for the first time on Monday, Feb. 2, 1880, and during a session of the Executive Committee, Vice-President William C. Kingsley reminded President Henry C. Murphy that there was a communication to be considered from the Chief Engineer, recommending an increase of the salaries of two of his assistants, Messrs. McNulty and S. R. Probasco. The Chief's letter could not be found, but the president's memory was excellent, and he recalled the contents of the missing note, which suggested the raising of Mr. McNulty's salary from $2,500 to $3,000 per annum, and the increase of Mr. Probasco's yearly compensation from $3,000 to $3,600, both advances to date back from Oct. 1, 1879. The Vice-President, having a memory equal to that of the President, confirmed the statement of the latter in regard to the contents of the Chief's letter, adding that 'either of the two assistant engineers was capable of building the bridge himself, and the advance of salary he believed not unreasonable but just and proper.'

Following the meeting of the Executive Committee, the Board of Trustees convened, and the recommendations of the Executive Committee were duly offered for action. After the consideration of contracts, &c., the scheme for advancing the pay of Messrs. McNulty and Probasco was brought up, and then assailed vigorously by Controller Steinmetz, of Brooklyn, who contended that "these two employes were already well paid," and added facts to substantiate his assertion. He was joined by Inspector in his opposition, taking the ground that any increase in the salary list would have a demoralizing effect at this time among all the employes, and the recommendations for advances would follow that could not be satisfied. Further, I asked, "Shall we lose the services of these skilled employes if we decline to raise their pay?" A Trustee responded to this remark that "both Messrs. McNulty and Probasco were capable men," and the advance proposed, "to date back from Oct. 1, 1879," was then agreed to by the board, the Controller and myself alone voting against it.

The necessity for forcing this resolution through was made manifest to me at a meeting of the Committee on Finance on Friday last, Feb. 6, which I as a member attended. The engineering pay-roll for January was presented for the indorsement of the committee, when the writer discovered that the bill of Mr. Probasco's account was in accordance with the action of the Board of Trustees, the account of Mr. McNulty was not. Asking for an explanation, Secretary Guintard and Treasurer Prentice jointly stated to the committee that Mr. McNulty had, on Dec. 1, 1879, received the increased back pay that had not been voted to him until the 2d of February, 1880, and receipts for the amounts were produced signed by Mr. McNulty. The undersigned, venturing further inquiries, was informed that President Murphy had authorized the payment of McNulty, feeling confident that the Trustees would acquiesce, thus anticipating the action of the Executive Committee and Board of Trustees over two months. Messrs. Guintard and Prentice further explained that Mr. Probasco would have been as liberally dealt with, but he declined to accept back pay until it was voted to him by that board. Pay rolls representing great amounts were presented for the indorsement of the Finance Committee which lacked the very important check and signature of an officer "who could not be found."

The above-named apparent irregularities may be capable of explanation, but what I have already learned warns me that if two meetings are productive of such opportunities for investigation, the faithful performance of the duties required of the position of Trustee will occupy much more time than my business interests will warrant me in devoting to it. To you who appointed me I tender back my trust, and make my thanks for your consideration. With much respect, Sirs, I am sincerely yours,

THOMAS B. CLARKE.

No. 219 CHURCH-STREET, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1880.

Mayor Cooper, when asked by a TIMES reporter if he had anything to say in regard to Mr. Clarke's letter, or if he would take any action on it, replied in the negative. He added that he knew nothing about the statements made by Mr. Clarke, as he was not at the meetings of the Bridge Trustees to which he had alluded, and that the vacancy caused by his resignation would probably be filled to-morrow.

Controller Kelly said that he had not yet read the letter, and was too much occupied to examine it. He was, therefore, unable to give an opinion upon it. It was said that a series of resolutions will be introduced in the Board of Aldermen, at their meeting to-day, calling for an investigation of the statements made by Mr. Clarke.

In a talk with a TIMES reporter later in the day, Mr. Clarke reiterated the statements made in his letter of resignation, they being, in his opinion, sufficient cause for his action. The transactions of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Clarke said, were not at all characterized by proper business methods. If the board did its work in a business way on business principles, Mr. Clarke would have had no objection to remaining one of the Bridge Trustees. With regard to the increase of the salaries of Assistant Engineers Probasco and McNulty, Mr. Clarke said that President Murphy had offered to pay the increase out of his own pocket, in advance of the action of the board, and lose the amount if the Trustees declined to make the advance.

Controller Steinmetz last evening confirmed Mr. Clarke's assertions as to the facts concerning the raising of the salaries of Messrs. McNulty and Probasco, and in those way in which most matters connected with the great bridge were attended to by the Board of Trustees. "When the question of raising the salary of these men came up," said Mr. Steinmetz, "Trustee Kingsley declared that Probasco and McNulty were worth all the advance that was asked, because they were such very competent engineers, and had such immense responsibilities resting upon them. Why, these men are merely foremen or master masons, that's all, nothing else. The plans are furnished to them; they receive the stone, brick, cement, &c., and then follow the plans. That's all they have to do, and I couldn't see why their salaries should be raised, especially as these are days of low rather than high salaries. I remember when I was in Government emply in the erection of public works, the high salaries ranged from $6 to $10 a day, and the Superintendent who received this salary was responsible for everything. He had to boss the masons, the stone-setters, the engineers, the painters, the plasterers—everybody. All reports, too, and financial matters had to come through him, and then, too, he was under heavy bonds to fill his office properly. But these two men have no such responsibility. Mr. Kingsley said we would be ungrateful if we did not pay them more. I told him I was sorry to hear that, for then the Government had always been ungrateful to its servants. I was utterly opposed to giving Probasco and McNulty any more salary. Mr. Probasco in particular, I thought, needed no increase, for he was the engineer of that very celebrated affair, the Hempstead Reservoir, of which, by the way, Mr. Kingsley was contractor. It seemed to me to be a little significant."

The Controller talked bitterly against the Ring rule, which he says prevails in the Board of Trustees, and the way in which the two officials are mulcted many thousands of dollars in the iron and steel contracts—a subject upon which he has often expressed his views. "If the Edgemoor Iron Company lives up to its contract," said Mr. Steinmetz, "I will apologize for all I've said in every newspaper in the United States, but I won't have to apologize. Mr. Clarke may have been partly influenced to resign by a fear of the enormous personal liabilities he might have to assume as a Trustee. It would be a good thing if every one of the Trustees would follow his example. I would resign to-morrow if the rest would." Mr. Steinmetz added, despondently, that there was no use in trying to do anything against the majority in the board, for they came to the meetings in each case with their schemes all planned and arranged for.

President Henry C. Murphy could not be found by the reporter yesterday. A gentleman who had had some conversation with him about Mr. Clarke's letter said that Mr. Murphy had expressed himself substantially as follows: "In the cases of Mr. Probasco and Mr. McNulty, I did exactly what I have always done when the engineer has recommended an increase in any person's salary—I made the advance—a thing which was perfectly proper, and which I had a perfect right to do without consultation with the board. So far as Mr. Clarke's statement about pay-rolls before the Finance Committee without the signature of some officer is concerned, it probably refers, if it refers to anything, to the want of the signature of a certain officer whose signature is only a matter of form, and unnecessary. It is unnecessary because the men are paid for the work they do, and this work is a matter of record on the books."

THE HANLAN-COURTNEY RACE.

ALL OBSTACLES TO IT APPARENTLY REMOVED—RILEY TO BE ENTERED.

Referee William Blaikie was called upon yesterday, at his office, by A. T. Soule, of Rochester, for the purpose of further perfecting the arrangements for the postponed Hanlan-Courtney-Riley boat race, which is expected to take place in May next. Mr. Soule has just returned from a tour of inspection among the boating fraternity of Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and reports the interest in the race as constantly increasing. The new articles signed on Jan. 3 by Courtney stipulated "Washington, or such place as may hereafter be agreed upon," as the locality of the race, and named May 20 as the date. Mr. Soule reports the Washington course as being an excellent one. Its length from the Aqueduct bridge at Georgetown to the celebrated Long Bridge, near Washington, is two and one-half miles, which, with the return trip, makes a total distance of five miles, over smooth water, with little or no obstruction. In case Congress adjourns before the date fixed, the race will come off earlier, possibly the last of April. While in Washington Mr. Soule was introduced by the Congressman from the Rochester district to President Hayes, who, he says, evinced a decided curiosity concerning the approaching struggle, and remarked that Washington would be a good place for the race." The officers on the man-of-war stationed in the Potomac are also said to be interested in the affair. The facilities for getting to the course are excellent, the distance from the Treasury Building to the grand stand being only one and a half miles.

Mr. Blaikie has now locked up in his safe the six-thousand-dollar certificate from Mr. Soule, a five-hundred-dollar certificate of deposit on American Exchange Bank from Courtney, and another five-hundred-dollar certificate on a Canadian bank from Hanlan. Hanlan's deposit is made under the Rochester agreement of Nov. 14, and there is a hitch over his acceptance of the Union Springs articles signed by Courtney, under which the receipts from donations, railroads, hotels, &c., are to be devoted to defraying the expenses of both parties. By the Rochester or Hanlan articles the whole amount was to go to the winner. On this subject Mr. Blaikie on Saturday last received the following letter:

TORONTO, Feb. 6, 1880.

William Blaikie, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter came to hand, and in reply to yours I have to say the only difference in the articles is in the receipts of the railroads or any other contributions. In the articles I signed at Rochester all the receipts were to go to the winner. In the articles that Mr. Courtney signed all the receipts were to pay expenses of both parties, but I will waive that difference if Mr. Soule will guarantee $500 that Mr. Riley will take the place of Mr. Courtney provided he does not row. I will keep the Courtney articles here until I hear from you. Hoping that this will prove satisfactory, I remain yours truly, EDWARD HANLAN.

Mr. Soule has accepted this offer, and left for Rochester on Saturday night with the understanding that he is to send the referee a check for a third $500, which, with the other two forfeits, will go to whichever of the three men comes to the scratch. Mr. Soule is represented as being fully in earnest, and says that his $6,000 will be promptly forthcoming in case two or more men contest for it. Riley, who is training at Saratoga Springs, turns the scales at 176 pounds, 20 pounds above his rowing weight, and is believed to be in excellent condition. The Northern Central Railroad has offered to transport the rowers, their boats and trainers, both ways, free of charge.

THE PROTECTORS OF GAME.

NO MERCY TO BE SHOWN TO THE VIOLATORS OF THE CLOSE SEASON LAWS.

The monthly meeting of the New-York Association for the Protection of Game was held last night in the residence of Mr. W. Forbes Morgan, No. 178 Madison-avenue, the Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, President, in the chair. The Secretary read communications from Schmalholz & Co., No. 110 Third-avenue; Charles Mehlers, an Eighth-avenue marketman, and Henry Harstedt, a butcher, doing business at No. 790 Seventh-avenue, against whom suits had been commenced for having game in their possession in violation of the law, offering various excuses and pleading for leniency. The last named claimed that he had purchased the birds at the request of the steward of the Progress Club. After discussion, in the course of which a vigorous prosecution of dealers who violated the law was urged, the cases were referred to Mr. Charles E. Whitehead, counsel of the association. The latter reported that 12 similar suits against pawnbrokers and other dealers are now in progress. Alluding to the difficulty of securing a competent detective who understood the different sorts of game, Mr. Whitehead plaintively asked to be recommended to a man who could tell the difference between venison and antelope, or who would not insist upon seizing grouse for prairie chicken. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cuthbert, Secretary and Treasurer, reported that since the last meeting he had purchased $500 worth of United States bonds, and had added them to the reserve fund of the association. The Secretary read a communication from Seth Green, of the State Fishery Commision, inclosing a letter from S. A. Holmes, of Chaumont, setting forth that where brook trout had been put in streams and the landholders had prohibited fishing for three years, the waters were now well stocked. In regard to salmon trout, as much could not be said, but one thing was certain, never during the 30 years that the writer had fished at that end of the lake, had any trout been caught with the hook until after the waters had been stocked. Netting, however, was destroying large numbers of trout, and the writer suggested that a law be passed prohibiting netting entirely under penalty of a fine heavy enough to be effective, the netters at present boasting that they can catch fish enough in a month to pay all fines. To this letter Mr. Green replied that he was entirely in favor of the passage of such a law. If there were no fishing except with hook and line, Mr. Green says, the waters would be made to swarm with fish. The waters of the State form a fish pasture for the people, and should be protected by the mass of people living in the vicinity in the same way that a farmer protects his pastures; and if a farmer could be made to understand that he has an interest in a fish pasture, it would save him many sheep and chickens. Mr. Green suggested to the association the passage of a law making the penalty for net fishing a fine of $100 and a year's imprisonment for each fish taken illegally. Then, he says, net fishing would be stopped in our small waters.

The Secretary read a communication from the Onondaga County Fishing Club, asking for information in relation to an act passed by the local Board of Supervisors, which, in the opinion of the club, was simply a permit for the indiscriminate slaughter of fish in the waters of the county. Information was forwarded by the Secretary to the effect that the Supervisors had no power to pass such an act, and as a result, the Onondaga County Fishing Club published a notice prohibiting the use of pike nets in Cross Lake or Seneca River or their tributaries, or elsewhere in the county, under penalty of vigorous prosecution. On motion of Mr. J. H. Rhoades, the action of the Onondaga County Club in taking this action was commended to the notice of kindred organizations in other parts of the State. A discussion on the advisability of introducing further amendments to the Game laws resulted in the subject being referred to the Committee on Game Laws. The meeting then adjourned, and the members filed into the supper-room, where Mr. Morgan had a splendid repast prepared.

DISSOLUTION OF AN INSURANCE COMPANY

The Trustees of the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company having petitioned the Supreme Court for leave to dissolve that corporation, Judge Donohue yesterday made an order directing all persons interested in the company, or having claims against it, to show cause, before Allen W. Evarts, Referee, at 11 A. M., on May 13, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted. The petition is signed by its President and a majority of its Trustees, and a majority of its stockholders are said to unite in the prayer. The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company was incorporated on May 12, 1842, and has since carried on the business of marine insurance. It became a cash stock company, with a capital of $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $100 each, in February, 1857. The capital stock was reduced to $500,000 in 1873, and to $250,000 in October, 1879. The reasons advanced for the dissolution are "that within the past few years the business of marine insurance in the City of New-York has become unprofitable by reason of divers circumstances, among which are the general depression of business, the decline of shipping interests, the stagnation in the carrying trade, the low rates of freight by water, keen rivalry among marine insurance companies, the introduction and sharp competition of foreign companies, or their agencies, and the consequent low rates of premiums obtainable upon marine policies." By the operation of these circumstances, the petitioners declare that the business of the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company has for a long time been carried on at a loss, and as there is no fair prospect of a revival of prosperity in the marine insurance business within a reasonable time, to continue in operation would cause great loss and injury to its stockholders.

BISHOP HARRIS'S SUCCESSOR.

After repeated calls, the Rev. Frederick Courtney, Assistant Rector of St. Thomas's Church, of this City, has accepted an invitation to take charge of St. James's Church, Chicago, Ill., made vacant by the elevation of its Pastor, the Rev. Dr. Harris, to the Bishopric of Detroit. Mr. Courtney will, he says, depart to his new charge immediately after Easter. It is understood that the salary agreed upon is $7,000 per annum. Mr. Courtney also received a call from the Church of Zion, in this City, which he declined. Mr. Courtney came to the United States four years ago, and is 43 years of age. He was born in Plymouth, Devonshire, England. His father was the Rev. Septimus Courtney, Rector of the Chapel of Charles the Martyr. From 1864 to 1865, Mr. Courtney was curate in Hadlow, Kent, and in 1865 he became the incumbent of St. Luke's Church, Plymouth, where he remained five years. Thence he went to St. Jude's Episcopal Church, Glasgow, and remained there until called to his present position in New-York. The church over which Mr. Courtney has accepted the pastorate is one of the largest and wealthiest in Chicago.

THE VANDERBILT FAMILY

CORNELIUS J. AGAIN AT LAW WITH HIS BROTHER.

HOW THE WILL CONTEST WAS SETTLED—A TRUST DEED THAT NOW FIRST SEES THE LIGHT—A PETITION THAT WAS TWICE REFUSED.

The so-called "harmonious settlement" of last May seems to have been ineffectual in terminating the difficulties which William H. Vanderbilt has had to encounter at the hands of his brother Cornelius J. They are again in litigation in the Supreme Court, and Judge Donohue yesterday refused to grant a petition by the younger brother for the removal of William H. from a Trusteeship under a certain deed creating a fund of $400,000 for the benefit of the petitioner. The exact character of the "harmonious settlement" above alluded to has never been made public. The record has been jealously guarded, and conflicting stories have been told concerning it. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt and his friends have assorted that he was paid a very large sum in consideration of stopping the proceedings, while William H. Vanderbilt and his friends declared that Cornelius had not been paid for any such consideration. Mystified by this controversy the public have never been able to understand precisely what induced Cornelius J. Vanderbilt and Mrs. La Bau to summarily end their actions against their brother William H. Vanderbilt. The following trust deed, made in May, 1879, about the time the litigation was stopped, makes clear for the first time the motives which actuated the contestants of the dead Commodore's will:

Know all men by these presents: That I, William H. Vanderbilt, of the City of New-York, in consideration of natural love and affection, and of one dollar to me paid by my brother, Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, of said City, have assigned, transferred, and set over, and by these presents do assign, transfer, and set over unto Edwin D. Worcester, of said City, 1,500 shares, of $100 each, of the capital stock of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 1,000 shares, of $50 each, of the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; $100,000 of the 3 and 5 per cent. bonds of the Canada Southern Railway Company, due in 1908; $58,000 of the second consolidated mortgage 7 per cent. bonds of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, due in 1903, in trust to collect and receive the interest and dividends on said bonds and stocks as they accrue, and pay the same over to the said Cornelius J. Vanderbilt during his natural life, and with the consent of said Cornelius J. Vanderbilt and myself, to change said investments, and for that purpose to sell and transfer said stocks and bonds, or any part thereof, from time to time, and invest the proceeds in other standard securities, to be approved of by the said Cornelius J. Vanderbilt and myself, and such substituted security or securities shall be subject to the same trust and with the same powers herein created, and conferred in respect to those hereby transferred. And I do also empower the said Cornelius J. Vanderbilt to dispose by will of the principal or unpaid interest or dividends of the said trust fund hereby created, and direct that in his death the same be paid over by said Trustee, or his successor, as may be directed by such will. Provided, however, that it is one of the conditions of this deed that the trusts and the limitations overstated hereinbefore contained may at any time hereafter be terminated as to all or any part of said trust fund by the joint consent or agreement in writing of the said Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, Edwin D. Worcester, myself, or the principal, as to which the said trust is so terminated, may be paid over to said Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, and all responsibility of the Trustee in respect thereof shall thereupon cease.

In witness whereof, I, the said William H. Vanderbilt, have hereunto set my hand and seal, at the City of New-York, the 12th day of May, A. D. 1879.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of E. O. Perrin.

The beneficiary was apparently satisfied with this deed, and lived quietly under it until December. He then addressed to his brother the following remarkable letter:

To William H. Vanderbilt and Edwin D. Worcester, who, with the undersigned, are authorized to terminate at any time the trusts and limitations overstated in a certain deed executed by said William H. Vanderbilt to said Edwin D. Worcester, the 12th day of May, 1879:

The undersigned respectfully represents that the income of the trust created in his favor by the will of Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, and the interest or income arising from the sum of $200,000 of the amount of $400,000, invested pursuant to said deed, will make a sufficient income for the support of the undersigned. He further represents that the activities of business are essential to his health and comfort, as is shown by the fact that since he has had property of his own to manage, he has increased it in wealth, and by economy and prudence, in his estate; but, having paid out of the moneys received by him the largest proportion in old debts, he has not under his control a sufficient sum to carry on peace, safe and legitimate business, and he alleges that a careful examination of his business transactions since the period above referred to, will show that the payment to him of $200,000, invested under said deed, will be safely and legitimately used, and to the increase of his estate, and he therefore requests that such amount be paid over to him pursuant to the terms of such deed. In making such request, he deems it proper to refer to the fact that, inasmuch as he has the absolute testamentary disposition of the property conveyed by such trust deed, which right he has examined, thereican be no reversion of any of such property; and, as the undersigned is informed and believes, he is entitled to all, and is expected. He also deems it proper to refer to the fact that all such property is invested in personal securities subject to fluctuations, which may greatly lessen the present value. The undersigned also deems it proper to say that he feels the greater right to make this application, and the greater confidence that it will be granted, because, not only was the deed itself the result of harmonious action, but, since its execution, nothing has arisen to disturb such harmony, and because, based upon the burial of past difficulties, and looking only from the present standing-point, it will be recollected and pondered over that William H. Vanderbilt and the undersigned are the only surviving sons of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, their father; that William H. Vanderbilt now controls and is the owner of a fortune of over $100,000,000, and while of this the undersigned does not intend to, and will not, complain, yet these facts can but make this application for one-half part of such $400,000 the more reasonable; in fact, with all respect to others, it seems to him, under all these facts, and in view of the reasonable reflections to be drawn therefrom, that a denial of his application will be most unreasonable, mainly as it is depriving him of an opportunity, as before suggested, of the investments of ample and conclusive both to his health and estate, and where no one can be injured thereby, and where the surrounding circumstances seem to demand that the undersigned do what he reasonably can to assert his equality, and he can assure you that you will have no cause to regret the favorable consideration of his application.

This application is directed only to your sense of right and justice. The legal questions, if any exist, of course, I do not waive by not now presenting them. All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. J. VANDERBILT.

William H. Vanderbilt decided that it would be better for his brother to keep out of active business, and he told him so in the following fashion:

GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1879. }

C. J. Vanderbilt, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your communication requesting a portion of the securities held in trust for you, to be released from the trust, has been received, and I have given it my careful consideration.

My conclusion is that it would not be a sound exercise of judgment to grant your request, however pleasing it might be to gratify your desire. Very truly yours, WM. H. VANDERBILT.

Cornelius J. Vanderbilt thereupon resorted to the Supreme Court for aid. He petitioned Judge Donohue, sitting in Chambers, to remove William H. Vanderbilt from the post of Trustee of the fund in the hands of E. D. Worcester, and, by setting aside the limitations of the trust deed, to put himself in full possession of the fund. As reasons for such action the petition sets forth that a large portion of the securities held by Edwin D. Worcester under the trust deed are now at their highest market value, and are liable to decline; that they "can now be sold and securely invested, thereby considerably increasing the income" of the petitioner, but that "the relation of the said William H. Vanderbilt to such securities is such as to him and to exaggerate their value." It further alleges that "the said William H. Vanderbilt assumes and believes that the execution of such deed by him to the said Edwin D. Worcester, and the delivery of the property mentioned therein, was without consideration other than the nominal consideration mentioned therein, and that such property was a naked and voluntary gift by William H. Vanderbilt." The petition next recites that William H. Vanderbilt improperly took it upon himself to deny the application for a division of the trust fund, without consulting with his fellow-Trustee, Edwin D. Worcester, and asserts that the trust deed was "executed for a good and valuable consideration, moving from your petitioner, and greater in amount than the value of the property conveyed in and by such deed to said Edwin D. Worcester." At the time your petitioner executed to said deed as to its form and Trustees," the petition continues, "he did not know that the said William H. Vanderbilt assumed and believed that the conveyance of such property was simply a gift from him, and did not know that the negotiations which resulted in the termination of all litigations pertaining to the suits between your petitioner and said William H. Vanderbilt had been withheld from him." In conclusion, the petition alleges that for the reasons previously stated, William H. Vanderbilt "is not a suitable Trustee to decide the question whether such power in trust should be executed so as to give your petitioner a portion of said property asked therein," and prays the court to appoint "an indifferent person in place of said William H. Vanderbilt," with power to terminate the limitations of the trust deed, and also to adjudge Cornelius J. Vanderbilt to be the absolute owner of the trust fund.

In refusing to grant the prayer of the petitioner, Judge Donohue says: "The applicant assumes that the fund absolutely goes to him; but I am not so certain that on the fair construction of the deed it might not have been contemplated that the money or securities might be returned to the respondent. Circumstances might be supposed in which that could have been for the interest of both. But, assuming all the applicant claims on this point, and that the court have the right to substitute the Trustee in a proper case, how does the matter stand? The applicant, on the statement that he can use part of the money in business, to his advancement both in money and wealth, asks the respondent to unite in ending the trust as to $200,000, and to pay that amount over to the applicant. This the respondent does not accede to, and the applicant asks that some one may be appointed, in place of the respondent, who will do it. Whether the court should do this or not depends somewhat on two questions—the first is whether the parties did not, in the trust created, rely on the judgment and discretion of those named, in whose judgment they had mutual confidence, and to whose decision they intended to submit. It would be useless to discuss the point whether the party who created the trust had not this right. It is not only inherent in the original transaction, but it would seem that such a course would be natural. Without considering the matter at length, I state the conclusion to which the facts bring me—that such was undoubtedly the intent, and there being nothing to impeach the bona fides or fairness of the judgment at which respondent has aimed, the court should not substitute a new Trustee. But there is another ground on which it seems to me, the same result would be reached. If the respondent, acting as Trustee, had applied to the court on these papers asking for advice as to what he should do on the request of the applicant the court would direct him not to grant the consent asked, and, certainly, if the court should substitute a Trustee, he would not make the transfer asked without application to the court. Here is a fund, the income from which is in addition to that which we need not inquire, which appears to provide and carefully guard a very large income for a person of the years and position of the applicant. By the trust, his income—a large one—is put beyond question for his life, and with power to dispose of the whole corpus by will; and the court, the custodian of all trusts, is asked to place, or allow to be placed, that trust and the applicant's income at the hazard and risk of business ventures in the future. It seems to me there can be no case in which the aid of the court has been exercised in giving such a direction to such a trust, and that the direction of the court, if a case existed, for changing the Trustee, would be, to a new Trustee, to decline making such disposition. It is hardly necessary to cite authorities to sustain either of the positions assumed. They arise not only from natural equity, but from the constant practice of the courts. The motion, therefore, must be denied, the Trustee, so far as the papers presented disclose, having taken a course which the court approves.

"The fact that C. J. Vanderbilt did not know the ground operating in the mind of the respondent, or that the respondent did not know what operates on the mind of applicant, I do not think changes the case."

THE HOSPITAL COLLECTIONS.

NEARLY TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS NETTED BY THE NEW PLAN.

The Executive Committee having charge of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday collections for the benefit of the various free hospitals, have finished their labors, and have submitted their report, showing that the plan netted nearly $26,000, of which nearly $15,000 passed through the hands of the General Treasurer, and the remainder was sent direct to the different hospitals. The total expense of collecting amounted to only $1,025. Following is the report in full:

The Executive Committee on the Hospital Saturday and Sunday collections take pleasure in announcing to the public the result of their efforts on Dec. 27 and Dec. 28, 1879, as follows:

Amount received by the General Treasurer, Mr. Charles Lanier:

From the Chamber of Commerce, through Mr. Samuel D. Babcock	$3,303 69
From New-York Stock Exchange, through Mr. William Alexander Smith	1,262 00
From New-York Maritime Exchange, through Mr. Charles F. Elwell	341.74
From New-York Produce Exchange, through Mr. Edward Hincken	714 00
From New-York Cotton Exchange, through Mr. John H. Earle	185 00
From New-York Underwriters, through Mr. Henry A. Oakley	25 00
From the collection-boxes at the hotels, restaurants, ferries, and railroad stations	1,072 71
From collection-boxes left at the different factories	255 45
From church collections sent to General Treasurer	3,287 32
From private donations	4,149 82
Total	$14,680 16
Church collections and other gifts sent directly to the Treasurers of the different hospitals	$10,534 42
Collection taken in Dutch Reformed churches not yet sent in	597 02
Total collection	$25,811 60

DISBURSEMENTS.

By General Treasurer.

For expenses per order of Executive Committee	$1,025 00
Designated gifts sent to Treasurers of the various hospitals	3,454 55
Undesignated gifts divided by Distributing Committee	10,000 00
Balance	200 61
Total	$14,680 16

Besides the above result, the managers of the Woman's Hospital availed themselves of the opportunity, through various generous contributions, of clearing off a debt of $20,000 on their building. The managers of the New-York Hospital co-operated in establishing this general collection, but did not wish to avail themselves this year of any share of the contribution. The managers of St. Luke's Hospital, by whom this collection was instituted, and who for some years have depended on an annual collection from the Episcopal churches for a part of their revenue, were grieved to find themselves numbered in designated gifts that they waived all claim upon the undesignated funds.

Besides the above-named gifts in money, the Executive Committee desire to express their sincere and hearty thanks to the proprietors and editors of the daily and weekly press of New-York for their efficient aid in establishing this annual collection in behalf of the sick and suffering poor, and for their generous contribution of one-half of their bills for advertising; to the gentlemen named above, who kindly consented to act as Treasurers of their respective business associations; to the Board of Police Commissioners, for the use of the ballot-boxes in which to receive our contributions; to the Postmaster of New-York, the Managers of the Manhattan Elevated, the New-York Central, New-York and New-Haven, and Erie Railroads; the Union, Pennsylvania Railroad, and East River Ferry Companies, and the proprietors of the various leading hotels and clubhouses, for permission to place our boxes in prominent places of public resort and travel; to the American Express Company, for the gratuitous collection of our boxes from different parts of the City; to Hussey's Special Messenger Post, for the donation of one-half of their bill for delivery of books and circulars; to Messrs. Salisbury & Van Wagenen, No. 159 Duane-street, for the gift of 500 flags stamped "Hospital, Saturday," and to the proprietors of the Madison-Avenue, Fifth-Avenue, and Twenty-third-Street Stage Lines, for their assistance and help, and to all others who in any way have assisted us in our work.

GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER.
GEORGE S. BAKER.
WALTER EDWARDS, JR.
JOHN S. BUSSING.
GEORGE JONES.

THE CASE OF CAPT. M'DONNELL.

HIS TRIAL ADJOURNED UNTIL MONDAY—WHAT HIS COUNSEL SAYS.

A large crowd of interested spectators assembled in the court-room at Police Head-quarters yesterday morning to witness the continuation of the trial of Capt. Charles McDonnell, charged with failing to repress houses of ill-fame and disorderly houses in the Eighth Precinct. A few minutes before 10 o'clock Capt. McDonnell, accompanied by his counsel, Mr. John D. Townsend, entered the court-room, and at 10 o'clock Messrs. French, Wheeler, and Nichols came in together. The appearance of Mr. Nichols was the signal for a buzz of excitement and some faint applause. The Commissioners took seats on the dais as usual, and Mr. French occupied the President's chair. Neither Commissioner Voorhis nor Mr. MacLean put in an appearance. Commissioner French announced that he had received a letter from Commissioner Voorhis asking that the trial be adjourned.

Mr. Townsend, addressing the Commissioners, said: "If the Commissioners please, some little change has taken place in the organization and complexion of the board since the last meeting, and I was, therefore, going to ask on one or two grounds that an adjournment might be had in this matter. First, in regard to your associate, Mr. Nichols, as to whether he would desire to sit in this case, and, secondly, whether or not Mr. Voorhis should sit in judgment on this trial. In regard to Mr. Voorhis I have to say that we object to his sitting any longer in this or in any other case in which we are interested, because of the proceedings which were submitted to you, gentlemen, (alluding to Messrs. French and Wheeler,) from the court, which you recognized without waiting for judgment to be entered up. By this decision it was plainly apparent that Mr. Nichols was entitled to his seat, and the same follows in the case of Commissioner Smith. We think we are entitled to the presence of Commissioner Smith. As you have seen fit, and properly so, I think, to recognize the action of the Court of Appeals, through the medium of Judge Lawrence, there seems to be no question in regard to the recognition of Commissioner Smith also. With all these circumstances before you to consider, I ask that an adjournment may be granted to a suitable and proper time. I do not speak on authority in regard to Commissioner Smith's case, but we certainly think that we are entitled to his presence here."

Commissioner French thereupon adjourned the hearing until 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

REMOVAL OF A CONGREGATION.

The congregation of the Stanton-Street Baptist Church, worshiping in Association Hall, Samuel J. Knapp, Pastor, have voted to lease the fine church edifice on Twenty-fifth-street, near Madison-avenue, with the expectation of purchasing during the ensuing year. Pastor Knapp, who lately resigned, was recalled to the pastorate at the last meeting of the church and society, but as yet has not given his answer.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Amaranth Club will give its annual ball this evening at Irving Hall.

An unknown laboring man was found drowned yesterday at the foot of West Forty-sixth-street.

Prof. J. Leonard Corning will deliver a lecture, at Association Hall, to-night, on "The Lost Masterpieces of the Ages."

A handsome gold badge was presented to Harbor-master Willard Bullard by his associates at the Hotel Monico last evening.

The Heinebund is to have a masquerade ball at Wendel's Assembly Rooms, No. 334 West Forty-fourth-street, to-morrow evening.

Officer Hewlett Smith, of the Twenty-third Precinct, who is 82 years old, was paralyzed yesterday while on duty at the Astoria Ferry.

The original Fisk University Jubilee Singers have returned from Europe, and will give one of their well-remembered concerts on Thursday evening.

Herman Stutzer, of the Produce Exchange, and Travers & Hackman, of the Cotton Exchange, subscribed $100 each yesterday for the relief of the suffering poor in Ireland.

Mr. V. K. Stevenson, Jr., as agent for William A. Dooley, sold the four-story brown-stone house No. 693 Fifth-avenue yesterday for $125,000, to Mr. Frederick Vanderbilt, son of William H. Vanderbilt.

Prof. L. H. Landy, of Columbia Veterinary College, is to deliver a lecture on "Polarization of Light," before the New-York Academy of Comparative Medicine and Surgery, at Cooper Union, this evening.

John Harrington, a fireman on the steam-boat C. Schultz, moored at the foot of West Twentieth-street, was found foundering in the water early yesterday morning, having fallen overboard while intoxicated. He was rescued by a policeman and taken to the New-York Hospital.

Early yesterday morning Officers Harney and Walsh, of the Steam-boat Squad, chased and ran down a row-boat in which were two river thieves, ex-convicts, Michael Donohue and Stephen Dillon. They were charged with being suspicious persons, and were remanded by Justice Duffy.

Yesterday Justice Duffy held John Cooney, of No. 351 West Fourteenth-street, in $1,000 bail to answer a charge of highway robbery, preferred by Charles Schaffer, of No. 478 Eighth-avenue, who says that Cooney knocked him down in West Twenty-sixth-street and robbed him of a gold watch and chain.

Superintendent Walling was informed yesterday that a man giving his name as C. J. Campbell is going about among business firms collecting money for the relief of distressed employes at the St. John's Park Freight Depot of the New-Jersey Railroad, on the pretended authority of General Freight Agent J. H. Rutter. Campbell is an imposter.

The wheat market was active yesterday, and advanced 1 to 2 cents per bushel on a brisk export demand for Winter, largely No. 1 white. Cable advices were favorable. Freights were all stronger on berth, and room was offered less freely. The quotations were: To London, 5½d. to 5¾d.; to Glasgow, 5¾d., and to Liverpool, for grain, 3¼d. Corn and oats were ½ to 1 cent lower, on a moderate business. Provisions were also down a trifle.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children found six children, of whom two were twins, aged 6 months, and four from 2 to 10 years old, locked and uncared for at No. 90 Henry-street. They were the offspring of John Ford, a waiter at Leggett's Hotel, now in a hospital. The twins, which were his by another woman, he compelled his wife, who is a drunkard, to support.

Roundsmen Murphy and Barbour, of the Fourth Precinct, made a raid on the low dance-houses in North William-street last evening, and locked up four inmates of No. 10, the proprietor and five girls of No. 12, the bar-keeper and five inmates of No. 14, and the bar-keeper and five inmates of No. 16. They will be taken to the Tombs Police Court to-day.

The record of transactions on the Stock Exchange in January, as reported by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, gives the following result, as compared with the corresponding period last year: Railroad stocks sold, sales 25,115; increase, 21,947.-569. Government bonds sold, $8,281,200; increase, $2,056,050. State and railroad bonds sold, $75,008,-620; increase, $38,217,003. Total difference in favor of January, 1880, $42,220,622.

Mr

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIX.....NO. 8868. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1880. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING

WORK ON THE FLOOR AND IN THE COMMITTEE-ROOMS.

THE SENATE DEBATING THE INTEROCEANIC SCHEME—MR. GORDON DEFENDS HIS ACTION—THE REAGAN INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL REJECTED BY THE HOUSE COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—At last Senator Gordon has begun to defend, on the floor of the Senate, his attempt to secure the Chairmanship of a special committee on the interoceanic canal. Just after Mr. Gordon's motion had been adopted, a few days ago, Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, moved to reconsider the vote. To-day Mr. Gordon moved to take up Mr. Davis's motion, upon which no action had been taken. Mr. Davis asserted that he had allowed his motion to lie undisturbed solely at the request of Mr. Gordon. Mr. Gordon then described what had been done in the Senate during this session in regard to the canal question. Ignoring the resolution for a committee which Mr. Groome had offered some time before, Mr. Gordon had cast longing eyes on the Chairmanship. He had offered his first resolution, he said, which declared that the United States would protect the company to which Nicaragua should give the right to build the canal, in order that Nicaragua might know that this country would not be laggard in offering such protection; also, for the purpose of showing Europe that there were some American Senators ready to meet the issue by a declaration from the Government that whenever a canal should be built on the Isthmus it must be under the protection of the United States and in the interests of its commerce. His resolution had been copied by the entire European press and in every Continental language. Referring to Mr. Davis's objection, which had been based upon economical grounds, he attacked it as being not only Mr. Davis's opinion, but also that of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, of which Mr. Davis is a member, and whose Chairman is Senator Hill, who is not in harmony with Senator Gordon. Characterizing the canal proposition as the greatest enterprise of modern times, which this country and the world were regarding with an anxiety of interest never before felt in a similar work, he compared the importance of the interests involved with the insignificance of an objection based upon the expense of hiring one extra clerk. "Our vessels are decaying," he cried; "their canvas is rotting. All Christendom stands on tip-toe in expectation. Six hundred millions of people stand ready to deal with us in a commerce boundless in scope, when the barrier at the Isthmus is broken down. Imperial India, which enriched England and Spain, is ready to pour wealth into the lap of America, and yet we are told that the consideration of the question is not worth the hiring of a clerk."

At this point the morning hour expired, and Mr. Edmunds suggested that the discussion be continued with closed doors. Mr. Gordon said he would not touch upon subjects which ought not to be discussed in public, and Mr. Edmunds yielded. Mr. Thurman said the subject was too grave to allow a vote to be taken at once.

Mr. Gordon then continued: "Was the price of a clerk to stop an investigation," he asked, "when a distinguished Frenchman, scientist and diplomat—was now on the Isthmus with a great band of engineers making preparations for building a canal?" He held that those who said this subject ought to be approached with deliberation really offered an argument in favor of a special committee. Others said that if the the canal should be built, England would get out of it $20 to America's $1. "What about Britain's lion," he asked, "get any less the lion's share under English or French rule than under American rule?"

At this point Mr. Edmunds insisted upon having the doors closed, as he was empowered to do by the sixty-fourth rule, and Mr. Gordon admitted that it would be unwise to continue the discussion in public. An executive session was imminent, when Mr. McDonald called for the regular order, and a bill was taken up which directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the States 5 per cent. on the value of public land located by military scrip and land warrants in them. Mr. Edmunds vigorously opposed this bill in a long speech, and then the Senate adjourned. Mr. Gordon will not get so much support as he would have secured by pressing his motion before the Simmons difficulty. Mr. Groome and his friends are active in their opposition, and the slighted Senator is evidently anxious to air his grievance in executive session.

The Reagan Inter-State Commerce bill received a negative vote to-day in the House Committee on Commerce, but subsequently a motion to reconsider was entered by Mr. Deuster, of Wisconsin, which leaves the bill pending before the committee. On the motion to report the bill favorably, the yeas were 7, the nays 8. Before the vote was taken, Mr. McLane, of Maryland, withdrew his amendment in reference to creating a commission of experts, by whom the entire subject of inter-State commerce shall be examined, so that the vote was taken squarely on the Reagan bill. It is understood that the motion for reconsidering the negative vote on the measure was made for the purpose of offering as a substitute a bill prepared by Mr. Henderson, which provides for the appointment of three Commissioners by the President, who shall have charge of all general matters affecting commerce between the States by railroads, and whose duty it shall be to report to Congress annually. The Henderson bill proposes to establish a regular Railroad Bureau to deal with inter-State commerce, after the manner of the bureau recently established to look after the Pacific Railroads.

The Committee of Ways and Means will probably dispose of the Refunding bill this week. Secretary Sherman has been invited to be present at the meeting to be held to-morrow, and is expected to give the committee his views on the bill recently introduced in the House by Gen. Garfield, which bill, it is understood, was prepared at the Treasury Department. This bill is identical with that introduced in the Senate by Mr. Morrill, and provides for a loan, to run 40 years, bearing 4 per cent. interest per annum. An effort will be made in the committee on Thursday to reach a decision upon this question, and it is probable votes will be taken on that day on the measure presented by Mr. Fernando Wood, as well as on that presented by Gen. Garfield. The only point on which there has been, thus far, a formal expression of opinion by the committee, is in reference to the time at which the option of the Government shall be placed in the redemption of the new bonds. A proposition to place the option at five years from the date of issue was rejected, leaving two propositions, for 10 and 20 years respectively, still pending.

Mr. Beltzhoover, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill in the House to-day providing for general amnesty. It provides that all political disabilities of all persons in the United States arising under the third section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution shall be forever removed and discharged upon such persons filing with the Attorney-General of the United States a request in writing for relief from such disabilities.

A bill for the relief of colored emigrants was passed by the House to-day. It provides that all charitable contributions imported for the relief of colored persons who have emigrated from their homes to other States shall be admitted free of duty; this act to take effect immediately, and to remain in force until Feb. 1, 1881.

A bill reported by Mr. Kernan, from the Senate Finance Committee, to-day, "to amend the Revised Statutes relative to the seizure and forfeiture of vessels for breach of the Revenue laws," is a measure introduced by Mr. Conkling. It provides "that no vessel used by any person or corporation as common carriers, in the transaction of their business as such common carriers, shall be subject to seizure or forfeiture by force of the provisions of title 34 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, unless it shall appear that the owner or master of such vessel at the time of the alleged illegal act was a consenting party or privy thereto."

A bill reported by Mr. Maxey, from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, to-day, "to provide for the settlement of accounts with certain railway companies," is a measure authorizing the Secretary of War and the Attorney-General jointly to adjust and settle the accounts of the United States with such railway companies in the Southern States as recovered property from the United States in the years 1865 and 1866, and which have made full payment for the same upon the basis of a former adjustment, but which basis has been changed by the United States in its final settlement with other railway companies which held property of like character. The property referred to consisted of nearly $8,000,000 worth of rolling stock and railway material that was used in operating the military railroads in the South.

Senator Conkling presented to the Senate today two communications from the New-York Chamber of Commerce—one asserting that New-York Harbor would be defenseless in case of war against iron-clad war-ships of the modern type, a single one of which might enter with impunity and do incalculable injury to public and private property, besides inflicting a paralyzing blow to the resources of the nation. The memorialists complain of the appropriation for the defense of New-York Harbor, recently passed by the House of Representatives, which they say is only sufficient to defray the cost of not more than 35 comparatively small rifled guns; whereas they assert that from 500 to 600 cannon are needed to place the harbor in an efficient state of defense. The other communication urges Congress to make provision for the weekly or monthly publication of consular reports, and for their distribution to the leading commercial bodies of the United States.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

A BILL FOR THE RETRIAL OF FITZ JOHN PORTER—MAJOR RENO TO BE ALLOWED TO RESIGN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Senator Burnside, from the Military Committee, presented to-day his individual report on the Fitz John Porter case. He dissents from the report made by the majority, and agrees with the minority report presented yesterday by Senators Logan and Plumb in many of the legal points made by them. He thinks Congress has no right under the Constitution to legislate a man into office, as the right to appoint officers is vested only in the President by the Constitution, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; that Congress has the right to authorize the President to reopen the case of Gen. Porter, and order a new court for the purpose of granting him a new trial, but that the law authorizing such second trial would not be an *ex post facto* law, because it would render no act punishable in a manner in which it was not punishable when committed. He speaks highly of the officers composing the original court-martial, and assumes that they gave a verdict warranted by the facts before them, but says there may have been facts connected with the case which were not and could not have been brought before the court; and in view of this he thinks no injustice would be done to the public service by granting Gen. Porter the right to bring these facts forward. He thinks it is due to him that his sentence be modified or obliterated if these facts should show that he did not deserve it in its full extent or at all. Referring to the "Schofield Board," he says it is very clear that the opinions and report of that board have been regarded by a majority of the people of the country as the opinions and report of a second court-martial, when, in fact, they were not. This board was not a legally authorized tribunal. The whole case as presented before the board was ex parte in the highest degree. It was not authorized to administer oaths; it met and formed certain conclusions which were presented by the President, and by him transmitted to Congress for its information without any recommendation whatever. He believes that a court-martial of 13 high officers of the Army, legally constituted, would give an opinion which would command the respect of military men the world over, and give to Gen. Porter the justice which is due him. With this object in view he submits the following amendments to the majority bill: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: "That upon the application of Gen. Fitz John Porter, the President is authorized to grant him a new trial by court-martial upon the charges and specifications upon which he was tried and in part convicted by the court-martial convened Nov. 27, 1862. The court-martial convened by authority of this act shall consist of not less than 13 officers of high rank of the Army. It shall consider all testimony taken in the first trial as entered upon the record thereof; all pertinent official reports, both Union and Confederate, on file in the War Department, and such new testimony as may be offered, either by the United Sates or by the said Porter; and the court shall have power, subject to the approval of the President, to confirm, mitigate, or annul the sentence of the former court-martial."

Mr. Burnside introduced a bill in the Senate to-day, which, by unanimous consent, was considered and passed, appropriating $1,000 to defray the expenses of transporting the body of Major-Gen. George Sykes, late United States Army, from Fort Brown, Texas, to West Point, he having just died at the former place, leaving not enough property to pay the expense of such transportation. Mr. Eaton subsequently entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day the application of Major Reno to be allowed to resign instead of being dismissed from the Army was favorably considered. He will be allowed to tender his resignation, which will be promptly accepted.

The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service will cause 150 recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge for assignment as follows: 50 to the Second and 50 to the Seventh Cavalry, at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and 50 to the Third Cavalry, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory. Leave of absence for six months on a Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Capt. N. S. Constable, Assistant Quartermaster. The leave of absence granted Major B. P. Willard is extended four months on account of sickness.

Chief-Engineer Charles H. Loring is ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, New-York. Passed Assistant Paymaster S. D. Burbut has reported his return home, having been detached from duty as Naval Storekeeper at Honolulu, and has been ordered to settle accounts. Chief-Engineer H. B. Nones is detached from duty as a member of the Board of Examining Engineers and ordered to Norfolk for duty connected with the United States steamer Galena. Chief-Engineer Elbridge Lawton, from the Navy-yard, New-York, and placed on waiting orders.

THE CHARGE AGAINST GEN. SHERMAN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The following correspondence explains itself:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1880.

The Hon. Alexander Ramsey, Secretary of War:

SIR: On the 29th of last month I caused to be delivered to your messenger at the War Department a letter to yourself, inclosing a charge, with specifications, against Gen. W. T. Sherman, for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." A statement having been furnished the Associated Press, though not with the authority of your office, that I have taken no steps to initiate proceedings before a military tribunal, will you please inform me whether the papers referred to were received at your office on the date named? Very respectfully your obedient servant, H. V. BOYNTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10, 1880.

Mr. H. V. Boynton:

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary of War to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, requesting that you be informed whether a charge, with specifications, preferred by you against Gen. W. T. Sherman, had been received in this office, and to reply thereto, that the papers referred to were received by him on the 28th ult. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS F. BARR, Judge Advocate.

ELECTIONS FOR SUPERVISORS.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 10.—In the seven towns in this county out of the eleven, five have elected Democratic Supervisors at the town meetings to-day, one a Republican, and one a Greenbacker. The four back towns generally elect Republicans. The above is a Democratic gain at the expense of the Greenbackers, who last year held the majority.

CHICAGO UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The Union League Club organized here to-day under a similar charter to that of the Eastern organizations. It is political in its objects.

POLITICAL MEANS AND ENDS

THE SMYTH CLIQUE AT ALBANY REPENTANT.

THE DELEGATES TO UTICA CHOSEN AT SMYTH'S PRIMARIES RESIGN—A MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE CALLED—WHAT THE INDIGNATION MEETING WILL DO.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The Smyth clique has at last been forced by public opinion to recall its tricky and foolish action of last week, by which it sought to deprive the mass of Republicans in Albany of any voice in the selection of delegates to the Utica Convention. The *Evening Journal*, which has hitherto maintained a craven silence with regard to the outrage, publishes to-night a card signed by Charles E. Smith, its leading editor; Henry R. Pierson, James W. Bentley, Charles P. Easton, Robert K. Oliver, and James H. Kelly, who together constitute a majority of the bogus delegates from this county, elected by the trick of Friday last, in which they resign their trust as delegates, and await the further action of the General Committee. This committee consists of 50 members, only 28 of whom were present on Thursday evening last, when it was decided to hold the primaries on six hours' notice. Of the 28 present, only 19 voted in favor of such action, so that the persons responsible for the trick were only a small minority of the committee. It is understood, however, that the committee, as a whole, is, or has been, under the control of John F. Smyth, but the foolish blunder into which he has led it, may make it more cautious in following his lead hereafter.

It is presumed that the committee, which has been called to meet to-morrow night, will now issue a new call for primaries, with a reasonable notice, and present to the public the appearance, at least, of fairness in the election of delegates to the convention. But this alone will not suffice to allay the indignation of Republicans at the outrage perpetrated by the Smyth gang last week, and it is expected that the public meeting called for to-morrow evening to express this indignation, will still be held, notwithstanding the tardy repentance of the tricksters. The signers of the call for the meeting comprise all the leading reputable Republicans in the city. They will demand that the next primary meetings shall be fairly conducted, and that they shall be permitted to have watchers at the polls to prevent cheating on the part of Smyth's inspectors. The resignation of Smyth's delegates will have the effect to modify somewhat the proceedings of the mass-meeting to-morrow evening, but not to change its real purpose, which is to put an end to the further rule of John F. Smyth in the politics of Albany, if not to drive him out of the political field altogether. It is said that Gov. Cornell expresses his entire disapproval of Smyth's last achievement in machine politics, and he may yet muster up courage enough to nominate a worker in the Superintendent of the Insurance Department. At all events, the chances of Smyth ever getting confirmed again are getting "small by degrees and beautifully less."

The following is the card of the Smyth delegates:

To the Republican General Committee of Albany County:

At the District Conventions held under the call and direction of the Republican General Committee, the undersigned were chosen as delegates to the approaching Republican State Convention. We cannot be insensible of the fact that less than the customary notice was allowed for the primary meetings. We are unwilling that there should be any ground for the reproach that the representatives of Albany are not the fair choice of their Republican constituents after a free and full expression, and feel it incumbent upon ourselves so to adopt such a course as will open the way to the removal of all just cause of criticism. The conventions which elected us have adjourned without day. The General Committee remains the only authoritative body which, under the law of party usage, is competent to act in the matter. We therefore return to you the trust which has been committed to us, in order that you may take such action as the case requires.

CHARLES E. SMITH, CHARLES P. EASTON,
H. R. PIERSON, ROBERT K. OLIVER,
JAMES W. BENTLEY, JAMES H. KELLY.

SHERMAN'S DEVOTED FRIENDS.

SOME RATHER CANDID AND NOT VERY ENTHUSIASTIC REMARKS.

MANSFIELD, Feb. 10.—The depth of devotion which John Sherman's professedly strongest friends feel for him was beautifully illustrated in the following, verbatim conversation which was indulged in by four of his Mansfield supporters in the presence of several strangers in the waiting-room of the depot. The names of the gentlemen are charitably withheld, but it may be said that two of them are appointees of the Secretary, and all are prominent:

"What do you think we can do for Sherman?" said one.

"We ought to make him President, and that, too, unanimously, so far as this State is concerned," replied a second.

"That can't be done, but he does want it bad and will be glad to succeed any way he can," ventured the third.

"Well, we can't blame him for that," the fourth remarked.

"But I'll tell you what's the matter. If it wasn't that Sherman is a Mansfield man, I'd rather see three times as much Blaine got in."

"So had I," said another of the quartet. "Blaine has some magnetism about him. What meetings he had in this State last Fall! The people like him and stick to him."

The other gentlemen assented to this; but one raised the question whether Blaine would not again break down when the time came, and another remarked that Sherman would never give way, as he was too cool and had too little enthusiasm. The same gentleman remarked that Sherman would not break down if he tried ever so hard and failed of the nomination.

SHERMAN'S TRICKS IN VAIN.

THE NORTH CAROLINA REPUBLICANS UNDOING THE WORK OF THE SECRETARY'S WIRE-PULLERS.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 10.—Advices from North Carolina indicated that a Republican convention will soon be call in that State to undo the work done by the Sherman wire-pullers last week.

THE FUSIONISTS UNCONVINCED.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 10.—In the House to-day a political discussion was provoked by the introduction of an order to print, with the recent decisions of the Judges of the Supreme Court, a certain decision of the court made in 1868. Mr. Hale denounced it as an attempt on the part of the opposition to belittle the opinion of the court. He gave the history and occasion for the several decisions, and characterized the attempt to stir up strife and override them as revolutionary in the extreme. He spoke for nearly an hour. He was followed on the same side by Mr. Bradstreet, of Bridgton, and Mr. Butler, of Vassalboro, and was replied to, on the Fusion side, by Mr. Perry, of Camden, Mr. Plaisted, of Lincoln, and Mr. Swan, of Minot, who said they had a right to regard the opinions of the court as of no binding effect, and their position would be sustained by the people at the polls next September. Mr. Plaisted, of Lincoln, denounced the courts, clergy, legal profession, and the Associated Press. The order was defeated, by a vote of 82 to 38.

NO REPUBLICAN DISCORD.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Feb. 9.—The reports telegraphed to Philadelphia and New-York journals concerning a meeting held here on Saturday evening, are gross exaggerations. No leading Republicans, with perhaps a single exception, took part in the proceedings, and the gathering had locally no importance whatever, and no significance beyond the desire of one or two persons, defeated at recent delegate elections, to make themselves prominent. As the effort is evidently made to magnify the affair, in order to influence public feeling elsewhere, it is proper to state these facts. There is no disposition in Chester County to make any factional movement, and the proposition to hold another State Convention is emphatically disapproved. Neither will any Republican having any influence in this county be found to join hands with persons desiring to stir up "indignation meetings," &c., in other parts of the State.

AN INIQUITOUS SCHEME EXPOSED.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 10.—The iniquitous scheme which is meant to deprive at least 80 per cent. of the colored voters in this State of the right to vote in the next election will undoubtedly be brought before the Legislature during the extra session, which opened to-day, and it is generally believed that it has sufficient friends to insure its passage. Edward McGrady, a Charleston lawyer, is the originator of the bill, which provides for the registration of all electors, who will be required to write their names in the registry. Every elector coming of age, and claiming the right to register, must make a formal application to the designated officer, who will thereupon summon triers to inquire into the facts. If deemed qualified, he will be enrolled, and he will be supplied with a certificate, which must be exhibited at the poll before he will be allowed to vote. To make the law operative in the November election, it has been decided to pass a bill regulating elections as a temporary expedient; the consequent contraction of the colored vote will, of course, make the adoption of a constitutional amendment at the Fall election a foregone conclusion. The arguments employed by the managers of the measure are that the law will apply to both races; that Massachusetts and Connecticut have similar statutes, and what is right in those States cannot be wrong in South Carolina; that it will supply an incentive to acquire learning, and that it cannot be regarded as a violation of the constitutional provisions protecting the rights of suffrage. It is simply ridiculous to talk about the equity of the measure, because it applies alike to whites and blacks. The white voters who are thereby debarred from exercising the elective franchise will probably not exceed 10 per cent. of the total white vote, while only about 20 per cent. of the total colored vote will be competent to qualify.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN PLANS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—An active movement has been started here to secure the holding of the National Democratic Convention in Washington. A paper is being circulated among business men, and a large sum of money has already been subscribed toward defraying the necessary expenses of the convention. A resolution has also been introduced in the House to authorize the National Museum Building to be occupied by the convention. This building has been erected on the Smithsonian grounds, but not yet ready for occupation. The National Democratic Committee will convene in this city on Feb. 23, to determine the time and place for holding the convention, and delegations from Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other cities have arranged to be present to urge the claims of the several cities named. It is believed that the time for holding the convention will be fixed in June, after the time named for holding the Republican Convention at Chicago.

THE REIGN OF KING CARNIVAL.

MARDI GRAS FESTIVITIES IN NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, AND GALVESTON.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 10.—Rex arrived yesterday and was received royally. The procession included a body-guard of United States troops and local military. The procession to-day moved according to the programme. First came the Band of the Royal Household, then the Assyrian Warriors, driven in chariots, followed by Generals, priests, astrologers, and other attachés; then, in a chariot, came Rex, as Shalmaneser, the Assyrian conqueror. The royal chariot was closely followed by his Majesty's favorite band of the Thirteenth Infantry and a royal division of troops. The pageant proper came next, in the shape of 20 magnificent cars, representing the four elements of creation. Then came a burlesque of the German Leidertafel and Phorty Phunny Phellows, and miscellaneous masquers. The streets along the line of procession were crowded with spectators. Thousands of strangers are in the city. The weather is cloudy and pleasant.

The procession of the Mystic Krewe of Comus to-night illustrated phases in the history of the Aztec people and their conquest, and was by 16 tableaux on floats: First, Traditions; second, the New Fire; third, Pyramid of Cholula; fourth, the Judiciary; fifth, a Floating Island; sixth, a Marriage Ceremony; seventh, the Agave Americana; eighth. Banner of Cortes in Anahuac; ninth, the Natives Court the Spaniard; tenth, Evil Omens; eleventh, Montezuma Visits Cortes; twelfth, the Conquest of Alvarado; thirteenth, Alvarado's Leap; fourteenth, Cortes the Conqueror; fifteenth, Imperial Recognition; sixteenth, Progress. The exhibition concluded with a tableau at the Opera-house, and a grand ball, which was attended by 2,000 people. It was a magnificent affair. The reception at Exposition Hall to-night is a great success; there are 5,000 persons present.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 10.—Mardi-gras was observed here with unusual splendor, to-day, and the number of visitors was larger than on any like occasion since the war, every hotel, restaurant, and boarding-house in the city being filled. At 1 P. M., Felix, the Emperor, received at the Court-house steps by the city officers. The keys and liberties of the port were surrendered by Recorder Owen. Felix, and his gorgeously-apparelled household staff and escort, and several societies paraded through the principal streets. The Mardi-gras pilgrims in the procession gave a broad and amusing burlesque of Ali Baba and the Forty thieves, the W. A. W., a Dream of Childhood. There were seven societies in the day procession besides the Emperor and staff, in all about 2,000 maskers. At night the Order of Myths and Infant Mystics gave a grand street pageant to the public. The first society gave a beautiful representation—that twelfth—of the "Arabian Nights Entertainment," the costumes being exceedingly rich and varied. The display of the Infant Mystics was superb. Their subject was the "March of Ages," and there were 21 floats in line, with the following representations: Society Emblems; the Cremation of Lulls; the Martyrdom of St. Ignatius; Paul the Hermit; Conversion of Constantine; Triumph of Odoacer; Clovis and Clotilde; Mohammed; the Saracens; Charlemagne; the discovery of Greenland; first Crusade; first Troubadour; Magna Charta; first use of gunpowder; Discovery of America; William Shakespeare; Emigration of Puritans; Washington; Age of Railroads; the Coming Age. The procession was over half a mile long, each float representing an important event of a century. At night tableaux were given by both societies.

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 10.—The procession of the Knights of Momus to-night was a flattering success. The buildings along the route were brilliantly illuminated, and the streets were packed with thousands of visitors. The tableaux consisted mostly of local affairs burlesqued, and and were distributed as follows: Galveston Public Park; Bell Punch; The Maine Muddle; Famous Discoveries; Railroad Ticket Office; Feast for the Gods; Washerwoman of the Future; New Route to New-Orleans; Turkish Bath; Maifest Scene; The Indian Question; Frontier Protection; Water-works; The Cotton Exchange; Momus and Escort.

VERY NEARLY A DISASTER.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 10.—During a reception to-night in the new armory of the First Regiment, a very large building erected for a rink originally, a great panic was created by the settling of the gallery, containing over 200 people. Women fainted and screamed, and for a few moments there was intense consternation. There are no supporting posts to the gallery, but it was held from falling, after dropping several inches, by iron anchors. There was a great crowd under it, and if it had gone, the fatality would have been very great. After the gallery had been cleared the festivities of the evening went on, but many people were so frightened that they went home. It was a very narrow escape, and the crash was prevented more by good luck than anything else.

A NIGHT OF GREAT PERIL

CROSSING THE ST. LAWRENCE WHEN THE ICE WAS BREAKING.

THE STRUGGLES FOR LIFE OF A PARTY OF ELEVEN MEN—THREE MEN ON FLOATING CAKES OF ICE—THE THRILLING STORY OF ONE WHO WAS RESCUED AFTER A NIGHT OF TERROR—SEEING A COMRADE DROWN, CRAZED BY SUFFERING.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 10.—A party of 10 men, a few days ago, drove across the St. Lawrence River on the ice from Grindstone Island to Gananoque, Canada, with a team and sled load of grist. At 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, the men started on their return home. The party consisted of Stetson Kendall, George Cummings, William Rusho, Charles Kendall, David Harwood, Eli Kendall, Benjamin Calhoun, Elmer Calhoun, Willard Robinson, and Lewis Kittie. George Penn, of Guananoque, desiring to go to Grindstone Island, in order to reach Clayton, joined the party on their return trip. The experience of the men in making the trip were thrilling in the extreme, those encountered by George Penn personally, as he now relates them, being attended with a peril and terror that few men could have survived.

"We had passed the middle of the channel between Guananoque and the island," says Mr. Penn, "and were within a mile or so of the island when we found that the ice was beginning to bend and crack with us. The wind began to blow a regular hurricane. As a precaution against possible danger we took the horses from the sled and they were led singly. Three of us—George Cummings, Willard Robinson, and myself—pushed the sled along ahead of us. We had not gone far before one of the horses broke through the ice. He kept himself from going down, and after breaking ice ahead of him for a long distance gained a foothold and got out. It was now growing dark, and the wind was increasing in violence. We had been forced out of the direct course to the island, and the members of the party all took separate directions. Cummings, Robinson, and myself stuck to the sled until it broke through, when we deserted it. The wind was now so strong that we could not stand up against it. We crept on our hands and knees in the darkness. We could not see each other. We had not crawled more than 25 yards when the ice gave way beneath us and we were struggling in the water among floating cakes of ice. Then for the first time the full horror of our position became apparent to me. The ice was not only weak, it was actually breaking up in the river, and we were fighting for life in the midst of an immense field of floating ice-cakes, which were grinding each other into powder on every side. Our only salvation lay in securing each as large a cake of ice as possible, and taking refuge upon it, trusting to chance for its running successfully the gauntlet of the grinding process, and to afford us a foothold until succor reached us, for we believed some of our comrades would find a thoroughfare to the shore, and send parties in boats to look for the others less fortunate.

"The cake of ice that I secured was not large enough for me to stand erect upon, and I was obliged to keep upon it in a kneeling position. Robinson and Cummings both succeeded in drawing themselves upon larger cakes. It was bitter cold, and the wind still continued to blow, as I described in its fury. We had been on the floating ice only a few minutes when Robinson declared his intention of once more taking his chances of reaching the island, as he said he might as well die that way as freeze to death, which he believed he would do in a short time. Cummings and myself determined to wait for the aid we were sure would come. Robinson took off his coat and his boots, and assuring us that he would have boats sent to us at once if he succeeded in gaining the island, he bade us good-bye, and plunged into the river among the crushing ice. We could see him fighting his way among the cakes, and cheered him up with words of encouragement, until he was lost in the darkness. Finally, after a silence of 10 minutes, which we interpreted to mean that the poor fellow had succumbed to the grinding floes, we heard him shout. He had reached a strip of ice which was still intact, and had drawn himself upon it and was resting. Beyond was the broken ice again. After a few minutes' rest, Robinson cried to us that he was about to make the last effort to get across the space that separated him from the island, which was nearly a mile distant. That was the last we heard from him. When he left us it must have been about 6 o'clock. We were incrusted with ice. Soon after Robinson left us, my cake of ice began to go to pieces. I kept my kneeling position upon it, however, for two hours, when it suddenly went to pieces, and I was once more struggling in the water. Just at that time the moon came out, and I saw that the cake upon which Cummings had secured a position was a very large one of solid, white ice. I made my way to it with great difficulty and crawled upon it. My legs were so cramped by the long time I had been compelled to kneel that I at first despaired of using them to swim with, and it was only with the most desperate efforts that I managed them.

"Upon reaching Cummings's block of ice, I was horrified to find that he was surely perishing. His face was deadly pale, and his mind was beginning to wander. I stripped off my overcoat, and wrapped it round him, and stood to the windward of him, to protect him as much as possible. Lights began to appear on the shore. These I hailed with feelings of indescribable joy. I knew that Cummings had a wife and five children, and that he was devotedly attached to them. One little daughter of his was especially loved by him. Thinking to rouse him to some effort that would keep him up until the help that I now felt was coming arrived, I said to him:

"'Think of Ettie, George, and cheer up if you want to see her again.'

"He looked at me as if he was surprised.

"'Why,' he said, 'I see her now. Yonder she comes; don't you see her? But what makes her come out when it's so cold, Penn?'

"Then I saw that the worst was near. I called Cumming's attention to the lights on the shore.

"'See, George,' I said, 'yonder the men are; they're coming to take us off.'

"He counted the lights. There were 11 of them.

"'Eleven boats coming,' he said, 'and a little child is rowing each one.'

"The piteous tones of the poor fellow's voice broke me down, and I knelt down on the ice and wept like a child. For two hours I fought for the life that he had no longer the power nor inclination to save to himself. The lights, meantime, moved up and down the shore, but none of them approached us. Finally, one by one, they disappeared, and I then lost all hope of rescue. About 10 o'clock, Cummings, who had lost all semblance of sanity, suddenly started up, and, holding out his hands toward the shore, exclaimed:

"'Why, she's coming back! I am going to her.'

"Before I could stop him he had jumped from the ice into the river. I seized hold of him, but my hands were so numb that I could not hold him, and he disappeared beneath the surface. I lay flat down on the ice and looked down into the water in hope of seeing him coming to the surface, so that I might seize him and try to draw him back on the ice; but he never appeared again.

"It is impossible for me to describe the feelings that beset me for the next two hours and a half. Alone in that field of ice, with one of my companions dead beyond a doubt, and the other having probably met a fate fully as terrible as that, the rocking of the ice-cake on the waves created a deadly nausea within me. I found, however, that the floe on which I stood was lodged against a portion of the field which had not yet broken up, and I was saved this additional horror of drifting I knew not whither, among the floes that were crashing to pieces constantly around me. Until midnight I paced to and fro on my narrow resting-place, kept up by a hope that some of my comrades must certainly, sooner or later, come or send to my rescue. About 12 o'clock I saw another light moving along the shore. I shouted with all my might, although at that distance it was almost vain to hope my voice would be heard. The wind must have carried the sound to the island, for it was heard, and in a few minutes a boat was putting out to my aid. Its occupants had to fight their way foot by foot, and it was nearly an hour before they reached me, and carried me safely ashore. The light I had seen was carried by one of my companions, William Rusho. He and the others had just succeeded in reaching home, having taken a course that led them far from the direct line, but which gave them a safe passage for themselves and their horses. Willard Robinson, who left Cummings and myself with the hope of reaching the shore, succeeded in his attempt. He was nearly four hours on the way, and became unconscious almost immediately after getting ashore, and had been unable to give any account of the peril Cummings and myself were in."

George Penn, whose courage and wonderful endurance are narrated above, is 35 years old, and weighs over 200 pounds. He never tasted stimulants of any kind, and says he believes he was enabled to come safely out of that night's experiences because of his previous abstemious habits. He suffered in no way from his exposure, with the exception of a stiffness in the knee-joints, caused by kneeling for over two hours on a piece of ice less than four feet square. The water where Cummings was drowned is 35 feet deep. His body has not been recovered.

THE ALBANY CITY HALL BURNED.

MANY IMPORTANT RECORDS DESTROYED—THE GOVERNORS' PORTRAITS SAVED—LOSS $30,000 TO $50,000.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The handsome and costly marble building known as the City Hall, which faces the easterly front of the Capitol, in this city, and contained the city and county offices and an immense quantity of public archives and legal records, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The fire began about 4 o'clock, on the second floor, in the main room of the County Clerk's office, and when first discovered was comparatively insignificant in extent. An alarm was at once given, and meantime efforts were made by citizens to extinguish the flames, but without success. The Fire Department responded promptly and worked energetically, and in half an hour the flames were apparently extinguished.

Aware of the the peculiar construction of the building, with ventilating flues running through all its walls, Chief McQuade kept the fire engines on the ground, and his fears were soon realized. A little before 5 o'clock, the flames burst with great fury into the County Court room, on the second floor of the building, and serious danger was entertained for the safety of the whole building. The firemen again went to work, the entire department being summoned by a second alarm, and steps were at once taken to remove all valuable objects from the hall. The crowd of citizens which had assembled lent its aid, and hundreds of men were engaged in carrying out desks and boxes containing the records of the courts and the Common Council, and the County Clerk's office. Great efforts were made to save the portraits of the Governors of New-York State, about 20 in number, which were on the walls of the Common Council Chamber; and all of them were taken out, but most of them were more or less seriously damaged. This collection of pictures embraces the oil portraits of every Governor from the time of George Clinton, 1777, down to Gen. John A. Dix, the portraits of Govs. Tilden and Robinson not yet being added to the list. The firemen had the flames again under control apparently, when, soon after 6 o'clock, the fire again burst forth in the upper stories of the building, and in a few moments they were enveloped in flames and smoke. It was now evident that the building would be destroyed, as it was more difficult to attack the fire at so great a height. About 7 o'clock the large dome surmounting the hall fell in, and three firemen were severely injured by the falling débris, and almost buried beneath it. Soon afterward the fire again attacked the lower floors, and by 9 o'clock the whole interior of the building, from cellar to roof, was destroyed, with the exception of some of the fire-proof record vaults on the lower floor.

Many of the court records have been destroyed, and a large quantity of them have been damaged. The loss on the building is estimated at from $30,000 to $50,000, the walls being still in good condition. The site of the burned building was purchased for a City Hall in 1829, and the edifice was completed and dedicated in 1831, at a cost of $92,336. Since then it has been from time to time embellished and improved, among the "improvements" being the ventilators referred to, which a fireman to-day aptly termed "fire conductors," and which were put in two years ago at a cost of $1,500. It is believed that the fire was of incendiary origin, and an investigation will be had in a few days to determine the question. The building was insured for but $15,000, as follows: Home, of New-York, $5,000; Continental, New-York, $5,000, and the Queen, of London and Liverpool, $5,000.

Both houses of the Legislature adopted a resolution allowing the Trustees of the old Capitol to provide accommodations in that building for the holding of courts whose rooms in the City Hall were destroyed.

THE MISSING BALTIMORE AGENT.

NO TIDINGS OF JOHN ALLEN—FEARS THAT HE HAS COMMITTED SUICIDE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.—The disappearance of John Allen, the Baltimore representative of David Dows & Co., of New-York, continues to create excitement and comment in commercial circles here, where he was a great favorite, having been recently elected Director of the Corn and Flour Exchange on an independent ticket, the remainder of the ticket being defeated. On Thursday last Mr. Allen attended to his business as usual, and in the afternoon left a note for his associate, Mr. Day, that he was going out of town and would not return until Saturday morning, after business hours, and asking Mr. Day to attend to his business for him. He was last seen by C. W. Hilton and Philip Reese, at 7 o'clock that evening, in front of Barnum's Hotel, where he took a car, saying he was going home. A man answering his description left here for Philadelphia at 11 o'clock that night, but detectives have not been able to trace him. The city has been scoured for two days in search of some clue, but without result. The following "personal" will appear in the Baltimore papers to-morrow:

Personal.—Mr. John Allen, who has been associated with Mr. James S. Day in the management of our business

M. PEREIRE'S BENEVOLENCE

STRIVING TO ABOLISH PAUPERISM.

MAKING FRENCHMEN SERIOUS DURING THE GAY SEASON IN PARIS—ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND FRANCS IN PRIZES FOR ESSAYS ON IMPORTANT SOCIAL QUESTIONS—THE PROBLEMS FOR WHICH M. PEREIRE SEEKS A SOLUTION.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—At last official gayety has begun. M. De Freycinet set the example on Saturday night, when, for the first time since the Waddington exodus, the *salons* of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were lighted up, and from 9 o'clock until midnight there was one unceasing roll of carriages along the Quai d'Orsay. But it was only a reception, whither people went and showed themselves on principle and that there might be no mistake about their sympathies with the new President of the Council, to whom the Diplomatic Corps in general, and Prince Hohenlohe in particular, are markedly attentive. Everything was over by 12, for there was another affair in the Rue St. Dominique, a great deal more attractive to those who are fond of dancing, in the abstract, not caring for its kind, and who don't mind a crush. The Polytechnic School gave its annual ball at the War Ministry, which was ornamented in the style usual for military festivities, that is, with muskets and sabres, cuirasses, helmets, and revolvers; also, much bunting, in the form of flags and tents, to which last you could repair for rest, if, having gone through the first stages of the sudorific process in the rooms where the light fantastic was being done, you wished to complete your experience of a Turkish bath in full dress. There was a supper, I am assured, toward morning, and I saw for myself that there was a buffet all night, but, as I never got near enough to the latter to be able to judge how the catering committee understood its duties, I did not stay to see it out. Official festivities abroad are not what a "vain people believes," and it is not to them that our country women should strive to gain admission, if they are in search of amusement. On the same night there was a masked ball at the Opera, which is also a "fraud," and whither I did not go, as probably did no one else of sane mind who could help himself. It is always the same thing: marble halls, brilliant with light, through which pass the same dominos, who repeat the same stereotyped phrases to the same nameless cavaliers, the same *débardeurs*, and the same *mousquétaires*. The same musicians play the same tunes in the orchestra; and next morning the same journalists tell all about the fête in the same manner. And this is why I kept away, preferring to wait until next Friday, when, under the patronage of Queen Isabella, at the Hotel Continental, will be given the last of those galas, to add to the benefits of the inhabitants of Murcia, which have been initiated by the generosity of the Parisians.

Public and private benevolence has worked nobly, but alas! all that may be contributed thus to the relief of the poor can be only of temporary effect, so long as pauperism exists, and the efforts of modern philanthropists have now begun to be directed toward the discovery of a means for the amelioration of the condition of the proletarian classes. To expect to destroy pauperism at once, by some universal panacea would be the climax of absurdity, but any step in that direction will be a benefit to humanity, and for this reason I wish to call particular attention to the schems proposed by M. Isaac Pereire, one of the few survivors of that Saint Simonian school, which has produced so many distiuguished economists and eminent philanthropists. It is a matter which interests everybody. The solution of all great social problems affects the populations of both hemispheres, and Americans will not be indifferent when they are told that they, in common with all the rest of the world, are invited to give their opinions and to compete for the honor of presenting a treatise which will aid in the amelioration of the condition of the poor. To promote this noble work of beneficence, M. Isaac Pereire has offered the sum of $100,000 francs, which will be divided into four series of prizes, corresponding to the four subjects proposed for competition, and which will include the essential terms of the problem. As I do not doubt that some of my countrymen will desire to enter the lists in this tournament of benevolence, I venture to give the programme of the questions to be considered, whose bearing and importance cannot be overestimated. The entire French people, without distinction of party, has rallied to the generous inspiration of M. Pereire, but as the *Liberté* was his first interpreter, I will borrow from its columns the explanation of the great philanthropist's views and ideas, which, as I have said, are summed up in four fundamental questions.

Question First.—(One first prize of 10,000 francs; two second prizes of 5,000 francs each; two honorable mentions, each of 2,500 francs.)—What is the best and most practical means for the extinction of pauperism which mere alms-giving, notwithstanding the most generous efforts, is unable to eradicate!

To this end is indicated an examination of the following points:

I. The development and generalization of public education in all its degrees.

II. The development of labor by means of the organization of credit, extended to all classes of society.

III. The organization of measures of prevision for old age and a general institution of superannuation funds for the relief of all laborers, by means of a contribution levied upon the directors of public enterprises and upon all employers; this contribution, intended to constitute a reserve fund for the future, is the necessary complement of the working man's salary, and should form the basis of combinations analagous to those which are applied to life assurances, and annuities. It is recommended to study on this subject the institutions of a similar nature which have already been established by the railway companies. Must also be indicated what transformation should be made in existing institutions for public or private relief, and the innovations which will be necessitated by new creations.

Question Second.—(One first prize of 10,000 francs, two second prizes of 5,000 francs, two honorable mentions of 2,500 francs each.)—What is the best system of public instruction in every degree, including primary instruction, secondary and professional instruction, and superior instruction!

This system should prepare all citizens for the various functions which they are destined to fulfill in society, should develop talents and aptitudes of every kind, in the triple direction of the fine arts, of sciences, and of industry, (manufactures,) and insure the best classification of individuals according to their several capacities, and the rational division of their duties and action toward a common end.

As education in all its degrees is a debt, owed by society to its members, it must be gratuitous, and this principle, free from all reserve or restrictions, should be equally applicable to primary instruction, secondary and professional instruction, and superior instruction.

Placed within the means of all citizens, education will become obligatory unpon every one from the simple fact of its necessity in all conditions of social life. It would be well to consult on this, M. De Talleyrand's report upon Public Instruction, which was presented by him to the National Assembly on the 10th, 11th, and 19th September 1791, as well as the systems in practice in the United States, in order to ascertain the development there given to public education, the amount of money expended in this service, and the important part taken by women in consequence of their special aptitude for education.

Question Third.—(One first prize of 10,000 francs; two second prizes of 5,000 francs; two honorable mentions of 2,500 francs each.)—What is the organization of credit best adapted to the development of labor in all its forms, and to bring into copartnership workmen of all classes!

On this point should be studied the constitution of the banks established on the mutual principle, which have produced such excellent results in Germany, and by which working men can obtain credit at the lowest possible rates, by allowing them to profit directly in all the advantages of a fiduciary circulation. Should also be studied the most practical means of insuring the successive reduction of the rate of interest and the transformation of perpetual revenues into life annuities.

Question Fourth.—(One first prize of 10,000 francs; two second prizes of 5,000 francs; two honorable mentions of 2,500 francs each.)—In what way should taxation be reformed, with a view to its simplification, to the economy of means, and to the gradual and successive diminution of indirect contributions, especially in the matter of general and municipal Customs, *(donanes et octroi,)* destined to disappear before any others!

The net revenue of a nation, after a previous deduction of all expenses of production, being the only basis of its taxation, it must be examined whether all complications may not be avoided, and the collection of taxes simplified by demanding of the net revenue the resources necessary to public expenditure, either at the moment of its formation, or when, by its successive accumulations, it has become a capital which constitutes the fortune of the State. In this case recourse must be made as follows:

I. *To the Revenue.*—Either directly by a uniform tax upon the *ensemble* of revenues, as is practiced in several European States, or indirectly, as in France under the form of the four direct contributions, and of the tax upon personal property, exempting from this all that is positively necessary to the wants of the people.

II. *To the Capital.*—First, by means of proportional deductions from all direct or collateral inheritances, freeing, by way of compensation, estates from certain charges resulting from the control of the State or of third parties, such as stamp tax, registry fees, &c. These deductions should be made to extend over a period of several years, so as to make them less onerous, and to create as little embarrassment as possible to the full possession and enjoyment of property which has been transmitted by inheritance. Secondly, by means of loans contracted in aid of tax reforms, and for the accomplishment of all reproductive enterprises, such as education and public improvements, by concentrating in this species of investment the capital of savings banks and superannuation funds. On this matter an examination of the treatises of Vauban, De Quesnay, and De Turgot is strongly recommended."

M. Pereire's idea is grand and generous, and it appeals to all those serious and impartial minds which, touched by the increasing misery of the laboring classes, believe that this misery is the direct cause of revolutions, because it is the result of a faulty organization of society, of a defective application of social forces. Unlike the subversive socialist, the universal leveler, he does not aim at the radical destruction of existing social institutions, but at the reconstruction of an ideal society in the domains of Utopia. But he is convinced that modern civilization, enlightened by reason and science, vivified by liberty, moralized by equality, and sanctified by fraternity, can remedy the crying evil by the simple introduction of practical and rational reforms. Whatever may be the positive consequences of this attempt to enlist in the cause of suffering humanity the great thinkers of our epoch, it is our duty to present for their consideration a problem which involves the most important social interests. Everywhere the proposal has been seized upon with avidity; from all quarters have come adhesions, and to those who may sneeringly remark that M. Pereire's gift of 100,000 francs, if presented directly to the poor, and renewed frequently, would do more toward the extinction of pauperism than any number of abstract treatises on the question, it is only necessary to reply that a visit to the offices of the *Assistance Publique* and of the *Figaro*, where a private subscription list has been opened, will convince the most incredulous that its generosity is in theory that he is munificent; M. Pereire does what he can to relieve the indigent at present, and although he hopes to be able to root out the evil eventually, he meanwhile feeds 2,000 persons every day at the Fourneau Economique of the Rue d'Anjou St. Honoré.

America has done so much in similar matters at home that I trust she will now come forward and contribute her intelligence to the work which is meant to be of universal application. The memoirs on the questions proposed are to be examined by a committee, whose composition I will give as soon as it is known; meanwhile, all persons desiring to compete are informed that their communications should be directed, up to the 31st December 1880, to the office of the *Liberté*, No. 146 Rue Montmarte, accompanied by a sealed letter containing the name of the author, and bearing the same epigraph as the memoir.

ALASKA.

THE COMMERCIAL COMPANY NOT OPPOSED TO TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Feb. 2.

The President of the Alaska Commercial Company thinks that we were in error in assuming that the company which he represents is opposed to a Territorial Government for Alaska. The information had come from such a variety of sources both from the East and the Pacific coast that it was supposed to be correct. However, the company ought to know what ground they take in the matter, and the better to make it clear, their authorized statements are quoted:

"That civil government of some sort is needed for Sitka and Wrangel, the only white settlements in Alaska, is apparent to everybody. The territory of Alaska is very large, and is susceptible of division. The demand for civil government is made in what is known as 'South-eastern Alaska,' the portion which lies south and east of 141° west longitude. This should be organized into a Territory, and civil government at once established. This includes all the white settlements and the most habitable and richest part of the territory. but if it should be deemed expedient to include a greater area, the western boundary might be extended as far west as Cook's Inlet. There is no objection on the part of the company to including the whole of Alaska in the Territorial organization. The colony from Iceland, proposed some years ago, is mentioned in the article of Friday, and something is said about the policy of keeping population out of Alaska. To correct the unsatisfactory impression which seems to exist with respect to the influence of the fur company upon the settlement of Alaska, it is proper to state that the company has not discouraged settlement in any way, but, on the contrary, offered encouragement to it. The offer was made by the company to the Icelanders to furnish free transportation to their whole colony of persons from San Francisco to Kodiak, their place of destination, and that offer has remained open to this day, and is still open. And not only to them, but to any colony, from 100 to 500 persons, of whatsoever nationality excepting Chinese. Here is a chance, and if any one else will, in which fact, the interests of Alaska let him speak. The company will be glad to see prosperous colonies in the territory, for it will create commerce and business in which it will take its fair chances with others."

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY SUITS.

From the Hartford Courant, Feb. 10.

Two cases are to be tried against the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of this city, on policy claims. One of these is brought on a policy issued on the life of Richard H. Kelly, of Opelika, Ala., who went in "the Commercial League Department." The annual dues in this class were $20, and in a full class of 1,000 an assessment of $10 each was to be made, making the payment $10,000; but there was a condition upon a slip appended to the policy, and signed by the Assistant Secretary, that where the number in the league was less than 300 all policies would be reinsured on the mutual plan for $3,000, "which makes them worth that amount on the day of issue." Under this policy the heirs of Mr. Kelly thought that $3,000 would be paid, but found that they could settle for about $200, and the suit is brought to recover the full amount. The company makes several strange answers in setting up a defense. One is that the condition appended was signed by the Assistant Secretary, who had no right to sign it; and, worse than this, the charter of the company prohibits it from issuing such a policy. Then there is a defense as to the representations of the insured in his application—that while he had the asthma, (of which he died,) he didn't define the extent of the disease; and, still worse, when sent to assume the whole business, the company has no legal authority to do business in Alabama! It is to be hoped that this trial will bring to light some of the peculiar methods by which the mutual benefit companies, like the Hartford concern, do business. Some of these methods are disgraceful, if they are as represented, and ought not to be tolerated, especially in a State where the legitimate business of life insurance is well understood and honorably conducted. Last year the Legislature enacted a law requiring these companies to come under the direct control of the Insurance Department, and there is now a chance of getting supervision over them. The Hartford Company reported last year a total income of $25,028 83. Of this amount $15,312 25 was for "admissions," but the company paid out $17,126 26 for "salaries and commissions to agents." Its total assets footed up $7,415 56, and it had $354 86 cash on hand.

WILD CATS IN SARATOGA COUNTY.

Correspondence of the Albany Argus.

JONESVILLE, Feb. 8.—For several months last Summer considerable loss was sustained near this place in lambs and poultry, and no satisfactory clue could be obtained of the robbers. An old lady by the name of Miss Jones said that she had on several nights heard strange noises that came from a large block of timber of about 200 acres, belonging chiefly to Leonard Jones, ex-Principal of the Jonesville Academy. At last the key to the losses and the robbers has been found. A few days ago the Rev. Mr. Elliott, Frederick Stetter, Robert Kennedy, John Mulligan, and two others, all of Jonesville, started out for a grand coon hunt, with dogs and guns. In the latter part of the afternoon the dogs started a trail that led them into the big timber, and in about the centre the hounds all brought up to a long, hollow tree. It being near dark, the party voted to stay all night. So, building up a rousing fire and sending for some refreshments, they wore off the tough hours of the night by playing dominoes on an old log. As soon as they could see, the tree was felled, and, to their astonishment, seven wild cats, one being full grown and five about one-half size, sprang from the tree. A grand fight ensued with dogs, guns, and clubs, and ended by killing all but one of the cats, which was secured alive.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF AN ATHLETE.

From the Boston Journal, Feb. 10.

About 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon Prof. E. F. Davis, who teaches sparring, and is also engaged as a model by the classes at the Art Museum, was discovered by a pupil in his room suffering from a paralytic shock. He had been lying all day, helpless, with his entire left side paralyzed, from head to foot. The attack was doubtless caused by the strain of standing as a model. Mr. Davis was taken to the City Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATORS.

EX-GOV. PARKER'S NOMINATION—CONVICT LABOR BILLS IN THE TWO HOUSES.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 10.—Just now there are no signs of the confirmation of ex-Gov. Parker as a Supreme Court Judge. The Senators have scarcely recovered from their surprise at the Governor's action. But the general sentiment among them is to reject the ex-Governor's name. The Democrats are slyly whispering into their ears political reasons for the confirmation. "You have a good chance of carrying the State for Governor," they say to the Republicans. "If you reject Parker you will only compel his nomination for Gubernatorial honors by the Democrats if he should miss the Presidential nomination, and make him a more powerful competitor against your nominee than any other Democrat in the State can ever hope to be." The argument has so far fallen on deaf ears, and the Senators, almost to a man, say they "won't confirm."

The topic which has been most warmly agitated for many years in industrial circles in New-Jersey is the employment of the convicts in the State Prison. A year ago, and two years ago, the abolition of the manufacture of hats and the making of shoes in the State Prison was urged with much vigor, and a bill looking in that direction even passed one of the houses. The Senate refused to pass it, and the result was the passage of a bill authorizing the appointment by the Governor of a special commission to investigate the subject. Edward Bettle, W. R. Murphy, A. S. Meyrick, Samuel Allinson, and Dr. Daniel Hunt were appointed. The commission to-day sent its report to the Governor. After devoting much space to the subject of competition with honest labor, the commission expresses the conviction that such competition is only to be feared when convict labor is concentrated on one branch of industry. Its conclusions are given in the following recommendations:

First—That the Supervisor and Inspectors be instructed to employ the convicts in the State Prison in as many different industries as the facilities at their disposal and a due regard for the proper maintenance and support of the prison and prisoners will admit.

Second—To enable this to be done, and for the urgent needs of the State Prison in other respects, hereinbefore mentioned, that the present State Arsenal and the grounds pertaining to it be added to the prison and fitted for the purpose.

Third—That in order to prevent the labor of the convicts in our State Prison from becoming injurious to free labor in future periods of depression—for it is only in periods of financial and industrial depression that the competitive labor of convicts can be injurious, or sensibly felt—the Legislature should empower the Governor to confer with the Executives of the other States, proposing the appointment of a commission, to consist of two or more members from each State, to devise a plan by which the convict labor of all the States may be so distributed and employed among the various productive industries as to be just and fair to each one; and that the Governor be also empowered to appoint commissioners to represent the State in such commissions whenever the proposal shall have been accepted by a majority of the States in which convict labor is an important commodity.

Fourth—That the Legislature provide for the establishment of an intermediary prison, where convicts between the ages of 16 and 30 years, sentenced to imprisonment for the first time, may be kept separate from the hardened offenders, trained to useful occupation and regular habits, and, so far as possible, reformed.

In the House to-day, Mr. Blodgett, of Ocean, offered a resolution reciting that in former years the duties of the State Treasurer and Controller were transacted by the Treasurer and Secretary of State, at an expense of $4,000 a year, against $25,000 now, and that there has been a loss of $40,000 by defalcation, $15,000 by the bursting of a bank, and $20,000 by loans from the State Fund, and calling for a committee of three to present such legislation as will prevent the recurrence of similar abuses. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The bill abolishing District Courts throughout the State was adversely reported, and the adverse report was sustained. The bill abolishing one of the District Courts in Jersey City was reported without recommendation, and Mr. Lawrence, of Hudson, introduced one abolishing both the courts in Jersey City. The bill abolishing the Director at Large of the Freeholders of Hudson County has been practically withdrawn. The Senate passed the House bill permitting persons bribed at elections to testify against the bribers.

Major E. J. Anderson, of this city, was this evening nominated on the seventh ballot for State Controller by the Republican joint caucus, for a term of three years. Charles A. Butts, of Bordentown, was renominated State Director of Railroads and Canals. A joint meeting will be held to-morrow, when they will be elected.

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 10.—The Monticello Branch of the Little Rock, Mississippi River and Texas Railroad was completed Saturday, and the first train reached Monticello today. The Helena and Iron Mountain Railway has also been completed to Marianna, a distance of about 25 miles from Helena.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—A company was organized in this city yesterday, under a charter from this State, dated Feb. 6, 1880, for the purpose of constructing and operating a railroad from Cairo, Egypt, through Port Said and Damascus, to connect with the Euphrates Valley Railroad, about to be built by an English company. Branch roads are also provided for by the charter. The Turkish Government has been applied to for concession of the necessary right of way.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Feb. 10.—The Pembina Branch Railway was seized yesterday by creditors having claims amounting to $8,000. Upper & Co. gave bonds, and the road was released.

HARVESTING THE ICE CROP.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 10.—All apprehensions of a short supply of ice may be abandoned. There are 20 miles of good ice that can be harvested on the Hudson River between Troy and Tivoli. About Troy for five days past ice has been stored at the rate of 50,000 tons a day. The weather has been continuously cold since last Thursday, and thick ice, free from snow and dirt, has formed on the river. All the New-York companies have men at work cutting between the City of Hudson and Troy. In some instances work will be carried on at night by means of the electric light. The weather is now moderating, and a snow-storm is threatened. Neither a storm nor a gradual thaw will seriously interfere with the ice-cutters, as the ice is now of full thickness, and the harvest will not last more than a week, not time enough for the sun to injure it, if the nights are moderatly cold. Stories which ice-dealears are telling of a short crop are intended merely to affect the Summer price. A large house, filled on speculation, was offered for $1 a ton to-day, with no takers.

A SUCCESSFUL TRAMP LAW.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 10.—The *Courant* sent out circulars to the Selectmen of every town in the State asking questions about the operation of the Tramp law passed by the last Legislature. One question was, "Has the law resulted in practically freeing your town from tramps?" The uniform answer is that it has. "Has it been used to oppress deserving men?" was another question. To this there is a negative reply in all cases. It is reported that it is sustained by public opinion almost to a man. Specific benefits are said to be the lowering of expenses, more quiet and confidence in the community, and few outrages. Altogether, no law enacted has proved more wholesome.

BINGHAMTON REPUBLICAN GAINS.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 10.—In the city election here, to-day, Horace N. Lester, Republican, was elected Mayor by 287 majority. Three Republican and two Democratic Aldermen were elected, a gain of one Republican. The Republicans gain three Supervisors.

WAGON-MAKERS RAISING PRICES.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Wagon-makers from all over the country met here to-day and decided to advance the prices on wagons 10 per cent. The firms represented at the meeting made 150,000 wagons last year.

DOUGLASS'S OLD MASTER DEAD.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.—Capt. Thomas Auld died on Sunday, near St. Michaels, Md., at the age of 85 years. He will be remembered as the owner of Frederick Douglass before the latter escaped from slavery by running away, in 1839. Soon afterward Capt. Auld received a liberal offer for Douglass's freedom from Canada, but he said that Fred would have been free in a few years any way, and that as he had gone, he wanted nothing more of him. After the passage of the Fugitive Slave law, in 1850, Capt. Auld gave his right in Fred to his brother Hugh Auld, in Baltimore, who sent it to Fred, thus relieving him of all fear of arrest.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $204,461 56; and from Customs, $565,843 29.

The House joint resolution, approp.iating $20,000 to enable the United States to be represented at the International Fishery Exhibition at Berlin in April, 1880, was considered in the Senate to-day, and passed.

The deficiencies in the annual appropriations for the various departments aggregate $5,779,536 66, and include the follwing items: For the "star" service, $2,000,000; for the payment of claims certified by the Treasury Department, $804,561 82; deficiency estimates included in the regular letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, $1,108,337 73; deficiency in the public printing, $450,000; deficiency in the appropriation for the expenses of the United States courts, $395,000; estimates from the Secretary of the Treasury for amounts refunded in Customs cases, $200,000; deficiency in the postal service, $307,248 32; Indian service, $135,000; railway mail service, $55,000. Of the regular annual appropriation bills, five have been reported to the House of Representatives, of which the Pension bill, appropriating $32,400,000, became a law, Jan. 13. The Military Academy bill is about to go to a conference committee of the two houses. The Fortifications bill has been increased from $375,000 to $500,000 by the Senate committee, and is now with the Senate. The Indian bill, $4,493,000, and the Consular and Diplomatic bill, $1,141,935, are both in the hands of the House committee.

Representative Kelley, of Pennsylvania, today received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, saying: "In reply to your inquiry relative to the time required to extinguish the public debt under existing law, I have to inform you that commencing with January, 1880, if 1 per cent. of the current indebtedness of the United States be thereafter annually applied as a sinking fund, interest being improved, i. e., compounded, semi-annually, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, it will take 36 years to extinguish the debt. If, however, the interest be reinvested semi-annually at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, the period required for its extinguishment will be 46½ years. In neither case is interest computed on amounts already in the sinking fund." Judge Kelley, commenting upon this statement to-day, remarked that as the debt consists of $254,000,000 of 6 per cents, $508,000,000 of 5 per cents, and $294,000,000 of 4½ per cents, the rate of interest cannot be so low as 4 per cent. during the coming 27 years in which the Government has the right to call in these loans and pay them at par without premium. He adds that, even waiving the interest on bonds now in the sinking fund, the effect of this proposition proposes, the process would extinguish the entire debt in about 40 years, or 10 years before the maturity of the 50-year bonds.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CASES OF CRIME—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Internal Revenue Agent Brown, on Feb. 9, telegraphed Commissioner Raum that there was a deficiency in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue at Dayton, Ohio, and that the cashier, Ashley Brown, had fled. Gen. Raum telegraphed him to examine the office at once and ascertain the amount of the defalcation, and to instruct Collector Williams to spare no effort to capture the fleeing deputy. Yesterday Agent Brown reported that the deficit amounted to $10,200, which would undoubtedly be made good at once. The deputy took about $4,000 with him. A reward was offered by the Collector for Brown's arrest. Commissioner Raum has offered an additional reward of $500 on the part of the United States. The Commissioner has also instructed the agent to remain until the deficiency is made good. The defaulting officer has been in the service since 1869.

Commissioner Raum says that the article published to-day regarding a deficiency in the Internal Revenue office at Lexington, Ky., is inaccurate, and that the above case is evidently the one to which reference is made.

Collector Young, of North Carolina, telegraphs today: "Deputy Collector has captured an illicit distillery in Chatham County, N. C."

The Treasury Department has received a telegram announcing the arrest of Benjamin Rowell in Scott County, Miss., for making and passing counterfeit money. Rowell is one of the Winn gang, recently arrested near Jackson, Miss.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 10.—Sheriff Kent has received a telegram stating that Mrs. Dillingham died this afternoon, and that Dillingham, the murderer, is better to-night, and unless erysipelas sets in, he will recover. He has not been informed of his victim's death.

QUEBEC, Feb. 10.—A servant-girl in Francour's Hotel St. Henri De Levis died yesterday afternoon, making deposition before a priest and other witnesses respecting the Guennette murder. The particulars of the girl's story will not be made known until after her burial. The girl was one of the witnesses in the case of Patton, who was tried for the alleged murder, and charged with having killed Guennette and placed his body on the railroad track. At the time she pretended to know nothing of the murder, but yesterday stated that her conscience would not allow her to die before revealing the terrible secret.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 10.—The usher at St. Peter's Catholic Church, the largest in the city, in Adams-street, within a square and half of a Police station, on entering the edifice at 8 A. M. to-day, found a young lady, 17 years of age, about being outraged by a negro, who fled on his approach. The young lady had entered the church to say prayers, and, while kneeling, was approached by the negro who had followed her, and who boldly attempted to outrage her. Her cries for help attracted the attention of the usher, who ran to her assistance in time to prevent the brutal perpetrating his horrible design. The Police are searching for the negro.

BROOKVILLE, Ind., Feb. 10.—Scott Cooper, a prominent stock-dealer, was robbed of $3,000 in a hotel here this morning. At 6 o'clock the proprietor of the hotel found him bound to the bed, gagged, and in an unconscious condition, the thief having used chloroform to overcome his victim.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Feb. 10.—The body of Alexander Campbell has been stolen from its grave in the parish cemetery of St. Malachie D'Ormstown. The medical college have been searched by the Police, but without discovering the remains.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 10.—Andrew Smith, for 12 years Treasurer of the Town of North Andover, yesterday confessed to having misappropriated funds of the town. He delivered himself into custody, and is now in jail at Andover, in default of $30,000 bail. The amount of the defalcation is not yet known, but Smith's friends do not believe it will amount to over $1,500. Smith was also Postmaster of the town, having held that position since the second Administration of President Lincoln. He has filled various important trusts and was widely respected.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 10.—Jacob Frye, an old and respected citizen of this city, engaged in the cattle business, was shot and almost instantly killed today in Court-house square by his daughter's husband, Luther B. McKinney. The cause was a divorce suit which is pending against McKinney, who is a man of violent temper.

THE BULGARIAN PARLIAMENT.

In recent numbers of the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung*, some interesting details are given on the present position of Bulgaria. Of the session of the Bulgarian Parliament for November and December it says: "The Assembly at Sophia contains very few intelligent heads; even from among the mass of half-educated there are scarcely 12 persons who are the least capable of expressing an opinion on a bill, or, indeed, on any serious subject which requires some intelligence and ripe judgment. All the rest were boors, who in the sittings partly gave utterance to wretched nonsense, (as the Voivode Dabo Zeko,) partly slept, and outside the Assembly saved 14 out of the 15 francs daily allowance for onions and bread, in order to add to their household wealth by the purchase of oxen, &c. Besides these are 15 Turkish Deputies from the east of the country, who do not understand Bulgarian, and who sit like statues, unconcerned with what is going on. These Turks also make a fine thing out of their allowance. One of these [Osman Effendi, of Teslak,] attends his colleagues as servant, and earns daily a few piastres in addition to his 15 francs. Every morning and evening this bright specimen of a Parliamentarian could be seen with large water-cans and bundles of wood, in white turban and dirty burnoose, wandering merrily through the streets of the Bulgarian capital—a representative of the people!" There was nothing like a regular debate. Each spoke as often as he wished, sometimes 30 times in a sitting. Unpopular speakers were simply howled down, and the wishes of the Ministers and other disliked individuals, summarily annulled. By a bare majority of voices were certain of the chief Opposition shouters, who had not attained the regulation 30 years of age, declared to be of that age, and thus the chamber was in a position, unconcerned before the whole of Europe, to decree the greatest nonsense by a simple majority of voices. After the foolish and thoroughly fruitless session had cost the impoverished country 120,000 francs, the Assembly was dissolved, and "many of the country Deputies were compelled to wander home on foot, since they had lost all their allowance at cards, and they had all too surely counted on the continuation of the golden time till Christmas."

ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Willis S. Bullock, of Gilletts, Bradford County, Penn., 21 years old, took chloroform in a hotel here last night, and was found dead by the chamber-maid this forenoon. He was out of money and despondent. He had made threats of taking his life, saying he would then be in nobody's way as a dependent.

WESTCHESTER ROOSTERS

A LIVELY COCK-FIGHT NEAR WHITE PLAINS.

TERRIFIC CONTEST BETWEEN THE GAME CHICKENS OF THAT VILLAGE AND THOSE OF TARRYTOWN—SIX ROUNDS, ENDING IN A DRAW.

Between the owners of game chickens in White Plains and in Tarrytown a strong feeling of jealousy has existed of late. The White Plains men have been gibed unmercifully by their Tarrytown neighbors since the Yonkers cocking-main a week ago. In that main, the yeomen from White Plains were captured by the Police, fined by a Squire, and their birds were confiscated—some say they were subsequently presented to a number of New-York Police Justices who delight in fights between roosters. Their former owners have been savage ever since. They deputed one of their number, a youth trained in diplomacy, to arrange a match with the Tarrytowners. They were readily accommodated. The stakes were merely nominal—$10 a side. The match came off between midnight on Monday night and daylight yesterday morning. A famous stone mansion in White Plains was first selected as the place for the sport. The news got abroad, and for fear the whole village—roughs and respectables—would be on hand to see the fun, the location was changed at the eleventh hour. A farm-house, some miles north of White Plains, was chosen instead. It was bitter cold. The wind went down at nightfall, the mercury shrunk far below the freezing point, and one of those cutting, biting storms came on whose atmosphere steals through buffalo robes and heavy horse blankets, and penetrates the very marrow.

A stranger swore that the features of Bergh and every member of his force were photographed on his brain—he had been captured by them once—and he was set to watch the railroad trains. Ten o'clock arrived, the last train had come and gone, and the watcher declared that there was no occasion to be feared now from the friend of game-cocks. Light wagons then made their appearance in the deserted streets, and were driven to the northward. Such a dead calm prevailed that the sound of their wheels as they rasped over the frozen snow-patches was heard distinctly half a mile. A sharp ride of 30 minutes behind the best nag in the village brought the reporter to the farm-house. A solitary light burned in its kitchen window. The rest of the building was buried in darkness. A dog barked, two men appeared with lanterns, and the horse was unhitched and led to a stall under the barn. Half a dozen of his kind were already stabled and were eating their way through supplies of provender. The wagons were hauled behind the barn out of sight of curious passers, and the shivering party hurried to the farmhouse. The family occupied only the kitchen wing. The kitchen served as dining-room, sleeping-room, parlor, and reception-room. It was poorly furnished. Three Irishwomen in wrappers hovered over a stove. Three children with matted hair peeped out from under the blankets of the bed that stood in a corner. A bright spot on the walls was a framed gilt motto, "Jesus Wept." Through the kitchen the midnight visitors picked their way to the front room on the second floor of the farm-house. This room was about 12 feet square and overlooked the highway. It was illuminated with a kerosene lamp or two and half a dozen candles. Across its three windows were tightly nailed strips of carpet. A few rough chairs and barrels furnished the bar. Black bottles, cigar-boxes, and a mound of ham sandwiches furnished the liquid and solid entertainment for the night. A score of men huddled around a small cold stove in one corner. Off this room was a smaller one, whose two windows were concealed by strips of carpet and a buffalo robe. Half a dozen covered barrels were ranged around it. They contained the barn-yard fowls of White Plains and Tarrytown. Now and then a new-comer in cow-hide boots entered and carefully hung a meal-bag on one of the wall-hooks. A shrill crow from one of the cocks in the barrels was answered by a defiant crow from a hay and a defiant echo from a meal-bag. The meal-bags contained the favorites of White Plains, two birds of the Purdy breed, and the pride of the Tarrytown cock-fighters, three Irvington fowls, whose grandmother had been raised in the County Cork and imported to this country some years ago. The importer was a jolly Irishman, who abandoned chicken-fighting when he donned the ermine of a Westchester Squire.

Above the rooms was the attic, a desolate spot, with wasps' nests and spider webs in every corner. The snow had sifted through the cedar shingle roof, and lay in little banks on the floor. More strips of carpet nailed to two window-sills kept out the wind. Four kerosene lamps from wandering to the outside world. Spiked to the hewn oak rafters were plank seats, rising one tier above another, like the seats in a circus. In the centre of the floor was the pit—a frame of wood, octagon-shaped, about 8 feet in diameter and 2 feet in height. Its sides were covered with canvas. Its floor was carpeted to give the birds a good foothold. In its centre was chalked a cross. This was the "scratch." Chalklines, on either side and two feet apart, were the boundary lines on which each bird stood when they commenced to fight.

At midnight 75 men were collected in the barroom, impatiently waiting for the fight to begin. They represented every social grade in Westchester County. Almost every profession had its representative, every trade certainly had. Lawyers and doctors rubbed against the blacksmith and the farmhand. Capitalists had been on their trail for years. Several village Squires seasoned the gathering. Cock-fights invariably bring out an astonishing number of caps of seal-skin, and of plush with the old-fashioned flaps. This night furnished no exception. The gentlemen were distinguished by starched shirt-fronts and fine linen, the yeomen by their rough suits and soiled cow-hides. They contributed to the occasion the fragrance of Jockey Club and the healthful odor of barn-yard. Fifteen roosters then were taken down to the kitchen to be "weighed in." A pair of scales was rigged in a recess in the wall beneath the framed gilt motto, and the weight of the fowls was carefully noted. Then followed a long argument and bargain between the "handlers," i. e., the men who were to handle them in the pit. Neither Tarrytown nor White Plains was disposed to yield an ounce, and an hour was spent in this preliminary wrangle. It was finally reached. Six battles were settled upon between birds, whose weights were as follows:

	White Plains. *Feath. Oz.*	*Tarrytown.* *Feath. Oz.*
First	4	4
Second	5	5 8
Third	4 1	5 3
Fourth	4 15	4 14
Fifth	4 11	4 7
Sixth	4 10	4 8

At 11:55 the first fight began. White Plains showed a black and red Purdy, and a white heckle. (nesk:) Tarrytown, a gray Irvington, with brass-colored feathers on its back. They were what are known as light weights. The handler of the Purdy was a thin, pale man, with a calmness of features not unlike a Methodist clergyman's. He was from New-York, and was evidently an expert. He removed his tall hat—the only one in the house—as he stepped into the pit. The handler of the Tarrytown bird was a shrewd fellow, but not so well up in the tricks of the trade as he thought he was. The ministerial gentleman looked sharp at the gaffs fastened to the heels of his bird. These gaffs were of steel, an inch and a quarter in length, shaped like a rapier, and sharp as the sting of a bee. They were fitted over the stumps of the bird's spurs, which had been pared down to receive them. Then the handlers stepped their birds around the pit by their tail feathers for a moment to warm them up. They held them up then and allowed them to peck one another until they were furious. Placing them on their respective chalk-lines, the handlers suddenly released them and stepped back. The birds flew savagely at one another, and thrust their steel gaffs into each other's bodies, drawing blood at every thrust. After a few moments the Tarrytown bird turned tail and began to hunt for a hole in the canvas. The White Plains men were jubilant, and offered five to four on the Purdy, with no takers. They hung excitedly over the pit, and watched their bird follow up his rival, and prod him unmercifully in the head, back, and sides. A jet of blood spouted from the neck and stained the canvas. To save his life he was then withdrawn, and the little Purdy crowed triumphantly. Time—8:00.

The next fight found a black-red with a white heckle, pitted against a black-red with a black heckle, from White Plains. Tarrytown knocked White Plains off his legs, and the rafters rang with the shouts of Tarrytowners. White Plains was enraged, and, springing to his feet, stabbed his assailant in the thigh. His

CITY OFFICERS' METHODS

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ALDERMEN.

THE SENATE ASKED TO INVESTIGATE THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE—REMOVAL OF MURRAY HILL RESERVOIR OPPOSED—SHERIFF BOWE AND LUDLOW-STREET JAIL.

The management of the Brooklyn bridge was a subject to which the Board of Aldermen gave some consideration at their meeting yesterday. It was known on the previous day that the statements made by Mr. Thomas B. Clarke in regard to the manner in which a portion of the bridge fund was expended would result in a call for an investigation on behalf of the Common Council. After the roll was called, President Morris offered the following:

Whereas, The Trustees of the Brooklyn bridge have applied to the Legislature for an additional appropriation of $2,250,000; and as this City will be called upon to furnish one third of this large sum, as appears by reference to the following paragraph, taken from one of the daily papers of last week, published in this City, the paragraph referred to attacks the application of the Bridge Company for the amount stated, and says that this new call may or may not be the final one—most likely not—and that before it is responded to, "why not investigate the bridge to find out if Haigh's rotten wires are really in the cables; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen, representing the citizens of this City, do respectfully request the Senators of this State to appoint the Senate Committee on Cities to fully investigate this whole matter before recommending the appropriation of a single dollar additional for any purpose connected with this bridge.

The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 13 to 7, the Anti-Tammany Aldermen voting in the negative.

President Morris offered a preamble and resolutions reciting that the bill for the removal of the Murray Hill reservoir and converting the land into a park was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Astor without the consent of the City, which owns the fee, and of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, to whom the proceeds of all real estate are pledged for the payment of the City debt; that the bill in question by appropriating the land to a use other than that to which it has long been applied is in derogation of the rights of the City, which acquired the title as part of the common lands under the ancient Dongan and Montgomerie charters, a title recognized and preserved by successive State Constitutions; that the passage of such an act would create a precedent which would expose all the real estate held or owned by the City to hostile or injurious legislation. The preamble also set forth that the reservoir when full holds 24,000,000 gallons of water, a quantity which gives 600 gallons to each of the 40,000 houses below the reservoir, which quantity it formerly supplied, and, under proper management, can still supply. The accompanying resolution requests the representatives of this City in the Assembly and Senate to oppose the passage of such a bill. The resolution was adopted.

President Morris also submitted a resolution asking the Legislature to pass an act providing and conferring on the State Superintendent of Public Works power to cause to be adjusted to the locks of the enlarged canals such system of mechanically-constructed iron gates as will enable their chambers the greatest number of feet, while the limit of their present side walls, consistent with their safety. The matter was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

The question of fixing the amount to be given to Sheriff Bowe for the support of prisoners in the County Jail was then called up by Alderman Perley. He moved that the sum of 75 cents per day be allowed during the Sheriff's term of office, embracing the year 1880, 1881, and 1882, for the maintenance of each inmate who shall make oath that he is unable to support himself, and "that such Sheriff shall be allowed, in addition to the per diem allowance as aforesaid, such sums of money as may be required to be expended for fuel, light, fuel, washing, bedsteads, bedding, chamber and other furniture, cooking, table, and eating utensils, necessary repairs, and the wages of the necessary cooks and electrician in the Jail, for which bills shall be rendered to this Board for such support and maintenance vouchers for each of such sums of money so expended by him." Mr. Perley said the amounts named in the resolution was reasonable, and should be allowed.

Alderman Sauer remarked that Sheriff Bowe had been elected on what was called a reform ticket, and he should refuse the expenses of his office.

Alderman Kelly said that Sheriff Bowe should not be placed in the position of not being able to pay the bills of the butchers and bakers who supply the County Jail with food.

Alderman Lower said that the Sheriff was not a millionaire, and that an allowance of 75 cents for the support of a man was small enough. Mr. Bowe had to borrow money to meet the responsibilities incidental to his office, and he should not be asked to starve.

President Morris said he was opposed to passing the resolution that day. The compensation proposed was not for a day, but for several years, and, therefore, it would be well to refer the measure to a committee.

After some further remarks, the matter was referred to the Committee on County Affairs.

A communication was received from Mr. Varnum, the chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities, asking for the use of a room in the City Hall to hold their meetings during their investigation here, and a resolution was adopted on motion of Alderman Morris, assigning the Aldermanic Chambers for the purpose.

Mayor Cooper sent in a veto of the resolution of the Board adopting the codification of the ordinances of the City by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose. The Mayor, in disapproving of the measure, says, in substance, that no revision of the ordinances of the Common Council was made since the year 1859, that is, that the time when the charters of 1870 and 1873 were passed, and other statutes also which already charged the powers of the Corporation in the distribution of them among the departments of the various boards, and which laws rendered many of the existing ordinances invalid. To re-enact them would be to pass ordinances in violation of law. The Mayor further says that a proper revision of the ordinances was much needed, but he should embrace only such as were clearly lawful. He then refers to instances in which the codified ordinances would interfere with the validity of assessments, and with various powers in various departments. The veto, which is very voluminous, was laid over.

The report of the Committee on County Affairs, and their resolution prohibiting any person from copying any of the paintings in the Governor's Room, was called up, and their resolution was adopted over the Mayor's veto.

Several communications were then received from the Mayor vetoing various resolutions permitting obstructions in the streets, which were laid over. Alderman Marshall had led the opposition in the board to this obnoxious class of requests.

THE POLICE BOARD CONFLICT.

MR. MACLEAN VISITS MR. NICHOLS AND DEMANDS POSSESSION—MR. VOORHIS TRYING TO AID HIS LATE ASSOCIATE.

The conflict in the Board of Police assumed a new phase yesterday, by the attempt of Commissioner Voorhis and Mr. MacLean to organize a meeting of the board, which was defeated by want of a quorum. This was followed by an attempt by Mr. MacLean to regain possession of the rooms now occupied by Mr. Nichols, which, as was expected, did not prove successful. Commissioners French and Wheeler were absent from the Central Office during the day; the former was out of town, and the latter was confined to his room, suffering from a severe cold. Mr Nichols, in company with Capt. Williams, chief of the Street-cleaning Bureau, drove through a portion of the City examining the condition of the streets, and at the conclusion of the early drive, alighted at the Central Office, and went up to his rooms. He complimented Capt. Williams on the condition of the streets, which he said was excellent, considering the amount of snow which had fallen recently. As soon as Mr. Nichols took possession of his rooms, a policeman was stationed at the door with instructions to allow no one to enter except by permission of the occupant. Tuesday is one of the days set apart for the semi-weekly meeting of the board, and 11 A. M. is the hour designated for the meeting. At 11 10 o'clock Mr. Voorhis arrived at Police Head-quarters. Mr. MacLean entered soon after and went directly to Mr. Voorhis's room. They were closeted together for a short time, and then Mr. MacLean came out and entered the room where the meetings of the Board are generally held. A few moments later Mr. Voorhis took a seat beside Mr. MacLean. Mr. Voorhis was then handed a note from Mr. S. C. Hawley, the chief clerk of the board, explaining his absence from his post of duty by the severe illness of his wife.

A messenger informed Mr. Voorhis that neither Mr. French nor Mr. Wheeler was in the building. Mr. Voorhis sent for Capt. William H. Kipp, the first deputy clerk, who was at once directed to bring in the minute-book and other papers relating to the business of the department, and to make the necessary preparations for the meeting of the board. Capt. Kipp, in the absence of Commissioners French and Wheeler, declined to produce the minute-book and papers. He was then requested to make a minute in the book containing the record of the proceedings of the board that two Commissioners were present, and that there was no quorum for the transaction of business. Capt. Kipp replied: "I can see that there is no quorum present, and it has not been customary to enter on the minutes the fact that there is no quorum present."

Mr. Voorhis—Is it not customary in organized bodies, when a stated time is fixed for a meeting, to note the fact of a certain number being present, and to notice the circumstance of there being less than a quorum?

Capt. Kipp—It is not usual. I am ready at any time when a quorum appears to discharge my duties as clerk of the meeting.

Mr. Voorhis—Is it not your duty to be here with the minutes?

Capt. Kipp—Yes, it is. I am ready now if I see a quorum present.

Mr. Voorhis—Do you consider yourself in attendance at this meeting, and do you find no quorum present?

Capt. Kipp—I do; and I find no quorum present.

Capt. Kipp then left the room, and Messrs. Voorhis and MacLean retired to Mr. Voorhis's room. Thence they sent a message to Gen. Farley, the purchasing clerk of the department, and to Mr. Bush, the architect in the employ of the board, directing them not to leave the building until they had seen them on official business.

At 12 30 o'clock, after a consultation with Mr. Voorhis, Mr. MacLean went to the room occupied by Mr. Nichols. There was no opposition to his entering the rooms, and as he came in he found Mr. Nichols seated at the table looking over a number of documents relating to street-cleaning matters. "What can I do for you?" said Mr. MacLean. "Thank you," responded Mr. Nichols, "I don't think you can do anything for me, Mr. MacLean. The Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals have done me justice, and you may perhaps give me the benefit of your experience while you usurped my place and occupied my rooms." Deputy Inspector Plunkitt, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, entered the room at this juncture and handed to Mr. Nichols a requisition for coal for the street-cleaning stables for his signature. Mr. MacLean asked Plunkitt what he presented the requisition to Mr. Nichols for his signature, and Plunkitt replied that Mr. Nichols had been recognized by the Board of Police as a Police Commissioner, and was, therefore, the proper person to sign the requisition. Mr. Nichols signed the document, and then Mr. MacLean said, "Mr. Nichols, I would like to have the use of my rooms." To this Mr. Nichols replied, "These are my rooms. You never had any rooms here legally."

Mr. MacLean—When were you appointed a Police Commissioner?

Mr. Nichols—In May, 1876. You can find the record of my appointment in the Mayor's office.

Mr. MacLean—Yes; but you were removed and I was appointed in your place.

Mr. Nichols—I never recognized your appointment. At the time I protested against your intrusion into the office.

Mr. MacLean—Has anything occurred since to give you a right to this office?

Mr. Nichols—Yes, the judgment of the Supreme Court reinstating me.

Mr. MacLean—Have you a copy of such judgment?

Mr. Nichols—The decision of Judge Lawrence is on file. That is sufficient.

Mr. MacLean then questioned Capt. Kipp, who had entered the room, in regard to what was on file as to Mr. Nichols's reinstatement, but the clerk told him that he had entered on the minutes what the board had directed him to. Mr. MacLean then made another demand on Mr. Nichols for the rooms, but the latter said the rooms had been assigned to him by the Board of Police, and he had never lost sight of that fact even when they were occupied by Mr. MacLean, and he proposed to hold them against all comers. No further conversation ensued in relation to the possession of the rooms. Mr. MacLean making repeated demands for the rooms, and Mr. Nichols refusing to budge from the position taken by him. Mr. MacLean then bade Mr. Nichols good-day, and left the building.

THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

OPPOSITION TO THE WEST-STREET AND RESERVOIR BILLS.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund held a long session yesterday in the Mayor's office. All the members were present except Recorder Smyth. Controller Kelly presented a series of resolutions in opposition to the bill now before the Legislature authorizing the holders of bulkhead property on the river front to acquire title to the same on paying $125 per lineal foot as measured on the outer bulkhead, after the proposed widening of West-street shall have been completed. The resolutions further requested the Corporation Counsel to appear before the Committee on Cities and present such reasons and arguments as may be necessary to prevent the reporting and passage of the bill, and also the bill providing for the removal of the reservoir on Fifth-avenue and Forty-second-street.

Controller Kelly said the matter was a very important one, and he believed the board should take prompt action upon it.

Mayor Cooper said he was always opposed to the bill, but he did not think it would be proper to pass the resolutions at that time. It was the custom of the board to have notice given of the presentation of such resolutions, but he observed that this had not been complied with in that instance, and he would therefore move that the matter be laid over until to-morrow, as the Legislative committee, who had charge of the subject, would not meet until Thursday. The Mayor further said that when a similar bill was passed last year, Gov. Robinson did him the honor to ask his opinion of it, and he sent him a letter giving his reasons for opposing it. The Governor then vetoed the bill, a fact of which the Controller had then strongly favored.

Controller Kelly replied that he was in favor of the bill last year, but he did not then understand it. He believed, at that time, the owners of the bulkhead property had an absolute title to it, but he had since learned differently. He referred to various decisions on the point.

Mayor Cooper then moved that the matter be laid over until Thursday, in order that he might examine it and produce the correspondence he had with Gov. Robinson on the subject last year. While opposed to the bill, he did not believe that the reasons given in the preamble and resolutions were correct. He thought that the truth lay somewhere between the extremes of the positions assumed by the Controller last year and this year. The question was an important one, and a full opportunity should be given for its consideration by every member of the board.

Controller Kelly rejoined that the board knew as much on the subject then as they would a week from that time. The motion to postpone the matter was then put and lost.

Mayor Cooper moved the adoption of the preamble and resolutions, striking out the reasons denouncing the measures as given by the Controller for the action of the board.

Controller Kelly opposed the motion, and it was lost by a vote of 3 to 1.

Mayor Cooper then referred to that portion of the resolutions providing for opposing Senator Astor's Reservoir bill, and the question was carried, and divided, as the two branches of it related to entirely distinct and different subjects. The Controller, however, declined to accede to this.

Mayor Cooper then remarked that he was opposed to Mr. Astor's bill as it stood, but he favored the proposed removal of the reservior, which occupied valuable property without conferring any benefit upon the City. On the latter point he relied upon the judgment of the Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Allan Campbell, and the engineers of his department, who were responsible for the water supply. The question was one of finances and of hydraulics. Financially, it was admitted that the City would be benefited by the removal of the structure. As a question of hydraulics, as he understood it, the comparative size and distribution of the pipes were such as rendered the reservoir useless, and if intermediate extra water service storage was needed it could be obtained elsewhere at much less cost. The Mayor then moved that the resolution be modified so as to show that its opposition to the Astor bill did not imply opposition to the removal of the reservoir.

Controller Kelly rejoined: "No; I want this resolution passed just as I have read it."

Mayor Cooper then asked that the board send for Commissioner Allan Campbell to explain his views relative to the proposed removal of the reservoir.

Controller Kelly replied that there was no necessity for that, and moved the previous question on the resolutions, which were then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Controller Kelly, Chamberlain Tappan, and Alderman Keenan—3.

Negative—Mayor Cooper—1.

WESTCHESTER RAPID TRANSIT.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT AGAINST THE FIRST COMMISSION.

The Westchester Rapid Transit Commission, which enraged the people of this City by laying out a route for an elevated road down Fourth-avenue, has at last been decreed by the Supreme Court, in General Term, to be defunct, null and void, dead, and presumably buried. It died hard. When the Common Conneil rejected and summarily killed its report, it was supposed the commission was killed thereby, and that no more would be heard of it. Not so. The Rapid Transit act provides that the compensation of the commission shall be paid by the company they may organize; and until they could see some chance of organizing a company to do this, they held on with death-like tenacity to what they asserted to be their "rights." The secret of the matter, however, was that the Harlem Railroad Company was behind them. In response to petitions from the people of Westchester, Mayor Cooper appointed a second commission. This second commission fell into the hands of the railroad people, and they and the first commission made up a case to go to law upon, to ascertain the powers and duties of each. The decision just rendered by the Supreme Court agrees with the generally-received opinion upon the matter—viz., that the first commission is dead. The city counsel and the Common Council are hoping that they were corporately alive was the fact that the Yonkers and West-Side Railroad Company had taken advantage of the report of the commission, designating a portion of the old New-York and Boston Line, partially built, and had acquired the property, to make an actual railroad of it. The commission contended that this fact kept them in existence until such time as other companies should build upon all the routes laid down by them—in other words, that the commission was a continuous body. The court declares they are not. It says that they expired upon the organization of the West Side and Yonkers Company. It says further that a commission can only organize one company. It decrees the commission to be absolutely out of corporate existence. This decision establishes the fact that the second (or it may be called third, for it was reappointed by the Mayor,) is the only one now legally in existence. This commission is pledged to give to Mr. Jerome the right to build the two branch roads from Jerome Park, which, when completed, will bring the park within 40 minutes of the City Hall.

RAPID TRANSIT IN NEW-JERSEY.

The movement for the construction of a rapid transit road to the West Hoboken Palisades is gradually assuming shape. At a public meeting on Monday night, in West Hoboken, resolutions were adopted in favor of granting the right of way to any responsible company that will construct an elevated road from Hoboken to the Palisades, trains to be run at intervals of 10 minutes and the fare to be 5 cents. A committee of 15 was appointed to protect the township interests in the matter, and to confer with committees from other townships on the Palisades. It is said that the projector of an elevated railroad stands ready to avail himself of the privileges extended to him by the township residents.

THE GAS-LIGHT COMPANIES

THE KNICKERBOCKER-MUNICIPAL COMBINATION.

OFFICERS OF BOTH COMPANIES RETICENT—THE TERMS OF SALE AND FUTURE INTENTIONS OF THE PARTIES STILL UNKNOWN.

The sale of the property and franchises of the Knickerbocker Gas-light Company to the Municipal Gas-light Company, which was completed last week, but was only made public yesterday, created considerable comment on the street, and was the subject of a great deal of discussion among gas consumers yesterday. Precisely what the terms of the sale are, or whether the transaction is not in reality merely a combination for mutual benefit of the two companies, it was impossible to find out from the officers of either. Both companies have for some time been using a patent process for making what is known as "water gas," and by means of this they are enabled to manufacture the illuminating gas much cheaper than by the old method. The New-York Gas-light Company is the only other corporation privileged to make use of this process, and that company is forbidden to employ it in any part of the City south of Grand-street. It is evident that by combining and pooling their interests, these three companies can eventually "freeze out" all the other gas companies in the City, and it is asserted by many that the sale of the Knickerbocker is only the first step toward the formation of such a combination. It is estimated that by the naphtha, or water-gas process, the consumer could be furnished with gas at 60 cents a thousand feet, and that a fair profit and a reasonable margin for profit would be furnished to the combination; and if this estimate is correct, even the success of the Edison electric light would not injure the interests of the gas companies which form the strongest combination.

What the consideration paid or promised to the Knickerbocker Company for the transfer of its property and franchises is, no person outside the members of the companies and their attorneys know, and all of these gentlemen refuse positively to tell. The property transferred, either nominally or in reality, includes the gas-works of the Knickerbocker Company and the land upon which they stand, consisting of two blocks, between East Ninety-eighth and East Ninety-ninth streets, and extending from Second-avenue to the East River, with a bulkhead of 210 feet, having deep water in the river. The Knickerbocker Company have laid since 1875 some 65 miles of pipe, which is said to be the best in the City. It was purchased at a time when its value was little over half the present price of such pipe, and was laid when labor was plenty and cheap in the market. This piping extends from Thirty-fourth-street to One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, and, in certain parts, from the East River to Eighth-avenue. It is laid only in the settled portions of the City, and First-avenue is the only highway along which it extends the entire length. The works at Ninety-ninth-street are very costly, and have a capacity of 12,000,000 cubic feet. The present value of the property is estimated at not less than $1,500,000.

A TIMES reporter yesterday visited the office of the Knickerbocker Company at No. 35 Pine-street. There were no evidences of any intention on the part of the occupants to vacate the premises, and, judging from appearances, the business of the company is going on precisely as it would go on had no sale of its property been made to the parties to the Municipal Company. W. A. Stephens, the President, was not at the office, but John Siekels, the Secretary, met the reporter cordially. To a request for the particulars of the sale, Mr. Siekels protested that neither he nor any of the officers could give any information. They understood that a sale had been made, but it was not their province to inquire as to its terms.

"Is it true," asked the reporter, "that the property of this company could be sold without the knowledge and consent of the officers?"

"Well, hardly," was the prompt and smiling answer, "but, you see, this is simply a private business transaction, with which the public really has nothing to do. Go and see Mr. Cutting. He can tell you a great deal more than I can."

Mr. William Cutting, who is, or was, a large stockholder in the Knickerbocker Gas-light Company, was found in his office in Wall-street. He was very courteous and affable, but he managed to tell the reporter very little of interest regarding the sale. As to the terms, he refused to divulge them. He could not understand of what interest it was to the consumers of gas to know anything of the business of the companies which supplied them with light. He admitted that everything hitherto belonging to the Knickerbocker Gas-light Company had been sold to the Municipal Company, and said that the sale included all the franchises of the Knickerbocker, as well as the real estate, machinery, and personal property. The charter of the Knickerbocker allowed it to lay its pipes and convey its gas to any part of the City, from the Battery to Two Hundred and Fifteenth-street, and from the East to the North River. He believed that pipes had been laid in Seventh-avenue, from Thirty-fourth-street to One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, and at some points as far west as Eighth-avenue, but he could not designate the exact location of these. What was the particular value of these franchises were included in the transfer he referred his visitor to the attorneys of the Knickerbocker, Messrs. Billings & Cardozo, who had conducted the negotiations for the sale, and had all the papers, including the articles of incorporation, in their possession.

Michael Cardozo, the attorney, when appealed to for information, showed the same reticence which had characterized the clients. He declined to make public the terms of the sale, on the ground that, as a lawyer, he had no right to reveal the secrets of his employers. It was suggested to him that secrecy in regard to a matter of this magnitude invested the entire transaction with a mystery which was hardly to be desired by two great corporations like the Knickerbocker and Municipal Gas-light Companies, but the suggestion had no effect upon him, and he continued to refuse information in the terms of the sale. When asked to allow an inspection of the articles of incorporation of the Knickerbocker, he blandly declined to produce them, saying that to do so would be a breach of professional honor. He said, however, that the Knickerbocker Company was incorporated under the General Gas-light Company act of 1848, which provided that any company properly formed under it might manufacture and supply gas in any town, village, or city, with the consent of the City of New-York. The Knickerbocker Company enjoyed certain special rights and privileges which no other company possesses.

"Will you tell me what those special rights and privileges are?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, no: I can't do that."

"They were granted by the Legislature, I suppose, and were, therefore, public property at the time of the grant, were they?"

"Well, some were granted by the Legislature, some by the City, and some by contracts with other companies. They certainly are not public property now, whatever they may have been once. Of course, the franchises go to the Municipal, with the other property of the Knickerbocker, and I have no right whatever to tell you what the purchaser has bought. When you talk of 'selling out,' you must not understand that any of these have been obliged to go. I assure you that the Knickerbocker Company is in a most flourishing condition, and is not embarrassed in the least. The transaction is purely a business one."

As to whether the result of the sale would be to lower the rates of gas Mr. Cardozo was unable to say. He thought, however, that the Knickerbocker was the first company to lower the rates in this City. He was sure that his clients were not induced to sell from any fear that the electric light would injure their business. He did not think that any gas company was afraid of Edison or his light.

Philip Allen, the Secretary of the Municipal Gas-light Company, said that he could give no information in regard to the terms of the sale. It was strictly a private transaction, in which the companies alone were concerned. He did not know whether the price of gas would be lowered in consequence of the transfer or not. That was a matter for future consideration, and if rates were reduced the public would know it in ample time to reap the benefit.

"Will the Knickerbocker Company go out of existence now?" asked the reporter.

"That is another matter for future consideration. At present the Municipal is one company and the Knickerbocker is another. All these details will be given to the press when the proper time comes. Just now there is really nothing to say."

"It is hinted in some quarters that the gas companies are afraid of the electric light, and that this is but the beginning of a combination to put an end to the rivalry between them, and to cheapen the price of gas."

Mr. Allen fairly roared with laughter. "For heaven's sake!" he said, "let up on that! Everything that has been attributed to the electric light. We have no more fear of the electric light than we have of the tallow candle. The sale of the Knickerbocker is a simple business transaction, and that's all there is of it."

Several of the other companies were visited, but the officers were all very reticent, and nearly all said that they knew nothing of the terms or the objects of the sale. Some of them thought the transfer genuine, and others looked upon the transaction as simply a combination to freeze out the other companies, by manufacturing and selling gas at a rate beyond competition. The Municipal, like the Knickerbocker, is incorporated under the General Gas-light Company act, and has the privilege of laying pipes in any part of the City. The Knickerbocker's rates are now $1 50 a thousand. Those of the other companies range from $2 to 60 cents, according to the amount of gas used by the consumer.

THE COLLEGE OF NEW-JERSEY.

The catalogue of Princeton College for 1879-80 is now published, and presents a cheerful view of the condition of the institution. A larger number of students are attending the School of Science than in any previous year, 40 graduates are taking the post-graduate courses, and seven Fellows are pursuing the studies of their several departments at home and abroad. During the past two years the library has been increased by volumes costing $32,000, and the college and society libraries combined contain 49,000 books, exclusive of pamphlets. The apparatus used in the departments of physics, chemistry, astronomy, natural history, and geology has also been largely added to. The Faculty of the college consists of a corps of 25 Professors, tutors, and assistants. For some time the dormitories have not been commodious enough to accommodate all the students, and a new and large building is now in process of erection, which will be completed before the beginning of the next collegiate year. It will accommodate from 80 to 90 students, and the income from this is to be applied to reducing the rents of rooms in the other dormitories. The price of board has also been greatly reduced, and the Trustees estimate that a student can now pursue his studies at Princeton, and live comfortably and respectably, for $200 a year. The practice of "hazing" is believed to have been abandoned, no case having been discovered in the last two years, and secret societies are no longer a power in the college.

THE EPISCOPAL SEMINARY.

PROPOSED REMOVAL TO THE FOOT OF EAST SEVENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.

The standing committee of the Board of Trustees of the General Theological Seminary (Protestant Episcopal) met in St. Paul's vestry-room on Monday, to consider the plan of removing the institution from its present site at Twentieth-street and Ninth-avenue to the grounds occupied by the Trinity Episcopal Charity School, at the foot of East Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets. The advantages sought by the proposed change are the wiping out of the existing annual deficit of $4,000 in the receipts of the Seminary, the construction of new and superior buildings in the vicinity of other educational institutions, and the placing of the institution on a self-supporting basis, by the lease of its Ninth-avenue property. To render the scheme a success, it will be necessary to raise a large amount, estimated at several hundred thousand dollars toward the erection of new buildings at East Seventy-ninth-street. This is proposed to be done through gifts and donations from charitable and philanthropic Churchmen.

Owing to the absence through illness of Dean Hoffman, little was done at Monday's meeting beyond talking the plan over. The Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., the Rev. Dr. Elgenbrodt, George McCulloh Miller, and other members generally were found in favor of the proposed removal provided a sufficiently large amount could be raised to cover the cost of new buildings. On this point Dr. Dix said yesterday: "In order to render the movement a success, our new buildings should be built in first class, fully equipped, and paid for. Judging by the cost of the new Columbia College, we shall require between $400,000 and $500,000 for this purpose. The committee have the project under consideration, but do not propose to act hastily. If we can lease the Ninth-avenue property, which at present is largely unproductive, at a good annual rental, and secure a fair amount of pledges toward our new buildings, we will be prepared to move. The advantage of locating in the immediate vicinity of Trinity School, on high ground, amid healthful air, and in a commanding position, easy of access by the elevated railroads, is obvious."

The plan embraces the permanent lease by the Trinity School to the seminary of lands sufficient for building purposes, on a low ground-rent, based on the present valuation. The property south of Seventy-ninth-street will be reserved for similar scholastic institutions, so that the new seminary will become in time the centre of a group of religious and educational institutions, prominently and conveniently located, instead of being, as at present, isolated in an out-of-the-way part of the City.

The West Side real estate owned by the seminary is valued at $300,000, which, with other assets, makes a total of $424,055 63. Its liabilities are $156,340 90, leaving a surplus of a little over $250,000. The new buildings and improvement necessary at East Seventy-ninth-street will cost, on Dr. Dix's estimate, between $400,000 and $500,000, it will be seen that large assistance will be required from Churchmen in the New-York Diocese and elsewhere. The seminary is now, and has been for many years, the principal theological training-school of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. Its Board of Trustees number 61 Bishops, and clerical and lay representatives to the number of 400, chosen from 48 Dioceses. The next meeting of the Standing Committee will take place as soon as Dean Hoffman is able to be present.

THE MURDERED FISH-PEDDLER.

JAMES SEAMAN, A NEGRO, AND WILLIAM WEEKS PROBABLY THE MURDERERS.

There is no longer any reasonable doubt as to the manner in which the Freeport fish-peddler, William Rhedes, met his death on the night of Dec. 27, 1878. The Coroner's jury concluded that the cause was accident, and but for the fact that an accusation was made against a colored man, James Seaman, in the course of a quarrel between his wife and another colored woman at Guineatown, in the Town of North Hempstead, two months ago, the case would probably never have been known as one of foul play. The clue thus furnished has been followed up by Rhodes's friends, who have never accepted the theory of accident, and the result will doubtless be a murder trial. Seaman, since his arrest, has made a number of contradictory statements, evidently with the intention of screening himself from the charge of direct complicity in the murder, and also of making it appear to be guilty. He has insisted that William Weeks, a white man now in Sing Sing Prison for burglary, committed the crime alone, and that he only knew of it afterward by what Weeks told him had been done. Yesterday, however, was furnished a new phase of the matter. Seaman was taken from his cell in the Queens County Jail, in Long Island City, to the scene of the crime, in Hempstead Plains and Westbury, where he was met by District Attorney Downing and Mr. L. D. Simons, Rhodes's cousin and the complainant in the case. At first Seaman refused to make any further statement than that Weeks alone was guilty of the murder, but, being closely pressed and detected in various contradictions, he at last made a full confession. They together followed Rhodes from the hotel in Hempstead, where he took his last drink, and overtook him only a short distance from the railroad depot. Weeks got into the wagon and struck Rhodes over the head with a club, breaking his skull and knocking him insensible to the bottom of the wagon. Then he rifled his pockets, and afterward Weeks and Seaman together led the horse off the road on the railroad track to the culvert where the body was found the next morning. Here Rhodes was robbed of his watch, pocket-book, and money, and the horse and wagon were disposed of as subsequently found—the wagon on one side of the embankment and the horse on the other, the shafts of the wagon being broken and the horse much bruised, as if from the effects of an accident in consequence of Rhodes's drunkenness. Seaman's last account of Weeks's subsequent movements corresponds mainly with that previously given by him, and it is understood that his purpose is to make a clean breast of the whole matter at the postponed examination before Justice Losee, at Freeport, on Friday.

A RECEIVERSHIP OF TAXES IN DISPUTE

The people of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, are again agitated over the Receiver of Taxes difficulty arising out of the appointment of John C. Rankin in the place of Matthew Horan, who had been elected to that office, but who had failed to secure satisfactory sureties. Mr. Horan made an application to Judge Pratt, who issued a mandamus ordering the Supervisor of the Town of East Chester, in which Mount Vernon is located, to accept the sureties of Matthew Horan and reinstate him in that office, or show cause why he should not do so. The case has been pending before Judge Pratt, who was to have rendered his decision last Saturday, but has not done so yet. In the meantime, Mr. Rankin has issued his notices for the collection of the taxes, and yesterday morning he took his books, papers, &c., to the office of the Supervisor and Town Clerk, where he had announced that he would sit and receive taxes. Also, early yesterday morning, Mr. Horan, accompanied by some friends, called upon Deputy Sheriff Robert W. Edmunds and put in his hands a paper which they declared was an injunction from Judge Pratt restraining Mr. Rankin from exercising the functions as Receiver of Taxes until a decision should be rendered in the mandamus suit. Mr. Edmunds, accompanied by Mr. Horan and his friends, went to the office where Mr. Rankin had taken up his quarters, and served the injunction. When Mr. Edmunds had served the injunction, Mr. Horan requested him, as Deputy Sheriff, to take possession of the books and papers in the office. This Mr. Edmunds declined to do, saying: "If you want these books taken away you will have to take them yourself." It was no sooner said than done, and Mr. Horan grabbed all the books and passed them to his friends, when all decamped, leaving Mr. Rankin alone in his office, but without power to do anything.

A THIEF IN NUN'S CLOTHES.

A sensation was created in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, when a prisoner attired in the garb of a Sister of Charity was arraigned. The costume, however, was not complete. Robert R. Lear, of No. 51 New-street, who had caused her arrest, explained to Justice Kilbreth that the woman had been several times in his office begging, and annoying other tenants. She first came last December, but did not then wear the long veil that covered her head when she came to his office yesterday. She had been annoying various brokers, and when he ordered her out when in her entered his office, she became very disorderly, abusive, and boisterous. Mr. Lear called an officer, and requested him to arrest her. The woman resisted, and used vile language. She said that she was a Sister of St. Patrick's Convent, in Seventh-avenue and Tenth-street, Brooklyn. She gave the name of Mary Scanlan, and the magistrate committed her to the City Prison, to await the result of inquiries as to her history. In prison her veil was removed, and Warden Flun and Matron Foster identified her as a woman who was recently arrested for a robbery in St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, in Barclay-street. She was taken back to the court-room by Warden Flun, who said that six weeks ago she was in the prison for stealing a priest's robe. Justice Kilbreth ordered her to procure $500 bonds for her good behavior, or to go to the Island for six months.

AFFAIRS OF THE HARBOR.

The Pilot Commissioners received a communication from Light-house Inspector Clitz, yesterday, announcing that the Scotland wreck light-ship, injured in a recent collision, had been repaired and returned to her station, and would be permanently moored there as soon as the sea moderated. An application by Pilot Carroll for a new pilot-boat to replace No. 10, which has been condemned, was laid on the table. Copies of a sketch showing the present position of the cable and foot-bridge

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	45	Hops, bales	1,144
Beans, bbls	30	Leather, sides	6,263
Cotton, bales	1,177	Oil-cake, pks	1,647
Copper, bbls	40	Pork, pks	75
Eggs, pks	1,651	Beef, pks	80
Flour, bbls	7,004	Cut-meats, pks	13,526
Corn-meal, bags	93	Lard, tcs	615
Wheat, bushels	8,404	Butter, pks	6,803
Corn, bushels	80,700	Cheese, pks	784
Oats, bushels	23,800	Dressed Hogs, No	138
Rye, bushels	3,800	Starch, pks	575
Malt, bushels	7,800	Tallow, pks	8
Barley, bushels	2,200	Tallow-oil, bbls	40
Oat-meal, bags	2,627	Tea, pks	17
Grease, pks	146	Tobacco, hhds	176
Linseed, bags	953	Whisky, bbls	755
Hides, No	663	Wool, bales	11

ASHES—Dull, with Pots quoted at $4 50@$5, and Pearls at $5 75@$6 50@100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Firmer in very moderate request at 24c. @25½c. as to quality.

BRICKS—A good demand noted, with values quoted firm.

CANDLES—Quiet, but otherwise unchanged.

COAL—Very moderately sought after, and quoted weak.

COFFEE—Rio quoted somewhat steadier, on a moderate movement, with sales note l of 3,332 bags Rio per Hipparchus; 1,011 bags do, per Sandermanden, and 587 bags do, per Highmarch, on private terms. Receipts of Rio and Santos, for the week, 24,999 bags; sales, 33,731 bags; stock in first hands here, this morning, 161,950 bags, (of which 22,448 bags Santos, and at all the distributing ports, 355,259 bags. Stock in second hands at New-York, 200,375 bags, and at Baltimore, 70,899 bags, making a total stock of 826,533 bags. Afloat and loading for United States to Jan. 17, 64,064 bags; purchased for United States to Feb. 7, 18,000 bags; total visible supply, 608,597 bags. Delivered from warehouse during the week, Baltimore, 9,319 bags; at New-York, 30,614 bags....Other kinds attracted rather more attention at previous quotations. COTTON—Business in the option line has been quite active at an improvement of 12@14 points....Early deliveries in more request, partly for shipment, and quoted up 5c. @ ℔....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 1,658 bales, including 520 bales to spinners, 31 bales to speculators, and 1,105 bales to shippers....Low Middling closed 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Strict Low Middling at 12 10-16c.@13 1-16c.; Middling at 13⅜c.@13¼c.; Fair at 14⅜c.@15c.....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 131,900 bales, basis of Middling.....The receipts to-day have been 12,915 bales, and thus far this week, 58,642 bales, (against 58,644 bales same time the preceding week,) and since Sept. 1, 1879, have been 3,328,579 bales, against 3,506,197 bales in the preceding Cotton year.... Consolidated exports (three days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 29,144 bales; to the Continent, 8,883 bales; to France, 5,808 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 994,039 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 270,078 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
February	2,100	13.23@13.28
March	34,600	13.37@13.45
April	35,100	13.50@13.60
May	30,300	13.80@13.90
June	14,100	13.98@14.08
July	4,000	14.09@14.17
August	3,300	14.18@14.25
September	900	13.64@13.69
October	1,900	12.78@12.81

Transferable orders issued at 13.35.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
February	13.18@13.20	13.32@13.33
March	13.31	13.44@13.45
April	13.54@13.55	13.69
May	13.72@13.75	13

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
BANKING AND FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—3d col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Sixth Page—6th & 7th cols.
BOARD WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Seventh Page—4th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th and 7th cols.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—Sixth Page—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—5th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Sixth Page—6th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—6th col.
DANCING—Seventh Page—7th col.
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DIVIDENDS—Seventh Page—3d col.
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FINANCIAL—Seventh Page—2d and 3d cols.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HELP WANTED—Seventh Page—4th col.
HOTELS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED—Sixth Page—6th col
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PROPOSALS—Sixth Page—6th col.
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REAL ESTATE WANTED—Sixth Page—6th col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Sixth Page—5d6 col s.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—1st col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Seventh Page—4th &5th cols
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—7th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Sixth Page—6th col.
TEACHERS—Seventh Page—5th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Sixth Page—6th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—The False Friend.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE—The Wedding March.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Unknown. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Gallery Slave. Matinée.
THEATRE COMIQUE—McGlogan Guards' Christmas.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Horrors.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
NEW-YORK SKATING RINK—Skating. Matinée.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water-Colors.
AMERICAN ART GALLERY—Artists' Fund.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum..... 2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum..... 1 00

Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, slightly warmer and clear or fair weather, southerly to westerly winds.

Mr. Sherman has sent to Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, a computation of the time required to extinguish the funded debt of the United States by the operation of the sinking fund. Taking for the basis of the computation the purchase of 1 per cent. of the outstanding debt, and the semi-annual investment of interest at 6 per cent., the term reached is 36 years. Taking the interest at 4 per cent., and it is 46½ years. Mr. Kelley objects to the latter calculation as turning on too low a rate of interest for the sinking fund, and submits a calculation of his own, fixing the term at 40 years, or, as he describes it, 10 years before the maturity of a 50-year bond. Of course, the purpose of Mr. Kelley is to show that we had better pay off the whole debt in 40 years than to pay 4 per cent. for 50 years, and still have the principal to pay. If this argument related to the debt of an individual, and its payment within the time for which he has the use of his capital, it would be unanswerable; but the case of a nation is different. All taxation, whether for principal or interest, is, in effect, a confiscation of a yearly portion of the surplus earnings of the people, and the annual strain should be apportioned accordingly. This generation does not gain by the next generation being free from debt, and the former cannot fairly be heavily taxed to save the latter from a corresponding burden.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, is doing his best to add to his other distinctions that of a blatherskite. What he evidently intended to be a passage of fervid eloquence on the Interoceanic Canal scheme will pass for an excellent specimen of bathos, even in an assembly which includes Voorhees and in which Conkling is a very Demosthenes. "Our vessels are decaying," cries Gordon; "their canvas is rotting. All Christendom stands on tip-toe in expectation. Six hundred millions of people stand ready to deal with us in a commerce boundless in scope, when the barrier of the isthmus is broken down." Imperial India, which enriched England and Spain, is ready to pour wealth into the lap of America, and yet we are told that the consideration of the question is not worth the hiring of a clerk." As Senator Gordon has obviously as supreme a contempt for all the laborious criticism outside of Congress which is being devoted to the question, as he has for the facts of history, geography, and political economy which have any bearing upon it, there should, at least, be no hesitation in resolving that, when hired, this indispensable clerk shall not serve a committee of which Gordon is Chairman.

Complications seem to be multiplying in the East. The sensational reports of an anti-British league, headed by the Ameer of Bokhara, and of Gen. Abramoff's personal presence in Afghanistan during the late troubles, must, of course, be taken for what they are, worth. But it is startling to find the London *Times* itself announcing that England has actually invited Persia to do what the latter was severely punished for doing in 1856, by England herself, viz., to annex Herat. Such an invitation on England's part would be nothing less than an indirect declaration of war against Russia. Persia, being powerless to make good her conquest single-handed, must, of course, be supported by British troops. Russia, again, will naturally assert the right of her protégé, Abd'-ul-Rahman Khan, to the city where he was once a virtually independent sovereign; the turbulent Durranis of the North will rally around him, and Lord Beaconsfield's Eastern "idea" will burden England with one more costly and useless war.

A majority of John F. Smyth's delegates to the Republican State Convention have, in order to remove "all just cause of criticism," returned to the General Committee the "trust" committed to them. This tardy resignation is characteristic of the tricksters who accepted an election at the hands of the bogus primaries. Honest men would not have hesitated an instant about declining a trust having such an origin, and their withdrawal on the eve of to-day's indignation meeting will not deprive that meeting either of its aim or spirit. Republicanism in Albany County has suffered long enough from the Smyth dictation, and whether a majority of to-night's meeting are in favor of pledging the Albany delegation to the support of Gen. Grant or not, there can be no division of opinion as to the fatal effect which tactics like those of Smyth would have on the prospects of any candidate whatever. Gov. Cornell is understood to disapprove of Mr. Smyth's proceedings, but it is hardly expected that he will be able to make up his mind about the appointment of a Superintendent of Insurance till after the State Convention. A little less caution would do no harm to the Governor's reputation either for honesty or statesmanship.

Controller Kelly plays the rôle of municipal dictator with more vigor than discretion. In the Board of Apportionment, Mr. Kelly's wishes are equivalent to commands, and Mr. Kelly is not only a member of the Sinking Fund Commission, but is the commission itself. Mr. Kelly never does anything by halves. Last year he was an ardent supporter of the West-Street Improvement bill, this year he is violently opposed to it, having then, as he condescends to explain, believed that the owners of bulkhead property had an absolute title to it, but having since "learned different." Of course, the Tammany dummies who are associated with Mr. Kelly in the Sinking Fund Commission find it sufficient to learn that the great man has changed his mind, and the Mayor's suggestion that the truth might lie somewhere between Mr. Kelly's extreme positions was contemptuously disregarded. So with the dictum of the Tammany autocrat about the removal of the Murray Hill Reservoir. The opinion of the best engineers that the water supply of the City is in no way dependent on the existence of that intermediate receiver is of no possible consequence to Mr. Kelly. He informed the docile Commissioners Tappan and Keenan that he wanted the resolution disapproving of Mr. Astor's bill "passed just he had read it," and, of course, the resolution was adopted. Tweed in his best days was not more arrogant than this, but Tweed, even in his lowest estate, controlled more than a third of the voting constituency of New-York.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

The more the railroad question is discussed, and the more urgent becomes the necessity for its solution, the less seems to be the likelihood of satisfactory action in Congress. Certain advances have been made. Companies no longer instruct their lawyers to deny the jurisdiction of the national Legislature. Neither Senators nor Representatives waste their time in assaults upon pretensions which the Supreme Court has sustained. To this extent a gain is manifest. But when its utilization is pressed upon Congress, the covert hostility of great corporations, and their influence at both ends of the Capitol, are felt unpleasantly. Professing a willingness to facilitate the working of regulations intended to satisfy public demands, the companies contrive to magnify obstacles, and to suggest compromises so very "practical" that under their operation the railroad managers would remain masters of the situation. Experts employ their ingenuity in the same direction. Their special knowledge darkens where it should enlighten, and under the guise of moderation emasculates measures which already are none too effective. What managers suggest and experts elaborate, obliging members reproduce in the form of a bill, or in amendments to the Reagan bill, which, with obvious faults, remains the only definite expression of the principle for whose application the West especially calls. The stale commission trick is played by all of them with great dexterity. It suits the companies exactly. It flatters the experts, whose value in the market of managerial skill it would greatly enhance. And it is very convenient for the Western and Southern law-makers, who are anxious to please the railroads without losing the favor of their constituents. The general result, then, is not satisfactory. No substantial progress is effected in behalf of the producers and traders with whom railroad management is in conflict. A just solution of the pending question is in reality further off than when the regular session closed last Spring.

This fact is made sufficiently obvious by the adverse vote on the Reagan bill by the House Committee on Commerce, yesterday, and by the probable substitution for that bill of a measure providing for the appointment of a commission with a nominally comprehensive, though really restricted, range of authority. The mistake into which members who are not schemers are in danger of being led is that which assumes that the creation of a commission, with authority that would enable the Commissioners to shield the companies but with none that would empower them to protect the public, can be regarded as a termination of the controversy. Commissioners are well enough in their places. They are, perhaps, essential to the smooth working of a law in some degree regulating complicated machinery, but which at the same time recognizes the equitable rights of its owners. Even for this purpose, however, the jurisdiction and power of a commission should far exceed the Massachusetts standard, or the standard embodied in the bills of the gentlemen whom Mr. Adams, Jr., adroitly booked. Moreover, the commission should be the second step, instead of the only one, as they propose. A declaratory enactment is the indispensable preliminary. Congress will not proceed properly unless it set forth in some general form both its objects and its methods. It has, or should have, certain definable purposes to fulfill. It has, or should have, a tolerably intelligent conception of what the farmers and merchants require, and of the means which in not improbable contingencies it would bring into exercise. The proper business of a commission is to give effect to these general purposes and in an emergency to use these powers,—not to consult corporate wishes, or to subordinate public interests to wants engendered by the growth of fictitious capital. Hence the primary importance of some measure which, like the Reagan bill, shall impart vitality to the principles which the highest court in the land has sanctioned, and which are forcing themselves on the attention of many States, New-York among them. Any other procedure would end in disappointment. The proceeding that would intrust everything to Commissioners lacks the elementary guarantees of usefulness, besides being unequal to a task rendered more difficult, and more urgent, by the prevailing railroad policy. The tendency of this policy is everywhere toward monopoly, and it is with a series of monopolies that Commissioners must be prepared to cope. Only positive law can equip them for the duty.

THE AMNESTY QUESTION.

The incident connected with a petition for the removal of political disabilities on Friday in the House of Representatives has aroused the languid attention of both parties to the general subject of amnesty. It is a little remarkable that the Democratic Party, which made considerable protest against the intolerance of the Republicans in this matter, have never used their power to pass a general amnesty bill. It is the more remarkable because there has for some time been very little room to suppose that such a bill, conceived in a proper spirit and framed with reasonable regard to the facts of the actual situation would receive any substantial opposition from any source in Congress, or would not have been promptly assented to by the President. This apparently causeless hesitation on the part of the Democrats tends to create the impression that they have not the courage of their convictions; that they would rather talk in vague and amiable generalities about burying the memories of the war than enact a comprehensive measure defining simple conditions, on complying with which the last penalty imposed upon rebellion shall be wiped from the statute-book.

Probably one cause of this timidity on their part is the eagerness with which men like Mr. Conger, of Michigan, seize on any occasion that presents itself to "stir up" the feelings of those Democrats who were engaged in, or in sympathy with, the rebellion, and the equal eagerness of the latter to respond to such challenges. As we pointed out at the time, the demonstration on Mr. Conger's part was unnecessary and trifling. It was made with reference to a petition from one John Owins, an old man, who had been appointed a warrant officer in the Navy some forty years ago, who afterward went into the rebellion, and now asks Congress, in an awkwardly worded document, to remove his political disabilities. His petition was as follows:

Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 14, 1880.

To the Honorable Senate, &c.:

I respectfully represent that on the 7th day of March, 1842, I entered the United States Navy as a warrant officer, (gunner,) and resigned on the 19th day of April, 1861, to enter the Confederate service. I now respectfully ask that my political disabilities be removed by your honorable body. Respectfully,
JOHN OWINS.

The petition, as was stated in the House, does not differ essentially in form from the thousands making like requests which have been granted with very little hesitation during the past few years. Mr. Conger objected to it that the petitioner did not "bring himself within the rule." The fourteenth amendment imposes certain disabilities on persons who, having "taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof." This is "the rule" within which Mr. Conger insisted that Owins must bring himself, *i. e.*, he must state in terms that he had "engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States," or "had given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof." But surely, this is a requirement by which the form is placed higher than the substance. Old Mr. Owins says he was "in the Confederate service." No one doubts that that means that he was engaged in rebellion. The basis of all votes in Congress for the removal of disbilities is that the man from whom they are removed is likely in the future to be a fairly loyal citizen, to obey the Constitution and the laws, and not again to engage in rebellion or to promote it. If there is any doubt on that point, the vote for removal should be refused. If there is no reasonable doubt, it should be granted. The silly paraphrase by which the old Virginia petitioner chooses to get around saying that he was a rebel does not establish any such doubt. He would not be likely to be any more loyal or more harmless if he were compelled to quote the fourteenth amendment in his petition, nor would any one else who is still within the terms of that amendment. On the contrary, such a requirement would probably only keep alive in the minds of this class a foolish notion that they were being humiliated, without really protecting the country from any actual injury or danger.

The whole question to which the incident relates is one to be settled by common-sense, and not by passion on the one hand or sentimentality on the other. To us, it seems that it would be an eminently reasonable thing to do to remove all political disabilities on the filing of a petition from the persons subject to them, leaving every one to couch his request in any intelligible terms that he cares to employ. A bill which, by the report of it, seems to have this effect was introduced yesterday by Mr. Beltzhoover, Democrat, of Pennsylvania. The Republicans would do well to support it. They have a much more serious question to settle with the South and with the Democratic Party than one of adjectives, a question not of form of words, but of the very essence of free government, an issue not of the past but of the present. There exists in several of the Southern States, unpunished and even unrebuked by the majority party in Congress, a monstrous wrong against the principle of representative government. At present that wrong is unaccompanied by violence, because its victims have ceased to resist. The order of Warsaw reigns in Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina. Against this outrage the Republican Party must constantly take its appeal to the public opinion of the country, so long as the abuse continues. It is worse than unnecessary, it is absurd and reckless, to obscure and confuse this appeal with arguments about the form in which each one of a few hundred men who were once rebels shall ask to be allowed again to hold office under the United States Government. The crime of which these were guilty has been defeated and its overt consequences have been avoided; the crime against liberty is recent, and it is successful, and no one can yet measure its effect. It is a serious mistake to confound the two. The offense in the States we have named, moreover, is not based on the sectional or on the race prejudice, for it was attempted only a few weeks ago in the State of Maine. Its real basis is an unscrupulous lust of political power, and it is with that passion, so dangerously dominant in the Democratic Party, that the Republicans have to contend. It is their duty, as well as their interest, to make the issue simple, clear, and complete, as the facts require.

SPEAKER RANDALL'S OFFENSE.

Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, is a member of the House of Representatives. He is an enthusiastic inflationist, and is the author of several financial propositions, all of them being more or less lunatic. His latest effort in this direction is a series of resolutions pledging the House to the support of the proposition that the only paper money of the country shall be issued by the General Government, and that the Mints shall be worked to their utmost capacity in the coinage of silver dollars, which shall be employed in the payment of the funded debt. Whatever the character of his proposal, it must be conceded that Weaver has a right to be heard. Plans and schemes of the most fantastic character have been submitted to Congress, before now. During the late civil war, Garret Davis, then a Senator from Kentucky, was permitted to offer a bill to readjust the Union, the New-England States being therein consolidated into one State. Usually, the Senate and the House have been able to meet any proposition brought before it, no matter how wild it might seem to be, and to vote upon it intelligently and conclusively. But the Weaver resolutions are supposed to represent the most advanced views of the Greenbackers. The Democratic majority in the House is opposed to ultra-Greenbackism. Therefore, Speaker Randall, acting for the Democratic majority, is determined that no vote shall be had on Mr. Weaver's resolutions.

It so happens that Mondays, when resolutions and bills are offered, under the rules of the House, are the only days when Mr. Weaver can possibly expect that there shall be an opening for him. The Democratic Party is afraid to affront the Greenback Party, and Speaker Randall, who is a hard-money Democrat, thinks it would be better to avoid the issue sought to be forced upon the House by Mr. Weaver, than to meet it and vote down the resolutions. Only the most ultra and crazy of inflationists approve of the Weaver resolutions. If a vote should be had upon them, it is not likely that fifty men would support them. But Speaker Randall refuses to permit the House to vote on Mr. Weaver's resolutions. The rules provide that when two or more members shall rise, the Speaker shall decide which one of the several members is to speak. So, when Mr. Weaver has been on his feet, and has been entitled to speak, the Speaker of the House has only to say, "The gentleman from Iowa," and he would then be "recognized," and would have liberty to offer his resolutions, or whatever else he might have in his mind to do. For three successive Mondays, however, Speaker Randall, in pursuance of his policy of repression, has steadily refused to see Mr. Weaver, although that gentlemen has stood directly under his nose, and has brandished his incendiary resolutions in plain view. To all intents and purposes, Mr. Weaver has been ruled out of the House. To all intents and purposes, the Sixth Iowa District has no Representative.

That a member of the House with his much-dreaded resolutions should stand in his place, Monday after Monday, and attempt to engage the attention of the Speaker long enough to have him say, "The gentleman from Iowa," and that the Speaker should blandly look over his head and see some other man, is thought to be exceedingly funny. And when the House was adjourned with Weaver standing, open-mouthed, on the floor, the men who are afraid of his resolutions have laughed and joked as if they had done a very smart thing. Almost bursting with decorously-suppressed amusement, the members have watched the calm imperturbability with which the able Speaker has seemed not to see Weaver and has bestowed his "recognition" on everybody who asked it but him.

This has seemed a huge joke. It is a monstrous injustice. If there is no power in the House of Representatives to impeach and remove a Speaker who would be guilty of such an outrage, there ought to be. Mr. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, when he was elected to be the Speaker of the House, was not clothed with any power to refuse the privileges of the House to any legally-elected Representative, however objectionable or ridiculous the views of that member may be. Mr. Samuel J. Randall's will or caprice cannot be invoked to deny the right of any member to offer, under the rules of the House, any bill or resolution which is not indecent or revolutionary in character. The treatment that has been meted out to Mr. Weaver's foolish resolutions may be extended to the gravest and most important interest which may happen to be in the hands of a minority. If it be once established that a member may be utterly silenced and suppressed at the whim of a Speaker of the House, supported by a majority of the members, liberty of speech, freedom of debate, and right of protest are gone forever. It is a mean and cowardly thing for the House of Representatives to refuse to vote on a proposition which the majority will not support, and will not record themselves against. It is a graver offense for a sworn officer of the House to trample deliberately on the rights of the smallest minority and refuse voice to its meanest member.

A NEW COMET.

At Cordova, the capital of the Argentine Republic, there is a national observatory, conducted by a certain Dr. Benjamin Gould. This remote astronomer has just startled the scientific world by telegraphing to the renowned Prof. Peters that a large comet is passing the sun in a northerly direction.

It is inevitable that this announcement should be received by the public with some degree of incredulity. That the alleged telegram should have been sent to Prof. Peters is certainly surprising. Prof. Peters is confessedly unrivaled as a discoverer of all kinds of miscellaneous celestial bodies, and to send such a man comets is more superfluous than to send coals to Newcastle. He knows the names, pedigree, and best time of all the comets that have hitherto been brought before the public, and it seems the height of presumption for a South American astronomer of Connecticut descent to assume to give Prof. Peters "points" in connection with comets.

Still, it is possible that the South American astronomer has really discovered a large comet. The atmosphere at Cordova is exceptionally clear, and if Mr. Gould has a good telescope, he may by a lucky chance shot have hit a comet that Prof. Peters knows nothing about. If so, it is very certain that the new comet is an unauthorized one. No regular comet, belonging to any old established orbit, is now in the neighborhood of the sun, and the South American comet is either a stranger just arrived from another system, or is an old and astute comet, which, by traveling only by daylight and lying concealed at night, has hitherto successfully evaded the astronomers. A full and minute description of it will, of course, be immediately forwarded to all the leading astronomers, so that it may, if possible, be identified, or if not, may be placed under strict surveillance.

Whether this unexpected comet means mischief or otherwise there will probably be a difference of opinion. The belief that comets are predatory in their instincts and maleficent in their practices is an old one, and hence, like all other old beliefs, is, at the present day, generally scouted. But it cannot be denied that simultaneously with the arrival of this comet in the neighborhood of the sun wars and pestilences and other unpleasant things have been unusually rife. Last year we had the yellow fever in Memphis, while the black death appeared in Russia and frightened Europe out of its propriety. This year we have wars in progress in South America and Afghanistan, while the Zulu war has just been brought to a close. It is easy to say that there has been no connection between the comet and these objectionable occurrences, but if we admit the claim of modern astronomers that the appearance and disappearance of a few spots on the sun affects the weather in Manitoba, it is at least as probable that the appearance of an unusually large comet may affect the temper of Peruvian Presidents and Afghan Ameers, and may taint the atmosphere of Memphis and Southern Russia.

On the other hand, there are those who will probably maintain that the comet is a meritorious free entertainment, that will be of incalculable good to the youth of both sexes. Mr. Hayes will doubtless see in the comet an approval of his administration as cordial as that which has already been given by the crops, and Mr. Sherman will deftly imply that he has personally brought about the comet, as a secondary result of his resumption policy. Our esteemed contemporary, the *Sun*, will see in the northward progress of the comet a symbol of the return of Gen. Grant from Mexico to enlighten our northern sky with the gleam of his imperial diadem, and the wine manufacturers all over the world will hasten to turn all their available whisky into "comet port and sherry," in order to meet the inevitable demand for these articles.

When the comet will become visible north of the equator Dr. Gould has not informed us. It can, however, be utilized by the young without waiting for any further news from Cordova. From this very night the back piazzas of our land will become populous with eager watchers for the first glimpse of the great South American comet, and evening walks abroad for the same purpose will be taken by all studious young people who can convince the old gentleman that astronomy is an ennobling science. It is, nevertheless, too early to attempt visits to the roof. There must be a certain degree of popular enthusiasm evoked by the actual appearance of a comet before careful parents can be led to consent to the prosecution of astronomical studies by the young on the house-top. In point of fact, there is an exaggerated estimate placed by many young persons upon the eligibility of the roof for celestial observations. If only one roof in a single block were thus used, all would be well; but when at least every other roof is peopled, no satisfactory observations can be made without the combined aid of a chimney and an umbrella, and it is impossible to convince the general public that an umbrella is a legitimate instrument for the observation of a comet on a clear night.

It is quite possible that we shall have a revival of the old dread of a collision between a comet and the earth. There was a time when the astronomers maintained that all comets belonged to our solar system, and moved in regular orbits, so that there was no possible danger of collision. Now, however, they admit that occasionally comets reach our system from other quarters, and that it is very possible that a foreign comet of this sort may some day strike us. They affect to believe that the collision would be of no consequence, owing to the alleged tenuity of cometary matter, but there is an uneasy impression that this astronomical opinion is rather the more tenuous of the two. If a comet ever does strike us, all prudent men will prefer that it should select South America or Africa as its landing place. The smashing of a few South American Presidents and ex-Presidents, or a quantity of native African Kings, could be endured with resignation and might largely promote the interests of science.

This is Ash Wednesday, the beginning of Lent, the fast of 40 days immediately preceding Easter. Lent is observed in the Greek and other Oriental Churches, as well as by the Roman Catholics and Episcopalians. The word is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *lencten*, German *lenz*. Spring, and the custom is very ancient, having been handed down from the ecclesiastic Fathers. Fasting is not, as is sometimes thought, an accompaniment of Christian theology. It has been practised in all historic times, especially by the people of Asia. It was held in high esteem by the ancient Parsees of Iranis; it was conspicuous in the Mysteries of Mithras; the old Chinese and Hindus, especially the latter, carried it to an unnatural excess. In Siam, Java, Thibet, fasting is a part of religious ceremony, as it was of the old Greek and Roman festivals. The object of the Lenten fast has been disputed, though it is generally regarded as a preparation for Easter, and as a time to be devoted to repentance for sins of the past year. The 40 days are believed to refer to the 40 days' fast of Jesus in the wilderness, the 40 days of the Deluge, the 40 years' wandering of the Jews, the 40 days granted to the Ninevites for contrition, the 40 days spent in fasting by Moses and Elias, and to other Scriptural precedents. Lent seems to have been made compulsory as early as the middle of the third century. There was great diversity at first in the time and manner of its celebration. The time was soon made 36 days, but four days were afterward added. To-day is the forty-sixth day before Easter, the six Sundays between Ash Wednesday and that festival not being fast days and not counted as belonging to Lent. An old English custom of pelting a puppet called Jack o' Lent prevailed in the season, but its origin has never been ascertained. The fourth Sunday of Lent, frequently named Mid-Lent or Passion Sunday, was once known as Carl Sunday, when beans or peas called carlings were eaten or given away. The "Quadragesimale Spirituale," published in Paris in 1565, was translated more than 40 years after in quaint English, and in the translation occurs this passage: "After the sallad, [part of the first service,] we eat fried beanes, by which we understand confession. When we would have beanes well sooden, we lay them in steepe, for otherwise they will never seed kindly. Therefore, if we purpose to mend our faults, it is not sufficient barely to confess them at all adventure; but we must let our confession lie in steepe in the water of meditation." Yesterday was Shrove Tuesday, so named because the faithful were then wont to confess and be shriven, in order to fit them for the purification of the fast. Formerly in England the people, after confession, dined on pancakes or fritters, and had a merry time. The bell rung on that day was vulgarly called Pancake Bell, and the day itself Pancake Day. Roman Catholics assume to follow a rigid rule of fasting in Lent; but Episcopalians do pretty much as they choose, abstaining generally from social gayeties. As there are a great many Episcopalians in this City, the coming and continuance of Lent materially lessen the pleasure and brilliancy of the season.

A Naples dispatch announces that Vesuvius is again in eruption, and although any such announcement at this season is regarded as a possible advertisement for inn-keepers, it seems in this instance to be a fact, having been telegraphed by a special correspondent to a London newspaper. The volcano is much more active recently than it used to be. There have been half a dozen or more eruptions in the past 25 years, the latest in 1876. In the days of ancient Rome, it seems to have been so very quiet that its volcanic character was only inferred from its igneous rocks. The first recorded outbreak was in 79, when Herculaneum and Pompeii were destroyed. Since then, there have been some 65 outbreaks, differing greatly in duration, force, and fury. In 472, the ashes fell in Constantinople, and caused great alarm there. In 1538, the summit known as Monte Nuovo was forced up in 48 hours, to the height of 413 feet, with a circumference of 8,000 feet. In 1631, the villages at the base of the mountain were covered with lava, and torrents of boiling lava poured forth. In 1822, Vesuvius lost, by the fierceness of its eruption, 800 feet, nearly all of which has been restored by subsequent eruptions. Before that, the top was a rough, rocky plain, covered with scoriæ and blocks of lava, and rent by many fissures, giving out clouds of sulphurous smoke. But it was then changed to an elliptical chasm, 3 miles in circumference, three-fourths of a mile at its greatest diameter, and some 2,000 feet deep. Each eruption strangely alters the crater, so that it is totally different from what it was before in shape, semblance, and dimensions. The crater is always terribly interesting, and undergoes such a revolution with each new outburst that the volcano is well worth climbing for that sight alone. Many people, mostly Americans and English, ascend Vesuvius each time they go to Naples, and feel rewarded for their trouble. The present height of the mountain is about 4,000 feet.

The German Government has taken such thorough means of preventing loss of life by the famine in Upper Silesia that the large landed proprietors have grown disgusted at its liberality, and complain that their laborers will not hereafter be content to live upon the food to which they have been accustomed, but will demand higher wages in order to secure something better. It must not be supposed from this that the German authorities have treated the tens of thousands of sufferers to delicacies of all kinds. The famine diet consists of bread, nutritious soup, and a little bacon twice a day, and now and then *erbswurst*, or pea sausage. But to the average Silesian peasant this food, both in quantity and quality, far surpasses that he has been accustomed to. Nor will this be wondered at when it is said that the wages of a laborer there during the busiest season of the year are not over 17 cents a day, while for a long period during other portions of the twelvemonth they fall considerably below this rate. Those who have visited Germany, both recently and fifteen or twenty years ago, must be aware that a vast change has taken place in the cost of living, particularly in the price of food, a change which does not seem, however, to have produced any marked effect upon the wages of the peasantry in the remote country districts. As a rule, these are in a much less tolerable condition now than they were a generation ago, for between low wages and the increased cost of living they are reduced, under the most favorable circumstances, to a hard struggle for existence, and if a failure of the potato crop takes place they are brought down at once to a state of positive physical suffering. Though it is a gratuitous task to draw a comparison between different degrees of misery, it can be said that, on the whole, the condition of the lowest laboring class in the country districts of Ireland is much better than that of a similar class in Upper Silesia and in certain of the Baltic Provinces. We hear very little complaint from the latter, for the reason that hardship has become with them so much a matter of habit that they cannot realize that such a thing as a marked improvement in their affairs is possible. The only symptoms of discontent that have yet been discovered, though these are certain to appear, are among those who have been compelled, by the recent general conscription, to serve three years in the Army. These men are not satisfied when they contrast the snug quarters and good food they received while doing military duty with their present discomfort, and as their number increases this feeling may lead to an effort in favor of reform.

When many persons read last week that the seventieth birthday of Ole Bull had been commemorated at Cambridge, Mass., by a surprise party, they probably thought he must be older because they had known him so long by reputation. He began his career very early; gained an eminent name in youth, and made his first visit to this country not far from 40 years ago. He has had a very eventful life from boyhood to old age. He belongs to the romantic school actually not less than musically. Born at the Norwegian seaport of Bergen, his father designed him for a Lutheran clergyman; but, though a chemist of considerable skill, he could not put his boy into any retort from which ecclesiasticism in any form might be distilled. Ole's soul was set on music, and placing him at the University of Christiania did not wean him a whit from his passion. He neglected his recitations to play on the violin, and to go wherever he could hear an orchestra. He was a regular attendant at concerts and theatres, and one evening, when the leader of an orchestra was suddenly taken ill, he occupied his place, and acquitted himself most creditably. This circumstance—he was but 18 then—ended his connection with the college, and the year following he went to Cassel to study under the renowned Spohr, then chapel-master of the Duke of Hesse-Cassel. The composer failed to be as enthusiastic as the young fellow thought he ought to be, and so the latter dashed off in a huff to Göttingen to undertake a course of law. This he found distasteful, as may be supposed, and his ardent impulses hurried him to Minden. There he gave a concert, and his performance on the violin was warmly applauded. His quick temper involved him in a quarrel with another young musician, leading to a duel in which he mortally wounded his adversary. He fled from Hanover to escape the law, and, after some months' wandering, arrived in Paris, poor, friendless, unknown. There he was so forlorn that, when his misery was aggravated by the theft of the little he had left to keep body and soul together, and by the loss of his beloved violin, he leaped into the Seine, with the intent to end his sorrows. He was rescued, however, and his story getting into print, a rich woman became interested in him, through what she conceived to be a strong personal resemblance to her lately lost son. She provided him with means, and enabled him to give a concert, which was very successful. He made a musical tour of Europe, and at the end of seven years had acquired a fortune. His style of playing was like that of Paganini, whom he resolved to excel, but whom he could never really approach. At 28, he returned to Norway with a Parisian wife, and settled upon an estate he had bought near Bergen. Five years later, he came over here; was enthusiastically welcomed, and went back to Europe with untold dollars. For a good while, he roamed over the Old World, gave concerts, made a campaign in Algeria against the Kabyles, built a theatre in his native town, and tried to establish there national schools of literature and art. But his ideas were too liberal for Scandinavia; his sentiments offended the Government; resulted in many troubles, including lawsuits and the dissipation of most of his wealth. His wife died, and he again visited America, founding in Pennsylvania a colony called Oleana, which was soon disbanded. He once more resumed his concerts, and at the opening of the Academy of Music here (1854) tried to establish Italian opera, and failed, losing heavily. Then he recrossed the ocean, made more money with his violin, and, after varied travels and experiences, has settled down in a New-England town with a Minnesota wife, young enough to be his granddaughter. No composition of his is more romantic than his career. He is not a great musician, perhaps, but he is a very interesting character, and more than half his success is owing to his personal magnetism.

GENERAL NOTES.

A 3-year old boy who died in Hanover County, Va., a few days ago, is said to have weighed 274 pounds.

The public schools of Keokuk, Iowa, have been closed for a week, because of the prevalence of scarlet fever in the city.

The citizens of Amherst, Mass., are strongly opposed to the project to consolidate the Massachusetts Agricultural College with Amherst College.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* complains that the members of the local military companies seem to be losing all interest, and that there is much talk of disbanding.

There is now but one seat vacant in the Senate of Maine—that of Mr. Lamson, of Waldo County, Mr. Thompson, of Knox County, having taken his on Monday.

Minister Henry W. Hilliard has written to a friend in Washington that he intends to return home from Brazil next Summer, but intimates that, in his expectation, it will be but for a brief visit.

According to the New-Orleans *Times*, the Republicans of both branches of the Legislature of Louisiana have formally expressed their gratification at the instructions favoring Grant given the Pennsylvania delegates to Chicago.

The late Joseph A. Tenney, of Worcester, Mass., bequeathed $5,000 each to the American Antiquarian Society, City Hospital, and Old Men's Home, and $2,000 each to the Old Ladies' Home and Children's Friends Society, of that city.

A Minnesota paper reports that gentlemen representing 200 Philadelphia families have been negotiating for the purchase of 30,000 acres of land in Cottonwood County, that State, with the intention of removing the entire party thither in the Spring.

Dr. Lewis Swift, of Rochester, received on Sunday the gold medal awarded him by the Vienna Academy of Sciences for the discovery of comet I of 1878. The medal is like that received by him last year for the discovery of a comet. His discovery this year is yet to be acknowledged.

The Philadelphia *North American* says that the estate of the late ex-Secretary of the Navy, Borie, is devised entirely to his relatives, there being no public bequests whatever. Gen. Grant on Saturday sent Mrs. Borie a telegram feelingly expressing his sorrow at the intelligence of Mr. Borie's death.

"Charley," said a good-natured Boston man to his son, about six months ago, "there is a package of railroad bonds, the face value of which is $30,000. As they will never be worth anything in my day, you may keep them for your children." Charley put them in his strong box. On Monday last he was informed by a broker that they were worth just $27,750.

This was the sage remark of an old Boston merchant: "I've stood here on State-street for 40 years, and I have seen men accumulate fortunes by speculation, and I've seen these fortunes disappear. I have seen men go up in worldly wealth, and go down, and I've always noticed that those persons who were content with slow gains and 6 per cent. interest came out ahead in the long run."

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Monday says: "From a gentleman who is in position to know whereof he speaks, and who has the confidence of Mr. Wilbur F. Storey, proprietor of the Chicago *Times*, we are assured that that paper will support Gen. Grant for the Presidency if he is nominated at Chicago, against any Democrat who may be put up against him. This does not come from a Grant man nor any one working in the interest of the Grant boom, but it can be set down as a fact and an accession to the boom, as it will offset a half dozen independent papers we could name which have been boasting of their intention to go 'again Grant.'"

The San Diego (Cal.) *Union* prints a letter from a resident of San Diego County, who dates it Jan. 28, at "Snow-capped Summit of the Sweetwater Valley," and writes: "The fields and hills were all covered with the beautiful snow to-day, the first ever known to the oldest inhabitant. The first intimation we had of its coming was some time last night, when we were awakened from our sound slumbers by two as heavy claps of thunder as I ever heard, vibrating through the air, accompanied with the usual amount of lightning, then followed by a heavy hail-storm. At the hour above mentioned it commenced snowing, and continued for nearly half an hour, coming down as though

TWO STATE RECEPTIONS

A BRILLIANT EVENT AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

PRESIDENT HAYES RECEIVES THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS—THE EXECUTIVE MANSION ELABORATELY DECORATED—HANDSOME COSTUMES WORN BY THE LADIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The reception to the Diplomatic Corps at the White House to-night was the most brilliant event of the season, and was a very fitting culmination of the social festivities which end with the advent of Lent. The invitations were limited to the Diplomatic Corps, the Secretaries, Senators, and members of Congress, and to officers of the Army and Navy not below the rank of Major in the Army, and Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy. Only the heads of bureaus received invitations in the departments, so that while the large assemblage was representative of all phases of Washington life, there was not the crush that prevents all possible comfort or picturesque grouping. All the rooms in the White House were thrown open, and the decorations were lavish and beautiful, the flag and bunting decorations being more elaborate than usual and very artististic in arrangement. The main stairway was heavily draped with flags, the upper flight being more lightly draped with lines of sharp-pointed pennants. In addition to the usual draping of flags on the sides of the hall, the ceiling was decorated with pennants stretched from side to side in diagonal lines. It was a new feature, and one that was artistically effective. The East Room was beautifully decorated. Groups of palms, feathery ferns, and the choicest tropical plants in the conservatory were massed in the spaces between the windows and in the corners of the room, and in front of the fireplaces. On the mantels cut flowers were banked against the mirrors, each collection differing from the others in material and arrangement. One was made up of solid bloom carnations, azalias, hyacinths and tea roses. On another the tall foliage plants were substituted for flowers. Festoons of smilax depended from the chandeliers. The Green Room and the Blue Room were similarly decorated, and the Marine Band occupied its usual place in the front hall. The rooms up stairs were used as cloak-rooms, and coffee tables at the end of the hall furnished refreshment for those who did not care for the more substantial attractions of the supper-rooms on the first floor. The Diplomatic Corps entered by the south front, other guests going through the usual entrance on the north side of the mansion. In the East Room the President and Mrs. Hayes, with the Secretaries and ladies of the Cabinet, were grouped directly in front of the main entrance against a background of foliage and draped flags. From that point a view could be obtained down the main hall to the conservatory. It was a brilliant vista—a kaleidoscope of color that formed and broke and formed again as the crowd in a narrow stream of two or three abreast drifted down the stairs and into the East Room. Mr. Webb Hayes stood first in line, presenting all the guests to the President. Beyond the President stood Col. Casey, who in turn presented to Mrs. Hayes. Mrs. Evarts stood next to Mrs. Hayes. The other ladies of the Cabinet were near by, and a pretty group was composed of the young lady guests of Mrs. Hayes—Miss Jones and Miss Lizzie Jones, of Cincinnati; Miss Cook and Miss Waddle, of Chillicothe, Ohio, and Miss Fanny Miller, of Fremont, Ohio.

Promptly at 8 o'clock the Diplomatic Corps entered in full court dress. Sir Edward Thornton and Lady Thornton leading. With such national costumes as the crimson fez of the Turkish Minister and the dress of the Chinese Legation, they gave a brilliancy to the scene which makes a diplomatic reception unlike any other gathering seen in Washington. There was a great blaze of decorations and a great glitter of uniforms. The Army and Navy were well represented; many Senators and members of the House were in attendance; all of the heads of departments and most of the chiefs of bureaus. After the presentation of the Diplomatic Corps, Lady Thornton took her place next to Mrs. Evarts, and received guests during the remainder of the evening. Her tall, slight figure and delicate blonde face made her one of the noticeable figures in the group. She wore a dress of white brocade silk cut low in the neck, with drapery of white tulle and jewels. Mrs. Hayes wore the elegant dress in which she received on New-Year's Day—a sumptuous white brocade silk, the basque and court train embroidered in moss rose buds, in gold, and the skirt trimmed heavily in fringe of seed pearls. A corsage bouquet of roses gave the one touch of color to an elegant toilet. Mrs. Evarts wore black silk, but relieved by white ruchings. Probably the one lady in the room who attracted most attention was Mrs. John Jacob Aster, whose diamonds won the same admiration which they received at the reception at the Mexican Minister's last evening. Mrs. Astor appeared in an elegant toilet of white silk, and stood during the evening just back of the Presidential party. Mrs. Ramsey, the wife of the new Secretary of War, was one of the prominent figures in the group, and wore an elegant toilet of mauve silk. Mrs. John Sherman wore light silk, rich jewels, and a white plume in her hair. Miss Jones, of Cincinnati, wore a pretty toilet of white tulle, with a overskirt of silver-shot tulle, sashes of old gold and sage green ribbon, with festoons of flowers. Miss Cook, of Chillicothe, a pretty brunette, wore pale pink silk damassé, with bodice cut low and trimmed with thread-lace and creamy roses and grasses. Miss Nellie Waddle, of Chillicothe, wore white damassé with lace corsage and sleeves and white flowers. Miss Lizzie Jones wore a white corded silk over dress of white tulle, with a blue spray in hand embroidery, bodice low and short sleeves, and heavy loops of pale blue satin.

A table was spread in the State dining-room, laden with a variety of viands, creams and ices, and decorated in a very artistic manner. At 11 o'clock the President and Mrs. Hayes left their places in the East Room, which was the signal for the departure of the guests, although many lingered until midnight. The arrangements throughout were perfect, and everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner. The reception is pronounced one of the most brilliant in its appointments and distinguished in its *personnel* that has ever occurred at the White House.

GOV. CORNELL AS A HOST.

BRILLIANT RECEPTION AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION AT ALBANY—A NOTEWORTHY SOCIAL GATHERING.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Gov. and Mrs. Cornell's reception to-night will be the topic of conversation in the capital for many a day to come. It was in all respects successful, and was, in a noteworthy degree, a sociable gathering rather than a formal one, although none of the formalities that go to make a social event delightful were omitted. The Executive Mansion was never so crowded before, even during the days of Gov. Tilden, when the receptions were considered a very brilliant and attractive feature of Albany society. The house had been decorated with much taste and skill. A wealth of flowers from the conservatories on the grounds were used upon mantels and cornices, while trailing lines of smilax were hung in the chandeliers. The reception began at 9 o'clock, and from that hour until nearly 1 o'clock Eagle-street was crowded with sleighs bringing and taking away their loads.

The Governor and Mrs. Cornell received in the large parlor on the south side of the house, standing in front of a mantel filled with a bank of superb flowers. The Governor was in an unusually genial frame of mind. Mrs. Cornell, in white satin, lace, and diamonds, received the 600 or 800 persons who came to pay their respects to the wife of the chief magistrate with charming dignity and grace, while the guests moved in lines through the parlors. An orchestra played in the library, and refreshments were served from an elegantly-spread table in the dining-room. The number of persons present was larger than had been expected, notwithstanding the fact that more than 1,500 invitations were sent out. The members of the Governor's staff were all present in uniform. Among those present were Attorney-General Ward and wife, Speaker Sharpe, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. John F. Rathbone and Mrs. Rathbone, Chauncey M. Depew, Bishop Doane, Controller Wadsworth, Superintendent of Insurance John F. Smyth and Mrs. Smyth, Matthew Hale, the Hon. John L. Gilbert, the Hon. Charles S. Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Hastings, the Hon. Charles S. Baker and wife, the Hon. H. L. Duguid and wife, ex-Speaker Thomas G. Alvord, Mr. and Mrs. Cheney, Senator W. H. Robertson, ex-Speaker J. W. Husted, ex-Mayor Judson Ammass J. Parker, Erastus Corning, William Barnes, ex-State Treasurer Mackin and Mrs. Mackin, Senator Astor and wife, Mrs. Augusta Schoonmaker, ex-Congressman Smart and wife, Superintendent of Public Works Dutcher, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bott, Solon B. Smith, Robert G. McCord, Bernard Biglin, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., Dwight M. Lawrence, and nearly all the members of the Senate and Assembly whose names have not been mentioned.

The greatest cordiality prevailed, and the guests lingered long after 12 o'clock, the hour appointed for the reception to end, not altogether because the company was so attractive, but because the sleighs that blocked the streets and waited for their turn were insufficient in number to carry away the guests.

FINE PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.

SALE OF THE NATHAN COLLECTION—AMOUNT REALIZED $39,217.

The magnificent collection of paintings belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Benjamin Nathan was sold last night, by order of the Executors, at Leavitt's Clinton Hall Art Rooms. The paintings were on exhibition last week and drew crowds of wealthy people, who were anxious to inspect the many rare and beautiful treasures by noted artists represented in the 77 lots. Last evening the auction hall was crowded with connoisseurs and private purchasers long before the sale began, and when the first work was put upon the easel for bids, it was impossible to obtain a catalogue, much less a seat. Nearly every painting of merit awoke a lively competition. There were very many prominent collectors among the audience, and some of the gems of the collection were secured by Commodore Colgate, the Hon. Jordan L. Mott, Peabody Russell, Charles Frost, "Uncle John" Pindar, Col. Chapman, Mr. Shaffer, Mr. Hartington, and Messrs. Lyall, Hunter, Huntington, Wood, Davis, Shepherd, Jackson, Julius Wadsworth, Lunt, Evans, Wood, Sim Henry, J. Woolf, and Williams. The greatest interest and warmest competition of the evening were of course elicited by the beautiful large canvas of the distinguished Parisian, W. A. Bouguereau, entitled "Crossing the Stream." When it was placed upon the easel a burst of hearty applause rang through the hall, and instantly the bid $1,000 was spoken. With incredible rapidity the bids jumped by the thousands until $6,000 was reached, when the competition narrowed down to Mr. Huntington and Mr. Lyall, the Brooklyn tobacco manufacturer, who, amid loud plaudits, secured it for $6,600. Bouguereau's other superb work, "Mother and Child," almost equal to the companion work in choice of subject and beauty of treatment, started some sharp bidding, but was finally knocked down for the handsome sum of $3,600. The two examples of Meyer Von Bremen were greeted with enthusiasm and eagerly bid for, the work, "The Offering at the Shrine," bringing $560, and its companion, "The Lesson," one of the rich treasures, $2,100. Another great painting, C. Zamacois's charming "Rivals," brought $4,550 quickly, the bids going by the thousands at a jump. Mr. Jordan L. Mott secured a little gem by Herbstoffer, and some other fine examples. A. "Sunset" by De Haas brought $650, and through very spirited competition between two well-known collectors, a fine Kensett, knocked down once at $550, was recalled and sold for $660. Bernger's canvas, "The Bitter Artist," was another work that created lively bidding, and it was finally secured for $850. Stemmel's "Money-Lender" was sold for $625, and Baugniet's very pleasing canvas, "The Retired Drummer," drew forth a bid of $880. Goupil's "Ready for the Promenade" went for $600, and a round $1,000 was bid for Hubin's "Reflection," a work much admired and praised during the exhibition. Leon Escourra's "Soldiers Playing Cards" also received marked attention, and was quite eagerly sought. It was sold for $600. Boughton's works brought good prices, and so did those of Charles Meissonier, son of the famous Meissonier. Clay's fine marine, "Coast of Holland," was secured for $790. Appended is a full list of the paintings, with the names of the artists, the subjects treated, and the prices obtained, which aggregated nearly $40,000:

Artist.	Subject	Price.
P. Bohm	Head of a Hungarian	$85
A. Campriana	Ruins of Pompeii	20
A. Postelli	A Group	40
J. F. Johnson	The Cook's Assistant	50
F. Andreotti	The Rose	115
F. Brunneri	The New Bonnet	90
F. E. Lutz	The Blacksmith	90
Charles Hue	Merchant. (18th Century.)	65
C. Kronberger	A Windy Day	180
G. Grace	Study from Life. (Drawing)	52
A. W. Kowalski	The Retreat from Moscow	210
S. R. Gifford	Indian Summer	210
J. Jeremin	An Observer's Shop	200
J. Stevens	Waiting	165
M. J. Heade	Flowers	155
W. Verlat	Dog's Head	95
O. Gunther	What's My Fortune?	160
A. L. Barye	Study of a Bear (water color)	50
A. L. Barye	Study of a Tiger (water-color)	50
C. Brilloudy	The Disappointed Hunter	200
J. McEntee	The Deserted Homestead	110
Victor Dupré	Landscape	280
E. Stammel	The Old Bible	210
F. Zuber-Buhler	The Peach	265
H. P. Gray	Susanna	85
G. Meyer Von Bremen	The Offering at the Shrine	560
E. Castan	The Cot Finger	240
Victor Chavet	The Piano Lesson	215
D. De Noter	Preparing the Feast	120
Leon Escourra	Soldiers Playing Cards	600
Geo. H. Boughton	A Rainy Day	310
C. C. Ward	Forest Scene	230
J. R. Goubie	Waiting for Master	380
H. Baron	Playing Bowls	220
A. G. Jacquet	Girl's Head	300
David Col	Checker Players	400
Adolphe Piot	The Brunette	380
S. Gifford	Long Branch Beach	270
E. Berenger	The Rising Artist	850
Chas. Meissonier	The Armorer	550
C. Brun	Lo! will Return it to You	265
K. Girardet	Landscape	215
G. H. Boughton	The Miller's Daughter	370
H. Fanzo	Flowers	110
J. B. Trayer	The Good Sister	265
F. Stammel	The Money-Lender	625
H. Merle	Evangeline	200
F. Robbins	Lake Minnewonka	250
C. Baugniet	The Tired Drummer	880
Max Volkart	The Council of War	350
F. J. Heubert	Child Blessing Children	280
J. Goupil	Ready for the Promenade	600
A. T. Bricher	On the Mississippi	275
C. J. Lauder	The Forest Scene	600
W. A. Bouguereau	Crossing the Stream	6,600
E. Hellwrath	The Road to the Convent	450
W. Hubin	Reflection	1,000
G. Meissner	Sheep in the Snow	625
W. A. Bouguereau	Mother and Child	2,900
R. P. Gray	Immortality	180
O. Feltz	Stripping Feathers	100
J. F. Kensett	Lake Conesus, New-York	660
J. Wagner	The Birthday Party	450
J. J. Clay	Coast of Holland	790
C. Herbstoffer	The Sorceress	400
N. F. H. DeHaas	Sunset, Isle of Wight	650
Oeder	Autumn Landscape	230
Paul Viry	The Miniature	375
F. J. Roffhen	Edge of a Wood	200
A. Becker	A Westphalian Peasant	430
L. Alvarez	Cupid and Psyche	260
H. C. Kockkoek	Winter in Holland	400
G. H. Boughton	Winter Twilight	300
C. Meissonier	Coast of Antibes	300
A. Achenbach	Bay of Naples	460
E. Zamacois	The Rivals	4,550
G. Meyer Von Bremen	The Lesson	2,100
Grand total		$39,217

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

FOUNDERING OF A FRENCH STEAMER—LOSSES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Signal Corps officer at Thatcher's Island, Mass., reports to the Chief Signal Officer at 10:10 A. M. as follows: "The fishing schooner A. T. Hanes, Capt. Z. P. Lunt, from Eastport, Me., bound to Boston with a cargo of frozen herring, struck a ledge near the island early this morning, which bilged her, and the vessel is now water-logged. The crew of six men landed on the island safely in their own boat. Wreckers have been given notice. The sea is smooth and the Captain has hopes of saving the vessel."

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The National Line steamer Holland, Capt Cochrane, from this port Jan. 21 for New-York, which put back to Queenstown on Jan. 28, with her main shaft broken, has repaired, and proceeded to her destination.

The British bark Petit Codiac, Capt. Steeve, from West Hartlepool for New-York, has been towed into Lowestoft, with six feet of water in her hold.

The British ship Yarra Yarra, Capt. Kerr, last reported at Queenstown Jan. 27 from San Francisco, is leaky, having been ashore. She has been docked at Avonmouth.

The British ship William Dougless, Capt. Douglass, from Leith Feb. 4, for Philadelphia, has put back, leaking badly. She will discharge cargo and dock for repairs.

The American bark Corea, Capt. Snow, from Rouen Dec. 31, for Baltimore or Cardiff, has been towed to Swansea. She lost her keel, having struck ground.

The American ship Peru, Capt. Larrabee, from Lobos de Afuera for Europe, previously reported ashore off Falmouth, has been floated. She sustained no damage.

The State Line steamer State of Nevada, Capt. Brass, which sailed from Glasgow Feb. 6 for New-York, has put back with her propeller damaged.

The French steamer Valentine, from Cardiff for Dieppe, has foundered. Sixteen persons were drowned.

PLYMOUTH, England, Feb. 10.—The Orient Line steam-ship Chimborazo, hence for Australia, has returned in consequence of damage sustained during a gale off the Island of Ushant. Two persons were washed overboard, two were killed, and 17 injured. The steamer lost six boats, and sustained other damage.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—The schooner Maggie A. Fisk, which was ashore on the Peaked Hill Bar, Provincetown, went to pieces last night. Fragments of the wreck are scattered along the beach.

A LITTLE GIRL IN THE RIVER.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the body of a little girl, apparently about 5 years of age, was found floating in the Harlem River, off One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, and was towed to Randall's Island. The child was attired in a brown sacque trimmed with blue braid, gray petticoat, white stockings, and button shoes. There were no marks of violence on the body, which had the appearance of having been in the water a short time. The body was afterward brought to the City and deposited in the Morgue. It is supposed that the child fell overboard from a canal-boat or other vessel passing along the East River.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

ENGLAND'S NEGOTIATIONS REGARDING CENTRAL ASIA.

A REPORT THAT PERSIA WILL TAKE POSSESSION OF HERAT—RUSSIA STILL INTRIGUING AGAINST ENGLAND IN AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A dispatch from Vienna says: "Intelligence has been received here, through an unimpeachable channel, to the effect that, at the time Gen. Roberts so unexpectedly found himself in a critical position before Kabul, the Russian Gen. Abramow, Governor of Samarcand, had secretly arrived at Derwaz, east of Kabul, the centre of agitation. There is no longer the slightest doubt that a league has been formed in Central Asia, under the auspices of Russia, against English domination, and that the most prominent and influential member of the league is the Ameer of Bokhara, whose daughter married Abdurrahman Khan, the Afghan pretender."

The *Times* says it has reason to believe that directions have been sent to the British Minister at Teheran to inform the Persian Government that her Majesty's Government releases Persia from the treaty engagement of 1857, by which Persia bound herself not to take possession of Herat. This is tantamount to an invitation to Persia to do the thing she is thus expressly permitted to do. The *Times* adds: "We seem, in effect, to have handed Herat over to Persia with a view to uniting the interests of Persia and India in opposition to Russia." The *Times* seems to deprecate the Government's policy, and inquires what obligations it entails on England. It says: "We shall learn with pleasure that the permission to Persia to occupy Herat does not involve a guarantee of secure possession. If England is to be liable for what may happen in the direction of Herat, there seems to be an almost endless vista of responsibility opening out more and more widely at each remove. A demonstration by Russia, which would have had little or no meaning before, might be the ground of a grave suspicion in view of its possible effect on the state of affairs at Herat." The concluding portion of the *Times's* article refers to the Tekke-Turcoman expedition.

In the House of Lords to-day, Earl Granville asked if it were true that the Government had relieved Persia from her engagements relative to Herat. Lord Beaconsfield replied: "There is no foundation for the statement. Steps for the settlement of affairs in Afghanistan already, in many instances, have been taken, with success. During their progress many communications were interchanged with Persia concerning the north-eastern frontier, but nothing has been concluded. It would be most inconvenient and injurious to present the papers on the subject now."

In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to an inquiry of Lord Hartington, the Liberal leader, said: "Communications from Persia on the subject have been under consideration. We have not yet come to an understanding on the subject. Therefore it is inconvenient to make any statement."

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The *Times*, in its leader, says: "Sir Stafford Northcote, in his statement in the House of Commons in regard to Herat, admits that the subject has been considered, although no agreement has been come to. Thus, when the necessary allowance for official reserve is made, it will be seen that the answers given on behalf of the Government are not inconsistent with the announcement that the British representative at Teheran had been instructed to release Persia from her treaty obligations in regard to Herat, the material accuracy of which we still maintain. As we may assume, Persia has asked to be released from the treaty of 1857 regarding Herat, the request could only be granted subject to certain conditions springing out of the altered circumstances. But we have good reason to believe that, subject to these conditions, the Government has expressed its readiness to assent to Persian occupation of Herat."

THE IRISH FAMINE DEBATE.

ADOPTION OF THE ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE QUEEN'S SPEECH WITHOUT MR. SHAW'S AMENDMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Lord Hartington, the Liberal leader, in his remarks in the House of Commons last night, said that, though he did not think a large measure of emigration from Ireland necessary, there ought to be a redistribution of the population. He denied that the Land act had failed, and protested against the assumption that the present distress was due to it. Mr. Frank H. O'Donnell, Home Rule member for Dungarvan, said that the colleagues and friends of Mr. Charles S. Parnell are thoroughly resolved to have an opportunity of convicting the Government of their misrepresentations concerning him.

The amendment to the address was negatived in the House of Commons, to-night, by a vote of 216 to 66, and the address was agreed to.

The *Times*, in a leading article, this morning, says: "The case which the Home Rulers attempted to make out against the Government has broken down. The House of Commons will doubtless declare, when a division upon Mr. Shaw's amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech is reached, that the policy of the Government is to be presumed to be adequate until facts are produced to show its inadequacy. But a continuance of this confidence is contingent upon the performance of the emphatic pledge which the Ministry have once more given that the distress in Ireland shall not be allowed to lapse into famine."

The Police have seized a quantity of arms in a farmer's house near Loughrea, County of Galway.

The fund of the Mansion House Relief Committee now amounts to £55,444.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—On the division on the Home Rule amendment, 4 Irish Liberals, 24 Liberals, and 38 Home Rulers voted in the minority. Messrs. Davitt, Killen, and other members of the Irish Land League were present in the galleries during the debate.

The Irish National Land League has passed a resolution thanking the United States Congress for according the privileges of the floor of the House to Mr. Parnell.

The Empress of Austria has given £200 to the Marlborough fund.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A dispatch from Dublin says 1 woman and 7 men were killed, and 13 workmen and firemen seriously injured by the burning of the Theatre Royal yesterday. Everything in the building was consumed, including a large and costly wardrobe. The theatre took fire at about 1 o'clock from a light in the hands of boy, who was lighting the gas. Most of the employes were at dinner at the time, and the flames spread rapidly. Manager Egerton lost his life by remaining too long in the building in his effort to arrest the flames.

The election at Southwark to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of Mr. John Locke, a Liberal, has been fixed for Friday next. The candidates were nominated to-day, as follows: Mr. Edward Clarke, Conservative; Mr. Andrew Dunn, Liberal, and Mr. George Shipton, the Working Men's representative. It is apprehended that the latter's candidacy will seriously injure the chances of Mr. Dunn.

In consequence of numerous promises of support from other towns, the Burnley weavers, representing 30,000 looms, have resolved to give notice to-morrow of their intention to strike if the demand for an increase of 10 per cent. in wages is not conceded.

Mr. Joseph Cowen, (Home Ruler,) member of the House of Commons for Newcastle-on-Tyne, publishes an article in which he refuses to submit his future candidacy to the Newcastle Liberal Association. He declares that the question whether he will be a candidate or not is one between him and the electors, and not between him and the Liberal caucus.

A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs as follows: "The *Vossiche Zeitung* says: 'The danger to European peace is no longer from France, but from Russia. Germany and Austria must watch her and compel her to abide by the treaty of Berlin.'"

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A St. Petersburg correspondent has reason to believe that the appointment of Gen. Skobeleff as Commander-in-Chief of the Tekke expedition has been finally arranged.

A Berlin correspondent asserts that the Emperor will not open Parliament in person, but will be represented by Prince Bismarck. The same correspondent says: "The German press expresses much satisfaction with the intention of the Swiss Government to erect new forts on the French frontier. The necessity for preventing the French from making an invasion of Germany through Switzerland is universally recognized here."

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Sothern and Mr. Chanfrau are acting this week in Chicago.

"My Partner" was played in Chicago for the first time on Monday evening.

"The Banker's Daughter" will shortly be introduced to Brooklyn audiences.

Actors are invited to be present at the special performance of "The Galley Slave," to be given at Niblo's Garden to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Vandenhoff will begin his series of afternoon readings at Chickering Hall to-morrow at 3:30. They are appropriately termed "Lenten Matinées."

"The Mulligan Guards' Surprise," a new musical farce by Messrs. Harrigan and Braham, will be brought out at the Theatre Comique next Monday night.

"Hearts of Oak" will be produced at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre in about one month from now; this play has already been produced with success in Chicago, Cincinnati, and other Western cities.

"Charity," one of Mr. Gilbert's best plays, will be performed at Daly's Theatre next Wednesday afternoon; the two leading female parts in this drama will be intrusted to Miss Helen Blythe and Miss Ada Rehan.

It is possible that "The Nabob" will be produced at Wallack's Theatre at the end of Mr. Boucicault's engagement, Mr. Wallack playing the leading part. It is also stated that the latter has contracted to bring out Mr. Gunter's drama, "Two Nights in Rome," during this season.

A new play, entitled "Midsummer Madness," by Messrs. T. R. Sullivan and W. W. Chamberlin, has been produced at the Boston Museum. It tells a story of watering-place life, and is termed a "farcical fantasy." The part which fell by rights to the leading lady, Miss Clark, was performed by Miss May Davenport, whose acting is said to show strong marks of improvement.

Matinées are announced to-day as follows: At Niblo's, where "The Galley Slave" is nearing the end of its run; at Booth's Theatre, where "Humpty Dumpty" is very popular; at Haverly's Theatre, where Mr. Stevens may be seen in his drama, "Unknown;" at the Theatre Comique, where "The Mulligan Guards' Christmas" is now being played for the last times, and at the Aquarium, where the Circus still flourishes.

FOREIGN THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Le Nabab" has been produced at the Paris Vaudeville.

The last nights of "Pinafore" are finally announced in London.

Messrs. Augier and Foussier are writing a five-act comedy for the Comédie Française.

The Prince of Wales's Theatre has passed under the management of Mr. Edgar Bruce.

Mr. Toole's recent reappearance on the stage at the Folly Theatre was made in "Paul Pry."

"Daniel Rochat" will not be produced at the Française until after the revival of "Le Cid."

M. Emile Zola makes the success of "Le Fils de Coralie," so far as it is a success, an argument in favor of naturalism.

Théodore Barriere's last play, "Les Démoiselle de Montfermeil" has been revived at the Palais Royal. The dialogue of the piece sparkles with wit and brilliant repartee.

M. Albert Delpit, the author of the comedy, "Le Fils de Coralie," which has achieved such a striking success at the Gymnase, has won his success by force of hard work and perseverance. Soon after he left college he became Secretary to Alexandre Dumas père at a time when the post was a sinecure, for in 1868 Dumas hardly wrote at all. Delpit occupied his leisure by writing a grand drama, "Scanderbeg," and a number of other pieces, which have remained, and probably will remain, in the author's drawer. M. Delpit has likewise played without success, among which was "Robert Pradel." For the last two or three years he has been the dramatic critic of the newspaper, *La Liberté*, but nothing that he had written gave any occasion to mark him among the crowd of respectable mediocrities who produce printed matter. His utmost wishes have been crowned by the fortune which has befallen "Le Fils de Coralie."

A PASTOR'S RESIGNATION.

REV. S. M. FREELAND TAKES FORMAL LEAVE OF HIS CONGREGATION.

The formal severance of the Rev. S. M. Freeland from the pastorate of the Tompkins-Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, took place yesterday afternoon in the church, in the presence of the Council of Dismission. The Congregational Churches of Brooklyn, New-York, and New-Jersey were represented by the following gentlemen: Church of the Pilgrims, the Rev. Dr. Storrs; Clinton-Avenue Church, H. H. Van Dyck, delegate: Bedford Church, the Rev. Dr. Carpenter; the Central Church, Mr. Wilkinson, delegate; the Puritan Church, the Rev. R. E. Field and Deacon Pate, delegate; Church of the Mediator, the Rev. Dr. Roberts; the Broadway Tabernacle, of New-York, H. H. Hubbard, delegate; the Tabernacle Church of Jersey City, the Rev. A. P. Foster; the First Church of Montclair, the Rev. A. H. Bradford and W. Ames, delegates, and the Rev. A. H. Clapp, Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society, New-York. The Rev. Dr. Storrs was moderator, and scripture was read and prayer offered after which Mr. A. M. Dunbar, of the Committee of the Church and Society, read a report of the minutes of the meeting at which the resignation of the Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Freeland, had been accepted, and also of an adjourned meeting in relation to resolutions drafted by the committee and expressive of the regret of the church at parting with the Pastor and their deep appreciation of his ministry. The Pastor, however, has requested that no resolutions eulogizing him should be offered. The Rev. Mr. Freeland then read his letter of resignation, which had been sent to the Trustees several days ago. In it he said that it was his deliberate judgment that some one to whom the church and Trustees could give a more hearty support than he had been able to elicit from them could better do the work of a Pastor and teacher among them. He, therefore, became his duty to resign, because he felt himself unsupported in his work in the church. Mr. Freeland then made a statement, in which he said that the difficulty of ministerial work in Brooklyn, and the special difficulty in the field in which he had been working, were fully known to him before he came there, and his coming was experimental in its character. He had no charges to bring against any one, nor reflections to make upon them before the Council, and presumed that the church had no charges to bring against him, although he was entirely ready to have any one who chose say before the Council if he had ought against the Pastor.

D. S. B. Bennet, in behalf of the committee of the church and society, explained in words of deep feeling the sense of the loss which he was convinced the church in general experienced in the withdrawal of the Pastor. A discussion then took place in the Council, and was participated in by Dr. Carpenter, Deacon Buck, and Dr. Clapp, touching the question whether the Council might not in a case, where so much good had been accomplished by the Pastor, inquire more fully into the reasons of his resignation. After an address by Dr. Storrs, and remarks by other members, it was decided not to press the matter. A Committee on Result, consisting of the Rev. Drs. Clapp and Carpenter, and Deacon Buck, was appointed, and after a recess the Council adopted the result, and adjourned after a closing prayer by Dr. Clapp.

Though no mention was made at the meeting of the reasons that led to Mr. Freeland's resignation from the pastorate, it is understood that a motion on the part of the Trustees had been presented, after a protest from the Pastor, that he would give them $600 from his salary toward an expected deficiency in the church expenses for the coming year, in addition to $400 which he had voluntarily given to current expenses out of the salary of settlement. Mr. Freeland will soon go to New-Haven for some rest.

IS THE NEW CAPITOL SAFE?

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—A rumor has gained circulation in the city, and causes much talk among legislators and others, that a fissure was discovered in the ceiling of the Assembly Chamber of the new Capitol on Monday, which was supposed to have resulted from the settling of the foundation. It continued to increase to such a degree that 60 tons of stone was placed on the roof to prevent further separation. The attention of Senator Robertson was called to the matter to-day, and he will cause an investigation to be made to-morrow. If the rumor proves true, it is probable that the Legislature will return to the old Capitol.

STRIKES BEGUN AND ENDED.

MOUNT VERNON, N. J., Feb. 10.—The striking hands of the Vernon Brothers' shirt factory, 100 in number, resumed work to-day, their demand for an increase of wages having been acceded to. Most of the strikers were Chinamen.

QUAKERTOWN, Penn., Feb. 10.—The molders employed by Thomas Roberts, Stevenson & Co., of this place, have resolved to strike for an advance of 15 per cent. They received an advance of 5 per cent. last Saturday, but claim that they were promised 15 per cent. The foundry is now running, with apprentices doing the journeymen's work.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Feb. 10.—The weavers in Harris's mill have struck in consequence of their demand for an advance of 20 per cent. in wages having been refused. A large meeting of the strikers was held to-night. The fever is spreading among other mills, and a general strike is imminent.

A FRENCH STATESMAN DEAD

M. ISAAC ADOLPHE CREMIEUX.

DYING AFTER MANY YEARS OF ACTIVE PUBLIC SERVICE—HIS POLITICAL CAREER—HIS ATTITUDE DURING THE REVOLUTION OF 1848 AND AFTERWARD.

A cable dispatch announces the death, in Paris, yesterday, of M. Isaac Adolphe Crémieux, a Republican life Senator, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. M. Crémieux has been suffering from bronchitis for some time, and this disease was the cause of his death. He was one of the best known men in France, having taken an active part in politics for nearly 40 years, and being one of the principal actors in the stirring scenes in that country during the latter part of the nineteenth century. He was born at Nimes, April 22, 1796, of Jewish parents. He pursued his studies in the University of Paris, and the College of Louis the Great, and in 1817, at the age of 21, was declared competent to practice law. He was admitted to the Bar at Nimes, his native place, and very soon rose to the front rank in the profession which he had chosen. While practicing at Nimes he was often engaged in political trials, and he lost no opportunity on such occasions of expressing his liberal sentiments. His opinions, however, did not prevent him from attempting to defend an old Minister of Charles X., M. De Guernon-Ranville, but this section was done as a professional duty, and his conscience was so sorely troubled at the false position in which he was placed that he threw up his case in the middle of the trial. This was in 1830, and shortly afterward he was admitted to practice in the Court of Cassation, removed to Paris, and settled himself permanently there. He was at this time one of the most brilliant and most successful of the French advocates, and fame and fortune flowed steadily in upon him.

In 1840, the Eastern question, which has been so prolific of European wars, furnished him an opportunity to defend and save from death some of his unfortunate co-religionists at Damascus. Several of them had been accused of assassinating a Roman Catholic priest, and kneading their bread with his blood. M. Crémieux hastened to Egypt and obtained an audience of Mehemet Ali, to whom he demonstrated the absurdity of such a horrible charge. The result of his logic and eloquence was that the Israelites were released. In 1842 M. Crémieux first entered public life as a statesman, and ever since then he has been engaged almost exclusively in politics. The Arrondissement of Chinon elected him a member of the Chamber of Deputies. He took his seat with the Opposition. In 1846 he was re-elected, and took an active part in the plans of the Reformers.

On the 24th of February, 1848, M. Crémieux, when he saw that the volcano was about to burst, all boundless, hastened to the Tuileries, and warned the royal family that the palace would be attacked. It was he who induced the family to fly and escape the unreasoning fury of the populace, and he conducted them to the Place de la Concorde, where he had a carriage in waiting, watching over them with anxious solicitude to the last moment. He then returned to the Chamber of Deputies, where he found the Duchess of Orleans, Regent, the young Count de Paris, his brother, the Duke de Chartres, and the Duke de Nemours. He has been accused of having sustained the proclamation of the Regency on this occasion, although just before he had declared in favor of the Republic in a speech from the tribune. The friends of M. Crémieux have always denied this charge. They say that after finishing his speech he went to the Duchess of Orleans, and begged her, considering the existing circumstances, to deliver an address to the Chamber, a sketch of which he had hastily drawn up on a sheet of note paper. In this address the Duchess was to place herself and her son entirely in the hands of the people, asking for nothing but what the judgment of the people offered her. This address, which was intended by M. Crémieux to allay the excitement, was not delivered by the Duchess, however, and the enemies of the dead statesman still assert that he did all in his power to induce her to insist on the Regency. Whatever the truth may be in this regard, it is certain that M. Crémieux lost nothing by his seeming adherence to the Duchess of Orleans. He was made a member of the Provisional Government June 7, 1848, and created Minister of Justice. In this capacity he proved both his judicial and executive abilities. He never lent his influence or his office to any measures of violence. Elected to the Constituent Assembly by both the Department of the Seine and of L'Indre-et-Loire, he chose to represent the latter. With a natural hatred of military distaste, he nevertheless, supported the candidature of Prince Louis Napoleon for President, and labored ardently for his success. But very soon after the election of the 10th of December, he saw his error, and engaged in a lively opposition to the Napoleonic police. For pursuing this course he was arrested when the coup d'état was made, and imprisoned for several days at Mazas. When he was released he returned to the practice of law, and took no further active part in politics for over 20 years.

In 1869, at the elections of 1869, M. Crémieux emerged from his retirement, and became a candidate in the Department of La Drome. He was beaten in this contest by the Government candidate by about 200 votes. In a supplementary election, however, in the Department of the Seine, in the following November, he was elected, against M. Peyrat. By a majority of 11,780, in a total vote of 29,795. He took his seat in the Corps Legislatif on the Extreme Left. He at once began to take an active part in the proceedings, his most notable speech at this time being that in support of the propos

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 10.

SALES TO 3 P. M.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 4s C.	1907.	U. S. 4s R.	1907.	U. S. 4s C.	1907.
$3,000.b.c	105⅞	$250,000	105⅞	3,000.b.c	106
10,000	106				

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 4s R.	1907.	U. S. 4s R.	1907.	U. S. 4s C.	1907.
$2,000	107⅜	10,000	106	10,000	106

D. of C. 3.65s C.		Western Union		Del., Lack. & W.	
$15,000	90	200	103⅝	200	84⅛
2,000	90⅛	100	103⅝	200	84⅛
Lo., Alb. & Chi.		100	103⅝	200	84⅜
10,000	4th	200	103⅝	400	84⅛
Alabama, Class A		200	103⅝	950	84⅛
4,500	60⅝	400	103⅝	1620	84⅜
L. S. & M. S.		Chicago & Alton		200	84
10,000	88	100	107¾	400	83⅞
N. Y. Central	114	Pacific Mail		Chi., St. L. & N. O.	
100	110⅝	100	40	100	38
Pa., Ft. W. & Chi.	2d	100	39⅞	Kansas & Texas	
100	103¼	500	39⅜	500	45⅜
100	103⅜	200	39⅜	610	45⅛
100	103⅝	700	39⅜	700	45⅜
200	78	N. Y., L. E. & W.		400	45¼
100	78¼	100	43	400	45⅜
100	78⅛	1500	47⅛	400	44⅞
5,000	78	1500	47⅛	14	44⅞
100	78⅛	1st	47⅜	100	44⅞
100	78⅜	1500	47⅜	100	44⅞
5,000	78⅜	1500	47⅜	14	44⅞
100	78⅜	1st	47⅜	100	44⅞
5,000	78⅜	1500	47⅜	400	44⅞
C., C. & I. C.		1st	1050	48⅜	35⅛
200	45	100	48⅜	600	45⅛
C., C., C. & I.		100	48⅜	600	45⅛
200	45⅛	100	48⅜	1500	44⅞
100	43⅜	N. Y., L. E. & W.	pf.	200	44⅞
100	43⅜	100	71⅛	1500	44⅞
100	43⅜	100	71⅛	Lake Erie & West.	
100	43⅜	100	71⅛	400	33⅞
Union Pacific	1st.	100	70⅜	34	
2,000	110¼	100	70⅜	300	33¼
Mo., K. & T.	2d	100	70	200	33⅜
10,000	105	Michigan Shore		100	33⅞
8,000	44⅝	14	104	100	33⅜
5,000	44⅝	100	103⅛	Lou., N. A. & C.	
1,000	44	100	103⅛	200	67½
Mo., K. & T.	1st.	600	103¼	Metropolitan.	
10,000	87⅜	2200	103⅜	100	112½
20,000	87⅜	2200	103⅜	100	112
5,000	87⅜	Ohio & Pacific		Manhattan.	
10,000	86⅞	100	92⅜	200	47⅜
15,000	86⅝	100	92⅜	25	49
N. Y., L. E. & W.		925	92⅜	Chi. & Can. Imp.	pf.
34	consol.	100	92⅜	200	13¼
500	91⅜	200	92⅛	Northern Pacific.	
30,000	91⅜	200	92⅛	100	32
5,000	90⅝	Cedar Falls & Min.		200	31⅞
N. Y., L. E. & W.		50		Northern Pac.	pf.
new 2d	54	Central of N. J.		100	55¼
10,000	85⅜	300	81⅜	100	54⅜
20,000	85¾	200	81	100	54⅜
7,000	85⅜	500	80⅜	Ches. & Ohio.	
15,000	85⅜	500	80⅜	100	21⅞
15,000	85⅜	500	80⅜	Oregon R. & Nav.	
Oregon & N.	1st.	Michigan Central		100	109½
10,000	94¾	100	90⅛	St. L. & Reading.	
2,000	93⅜	150	90	600	66¼
Chi., St. L. & M.	1st	500	89¾	St. L. & San. Fra.	
5,000	88⅜	North-Western.		100	33⅜
Texas Pa. Inc. L.	g.	200	89⅜	200	42⅞
4,000	77⅜	100	89⅜	St. L. & S. F.	pf.
Wells, Fargo & Co.	Express	500	89⅜	100	63⅜
15,000	56⅞	500	89⅛	St. L. & S. F.	1st pf.
10,000	56⅞	North-Western	pf.	100	76¼
Ohio & Pittsburg.		50	104⅞	St. L. & I. M.	2d
10,000	24½	400	104	600	5⅜
Mo., K. & East.		100	103	900	58⅛
100	24¾	St. Paul.		900	58⅛
100	24¾	100	77⅞	200	58⅛
La Plata Mining.		100	77⅞	100	57⅞
100	3⅜	100	77⅞	100	57⅞
Sutro Tunnel.		400	77⅞	100	57⅞
200	3⅜	400	77⅞	100	57⅞
Boston Wat. Pow.		Canada Southern.		500	57⅞
100	18⅛	50	68⅛	Han. & St. Jo.	
200	18⅛	100	68⅜	700	39¼
Chi. Arizona Min.		Illinois Central.		100	113⅜
100	11⅝	100	84.103⅜	Han. & St. Jo.	pf.
Sarnia.		100	83.103⅜	100	89⅞
100	60⅜	St. L. & Pac.		Ohio & Miss.	
Chi. & Hudson.		200	45⅜	100	30⅜
100	30⅜	100	45¼	100	30
Atlantic & Pacific		400	45¼	100	29⅞
100	42⅜	100	44⅞	Ohio & Miss.	pf.
N. Y. & Haul.		500	44¾	100	67½
100	11⅜	500	44¾	C., C. & I. C.	
100	11⅜	100	44¾	200	21¼
Cam. C. & St. L.		400	44	500	21¼
100	4½	Wab., S. L. & P.	pf.	100	21¼
100	4½	100	87⅜	300	21¼
Pittsburg.		200	87⅜	100	22
100	179	500	69¾	100	21¼
100	179	100	69¾	100	21¼
Mor. & Essex.		100	69¾	100	21
100	107½	900	69	400	20¾
Atlantic & S.		Lousv. & Nash.		100	21¼
100	1¼	5	118	100	21¾
Boston Air L.	pf.	325	119½	100	21¾
100	52	100	120		

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—FEB. 10.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Leadville.		California.		Tuscarora.	
1,000	.36	100	b.c.c.	600	b.a. .18
1,000	3.40	.36	Pahlonega.		New-York & Col.
500	.36	500	b.c.	.13	100 b.c. 2.10
1,000	b30.	.36	500	b.c.	.18
500	.36	500	b.c.	.18	100 b.c. b30
500	.36	500	b.c.	.18	100 b.c. a
1,000	.36	100	b.c.	.18	Bella Italia.
1,000	a.c.	.35	Hukill.		100 b.c.
Shamrock.		.50	b.c.	4.25	Moose.
200	b.c.	10	1.15	700	b.c. b
Crest Mountain.		100	b.c.	3.40	200 b.c. b
100	b.c.	2.90	100	b30.	4.30
500	b.c.	2.90	100	b30.	4.30
1,000	b.c.	2.90	500	b.c.	4.15
Rappahannock.		200	b.c.	2	500
200	b.c.	37	300	a.c.	1.85
200	b.c.	.37	Great Eastern.		100
Bodie.		100	b.c.	.57	1000
300	b.c.	9.8	2.00	b.c.	.56
Eastern.		100	b.c.	.55	1000
500	b.c.	10	500	b.10.	.57
500	b.c.	12.50	1500	a.c.30.	.58
1,000	a.c.	7.75	1000	a.c.30.	.60
100	b.c.	9.75	2000	a.c.30.	.59
Imperial.			Leviathan.		
100	b.c.	.88	100	b.c.	2.65
Imperial.			Leviathan.		
100	b.c.	.85	1000	b.c.	10.
500	b.c.	.64	Martin White.		
Leadville.			100	b.c.	.20
500	b.c.	5.04	South Noonday.		
200	b.c.	3.90	200	b.c.	b

Tuscarora.					
600	b.a.	.18			
New-York & Col.					
100	a.c.	2.10			
100	b.c.	b30	2.20		
100	a.c.	2.10			
Bella Italia.					
100	b.c.	1			
Moose.					
700	b.c.	b10.	2		
200	b.c.	b.c	2		
100	b.c.	b2.	2		
500	a.c.	2.05			
Buckeye.					
500	b.c.	.51			
Findley.					
100	b.c.	.65			
1000	b.c.	.67			
1000	b.c.	.68			
American Flag.					
500	a.c.	b60.	.52		
500	a.c.	b30.	.53		
500	a.c.	.48			
Consol. Virginia.					
100	a.c.	4.95			
Gold Placer.					
2000	a.c.	b60.	.36		
Lacrosse.					
100	b.c.	.49			

TUESDAY, Feb. 10—P. M.

The stock speculation in the early dealings offered no special feature of interest, the transactions being on a limited scale and the fluctuations confined within a very narrow range. The tone of the market, however, was firm, but during the afternoon the aspect of affairs underwent a radical change, and a pressure to sell set in which resulted in a decline in prices, in which the entire list participated. The declines ranged from ¼ to 1¾ ₰ cent, Erie, Kansas and Texas, Pacific Mail, Wabash, Iron Mountain, and C., C. and I. C. leading the downward movement. The pressure to sell the coal shares was less pronounced than yesterday, although New-Jersey Central was pretty steadily held, while Delaware, Lackawanna and Western closed at an advance of ⅝ ₰ cent. on the quotation current last evening. Northern Pacific recorded the widest fluctuations of the day. Pacific Mail declined 1 ₰ cent., but appearances were not wanting which were calculated to induce the belief that the decline in the shares was due to artificial manipulation, with the view of shaking out weak holders. The telegraph properties were dull at a slightly lower range of quotations.

The transactions aggregated 242,886 shares, including 55,450 Erie, 22,450 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 21,950 Kansas and Texas, 13,450 Wabash, 12,430 Lake Shore, 10,900 Iron Mountain, 10,500 Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, 8,720 C., C. and I. C., 7,400 Pacific Mail, 6,550 New-Jersey Central, 6,150 Ohio and Mississippi, 5,800 Lake Erie and Western, and 5,000 St. Paul.

North-west common fell off from 89⅜ to 89¼; preferred from 104⅝ to 104; St. Paul common fell off from 77¾ to 77⅜, rose to 77⅞, and reacted to 77¾; Lake Shore rose from 103½ to 103¾, and declined to 103; Canada Southern fell off from 69 to 68½, rose to 69¼, and reacted to 68½; Michigan Central declined from 90⅛ to 89¾; Erie advanced from 47½ to 48, fell off to 46¾, and closed at 46¾; the preferred rose from 71 to 71¾, and fell off to 70. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 83¼ to 84⅞, and closed at 83⅞; Delaware and Hudson declined from 73¼ to 73, and rose to 73⅞; New-Jersey Central advanced from 80½ to 81¼, and reacted to 80¾; Reading rose from 65⅜ to 66¼, and receded to 65¾; New Central Coal sold at 25@25½; Ontario and Ohio sold at 21¾@21⅞; Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans at 38; C., C. & I. C. fell off from 21½ to 21, rose to 22⅛, declined to 20⅞, and closed at 21¼; Hannibal and St. Joseph rose from 39¼ to 39⅝, and fell off to 39⅜, the preferred declined from 70¼ to 69⅞; Lake Erie and Western rose from 34¼ to 34¾, fell off to 33¾, and closed at 33¾; Louisville and Nashville sold at 119½@120; Manhattan Elevated declined from 49¼ to 48⅝; Marietta and Cincinnati First preferred declined to 112¾, and second do. to 74; the former closed at 113¼ and the latter at 98; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western sold at 38⅝@38¾; Kansas and Texas rose from 45⅝ to 46¼, and fell off to 44½; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis advanced from 57 to 58, and closed at 57⅝; Northern Pacific rose from 31½ to 32¾, and reacted to 31¾; the preferred declined from 54½ to 53, rose to 56, and reacted to 54¾; Ohio and Mississippi advanced from 30 to 30½, and fell off to 29¾; the preferred sold at 67¼@67½; St. Paul and Sioux City at 39; preferred at 77½@78; Wabash declined from 45½ to 44; the preferred rose from 69⅝ to 70, and declined to 69; St. Louis and San Francisco common sold at 43; first preferred at 76¼@76⅝; do. preferred fell off from 56⅝ to 55½; Iron Mountain rose from 58⅜ to 58⅞, and fell off to 57⅝; Union Pacific rose from 92¼ to 92⅝, and fell off to 92⅛; Pacific Mail declined from 40½ to 39⅛; Western Union from 104⅛ to 103⅝, and Atlantic and Pacific from 42½ to 42⅜; American District fell off from 68 to 67, and later sold at 67¾; Boston Water Power fell off from 18 to 17½, and rose to 18¼; Little Pittsburg rose from 23½ to 23¼, and closed at 24⅞; Quicksilver common fell off from 21 to 20½, and rallied to 20⅝; Standard sold at 29¾@30, and Sutro at 3¼@3⅜. Among investment shares, New-York Central sold at 131½@132; Metropolitan Elevated at 112@112½; New-York at 122; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy at 144⅞, and Illinois Central at 103½@103⅝.

The Money market was without essential change, the supply of capital offering having been abundant at 4 ₰ cent. on Government bonds and at 5@6 ₰ cent. on railway and miscellaneous collaterals. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 5@5½ ₰ cent. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying 1-16, selling 3-16@¼ premium; Charleston, very scarce, 15 bid, but none on market; New-Orleans, holiday; St. Louis, 50 ₰ 1,000 discount; Chicago, 25 discount, and Boston par.

The foreign advices reported a steady market at London for British Consols, which closed at 977⅛@98 for both money and the account. In United States Government bonds, new 4s advanced ¾ ₰ cent., to 109¼, and 4½s ¼ ₰ cent., to 111⅝; 5s advanced ⅛ ₰ cent., to 105⅞, but reacted to 105¾. American railway securities declined from 50¼ to 49⅜; do. preferred from 73 to 72@73; do. consolidated Firsts from 121½ to 121; do. do. Seconds from 93¾ to 93½; do. funded 5s were steady at 87; Illinois Central at 107½; Reading declined from 35 to 33⅜, but recovered to 34; Pennsylvania fell off from 51¼ to 51, and New-York Central from 136⅜ to 136½; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts advanced ¼ ₰ cent., to 72¾, but reacted to 72½, and do. Seconds rose from 35 to 35¼. Bar Silver was quoted at 52½d. ₰ ounce. The sum of £26,000 in specie was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day. The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany for the past week shows an increase in bullion of 4,840,000 marks. At Paris, Rentes advanced to 82f. 12½c.

The Sterling Exchange market was steady, with actual business on the basis of $4 82½@$4 82¾ for bankers' 60-day bills, and $4 84¾@$4 85 for demand; $4 85@$4 85¼ for cables, and $4 81@$4 81½ for commercial.

Government bonds were quiet but an active demand prevailed throughout the day. Some large purchases have been recently effected for the account of financial institutions and prominent capitalists. The sales to-day included $418,000 new 4s at 105@106⅛. Railroad mortgages were active, with some wide fluctuations in prices. C., C. and I. C. issues were heavy, and made a further sharp decline. Firsts and supplementary selling down from 90 to 88, and Incomes from 46½ to 41½; the last named closed at 42; Erie consolidated Seconds rose to 91⅛, and funded 5s to 85⅞, but the former afterward fell off to 90⅝, and the latter to 85⅛; Kansas and Texas Firsts declined from 105½ to 104, and Seconds from 67½ to 65⅞, with a rally in the latter to 66½ at the close. Iron Mountain issues were lower, especially for Second preferred; Incomes, which declined from 80 to 78, closing, however, at 79; Chesapeake and Ohio Firsts declined from 67 to 66; the other changes were slight; in State bonds, District Columbia 3.65s were strong and advanced to 109¼; Louisiana Consols declined a fraction, selling down to 48; Alabama, Class A, was firm at 60½.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1880. }

Receipts	$1,476,517 37
Payments	848,981 94
Balance, coin	107,418,719 60
Balance, note	7,211,087 78

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 10.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	106	106
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	109¼	109¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	105¾	105¾
Adams Express	103½	104½
American Express	81	81
Albany and Susquehanna	104	104
Alton and Terre Haute	23⅞	23½
Alton and Terre Haute pref	62	62
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	42½	42
American District Telegraph	68	67¾
Boston Water Power	17⅞	18¼
Boston Air Line	53	52
Canton	60½	60½
Canada Southern	68¾	69¼
Central Arizona	12½	12⅛
Chic., St. Louis and N. O.	38	38
Chesapeake and Ohio	21⅞	21¾
Col., Chic. and I. Central	22	20¾
Chi., Bur. and Quincy	144⅞	144⅞
Chicago and Alton	107¾	100
Chicago, St. Paul and M	80	80
Chicago and North-west	89⅛	89⅛
Chicago and North-west pref	104⅞	104
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	77¾	77⅞
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	102⅜	102⅛
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	149¾	149¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	112⅜	113½
Consolidation Coal	32½	32½
Cumberland Coal	65	65
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	83¼	83⅞
Delaware and Hudson Canal	74	73⅞
Excelsior Mining	21¾	21¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	39⅛	39⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	70½	69⅞
Harlem	160	160
Homestake Mining	37	37
Houston and Texas	74½	74
Illinois Central	103½	103⅜
Ind., Bloom. and Western	39	38½
Kansas Pacific	92⅜	92⅜
Keokuk and Des Moines	19	19
Keokuk and Des Moines pref	37½	37½
Lake Shore	103¼	103
Lake Erie and Western	34⅜	33⅞
La Platte	6	6
Louisville and Nashville	119½	120
Little Pittsburg	23⅞	24⅞
Law., N. Alb. and C	67½	67½
Manhattan Railroad	49¼	49
Maripposa	4¾	4
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref	13	13¼
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref	10	10
Metropolitan Railroad	112	112
Michigan Central	90¼	89⅞
Mobile and Ohio	23½	21⅝
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	46¼	45⅝
Morris and Essex	103¼	103¼
Maryland Coal	24	24
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	57⅞	57⅝
New Central Coal	24¾	25
New-Jersey Central	80¾	80¾
New-York Central	131⅛	131⅛
New-York and New-Haven	157	157
New-York Elevated	122	122
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	47⅜	47⅜
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref	72¾	70
Northern Pacific	31¼	31⅜
Northern Pacific pref	55¾	54¾
Ontario and Mississippi	30	29¾
Ohio and Mississippi pref	67½	67
Oregon Railway and Navigation	110	109½
Pacific Mail	40¾	39⅛
Pennsylvania	200	195
Philadelphia and Reading	65¾	65¾
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	116½	116½
Pullman Palace Car Company	117⅜	117⅜
Quicksilver	21⅛	20⅝
Quicksilver pref	66	66
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	25	25
Rensselaer and Saratoga	114	114
Standard Mining	30	30
Sutro Tunnel	3¼	3¼
St. Louis and San Francisco	44⅞	43
St. Louis and San Francisco pref	56⅝	56⅝
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref	77	76¼
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	58⅜	57⅝
St. Paul and Sioux City	39¼	38⅞
St. Paul and Sioux City pref	78	78
Central Pacific	83½	83½
Union Pacific	92½	92¼
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	45½	44
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref	69¾	69
Wells-Fargo Express	103	103
Western Union Telegraph	104⅛	103⅝
United States Express	46	48
Total sales		242,886

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	103⅛	103¾
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	103⅛	103¾
United States 6s, 1881, registered	105⅛	105¼
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	105⅛	105¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103⅞	104¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103	103⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	107½	107⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	108⅝	108⅝
United States 4s, 1907, registered	105⅞	106
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	105⅞	106
United States currency 6s, 1895	123	....
United States currency 6s, 1896	123	....
United States currency 6s, 1897	123	....
United States currency 6s, 1898	123	....
United States currency 6s, 1899	123	....

The following were the rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	@483⅛	482⅞@482¾
Demand	@485	484⅜@485
Cable transfers	@486⅛	485 @485¾
Commercial	@ ..	481 @481½
Commercial, 3 days	@ ..	488 @483½
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	520 @521⅛	520⅝@521⅞
Demand	517½@518⅛	518⅜@519⅜
Cable transfers	@517⅛	@519⅜
Commercial	@ ..	524⅜@525⅜
Commercial, 3 days	@ ..	522½@523⅜
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	520 @521⅛	520⅝@522½
Demand	517½@518¼	518⅜@519⅜
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	521¼@522½	521⅞@523⅛
Demand	518⅛@519⅜	518⅜@520
Reichmarks:		
60-days sight	94⅜@ 95	94⅝@ 94⅞
Demand	95⅜@ 95⅝	95¼@ 95⅝
Commercial	@ ..	94¼@ 94½
Commercial, 3 days	@ ..	94⅜@ 95

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$93,050,013
Balances	4,873,287

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala., class A. 2 to 5	60½	N. C. N. C. R. '83-4-5.	110
Ala., class B. 5s	87½	N. C. N. C. R. 7s, c. off.	90
Ala., class C. 2 to 5	70	N. C. N. C. R. A. C.	110
Ark. 6s, new	16	N. C. N. C. R. 7s, c. off.	90
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	7	N. C. f. a. '66-1900	10
Ark. 7s, L.R., P. & N.O.	7	N. C. f. a. '68-'95	10
Conn. 6s, '83-4	105½	Tenn. 6s, '92-8-1900	33¾
Ga. 6s, '80-86	99½	N. C. n., A. O.	16½
Ga. 7s, n	109½	N. C. C. R.	4
Ga. 7s, ind	109	N. C. n. & cl. 1 '98-9.	6½
Ga. 7s, g.	112	N. C. sp. & cl. 2	5
Mo. 6s, due '82 or '83, 101		N. C. sp. t. cl. 3	5
Mo. 6s, due '86	106¾	Ohio 6s, '80	101½
Mo. 6s, due '87	106¾	Ohio 6s, '86	106
Mo. 6s, due '88	106½	R. I. 6s, c	114
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90	107	R. C. 6s, a. c. '69, nf.	70
Mo. a. b. due '92	105	Tenn. 6s, n., '90-2-8	37
Mo. fd., due '94-5	107	T. 6s, n., '92-8-1900	33¾
Mo. H. & S. J., due '86, 105¼		Tenn. 6s, n., n. a., '14	33¾
Mo. H. & S. J., due '87, 105¾		Va. 6s, o	23
N. Y. 6s, g. r., '87	106	Va. 6s, n., '66	20
N. Y. 6s, g. c., '87	106	Va. 6s, n., '67	20
N. Y. 6s, g. r., '92	116	Va. 6s, c	24
N. Y. 6s, g. l. '91	116	Va. 6s, xmo	48½
N. Y. 6s, g. l. '92	116	Va. 6s, cn., 2d s	30
N. Y. 6s, g. l. '93	116	Va. 6s, def	7¾
N. C. 6s, '86-98	28	Dis. Col. 3.65s, '24	89
N. C. 6s, A. O	28	Dis. Col. r	80

And the following for railway mortgages:

B. & O. 1st 6s, P. br.	109	Mot. Elev. 1st 6s	101½
B., H. & E. 1st 7s	66½	Mich. C. cn. 7s	104½
C. & O. 1st 6s	95⅝	Mo., K. & T. cn. m.	104½
C. & O. 6s, g. s. B. ln. d.	66¾	H. & O. M. 1st 7s	108
C. & O. 6s, cur. ln. d.	41½	M. & O. n. 6s	99⅞
C. & A. 1st 7s, '93	118½	M. & St. L. 1st 7s	71½
C. & A. s. f. 6s	108	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	105
La. & Mo. R. 1st 7s	107	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	107½
La. & Mo. R. 2d 7s	100	N. Y. C. 6s, sub	103½
St. L., J. & C. 1st 7s	113	N. Y. C. & H. 1st c. 7s	124½
C. R. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	109	N. Y. C. & H. 1st r. 7s	124
C. R. I. & P. cn. c.	113½	Ont. & W. 1st 7s	104½
C. R. I. & P. 6s, c	116¼	Ca. S. 1st int. g. 3 to 5.	90
C., R. I. & P. 6s, r	116¼	Harlem 1st 7s, c	126
K. & D. M. 1st 8s	96½	Harlem 1st 7s, r	126
C. R. of N. J. cn. 7s	106	Harlem 1st 6s, g.	110
C. R. of N. J. cv. 7s	106	O. & M. cn. s. f. 7s	110¼
C. R. of N. J. sd. 7s	106⅜	O. & M. 2d cn. 7s	112¼
C. & E. 1st 6s	103	O. & M. 2d cn. 3s.	77¼
L. & W. cn. gtd. as	98¼	C. R. & 6s	110½
A. D. & L. 7s	108½	C. P. S. J. br., 6s	105
A. D. & L. 7s, c	108½	C. P. C. & O. 1st 6s	104
M. & St. P. 1st 8s P. d.	123	C. P. S. a. 7s	104

The following were the closing prices of railway shares to-day:

Alton and Terre Haute	23⅞	Jackson	9
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	42½	Leviathan	5-16
American Dist. Telegraph	68	Leeds	13-32
Boston Water Power	17⅞	Lehigh Valley	3-16
Boston Air Line	53	Lehigh Washington	1
Boston Land Company	11⅜	Mexican	16⅜
B., C. R. and Northern	58½	Martin White	29-32
Canton	60½	Mammoth	2½
Canada Southern	69⅛	McClinton	¾
Climax Mining	3⅜	Marbolite	¾
Carbon Mining	4¾	Northern Belle	15-16
Central Arizona	12⅛	Noonday	4¼
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	38	North Belle Isle	3-16
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind	76½	Navajo	5-16
Chesapeake and Ohio	21⅞	Ophir	16¼
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref	31	Overman	6⅞
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref	24	Potosi	4¼
C. C. and I. C	21¼	Raymond & Ely	⅜
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	145	Real del Monte	1⅜
Chicago and Alton	107¾	Savage	2⅜
Chicago and Alton pref	117	Sierra Nevada	20⅞
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis	85	South Bulwer	1½
Chicago and North-west	89⅜	South Noonday	1¾
Chicago and North-west pref	104⅞	Syndicate	1¼
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	77¾	Silver Hill	1⅜
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	102⅜	Tiger	3⅛
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	149¾	Tip Top	4⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburg	112⅜	Union Consolidated	34⅜
Consolidation Coal	32½	Wales	8
Cumberland Coal	65	Yellow Jacket	8½
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	83¼		
Delaware and Hudson Canal	74		
Excelsior Mining	21¾		
Hannibal and St. Joseph	39⅛		
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	70½		
Harlem	160		
Homestake Mining	37		
Houston and Texas	74½		
Illinois Central	103½		
Ind., Bloom. and Western	39		
Kansas Pacific	92⅜		
Keokuk and Des Moines	19		
Keokuk and Des Moines pref	37½		
Lake Shore	103¼		
Lake Erie and Western	34⅜		
La Platte	6		
Louisville and Nashville	119½		
Little Pittsburg	23⅞		
Law., N. Alb. and C	67½		
Manhattan Railroad	49¼		
Maripposa	4¾		
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref	13		
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref	10		
Metropolitan Railroad	112		
Michigan Central	90¼		
Mobile and Ohio	23½		
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	46¼		
Morris and Essex	103¼		
Maryland Coal	24		
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	57⅞		
New Central Coal	24¾		
New-Jersey Central	80¾		
New-York Central	131⅛		
New-York and New-Haven	157		
New-York Elevated	122		
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	47⅜		
New-York

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BALTIC, Capt. GRADDLE...Saturday, Feb. 14, 7:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. IRVING.....Sat., Feb. 21, 1:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENKINS.....Thurs., Feb. 26, 4 P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in their accommodations. The saloons, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms: steerage, $25.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 146 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 2, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 9, 3:30 P. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, March 16, 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, March 23, 3 P. M.
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-rooms, smoking-room, music-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE, according to state room, $80, $90, and $100. INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, OR QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
SCYTHIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 11, 6 A. M.
ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 18, 10:30 A. M.
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
GALLIA.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes in all seasons of the year.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Feb. 12, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Feb. 19, noon
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, March 4, 11:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, March 13, 7 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin, $80, $90, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
MAIN.....Sat. Feb. 14 | GEN. WERDER.Sa. Feb. 28
WESER.....Sat., Feb. 21 | DONAU.....Sat., March 6
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE OR BREMEN.
First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, &c.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
Steamer STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Thurs., Feb. 12, 8 A. M.
Steamer STATE OF INDIANA....Thurs., Feb. 19, 12 M.
First cabin, $60 to $70, according to accommodation; second cabin, $40; steerage, $25. Excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; steerage tickets, $75. Steerage, $25.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new), No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
FRANCE, TURPELLE.....Wednesday, Feb. 18, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, SANLIER.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
CANADA, FRASSORI.....Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
J. DE BORDES, 55 Broadway, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No 20 North River, New-York.
Devonia.....Feb. 14 | A. M. Anchoria..Feb. 28 7 A. M.
Bolivia.....Feb. 21, 1 P. M. Ethiopia..March 6, 1 P. M.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.
NEW YORK TO LONDONDERRY.
From Pier No. 20 N. R., foot of Morton-st.
Alsatia.....Feb. 14 | A. M. California..Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
Cabins, $50 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
FRISIA.....Thurs., Feb. 12 | SILESIA.....Thurs., Feb. 26
WESTPHALIA, Th. Feb. 19 | LESSING, Thurs., March 4
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg and all points in the South of England. First Cabin, $100. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $30.
BERNHARD & CO., C. H. MORRIS & CO.,
Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Compagnie's Pier, Bayonne Ferry, Jersey City:
MAAS.....Saturday, Feb. 14
P. CALAND.....Wednesday, Feb. 25
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, March 17
1st Cabin, $60-$70. 2d Cabin, $45-$50. Steerage, $26.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FRED'K BILLES & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
ST. S. Wms. Freight Agts., 150 Broadway, cor. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER, 39 N. R., foot of Morton-st. SAIL EVERY SATURDAY NOON for England, W. Feb 14 6 A.M. Spain, S. Feb. 21 1:30 P.M.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks.)
Erin—Sat. Feb. 28 2:30 P.M. Holland.....
Cabin, $55 to $70, currency. Steerage, $25. Drafts from £1 and upward issued at very low rates. Company's office, 69 and 74 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Thursday, Feb. 12, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO for JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, March 20, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Feb. 16, noon
For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.
For tickets or for information in regard to rates apply to the Passenger Department, No. 217 BROADWAY.
G. T. SEWALL, H. J. BULLAY.
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.
From and after Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1880, the following passage rates between NEW-YORK and SAN FRANCISCO only will go into effect viz.:
CABIN, $75. STEERAGE, $35.
These rates cover all necessary expenses for the voyage.
TO CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS.
Shippers desirous to make contracts for through freight at greatly reduced rates will please apply to the Freight Office as above.

NEW YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.
Sailing at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only).Thurs. Feb. 19
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico.) Sat. Feb 21
CITY OF NEW YORK, (Havana & Mexico.) Sat. March 6
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only.) Thu. March 11
*These steamers are furnished with swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.
Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave New Orleans Feb. 16 and March 9 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43, North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.
At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON...Wed., Feb. 11
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. FLETCHER...Sat., Feb. 14
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.
GEO. YONGE, Agent.
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co., and
General Agent S. F. & W. R. R. Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. SMITH.....WED., Feb. 11
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. FOOTE.....SAT., Feb. 21
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway.
LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 47 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer GEORGE W. CLYDE...WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 14
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Most magnificent accommodations for passengers.
U. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday Feb. 14
U. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Feb. 26
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

ELECTIONS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL ELECTION, THURSDAY, Feb. 12, 1880, No. 22 Cooper Union. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
NATHAN C. ROY, President.
C. McK. LEONARD Recording Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

ARENTS & YOUNG,
NO. 9 NEW-ST.,
DEALERS IN
Alabama Central first mortgage and income bonds.
Central R. R. of Iowa first and second mortgage bonds.
Central Railroad of Ohio bonds and stock.
Carolina Central first mortgage bonds.
City of Houston, Texas, bonds.
Central Colorado Improvement Co. bonds and stock.
Flint and Père Marquette bonds and stock.
Flint and Père Marquette certificates for pref'd stock.
Indianapolis and St. Louis 1st and 2d mortgage bonds.
Kansas and Nebraska first and second mortgage bonds.
Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad bonds, all issues.
Memphis and Little Rock 1st mortgage bonds & stock.
Memphis City bonds.
Mobile Ojby bonds.
New-Jersey Midland first and second mortgage bonds.
New-York & Oswego Midland bonds, stock, and notes.
New-York, Ontario & Western common & pref'd stock.
Peoria, Decatur, and Evansville bonds and stock.
Port Royal Railroad income bonds.
South Carolina Railroad bonds and stock.
South Carolina consols.
St. Joseph & Pacific first and second mortgage bonds.
St. Joseph and Western stock.
Southern R. R. of Mississippi bonds and pref'd scrip.
Wisconsin Central first mortgage bonds.
Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta 1st mortgage bonds.

No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1880.

ATCHISON, COLORADO AND PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

This road is an extension of the CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, runs through a rich section of Northern Kansas, and has large earning capacity.
The bonds are issued at sixteen thousand dollars per mile, have twenty-five years to run; interest 6 per cent. payable February, May, August, and November; principal and interest guaranteed by Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company.
We offer for sale a limited amount at 100 and interest.
WOOD & DAVIS.

ST. JOHNSBURY AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the holders of a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds, and the Joint Preference Bonds of the Lamoille Valley, the Montpelier and St. Johnsbury, and the Essex County Railroad Companies have formed themselves into a corporation by the name of the ST. JOHNSBURY AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, under the laws of Vermont, by articles of association filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and in the offices of the Clerks of each of the Counties through which the roads run, and dated Jan. 31, 1880, for the purpose of owning, operating and maintaining said railroads, and that bondholders who have not come into said organization, but desire to do so, have, under the Statute of Vermont, thirty days to do so from the last publication of this notice.
HORACE FAIRBANKS,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
FRANKLIN FAIRBANKS,
GEORGE W. HENDEE,
JOHN J. McCOOK,
WM. H. BRAWN,
THOMAS CORNGHALL,
BRADLEY BARLOW,
A. B. JEWETT,
Directors.
ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Feb. 9, 1880.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1880.
THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF BONDS of the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY of $1,000 each issued under the indenture of trust to the Union Trust Company of New-York as Trustee dated July 1, 1875, have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund on and after May 1, 1880, unth and including July 31, 1880, on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, viz.:

COUPON BONDS.
3, 28, 51, 86, 128, 168, 242, 443, 447, 467, 557, 873, 902, 1,222, 1,417, 1,790, 1,792, 1,794, 2,693, 2,784, 2,857, 2,916, 2,958, 3,078, 3,100, 3,313, 3,400, 3,516.

REGISTERED BONDS.
133, 295, 496, 579, 865, 1,336, 1,507, 1,527, 1,572, 1,601, 1,800.
Interest on bonds presented for payment ceases May 1, 1880. Bonds not presented prior to June 1, 1880, are not entitled to payment under this drawing, but will continue to bear interest and be subject to be drawn in any future drawing. JAMES H. OGILVIE, Vice-President.

WANTED.

Chicago and East. Ill. R. R. Incomes and Stock.
International and Gt. North. R. R. Stock.
Wisconsin Central Ry. Bonds and Stock.
South Minn. Ry. Constr. Bonds.
Sioux City and St. Paul Ld. Grant Bonds.
Flint and Pere Marquette R. R. Bonds and Stock.
Central R. R. Iowa Bonds and Stock.
Columbus, Springfield and Cin. R. R. 7s.
Ind., Bloom. and West. Ry. Bonds, Stock, and Scrip.
Cham., Hav. and West. Ry. Bonds and Stock.
Macoumn Co., Ill., New Bonds.
CHAS. T. WING,
(Corner Wall-st. and Broadway.)
With A. M. KIDDER & CO., Bankers.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1880.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of the City of New-York, Trustees of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of twenty-one (21) of said bonds, viz: Nos. 49, 91, 120, 135, 193, 266, 342, 368, 465, 473, 559, 598, 842, 880, 895, 979, 1,022, 1,015, 1,112, 1,294, 1,344; and that on presentation and delivery to them of said twenty-one bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at the par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said twenty-one bonds not presented for redemption on or before the 1st day of July next will cease from and after that date.
R. G. ROLSTON, President
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
By the courtesy of Postmaster James, information having reached this office that certain envelopes sent by mistake been inclosed to stockholders residing out of Boston, with notices of a special meeting, addressed John M. Forbes, Boston, Mass., for the purpose of reforming proxies, this is to request stockholders to scrutinize the return envelope, and supply the deficiency, when there is any, as otherwise the proxies might go to the Dead Letter Office. In case they have been dispatched in such envelopes, stockholders are requested to obtain duplicates at the National Bank of Commerce and forward them.
BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1880. Assistant Treasurer.

BANKING HOUSE
—OF—
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 18 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK,
Next door to the Stock Exchange.
UP-TOWN BRANCH, NO. 1142 BROADWAY,
COR. 26TH-ST.
Connected by private telegraph and telephone.
MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Securities bought and sold for cash or on margin, strictly on commission.
Deposits received subject to check on demand; interest paid on all daily balances.
Our office being on the same floor, and next door to the Stock Exchange, insures the execution of orders the instant received. The senior partner attends the Board and gives this department his personal attention.

John A. Dodge & Co.,
BANKERS AND STOCK-BROKERS,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, buy and sell on 3 to 5 per cent. margin, all stocks dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange, and execute orders for spot purchases at favorable rates. Full information on all matters relating to Stock speculation furnished on application. Weekly report of movements in the Stock market sent free.

S. F. JOHNSON & CO.
Bankers and Brokers,
NO. 2 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission all classes of securities. Careful attention given to investment orders.
S. FISHER JOHNSON, CHAS. W. MILLER,
Members New-York Stock Exchange.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE A NUMBER OF
CHOICE INVESTMENT BONDS
A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF WHICH CAN BE HAD UPON APPLICATION AT THEIR OFFICE,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST.

CLINTON B. FISK & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 3 BROAD-ST., DREXEL BUILDING,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
For cash, or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. Brokers in Stock, Railway, Municipal, Mining, and miscellaneous stocks and bonds.

NOTICE.
The First National Bank of Hackensack, N. J., located at Hackensack, in the State of New-Jersey, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.—Dated Dec. 10, 1879.
A. D. BROWER, Cashier.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1880.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed Jan. 31, at 3 P. M., and reopened Feb. 17, 1880. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A.—ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD first mortgage (Central Division) bonds, also Missouri Pacific (old stock) wanted by EDW. C. FOX & CO., members New-York Stock Exchange, No. 3 Wall-st.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GERMANIA Petroleum Company call on or write to JOHN PONDIR, No. 19 Broad-st. Stockholders please bring stock.

ROCHESTER AND STATE LINE RAILROAD Firsts, Missouri Pacific Railway Thirds for sale.
CHARLES T. WING,
Corner Wall and Broadway.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit or Circular Notes on the Union Bank of London for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1880.
THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1879:

Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1879, to 31st December, 1879.....	$3,699,066 58
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1879.....	1,671,981 91
Total amount of marine premiums.....	$5,371,048 49
No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire disconnected with marine risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1879, to 31st December, 1879.....	$3,375,101 26
Losses paid during the same period.....	$1,524,331 04
Returns of premiums and expenses.....	840,736 77

The company has the following assets, viz:

United States and State of New-York stock, City bank, and other stocks.....	$8,875,558 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise.....	1,307 800 00
Real estate and claims due the company, estimated at.....	500,000 00
Premium notes and bills receivable.....	1,522,826 35
Cash in bank.....	231,455 16
Total amount of assets.....	$12,437,739 51

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d of February next.
There will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d of February next, fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1876 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d of February next. LOAN and TRUST COMPANY.
By order of the Board. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES,	HORACE GRAY,
CHARLES DENNIS,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
W. H. H. MOORE,	JOHN ELLIOTT,
LEWIS CURTIS,	ALEXANDER V. BLAKE,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	ROBT. B. MINTURN,
JAMES LOW,	CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
DAVID LANE,	GEORGE W. LANE,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,	EDWIN D. MORGAN,
A. A. RAVEN,	ROBERT L. STUART,
WM. STURGIS,	JAMES G. DE CROST,
ADOLPH LEMOYNE,	FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
BENJAMIN H. FIELD,	CHARLES D. LEVERICH,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	WILLIAM BRYCE,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	WILLIAM H. FOGG,
ROYAL PHELPS,	PETER V. KING,
THOMAS B. YOUNGS,	THOS. B. CODDINGTON,
C. A. HAND,	HORACE K. THURBER,
JOHN D. HEWLETT,	WILLIAM DEGROOT,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,	HENRY COLLINS,
CHARLES P. BUNDETT,	JOHN J. RIKER.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Vice-President.
A. A. RAVEN, Third Vice-President.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 in U. S. BONDS.
Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. It is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar or Transfer Agent for Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.
HENRY E. SPAULDING, President.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN, } Vice-Presidents.
FRED'K H. COSSITT, }
C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	GEORGE W. LANE,
JOHNATHAN THORNE,	JACOB D. VERMILYE,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,	G. G. MACCULLOCH MILLER,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	ROSWELL SKEEL,
CHAS. G. LANDON,	A. A. LOW,
EDMUND W. CORLIES,	AMOS R. ENO,
FRED'K H. COSSITT,	CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
WM. H. APPLETON,	WM. H. WEBB,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,	JAMES PERRY DE MORGAN,
DAVID DOWS,	PERCY R. PYNE,
MARTIN BATES,	HENRY E. SPAULDING,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	DANIEL WOLFE LEISE,
JAMES B. WALLACE,	CORNELIUS N. BLISS,
BENJ. B. SHERMAN,	

PUBLIC SALE OF KINGSTON CITY BONDS.
There will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the
CITY HALL,
In the City of Kingston,
On Feb. 18, 1880,
At 12 o'clock M. of that day,
$40,000 IN BONDS OF THE CITY OF KINGSTON,
Being 6 per cent. semi-annual coupon bonds, payable in 1910, with option of payment after 10 years, of the denomination of $1,000, $500, and $100. Such bonds issued to pay off bonds falling due.
TERMS OF SALE, CASH,
or 10 per cent. of bid down, and balance, with interest, on or before March 1, 1880. A single bond will be offered, and the purchaser to have option of taking, at the rate of the bid, bonds to the amount of not exceeding $10,000.
THOMAS CORNELL,
President Board of Bank Presidents.
Dated Jan. 16, 1880.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.....LONDON
Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.,
No. 68 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1879.
Notice is hereby given that the following bonds of this company of $1,000 each, known as Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds, have been designated by lot to be paid at par and accrued interest on presentation at this office, according to the deed of trust, and the bonds securing the same. The numbers are as follows:

115	1663	3602	5167	6168	7483	8017
141	1699	3693	5265	7488	8088
558	1706	3877	5281	6409	7509	8208
582	1718	3977	5343	6448	7523	8261
1070	1777	4091	5372	6490	7764	8385
1147	2063	4197	5775	6658	7892	8386
1278	2145	4375	5839	6749	7905	8478
1367	2837	4412	5842	6824	7758	8525
1411	2876	4584	5923	6748	7812	8570
1521	2897	4939	5978	7066	7819	----
1531	2743	5103	6005	7383	7934	----
1646	2727	5193	6042	7428	7990	----

Interest on these bonds will cease on the 1st day of July, 1880. JULIUS WADSWORTH,
Vice-President.

New-Philadelphia Silver Mining Co.

Capital Stock, $1,500,000 in 150,000 shares, $10 each. NON-ASSESSABLE.
The undersigned are authorized to dispose of the balance of the Treasury Stock. The MILL is now completed, and active operations are about to commence. The company is now in better condition than at any previous time, with a large amount of RICH ORE ready to reduce. This is the last opportunity that will be afforded to subscribe to the Treasury Stock.
SMITHERS & DONALD,
ROOMS Nos. 34 and 35 DREXEL BUILDING,
No. 3 Broad-st., New-York.
Any information can be obtained at the company's office, No. 33 Broad-st., New-York.

EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. STOCK
WANTED.
W. C. NOYES, No. 21 Nassau-st.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, (established in 1854,) transact a general banking and brokerage business in railway shares, bonds, &c., &c.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE OF TREASURY AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 4, 1880.
THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERLY dividend of this company, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on the guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after March 1, prox., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst., and reopen on the 2d of March.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMIE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, No. 115 BROADWAY, (Room 59,) Feb. 10, 1880.
DIVIDEND NO. 7.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of $50,000, (or 10 cents a share,) on the capital stock of the company, payable on the 18th inst. Transfer-books close Feb. 16 and reopen Feb. 20.
A. EBERT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.
BASSICK MINING COMPANY OF ROSITA, COL., OFFICE, No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of $25,000 (twenty-five thousand dollars,) being twenty-five cents per share (par value $100) on the capital stock of the company, payable at the office of the company, on and after Feb. 18.
Transfer-books will close Feb. 14, and reopen Feb. 19.
FRANK G. BROWN, President.
New-York, Feb. 2, 1880.

THE STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY have this day declared their regular monthly dividend of FIFTY CENTS Per Share, payable February 12, at the agency of the Nevada Bank, No. 62 Wall-st., New York.
Transfer-books will close on the 6th inst., and open on the 13th inst.
M. R. COOK, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1880.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of March next to the holders of its capital stock as registered at 2 P. M. on the 12th February next, after which, and until the 4th March, the transfer-books will be closed. A. V. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

EXCURSIONS.

EUROPEAN TOUR FOR 1880 to the educational centers of the Old World; including excursions to Italy, Switzerland, France, Austria, England, Scotland, Germany, Holland, Belgium, GYPT and the HOLY LAND, with an extraordinary amount of first-class travel for an extremely low price. Send for a forty-page explanatory pamphlet; with full address to TOURJEE, Music Hall, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of assisting as companion to a maiden or widow lady; no objection to the country. Address, by letter, Miss H., care Miss A. Forde, the "Madison," 1,242 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class chamber-maid and laundress; understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 464 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young woman in private family; good dress-maker; can cut and fit; speaks German, English, and French; best City references. Address C. L., Box 267 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE, trustworthy girl as chamber-maid; is an excellent sewer; in private family. Seen at present employer's, No. 145 West 14th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamber-work and waiting; willing and obliging; City references. Call at No. 308 West 21st-st.; ring bell three times.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in private family; best references. Address M. O., Box No. 273 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and excellent seamstress; thoroughly understands both; willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 318 East 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in small private family; City reference. Call at No. 346 8th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.; no cards.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A COMpetent girl as chamber-maid and nurse to growing children; excellent City reference. Call at No. 331 2d-av., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WASHING.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and washing; good City reference; no cards answered. Call at 373 West 52d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS, OR Fine Washing.—First class. Call at No. 23 East 38th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY A Protestant girl; best City reference. Call at No. 107 West 23d-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; good cook; first-class laundress; private family; City only; wages $15; good City reference. Address No. 330 East 24th-st., second floor, back.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; UNDERSTANDS ALL kinds soups, side dishes, desserts; excellent baker; would assist with washing in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 223 East 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN AS first-class cook in private family; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 217 West 27th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; excellent cook; in a private family; no objection to City or country; willing and obli

MR. COWLEY OUT ON BAIL

TWO EPISCOPAL CLERGYMEN HIS BONDSMEN.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL—TESTIMONY OF MORE OF THE CHILDREN FROM THE FOLD—LOUIS VICTOR'S CASE.

The second day of the trial of the Rev. Edward Cowley on the specific charge of ill-treating and failing to provide sufficient food for Louis Victor, (or Kalkaske,) a boy of 5 years, one of the former inmates of the "Shepherd's Fold," proved more interesting than the first day, by reason of the examination of four of the little girls. The General Sessions Court room was crowded to inconvenience, a large proportion of the audience being richly-dressed ladies. The prisoner sat among his counsel, ex-Judge Fullerton, Charles W. Brooke, and L. E. Gilbert; his brother, Charles Cowley, of Boston, and a number of friends. A feature of the day's proceedings was the admission of the prisoner to bail, in the midst of his trial—a very unusual proceeding. Recorder Smyth fixed the reduced bail last week at $7,500, but announced that if the prisoner could procure $5,000 bail he would accept that amount. Yesterday the friends of Mr. Cowley secured the kindly offices of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Rector of Trinity Church, and the Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, in Fifth-avenue, and had both those gentlemen in attendance as bondsmen. Unusual though the practice was, the District Attorney had no alternative but to accept them. Instead of being taken to the Tombs last evening, at the adjournment of court, Mr. Cowley received the congratulations of his wife and a number of ladies, who accompanied him to the house in East Sixtieth-street.

At the opening of court, ex-Judge Fullerton commenced his direct examination of the girl Bessie Lawrence, whose direct examination by District Attorney Phelps was concluded on the previous evening. When questioned as to the fare provided for the inmates of the Fold, she had only never been them yet meat except at Christmas and Thanksgiving. She remembered their having fish for dinner once, but they did not have it once a week. Fanny McCurdy and herself got a piece of meat frequently. The only time she remembered seeing the children get ham was when they went on an excursion to Hartford. She had seen the children get meal mixed with water, (mush, presumably,) and broken rice once or twice a week. There were barrels for wheaten grits in the store-room of the Fold, but she had never seen any grits given the children. She had seen Mrs. Cowley give Louis Victor his breakfast of bread and milk or bread and coffee, and he was always the one to give him iron and cod-liver-oil. A portion of her duties, Bessie said, was to wash the smaller children. They were washed every morning, and took a bath once a week. Lately they had five or six times in the bath-room, and each child having a sore head had a towel to itself. The towels of the children having sore heads had been lately marked by Mrs. Cowley, but when Louis Victor was in the Fold there were no marks on the towels.

In re-direct examination by Mr. Phelps, Bessie stated that the increase in the number of towels had only taken place after the removal of Louis to the hospital. For a week before his removal the little fellow held down his head, and nobody could lift it up.

The next witness was Fanny McCurdy, a timid girl of 15, who testified that she had been 10 years in the Fold, and had done the laundrying for all the inmates except Mrs. Ferris. Mr. Phelps examined her particularly as to the diet, and she stated that the children never got meat, eggs, fruit, butter, or potatoes except at Christmas or Thanksgiving, when outside benefactors sent in some meat. The diet of the children consisted of bean soup, pea soup, Indian-meal, bread, and condensed milk diluted with water. She remembered that on one occasion Mr. Cowley had sent down a ham-bone to flavor the soup, but that was the first time it had ever had the flavor of meat. [Laughter.] For some weeks previous to the removal of Louis Victor to hospital, Mrs. Cowley sent him some extras, which he ate in the kitchen. During the sickness of Louis, Bessie Lawrence took care of him, but nobody sat up with him at night. Fanny then testified to the fare served up to the children, her evidence being corroborative of Bessie Lawrence, to the effect that a cupful of condensed milk, diluted with water, was all that was given to the entire 25. At Thanksgiving Mr. Cowley kept a turkey for himself, and gave only two chickens to make soup for all the children.

Here Mr. Phelps interrupted the examination of Fanny in order to call Hugh O'Neill, the photographer, who identified the pictures of Louis Victor as having been taken by him of the little fellow in his emaciated condition. The photographs were subsequently offered in evidence by Mr. Phelps. Counsel for the defense objected to their admission, Recorder Smyth overruled the objection, and they went into the hands of the jury.

On cross-examination by ex-Judge Fullerton, Fanny said that she had enjoyed good health while an inmate of the Fold. Had been sent to the hospital in Mr. Cowley's room on the day he was taken to the hospital. She had never told Mr. Cowley that the children had not bread enough. Seven loaves of bread and four tin cups of milk were served out every morning. Louis Victor had the same food as the other children, and sometimes Mr. Cowley sent him some little extras. Sometimes some food would remain over after the children's meals. At Christmas Miss Callaghan sent chicken, cake, and candy to the Fold, and Louis Victor received his share of these delicacies. When Louis became sick, cod-liver-oil and other medicines were administered to him before his meals. In response to the questions of District Attorney Phelps, Fanny stated that the reason food was sometimes left over after a meal was because the children had grown tired of it. Bessie Lawrence, Lillie Hawes, Emma Bowman, and Minnie St. James, the bigger girls, who did the domestic duties of the Fold, received bread and meat from Mrs. Meyers, a lady who lived opposite the Fold, for about two months before Louis Victor was sent to the hospital.

Emma Bowman, a bright little girl of 14, testified that she waited on the Rev. Mr. Cowley's table; the children had only one comb among them until about the time Louis Victor went away, when Mrs. Cowley gave out another; they had only one brush and four or five towels until Louis went to the hospital, when five more were given out.

Dr. Abraham Jacobi, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bellevue Hospital, Mount Sinai Hospital, and the German Hospital, testified to the condition of Louis Victor after his removal from the Fold. He was undersized; only half the size of a child of his age, very much emaciated, and suffering from pneumonia, catarrh, and inflammation of the lungs. In answer to a hypothetical question of Mr. Phelps, based on the fare given the children in the Fold, the Doctor said the child could not exist on such food. He was submitted to a vigorous cross-examination by ex-Judge Fullerton, and the court then adjourned until to-day.

EX-INDIAN COMMISSIONER HAYT.

HE REVIEWS THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE AND DEFENDS HIS COURSE.

Ex-Indian Commissioner E. A. Hayt has prepared a long "card to the public" with reference to his recent removal from office, and in defense of his course while in office. The report of the committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners as finally adopted is not, Mr. Hayt says, so offensive in terms as the original report, but he charges the committee with having ignored the evidence taken, and with having traveled outside the record to draw conclusions not warranted by facts. Mr. Hayt takes up the case of Agent Hart at some length, asserting that there was no unnecessary delay in the prosecution of the agent. There were, he says, two distinct cases against Hart, each of which was prepared and forwarded to the Department of Justice as soon as possible. The testimony before the committee did not, in Mr. Hayt's opinion, warrant the conclusion reached by the committee. In refuting the charge that he had any interest in the purchase of a certain mine, the ex-Commissioner asserts that every witness who could know anything about the matter testified positively that he had no such interest. In order not to find a verdict of acquittal, Mr. Hayt declares, on Thursday, Jan. 29, without notice to him or his counsel, the committee held a private interview with a witness who had already testified, and as a result of that interview, the pages in the testimony numbering between 27 and 32 were extracted from the direct evidence and destroyed, while two pages were inserted contradicting the evidence already given, and new matter was injected without permitting the possibility of a cross-examination. This proceeding Mr. Hayt characterizes as "high-handed and unscrupulous, and much worse in character" than any of the allegations against him. He charges Gen. Fisk with having tried to manufacture a public sentiment against him by having published garbled and largely fictitious statements concerning the doings of the committee. Gen. Fisk, he intimates, was a friend and supporter of persons trying to defraud the Government. The report of the board was signed by a majority of the committee, Mr. Hayt says, before he was examined either in this City or Washington, and he asks the board to publish the whole testimony. Mr. Hayt declares that he was warned that an attack was to be made upon him, and which was to be inspired by certain Arizona contractors, aided by discharged employes of the Indian Service. The motive Mr. Hayt finds in the fact that he had exacted heavy penalties from certain flour contractors, friends of Gen. Fisk, and had held back enough money due on beef contracts to protect the Government against frauds in delivery of beef cattle. After asserting that during his term of office he gained the hearty ill-will of all dishonest contractors and claim agents, Mr. Hayt closes his card with another fling at Gen. Fisk.

THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW.

The recent purchase of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad by the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Company has been chronicled in THE TIMES, but the terms of payment have never yet been made public. They are as follows: The first mortgage bonds of the purchased road are to be guaranteed 7 per cent. interest per annum by the purchasing company. They aggregate $4,500,000. The first income bonds, amounting to $2,900,000, are to have the alternative of a guarantee equal to 4 per cent. of earnings per annum, or may exchange them for preferred stock of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Company. The second income bonds, amounting to $1,000,000, are to receive in exchange common stock of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Company at par. The common stock, aggregating $3,000,000, is to be exchanged for common stock of the Wabash Company in the proportion of three shares of the former for one of the latter. As it is expected that the first income bondholders will take preferred stock, this will increase the outstanding shares of the Toledo, Wabash and Pacific Company by 29,000 preferred and 20,000 common, making the former 229,000 and the latter 220,000 in the aggregate.

THE INTERNATIONAL DAIRY FAIR.

TO BE HELD IN NEW-YORK—FRANCIS D. MOULTON ELECTED PRESIDENT.

A division of opinion on the question as to whether the next International Dairy Fair ought to be held in Chicago instead of in this City led, yesterday, to a sharp contest at the annual election for officers of the International Dairy Fair Association. Those who are in favor of holding the fair in Chicago, known as the representatives of the Western interest, placed in nomination a ballot headed the "Regular Ticket," with the name of the Hon. Hiram Smith, of Sheboygan Falls, Wis., for President. The gentlemen who are anxious to hold the fair in this City again distributed ballots marked "Independent Ticket," and bearing the name of Mr. Francis D. Moulton for the chief office of the Association. The polls were opened at 2:30 P. M., Messrs. Washington Winsor, G. B. Douglas, and John A. Wilder acting as tellers. The attendance of members was not large, the voting being done mainly by proxy. Seventy-three votes were cast, 54 of which were in favor of the Moulton ticket. According to the result, the following is a list of the principal officers for the ensuing year:

President—Francis D. Moulton.
First Vice-President—Col. R. P. McGlinchy, of Elgin, Ill.
Secretary—T. Mortimer Seaver.
Treasurer—Washington Winsor.

Mr. Moulton, after briefly thanking the association for electing him to the Presidency, and promising to exert himself in furthering its interests, called attention to some correspondence between himself and Mr. F. B. Thurber, the former President, concerning the nomination of officers by the Board of Managers. Mr. Moulton, in communication to Mr. Thurber, on the 5th ult., intimated that it would be impossible to carry on the affairs of the association if the ticket representing the Western interest were elected. In replying thereto, Mr. Thurber expressed the opinion that the Nominating Committee was composed of gentlemen of the highest repute, and eminently qualified to represent the association in its broadest sense, and to place a ticket before the members with disinterested fairness."

"It is my duty," remarked Mr. Moulton, yesterday, "to reply to Mr. Thurber's letter. I am sorry he is not here to hear what I have to say. I shall speak as kindly as I can, governed only by what I say the spirit of the communication. I have been placed in the false position of apparently casting a slur on the reputation of the gentlemen composing the Nominating Committee. I have no intention that the election of a ticket, of which a quorum could not be got together, would have been a death-blow to the association. There is not, however, one word in my reply that reflects on any of the gentlemen mentioned in the communication of Mr. Thurber. I resent this letter simply for that reason, and because it appears to be Pecksniffian. I don't like it, and take this occasion to stigmatize it as it deserves, in as mild words as I should use to Mr. Thurber's face, but as politely as I can. Mr. Thurber says that the association has not been menaced by danger; but I say we have had a man at its head who represents an interest antagonistic to the dairy interests of the whole country."

A petition was received from merchants and producers of St. Louis urging the association to take action for the suppression of the traffic in oleomargarine, and pledging themselves not to "patronize" any firm who deal in that article. A similar petition was received from the Philadelphia Produce Exchange. After a protracted discussion, the Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of fifteen to take such action as may be necessary for suppressing the illegal traffic in oleomargarine, and to co-operate with other bodies in preventing the adulteration of butter.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND.

THE LATEST PROPOSED PLAN OF REORGANIZATION.

The committees representing first and second mortgage bondholders of the bankrupt New-Jersey Midland Railroad have devised a compromise plan of reorganization, which has been unofficially submitted to Chancellor Runyon, and has received his approval. An attempt is now being made to secure its adoption by all parties interested, with a view to early foreclosure. Under its provisions the first mortgage bondholders are to receive principal and interest in bonds of the new company, which are to bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum, this to be cumulative, and they are also to be entitled to votes in proportion to their holdings for members of the directory. The second mortgage bondholders are to receive principal and interest in new income bonds, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, but not to be cumulative. The third mortgage bondholders and creditors under the floating debt are to receive principal and interest in preferred stock, bearing 6 per cent. interest, but not cumulative. The holders of common stock are to receive new common stock in exchange. The holders of labor claims are to receive 50 per cent. in cash and the remainder in preferred stock. The holders of the six per cent. bonds are to be treated the same as the first mortgage bondholders. The stockholders of the Hudson Connecting Line are to have their choice of faring the same as the first mortgage bondholders, or may take instead 40 per cent. of their holdings in new first mortgage bonds and the balance in preferred stock, with the privilege of participating in the benefits of the judgment of the New-York and Oswego Midland Company, as obtained in the decree on Van Etten's appeal. All the legal expenses are to be paid out of the issue of new first mortgage bonds.

This plan recognizes all the junior securities which, under previous plans, were ignored. The last report issued by the Receiver gives the capital stock at $1,423,475 18, the first mortgage bonds at $3,000,000; the second mortgage bonds at $1,500,000; the third mortgage bonds at $1,000,000, and the floating debt, claims, &c., at $989,924. The road was built originally as an outlet to the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad. It extends from West End, N. J., to Unionville, 71 miles. Its leased lines are the Hudson Connecting Railroad, from West End to Jersey City, four miles, and the Middletown, Unionville, and Water Gap Railroad, from Unionto wn to Middletown, 13 miles.

THE SKATING SEASON.

ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENTS OF THE ROLLER SKATING CLUB.

The annual meetings and entertainments of the Roller Skating Club will commence at Irving Hall on Friday afternoon, and will continue until Saturday evening, March 27, with a series of 20 skating matinées, from 3 to 6 P. M., and 12 evenings, from 8 to 12 o'clock. The subscription list for the season closes to-day, and those who would obtain tickets for the season—that is, those who have received invitations to subscribe and intend doing so—must communicate their wishes to Mr. William H. Johnston, No. 111 East Eleventh-street, some time this afternoon, in order to receive the coveted cards of admission. The chaperons of young ladies will be admitted without tickets, and ladies who skate are particularly requested not to wear flowers. Among the members of the club are Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. William Coleman, Mrs. Edward N. Crosby, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. C. G. Francklyn, Mrs. Francis T. Garrettson, Mrs. William Gibon, Mrs. Richard Irving, Jr., Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Henry S. Leavitt, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mrs. Clarence Pell, and Mrs. Russell Stebbins, Jr.

Commencing on Friday, there will be matinées on the following afternoons: Friday, Feb. 13; Saturday, Feb. 14; Monday, Feb. 16; Wednesday, Feb. 18; Friday, Feb. 20; Saturday, Feb. 21; Monday, Feb. 23; Wednesday, Feb. 25; Friday, Feb. 27; Saturday, Feb. 28; Monday, March 1; Wednesday, March 3; Friday, March 5; Monday, March 8; Wednesday, March 10; Friday, March 12; Monday, March 15; Wednesday, March 17; Friday, March 19; Monday, March 22; Wednesday, March 24. The evening meetings will take place as follows: Friday, Feb. 27; Tuesday, March 2; Thursday, March, March 4; Saturday, March 6; Tuesday, March 9; Thursday, March 11; Saturday, March 13; Tuesday, March 16; Thursday, March 18; Saturday, March 20; Tuesday, March 23; Thursday, March 25; Saturday, March 27. A supper will be served by Pinard each evening, and it is anticipated that the display of skating costumes will be brilliant and unique.

THE IIId DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

The Third Assembly District Republican Association met in Science Hall last night, and was formally organized under its new administration by the installation of the recently-elected President, Charles N. Taintor, and the other officers. The minutes of the last meeting of the association, which was held under the Presidency, of Thomas H. Riley, came up for approval in the ordinary course of business. Included in them was a report of a committee which had been instructed to investigate charges against Mr. Taintor to the effect that he had sought to have Democrats, non-residents, and aliens elected as members. The report, as read at the last meeting, found that there was "no evidence to sustain" the charges, but since that meeting the word "no" had been changed by inserting in its stead the word "the," making a serious difference. As the report was never acted on, the association last night simply approved the minutes and the report will probably never be called up, now that the Taintor party is in control. A number of rules for the government of the organization were adopted, and in a speech at the close of the proceedings the President congratulated the members on the prospects of a Presidential victory for the party next Fall, and urged them to harmonious and energetic action in that behalf.

A SCARCITY OF FLOWERS

FINE ROSES SELLING FOR FIFTY CENTS EACH.

FLORISTS WHO HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO SUPPLY THE DEMAND HAILING THE ARRIVAL OF THE LENTEN SEASON.

There will be a great falling off in the demand for flowers to-day, as it is the beginning of Lent. Florists are not sorry, for they have had much difficulty during the last week in filling orders, and their profits have been small. Never in the memory of any man engaged in the business of floriculture on Manhattan Island, or in its vicinity, have so many flowers been called for, nor so bad a season for their production in the hot-house been known. The weather has been generally so mild that they have been forced into growth, prematurely, and before they were ready for the florists' uses, have faded and dropped from their stems. The extraordinary demand for flowers during the season the florists attribute in great part to the fact of the general prosperity of the people. They have had more weddings to supply this year than for many years past, and receptions "at home" have been more frequent than for a half dozen seasons before. It has been very fashionable this year for the ladies to give receptions at home, and on these occasions the house has been liberally decorated with flowers, and the florists have had all they could do to furnish what was wanted. There have been besides a number of public festivities—remarkable events in the fashionable world—in the Academy of Music, at Delmonico's, and elsewhere, where an abundance of flowers was required, and these festivities have not been confined to this City, but have been common in Philadelphia and neighboring cities, and the New-York florists have been called upon to contribute. Orders have been received even from Boston, where hothouses are numerous. An up-town florist, who has 14 acres under cultivation, was in despair a few days ago because his stock was not equal to meet his requirements, and, to add to his vexations, he was short of pinks and violets. He wished that Lent would begin the next day, for then he would be released for many days from worrisome orders. The same man met a brother florist on the elevated railroad, who has about a dozen large hothouses, who had the same perplexities, and both declared, in the hearing of the writer, that they had never seen nor heard of such times in their business. "Why," said one, "you could not buy a hundred 'Jack' roses in New-York to-day at any single establishment, and I doubt whether you could buy as many carnations." "That is true enough," said the other; "and I never knew violets to be so scarce." The two condoled with each other on the lamentable state of affairs, and they separated in the vain hope, as they believed, that Lent would soon arrive. The beautiful red rose called the General Jacqueminot, and, for the sake of brevity, designated vulgarly as the "Jack rose," has been worth at wholesale for some time from $30 per hundred yesterday, $40 to $50 per 100. On lower Broadway, yesterday, a flower-girl offered for sale a beautiful hand bouquet, of which the chief gem was a fine "jack" rose, at 75 cents. She explained that while aware that the flower could be purchased for 50 cents, and even as low as 40 to 50 cents, she was enabled to sell her bouquets, in the composition of which camellias, violets, and pinks entered, for 75 cents because they were raised over the river in New-Jersey. She made, however, and so did other street vendors of flowers, little profit on her wares, but would not raise her prices because she was fearful of losing her regular customers, who would not buy when prices were extravagantly high. At several large balls and festivities during the Winter, where a great floral display was called for, (on one great occasion, especially, in the Academy of Music, a few weeks ago,) artificial flowers were used to a great extent, it being impossible to supply enough of the genuine ones, at a liberal valuation, to meet the necessities of the case. These artificial flowers were put in high and out of the way places, and none but experts in the business discovered the innocent fraud. Roses, lilies of the valley, pinks, carnations, violets, and camellias are the flowers most used in the wedding bouquets. Roses, pinks, and violets are the most important; it is hard to make "shapes," (wreaths, anchors, hearts, &c.,) without pinks and violets. The prices current at wholesale for the leading varieties, per hundred, yesterday, were as follows: General Jacqueminot rose, $40 to $50; tea rose, $8; Bon Silene rose, $10; Niel rose, $8 to $10; lily of the valley, $6 to $8; violets, 75 cents to $1 50; carnation pinks, 75 cents to $1; camellias, $5 to $10; pansies, $1; primroses, 50 cents, and heliotropes, $1. A few days ago pinks and violets were also in demand, but florists say flowers will be light during Lent, the florists will not be idle, as they will have plenty of work to do between now and Easter. For that grand occasion they will have to furnish a large number of white flowers, and from this time out they will employ themselves busily in their production. Many are fearful that they will not have enough flowers to meet the demand.

At one of the largest nurseries in the City the head florist complained bitterly that his azaleas (a flower much in request for Easter) are blooming prematurely, (notwithstanding the fact that he keeps the conservatory at a lower temperature than usual,) and that he will be scarce with them when wanted. Primroses, troublesome to pick, pansies, and the common brood of flowers neglected in former Winters, have been in great favor this year for bouquets, and growers have been laughed at by those who for paying attention to them have been well repaid for their labor, and could afford to laugh at the men who called on them for a supply of the things they formerly despised.

A SELF-ACCUSED MURDERER.

HOW HE KILLED HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW—HE SURRENDERS TO THE POLICE.

Inspector Dilks, while on duty at the Central Office last night, received the following dispatch from the Thirteenth Precinct:

At 7:45 P. M., Frederick Eagle, 42 years of age, of No. 675 Broadway, Williamsburgh, came here and stated that he killed his mother-in-law in Buffalo in September, 1874, and has been a fugitive from justice ever since. What shall I do with him? Do you know anything about the case? Capt. COPELAND.

The Inspector knew nothing about the case, and in reply telegraphed to Capt. Copeland to hold the self-accused murderer, and arraign him at court this morning. On inquiring at the Delancey-Street Police Station it was learned that Eagle had surrendered himself to acting Sergt. Malone, who was in command at the time. He told the officer that while living in Buffalo, in September, 1874, he became engaged in a quarrel with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Weissenberg, who, at that time, was 65 years of age, and during the quarrel he struck her with his clenched fist and knocked her down on the floor of the room. Three weeks afterward Mrs. Weissenberg died, and was buried without the formality of an inquest. No public accusation was made against him, but his wife had always charged him privately with having killed her mother, and it rendered his life so miserable that he had determined to surrender himself so as to have the matter cleared up. To a TIMES reporter, who saw him in the Police station, Eagle said he was a native of Wurtemburg, and came to this country 21 years ago with his mother, sister, and two brothers. In Waterloo, Canada, he met Elizabeth Weissenberg and her daughter Katie, then 22 years of age. After a year's courtship he married Katie and opened a butcher shop. He subsequently moved to Buffalo and lived there until six weeks ago, and two children were born to him there. His mother-in-law lived with him, and was continually quarreling with him. One day during the month of September, 1874, while in a passion she seized the axe-handle and knocked her down. He then left the house and remained away for three weeks. On the day he returned his mother-in-law died. He inquired of the attending physician the cause of the death, and he was told that it was hemorrhage. Immediately after the funeral his wife began accusing him of having killed her mother, and insisted that the blow he had struck had killed her. She, however, continued to live with him, but made his life miserable by her continual accusations. Their two children died, and about six weeks ago his wife left him and entered a convent in Buffalo. Eagle then left Buffalo and took up his residence with a brother in Brooklyn. His wife has been continually sending him letters accusing him of being a murderer and showering curses upon him. His peace of mind was destroyed, and he was driven almost crazy. He had, therefore, resolved to give himself up to the Police, and stand the consequences of an investigation as the only means of restoring peace to his troubled mind.

Eagle will be detained until the Police authorities of Buffalo can be heard from. If he is not wanted in Buffalo he will be discharged.

A PLEA FOR FAITH.

LECTURE BY PROF. PEIRCE ON IDEALITY IN SCIENCE.

Prof. Benjamin Peirce, of Harvard, lectured last evening in the Union League Theatre on "Ideality in Science." The lecture was delivered in compliance with a request from the Rev. Dr. Bellows, the Hon. Hamilton Fish, the Rev. Dr. Crosby, the Rev. Dr. Adams, W. E. Dodge, and some other well-known gentlemen. Dr. Bellows presided, and introduced Prof. Peirce to the audience, which was sufficiently large to entirely fill the theatre. The lecture was an eloquent argument for faith; the faith of the child, with its simplicity and purity, in the supreme fads of the existence of a Creator, a First Cause; faith in God. When we have learned all that science can teach us—it was argued—when we have known all that can now be known, we are as far as ever from knowing whence we come and whither we go. The further we read in the book of nature, the more apparent it becomes to the intelligent mind that in the end we must accept for the explanation of the origin that verse of Genesis which tells us that "in the beginning God created the heavens." The doctrine of evolution Prof. Peirce dismissed with scant consideration as offered as a cause of primal origin. Evolution was, he said, as unintelligent as brute matter. It had no creative power. It had made a great commotion when it was first advanced, but in time it would take its proper place with what was once regarded as the dangerous doctrine of the motion of the earth. It was a scientific fact, but it left us where we were before in respect to those things of which science cannot tell us. The lecturer read the signs of the hand of God in all the harmonies of nature, and his closing peroration was a plea to scientific men to return to the paths of true light through the narrow path of idealism. Referring to this Dr. Bellows, in the brief remarks with which he dismissed the audience, said that Dr. Peirce was a man who had learned all that could be known in science, and when such a man bent the knee in reverence, surely it became us to bow the knee also.

THE BROOKLYN ELEVATED ROADS.

DECISION OF THE GENERAL TERM AGAINST THE BOND ROAD.

The General Term of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday refusing to confirm the report of Messrs. Stillman, Hewlett, and Bartow, Commissioners appointed on application of the Kings County Railroad Company to determine whether the company should be permitted to build elevated railroads over and through certain of the principal streets of Brooklyn without the consent of the property-owners. The Commissioners reported in favor of the company, and the report was confirmed by the General Term last Summer. The decision of the General Term, however, was not announced until Judge Gilbert, who, with Judges Barnard and Dykman, formed the General Term, had left for Europe on a vacation trip. The case was then taken to the Court of Appeals, and that tribunal decided that the absence of Judge Gilbert in Europe, although he had agreed to the decision confirming the report before leaving, invalidated the decision. The case was reargued before the General Term in December, Judges Barnard, Gilbert, and Pratt, Judge Dykman being ill, forming the court. The first decision confirming the report was concurred in by Judges Dykman and Gilbert, Judge Barnard dissenting.

The decision delivered yesterday, which is written by Judge Pratt, and concurred in by Justice Barnard—Judge Gilbert dissenting—opens with an enumeration of the streets which the company proposed to take. This list, it continues, includes all the principal thoroughfares; of the city, and on one of the streets named the assessed value of the property is $15,000,000. More than $20,000,000 worth of real estate would be immediately affected by the construction of the entire road. Attention is called to the fact that no provision has been made for any restitution to the City Treasury for the enjoyment of the valuable franchise, and that the owners of private property are left for indemnity exclusively to proceedings at law under a system of jurisprudence not yet adapted to such an exercise of power. The same man may want to build on all the streets at once, but the right to build rests on all the property on the streets which the company propose to take. Assuming that an elevated road is a necessity, and that the routes are proper, Judge Pratt thinks the weight of evidence is against the report of the Commissioners. He is of opinion that "there is scarcely anything in the case (excluding the actual inspection made by the Commissioners) that rises to the dignity of evidence in favor of the report." On the other hand, he thinks that the determination of the Commissioners is against the weight of the evidence. The present inspection of the Commissioners is more than set off by the testimony of witnesses with equal or superior means of knowledge.

In the light of these considerations, Judge Pratt thinks the determination of the Commissioners and the confirmation by the General Term is erroneous. It is in this respect precisely as if the Legislature had authorized its own Commissioners, instead of the Mayor's appointees, to examine the question of necessity to adopt plans, &c., and report back to the Legislature for its action. In such case it is plain that until the Legislature itself consented to the building of the road no judicial functions could be exercised. "If these views are correct," the opinion continues, "the act of confirmation precedes any judicial function."

The opinion concludes as follows: "It seems to us, whether we view this proceeding upon the evidence in a judicial capacity, or from the larger sense of Legislative commission, that the construction and operation of this road under the proposed plan will inflict upon property in front of which it will pass injuries to such an extent as to outweigh the public interest and necessities in having this scheme carried out. The constitutional provision and Rapid Transit act have been carefully considered in the New-York elevated railroad cases, and the meaning thereof fully declared, except as to the question of the power of the General Term to examine and pass upon the merits of the report of its Commissioners. The General Term in the case did confirm the report upon its merits. It is not necessary to advert to the technical questions raised in this motion, as the foregoing views, if correct, are decisive of the whole matter. As this is a matter of great public concern, we deem it not improper to say that we are fully alive to the need of rapid transit in this city, and anxious that its citizens may enjoy all its advantages at the earliest practicable moment; but we cannot acquiesce in a wholesale surrender of so many important highways to so burdensome a structure, and in allowing the petitioner 99 years in which to finish it, unaccompanied with any terms for the benefit or security of the public and private interests involved."

THE WHITE-TOWNSEND WEDDING.

MAGNIFICENT FLORAL DECORATIONS AND A BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

Mr. Alfred L. White, a gentleman well known in financial circles in this City, and Miss Mamie Townsend, daughter of Mr. John P. Townsend, No. 53 East Fifty-fourth-street, were united in marriage last evening, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Bridgman, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Covell. There were no bridesmaids. The bride was attired in a toilet of white satin, trimmed with lace, orange-blossoms and diamond ornaments completing the striking features of the *ensemble*. The ushers were Mr. Charles J. Townsend, brother of the bride; Mr. Thomas J. Brown, Robert Abbey, M. D.; Mr. O. B. Bridgman, Mr. O. A. Baldwin, and Mr. Warwick. The floral decorations were of such brilliancy and profusion as to merit special notice. Above the stairway were suspended heavy festoons of evergreens, from whose loops depended baskets of flowers. The front wall of the main parlor was almost completely concealed by a dense thicket of giant, broad-leaved ferns and other exotic plants, interwoven with flowers of many colors, mostly roses, and flanked at either corner by tall Oriental palms, whose huge leaves extended half way to the ceiling. These elements were beautifully arranged. Above the parlor door hung a beautiful floral symbol, while the mantel was transformed into a miniature garden of evergreens and flowers, converted for the occasion into a magnificent conservatory. After the ceremony the bride and groom received the congratulations of the friends from 8 to 10 o'clock, and a wedding supper, superintended by Pinard, enabled the invited guests to drink to the happiness of the newly-wedded pair. While the reception was in progress, Bernstein's band discoursed merry or sentimental strains from their station behind a veil and thicket of flowers and exotics. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Milbank, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Milbank, the Rev. Dr. Bright, the Rev. Dr. Patton, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage, Mr. and Mrs. James Buell, Mr. and Mrs. Roswell C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George Sands, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Tedd, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Young, Mr. and Mrs. J. Odell, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict, and many other persons conspicuous in society. There were many elegant and costly presents.

A LONG PRAYER.

HOW A SESSION OF THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION OF 1860 WAS OPENED.

From the Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle.

We find the following in a Kentucky paper without credit, and do not know where it originated. As Gov. Letcher is given as authority for the facts stated, we presume there is foundation for the anecdote, which will be read with interest by everybody who remembers Mr. Southall:

"Gov. Letcher the other day gave an anecdote on the convention of 1860 that must go into print. When Mr. Janney, the President of our convention, was absent, Mr. Valentine Southall, of Albemarle, was always put in the chair. He was indigestively thin and irritable. Janney had been indisposed for a week, and the Charlottesville dyspeptic presided. During this time there was no 'opening the session with prayer.' Several delegates complained of the omission. Southall said sharply that it was not his duty to hunt up preachers; that was the business of the Sergeant-at-Arms. This officer was Nat. Thomason, of Hanover, a character. Nat. defended himself by alleging that Mr. Janney always attended to getting the parsons, but if Mr. Southall thought that the Sergeant ought to have a preacher on hand, he would try to get one. That evening Nat. strolled down Main-street in search of a certain 'parsing,' an old acquaintance of Nat. The preacher was off duty, and was 'serving tables' for pursuits in Richmond. He was of the hard-shell persuasion. Nat. found him, and told him of the need of a 'man like him' to lead in prayer at the convention next day. The minister was tickled at the request, but hinted that his Sunday suit was rather rusty. Nat. consented to loan him the proper garments. The hard-shell was at Nat's room the next morning, and was duly arrayed in clever clerical clothes. The two started for the Capitol. Nat. remarked, on the route, that the convention had been without any worship for a week, and it was expected that the lost devotions should be made up that morning. The hard-shell brother, in his fervent invocations, never could reach amen under a half hour, and this suggestion of the Sergeant fell in with the inclination of the windy, and, as he loved to call himself, 'wrestling Jacob.' Mr. Southall's gavel tapped to order exactly at 11. As soon as the parson had struck the regular note, and was beginning to weld his sentences with 'err,' Nat. quietly slipped from the hall, locked the doors, and went down to Ferrell's for a lunch. He spent an hour at the restaurant, and, slowly returning to the Capitol, and finding the hard-shell in full swing, he went down to Rockett's and dined with Dick Haskins, sauntered back about 2 o'clock, and still had a quarter of an hour to sun himself on the Capitol steps before the swelling tones of the parson began to taper to the lower key of the conclusion. Nat. unbolted the doors as the prayer ended. It had lasted three hours and a quarter. The convention was far from a devotional frame of mind when the regular business began. Mr. Southall never insisted upon that Sergeant-at-Arms furnishing ministers any more."

CONSECRATING A CHURCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—The new edifice of Christ's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Germantown, was consecrated this morning. It has recently been rebuilt, having been blown down during the storm of October, 1878.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

F. A. Fisher, a provision broker, announced his inability to meet his engagements to the Produce Exchange, yesterday. The failure is of small importance.

The members of the Cotton Exchange voted yesterday, by 168 to 30, in favor of amending the charter so as to obtain power to establish a life insurance fund.

This evening Mr. Clinton Roosevelt will deliver a free lecture to working men and women, in Room No. 24 Cooper Union, on "The Cause and Cure of Hard Times."

The Produce Exchange list of subscriptions for the relief of the suffering poor in Ireland was swelled yesterday by a fifty-dollar contribution from William Bingham & Co.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation will be held in the board-rooms, at Nos. 87 and 89 Pearl-street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Lincoln Club of the Seventh Assembly District will celebrate the seventy-first birth-day of Abraham Lincoln by a banquet at Siegbortner's, in Lafayette-place, to-morrow evening.

The inquest in the case of Maria Ottner, the lunatic who was killed in the Retreat on Blackwell's Island, was continued. No new facts were brought out, and the hearing was adjourned till to-day.

The produce markets were all higher yesterday on an active demand for export. Wheat advanced 1 to 1½ cents; corn, ½ to ¾ of a cent; oats, ½ a cent, and provisions in proportion. Liverpool freights were also declined 6d. to-day.

A social tea party will be given by the ladies of the Asbury M. E. Church, in the church building, at University-place and Washington-place, to-morrow evening, at 7:30 o'clock. The receipts are for the benefit of the Sabbath-school Clothing Society.

The Customs officers seized, yesterday, seven bottles of bay-oil on the steam-ship Vandalia, from Hamburg, and one merino shawl, 30½ yards of dress goods, and one skein of woolen yarn, from an immigrant by the Main, from Bremen, at Castle Garden.

The first death of a member posted on the bulletin of the Cotton Exchange, in accordance with the new rule recently adopted, was that of Robert Lane, aged 37, connected with the firm of S. R. & E. Stone, who died on Saturday, and was buried yesterday from his late residence, No. 135 High-street, Brooklyn.

In the General Sessions, yesterday, the following-named liquor-dealers pleaded guilty to selling liquor without license: George Frumm, Seventy-first-street and Eighth-avenue, fined $5; Otto Voigt, No. 178 Broadway, fined $5; Luke O'Brien, No. 570 West Forty-seventh-st., fined $5, and William Johnson, No. 570 Eleventh-avenue, fined $10.

About 70 delegates, representing 22 Posts of the G. A. R., of this City, met at Grand Army Hall, No. 364 Sixth-avenue, last evening, and organized by the election of the following officers: Col. B. T. Morg

The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS AND ITS WORK

THE REFUNDING PROBLEM.

SECRETARY SHERMAN ARGUES IN FAVOR OF A 10-40 FOUR PER CENT. BOND.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Secretary Sherman appeared to-day before the Committee on Ways and Means for the purpose of explaining his views in reference to refunding the 5 and 6 per cent. loans which will mature on or before July 1, 1881. The Secretary stated that when his last annual report was prepared he believed that the loans which mature in 1881 should be refunded in a loan running 30 years, and bearing 4 per cent. interest per annum. He admitted that the right of the Government to redeem at pleasure any portion of its loans after a specified number of years was highly important and valuable, and deserving of serious consideration, and he now believed, in view of the improved condition of the business of the country, as well as the improved condition of the national finances, that it would perhaps be better to make a refunding loan redeemable at the option of the Government after 10 years from the date of issue, and to fix the period of redemption at 40 years. In reply to questions from members of the committee, the Secretary said it would be prudent to reserve, say $200,000,000, subject to liquidation. He did not think, however, that it would be wise to specify that a fixed sum should be liquidated each year, because conditions might arise when such a positive requirement would be found difficult, as well as unprofitable, to carry out. He thought a bill might be drawn to authorize the issue of a 10-40 refunding loan, bearing 4 per cent. interest; that $200,000,000 might be reserved for liquidation as rapidly as the surplus revenues would justify, or that Treasury notes might be issued for a limited amount for one, two, and three years, bearing 4 per cent. interest, and that these notes might be redeemed and canceled upon maturity. By such a plan the bulk of the higher-rate bonds might be refunded at 4 per cent., and a portion of the principal reserved for liquidation might also be refunded in Treasury notes bearing the lower rate, and at the same time be put in such form and condition as would take place in the call of the Government, and enable the Treasury to liquidate as much of the principal as would be justified by the surplus revenues.

The proposition of the Secretary, in so far as it proposes to pay the debt, bears some resemblance to that recently proposed by Judge Kelley, and which has been fully explained in THE TIMES'S dispatches. It is probable, therefore, that Judge Kelley and those members of the committee who act with him, will support such a measure as that outlined by the Secretary, since they could not reasonably object to refunding at a lower rate of interest that portion of the principal which would be necessarily outstanding during the progress of liquidation. No action was taken by the committee to-day. Meetings will be held to-morrow and Friday for the further consideration of the subject. It is believed that the question of refunding will be finally disposed of at these two meetings.

CENSUS NOMINATIONS REJECTED.

THE DEMOCRATS TRYING TO FORCE THE PRESIDENT TO GIVE THEM A SHARE IN OHIO.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, rejected all the nominations of Census Supervisors for Ohio. This result was reached at the end of a session of three hours, during which the reasons for the majority's action were distinctly stated, and their purpose in regard to the remainder of the Supervisors' nominations foreshadowed.

Senator Pendleton, Chairman of the Census Committee, who reported the Ohio nominations adversely, made the opening speech. He explained that the adverse report had no reference to the personal character of the nominees, but was based solely upon the ground that the President, in nominating eight Republicans and not a single Democrat to appoint the enumerators and supervise the taking of the census in Ohio, had violated the spirit of the Census law, and ignored the distinct understanding of both parties in Congress when the bill was passed, that the Supervisors as well as the enumerators should be appointed irrespective of party affiliations. No explicit requirement of this sort had been inserted in regard to the Supervisors (as was the case in regard to enumerators) simply because it was considered on all hands to be unnecessary, especially in view of the remark made by Republicans in debate, that the Democrats could control the confirmations by means of their ascendency in the Senate. Some showing of non-partisanship had been made in the appointments of Supervisors for some of the States, but in most of them the Democrats had been wholly ignored by the President; and this case of Ohio was a glaring instance of the partisanship of the sections, for, although about half of the people of Ohio are Democrats, and the State has 2 Democratic Senators and 11 Democratic Representatives in the present Congress, the President had not appointed one Democratic Supervisor to assist in taking the census. Mr. Pendleton argued that, in view of the fact that this census will be for 10 years the basis for the apportionment of representation in Congress and in State Legislatures, it is of the highest importance not only that the Supervisors shall be personally competent, but that the results of their labors shall be above suspicion from any point of view, political or otherwise. Senator Thurman also spoke at considerable length.

Very little dissent was expressed on the Republican side of the chamber in regard to the correctness of the allegations or the soundness of the claims thus presented, but considerable time was consumed in discussing a suggestion made by Senator Edmunds to the effect that the better and fairer way for the Democrats to attain their purpose would be to confirm such a proportion of the total number of appointments as they deemed proper, and then reject the less deserving remainder, thus leaving vacancies to be filled hereafter by persons acceptable to them. The reply to this was that the majority could not intelligently make the proposed selection, their objections being to the nominees collectively and not individually, and that the President should himself revise his list.

A vote was then taken on the first three or four Ohio nominations, and they were successively rejected by a division of the Senate on strict party lines, except that Mr. Hill, of Georgia, voted with the Republicans on one or two of them, and subsequently withheld his vote. The remainder of the Ohio nominations was then rejected by a single vote.

A DISORDERLY SENATE.

THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS UNABLE TO ENFORCE ORDER—HOW DEMOCRATIC SENATORS BEHAVE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Although the bill which Senator Edmunds has been so strenuously and effectively opposing for two days by an able argument is one of great importance, involving, as it does, the transfer of at least $4,000,000 from the United States Treasury to the Treasuries of 18 States, Mr. Edmunds has been compelled to stop in the course of his remarks and appeal to the Chair to enforce order. On Tuesday these interruptions led him to indulge in some sarcastic observations upon the paramount importance of the "private business of Senators." "Of course," said he, "the public business is of no account, and it would be a great misfortune to disturb anybody in his private affairs here." To-day, he was forced to announce that he would petition the Chair to instruct the Sergeant-at-Arms to enforce the rule concerning the admission of strangers to the floor. The Chair said he had given such instructions every day, but that the Sergeant-at-Arms had not been able to enforce them. Senator Edmunds then said he would introduce a resolution to provide the Sergeant-at-Arms with guns, swords, pistols, dirks, and bayonets, so that he might have some power in the Senate Chamber.

The majority of the Senators on the Democratic side pass the greater part of each day's session in talking with strangers and in audible conversation upon petty political questions, such as the appointment of a Georgia Supervisor or the expediency of allowing Senator Gordon to satisfy his ambition by securing the Chairmanship of a canal committee. The disturbance thus created is extremely annoying to a man like Mr. Edmunds, whose conceptions of propriety and of his duty as a Senator are continually shown in his actions and his invaluable labor upon the floor of the Senate.

NEW AND IMPORTANT BILLS.

THE LIABILITY OF NATIONAL BANK DIRECTORS—TWO DEMOCRATIC ELECTION BILLS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Mr. Price, of Iowa, submitted a report to the House to-day upon the affairs of the German National Bank of Chicago. It states that the testimony taken demonstrates that great irregularity was practiced in conducting the affairs of the bank. In the opinion of the committee, the leading and principal cause of the failure of the bank is found in the fact that the Directors utterly failed in their duty, and it recommends that the National Bank act be so amended as to hold all Directors to a more strict accountability, and to provide that the stockholders, whose duty it is to elect Directors, shall in no case be relieved from personal responsibility to creditors until they have paid not only the amount of the stock held by them, but also an additional sum equal to said stock.

Senator Garland reported a bill from the Judiciary Committee to-day amendatory to the present laws relating to bigamy and polygamy. It imposes a penalty of not more than $500 and not more than five years' imprisonment upon every person who has a husband or wife living and who hereafter marries another, and declares that any man who marries more than one woman is guilty of bigamy. This provision does not extend to any person whose husband or wife is absent for five successive years, and is not known to be living, nor to any person whose lawful marriage has been dissolved by a decree of a competent court. It provides that in any case of prosecution for bigamy any person drawn as a juryman may be challenged if he is or has been living in the practice of bigamy or poly gamy, or if he believes it morally or legally right for a man to have more than one living and undivorced wife, or to live in the practice of cohabiting with more than one woman. It also authorizes the President to grant amnesty to offenders against the law for offenses committed before Jan. 1, 1879, on such conditions and under such limitations as he shall think proper, but no such amnesty shall have effect unless the conditions thereof shall have been complied with. The bill provides that the issue of plural or Mormon marriages born before Nov. 1, 1879, shall be considered legitimate and entitled to all the rights of heirs and next of kin of their parents.

Under the title of "A bill to define the terms of certain officers of the United States," Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, and Representative Hutchins, of New-York, have this week introduced in the two houses of Congress the following important bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That the term of office of Chief Supervisors of Election, provided for in section 2,025 of the Revised Statutes, shall be two years. Such term shall begin on the 1st day of May in each even-numbered year. The term of those now in office shall expire on the 1st day of May, 1880, and their successors shall be appointed from among the qualified electors of the proper judicial district by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Senator Wallace and Representative Hutchins also introduced, last Monday, the following bill, which bears upon the same general subject:

A BILL prohibiting the arrest of Election Officers on Election Day.

Be it enacted, &c., That it shall not be lawful for any Marshal, Deputy Marshal, or Supervisor of Election, or any person acting by their authority, to arrest or imprison on election day any election officer acting as such under and by virtue of election or appointment under any State law for any offense against the Election laws of the United States, but the warrant or process for such offense may be executed at any time after the close of such election day.

THE DEMOCRATS "FIXING" THINGS.

A MINNESOTA REPRESENTATIVE TO BE OUSTED SO THAT THE DEMOCRATS WILL CONTROL THE UNIT VOTE OF THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The sub-committee of the House Committee on Elections, charged with the hearing of the contested election case of Donnelly against Washburn, of Minnesota, have decided to report in favor of Donnelly. Mr. Washburn was elected by over 3,000 majority, and no testimony has been introduced materially to impair this declared result. It is alleged by Donnelly that money was corruptly used to influence voters, but no allegation was made that Mr. Washburn participated in or was privy to such alleged corruption, nor does the testimony show that money was used in any way except the usual methods practiced in conducting a political campaign. Minnesota is now represented in the House by two Republicans and one Democrat. It was originally proposed to unseat Mr. Orth, of Indiana, and give his seat to McCabe, Democrat, who is contesting, but McCabe failed to make a sufficiently vigorous fight to warrant the Democrats to carry out the programme, although Orth's majority over McCabe was only 98 votes. This programme was adopted in order to gain the numerical majority in one more State, so that, should the House be called upon to elect the next President, the Democrats would have the majority of States. Having abandoned their purpose in regard to Indiana, they decided to secure Minnesota by having Mr. Donnelly make a vigorous fight and throwing out Mr. Washburn. The representation from Indiana consists of six Republicans, six Democrats, and one Greenbacker—Mr. De La Matyr—and it is probable that the Democrats have assurances from Mr. De La Matyr that he will vote with them in the contingency contemplated, which would give them the unit vote of Indiana. In order, therefore, to avert suspicion, they have determined to permit Mr. Orth to remain and to throw out Mr. Washburn, thus gaining a majority of the delegation from that State. Donnelly was the candidate of the Democrats and Greenbackers of the Third District of Minnesota, which was an additional reason for this proposed action of the Committee on Elections, the presumption being that they will carry the entire Greenback vote of the House in favor of seating Donnelly.

PUNISHING MURDEROUS INDIANS.

DEADWOOD, Dakota, Feb. 11.—A special dispatch from Fort Keogh, dated Feb. 8, says: "Sergeant Glover, of Company B, Second Cavalry, of this post, with 10 men and 10 Indian scouts, started out at daylight on Feb. 4, to capture a party of Sioux Indians, supposed to belong to Sitting Bull's band, who killed one man and wounded another several days ago on Mizpah Creek. They found them near the head of Pumpkin Creek, when a lively skirmish ensued, which resulted in the death of two Sioux, and one soldier killed and one wounded. This news, with the information that the Sioux had got under cover in such a manner that Sergt. Glover and his party could not get at them, arrived at the post last night, and on its receipt Capt. Snyder, of the Fifth Infantry, with one company, proceeded at once to the scene of action and put an end to the affair. The scouts came in this afternoon, displaying the scalps of the two Indians who were killed. The remainder of the party, three in number, were taken prisoners and are being brought in by Capt. Snyder and his command.

THE STATE CAPITOL SAFE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The rumor which was prevalent last night, to the effect that defects in the construction of the new Capitol had been discovered, and that the walls were settling, were totally unfounded. Considering that the building rests in a foundation of concrete eight feet thick, no settling can occur.

POLITICAL ACTS AND AIMS

DOING MR. SECRETARY SHERMAN'S DIRTY WORK.

DENOUNCING THE SECRETARY'S TRICKY OPERATIONS IN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY — GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES SEEKING TO MISREPRESENT THE PEOPLE'S FEELING.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The St. Lawrence County Republicans, according to reports received here, are in about as indignant a frame of mind over recent performances under the direction of Collector Merritt and Gen. N. M. Curtis as the Albany Republicans have been over the "mistake" of John F. Smyth. It appears that the two astute politicians named have been at work industriously seeking to control the caucuses so as to send Gen. Curtis and other friends of Secretary Sherman to Chicago as delegates to the National Convention from St. Lawrence. The plans to accomplish this result appear to have been matured in New-York or Washington, and apportioned to several agents to be carried out. H. W. White, an employe of the Government in the New-York Custom-house, has been at work at Messina, and "Bob" Dalzell, another employe in the Custom-house, has been working at Waddington and in its vicinity, endeavoring to secure Sherman strength in the State Convention.

In order to do this the Sherman men do not stop at trifles. Under the guidance, it is said, of a man named Waite, who has been promised a place by Gen. Curtis, and in the meantime has been canvassing the Second District for $2 a day, an outrage bolder than that perpetrated by John F. Smyth has been committed. A caucus was called for the town meeting of Oswegatchie. Not a word was expected to be said in regard to delegates to the State Convention. Waite was on hand, fully prepared to do the dirty work set for him, and he named a set of delegates to the District Convention, which delegates were expected to vote for Waite as a delegate to the State Convention. The St. Lawrence members of Assembly say there is really no Sherman strength in St. Lawrence County; that there is the choice of the Republicans there, except in a limited circle of men among whom Curtis and Merritt have been at work. There is no open talk against Grant, but a good deal of preaching against a third term, urged with great show of earnestness by the corporal's guard from the Custom-house. This business has created intense feeling in the county, and the St. Lawrence men here in Albany are open in their denunciation of the Curtis and Merritt methods, by which Republican usage is disregarded and the voters deprived of their traditional freedom to select their own representatives in the State Convention.

MORE VOICES FOR GEN. GRANT.

THE PROBABLE DELEGATES FROM THE XXVth CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The Republican primaries held in this city to-day to elect delegates to the Assembly district conventions, which will elect delegates to the State Convention at Utica, indicate that ex-Mayor James J. Belden and Senator Denis McCarthy will probably be the choice for delegates to Chicago from the Twenty-fifth Congressional District. There is talk in political circles of Congressman Frank Hiscock as a delegate at large to Chicago. It is announced by his friends that should he be accepted for the place he will be for Grant, although until recently he is understood to have favored the nomination of Secretary Sherman. It is currently reported that Belden and McCarthy are in favor of the nomination of Gen. Grant. Mr. McCarthy has heretofore favored the nomination of Blaine.

CORRECTING SMYTH'S "MISTAKE."

THE INDIGNATION MEETING OF ALBANY REPUBLICANS—NOT SATISFIED WITH THE GENERAL COMMITTEE'S REMEDY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Tweddle Hall was to-night filled with Republicans, assembled in answer to a call by George Dawson and others, for a gathering to express the indignation aroused by John F. Smyth's mismanagement of the primary elections. Further notice of the meeting was given at 7 o'clock by the firing of 100 guns. Gen. John F. Rathbone called the meeting to order. On the platform were George Dawson, Hamilton Harris, Henry Smith, Matthew Hale, Sheriff Hauck, Maurice E. Viele, W. H. Haskell, Philip Teneyck, Charles G. Craft, Townsend Fondey, Lemon Thompson, William M. Van Antwerp, and many other prominent citizens. Mr. Dawson was made Chairman. In taking the chair, he told the meeting that they were not convened to prevent or retard the aspirations of any one of the distinguished Republicans recognized as candidates for President, but simply to protest against the great wrong of the men who had dishonored the Republican Party. This wrong, while local in its incention and performance, if acquiesced in, would be a glaring outrage against party usage, and the Republicans who permitted it would be false to principles and unworthy of confidence, respect, or the suffrages of the people. The ballot-box would be made the ultimate appeal by which they would seek to save the party from disgrace. The party that sprang into life as the party of freedom deserved to die when it became a party of slaves. "Ours should be an organization without a master, a party without a slave."

These sentiments were received with warm applause, and great enthusiasm followed the declaration that they were men who would not bear the domination of men who had plantation manners and not plantation power. The organization having been perfected by the appointment of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, a committee, consisting of Hamilton Harris, G. L. Steadman, Townsend Fondey, Grange Sard, Jr., and William Deyermand, was appointed to draft resolutions. Ex-Senator Ramsey then made a speech, full of disapproval of the action of the General Committee. Matthew Hale followed, and he declared that when the machine was used to crush the people it was the people's right to call the recent outrage a mistake. There was a word by which to characterize it, and that was—villainy. He then described the method of calling the primaries in the towns of Bethlehem, Westerlo, New-Scotland, Caseymans, and Knox, in each of which places the electors had been cheated out of a chance to vote. In Knox, five men met and elected three of their number as delegates to the convention. "If," said he, "we are prepared to submit to this sort of thing, it is good enough for us." Enumerating the Inspectors in several of the wards, he showed that in nearly every case they were either carriers or other employes in the Post Office, and orderlies in the new Capitol, under Rock, Smyth's Superintendent. The enumeration caused great laughter and applause. Henry Smith was next introduced, and made a vigorous address. He favored the formation of a new General Committee of the County of Albany. He would not favor anything that would disorganize the party in the State, but he believed they should select a committee of good men, hold primaries, send delegates to Utica, and see if the convention would set them aside for Rock. He did not believe it would, even if Roscoe Conkling was Chairman.

Hamilton Harris, for the Committee on Resolutions, said that the committee had waited to hear what action would be taken by the so-called General Committee toward correcting the "mistake" that had been made. He believed that they intended to hold on to seven of the delegates, and claim the majority as representing the county, so that they could safely permit new primaries for the selection of the successors of the six delegates who had returned their powers.

Chairman Dawson named the committee called for, and, after a speech by James B. Kilburn, the meeting adjourned.

The General Committee met in Stanwix Hall at 8 o'clock, and had a session that lasted, with a long intermission, until after 11 o'clock. The intermission was taken to ascertain what had been done by the indignation meeting. A motion by Mr. A. C. Judson to call the primaries on Wednesday next, and to hold the district conventions on the following Monday was voted down by a vote of 9 to 23. A motion to hold the primaries on Friday and the district conventions on Saturday was adopted by a vote of 23 to 9. Mr. Judson was frequently shut off in his attempts to speak. Twelve of the 23 men who voted to hold the primaries at the early date are employes in the Post Office, or hold positions under the State Government.

The action of the General Committee does not satisfy the managers of the meeting at Tweddle Hall. The primaries ordered to be held again are only for the city districts, and the men who have complained demand that a new call, applicable to the entire county, shall be made, or they will remain unsatisfied, and take such action as may seem expedient under the circumstances.

CRUELTY TO AN ORPHAN GIRL.

MRS. VON WEICK ACCUSED OF TORTURING AND BEATING A CHILD 9 YEARS OLD.

NEW-CITY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The County Court for Rockland County, which has been held here since Tuesday, Feb. 3, has an unusually long and important calendar of criminal cases, which, if they are all tried, will consume over a week yet. The case which has excited the most interest throughout the county is that of the people against Mrs. Antoinette Von Weick, living between New-City and Nannet, who is charged with having cruelly treated a child named Josephine Heilerman, about 9 years old, who has lived with her for three years. On Dec. 17, Mrs. Von Weick was arrested and brought before Justice F. P. Demarest, of Clarkstown, when she waived an examination and gave bail to appear at the February court. The case was given to the Grand Jury at the opening of this court, which found seven indictments against the woman under arrest. The story upon which the charge was based is as follows:

About three years ago Mrs. Von Weick took the girl, then 6 years of age, from her mother, living in New-York City. At about this time the child's father went to California, and has not since been heard from. The mother was very poor and consumptive, and died about a year later. Up to this time it is said that Mrs. Von Weick was very kind to the child, but her cruel treatment began soon after. Among the cruelties alleged to have been perpetrated were some startling in their nature. It is said that Mrs. Van Weick would blacken the face of an idiotic servant and make her enter the room of the little girl in the middle of the night and frighten her. It is said also that she would whip her terribly, and at times tie her to the back of a chair and make her stand up all night in that position; that she would rub red pepper in the child's mouth because she talked when she did not want her to; that the first whipping the child received after her mother's death caused her to fall upon a stove-pipe and receive a scar that she will always carry, and that she was instructed to tell the neighbors she had fallen down stairs and received the scar in that way. The final act of cruelty, as alleged, was committed on the night of Dec. 16, when Mrs. Van Weick told the child to go up stairs and undress herself, as she would "whip her till the blood ran down her legs." The child, wishing to escape the terrible punishment, and finding no easy way to escape, jumped from a second-story window to the ground, where she lay for some time unconscious. When she recovered she ran to the woods. She felt ashamed to be seen with the clothing she had on, and threw part of it away, covering herself partially with leaves under a tree. She was afterward driven by her poorly-clad condition into the barn of a man named Peter Reynolds, where she was found and taken care of. The same night Mrs. Van Weick came and claimed her, but not before her story had been told. The woman's arrest took place soon after, and a strong feeling against her has since prevailed throughout the county. It is probable that the case will come up to-morrow.

CHINESE EXCLUSIVENESS.

HONG KONG, Jan. 17.—There are signs at Peking of an increased determination to adopt a strong anti-foreign policy. Viceroy Shen, who died recently at Nanking, left an urgent memorial, which is now being secretly circulated, advocating unbending resistance to an extension of foreign intercourse, and pleading for the exclusion of all material improvements—as railways or telegraphs—of foreign origin. This manifesto is producing great effect, and, as it has been drawn up by a powerful influence, a man of high personal character, and unusually free from suspicion of corrupt motives or practices. It has a double weight, coming with the final success of the Chinese Army in Central Asia, and the diplomatic triumph, as here considered, of Chung How at St. Petersburg, in securing the restitution of the Ili territory. Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of the Province of Chili, though still the most influential subject in the Empire, is understood to feel it to be necessary to yield to the new sentiment kindled by these combinations.

DAIRYMEN'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 11.—At the convention of the New-York State Dairymen's Association and Board of Trade, to-day, resolutions were passed stating that the dairymen and farmers of the State would hold the party in power responsible for the passage of the bill reported by the Hepburn committee and, the enactment of a tax law which will compel railroads and other corporations to pay a fair share of taxes, as they now do in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania; that the interests of the dairymen of New-York State will be enhanced by uniting the various dairymens' associations, and that "the unjust discrimination in tolls on salt is a burden upon dairymen who use the foreign article, and that we respectfully request that it be abolished."

VIRGINIA GRANGERS IN SESSION.

PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 11.—The Virginia State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, is holding its seventh annual session at Temperance Hall, in this city, with Dr. J. M. Blanton as Moderator. A large number of delegates from different parts of the State are in attendance. Much business is to be disposed of, and the Grange will be in session several days. A noteworthy feature of the session is the presence of many lady members.

A LIBEL SUIT ENDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—The libel suit for $20,000 brought against the Boston *Herald* by the Rev. J. W. Cole, of Charlemont, Mass., for an alleged libelous article accusing the plaintiff of horse-whipping his wife, was settled to-day in the Superior Court by an agreement of counsel that the plaintiff would accept a verdict of $1, without costs. The proposition to settle came from the plaintiff.

CUBAN INSURGENTS ROUTED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A telegram received by the Spanish Minister from Havana to-day says the insurgents have been defeated at Monteruz. Their camps, arms, and horses were captured by the Government troops. They were pursued and again defeated under command of Moceo and Guillermon, and 225 insurgents surrendered.

GEN. GRANT IN CUBA.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—Gen. Grant and party will start to-morrow morning to visit the model plantation of Las Canas, belonging to Juan Poey, between Havana and Matanzas. They will return in time to sail for Vera Cruz on the steamer City of Alexandria, next Friday.

BURNING HERSELF TO DEATH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 11.—Mrs. Ellen Fitzgerald, 45 years of age, committed suicide to-day by setting fire to her underclothes with a match. She was discovered in a yard, enveloped in flame, praying for mercy. She had been insane for several years, and the deed was committed while in a fit of depression. The body was burned to a crisp.

A BANK SAFE BLOWN OPEN

A CONNECTICUT TOWN VISITED BY BURGLARS.

ROBBERY OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WESTPORT—THE VILLAGE WATCHMAN BOUND AND PLACED WHERE HE COULD HEAR WHAT WAS GOING ON—RESIDENTS ROUSED BY THE EXPLOSION—FLIGHT OF THE BURGLARS WITH LITTLE MONEY.

WESTPORT, Conn., Feb. 11.—The inhabitants of this village, sometimes known as Saugatuck, were aroused about 3:30 o'clock this morning by the clanging of the fire-bells. Persons living in the vicinity of the First National Bank had heard a tremendous explosion, and had discovered that it was caused by burglars, who had broken into the bank vault, and had used gunpowder to reach the funds and securities of the institution.

The bank has existed over a quarter of a century. It has a paid-up capital of $300,000, and the current deposits average $45,000. The depositors are mainly farmers. In the months in which navigation of the Saugatuck River is practicable, the deposits are heavy, and the business of the bank is correspondingly large. In 1870 the bank had erected, in State-street, west of the second of the footbridges which span the Saugatuck, and overlooking the water, a handsome block of three-story brick houses. The ground floor was divided into the bank and offices, overlooking the river, and two stores west of the bank. Up stairs were a meeting hall and apartments. The bank apartments were a little pretentious for a country village. There was a handsome business office fronting on State-street, and a neat room for the Directors in the rear. Off a passage, between the office and the Directors' room, was the vault, constructed of solid masonry with a solid outside iron door, iron inside doors, and a large iron safe, in which was a steel chest, which was considered burglar-proof. The steel chest on Tuesday night contained money and securities valued at from $110,000 to $125,000, with special deposits of unknown value. On the top of the chest were $2,000 of the bills of the First National Bank of Westport, in sheets, but signed and ready for circulation, and about $2,400 in greenbacks, silver, and other money. Up to last week the bank had always had tenants on the second floor over the bank. The last tenants were a family named Lyons, who moved a week ago to Danbury. At 4:30 P. M., Tuesday, the Cashier, B. L. Wordworth, and the Paying Teller, H. E. Sherwood, locked the bank up. During the evening a gift enterprise entertainment was given in the hall, which was attended by some of the burglars, as the sequel will show. At 10:30 P. M. the bank buildings were deserted, as no person slept in them. Although a country village, Westport is not noted for the early hours at which its inhabitants go to bed. On the east side of the Saugatuck are several bar-rooms, which are open until the small hours. The storekeepers in the Eastern District employ John Dickson, a sturdy, honest fellow from the North of Ireland, as night-watchman, but, as he receives no pay from the West Side people, he never crosses the bridge. Dickson, not unlike some other night-watchmen, finds himself the better for a drop or two during the night: he gets his "night-cap" at Charles Croix's hostelry, which is near the brink of the river at the east end of the second foot-bridge. La Croix generally summons Dickson with a dog-whistle about 1 o'clock. Tuesday night La Croix's bar-room was full of merry-makers.

The New-York train which arrived at Westport at 10:44 P. M., brought on Tuesday four or five strange men, who soon disappeared in the neighborhood of the depot. Soon after midnight, Dickson, the watchman, was in Main-street, which is part of the old New-York and Boston turnpike, about 100 yards north of State-street, and within hail of La Croix's tavern. He had just lit his pipe and felt for his revolver when, at a rapid gait, came from Main-street toward him a party of five or six men. Dickson thought that they were taking home a drunken companion, for they were supporting a fellow who reeled and appeared unable to take care of himself. As they approached Dickson he heard one of them say:

"Now let's get up a 'rig' on Dickson."

Another said, "Pshaw! let the man alone; he's a good fellow, and he's got his duty to attend to."

Although Dickson could not identify the men as acquaintances, this conversation would have disarmed any suspicions he might have had. The party had approached close to Dickson, and those in the van pushed up against him. One man remonstrated with the practical jokers, and said, "Don't touch him." By this time those who were supporting the drunkard had passed Dickson, and he was continuing his way, when he was seized by both arms, and two strong hands were at his throat. "Have you got his gullet?" hoarsely whispered one of the gang. "Yes, that's all right," said another. Dickson was fast choking, and he made with his right hand a motion toward his coat pocket. The desperadoes saw his intention, and one of them, taking his revolver from his pocket, dealt him a stunning blow between the eyes that rendered him dazed and partly insensible for several seconds, but he felt his captors handcuff him. Then he was partly led, partly pushed, and partly carried past La Croix's place, from whence sounds of revelry came, across the bridge to the rear of a stone building behind Sherwood's store. There, after a ruffian had held a pistol to his head, and sworn with fearful imprecations to blow his brains out if he uttered a sound, he was gagged, the handcuffs were shifted so that his hands were held under his thighs, his legs were tied, and a soldier's overcoat, which he wore, was drawn over his head. Leaving two of their number to mount guard over him, the other burglars went away, and Dickson thinks that their number was increased. Dickson says that he was left with the two guards about two hours, when several of their comrades came to them and said that it was necessary to move him. He was again cautioned, at the muzzle of a revolver, to keep quiet, and was taken into the bank building, about 50 yards off, by the rear door, which the burglars had forced. This door leads into the Directors' room, in which are several closets. Into one of them Dickson was thrust. It was cheap, but closet was almost air-tight, and Dickson, who found that he could see, and that he could remove the gag at will, was pleased with the kind foresight of the burglars, who, with a centre-bit, cut a dozen ventilating holes in the door of his prison.

Then Dickson for half an hour heard nothing but hammering, wrenching, and other indications that the burglars were hard at work. One appeared to direct the operations, and he would say, "No, that won't do; bring me another wedge," describing the tool he wanted, or direct what was doing in the vault a dozen feet from where Dickson lay. Then all was quiet for a few minutes, when a dull explosion shook the building, and Dickson heard the burglars rush in by the back door. When they reached the safe, Dickson judged from their oaths and exclamations that they were disappointed. They went to work again for some minutes, and then there was a long pause, which was broken by a tremendous explosion, and Dickson thought the plate-glass window of the office fell into Main-street and the small window-panes overlooking the river crack as the pieces fell on the stone. Immediately after the explosion the burglars rushed back. There was great confusion and shouting for a minute or two, and then they went away hurriedly.

The second explosion had alarmed several persons living near the bank. E. Wheeler, a grocer, living nearly opposite the bank, rose when he heard it, and saw two men get out of the bank through the broken front window. His wife saw five men run down the horse railroad track toward the depot, which is about a mile and a quarter distant. It was then 3:15 o'clock. Mr. Wheeler put on a few articles of clothing and ran to the residence of the Cashier, Mr. Woodworth. The Cashier started with Mr. Wheeler in a minute, and when they got to the bank they met E. W. Taylor, a Director; Cornell Kemper, and several villagers, who had muskets. Residents were flocking over the bridge, and at the suggestion of J. S. Jones, editor of the *Westporter*, the fire-bells on the engine-houses of Compo and Vigalant Companies were rung, and the entire male population and many women ran into the streets looking for a fire. Meanwhile, lanterns had been procured and the bank buildings were surrounded, in the hope of catching some of the burglars. Mr. Woodworth entered first by the broken windows, but the air in the bank was so foul, that the lights went out. When new lights had been obtained, the bank was entered. A glance at the vault was sufficient. The outer and inner doors had been forced, and the door of the safe was blown off. The floor of the vault was strewn with charred bank-notes and pieces of others. While hunting for the burglars in the Directors' room, a groan was heard, and Dickson was discovered, bleeding and faint from vitiated air. He was carried to the street, and Mr. B. W. Wheeler, a jeweler, sawed off his handcuffs. Teams were sent to Bridgeport, South Norwalk, and Stamford with news of the burglary, and E. M. Lees telegraphed, in the name of the President of the bank, Horace Staples, to Superintendent Walling, asking him to look out for the burglars, as it had been ascertained that five of them had boarded the owl train, which stops at the Westport draws, on its way from Boston to New-York, at 3:45 o'clock. Subsequently, the firm of Valentine & Butler, the safe-builders, was given notice, and its representative arrived early. Mr. Staples went to New-York, conferred with Superintendent Walling, and engaged Pinkerton's agency to follow up the burglars.

Messrs. Lees, E. H. Nash, A. C. Nash, S. R. Saxton, and Francis Sherwood, aided Mr. Woodworth in estimating the bank's loss. It was discovered that in the second explosion so much powder was used that many of the loose bank-notes were torn and charred, and it is believed that the bank-notes in sheets were scorched or blackened. The silver was taken, but a few dollars in change were picked up in Main-street, near the bank. A partly-burned one-dollar bank-note was found on the horse railroad track, near the Westport depot, showing the route taken by the burglars. Mr. Woodworth and Mr. Sherwood collected and put together fragments of bank-notes representing nearly $1,000. There are still fragments of notes, which may represent about $100, but which can hardly be redeemed. This proves that the robbers only secured from $2,800 to $3,200 at the utmost, and it is believed that at least half of the notes are unnegotiable, because they are charred.

The method of the burglars was fully understood when the representative of the safe firm arrived. The tools used by the burglars had been found neatly packed up in a valise and in paper, in the Directors' room and were not touched until the expert came. He found 30 of the finest steel wedges of all sizes, a centre-bit, a first-class sectional jimmy about three feet long, an ordinary steel jimmy, three feet long and of great strength, a sledge-hammer, three empty cans that had contained fine gunpowder, a can full of gunpowder, three dynamite cartridges—which was instantly carried to the banks of the Saugatuck and buried in a heap of snow—a felt hat, a pair of canvas trousers, a tin box partly filled with putty, screw-driver, a brad-awl, covers for the centre-bit, a coil of fuse and an elaborate machine for blowing powder into a safe. This machine, the expert said, was the first of the kind that he had ever seen. Generally, tin or rubber syringes of large size are used to inject powder into safes to be blown open. This machine has an exhauster, a cross between a blacksmith's bellows and an accordeon. To it is attached a line of three-quarter-inch rubber hose, about five feet long. To use it, the safe door is wedged so that a gap is made. This gap is puttied up, leaving two places, one for the exhausting-plate at the end of the hose, the other for a piece of tin, which is the feeder to which powder is supplied by a scoop. The bellows of the exhauster is screwed to the floor, and is worked by a handle like that of a bilge-pump. At each stroke of the handle air is withdrawn from the safe, but comes in at the feeder, carrying the powder with it. As soon as the operators believe that enough powder is in the safe, the exhauster and feeder are withdrawn, and the exit and entrance holes are puttied up, a piece of fuse being inserted in the feeder-hole. When all is ready, the fuse is lighted, and the burglars seek safety pending the explosion. The safe-expert, who investigated the methods of the burglars at the Manhattan Savings Bank robbery, said that the outer door of the vault was opened by punching in the pivot until the lock dropped. The door then was easily opened. The inner door was fastened by a bar secured by a padlock. This was easily wrenched off. Then the door of the safe was wedged and puttied, the powder was injected, and the first explosion occurred. Too little powder was used, but in the second explosion at least two pounds of powder were burned, and the safe door was blown off. No attempt was made on the steel chest, owing to the alarm given by the second explosion.

Dickson, the watchman, is better to-night. He is sexton of the Congregational Church here. The gag used on him was made with a handkerchief given away at the gift enterprise entertainment. In the Directors' room he had managed to get his hands from under his legs, but was afraid to cry out. Deputy Sheriff L. T. Burns took no action after learning that the burglars boarded the owl train. Dickson and E. Wheeler say that all the burglars wore masks and were of medium stature. The damage to the bank building is estimated at $600. The Directors announce that business will be resumed to-morrow as usual. Suspicion is directed against what was styled the New-York Operetta and Comedy Troupe, of which C. A. Handyside represented himself as manager. This troupe was billed for Norwalk and here, but did not appear, and failed to pay debts. One of the first questions Handyside asked in the village was, "Tell me where the Cashier of the bank is; I want to see him." The telegram from Mr. Lees was received in New-York by Inspector Murray, who instructed Capt. Hooker, of the Nineteenth Sub-precinct, to look out for the arrival of the burglars in the owl train, No. 5. Conductor Hunt told Capt. Hooker, when the train reached New-York, that three of the men disappeared before New-York was reached, and that two of them left the train at Forty-ninth-street. Three of the men are believed to be brothers who live in Third-avenue.

JOHN ALLEN'S DISAPPEARANCE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.—In regard to John Allen's mysterious disappearance, the detectives have worked up two clues to-day. One was that a man recognized as Allen left here for Washington at 8:40 P. M. last Thursday, having previously made numerous inquiries regarding the fare to New-Orleans and connections for the Southwest. The other one, which is not inconsistent with this, is that Mr. Allen, on Jan. 19, took

Assembly also adopted a concurrent resolution, offered by Mr. Husted, to allow Capt. Frank E. Brownell, "Ellsworth's avenger," to take from the Bureau of Military Statistics the musket with which Jackson shot Ellsworth in the Marshall House, Alexandria, and the musket with which Brownell shot Jackson. Capt. Brownell placed the muskets in the bureau for exhibition, and has been unable to withdraw them without a concurrent resolution. A resolution of Mr. Wells, calling for a report of the Clerk of the Board of Education as to the number of visits made by the Commissioners of Education respectively to each school during 1879, was adopted unanimously. A resolution introduced by Mr. Wren, calling for a report upon the Brooklyn bridge, mainly with a view to ascertaining whether it is secure or not, was also adopted.

Dr. Hayes called up his resolution, requiring the Board of Police to furnish the House with information in its possession relative to the Society for the Prevention of Crime, with a view to a full understanding of what additional legislation, if any, may be required in the interest of the society itself and a proper consideration for public morality. The introducer made a short speech, alluding to the fact that a leading Republican newspaper had made some very positive assertions regarding the society, which should be examined, and the House passed the resolution without opposition. Mr. Deane's bill, in relation to janitors in District Courts, coming up on its third reading was amended so as to vest in Civil Justices the power of appointing one janitor to each District Court, and was then passed. Mr. Cohen alone voting in the negative. The bill to make women eligible to serve as School Trustees and to permit them to vote in elections for school officers, was received from the Senate and substituted for Mr. Husted's bill on the same subject. It was then passed by a vote of 82 to 3, Havens and Hynes, Democrats, and Peck, Republican, voting in the negative. A bill transferring the business of the Marshals from the Marine Court to the Sheriff was passed. A bill preclusive of the contrary of this was passed last session. The bill was opposed to-day by Bennett, Brodsky, Costello, Dougherty, Fitzgerald, Grosse, Hayes, McAvoy, McCarthy, McDonald, O'Conner, Terbeny, Treanor, and Walsh.

Among bills reported favorably was one to abolish the office of County Auditor of Kings County, introduced by Mr. Russell, and Mr. Buell's bill, given yesterday, in relation to the jurisdiction of the District Courts in New-York. Mr. Wells's bill, calling for certain changes, described in THE TIMES, to be made in the manner of selecting Commissioners of Education and School Trustees and Inspectors, was reported for consideration, and recommitted for hearing. The Ways and Means Committee, which has worked very expeditiously, reported the annual appropriation bill in a week and a half earlier than last year. It is less in amount by $13,650 than the bill of last year. It contains an appropriation of $2,000 to make up a deficiency in Superintendent John F. Smyth's salary, which was cut down, but ineffectually, last year, the House neglecting to reduce it by a separate bill, as was necessary to accomplish anything. Among the petitions introduced was one by Mr. Beates, of Delaware, calling for a bill in favor of permitting the State to publish a series of text-books for the common schools and to compel their use in all free schools.

THE SHERMAN MOVEMENT.

A FEW OF HIS FRIENDS HOLD A CONFERENCE IN DELMONICO'S.

A movement to favor Mr. Sherman's Presidential aspirations was started last night in a room at Delmonico's by a very sedate conclave of just 12 gentlemen, all of whom had been invited there to aid the cause. The fact of their intention was announced yesterday by some of the conferees themselves, and it was then stated that the invitations had been sent out to about 25 persons. Mr. Samuel A. Haines, of the firm of Graham & Haines, said the meeting was simply for the purpose of consultation with the view of putting in nomination, as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, a man of business and of brains, who was familiar with commercial interests, and whose administration, based on business and brains, would tend to further the material interests of the country. The gentlemen who were invited, he said, were not necessarily understood to be opposed to Gen. Grant as the nominee; but, whoever was nominated, they thought the best interests of the people would be served by having a man whom the business and financial class could indorse and support. He thought the present prosperity of the country was largely due to Secretary Sherman's administration of the national finances.

It was also announced yesterday that among the gentlemen who were interested in the movement were William H. Guion, Charles K. Graham, Surveyor of the Port; Ripley Ropes, of Brooklyn, formerly a Supervisor of Kings County, and now a Commissioner of State Charities, and Mr. Haines, and "about 20 others;" but it was expressly stated that not over 25 would be present, and they were to interchange views and express opinions in a general way. It was also stated that the meeting would be strictly private, but that at its close a memorandum of the conclusions reached would be prepared and given for publication.

When the gentlemen began to assemble at Delmonico's, the first important duty performed was to give instructions not to admit anybody to the conference-room, not even to send up cards, notes, or verbal requests for information, no matter by whom offered, and especially to keep reporters down stairs. The conferees strolled in by pairs and singles, and began their deliberations by 8 o'clock. The conferees locked the door behind them, and it was not opened again until 10:10 o'clock, when they silently emerged from the council chamber. To a TIMES reporter the answer was given that nothing was done beyond talking over the matter in a general way, and the gentleman hurried off to avoid further questioning. Gen. Graham said they had done nothing beyond discussing matters in a purely informal way, and that no conclusion had been reached. On being reminded that a slip or memorandum of the proceedings or results had been promised to the press, he said, "Well, we decided not to prepare the slip because we didn't get so far as that. We didn't reach any result, and adjourned over until Saturday night. There really was nothing done." When asked how many gentlemen were present, he replied: "About 12 or 15—all that were invited." The reporter asked who had issued the invitations, and Gen. Graham, moving toward the door said: "Some of the gentlemen who attended—you must understand, you know, that I had nothing to do with the call for this meeting—he was myself one of the invited, so that I am not at liberty to say anything about that. Good night." Gen. Graham and Commissioner Ropes were the only persons who could be regarded as in any way identified with politics. Collector Merritt was in the lobby of the Fifth Avenue Hotel during the time the conferees were conferring, and in the interval up to adjournment he was busy talking to such politicians as chanced to pass through the hotel corridor. He has been absent from the Custom-house two or three days attending to Sherman's interests in the northern part of the State, leaving Surveyor Graham here to manage last night's conference, and set the southern end of the State aglow with the same ardent and patriotic fire. Gen. Merritt left the hotel about the same time that Gen. Graham left Delmonico's.

A SACRILEGIOUS THIEF.

One of the Christian Brothers went to St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Newark, N. J., early yesterday morning to perform his devotions. When he entered the sacristy he discovered that particles of the sacred Host scattered about the floor, and the standard of the sacred vessels, which should have been in the altar, standing on a table in the sacristy. Calling one of the priests from the episcopal residence, the two made an examination, and discovered that the altar had been robbed. The thief had broken out the ciborium, which contains the sacred Host, unscrewed the top from the stand and carried it off, and the chalice had been taken away. The pyx box had been broken open. The value of the goods stolen is $50. It is thought that the burglar concealed himself in the Cathedral while a marriage was being performed Monday evening. Bishop Corrigan officiates in the Cathedral.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY OFFICERS.

FONDA, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The Montgomery County Board of Supervisors stands—Republicans, 6; Democrats, 4.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 11.—It is officially announced that the Hon. R. D. Wilmot has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick, in place of the Hon. E. B. Chandler, deceased. The Hon. D. L. MacPherson succeeds Mr. Wilmot as Speaker of the Senate, with a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. John Boyd, of St. John, New-Brunswick, is to become a Senator in place of Mr. Wilmot.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATIVE ACTS.

NEW STATE OFFICERS ELECTED—VARIOUS BILLS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 11.—The joint meeting of the two houses for the election of a State Controller in place of Col. Robert F. Stockton for three years from next April, was held to-day. Edward J. Anderson was chosen over Col. Stockton, to whom the Democrats accorded the empty honor of a renomination. For State Director of Railroads, Charles A. Butts, Republican, was elected over William Patterson, the Democratic caucus nominee.

In the Senate to-day, Senator Hobart offered a concurrent resolution commending the Captains and crews of Life-saving Station No. 4, off the New-Jersey coast, for their courage and bravery during the late storm, and requesting the Representatives of New-Jersey in Congress to secure for the men an increase of compensation. Mr. Sheeran, of Hudson, introduced a bill into the House providing that no manager or Director of any savings bank shall be held criminally liable for act done or vote cast at the meeting of the bank board under advice of the bank's counsel, but that the counsel shall be held responsible for his advice. The particularly charming feature connected with the introduction of the bill is that Sheeran has just been convicted of a conspiracy to defraud the depositors of the Mechanics' and Laborers' Savings Bank, in Jersey City, by his action as one of its managers. Senator Vail, of Union, introduced a bill directing the mandamus to issue in cases of bankrupt cities of a larger amount than the court thinks the city can raise in addition to its tax burden for current expenses. The Hoboken meadows, which have been denounced by Health Boards and Grand Juries as the cause of much disease, were the subject of a bill offered by Mr. McDermott, of Hudson. This provides for the proper drainage of this place on the application to the Supreme Court Judge of 100 freeholders. It provides that so much of the cost as is not paid by the property benedited shall be assessed on the county at large. An effort was made to strike out this provision, but before it was acted on the bill was recommitted for amendments that will make it satisfactory to all the conflicting interests. A lively discussion occurred in the House this evening over the bill prohibiting the sale of liquor to minors without the consent of parents or guardians. The bill was finally recommitted. The bill to abolish capital punishment was lost.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $366,665 57, and from customs, $924,385 38.

The bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter has been made a special order in the Senate for Monday next, after the morning hour.

The bill granting a pension to Mrs. Elizabeth Custer, widow of the late Gen. Custer, was to-day reported adversely from the Senate Committee on Claims.

A hearing was had before the sub-committee of the House Committee on Commerce to-day upon the bill introduced by Mr. Cox to amend certain sections of the statutes relating to Shipping Commissioners, their duties, fees, &c., and the shipment, discharge, wages, &c., of seamen. Messrs. Ferris and O'Grady, representing the shipping interests of New-York and Philadelphia, made arguments in which they pointed out the objectionable features in the present law, and advocated the changes proposed in the bill.

A letter has been received in this city from the wife of a Cherokee Indian by the sister of an officer of the War Department, which says: "I presume you hear the Indian question agitated. Now and then we hear of Territorial bills being presented to Territorialize the Five Nations and make them United States citizens. It will be a disastrous move, whenever they make one in that direction. As a Cherokee, understanding the language, customs, and wants of my people, I can say there is not *one* Cherokee of my acquaintance that will not fight against this *enforced* Government *to the death.*"

The bill directing the Postmaster-General to readjust the salaries of certain Postmasters, in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the act of June 12, 1866, was passed to-day by the Senate. It directs the Postmaster-General to readjust the salaries of all Postmasters of the third, fourth, and fifth classes, under the act of June 12, 1866, and to date from the beginning of the quarter succeeding that in which such application or sworn returns of receipts and business was made.

Gen. Daniel Ruggles, of Virginia, at the request of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, appeared before them to-day and briefly explained his method of precipitating rain-falls by scientific means. His method, for which he has recently been granted a patent, is to send up to the cloud-realm cartridges of dynamite or similar explosive materials, in skeleton balloons, and to explode them either by time fuses or by magneto-electricity, through light metallic wires connecting the balloon with the earth. Gen. Ruggles, as the result of many years of study and investigation, claims that the diffused mists passing over arid regions, or localities suffering from unusual drought, may readily be consolidated into rain-falls by concussions and vibrations thus artificially produced; and he has, therefore, suggested to the committee that Congress provide a small appropriation for expenditure by the Commissioner of Agriculture to test the practicability of aiding the agricultural interests of the country in this manner.

FEDERAL PATRONAGE.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—OHIO CENSUS NOMINATIONS REJECTED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate this afternoon: George Baldey to be Register of the Land Office at New-Orleans; William M. Burwell, Receiver of Public Moneys at New-Orleans; Charles G. Belknap, Indian Agent at the Tule River Agency, Cal.; William Whitney, of Illinois, Indian Agent at the Ponca Agency, Indian Territory.

Postmasters.—Edgar A. Broadhead, at Kittanning, Penn.; John Scott, Brookville, Penn.; James M. Beardsley, Rock Island, Ill.; James C. Riley, Dalton, Ga.

Army.—First Lieut. Frank M. Gibson, Seventh Cavalry, to be Captain; First Lieut. Francis E. Peirce, First Infantry, to be Captain.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Supervisors of the Census.—North Carolina—First District, Henry D. Robertson; Second District, Joseph A. Cardwell; Third District, J. D. Stanford, (this nomination was made in place of Walker Mears, withdrawn;) Fourth District, Samuel L. Patterson; Fifth District, Thomas Dunbar; Sixth District, David J. Evans; Third District, Charles M. Kellogg; Colorado—L. Cass Carpenter. California—First District, Henry G. Langley; Second District, James P. Hardenburgh; Third District, Alexander Dunn; Fourth District, Charles W. Dana; Oregon—Henry F. Lucksdorf; Arizona—Crawley P. Dake; Dakota—Alexander Hughes; Idaho—Clinton R. Moore; Montana—Hugh McQuaid; New-Mexico—Abraham S. Hoyt; Washington Territory—Frederick W. Sparling; Wyoming—Homer Merrill.

William G. Hartruff, Postmaster at Port Huron, Mich.

The following nominations for Census Supervisors in Ohio were rejected: Charles D. Campbell, First District; John Henry Thomas, Second District; William H. McDowell, Third District; Henry A. Towne, Fourth District; Albert G. Byers, Fifth District; Moses M. Hobart, Sixth District; William A. Hunt, Seventh District; Joshua W. Stanley, Eighth District.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Portuguese brigantine Gaige has been sunk at Lisbon.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 11.—The American schooner Mary J. Adams, Fitzgerald, from Mobile, for Trinidad, with lumber, has put in here leaking.

ANXIETY CAUSING SUICIDE.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 11.—The members of the family of Owen Sherey, residing at No. 67 Chestnut-street, in this city, were horrified at finding the dead body of Mr. Sherey in a little room adjoining his bedroom this morning. His throat was cut from ear to ear, and a case-knife lying by his side indicated the means of his death. For a few hours foul play was suspected, but it soon became evident that the man had committed suicide. Last Saturday his wife caught him sharpening the same knife which was by his side this morning, and she then induced him to put it away. Sherey has been very anxious recently on account of a business transaction in which he was engaged, he having given a lawyer a claim of $40 to collect on a property which proved to have been already under foreclosure. County Physician Hewlett was convinced that the case was one of suicide, and gave a certificate of burial. Sherey was 59 years old.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Feb. 11.—At Lehighton last night Edward Mulherin visited the house of a man named Goldberger for the purpose of contradicting a scandalous story circulated about himself and Goldberger's wife. After some discussion, Goldberger seized a gun and shot Mulherin in the abdomen, from the effects of which he died in a few minutes. Goldberger was arrested. Mulherin leaves a wife and seven children.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—The defalcation of Andrew Smith, the Town Treasurer of North Andover, who surrendered himself yesterday, it is believed will amount to $15,000, and possibly more. Smith refuses to make any statement. Speculation in stocks is assigned as the cause of the crime.

The residence of George H. Norman, in Beacon-street, was entered by thieves, between 6 and 7 o'clock this evening, while the family was at dinner, and bonds, checks, money, and diamonds, aggregating in all about $12,000, were stolen. The robbers entered the house by the fire-escape in the rear of the building, and locked themselves in the second story while performing their work. Among the property stolen were $5,000 in registered bonds, several checks, a diamond brooch, worth $2,000; rings, breast-pins, and other jewelry. There is no clue to the robbers.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. Feb. 11.—John Patty, George Patty, and George F. Blythe, proprietors of the Patty Hotel, at Fon du Lac, all well-known and wealthy gentlemen, were arrested and brought to Milwaukee yesterday, charged with being a party to the lottery scheme to dispose of the hotel, valued at $10,000, and extra inducements amounting to $79,000. They had sent circulars through the Post Office, contrary to the recent ruling of the department. The special agent who secured the arrest states that the men had already sold tickets amounting to over $47,000, and that the scheme was not only a violation of the Postal laws, but was fraudulent from an opinion of property.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.—The examining trial of Garland Williams, one of the negroes arrested here last week for the murder of Darby Martin in Scott County, Ky., in 1862, was held yesterday before Judge Rhoton, City Judge of Georgetown, Ky. The principal testimony was the confession of Rial Patterson, who claimed to have accompanied Williams to Martin's cabin on the night Martin was murdered and his cabin burned. The case occupied the entire day, and was submitted without argument, and the prisoner was discharged. It excited much interest, especially among colored people, many of whom remembered the circumstances of the murder, which occurred while they were slaves. The case of Rial Patterson was the same to-day this morning, and the character of the evidence was such that, coupled with his own admission of participation in the crime, Judge Rhoton held it his duty to remand Patterson to jail for trial at the Circuit Court in March next.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—Jennie Moore, alias Tyson, colored, 25 years of age, was found dead in a hovel in Alaska-street this morning, with all the evidence of having been kicked to death. Isaac Tyson, also colored, was subsequently arrested for the crime, the neighbors having heard him fighting with the woman during the night.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 11.—A terrible tragedy occurred here to-day. Peter Keitte, who has been a habitual drunkard for 11 years, and who has abused his wife so that she had to leave him, went to the house of his son, where his wife was stopping, and demanded her return, threatening to shoot her if she did not come. She refused, whereupon he fired, hitting her in the neck and forearm. He then attempted to destroy himself by placing the revolver, a seven-shooter, at his right ear, and firing, after which he jumped into a cistern. Mrs. Keitte is badly injured, and her husband will die.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—John O'Connell attempted to kill his wife this afternoon with an iron poker. He has given himself up to the Police. The woman may die.

LUCAN, Ontario, Feb. 11.—The adjourned inquest on the bodies of James Donnelly, Sr., Judith Donnelly, Thomas Donnelly, and Bridget Donnelly, the niece of the first two named, was opened to-day before Dr. Hossack, the Coroner. The inquest is entirely separate from that on the body of John Donnelly, on account of the murders having been committed at a distance of three miles from each other, and a separate verdict will be given in each case. To save time and trouble the Coroner will, immediately after the conclusion of one inquest, secure the same jury and go on with the evidence. The boy Conners, who was in the building where most of the murders were committed, told his story, as already published, implicating James Carroll, a constable; Thomas Ryder and John Partell. The examination was not finished.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 11.—United States Deputy Collector James M. Davis reached Columbia last night, after a raid of 11 days through Lawrence, Wayne and Giles Counties, during which he destroyed five illicit distilleries and arrested 17 persons. The party was fired upon in Wayne County, but no one was hurt.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 11.—An investigation of the charges which have been made against officers of the State Prison, of alleged maladministration, commenced to-day before the Governor and Council, when Mr. Burnham Wardwell read a letter containing the various charges. Gov. Head, who conducted the investigation, said that his visits to the prison, and the inquiries of the chaplain, physician, and other officers showed that the stories in circulation derogatory to the conduct of the prison officers were untrue. George Peacock, a convict, who was discharged to-day, gave testimony tending to refute the charges. The next hearing was appointed for March 8, when Mr. Wardwell stated that he would appear with witnesses and charges in a proper form.

ROME, Ohio, Feb. 11.—During a wedding reception and dance at the residence of John Winkle, a short distance from Rome, last night, a crowd with guns and bells visited the house, while the wedding party was dancing, and demanded money for a treat, which was given. The crowd then went away, but only to return again and demand more money. This time it was refused, and a regular battle, of 30 minutes' duration, ensued, in which six men were wounded. R. Mason was shot twice in the leg, and his chin was split open, breaking the jaw-bone. Mason was also shot in the side; a third gentleman had his cheek-bone broken and his face terribly mutilated, and three others were badly cut and bruised with stones and other weapons used. Mason is fatally wounded, and the others are in a critical condition.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the top-floor of the buildings Nos. 213 and 215 Duane-street and No. 192 West-street, which are all connected, and are occupied by D. Buchner & Co. as a tobacco factory. The buildings are five stories in height, filled with a highly combustible stock of goods. When the firemen arrived the flames had made considerable headway through the upper floor, and it was found necessary to send out a second alarm. The fire was confined to the floor on which they had originated, and were extinguished by 4:30 o'clock. The large quantity of water used did great damage to the goods stored on the lower floors of the premises. The loss by fire and water on stock, machinery, &c., is estimated at $15,000. The Duane-street building belongs to the Stacy-Pitcher estate, and that on West-street is owned by A. R. Leehler. They are damaged to the extent of $3,000. The losses are covered by insurance. The fire originated in the drying-room, probably from an overheated steam-pipe.

Slight fires occurred yesterday at No. 149 Broome-street, occupied by Herman Gottlieb, damage, $25; at No. 60 Varick-street, occupied by James Keenan, damage, $100; at No. 97 Bayard-street, occupied by Bernard Horan as a drug store and Minnie Livingston as a dwelling, damage, $600, and on the second floor of No. 90 Barclay-street, occupied by Philip Finnegan, produce-dealer, damage, $300.

A fire which occurred yesterday afternoon in the building at Sudbury and Friend streets, Boston, the upper portion of which is used by William P. Sargent & Co., carriage-dealers, destroyed several carriages in the paint shop, the aggregate value of which was $5,000. They are fully insured. The damage to the building is slight.

The Erie Railway depot at Swains, N. Y., was consumed by fire Monday night. The station agent and telegraph operator, who sleep in the building, barely saved themselves.

INCREASED MAIL FACILITIES.

Postmaster James has this week begun an earlier delivery of morning mails by carriers than has heretofore been made, the first delivery now being sent out at 7 o'clock A. M. Prior to this arrangement, the first morning delivery was made at 8 o'clock. By the new arrangement the business community, as well as the people living up town, will receive an hour earlier all the mail collected from the street letter-boxes up to 9 o'clock at night, and all the early break made by any horse which break shall be at once recorded in writing. The amendment was carried. Rule No. 43 was stricken out, and for it was substituted a rule declaring that hereafter a record can only be made on a track belonging to a member of the National Association. Rule No. 51, regarding suspensions and expulsions, caused the most interesting debate of the session. The Revision Committee proposed to so change section 4 that hereafter no penalty of expulsion for fraud shall be removed or modified after confirmation by the Board of Review, and on an appeal to the board, the burden of proof shall be upon the applicant. Expulsion for offenses not fraudulent, however, may be modified. Nearly every delegate spoke two or three times on this amendment, the opponents claiming that it was too harsh to condemn a man to eternal punishment without any hope of pardon. Mr. Smith contended, for the committee, that "when we have made it known that banishment for fraud once is banishment forever, we will have turned to a brighter page in the history of the National Association." A majority of the delegates agreed with Mr. Smith, and the committee's recommendation was adopted. One or two other unimportant changes were made, and then the report of the committee was concluded. Mr. Goldsmith tried to get some changes made to take the power of expulsion away from the judges, but was summarily shut off by a successful motion to adjourn. The Congress will meet again to-day at 11 o'clock, and will elect officers for the ensuing two years.

HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY OFFICERS.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The State Homeopathic Medical Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—A. R. Wright, of Buffalo; Vice-Presidents—E. Hasbrouck, of Brooklyn; N. Osborn, of Buffalo; R. A. Adams, of Rochester; Recording Secretary—H. L. Waldo, of West Troy; Corresponding Secretary—A. P. Hillett, of Havana; Treasurer—A. B. Coburn, of Troy. The Society recommended the following names to the Governor for nomination to the State Board of Health if one is created: Drs. Asa S. Couch, J. A. Beigler, and A. R. Wright.

A CONGRESS OF TURF MEN

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION.

NAMES OF THE ASSOCIATIONS REPRESENTED —AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION—RULES GOVERNING EXPULSION — THOSE WHO WERE PRESENT.

The biennial congress of the National Trotting Association began work yesterday afternoon, in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. There was a large attendance of turf men from all parts of the country. First Vice-President Edwin Thorne, of Millbrook, N. Y., called the delegates to order at 2:30 o'clock, and the Secretary, Mr. Thomas J. Vail, of Hartford, Conn., read the call for the congress. Mr. Thorne read a short speech, asking that all discussions be governed by calmness and moderation, and then the Secretary began the arduous task of calling the roll of associations entitled to send representatives, and receiving credentials of delegates. This occupied over an hour. The following is a list of the delegates, with the associations which they represent. As will be seen, some of the gentlemen acted as delegates from more than one association: H. V. Bemis, of Chicago, represented the Adrian Driving Park, Michigan; Aurora Park Association, Illinois; Avon District Agricultural Board, Illinois; Battle Creek Driving Park and Field Sports Association, Michigan; Charlotte Driving Park, Michigan; Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club, East Saginaw Driving Park Association, East Saginaw, Mich.; Joplin Trotting Association, Joplin, Mo.; Kansas City Industrial Exposition and Agricultural Fair Association, Kansas City, Mo.; Lincoln National Driving Park, Lincoln, Ill., and the Warren County Agricultural Society, Monmouth, Ill.; E. W. Tomlinson, of Batavia, N. Y., the Batavia Driving Park and Stock Breeders' Association; W. H. Wilson, of Kentucky; the Boston, Mass., Driving and Athletic Association and the Abdalla Park Trotting Association, Cynthiana, Ky.; Thomas J. Vail, the Bradford, Penn., Driving Park Association, Jefferson County Agricultural Society, and Driving Park Association, Brookville, Penn., Leadville (Col.) Trotting and Running Association, Pittsfield (Mass.) Pleasure Park, Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society, San José, Cal.; Watertown (Conn.) Agricultural, Horticultural, and Horse Association; Windsor County Agricultural Society, Woodstock, Vt.; Moberly (Mo.) Jockey and Trotting Club; Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, Plattsmouth, Neb.; La Salle (Ill.) Driving Park and Agricultural Fair Association; California State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Cal., and the Napa and Solano Agricultural and Mechanical Arts Society, Vallejo, Cal.; L. B. Cutler, of Washington, D. C.; Henry I. Budd, the Burlington County Agricultural Society, Mount Holly, N. J.; George N. Stone, of Cincinnati, the Butler County Agricultural Society, Hamilton, Ohio; Chesterville Driving Park Association, Cincinnati; Columbus Driving Park Association and the Ohio State Board of Agriculture; Charles M. Smith, the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Driving Park Association; La Salle County Agricultural Board, Ottawa, Ill.; Earl Park Association, Fairville, Ill.; McDonough Stock, Agricultural, and Mechanical Association, Macomb, Ill.; Mendota (Ill.) Driving Park Association; Mississippi Valley Industrial Association, Red Wing, Minn.; Nevada State Agricultural, Mining, and Mechanical Society, Reno, Nev.; Northern Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Oshkosh, Wis.; North-western Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Dixon, Ill.; Prophetstown (Ill.) Driving Park Association; Quincy (Ill.) Fair Association, and the Sterling, (Ill.) Jockey and Trotting Club; George Sturges, of Philadelphia, the Chester County Agricultural Society, West Chester, Penn., and the Gettysburg (Penn.) Trotting Association; William Edwards, of Cleveland, Ohio, the Cleveland Club; Milwaukee (Wis.) Driving Park Association, and the Nebraska Exposition Association, Lincoln, Neb.; P. O. Kinz, of Hartford, Conn., the Concord (N. H.) Driving Club, Keene (N. H.) Driving Club, and the Piscataquog Valley Association, Goffstown, N. H.; Burdett Loomis, of Hartford, Conn., the Connecticut Stock-breeders' Association, and the Ragsdale Valley and Mechanical Valley Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Potsdam, N. Y.; Gen. William S. Tilton, of Togus, Me., the Damariscotta (Me.) Trotting Park Association and the Maine State Agricultural Society; Thomas P. Miller, the Doylestown (Penn.) Agricultural and Mechanics' Institute; W. H. Bartlett, the Eastern Dutchess Agricultural Society, Amenia, N. Y., and the Union Agricultural Association, Fair Village, Conn.; Dr. H. H. Purdy, the Elmira (N. Y.) Driving Park Association; James D. Smith, the Fairfield County Agricultural Society, Norwalk, Conn.; Norris Holcomb, the Greenfield (Mass.) Driving Association and the New-York Driving Park Association; James Grant, the Henry County Agricultural Board, Cambridge, Ill., and the Scott County Agricultural Association, Davenport, Iowa; D. J. Robinson, the Jackson (Mich.) Horse-breeders' Association; Major H. C. McDowell, the Kentucky Trotting Club, Louisville, Ky., the Kentucky Trotting-horse Breeders' Association, Lexington, Ky.; O. P. Shaffer, the Mahoning and Shenango Valley Fair Association, Youngstown, Ohio; Levi E. Coe, the Meriden (Conn.) Park Company; Joseph L. Barber, the Milford and Orange Agricultural Society, Milford, Conn.; New-London County Agricultural Society, Norwich, Conn., Plainfield (Conn.) Driving Park, New-Milford (Conn.) Agricultural Association, and the Lee (Mass.) Pleasure Park Association; George M. Reeder, the Montgomery County Agricultural Society, Fort Valley, Va.; Mystic Park Association, Mystic Park, Boston, Mass.; John A. Cranston, Narragansett Park, Cranston, R. I.; R. G. Westmore, New Hunting Park, Philadelphia; Peter W. Jones, the New-England Agricultural Society, Worcester, Mass., and the Hon. Phineas W. Otis, the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society; Frank E. Shaw, the Norwalk (Ohio) Trotting Association; Isaiah Rynders, the Peninsula Agricultural and Pomological Association, Middletown, Del.; Hon. Hal Sheldon, the Rochester, N. Y., Driving Park; Alden Goldsmith, Suffolk Park, Philadelphia; Frederick Talcott, the Tolland County Agricultural Society, Rockville, Conn.; John Cummings, the Tri-State Fair Association, Toledo, Ohio; Andrew G. Thompson, the Utica (N. Y.) Park Association; M. M. Morse, the Western Illinois Fair Association, Galesburg, Ill.; Edmund B. Dykeman, the Western Michigan Agricultural and Driving Park Society, Grand Rapids, Mich.; John R. Graham, the Weymouth (Mass.) Agricultural and Industrial Society; Samuel C. Curtis, the Tippecanoe County Agricultural Association, Lafayette, Ind.; William A. Owen, the Detroit Trotting and Jockey Club; Hamilton Busby, the Beach Grove Driving Park, Madison, Ind; Major T. W. Francis, the Alabama State Fair Association, Montgomery, Ala.; Henry, Epplheimer, the Berks County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Reading, Penn.

While the credentials were being received Mr. Thorne was overcome by the confined atmosphere of the room, and was obliged to leave the chair, which was filled for the rest of the session by Gen. James Grant, Second Vice-President. The Secretary distributed printed reports of his own and of the Treasurer, the latter showing a surplus of $6,244 12 in the Treasury. After a committee had been appointed to nominate officers, Secretary Vail began reading the report of the special Committee on Revision of the By-laws and Rules—the special feature of the congress. Almost from the start the changes recommended by the committee provoked long and sometimes acrimonious debates. After a few unimportant amendments by the revising committee had been disposed of, section 11 of Article 7 of the by-laws was reached. This it was proposed to amend so as to provide that the next meeting of the Board of Review should be held in this City on the first Tuesday in December next. Over this there arose a very lively discussion. The Western delegates determined to have some meeting held some time in Chicago, and demanded at least an equal standing in the rules with New-York. Nearly every Western delegate had an amendment of his own, designed to bring this about, and although the Eastern delegates were quite willing to recognize Chicago, yet they, too, desired to have it done in a dozen different ways. Amendments and amendments to amendments followed each other so fast that everybody became thoroughly confused. Finally, after an hour's talk, it was decided to substitute the word Chicago for that of New-York in the by-laws. A motion to adjourn for supper followed immediately, and a recess was taken until 7 o'clock.

As soon as the meeting was called to order, after supper, Mr. C. M. Smith moved a reconsideration of the last vote, which was acceded to, and then the delegates voted to have the next meeting of future meetings just as the committee had first recommended. It was decided to allow no member to speak more than four minutes at a time, and the other proposed changes in the by-laws were quickly adopted. A new by-law was adopted, allowing the President of the association to employ trusty men to attend trots and see that the rules of the association are enforced, the reports of these supervisors to be received by the Board of Review as competent evidence in all cases. When the committee's chances in the rules came to be voted upon there were numerous petty and very long debates, which consumed a good deal of time to no purpose. Rule 2 was changed so that entries by registered letter or telegraph may be eligible if received at the office from which they are sent at or before the hour of closing. It was also decided that hereafter none but judges and their assistants shall be allowed in the judges' stand. Another change was in rule 29, which was amended so that no warning shall be necessary on the part of the judges of a race before enforcing a penalty. A long debate arose over a new section proposed to rule 30, providing it shall be the duty of one of the judges at each race to call out every break made by any horse, which break shall be at once recorded in writing. The amendment was carried. Rule No. 43 was stricken out, and for it was substituted a rule declaring that hereafter a record can only be made on a track belonging to a member of the National Association. Rule No. 51, regarding suspensions and expulsions, caused the most interesting debate of the session. The Revision Committee proposed to so change section 4 that hereafter no penalty of expulsion for fraud shall be removed or modified after confirmation by the Board of Review, and on an appeal to the board, the burden of proof shall be upon the applicant. Expulsion for offenses not fraudulent, however, may be modified. Nearly every delegate spoke two or three times on this amendment, the opponents claiming that it was too harsh to condemn a man to eternal punishment without any hope of pardon. Mr. Smith contended, for the committee, that "when we have made it known that banishment for fraud once is banishment forever, we will have turned to a brighter page in the history of the National Association." A majority of the delegates agreed with Mr. Smith, and the committee's recommendation was adopted. One or two other unimportant changes were made, and then the report of the committee was concluded. Mr. Goldsmith tried to get some changes made to take the power of expulsion away from the judges, but was summarily shut off by a successful motion to adjourn. The Congress will meet again to-day at 11 o'clock, and will elect officers for the ensuing two years.

OBITUARY.

CAPT. ARTHUR B. LANSING.

Capt. Arthur B. Lansing died in his residence, No. 7 West Twentieth-street, on Monday evening, after a short illness. He was born in Oriskany Village, N. Y., in April, 1816, and after a preparatory education he entered the United States Military Academy July 1, 1832. He was quick to learn, and, after graduating in 1836, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant and assigned to duty in the First Artillery. Not being in good health, he took a leave of absence shortly afterward, and resigned in September of the same year. He then took up the profession of civil engineering, and attended to its duties for three years. Having regained his health, he re-entered the Army as a Second Lieutenant Nov. 13, 1839, and was assigned to the Second Regiment, Artillery. For two years he performed duty with his regiment at Buffalo and along the northern frontier during the Canada border disturbances. From 1841 to 1843 he was detailed to garrison duty at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, and for the next two years was stationed at Fort Lafayette. He was sent to Texas in 1845, just before the Mexican war, and was with his command in the defense of Fort Brown, in May, 1846. For bravery and gallantry during that conflict he was commissioned First Lieutenant June 18, 1846. He was detailed to Quartermaster's duty at Brazos Island in January, 1847, and during that month was promoted to Captain in the Quartermaster's Department, where he remained until the close of his term of service, June 30, 1851. During that period he was stationed alternately at Jalapa, Fort Gibson, Fort Smith, Arkansas; New-Orleans, and Fort Martin Scott. He was honorably discharged from the service Sept. 1, 1851. Capt. Lansing came from warlike stock, his grandfather, G. G. Lansing, having been an officer in the Revolution. He was in Col. Alexander Hamilton's corps, of Lafayette's division, the "forlorn hope," at the battle of Yorktown, and also at the battle of Monmouth. When Lafayette visited this country, in 1824, he went to Oriskany and paid his respects to the old officer whom he remembered as having been one of that party in the memorable battle. Capt. Lansing, soon after leaving the Army, married the daughter of the late Thomas Suffern, a wealthy retired merchant of this City, who survives him, with one child. He was a member of the Union Club, and passed most of his time at his home and the club. His funeral will take place this morning at 10 o'clock from Calvary Church, at Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street.

LOT C. CLARK.

Mr. Lot C. Clark, of this City, well known in social and business circles, died in his residence, at No. 30 West Seventeenth-street, yesterday morning, of typhoid pneumonia, at the age of 64. Mr. Clark was a lawyer, and at the time of his death had an office at No. 54 Wall-street. Of late years he has not been in active practice, owing partly to sickness which disqualified him from the arduous pursuit of his profession, and partly to the fact that the management of property of his own and that confided to him by trusts, which was his employment his enfeebled constitution was able to endure. He lived for many years on Staten Island, where he was admitted to the Bar and began the practice of the law. He was one time the Prosecuting Attorney of Richmond County, and it was during his incumbency that the famous arson case of Polly Bodine was tried. He rose to considerable prominence in his profession, but failing health finally compelled him

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A LIFE OF USEFULNESS.

THE LIFE AND WORK OF MARY CARPENTER. By J. Estlin Carpenter, M. A. London: Macmillan & Co. 12mo, pp. 505.

While the higher education of women is advancing in this country and in England at a rapid pace, some of the women who have done most to illustrate it in the last generation have already passed away. Among them are Margaret Fuller, Catharine Tait, Emily Bunsen, and Mary Carpenter, all workers in different fields, but animated by essentially the same moral convictions, and remarkably successful in winning attention to the great objects for which they lived. It is a notable fact that such women have not only advanced the education of their sex, and the unfolding of the possibilities of women, but given an important forward push to the helpful agencies by which society is improved, in instructing the ignorant, reforming the vicious, and elevating the general tone of life. Mary Carpenter was always an earnest worker; her life was one of singular activity and far-reaching usefulness; and the memoir of her "Life and Work," which has been prepared by her nephew, is a thorough and admirable revelation of the persistence of a woman's devotion, of "her inmost springs of thought and feeling, her difficulties and discouragements, her cares and griefs, her self-appreciations and self-condemnations, as well as her achievements and successes." The accompanying portrait is one of the late Charles H. Jeens's best engravings, and fully discloses the tender heart, the speaking eye, the full soul of Mary Carpenter. The face is unforgettable, and speaks the heroism and earnestness which animated her through a long and successful life.

She belonged to a noted family. Her father was a Non-conformist minister of the Unitarian type, represented by Dr. Channing; her mother belonged to the Lant family, and both parents were remarkable for breadth of mind and intensity of purpose. Dr. Laret Carpenter wrote an important book on "Principles of Education," but his best work was done in his own family. Mary, his eldest daughter, was born at Exeter, in 1807; her youngest brother is the well-known Dr. William B. Carpenter; the members of another brother, the late Dr. Philip Carpenter, have just been published, and the other members of the family, of whom Russell Laret Carpenter and Dr. Carpenter are the sole survivors, have been only less distinguished than their elder sister. One of the earliest key-notes of the after-time was given her father took his children into a field of new-mown hay. Little Anna was rolling in the sunshine and scattering the grass, but the elder Mary cried out "I want to be ooseful. I want to be ooseful," and would not be satisfied till her father cut a stick from the hedge with which she might rake together what her sister scattered. Already, at the age of 3, she said that "the good God had given her a great deal of love," and this was the chief happiness which bound her afterward to the neglected who found in her their friend. Her earliest efforts in this kind of work, for which she became distinguished, were in her father's Sunday-school at the Lewin's Mead Meeting in Bristol. Her education was at once broad and thorough. Her father was the companion of Conybeare, Dr. Ia. Bicke. Prichard, and others who were then the leaders of English thought, and his house was always a centre of intellectual culture. Her studies in his school included Latin, Greek, and mathematics, with some of the elements of physical science and natural history. Homer and Sophocles divided her enthusiasm with Shakespeare and Scott. Dr James Martineau was her school-fellow, and contributes a touching sketch of her position as the centre on which the equipoise of various interests in her home was maintained. At the age of 17, when she saw the burden of educational, pastoral, literary, and domestic work was too much for her father's strength, she used every opportunity to prepare herself to teach the younger pupils. Her consciousness and power early brought with it a peculiar desire to excel. "I used to fancy," she wrote in 1826, "that I could not pass through life with any tolerable comfort unless I became distinguished in some way;" but she found quiet of heart in the saying that "the highest and most difficult attainment of any is a resignation to be as mean an agent and as unsuccessful a one as God pleases to make us." At the age of 20, she was teaching young girls in the Isle of Wight, her father's school having been given up only to be resumed at a later date as a school for girls, conducted by Mrs. Carpenter and her daughters. Mary was now quietly maturing into a strong woman. Macaulay's essay on Milton was full of light to her; the writings of William Law helped to guide her devotional life; Robert Hall's preaching still further stimulated a sensitiveness already almost too keen. She had the consciousness of power united to the bitterness of self-reproach. "If I have performed any service well," she wrote at the close of 1830, "I profess not to think myself deserving of praise, but have a secret consciousness of having performed it better than others would have done," at the same time she was trying to overcome any satisfaction as to her own superiority. Her religious life in her earlier years often expressed itself in poetry. The temper of her mind is disclosed in a passage from a letter, written in March, 1832:

"I must be careful never to neglect any certain duties for others which only appear to me useful and desirable; but when the hand of Providence does point out any way of doing good more extensively, I must engage in it with thankfulness and ardor, but with humility, caring not at all for my own comfort or labor." This was the key note of this rarely beautiful and devoted life.

The very next year, 1833, brought to her the two great impulses to which the rest of her life was slowly to give effect. The Rajah Rammohun Roy came to Bristol, and filled Mary Carpenter with an ardent interest in the regeneration of India, and Dr. Joseph Tuckerman, of Boston, as the guest of Dr. Channing, first specifically directed her attention to the condition of destitute children. She was now in her twenty sixth year. In December, 1836, the following record shows how a great life-work was slowly taking shape in her own thoughts: "It is my earnest and greatest desire, if God sees it well in His own good time that it should be so, to devote my life entirely to the blessed employment of aiding the poor and destitute. I feel sure that I should most cheerfully give up for this all other employments and pursuits; but as in all things so in this, I must wait for the pointing of His Providence." The late Dr. Gannett, of Boston, visiting England in the Summer of 1835, brought the occasion. He told Mary Carpenter of the work and effect of the ministry to the poor in Boston, and showed what could be done in Bristol. Family sorrows held her back; her father had recently been drowned in the Mediterranean; her home was greatly changed; Dr. Tuckerman had died within a few weeks of her father, and the tenderness and strength of his nature had made upon her an ineffaceable impression. "He will live in my thoughts as long as I am here," she said, and her words were fulfilled with richer and richer meaning, as one institution after another arose to testify to the devotedness of her self-surrender to his call. Not all the labor of six times six years could weaken the tenacity of her affection, and she regarded the final recognition of the "feeding industrial schools" in 1875 as the consecration of the whole period occupied in accordance with principles of action first unfolded to her by him. But the time had not yet come when the practical duties of her position fully absorbed her time. Her literary tastes up to her thirty-seventh year were still uppermost, and Wordsworth, Richter, and Schiller, with painting and science, occupied her leisure hours. She took a deep interest in the anti-slavery movement in this country, and most of its leaders, in visiting England, spent some days under her roof. But these were the asides of her main work. "When I feel how I seem to love a family," she wrote to her brother Russell, "in which I hope that I have been of some spiritual good, I somewhat enter into St. Paul's deep affection for his converts." The time had now come for her to deal with the boys and girls who filled the streets and roamed about the quays near Lewin's Mead, and when she had ones struck into that work neither Grote's "Greece" nor German authors could hold her attention. "I cannot now devote myself to acquiring knowledge as I used to do," she said, "for its own sake." Her first "ragged school" was established in 1846 in one of the lowest and most crowded neighborhoods of the city. It was carried on with such success that, after two years of hard work, she had the satisfaction of hearing Inspector Fletcher declare that "he did not know of any other ragged school where there was so large an amount of intellect and well-directed effort exerted to raise the school, to train up self-acting beings." The secret of success was in the untiring devotion of the teachers, who caught Mary Carpenter's enthusiasm. She took a large share in the toil, and brought her swift and incisive intellect to bear upon the unformed minds of children with great practical success. Her idea of education was not "to break the will, but to train it to govern itself wisely," "to cull out the good which still exists even in the most degraded, and to make this conquer the bad." But her chief mode of appeal in softening these young hearts was the earnestness of her religious teaching. Into all her work she threw a weight of character that belonged only to few, and chiefly grew in consciousness of power as one after another was led by her to realize in some degree the principles and trusts on which her own life was founded. This seldom failed to touch the young hearts under her care, and by and by she found herself often followed with an intensity of desire that eagerly craved more food for mind and soul on the part of her rough boys. After she had been engaged in the ragged school for a year, she seemed to have reached a truer self-knowledge and a larger development of personal power. Her interest had been kindled within her, to which her whole soul responded.

The next step taken was the establishment of reformatory schools for the regular beggars and the professed thieves. Into these she now put her whole strength. She had the soul of a prophetic, but also the insight into affairs and the grasp of detail of a born administrator. These two elements always marked her life, but the time of widening aim had now come; the time when the work was growing upon her hands; when Government was to be influenced and legislation shaped to benefit the children of the lower classes; when the facts of criminal and degraded life must be brought into the light, and the leaders of opinion had to be educated, and Mary Carpenter was nerving herself for the growing duties of her position. "I used to think," she said in 1851, "that I had more a masculine than a feminine nature, but I feel more and more that my essence is womanly in a peculiar degree." In the same year she gathered about her first conference of workers. Lord Byron was added to her helpers, and the late Recorder of Birmingham was her steadfast friend. In matters of principle she was brave and fearless to the last degree, and nothing started her more than an attempt to depart from the principle laid down at this conference that punishment should be not vindictive, but reformatory. To carry this point in English legislation was one of the main objects of her life, and when she was able to establish a reformatory school in Bristol, where this principle was to be recognized and developed, she felt that she had won a battle in a righteous cause. After principle was embodied in one of her strongest sentences: "I would enlist the will of the child in the work, and without this I do not think that any true reformation can be effected." No Winter's cold could daunt her enthusiasm in these two schools now working out her reforms in a practical way; and on the dearest day she might be seen patiently making her way, on foot, for it was only by constant personal economies that she could afford to be generous—to and fro between Bristol and Kingswood, where the two schools were situated.

The reformatory movement begun by Mary Carpenter could not be a detached and isolated phenomenon. Though beginning with the education of neglected boys and girls, it could not be separated from the general principles of the treatment of adult offenders. Her Birmingham conference of teachers in 1851 had sketched out three classes of schools—free, industrial feeding, and reformatory—but she had a long struggle to induce the Government to legislate in the direction indicated by the conference. The great difficulty was to obtain the recognition of the principle behind her work, and the acknowledgment of its claim as an integral part of the educational movement of the country. Not separating herself from the schools, she became more and more engaged in advancing the reformatory movement in all parts of England. The British Association for the Advancement of Science, the Social Science Association, and other similar organizations afforded her the opportunity of deepening the interest already awakened. She visited the penal institutions in all parts of the Kingdom, and was unsparing in her criticism of what she knew to be wrong. She was now more and more recognized as the head and front of the movement for the reform and education of the dangerous and perishing classes of Great Britain, and was permitted before the end of her life, in 1877, to gain all the points for which she had aimed. The crowning of her work was the recognition of the Day Industrial Feeding School, which reached the very lowest vagabond children in Bristol, and placed them during the day where they could be properly trained and cared for.

There was another side of this consecrated life, equally noble, to which we can give but little space. It was her mission in India. As early as 1866 she conceived the plan of going to India and doing something for the elevation of woman. Nothing could dissuade her from this plan. Her reputation had preceded her, and she was able to accomplish for her sex in that country what had never been possible before. It was not simply female education, important as that was, to which her attention was called; she had a mission to the jails, to the humanizing of the convict system, and did more than any one else for the social regeneration of India. This was not to be her home, but for the next 10 years of her life, though she visited the Continent, and spent some time in this country, her chief attention was given to her schools, and to the furthering of the true well-being of India. She thought no more of going to India than to London, and kept all these many-sided activities in her hands as easily as if she had only the care of her own household.

Her last days were chiefly spent in her childhood's home in Bristol. She was now in her seventh year. A sunny glow seemed to spread all around her. The essential work accomplished all she had lived for. The sense of conflict was over; the anxieties of earlier days had all passed away, and her mellow sweetness inspired those around her with an indefinable sense of charm which they had scarcely felt before. All that she had specially aimed to do in Bristol she had accomplished. The several institutions was now complete. The Boys' Reformatory School at Kingswood was working well under the direction of a committee; the Girls' Reformatory, in the Red Lodge, with the adjoining Cottage, remained under the sole supervision of the Countess; her eldest nephew had succeeded her in the management of the Certified Industrial School for Boys, in Park-row; the Girls' Certified Industrial School, located in the Fort, was doing well; in St. James's Back the Ragged School had been merged in the Day Industrial Feeding School, with a children's agency attached; the upper part of the Workmen's Hall, containing a lecture-room and library, was still a place of entertainment and innocent recreation, and by its side there had arisen the Boys' Home, which offered excellent lodgings to some 30 boys, under due supervision, and was always well filled. Each one of these had been devised to meet a felt want. Their success was due to the clear thought which had determined the relative place each one was to fill, and had sketched out the modes of operation; to the invincible patience which had presided over their minutest concerns, and to the resolute determination which had sustained the often-drooping energies of fellow-workers, or had resolutely borne the whole burden alone. The end came to Mary Carpenter suddenly on the 15th of June, 1877. She lay down to rest at night, and slept, and before the dawn of day she had passed quietly away. At her grave, side by side with her scholars of the perishing and dangerous classes, stood two little Hindu boys, hand in hand, weeping. They were the last self-imposed charge she had undertaken in her work for the social elevation of the people of India.

Her nephew, Prof. Carpenter, has told the story of this deeply-interesting life modestly yet truthfully, allowing his aunt for the most part to speak for herself through diary and letters. He rightly calls it a "record of work for workers." It is such a record as has been left by few women of the generation that is almost gone, the brave and pathetic story of one who waited till she found her work, and then did what she could.

HE MUST REMAIN IN JAIL.

A book-keeper named William A. Bushnell, employed by the law firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, absconded in the Summer of 1878, leaving behind him a letter in which he confessed that he had stolen bonds of the par value of $50,000, and of the market value of $30,000, belonging to William Allen Butler. It was subsequently discovered that he had engaged in stock speculations in Wall-street, depositing stolen bonds from time to time as collateral security for "margins," and that he had employed his brother-in-law, Eugene Finck, to direct his broker in the conduct of the speculations. Finck, having derived profits from the speculations, and having refused to turn over such profits to Mr. Butler, was sued by him as a party with Bushnell to the operations by which he was defrauded. The case was tried in May, 1879, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, and a judgment for $29,000 was rendered in favor of Mr. Butler. Finck has since been confined in Ludlow-Street Jail under an execution based on the judgment. He petitioned the Supreme Court, in December last, to discharge him from custody upon condition that he should give up all his property toward the liquidation of the judgment. A schedule accompanying the petition showed that the value of the property to be thus given up was very small, comparatively. Judge Van Vorst yesterday refused to grant the petition for the prisoner's discharge, holding that, although there is no proof that Finck knowingly participated in the fraudulent actions of Bushnell, he made himself liable to the plaintiff by holding the profits he derived from the stock speculations after he ascertained Bushnell's guilt, and also that he deserves no clemency because he confesses to having expended the profits after he had obtained such knowledge.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

SHEPHERD COWLEY'S DEFENSE.

HIS BROTHER AND OTHERS TESTIFYING IN HIS BEHALF.

Instead of being taken a prisoner to the General Sessions yesterday, the Rev. Edward Cowley, indicted for ill-treating the inmates of the Shepherd's Fold, in East Sixtieth-street, went thither from his home, accompanied by his wife, her sister, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Ferris, the proprietress of the house in which the "Fold" was located, and a number of other ladies. The prisoner carried an armful of books and papers, including a bundle of reports of the transactions of the Shepherd's Fold. During the short time preceding the arrival of Recorder Smyth, Mr. Cowley conversed with his counsel, Messrs. Fullerton, Brooke, and Gilbert, and furnished them with voluminous notes in manuscript. Every seat in the court-room was occupied. A large proportion of the spectators were richly-attired ladies. The case for the prosecution closed yesterday, and ex-Judge Fullerton opened the case for the defense. The first witness called after the opening of court was Dr. Edward C. Spitzka, an expert in cases of starvation and emaciation. He said that he had seen Louis Victor on Jan. 30. The child was very much emaciated. Mr. Phelps called several other physicians, and then announced the close of the case for the prosecution. Ex-Judge Fullerton in opening for the defense drew a graphic picture of the humiliating ordeal through which the prisoner had passed. The appropriation of the Fold had been brought back, he said, through the litigation of rival boards, and Mr. Cowley, who derived no pecuniary benefit from its income, had been compelled to call upon his friends for its support. The boy Louis Victor had been found by Mr. Cowley's wife, and after being cured by Dr. Hawes, had again been taken sick, but not through any neglect on the part of Mr. Cowley. While Judge Fullerton was protesting against the action of the prosecution in calling the corner Cowley to a felon, District Attorney Phelps, interrupting, denied that the accused had been treated more severely than other prisoners. "I was, Sir," exclaimed Mr. Cowley excitedly; "I was manacled to a felon and dragged through the streets to court." The prisoner gave vent to his indignation by bursting into tears. This display created no little sensation in the crowded court-room. In concluding, Judge Fullerton said that the prosecution had failed to prove that any of the acts alleged against his client had been committed with intent to do wrong.

The first witness called for the defense was Mrs. Elizabeth Mason, of Boston, a sister of Mrs. Cowley. She testified that she had visited the Fold at various times, and saw Louis Victor. He looked sickly and emaciated, and she heard that a physician had been called in to attend him. She had seen Mrs. Cowley attend him regularly and administer medicine, but the little fellow coughed repeatedly.

The next witness was Mrs. Ferris, the owner and an occupant of the building in which the Fold was situated. Louis Victor was there about two years before he complained, and she attributed his illness to a cold. Mrs. Cowley promptly applied remedies, and attended him in bed, and a physician also was called in. Eggs and other delicacies were furnished him, and he had his share of whatever was eaten in the breakfast-room. Witness had been all through the house, and knew that the children were supplied with bed-covering and night-clothing. The children were in the habit of visiting her rooms, and she had never heard them complain of hunger. She had never heard that Louis Victor had been cruelly treated by Mr. or Mrs. Cowley, and had seen that the manner of the child toward them was affectionate.

In cross-examination, Mrs. Ferris said that she had never seen the children at meals, and knew nothing about the dietary arrangements. Mr. Cowley owed a year's rent last May, and, not having paid it, she moved into the house. Next May he would owe two years' rent.

Charles Cowley, a Boston lawyer, and the prisoner's brother, then took the stand. He testified that he was one of the Trustees of the Fold, and had frequently visited his brother in that institution. He saw Louis Victor in October last, and noticed that he was sickly and emaciated. Witness had frequently seen Louis brought into Mr. Cowley's room and given food and medicine. Three days before Thanksgiving witness last saw Victor, and noticing his emaciated condition, suggested that he be removed to a hospital, where he could have better treatment. Mr. Cowley never received any salary for his services, and had frequently to call on his friends for pecuniary aid. A room was allotted to the Fold by law, but the matter was now in litigation, and the institution received nothing. It is expected that Mr. Cowley will be put on the stand today.

A NEW BRIDGE TRUSTEE.

MR. JOHN H. MOONEY APPOINTED TRUSTEE OF MR. CLARKE.

The Bridge Commission, consisting of Mayor Cooper, Controller Kelly, and President Morris, of the Board of Aldermen, met yesterday in the City Hall for the purpose of appointing a successor to Mr. Thomas B. Clarke, a son-in-law of Mr. Morris, who was elected a Trustee of the Brooklyn bridge on Jan. 14, and resigned his office on the 9th inst. Mayor Cooper read Mr. Clarke's letter of resignation, after which President Morris said he was prepared to present the name of a candidate for the position, but he could not forget that the Controller had voted for the young gentleman whom he had named for the place before—Mr. Thomas B. Clarke, who had just resigned.

Mayor Cooper—Is your candidate a young man?

President Morris—He is comparatively young, and he is qualified for the position. When you asked me what was the age of Mr. Clarke I told you he was only 28, but I made a mistake; he is about 31.

Mayor Cooper, (smiling)—But the young man didn't stick. [Laughter.]

President Morris—That was, perhaps, my fault. He thought he could attend to his official duties and to his business, and I thought so, too, but he could not. He did well, however, while he held the position.

Mayor Cooper—This reminds me of what you may see in a cemetery over the grave of a child—

"I wonder what I was begun for
If so soon I must be done for."

Any of you may have seen it. [Laughter.]

President Morris—The Controller voted for my candidate Mr. Clarke the last time, and if he has a man for the office now I shall not press my candidate.

Controller Kelly—I desire to nominate a gentleman for the office who is well qualified to fill it. He is comparatively young—being 35 or 36 years of age. He is 5 feet 6 inches in height, and he weighs about 145 or 150 pounds. I propose Mr. John H. Mooney for the place.

President Morris—And I shall vote for him. He is an expert accountant.

Controller Kelly—He was one of the Commissioners of Accounts.

Mayor Cooper—I name ex-Alderman Mott.

President Morris—Mr. Mott said only a short time ago that he was tired of political life, and I should not vote for him unless he said he would accept the office.

Mayor Cooper—A great many men follow the Aldermen to get places for them. Perhaps Mr. Mott has some experience on that point. But a Trustee of the Brooklyn bridge is quite a different position.

President Morris—If he was a bridge Trustee he would also be followed for places, especially as his store is quite near this side of the bridge. [Laughter.]

After these sallies Mr. Mooney was elected by the votes of the Controller and Mr. Morris, the Mayor being in favor of Mr. Mott.

Mr. John H. Mooney, the new bridge Trustee, was born in this City about 35 years ago. He was appointed Chief Clerk and Secretary to the Commissioners of Accounts, who were appointed by Mayor Havemeyer, in accordance with the charter of 1873, and he held the position until 1877, when Mayor Ely appointed him as one of the Commissioners of Accounts, to fill a vacancy. Soon after Mayor Cooper assumed office he removed Mr. Mooney and his colleague, Mr. Howe, and appointed others in their stead. Mr. Mooney represented the interests of Mr. John Kelly and Tammany at Albany during at least one session of the Legislature.

THE ARION BALL TICKETS.

The tickets for the Arion ball are a marvel of lithographic beauty. On one side a representation is given of a circus arena, wherein Roscoe Conkling figures as the ring-master, while Cornell is performing somersaults on a bare-back horse. The clown for the occasion is Carl Schurz, who is seen behind Conkling. In the centre of the ring Kelly and Robinson have dotted ground and lofty tumbling for the amusement of several political characters seated in a box overlooking the performances. In the left-hand corner the face of a clown appears, grinning blandly, and holding in his hands a circus balloon, through which Mr. Cornell is about to jump. On the reverse is represented a grotto from which are issuing Prince Carnival and the Queen of Beauty. Over the grotto is a likeness of Dr. Damrosch and a figure of Harlequin.

A SCHOOL PRINCIPAL ON TRIAL.

The inquiry in the case of John B. Moore, Principal of Grammar School No. 61, who is charged with profanity, obscenity, and disorderly conduct, was begun yesterday by a special committee of the Board of Education, of which Commissioner Donnelly is Chairman. Ex-Judge Tappan presented a protest in behalf of Moore against proceeding with the investigation in the absence of formally-specified charges, and then withdrew with his client. The first person examined was Mr. George P. Webster, a lawyer, of No. 310 East One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, who testified that in January last he saw Moore in a grocery and liquor store, at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue; Moore was under the influence of liquor, and made use of profane and obscene language; the proprietor of the place became annoyed at his conduct and ejected him; some ladies were in the store at the time. About three years ago Mr. Webster met Moore in a drunken condition in an oyster saloon, where he also used profane language and conducted himself in a very objectionable manner. Patrolman H. C. Van Orden and Roundsman Walter L. Thompson, of the Twelfth Precinct, testified that they had seen him intoxicated. Abraham Pisar, the proprietor of a millinery and fancy goods store at No. 2,282 Third-avenue, said that about a year ago Moore entered his store, accompanied by his female servant and two children; he was drunk, and, while in the act of purchasing two hats, made some filthy remarks to the servant; he was requested to leave the store, and complied, but immediately after went to another store kept by the witness, where he conducted himself in the same objectionable manner. Homer Brewer, a reporter, gave evidence to the effect that Moore's general reputation is that of a bully, brawler, and blackguard. A letter from Gen. George W. Palmer was submitted in evidence. It was to the effect that he had heard Moore use profane and vulgar language in the store of Mr. George Ruppel, at No. 2,291 Third-avenue. Other instances of misconduct on the part of Moore were set forth in affidavits made by Joseph D. Doxie, Daniel D. Eagan, Francis Probst, and others. The committee will meet again at 5 P. M. to-day.

THURLOW WEED'S LOSS.

JOSTLED ON THE REAR PLATFORM AND RELIEVED OF HIS POCKET-BOOK.

Thurlow Weed left his residence, No. 12 West Twelfth-street, shortly after 7 o'clock Tuesday evening to attend a meeting of the Directors of the Bleecker-Street Railroad Company in their office at the foot of West Twenty-third-street. He rode to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel on a Broadway car and there took a cross-town car running through West Twenty-third-street. As he stepped upon the rear platform he was obliged to push his way through a party of four or five young men who blocked up the doorway. They jostled him rudely, and when he got inside he instinctively felt for his watch. The watch and chain were safe, His pocket-book, however, was missing from the right pocket of his pantaloons. It contained $45 in bills, a pass on the New-York Central Railroad, and a dividend check of the Third-Avenue Railroad Company for $250, payable at the Park Bank. When Secretary Ingersoll, of the Bleecker-Street Company, heard of Mr. Weed's loss he notified Detective Gallagher, of Inspector Dilks's staff. Mr. Weed remembered that one of the party by whom he had been jostled was a man about 30 years old, with sandy whiskers, and was very well dressed. The detective that night met the fellow lounging at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway who gave his name as Harry Wilcox, and who is believed by the Police to be an expert pickpocket. He was taken before Mr. Weed for identification. Mr. Weed is well along in years, and his eyesight is dimmed. He could not identify the fellow to his own satisfaction, and he declined to proceed against him. The prisoner was then placed at the bar in the Jefferson Market Police Court. He threw off a pair of kid gloves and coolly awaited developments.

"I've seen you here before," said Justice Duffy.

"Oh, I guess not," replied Wilcox, picking his teeth with a pin and looking at the ceiling.

"Well, there's no evidence against you this time. You are discharged. Don't you ever let me see you again."

The prisoner bowed politely and withdrew hurriedly. Mr. Weed was robbed of his watch in a similar manner some years ago. The Police recovered it within three days. The check stolen from Mr. Weed is worthless to the thief, as payment on it was ordered stopped before banking hours yesterday morning.

THE ELEVATED ROADS.

SECOND-AVENUE LINE AND CITY HALL BRANCH TO OPEN MARCH 1.

When the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company was absorbed by the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company the latter guaranteed interest on $8,500,000 of its first mortgage bonds, and has since been paying interest on that amount, although but $2,500,000 were issued and outstanding. The Metropolitan Company were prevented from issuing the remainder until their Second-avenue route should be completed. Yesterday the company opened bids for the additional $6,000,000, and accepted that made by Drexel, Morgan & Co. on behalf of themselves and associates. Further particulars were refused for publication. The Second-avenue route is finished except as regards a few of its stations, and will be positively opened to public traffic, in connection with the City Hall branch, on March 1.

Mr. T. T. Onderdonk has been appointed Superintendent of the Western Division of the Manhattan Road; Charles P. McFaddin, formerly General Passenger Agent of the New-Jersey Southern Railway, General Superintendent, and Edward Hungerford Engineer, under the direction of the Chief Engineer, in charge of maintenance and repairs of foundations, structure, track and buildings, inclusive of mechanical power, fuel and water supply, all the same operated by the company, and Charles O. Richards, Road Master. Workmen have recently been going carefully over the Sixth-avenue structure, replacing loose bolts and strengthening it in various ways.

Mr. Schwab, one of the Westchester Rapid Transit Commissioners, when questioned yesterday in regard to the future action of the board in view of the Supreme Court decision abolishing the first commission, said they can now go on and complete their work without further delay. As soon as the decision is entered they will organize as the second commission, and will in three days thereafter lay out the first road. As soon as this shall have been done they will organize as the third commission, and lay out the second line of road. Mr. Schwab did not know when the first meeting would be held, but the order of the court would probably be entered in a day or two, and the first line of road would probably be decided upon early next week.

PETER MARRON BRUTALLY ASSAULTED.

Peter Marron, the well-known sporting man, and former partner of "Tim" Flynn, left his billiard-rooms, in Park-row, on Saturday night last to visit some friends. About 2 A. M., when within a few steps of his residence, No. 64 Marion-street, he was jostled against by three young roughs. He turned around and remonstrated with them, when the three simultaneously attacked him. He was knocked down and kicked to insensibility, and his assailants fled. He was found subsequently lying helpless upon the sidewalk, with a broken nose, his eyes almost torn out, and his head so badly bruised as to render unrecognizable. The police officer who saw him, however, discovered his identity, and caused him to be removed to his home, where a physician was summoned. Mr. Marron lay in an unconscious state until Monday morning. Yesterday the detective captured John Vaughan, aged 23 years, who is known to the Police as a rowdy, and the prisoner was identified by Mr. Marron in his sick-room. In the Tombs Police Court yesterday, Vaughan was committed, without bail, to await the result of his victim's injuries. Mr. Marron is still lying in a critical condition.

A MASTER AND PILOT SUSPENDED.

The Board of Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels yesterday rendered a decision in the matter of the collision between the steamer G. T. Olyphant and the ferry-boat Warren, which occurred on Jan. 14 in the East River, off the foot of Broome-street. They find that the Olyphant, valued at $25,000, was sunk and became a total loss, and that the Warren sustained damage to the extent of $50. The Inspectors find that after the master of the Olyphant answered the signal of the Warren he was reckless in his efforts to control the boat, and at once to clear the approaching Warren when he saw the collision was about to occur. The pilot of the Warren, knowing that he understood the signal, intended to comply with its meaning. The board, therefore, revokes the license of Charles Adams, master and pilot of the Olyphant indefinitely, and fully exonerate the pilot in charge of the Warren. There were no lives lost and no personal injuries inflicted. In the matter of the collision which occurred Dec. 24, 1879, between the steamer City of New-York and a schooner, in tow of the tug-boat Hattie C. Lawson, the Inspectors find that it was due to the negligence of Raymond Kelly, pilot of the tug-boat. They suspend his license for 60 days, and exonerate the pilot of the City of New-York.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following-named securities were sold at public auction in the Exchange Sales-room yesterday: Sixteen shares Bank of America, $100 each, 104 per cent.; 100 shares New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, $100 each, 46¾ per cent.; 100 shares Sutro Tunnel Company, $10 each, $3 per share; 50 shares Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, (old stock,) $100 each, 8 per cent.; 50 shares Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, common, $100 each, 2¾ per cent.; $8,000 City of San Francisco, County or Bridge 7 per cent. gold bonds, due 1894, issued to Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, interest January and July, $1,000 each, 106 per cent.; $3,000 State of Texas 6 per cent. ground and duty tumbling fund bonds, due 1910, interest March and September, 112½ per cent.; 63 shares Pacific Railroad of Missouri, $100 each, 8 per cent.; 10 shares Park Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 113¾ per cent.; 7 shares The Star Newspaper Company, $30 each, for $145 the lot.

THE VALUE OF A CHILD.

A child of 5 years was run over and killed in June last by a truck driven by Hugh Clark, at the corner of Horatio and Hudson streets. William Montgomery, the father of the boy, as Administrator, sued Clark and the owners of the truck in the Supreme Court. On trial yesterday, before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, he obtained a judgment for $2,000 damages. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer for plaintiff, and William H. Towsley for defendant.

A ROBBERY WHICH PUZZLES THE POLICE.

Superintendent Walling yesterday received from Capt. Mount, of the Nineteenth Precinct, the report of a singular robbery which occurred in his precinct, and which is puzzling his detectives. The victim of the robbery is Mrs. Sarah A. Quinn, a widow, residing at the corner of Fifty-seventh-street and First-avenue, who informed the Police that on the 6th inst. she had in a bureau drawer in her bedroom on the second floor of the house, an iron box which contained $700 in cash, a cluster diamond pin valued at $50, a silver watch and chain, and several other articles of jewelry, her insurance policy and other papers. At 5 o'clock on the evening of the 6th inst. she took from the box $20. She did not have occasion to go to the bureau drawer again until about 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening, when she was surprised to discover that the box and its contents had disappeared. The drawer had evidently been unlocked with a duplicate key as there were no marks of violence on the bureau. Nothing else in the drawer had been disturbed. Detective Tooker has the matter under investigation, and is of the opinion that the robbery was committed by some one who was familiar with the premises, and was aware of the whereabouts of the box and its valuable contents.

REINHARDT RESENTENCED.

TO BE HANGED ON APRIL 2—HIS COUNSEL TO APPEAL.

After the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court confirming the conviction of Edward Reinhardt, who murdered his wife on Staten Island in July, 1878, a writ of habeas corpus was issued to the Sheriff of Richmond County, directing him to bring Reinhardt before the General Term, sitting in Brooklyn, for resentence. Sheriff Connor made return to the writ yesterday morning by bringing Reinhardt to Brooklyn. The prisoner, who is a good looking man, 25 years of age, was well dressed and conducted himself with propriety. He is now in the Staten Island Police. Justice Pratt addressed Reinhardt as follows:

"You, Edward Reinhardt, have heretofore been duly tried and convicted of the crime of murder. The judgment thus rendered upon you have caused to be brought before this court for review, and you have been fully heard therein. We have carefully examined the exception taken upon the trial, and found that no error was committed to your prejudice. We have also examined the evidence, and we are satisfied that the proof left no alternative to the jury except to find a verdict of guilty. The proceedings are, therefore, left regular in every respect, and it is now of your appeal, the day for the execution of the sentence has passed, and you are now brought before the court in order that the court may inquire into the facts and circumstances to ascertain if any legal reason exists against the pronouncing of such sentence. Have you anything to say why such sentence shall not be executed?"

Reinhardt—(In an undertone)—Nothing.

Counsel for the prisoner—We feel that in the court has listened to the arguments in the case kindly, honestly and conscientiously. But in my position as counsel my duty compels me to pursue such remedies as I deem proper for the prisoner's interests to take. What these remedies will be it is not now the time or place to state, but simply to say that I shall take the case to another tribunal. There is nothing now for your Honor to do but to name the day for carrying out the sentence. I advise my client to say nothing.

Mr. Justice Pratt continued: "The court having found that said sentence stands in full force, and having duly inquired into all facts and circumstances, and finding no legal reason to exist against the execution of such sentence hereby appoint the 2d day of April, 1880, between the hours of 9 in the forenoon and 4 in the afternoon, for the execution of such sentence."

Immediately after the delivery of the sentence the prisoner was taken back to the Richmond County Jail. He betrayed no emotion on hearing the date fixed for his death.

TRANSFER OF NATIONAL BANK STOCK.

From the Philadelphia North American, Feb. 11.

A lady owning certain shares of stock of the Western National Bank of Philadelphia, died in Illinois. Her Executor, duly qualified under the laws of that State, sold the stock to Mrs. Hobbs, of Maine. After filing in this city a certified copy of the will and the appointment of the Executor by the Illinois authorities, Mrs. Hobbs presented her assigned shares to the Western Bank, which refused to issue her a new certificate, on the ground that the act of the Assembly authorizing foreign Executors to transfer loans and shares of stock, did not refer to the stock of a national bank. Suit was brought in the United States court to compel the bank to accede to the lady's request, and yesterday Judge Butler filed a decision in favor of Mrs. Hobbs, in which he said that the purpose of the acts of Assembly of 1836 and 1872, and their effect, was to invest Executors, Administrators and other letters granted by other States of the Union with the same authority over "shares of stock of any incorporated company of or within the Commonwealth," standing in the name of the decedent, as that conferred by letters granted by the City Orphans' Court of Philadelphia; that this was sufficiently comprehensive to include a national bank, it being a corporation "within the Commonwealth," with a fixed location for doing business.

A WINTER HOME FOR A CATERPILLAR.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Feb. 11.

A caterpillar was recently found on a Bridgeport window-sill by a servant, and by her was carefully placed upon the area wall, where it would be out of danger. A day or so later the lady of the house saw the caterpillar on the door-sill, and it was again placed on the wall for safety. This was repeated several times, the caterpillar finding its way to the door-sill every time. Finally, the lady procured a box, the end of which was left open, and placed the caterpillar in it. The box was then placed on the wall. The caterpillar seemed to know his home, for, on several occasions, when the lady removed it from the box and placed it some distance away it would hastily crawl back and enter its old quarters. When the weather grew cold the box is taken into the house. The caterpillar has acted, ever since it was found, as though it knew it had fallen among friends, and as though its conduct was governed by reason.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Held by Choate, J.

Nos. 18—United States vs. Market National Bank: 22—United States vs. William Bingham; 27—United States vs. Frederick Burdgett; 33—United States vs. J. B. Brown; 33½—United States vs. 23,000 Cigars, No. 1,934 Second-avenue; 34—United States vs. De Maigne; 36—United States vs. One Small Yacht, &c., No. 513 West Forty-second-street; 37—United States vs. A. Pinover; 38—United States vs. D. Ingis; 29—Abendroth vs. C. W. Durant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Assessment Calendar—Nos. 55, 150, 151, 152, 162, 163, 164, 165, 173, 174, 178, 179, 198, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242. Calendar—Nos. 89, 90, 94, 95, 276, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Law and Fact—Nos. 445, 469, 484, 495, 496, 346, 84, 330, 413, 392, 460, 185.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. 1700, 1701, 1793½, 886, 1

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BANKING AND FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—4th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Sixth Page—7th col.
BATHS—Seventh Page—5th col.
BOARD WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—3th col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—6th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Sixth Page—7th col.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 12, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—The False Friend.
PARK THEATRE—The Wedding March.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Galley Slave.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Unknown.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Christmas.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Horrors.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
NEW-YORK SKATING RINK—Skating. Matinee.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water-Colors.
AMERICAN ART GALLERY—Artists' Fund.
STEINWAY HALL—At 2:30 P. M.—Oratorio.
CHICKERING HALL—Fisk Jubilee Singers.
CHICKERING HALL—At 2:30 P. M.—Readings.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, slightly warmer, threatening weather, and rain, with southerly to westerly winds, and falling barometer.

The Democrats do not seem to weary in ill-doing, as far as trying to defeat the legally-expressed will of the people is concerned. The scandalous scheme which came to grief in Maine only appears by its failure to have changed the direction of their plots. They are now trying to unseat Mr. WASHBURN, member of the House, of Minnesota, and to give his place to the notorious DONNELLY, of that State, who contests the election of the sitting member. The object is to obtain a majority in the House on a vote by States, should the choice of President be thrown into that body. The facts of the case, which will be foundin our Washington dispatches, show how desperate is this move. Yet it has obtained, it appears, the sanction of the sub-committee to which the contest was referred. It remains to be seen whether the Committee on Contested Elections will father the invention of the sub-committee, and then whether the majority in the House will dare to carry it out. Of this, however, there is, unfortunately, no great doubt.

The decorum of the United States Senate seems to be a thing of the past. Now that the majority of that body is merely an assemblage of rather small politicians, it is perhaps too much to expect from them the gravity of statesmen when nominally engaged in the transaction of public business. But such disgraceful exhibitions of bad manners as that which drew out a vigorous rebuke from Senator EDMUNDS yesterday are unknown to the least decorous of State Legislatures, and are eminently calculated to bring the upper house of Congress into contempt. The Sergeant-at-Arms makes a ludicrous confusion of inability to keep the floor of the Senate clear of intruders, and the presiding officer seems equally incapable of restraining the incessant din made by Senators who are discussing with strangers petty questions of politics or matters of private business. Unless Senators mend their manners, they need not be surprised if the people should be disposed to place as little value on their discussion of public affairs as they do themselves.

Washington appears to be very much interested in the quarrel between Senator GORDON and Representative STEPHENS, which lately broke out with great violence before the Senate Committee on the Census. The noble GORDON writes to the epigrammatic STEPHENS that he is deeply pained to think that he told Mr. STEPHENS that he should hold him [STEPHENS] personally responsible for certain statements, but, really, the provocation was very great; and, on the whole, the noble Senator thinks that he did about right on that momentous occasion. To this Mr. STEPHENS replies that he is very much astonished to be told that he gave any provocation to the noble GORDON; that he, too, regrets deeply that there should have been any misunderstanding; but, on the whole, he thinks he, too, was about right, and that he is glad that he has an opportunity to write a long letter, in which the English language is exhausted in an endeavor to show how much can be made of a petty quarrel. The correspondence has a fine old Quixotic flavor, and has probably been enjoyed very much by its authors.

The State Senate has concurred in the Assembly resolution providing for the appointment of three Senators and five Assemblymen to report, "at the earliest possible day," a bill for the revision of the Tax laws. If the committee can be animated by any such decided purpose to go to the root of the matter as was displayed by Mr. WOODIN in his comments on the resolution, their labors will be at once brief and effective. Mr. WOODIN is certainly right in assuming that it need not take five minutes to draft a bill which would compel hundreds of millions of dollars of property in this State to bear their share of public burdens which they now escape altogether. The main thing is to decide upon the leading principles which ought to guide any revision of the Tax laws, and it was here that the value of the resolutions offered by Mr. FORSTER, but which the Senate was disinclined to discuss, came in. Should men like Messrs. WOODIN and FORSTER be of the Senate portion of the committee, there would be a good prospect of the subject being taken up with business-like energy and thorough honesty of purpose. The chief danger to be guarded against is in attempting too much. The main portion of the work relates to the taxation of the property of great public corporations, and if nothing beyond that were effected, the people of the State would have abundant reason for satisfaction.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company has adopted decisive measures to demonstrate its solvency, and to vindicate the integrity of its management, as against the accusations to which both have been subjected. In each case the Western investments of the company have formed the ground of attack; and it is with reference to these that the vindication now made public has been sought. A triennial examination exacted by the Connecticut law rendered necessary some proceeding of this sort, and the managers wisely availed themselves of the labors of Commissioner STEDMAN to obtain a scrutiny that should not only determine the value of the real estate assets, but should test the soundness of the judgment on which the loans were originally made. The latter point necessarily remains subject to some difference of opinion. It may be fairly inferred, however, that what have proved to be mistakes in connection with the Chicago and St. Louis investments were in some degree the result of causes which could not have been foreseen. That is to say, securities which at the date of their acceptance were deemed ample subsequently lost much of their value as a consequence of changes in the currents of trade. On the other hand, the rising tide of Western prosperity supplies a chance of gain on properties acquired by the company under foreclosure. This consideration so far outweighs the admitted mistakes that Mr. STEDMAN, guided by the testimony of local experts as well as by the results of his own observation, sets forth a valuation of the real property which leaves the company the possessor of "an undeniable surplus of millions" over its liabilities. There is, indeed, a difference of a million and a half between the Commissioner's valuation and the valuation made for the company; but the fact that this sum does not reduce the available surplus below millions indicates the company's strength, and gives plausibility to the belief that in the end the Western investments, as a whole, will be a source of profit. How far the fact, or Mr. STEDMAN'S opinion with regard to it, affects the general merits of Western loans, estimated by the standard of individual investors, is a totally different question, and one with which the Connecticut Mutual is not concerned.

THE PROSPECT FOR REFUNDING.

Secretary SHERMAN appeared before the Ways and Means Committee yesterday, and made a very interesting statement of his views in regard to the refunding of the bonds now bearing a high rate of interest. It is said that the committee will take some definite action on this subject to-day or to-morrow, but the announced intentions of Congressional committees are proverbially untrustworthy, and the public will await with some anxiety the actual determination of the committee. The situation up to the present time has been far from reassuring, and it is greatly to be hoped that the views of Secretary SHERMAN communicated to the committee yesterday may tend to bring them to some favorable decision. So far, a good deal of time has been wasted in listening to impracticable schemes, and in irrelevant argument. All that the committee has actually concluded is, that it will not report in favor of bonds redeemable at the option of the Government in five years. It has left undecided the main question of authorizing any refunding whatever, and with this, the next most important questions of the rate of interest to be allowed and the term for which the new bonds shall run.

The opinions of Secretary SHERMAN have undergone some modification. At the opening of the session he strongly favored a 4 per cent. thirty-year bond, to be negotiated under provisions substantially the same as those of the original Refunding act. He now expresses his conviction that perhaps a bond might be successfully worked which should be redeemable in ten and payable in forty years. As much of the opposition to the measure introduced in the House by Mr. GARFIELD, and understood to have been prepared at the Treasury, was directed to the length of time for which the hands of the Government were tied, this change in the Secretary's views may be accepted as likely to lead to some agreement in the committee. Certainly, an agreement is extremely desirable. If Mr. SHERMAN believes that he can now arrange for refunding in a ten-forty bond the bonds which mature in 1881, he cannot try his experiment too soon. Whether it succeed or whether it fail, time is valuable. If he is correct in his impression—and he has shown general shrewdness in his estimate of the difficulties which his plans have had to encounter—then the sooner the project is carried out, the better for everybody concerned. The tax-payers will have the benefit of the saving to be effected, and the money market will be relieved of the element of uncertainty which now exists as to the immediate action of the Treasury. Both these considerations are important. It is true that it is by no means certain that any saving in interest which may be made by the operation of refunding will be allowed by the present Congress to go to the benfit of the tax-payers; but, if the saving is once definitely secured, Congress can be held to some degree of responsibility for the disposition made of it, and every interest in the land imperatively demands relief from the burdens of taxation. These fall, under our present system, so indirectly upon our citizens that they do not excite the attention they deserve, but they are none the less really serious on that account. They clog the trade of the country in many ways, and if the leaders in Congress are faithful to their duty, they will not hesitate in reducing the debt-charge in the annual appropriations, and in using the saving thus made to abolish various vexatious and unprofitable taxes which now figure upon the statute-book.

Not less urgent is the consideration that, if any experiment at refunding is to be made, it should be made promptly in order to withdraw from the money market the unfavorable influence which is beyond question exerted by the doubt now prevailing in regard to the action of the Government. The investment in United States bonds is now so extensive, especially since so large an amount of them has been returned to this country in payment of our food exports, and the most extensive and conservative interests of the country are so intimately involved in them, that it is always a matter of grave importance what is to be done by the Government regarding them. That is a question which, while it ought to be carefully considered, should not unnecessarily be left open. And as the experiment which Mr. SHERMAN suggests is, to say the least, not absolutely sure of success, the sooner it is tried the better.

In addition to the views submitted by Mr. SHERMAN in regard to the terms of the bond in which he considered refunding feasible, there is another suggestion likely to have weight with the Committee. This is to the effect that some $200,000,000 of the bonds falling in on or before the 1st of July of next year should be reserved for liquidation, and that for the purpose of such liquidation the Treasury should be authorized to issue 4 per cent. Treasury notes at one, two, and three years, the amount to be taken up to be determined according to the surplus revenue available. This proposition is supposed likely to conciliate in some measure the stubborn opposition heretofore made by Mr. KELLEY in the Committee of Ways and Means to any plan of refunding whatever. It is not certain, however, that it will have that effect, as Mr. KELLEY has set his heart upon paying off the debt as fast as it can possibly be done, a policy which is not the less acceptable to him because it is sure, if adopted, to prevent any serious interference with our absurdly high tariff. Mr. SHERMAN'S suggestions, however, undoubtedly tend to secure some agreement in regard to refunding, and upon that result, should it come about, the country would have reason to congratulate itself.

OUR HARBOR DEFENSES.

It is singular that the pending proposition to increase the appropriation for heavy artillery has been attacked by some of those who ought to be its strongest advocates, since they really wish well to the cause of harbor defense. The case is simply one of misapprehension as to the functions and possibilities of torpedoes, for the objection raised against the guns is, that, in our torpedo age, they will be of no use, and money expended on them will be thrown away. Were it true that torpedoes had superseded forts and guns, this objection would be sound; but, in point of fact, torpedoes play a limited and auxiliary *rôle*. Undoubtedly, within the past few years, torpedo warfare by means of submarine mines has been greatly improved; but its past and prospective achievements have led some admirers to claim for it a scope it can never have. To begin with, its development has already led to a system of counter-warfare, in every respect as elaborate as the torpedo system itself; and this most important fact is almost invariably lost sight of, if ever suspected, by those who claim that fixed torpedoes have rendered useless forts and guns. There are prepared for this anti-torpedo warfare regular flotillas, with their steam pinnaces, counter-mine launches, and "creeps." The boats work their way into a channel obstructed by sunken vessels and by booms, and studded with torpedoes which explode mechanically by contact, or which are exploded electrically from the fort or the shore. They have gun-cotton and dynamite for demolishing the obstructions; they have counter-mines to explode the mines; they have appliances for working about to cut wire after wire connecting the electrical torpedoes with the shore operator.

Sometimes this may be dangerous work; but it is not so dangerous as being battered by heavy guns while detained at the obstructions. Besides, on the supposition that the guns are superseded, the attacking party can take their own time at removing the obstructions, and, even if a dozen boats should be destroyed, the rest will have opened a practical passage for the great iron-clads that are ready to follow when the channel is cleared. So far has this system of counter-warfare been carried that, a few months ago, a regular practice attack was made at Portsmouth, to test the efficiency of torpedo defense. As usual in sham battles, there were concerted methods of discovering in what cases the attacking boats would be thrown out of the combat, for torpedoes were, of course, exploded with charges too light to do actual injury. Over eighty of them were planted in a narrow channel, further obstructed by a big boom. Within two or three hours the assailants had not only blown up the boom, but had cut or exploded, harmlessly to themselves, dozens of the submarine mines, and had cleared a practicable channel sixty feet wide. This, be it observed, was done, not in a harbor miles broad, like those which we have to defend, but in an imaginary channel staked off to a width of only 800 feet. And it must be also noted that the bare failure of the attack was brought about, not at all by the defensive torpedoes, but by the fire of the fort, under the decisions of umpires as to effectiveness of aiming, for, of course, the guns were not actually shotted. What, then, could possibly be the resistance of a harbor which should have no suitable guns, torpedoes being wholly relied on as "the weapon of the future," and heavy ordnance discarded as of no use, and a sheer waste of money?

We think reflection will show that the torpedo issue which was lately raised before the Chamber of Commerce in this City, and which may again be sprung upon Congress, has no bearing against our needs of heavy ordnance. Of course, we speak now of stationary weapons—of fixed torpedoes, and of fixed guns in fixed forts. When we come to torpedo-vessels, we reach a different subject—the needs of the Navy. Those needs cannot be well overestimated, nor will the desirability of a supply of torpedo-vessels be exaggerated. In fact, torpedo-boats would also be brought to the attack of our harbors, and great war-ships will henceforth carry them, as the *Duilio* already does. But without discussing floating defenses, which will come up under the Naval instead of the Fortification bill, it is clear that heavy ordnance is every whit as needful now as ever. It is even more needful now; for, whereas formerly it was easy to run past forts at night, the electric light now makes the firing of heavy guns effective in the dark, as the night attack at Portsmouth showed. There is also a commercial consideration in the matter. The destruction of the harbor of a great city, to keep out enemies, is at best a humiliating necessity. It bars out friends as well as foes, prevents egress as well as ingress, and shuts a city up from the outer world. When reliance is had on submarine mines alone, the shutting up of the harbor must be begun much earlier and made more extensive than when heavy guns are in position. Finally, the folly of trusting to any single system of harbor defense, when other systems are available, is too apparent for doubt, since any accident to that system or any means of overcoming it brings irretrievable ruin. Especially is this true of a system still largely within the domain of experiment, clearly capable of being counteracted by existing appliances, and never claimed by good judges to be anything more than an auxiliary defense.

Congress may safely go on with the heavy-gun proposition, even if some startling and puzzling suggestions about the value of torpedoes should be thrown out in debate. The proposed increase to $400,000 of the original $225,000 granted by the House for arming coastwise forts specifically aims at the manufacture of four 12-inch rifled breech-loaders. There is but one gun of this by no means enormous calibre now in the United States—our solitary piece of heavy-rifled ordnance. It cannot be called extravagance to procure a total of five such guns. The rest of the appropriation would go toward converting, under the cheap and successful process now practiced, more of our obsolete smooth-bores into comparatively effective rifles.

SENATOR GORDON'S NEEDS.

Senator GORDON, of Georgia, is very much exercised in his mind about the Darien Canal. Senator GORDON thinks that the solar system, with all the newly-discovered planetoids, has been brought to a dead pause while the Senate of the United States considers whether it will allow one of its standing committees to discuss the interoceanic canal question, or raise a special committee for that purpose. Senator GROOME, of Maryland, some weeks ago, offered a resolution to appoint a modest sort of a committee, without special powers or a special clerk, to consider the interoceanic canal question. Senator GROOME has no committee Chairmanship, and if his resolution were to be carried, he would naturally be the Chairman of the new committee. Senator GORDON casts longing eyes on the proposed new committee, for he, too, has not the proud pre-eminence which belongs to a Chairman of a committee. So, taking the hint from Senator GROOME, he introduced a somewhat similar resolution, but so worded as to make it appear like a new proposition, and he specially required that the Special Committee on the Interoceanic Canal should have a clerk all to itself. Senator GORDON is suffering for a clerk. Senator GROOME thought that he would be contented with a committee, (of which he should be the Chairman,) and that a clerk was by no means an indispensable adjunct. Senator GORDON insists upon a committee *and* a clerk. Senator VEST, who is the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Civil Service, has generously offered to lend his clerk to any Interoceanic Canal Committee that may need one. This offer has been thankfully received by Senator GROOME; but Senator GORDON very properly refuses to consider the Darien Canal with a borrowed clerk.

This may seem to be petty business, but Senator GORDON does not think so. His resolution, (which involves a committee and a clerk,) requires the United States Government to "protect" the company which may build any canal on the isthmus. Against whom or what the company is to be protected does not appear. It is necessary that a committee, with a clerk, should be appointed before this part of the programme can be unfolded. Nevertheless, Senator GORDON insists that the first duty of the United States is to appoint a special committee of the Senate, always with a clerk. All the rest will follow, as a matter of course. He declared in the Senate, the other day, that his resolutions bearing on this point "had been printed in every continental language." There are (or were in our schoolboy days) five continents, each with a varied assortment of languages. Mr. GORDON'S resolutions have had a wide and polyglot circulation. It is popularly supposed in Georgia that the crowned heads of effete Europe have been thrown into a panic by the appearance of Senator GORDON'S resolutions calling for a special committee, and a clerk, printed in all of the continental languages. The crowned heads, as a rule, hold men of Senator GORDON'S stamp in great terror. And when, turning his eagle eye on the Frenchmen who are digging a canal across the Isthmus of Darien without the protection of the United States, he demands a committee with a clerk, the knees of the crowned heads knock together and they begin to look about them for a short cut out of their misgoverned dominions. Rising to the importance of his theme, the other day, Senator GORDON cried: "Our vessels are decaying; their canvas is rotting. All Christendom stands on tip-toe in expectation. Six hundred millions of people stand ready to deal with us in a commerce boundless in scope, when the barrier of the isthmus is broken down. Imperial India, which enriched England and Spain, is ready to pour wealth into the lap of America, and yet we are told that the consideration of the question is not worth the hiring of a clerk." The eloquent and excessively able Senator seems to have forgotten that the committee had the loan of a clerk offered them. We respectfully submit that, if Christendom is really and truly on tip-toe in expectation, and six hundred millions of people are ready to trade and dicker with us, Mr. VEST'S Civil Service Reform Committee clerk might answer for all immediate purposes. It would be a pity to keep all Christendom on tip-toe a day longer than is absolutely necessary, provided even a borrowed clerk could release all Christendom from so painful a position.

We suspect that Senator GORDON'S trouble is that he confounds his personal wants with the interests of Christendom. It is absolutely necessary to his peace of mind that he should be at the head of a committee, and that that committee should have a clerk. If there is a great necessity for the consideration of the interoceanic canal project by Congress, the Senate Committee on Commerce is quite competent to do all that should be done. If this be not so, Mr. GROOME'S special committee, which has the right of way in the Senate, can surely manage matters. But Mr. GROOME'S committee would have Mr. GROOME for its Chairman; and, worse than all, it would have no clerk. To be truly influential in the tranquilization of Christendom, now painfully standing on tip-toe, the Senate committee must have Mr. GORDON for its Chairman. And it must have a clerk. "Will the British lion," cries Senator GORDON, "get any less the lion's share under English or French rule than under American rule?" We trow not. Any person familiar with the habits of the British lion knows that he will get a lion's share, unless the Senate gives Mr. GORDON a committee with a clerk. We do not own a foot of land on the route of any proposed interoceanic canal. The canal-builders are going about their business just as if their main trouble was the difficulty of overcoming natural obstacles. Nevertheless, Senator GORDON insists that we shall rush in and "protect" the canal-builders against somebody or something. They have never said that they needed protection. They would probably be astonished by an offer of protection. But they need it, and, what is more to the purpose, Mr. GORDON needs a committee with a real clerk.

A WICKED EDITOR.

The life of an agricultural editor—that is to say, the editor of a journal which concerns itself with agriculture—must be a very peculiar one. His agricultural patrons insist upon conferring infallibility upon him, and in holding him strictly accountable for its exercise. From all parts of the country, letters are written to him by farmers thirsting for information, which he is expected to furnish in the next issue of his paper. He is required to express opinions concerning the culture of abstruse vegetables and the rearing of mysterious cattle. He is expected to know whether the eyes should be cut out of onions before they are planted, whether pumpkin vines should be pruned in the Spring or the Fall, and what is the best method of keeping moths out of Winter cucumbers. If a cow is illiberal in point of milk, the agricultural editor is asked if he can certify to the efficiency of Smith's Mammalia Balm; and if a pig suffers from frequent headache, depression of spirits, and chilliness of the hoofs, he is required to prescribe for the animal. If in any instance his answers fail to give satisfaction, he receives a letter denouncing him as an impostor and ordering him to discontinue the paper. It is no wonder that the agricultural editor becomes a gloomy and discontented man, and that he occasionally grows decidedly misanthropic. Nothing, however, can excuse him for deliberately and maliciously diffusing misinformation, and when such misinformation endangers the life of any one of his patrons, he deserves the execration due to one who betrays his trust and becomes a treacherous assassin.

Of such, it is painful to say, is an agricultural editor, whose name, as well as the name of whose paper, will be withheld until it is called for by a Grand Jury. This wicked person was recently applied to for advice concerning a mule, and his answer was beyond doubt conceived either with a deliberately homicidal purpose or with a cynical contempt of human life. It appears that a person residing in Missouri, whom we may call Brown, had an ailing mule. Of course, he wrote to the editor of his favorite agricultural paper for advice—though most persons will fail to see any necessary connection between mules and agriculture. This man wrote: "I have a mule which became lame in one hind leg some three weeks ago. * * * It seems to pain him very much. What is the matter and remedy?"

Now, we need not think it strange that this letter exasperated the editor. Was it reasonable to suppose that he, residing in an Eastern city, should know what was the matter with a given leg of a certain Missouri mule? A mule usually becomes lame through injudicious kicking. If he kicks a heavy mass of masonry, or the cheek bone of a professional Irish patriot, the mule may sustain bruises which will render him lame. Or if, on the other hand, a mule were to find a civil service reformer in the Treasury Department, and were to kick at him, one or both hind legs would undoubtedly be violently wrenched by the strain. Then, there are various miscellaneous accidents which may render a mule lame. How can an agricultural editor prescribe for a lame mule when no means of making a diagnosis are afforded him? The editor in question, of course, knows in a general way the proper course to be adopted when a mule becomes lame. The only safe treatment is to shoot the mule, and thus put a stop to unnecessary effusion of blood. To say that a man takes his life in his hand who meddles with the hind leg of a lame, and consequently abnormally irritable, mule is a weak figure of speech. To attempt to handle the leg in order to apply remedies to it, is rather more dangerous than it would be for a man to sit on a steam-boiler carrying 200 pounds of steam to the square inch, and to endeavor to cut it open with a cold-chisel in order to examine its interior.

When the wicked editor received this letter from Mr. Brown, and was exasperated thereby, he conceived a most diabolical scheme for the punishment of the writer. In the next issue of his paper he printed his letter, and proceeded to answer it in a grave and apparently honest manner. He remarked: "To find the seat of the trouble, sponge the leg with cold water." Not content with this, he further advised Mr. Brown to "apply cold water frequently, and keep wet bandages around the joint. Rest"—added the wicked editor, with cold and brutal sarcasm—"will be necessary."

There is not the slightest doubt that if Mr. Brown undertakes to sponge his mule's hind leg with cold water, and to keep wet bandages around the joint, he will find rest necessary and inevitable. Within thirty seconds after the unhappy Brown begins to handle that leg he will find himself resting as he has never rested before. When sympathizing friends gather him up from the neighboring field and convey him, in the shape of "remains," to his afflicted widow, they will understand that he has finally rested from all his troubles, and the wicked editor, as he reads the telegram announcing the sudden death of Mr. Brown, of Missouri, by a mule accident, will laugh in the nearest available sleeve on his successful vengeance upon an aggravating letter-writer.

Such wickedness cannot go unpunished. Mr. Brown's death—which has probably occurred by this time—must not go unavenged. The editor who lured him within reach of the mule's hind leg is as guilty as though he had personally shot the unfortunate Brown. An indictment can easily be found against him, and the sooner it is done, the more hope there will be that his evil example will not be followed by other agricultural editors.

The bill already passed by the State Senate, making women eligible to serve as School Trustees, and permitting them to vote at elections for school officers, has been concurred in by the Assembly with only three dissenting votes. Whatever may be thought about the expediency of extending the full benefit of the suffrage to women, there can be little question about the wisdom of allowing full scope to their influence on public education. As the Governor is committed to the principle of the bill, as it is in fact, the outcome of one of the recommendations of his Message, it may be considered already as good as law. Its working will be watched with no little interest, and the advocates of giving women more direct influence on public affairs than they now possess will have a chance to show the salutary results of that influence in a field where women already form so many of the workers. In this City, where the choice of School Trustees is wisely kept apart from election contests, the bill will have no effect beyond enabling the Board of Education to select ladies for the office of School Trustee, or, as that is a discretion which the board is not likely to exercise, enabling the Mayor to nominate one or more female Commissioners of Education next December. If the terms of the bill are not ample enough for the latter purpose, they certainly ought to be made so.

Famines like that which is now devastating Ireland have been lamentably frequent during the last few years. In 1869, absolute starvation prevailed for several months throughout Finland and along the Baltic seaboard, aggravated by a frost of unexampled severity, which destroyed hundreds of those who made for the towns in quest of relief. In 1871, a yet more terrible famine decimated the population of North-western China, many of the sufferers being driven to gnaw the bark from the trees, and even to devour the bodies of the dead. Similar horrors were enacted on a smaller scale in Eastern Russia during the great drought of 1873. The failure of the Bengal rice crop at the close of that year swept away, during the early months of 1874, at least half a million lives. The dearth in Bulgaria in 1876, and that in Cashmere a twelvemonth ago, are still fresh in public memory, while the present year has been ushered in by three distinct famines, in Ireland, in Silesia, and in the Persian Province of Seistan.

A telegraphic dispatch announces the death, on Sunday, of a Capt. THOMAS AULD, of St. Michael's, Talbot County, Md., and adds, by way of explaining the Captain's posthumous notoriety, that he was formerly the owner of FREDERICK DOUGLASS. "Thus the whirligig of Time brings in his revenges," and certainly a more complete revenge could not be imagined than that a dying slave-holder should be identified as the former owner of a man who, from the lowest position a man could hold, has risen, solely by his own efforts, to become the foremost representative of his race in this country. Nevertheless, there was no enmity between Mr. DOUGLASS and Mr. AULD. In 1836 they parted, the black man going North by the underground railroad; but ten years later his freedom was purchased by £150, contributed by English sympathizers, and in 1877 he revisited his old master and the scenes of his serf-hood. The statement in several books of reference that Col. EDWARD LLOYD was formerly FREDERICK DOUGLASS'S master is incorrect. Considering how much Mr. DOUGLASS has been before the public eye, of late years, singularly little is known about him personally. Of his early life, this is almost necessarily true. He himself only knows of his birth from Mr. AULD'S memorandum that "FREDERICK BAILEY was born in February, 1818." His mother was a negro slave and his father was white, notwithstanding which fact Mr. DOUGLASS very heartily disagrees with Prof. LANGSTON'S belief that the mulatto is the negro's superior. While he was a boy his master sent him to work in Baltimore, where he learned to read in secret, and afterward ran away to New-Bedford, where he married. From 1840 to 1860 he was prominent in the anti-slavery movement, both in this country and in England. His lectures were enthusiastically received, as they deserved to be, independently of their subject, for Mr. DOUGLASS is a natural and genuine orator. The *North Star*, afterward *Frederick Douglass's Paper*, was also very successful. During the war he was of material assistance to the Union cause by raising negro regiments. In 1870 he became editor of the Washington *New National Era*, which he afterward intrusted to the management of his sons, LEWIS and FREDERICK. In 1871 he was appointed Secretary to the Commission to Santo Domingo, and on his return President GRANT made him one of the Territorial Council of the District of Columbia. In 1872 he was elected Presidential Elector at Large for the State of New-York, and the crowning point of his career was reached when he was appointed Marshal of the District of Columbia in 1877. In person, Mr. DOUGLASS is large, graceful, and fine-looking, though beginning to show marks of age. His voice is strong, but pleasant, his manners are good, and his conversation is almost brilliant. His mind has sufficiently shown its quality by its achievements, his character has never been impeached, and he has had the courage to face mobs. Altogether, he may be said to be a living example that his race is not fundamentally inferior to the whites, although he sadly admits that it is practically so, and is of the opinion that it is doomed, like the Indians, unless it has made substantial advances upon its present position before the end of the present century.

It seems a little strange that BERLIOZ'S great work, "La Damnation de Faust," whose first performance in this country takes place this afternoon, has not been brought out here before. BERLIOZ spoke of it as one of his best productions, and BERLIOZ was certainly one of the most remarkable of modern musicians. The composition was, from the first, heard with enthusiasm in Germany, and has at last won its way to popularity and success in Paris, where for more than a quarter of a century after its first production it was treated with a cold neglect amounting almost to contempt. Whatever may be the judgment of the critics and audience as to its musical merits, its production by the Symphony Society, under the direction of Dr. DAMROSCH, is so far the musical event of the season, and one in which, as the box-office already shows, the public has taken a deep interest. In his "Mémoires," BERLIOZ gives an interesting account of how he composed this work. He wrote the score with unusual facility, when and where he could. Much of it was composed while traveling and giving concerts in Germany, Austria, Hungary, and elsewhere. The composing was done in city and country, in hotels and carriages, on trains and boats. The work was finished in Paris, where he wrote at home and at the café, in the Garden of the Tuileries, and on boulevard benches. "The ideas," says the composer, "came to me in most unforeseen order." BERLIOZ'S life was as tragic as his character was heroic. His own countrymen cared not to hear the works whose merits were recognized and appreciated abroad. When first produced in Paris, in 1846, the "Damnation de Faust" met with a fate which must have been thoroughly disheartening to the sensitive nature of BERLIOZ, who had not yet forgotten the failure, six years before, of his opera, "Benvenuto Cellini." "Never since," wrote BERLIOZ many years later, "have I been disposed to risk twenty francs on the chance of the Parisian public caring for my music." His soul was filled with the ardor and ambition of a true artist, yet such were the indifference and neglect with which his music was received in France that, as he bitterly complained, he had "to scribble eternally for a livelihood," being forced to give the best years of his life to what he felt to be unprofitable drudgery—the duties of critic on the *Journal des Débats*. His domestic life was not less sad. He married Miss SMITHSON, an actress playing with an English company in Paris, only to be separated from her after a few years, which were probably anything but happy ones. He died in 1869, at the age of 65. GOUNOD, the composer of "Faust," spoke at his grave, where were aptly repeated the words: "Here is he quiet at last who was never quiet before." Now that he is dead, Paris applauds that music which she refused to listen to when he lived.

The magnificent contributions of money, food, and other necessaries which this country has made, and will make, for the relief of distress in Ireland, will not be the only or the greatest help which it will give to that suffering people. It will afford a home, employment, and prosperous life for thousands and thousands of needy men, women, and children whom the famine will drive from Ireland. The truth of this is forcibly illustrated by the famine of 1846-7, which started from Ireland a tide of emigration whose magnitude had been unknown before, and has not been equaled since. Counting those who left Ireland for the United States, whose numbers represent by far the greatest part, if not the whole, of the emigration from that country, the tide increased from 44,800 in 1845 to 51,700 in 1846. But in the next year, when there had been time for the famine to produce its legitimate consequences, the stream of emigration had swollen to 105,600. It increased to 112,900 in 1848, and 159,300 in 1849. It reached its maximum, 221,213, in 1851, from which it declined to 159,500 in 1852, 162,600 in 1853, and 105,900 in 1854. It fell off to 56,300 in 1855, since which time it has fluctuated from about thirty odd to seventy odd thousand. The highest figures of any one year since the above were reached in 1867, when the arrivals in this country amounted to 108,800. Thus it will be seen that the stream of emigration started by the famine did not subside for about 10 years. During the period from 1846 to 1854, inclusive, about 1,535,000 people left Ireland for the United States, where they found not only food and shelter, but employment and homes. In this way the United States contributed the most to relieve the suffering of these times, and in this way it will doubtless do most to relieve the present and coming distress. Judging from the experience of the past, there is reason for believing that the current of Irish immigration to this country will be unusually large, if not unprecedented, in the next few years. This will be chiefly due to the famine in Ireland. But another important influence working in the same direction will be the renewal of prosperous times in the United States, which will tend to draw immigrants, not only from Ireland, but from all foreign countries.

JOHN EMILE LEMOINNE, just chosen by the Left Centre a candidate for the French Senate, to supply the vacancy made by the death of JULES FAVRE, is one of the best-known and of the highest-toned journalists in Paris. He is as unlike the ordinary French newspaper scribe, composed mainly of flippancy, egotism, and impertinence, as it is easy for a man of the same profession to be. He is a native of England, having been born in London, of French parents, and received his early education there. He writes and speaks English as well as he does French; has long studied British institutions and manners, and has always had a very positive English side to his character. He has for 40 years been a notable contributor to the *Journal des Débats*, and has at times been regularly connected with it. Some of the ablest leaders which have appeared in that influential paper have been from his pen. He has not changed his politics, as most public Frenchmen have, whenever self-love or self-interest prompted. Always a Conservative Republican, he has passed his life in trying to make Frenchmen look at politics with English eyes. On the other hand, he has been continually offended by articles in the London press, and has complained of their incapacity to understand the nature and needs of the French people. He has, like most moderate, reasoning men, been misinterpreted by the Radical Republicans not less than by the Monarchists and Imperialists. The former have accused him of being a sham Democrat, and the latter of being a destructive. To be a politician in France is to be charged by political foes with all manner of sins. LEMOINNE has been kept in hot water during the greater part of his life, and has frequently threatened to retire altogether from public affairs. But he has not carried out his threat, and never will carry it out. The luxury of expressing his opinion in print is too precious to be surrendered. He has never filled, if we remember, any public office of prominence, and the fact that he has consented to be a candidate for the Senate shows that he believes the Republic worth saving. He was 64 last October. He is one of the strongest, terest writers on the French press. He is so sedate and earnest in manner that he is often mistaken, in his suit of black and his white cravat, for an English clergyman. If elected, he can hardly fail to be a valuable Senator, and he will assuredly lend dignity to the body in which he sits.

GENERAL NOTES.

The mercury ranged from 5° to 16° below zero in Hartford County, Conn., on Tuesday morning last.

In a deep pocket in the ulster of a shop-lifter, who was arrested in Boston on Tuesday, were found four silk umbrellas.

Congressman Greenbury L. Fort is announced to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Illinois.

The deposits in the savings banks of Maine last year amounted to $33,304,037. The revenue derived by the State tax upon them was $166,520.

The ice-gatherers on the Penobscot River, in and around Bangor, expect to harvest about 85,000 tons. The ice is in good condition and of fine quality.

Gov. William A. Howard, of Dakota, has partly recovered his health, and is returning to his old home in Detroit, Mich. It is doubtful if he will again go back to Dakota.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* has published five columns of names of eligible bachelors and widowers in that city, for the convenience of the ladies in view of their leap-year privileges.

The Denver (Col.) *News* urges that the proper place for the Democratic National Convention is this City. "When delegates leave home to go somewhere," it says, "they want to go to New-York."

The Chairman of the Texas Democratic State Committee, in his call for the State Convention, earnestly urges a thorough organization and concert of action in the impending canvass, State and national.

Referring to the report of the contemplated resignation of Judge Beardsley, of Connecticut, the Bridgeport *Standard* says, on the very best authority, that the Judge does not now intend to do anything of the kind.

The New-

A DEMOCRATIC QUARREL

SENATOR GORDON APOLOGIZES TO MR. STEPHENS.

A LETTER EXPRESSING DEEP REGRET FOR HIS RECENT HARSH LANGUAGE — MR. STEPHENS ACCEPTS THE APOLOGY AND READS GORDON A LECTURE ON GOOD MANNERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The altercation between the Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Census, in which Senator Gordon opposed Senator Hill and Representative Stephens in relation to the confirmation of Simmons, and made an unseemly exhibition of temper and bitter enmity toward Mr. Stephens, has caused the following letters to be written:

I.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1880.

The Hon. A. H. Stephens:

DEAR SIR: I hope you will receive this letter in the spirit which prompts me to write it. I deeply regret that I allowed myself, under any extremity of provocation, to use toward you the harsh and angry words I uttered in the controversy yesterday before the Census Sub-committee; but it had been reported to me that for some time past you had done me grave injustice in private conversations, and I had sent to you a mutual friend to correct the wholly erroneous impression under which you seemed to be laboring. Therefore, when you repeated these same insinuations before a subcommittee of my associates in the Senate, I, of course, felt the wrong still more keenly. Then, when you added to this the statement that you had heard that I favored ex-Marshall Smythe for the office of Supervisor in the First Census District of Georgia, in the face of the fact that I had just a moment before, in answer to a question from the committee, stated that I had urged the appointment of both Mr. Albert Howell and of our mutual friend, Col. Mark Johnson, and failing with both these had done all I could to secure the appointment of Mr. Griffin, who is also a Democrat;—I say, when in the presence of these facts you repeated to the committee that you had been told that I was endeavoring to secure Mr. Smythe's appointment, I felt a sense of wrong and of outrage, which compelled me to ask you for the name of your informant. The charge by your informer was so false, so malicious, directly in conflict with what I had first stated to the committee, and, therefore, so inconsistant with my character for truth, political and personal integrity, so absolutely without foundation or even the show of an excuse, that, upon your refusal to give me the name of your informant, my indignation was so great that I used to you language which, in view of your age and our long-established friendship, I deeply regret. I allude to the words that, "I would hold you responsible for the falsehood until you divulged the name of the informer." Of course I meant by this only that I would consider that you were responsible for the false charge unless you would give me the author. These words I repeat.

I deeply regret, and although still suffering under a sense of the wrong you have done me, and still repeating the utter falsehood of your informer's statement, I wish to recall the words which seemed to imply that I regarded you as responsible for the falsehood. Very respectfully yours. J. B. GORDON.

II.

Alexander H. Stephens to Gen. John B. Gordon.

Mr. Stephens acknowledges the receipt of Gen. Gordon's letter of the 7th inst. It was handed to him late Sunday evening, the 8th, by a special messenger, and Mr. Stephens has had no time to give it that attention which it deserves until last night and this morning. He wishes to say now that he duly appreciates the motive by which he is assured it was prompted; and without any comment upon the tone, feeling, and excitement in it—quite apparent throughout—he receives it in that spirit by which every honorable man should be actuated under like circumstances. It is proper to say to Gen. Gordon that, while Mr. Stephens accepts his apology and the withdrawal of the words he regrets having uttered, in the spirit in which they were made, yet he cannot admit the correctness of the version of what occurred on the occasion referred to as set forth in Gen. Gordon's letter. He cannot admit that there was any such provocation as Gen. Gordon assumes in apparent justification of the words which he regrets and withdraws. Mr. Stephens does not admit that there was any provocation on his part at all. Certainly none was intended.

In further response to Gen. Gordon's letter, Mr. Stephens takes this occasion to add that nothing was further from his intention in anything he said or did on the occasion referred to, by tone or action, to wound the feelings of Gen. Gordon, or to be in any way, by manner or otherwise, in the least degree discourteous to him. As to the remarks of Gen. Gordon in relation to what seems to have been an extreme sensitiveness on his part at that time, on account of what had been reported to him about Mr. Stephens having done him great injustice in private conversation, and about his having sent to Mr. Stephens a mutual friend to correct the erroneous impressions under which Mr. Stephens seemed to be laboring, it is proper to state here, briefly, that Mr. Stephens was not aware at all of any such sensitiveness, or any cause for such, on the part of Gen. Gordon. It is true, a gentleman, who stands in a friendly position to both Mr. Stephens and Gen. Gordon, did call upon Mr. Stephens some time ago, and stated that Gen. Gordon had requested him to come and make some explanations which he thought would disabuse Mr. Stephens's mind of some impressions existing in it in relation to his conduct. Mr. Stephens promptly said in reply, as soon as the object of his mission was stated: "Tell Gen. Gordon I do feel that I have been badly treated by him, and if he has any explanations to make to come in person and make them himself. I want no intermediate. We can talk over all these matters ourselves, and in this way come to a better mutual understanding." Gen. Gordon did not act in accordance with the request, but Mr. Stephens was in no irritated mood with him because of that or anything else, and, therefore, had not the slightest intention of being in the least discourteous to him before a committee of his associate Senators in anything he said. Mr. Stephens did not know the details of matters Gen. Gordon wished to explain through him as a mutual friend, or what Mr. Stephens had been reported to him as having said about him, and, therefore, does not know even now what portion of his remarks before the committee was considered by him as such "insinuations" as produced the great excitement which he admits. Mr. Stephens was entirely unconscious, at the time, of what had occasioned it.

Furthermore, Mr. Stephens wishes Gen. Gordon clearly to understand that he claims no respect, or any sort of favorable consideration, from any person, on account of his age and infirmities; but he does expect from all persons that respect which is due to every one according as his conduct and intercourse with others exhibit a strict adherence to the principles of integrity, right, truth, and honor. This is the only firm foundation of genuine and lasting friendship. Mr Stephens repeats he meant nothing offensive to Gen. Gordon in anything he said on the occasion referred to, and certainly nothing offensive in what he said he had heard about Gen. Gordon favoring the appointment of Major Smythe. He did not mean by tone or manner to express any opinion as to the correctness of what he said he had heard. It is proper to state, however, that what was heard, as alluded to, had no such bearing as Gen. Gordon seems to suppose it did. It was not that Gen. Gordon had indorsed or recommended Major Smythe in the first instance. Gen. Gordon, therefore, was laboring under a strange misapprehension when he supposed, as set forth in his letter, that he was, by "insinuation" or otherwise, attacking the truth of what Gen. Gordon had just before stated to the committee. This, Mr. Stephens thought, was well understood by all present. His remarks related to what he had heard touching Gen. Gordon's then position, under the existing state of affairs. That he was then favoring the appointment of Major Smythe in preference to Mr. Simmons, but as an original choice, but as an alternative, and not only as between him and Mr. Simmons, but him and any other Republican. This Mr. Stephens, in his subsequent remarks, stated to be his opinion of the position of the Atlanta *Constitution* newspaper, from a recent editorial, in which it was in substance said: "If we cannot get a Democrat, then why not take Major Smythe?" In giving this opinion of the position of the Atlanta *Constitution*, Mr. Stephens meant no more offense to the editors of that paper than he did to Gen. Gordon in stating in effect that he had heard that Gen. Gordon occupied a similar position; that is, under existing circumstances, he was favoring Major Smythe in preference to Mr. Simmons, or any other Republican in the district. Gordon may be assured that his great indignation so unexpectedly to Mr. Stephens exhibited, was without any sufficient cause, and if he had acted upon the courteous intimation then given him by Mr. Stephens, that "we could talk over these matters outside," he might have saved himself the deep regrets of what soon occurred, and that exhibition of temper and harshness of language which caused no one more real sorrow than it did Mr. Stephens—not on his own account, but that of Gen. Gordon, for he felt assured that Gen. Gordon would deeply regret it.

Mr. Stephens had no idea at the time that any publicity would be made of what had occurred before the committee. He now regrets that the doors had not been opened and a full and accurate report had been given to the public of everything that there transpired. His chief object was to show that the objectionable words in Mr. Simmons's letter of application were, taken in their proper connection, not subject to the construction placed upon them by Gen. Gordon. Mr. Stephens concludes his response to Gen. Gordon's letter by saying directly to him, as he said to the mutual friend referred to, that if Gen. Gordon will call on Mr. Stephens he will receive him as civilly and as courteously as he ever did, where they can talk over all these matters of mutual grievances, and arrive at a just understanding upon all of them in a much better way than in personal altercations before a Senate committee or on any other more belligerent arena. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

One of the grounds upon which Senator Gordon opposed Simmons was the latter's inability to spell some words correctly, as shown in his letter to the President in relation to his appointment. It is worthy of note, therefore, that two ordinary words—controversy and Marshal—in Senator Gordon's letter to Mr. Stephens, are incorrectly spelled.

Senator Hill does not seem to be very sensitive as to the particular terms in which the late rebellion may be characterized. Speaking of the letter which Mr. Simmons is alleged to have written to the President, in which he spoke of being opposed for the position of Supervisor of Census by "corrupt secession traitors," Mr. Hill said to-day in conversation: "Mr. Stephens and I both think Simmons did a very foolish thing in writing that letter, but, my heavens, we can't proscribe a man—an original Union man, too—for saying that secession was treason. More than half the people of this country think that way. I am opposed to proscribing a man for his opinions on that dead issue of secession, anyhow. I condemn the Radicals for proscribing Southern men because they hold that secession was not treason, and I equally condemn any attempt of Southern people to proscribe a man or say he shall not hold office because he believes that secession was treason. Secession is dead, and I am in favor of burying it forever. We can't afford to reject Simmons. That's my position. If we do, the Republicans will all say that a Democratic Senate, led by Southern men, rejected the man because he asserted his belief that secession was treason, and I tell you it will do us of the South more harm than all the Kemper County and Yazoo outrages."

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

FAVORITISM IN THE NAVY—PROPOSED LEGISLATION IN FAVOR OF AGGRIEVED OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Senate Naval Committee to-day decided to report adversely on the nomination of Lieut. Woodhull S. Schenck to be Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in the Marine Corps, on the ground that it is an act of unwarranted favoritism, as it proposes to "jump" 30 or 35 senior officers, Mr. Schenck having been promoted from a Second to a First Lieutenancy only six weeks ago.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs gave a hearing this morning to persons affected by the recommendations of the Board of Rear-Admirals of the Navy, appointed under an act of Congress of February, 1879, to determine the question of certain promotions in the Navy. In 1866, certain promotions in the Navy were made by selection. Many officers were dissatisfied at these promotions, and claimed that great injustice was done them by promoting their juniors over their heads. Recognizing the propriety of an investigation to determine the merits of the discussion, in 1870, authorized the organization of a Board of Rear-Admirals for that purpose. The board reported that many officers had been unjustly passed over in the promotions of 1866, and, in accordance with its recommendations, all such officers were, by act of Congress, restored to their original positions on the Navy list relative to the officers promoted over them in 1866. Exceptions were made, however, to confirming the recommendations of the board, in the case of Lieut.-Commanders J. H. Sands and C. D. Sigsbee, but these exceptions were made by the House (after the Senate had passed a bill in their favor) upon a misapprehension as they claim, of the facts in their cases. Upon the representations of several officers that they were unable to get their cases properly before the board organized under resolution of Congress in 1870, another board was authorized by Congress in February, 1879. Rear-Admiral Le Roy was President, and, after a thorough investigation of the subject, the board recommended that Capt. Henry Erben be restored to his original place on the list, and that Commander Henry Glass and Lieut.-Commanders J. H. Sands and C. D. Sigsbee be restored to their former relative positions on the Navy list. No objection has been made in the case of Capt. Erben, but in the case of the other three officers the justice of the findings of the board in their favor has been disputed by many of their former classmates, and serious objections have been raised by other officers to the confirmation of the report of the board in their favor. The hearing before the committee to-day was upon this subject, and occupied nearly the entire time from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Both sides were represented by counsel, and the discussions upon the merits of the cases were at times quite spirited. The committee will consider the matter and report to the House at an early day.

Commander Robert Boyd is detached from the command of the Ranger and ordered to proceed home and await orders. Lieut. William P. Randall, Masters John Barber, Herman F. Fickbohm, Henry W. Schaeffer, and George A. Calhoun, Ensigns Bernard O. Scott, George E. Hutter, and Alfred Reynolds, Passed Assistant Surgeon H. L. Law, Chief Engineer William S. Baillie, and Boatswain Peter Johnson, from the Ranger, and ordered to proceed home and await orders. Assistant Surgeon Frank C. Dale has reported his return home, having been detached from the Pensacola Receiving Station, and has been placed on waiting orders. Assistant Paymaster Z. T. Brown is detached from the Ranger and ordered to settle accounts. Passed Assistant Engineer E. A. Magee from duty on the Experimental Board, New-York Navy-yard, and from special duty connected with the Alarm, and ordered to the Vandalia. Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Baird from the Vandalia, and ordered to proceed home and await orders.

The order relieving Assistant Surgeon D. M. Appel from duty in the Department of the Missouri is revoked, and he will report for duty as Commanding General for reassignment to duty. The leave of absence granted to Capt. C. H. Campbell, Sixth Cavalry, is extended five months, and that granted to Assistant Surgeon W. R. Hall three months. Musician John Stebbins, Company C, Twenty-third Infantry, will report to the commanding officer at David's Island, New-York Harbor, who will assign him to duty as assistant drum instructor at that depot.

Senator Jones, of Florida, reported to-day from the Committee on Naval Affairs, with amendments, the bill to extend the provisions of the act of June 8, 1874, in relation to prize-money payments to fleet officers.

THE JEWETT-VANDERBILT COMPACT.

It was reported yesterday on Wall-street with more than ordinary emphasis that the agreement between Presidents Vanderbilt and Jewett giving to the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company a percentage of New-England business, or what shall be an equivalent thereto—as that seems to be the form of the negotiations have taken—was formally signed on Tuesday night. The terms of the combination are, it is understood, similar to those published in THE TIMES on the 27th ult., except that instead of being with Mr. Vanderbilt as President of the New-York Central Railroad Company, the agreement is with the same gentleman as President of the Lake Shore Railroad Company, and the concessions are made at the western end of the line, instead of at the eastern. This, it is said, was rendered necessary by the existence of a clause in the Railroad act of the State prohibiting any such combination against the public interests between any railroads of this State. As the Lake Shore Company is practically an Ohio corporation, this difficulty is evaded, and the same result is reached by the plan above detailed. It is a significant fact that the officers of the two companies who have been conspicuously persistent in denying that the agreement had been signed either refused to be seen last evening or declined to say anything in regard to the matter.

MISS QUINN'S POCKET-BOOK.

As Jennie C. Quinn, of No. 183 East Twenty-fourth street, was about to step into a Broadway stage at Stewart's, on the 2d inst., a well-dressed youth held the door and proffered her his assistance. She had her pocket-book, containing $15, in her right hand, and when she stooped to catch up her dress she placed it in her outside cloak pocket. She missed it before taking her seat, and saw the well-dressed youth running up the street. She partially identified him in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. A fruit vendor, who saw the incident and gave chase to the boy, was positive in his identification. The prisoner, who gave his name as Thomas Merris, was held in $500 for trial.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

GREAT BRITAIN'S INTERESTS IN ASIA.

ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF HERAT TO PERSIA—THE AFGHAN WAR EXPENSES.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The *Times* this morning renews its objections to the Government guaranteeing the possession of Herat to Persia, and declares that Central Asia is not, to say the least, the centre of English imperial interests, nor, in the present condition of Europe, does it seem either prudent or expedient to go so far afield to meet a possible foe.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Henry Fawcett, Liberal, member for Hackney, moved an amendment to the report upon the address in reply to the speech from the throne, expressing regret that no assurrance had been given that the cost of the renewal of the war in Afghanistan would not be wholly defrayed from the revenues of India. Upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer promising to bring the question before the House, Mr. Fawcett withdrew his amendment.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 11.—The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* says the restitution of Herat to Persia has been a tradition in the policy of Russia for the past half century. The cession has always been opposed by England, who now abandons her former views out of jealousy of Russia. The latter will not allow herself to be turned from the loyal rational policy she has hitherto pursued, which is based upon her good relations with Persia, and if Persia despises her friendship she does so at her peril. The *Golos* observes that the friendship of Russia is of vital necessity to Persia.

EUROPEAN POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

THE GREEK BOUNDARY—GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A Paris correspondent, writing on the subject of the Greek negotiations, says: "Lord Salisbury, the British Foreign Secretary, on the 17th of January, proposed the exercise of mediation between Greece and Turkey by the appointment of a technical commission charged to proceed to the spot, and by a kind of special arbitration decide upon a reasonable and military delimitation. The French Cabinet did not object to this proposal, but requested to know exactly what basis and principle would be adopted. The other powers adhered to the proposition with similar reservations."

A dispatch from Berlin says: "There can be little doubt that the announcement of Herr Von Putt-Kammer, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, that the fundamental basis of the Falk laws will be maintained, expresses the determination arrived at by the Cabinet and approved by the highest personages of the realm. Although the May laws may be executed with greater leniency temporarily, the situation is still governed by the letter of the Crown Prince to the Pope."

A Berlin dispatch says: "During the coming session of the Reichstag a division will probably occur in the Liberal Party, the majority uniting with the Free Conservatives in the support of the Government, and the minority, or extreme Left, uniting with the Progressists."

PARIS, Feb. 11.—M. Fournier, French Ambassador at Constantinople, has telegraphed to M. De Freycinet that the Kaimakam of Alexandretta, Syria, has been dismissed for violent treatment of French sailors during an affray with Moslems there. All those who participated in the attack upon the sailors will be tried by competent tribunals, whose sentences will be speedily and vigorously executed.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A dispatch from Paris says: "The *Soir* announces that Gen. Deburg, commander of the Sixteenth Brigade of the German Infantry, has been appointed Chief of Staff to the Fifteenth Army Corps, stationed at Strasburg." And adds: "The foregoing is very significant, as Gen. Deburg is intimately acquainted with the French Army."

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

THE MATTER TO BE BROUGHT UP IN PARLIAMENT TO-DAY.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—In the House of Commons to-morrow, Mr. Gourley, Liberal, member for Sunderland—a merchant and shipowner—will ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer if the claim of the Government of the United States for $103,000 for damages alleged to have been done by Newfoundland fishermen in Fortune Bay to the Massachusetts fishing fleet has been amicably arranged; what measures are being adopted for the purpose of abrogating or amending clause 33 of the treaty of Washington relative to the Canadian and Newfoundland fisheries, and whether other steps are being taken for the purpose of ascertaining if the proviso of the convention of 1818 which admits American fishermen to enter British North American bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter, repairing damages, and the purchase of wood and water, is intended to exclude them from going inshore to traffic, transship fish, purchase stores, mend nets, and hire seamen.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The Government will to-day make a formal declaration in the Chamber of Deputies that it opposes plenary amnesty.

BURNLEY, Feb. 11.—The Burnley weavers, representing 30,000 looms, in accordance with a previous resolution, to-day gave notice that a strike would begin on the 25th instant, unless a compromise is reached in the meantime. Sixty cotton mills will be closed by the strike.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 11.—The *Official Messenger* announces that the Police, on the 7th inst., seized a printing-press, together with many copies of a revolutionary pamphlet on "the redistribution of land," and a great quantity of type and forged passports. The occupants of the house where the seizure was made were arrested.

An official bulletin states that the health of the Empress of Russia is improved.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A dispatch from Rome says: "The Pope in replying to a request of English Catholics for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and Great Britain, stated that the Church enjoys such liberty in England that such relations are unnecessary."

Alexander Schossa, who recently fired on a priest engaged in celebrating mass in the Italian church at Hatton-garden, London, has been found guilty of shooting with intent to kill, and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The Grand Jury of the Bristol Assizes has returned a true bill for fraud and conspiracy against the Directors and the manager of the late West of England Bank.

Prussia has submitted a proposal to the Bundesrath to prolong the operation of the Socialist act until March 31, 1886.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* announces that in consequence of the ill health of the Empress the Czar has declined all tenders of the attendance of special representatives from other courts on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne.

IRELAND'S FAMISHED PEOPLE.

THE POLICY OF THE OBSTRUCTIONISTS IN PARLIAMENT—MR. O'DONNELL GETS EXCITED AND WEEPS.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The interest in the debate in the House of Commons flagged last night to such an extent that when Mr. Alfred G. Marten, Conservative, member for Cambridge, arose, only one other member was present. Nevertheless, the *Standard* says it learns that the present intention of the obstructionists is to go over the whole ground again when the address in reply to the Queen's speech is reported.

Mr. John P. Nolan's Seed Potatoes bill was passed in committee in the House of Commons to-day. It authorizes the Poor Law Officers to borrow money, without interest, from the Commissioners of Public Works for the purchase of seed potatoes to sell to tenants, solely for planting, at cost or under, on credit or not, and with or without security, as the authorities may think fit. The Treasury will be empowered to issue half a million from the consolidated fund, if required, for the purposes of this measure. The bill is to be operative one year after its passage, and thenceforward to the end of the next session of Parliament.

Mr. O'Donnell, Home Rule member for Dungarvan, moved his amendment to-day calling attention to the systematic neglect of Irish affairs, and also to the factious misrepresentation of the acts of Irish members of Parliament by the Government and their agents, the concluding words of which stigmatize the abuses practiced by the Government as worse than treason. Mr. O'Donnell having prolonged his speech till 5:45 P. M., the debate stood adjourned till to-morrow. Mr. O'Donnel became very much excited at one time, and wept when describing Mr. Parnell's services to his country. Mr. O'Donnell denied that Mr. Parnell and his followers had intended to promote agitation. Their object was to call attention to the miseries of a starving people, to which the Government was then apparently utterly indifferent. There was, he said, a natural law which overrode legal rights. They only protested against the exaction of rents by threats of ejection when the people must perish if they paid them. He believed the advice not to obey a law which strangled them had saved the lives of hundreds of thousands.

Messrs. Davitt and Killen, the Irish agitators, have visited France and Belgium to collect information with regard to the land question of those countries. In a month a deputation from the Irish Land League, including Mr. Davitt, will visit the chief places in France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, and Spain—where committees are being organized to receive them—to enlist support for the land movement and relief for the distress in Ireland.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—It is announced that a deputation, consisting of Mr. William Shaw and other members of Parliament, representing constituencies in the south of Ireland, will wait to-day on Sir Henry Selwyn Ibbetson, Joint Secretary of the Treasury, to solicit a grant for the prosecution of public works in connection with the improvement of some of the harbors on the south coast.

The *Post* says the announcement of a munificent gift to Ireland from the Baroness Burdett-Coutts was exaggerated. Only £5,000 were given, with the promise of other beneficial acts of relief where necessary.

TOPICS OF INTEREST IN JAPAN.

GRANT'S INFLUENCE ON THE GOVERNMENT POLICY—THE FIRE IN TOKIO.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 26.—There are constant evidences of the influences established by Gen. Grant in all public matters on which he was consulted, and more than one change of policy is attributable to his friendly representations. Obvious efforts are made, on the other hand, to weaken the associations which he created, by agencies opposed to closer relations between Japan and the United States, and but for the well-known fact that Japanese diplomatic representatives are intrusted with little independent power, certain recent appointments would excite astonishment. Some few Envoys enjoy the full confidence of the Government, others partial, some none at all. It is well known that Arniori Mori, the newly-commissioned Minister to England, has been sent there simply to relieve the Administration of his presence here, without appearing to disgrace him. Since Arniori Mori's return from America, his constant annoyance is his superior, through the indiscretion and insubordination of youth, instead of disappearing, has increased. His personal influence prevents his downfall, but the expediency of removing him from Japan continually reasserts itself. Although sent to a port of nominal magnitude, he acts only under the strictest instructions, and is virtually a political exile.

The trial of the two merchants, Fujita and Nakins, charged with complicity in a vast scheme for the circulation of counterfeit Government paper money, resulted in the complete exculpation of the accused men. The case has excited great attention for five months. Extraordinary rumors of a gigantic fraud were circulated, involving high Government officers. It is now demonstrated that there is no foundation for suspicion of any kind.

Notwithstanding plain proofs of the impossibility of serious difficulty between Japan and China efforts to provoke a rupture continue. These are conducted by interested European agents, some holding high stations, others concerned only in trading interests. There never has been any real ground for apprehending active hostilities.

The rebuilding of the vast burned district in Tokio proceeds slowly, the Government proposing to introduce precautionary improvements in the laying out of streets, the construction of houses, &c., to guard, if possible, against similar devastations hereafter. A public loan has been raised by the city authorities to aid in erecting fire-dividing walls in the different parts of the capital. None of these measures will be effective so long as the present corrupt and defective fire department exists. Previous attempts to introduce steam fire-engines created riots.

It is highly improbable that the United States' offer of mediation in the Loo Choo difficulty will be accepted.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mr. George W. Morgan announces a series of five matinées at Chickering Hall, the first of which will be given on the 18th of this month. In addition to his own performances on the organ, Miss Maud Morgan, who is an accomplished harpist, will play at each of the matinées.

Among the many concerts for this date the entertainment by Mr. Chase at the Church of the Holy Trinity, East Forty-third-street and Madison-avenue, should not be forgotten. Mrs. Dowland, Miss Winant, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Bourne, and several other artists are announced to sing and play.

The fourth of the series of chamber-music concerts at Standard Hall will be given to-night, with the regular string quartet, consisting of Messrs. Brandt, Schwarz, Matzka, and Boergner, and Mme. Constance Howard, the pianiste. This charming artist will play solos by Moszkowski and Schumann, and with Mr. Brandt a sonata for piano and violin by Grieg.

The musical public and the many personal friends of Mr. Franz Rummel will regret to learn that this eminent artist met with a serious accident in Providence, R. I., night before last. He had gone to that city to give a piano recital, but fell down on the ice and broke one of his legs. His numerous engagements for a Western tour with Miss Thursby will necessarily have to be given up; but with the good care he will receive, it is not improbable that he will be able to give his proposed series of five piano recitals in this City early in the Spring.

Herr Joseffy has been forced to give up his concerts this week in Boston, his finger not being yet in condition to admit of use. It is announced that he will appear in four subscription concerts of chamber music in this City, at Chickering Hall, the dates being fixed for March 3, 10, 17, and 31. Joseffy has been heard in piano recitals and with orchestra, but this series of concerts will have something of a novelty in it that doubtless will attention of musical people. His assistants will be from the ranks of some of the best chamber-music performers in this City.

To-night, at Chickering Hall, the Fisk University Jubilee Singers will give one of their characteristic concerts. This troupe contains the same singers who have traveled abroad and earned a large sum of money for the benefit of their university. They deserve every encouragement, not only on account of their devotion to the interests of their race, but for the intrinsic merits of their performance. There are a number of fine voices among them, and they sing their plaintive songs with fervor. Any one who has never heard them should not fail to attend their original and most interesting entertainment to-night.

This afternoon the public rehearsal of Berlioz's grand work, "La Damnation de Faust," which has been so long in preparation, will be given at Steinway Hall with the orchestra of the Symphony Society, largely increased, and a chorus of about 400 members from the Oratorio and Arion Societies. The solo parts will be rendered by Miss Amy Sherwin as *Margherita*, Mr. Jordan as *Faust*, Mr. Franz Remmertz as *Mephistopheles*, and Mr. F. Boscana as *Brander*. The regular performance will take place on Saturday evening. There was a very large audience, composed of invited guests, at a private rehearsal last night. Not only were the professional and amateur musicians of this City present, but many musical enthusiasts from other cities came to hear this composition, as to which there has been so much curiosity and interest. The rehearsal was most careful and elaborate, and showed, particularly on the part of the chorus, the effect of good drilling under the careful and scholarly direction of Dr. Damrosch. It was quite evident that "La Damnation de Faust" cannot fail to make a profound impression. It has excited the performers to unusual efforts, and was received by the audience with steadily-increasing enthusiasm. The society should be so successful as to make the demand for future performances imperative, and unless the demonstration last night was exceptional, there is no doubt that it will be repeated.

THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND.

The Chairman of the New-Jersey Midland first and second mortgage bondholders' committee repudiates the new plan of reorganization devised by the holders of the junior securities of the bankrupt road, the substance of which was given in yesterday's TIMES. He says that the committee have no intention of departing from the original plan. There will consequently probably be a contest on the part of the holders of the junior securities. Receiver Hobart, who is described as the "right arm of the Chancellor," has introduced a bill into the New-Jersey Legislature to allow the stockholders at any time within six months after the sale of the road to take it out of the hands of the purchasers on payment of the amount for which it may be sold. This action of Mr. Hobart is severely denounced by the first and second mortgage bondholders.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

AN ARRAIGNMENT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Surely no Republican, even though he be the most straight-laced, can be called upon to respect, much less to abide by, the proceedings of the Republican Central Committee, after its action last Tuesday night in the contested election case of the Twenty-second Assembly District. The plain, unvarnished facts, are as follows: The sub-committee having the matter in charge, through its Chairman, John D. Lawson, reported that the total number of votes cast was 1886—

That Jacob Knobloch received	105
That James McKenna received	75
That John W. Cooney received	6

They further reported that from Knobloch's vote must be taken 12 votes illegally cast, leaving him 93 votes; that to McKenna's vote must be added 27 votes of men whose votes were illegally refused, but who would have voted, as they testified, for McKenna. That gives McKenna 96 votes, and on such figuring McKenna was admitted in place of Knobloch, ousted.

We venture to say that the annals of legislative and parliamentary bodies, even the most partisan, will be searched in vain for so indecent, inexcusable, and illegal a proceeding. Assuming that the unsworn declarations of the silenced 27 men are true, it would furnish ground only for ordering a new election, none whatever for conducting McKenna into office. What right has the committee to count votes that were not polled for the defeated candidates? What motive was there for so iniquitous a proceeding? may be asked. McKenna, the defeated candidate, was the machine man, and Knobloch, whose election was certified to by the three Inspectors in the regular way, is independent; therefore he had to be ejected. How much longer will such ruling be submitted to? The Albany Republicans, by their courage, have compelled the machine boss there to recede. Have we not enough Republicans with sufficient backbone and independence to smash to atoms such unlawful Ring practice?

THE USE AND ABUSE OF REFERENCES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Judging from the comments in certain journals, there seems to be a little danger that the much-needed investigation of the doings of certain "political Judges" concerning references and Receiverships may work injustice to other Judges whose high character and that of their appointees cannot properly be questioned. It must be understood that, owing to the vast amount of litigation in the courts of this City, some reference system is indispensable. The Judges of the Supreme Court in this district are overworked now, despite the 1,365 references made by them last year. Many of these references are for matters of detail, such as the computation of the amount due on mortgage, &c.—matters which courts in all States refer to Clerks or Masters in Chancery or Supreme Court Commissioners. Others were to effect sale of property on foreclosure, which must either be done by Referee or else add to the emolument of that tolerably well-paid officer—the Sheriff. Others were for the investigation of martial troubles, &c., wherein a public trial would be a public scandal, and a very large part of the remaining references for the trial of issues of fact where the order was made by consent of parties who have lost faith in the infallibility of juries. Some reference system there must, therefore, be. If the system can be so modified by the pressure of public opinion that all the Judges should make proper appointments it would be well. It would be better still if an absolute divorce could be obtained of politics from judicial appointments.

Will THE TIMES suggest this to those Assemblymen who, as stated in your news columns this morning, purpose establishing certain courts in Brooklyn "for the benefit of the Republican Party?"

READER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1880.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, Feb. 5, 1880.

To the Policy-holders of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company:

The Statutes of Connecticut require the Insurance Commissioner to make a personal examination of all the affairs of every life insurance company chartered by the State, at least once in every three years. Pursuant to law, the Hon. John W. Stedman, the present Insurance Commissioner, began the third examination of this company under these statutes, in the Summer of 1879, and has just completed his labors.

As the company has been for many months the object of unreasonable and malicious attacks by certain papers on account of its real estate investments in the large cities of the West, and as these attacks had been constantly purchased and industriously circulated by rival companies and their agents for the purpose of frightening old members out of the company, and of keeping new insurers from coming in, the allegation being freely made that the losses incurred by the destruction of the company's surplus and impair its solvency, we asked Mr. Stedman to make a personal and critical examination of these investments, and to secure such assistance for this purpose as he might desire from any quarter. We especially desired him to spare no means for a thorough, exhaustive, and impartial review of these investments. The manner in which his work has been performed, and the results, are set forth by him in his letter, the full text of which I hasten to lay before you:

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD, Feb. 2, 1880.

To the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company:

GENTLEMEN: Having completed the triennial examination of the affairs of your company, as required by law, it may be of interest to you to know, in advance of the annual report from this office, the conclusions I have arrived at in regard to your real estate investments.

In the examination of this portion of your assets, I assumed that your loans secured by bond and mortgage, upon which interest had been promptly paid during the recent extreme depression of business and uncertainty of real estate values, were unquestionably good. Those upon which interest was in default, and upon which proceedings in foreclosure had been instituted, I classed with the property absolutely in your possession, and examined it critically to ascertain its value. This property is located almost wholly in the Cities of Detroit, Toledo, Milwaukee, and Minneapolis.

In proceeding with this examination I invited to my councils the Hon. Samuel H. Row, Insurance Commissioner of Michigan, a gentleman of great experience in matters of this kind, and familiar with Western interests, and T. M. Maltbie, Esq., formerly Deputy of this department, also an experienced appraiser. In addition to these, and to render the service as flexible as possible, I selected local real estate experts of the highest character, who visited with us and carefully examined and fixed a value upon every piece of property in the cities before alluded to which you now own or are liable to come into possession of by foreclosure. The selection of appraiser in Chicago was cordially approved by the Insurance Commissioner of Illinois, and in St. Louis the Insurance Commissioner of Missouri personally introduced me to the appraiser there, and recommended him.

The whole number of pieces of property visited and appraised was 586. Few pieces were afterward added to the list, and these are estimated.

Value of same by company Dec. 31, 1879:

Actually owned by company	$11,089,472 47
In process of foreclosure	2,183,471 37
	$13,272,843 84
Estimated value by this department	11,764,027 26
Difference in valuation	$1,508,816 58

The property actually owned by the company having all (except the home office) come into your possession by foreclosure, you measure its value by the amount of the original loans upon it and accumulated expenses, interest, and taxes, up to the time possession by you became absolute. This makes an arbitrary valuation, and the average results of your past real estate account proves that it has so far been a perfectly safe and reliable one, your books showing a net profit on the property so valued, from the date of the first sales by the company to Dec. 31, 1879, of $30,239 21. But in valuing real estate for this department I have sought the advice of professional experts, whose valuations are wholly matters of opinion, in which rentals, conveniences for water, gas, and sewerage, contiguous sales, present or prospective neighborhood influences, accessibility, cost, and condition of improvements, fitness or unfitness for certain uses, and an indefinable value "per foot" of localities, are the main elements. These valuations were necessarily made with reference to the late general depression of business, which unfavorably affected all values, and especially those of real estate. No account was taken of that business tide which is now rapidly rising over the producing sections of the country where your property is located, and which promises to be as extreme in its height as it has been in its depression.

There is no evidence that your loans were not originally made in good judgment, but in many localities the conditions have so changed since that time that values are materially affected. The great fire in Chicago changed the centres of trade and business, and revolutionized real estate values. From this cause some of your old loans in that city have become seriously impaired. In St. Louis the railroads have taken the business from the steam-boats, and levee property, once the most valuable in the city and the most eagerly sought for, at prices that now seem fabulous, is permanently depressed, and loans, is at present avoided as undesirable for either investment or loans. No human foresight can guard against contingencies of this kind.

Again, you have been obliged to take possession of several large and unwieldy estates, upon which loans were made when the owners were in active life, and estimated to be very wealthy. Their personal security, it was supposed, fortified the loans beyond a question. But death or misfortune scattered their wealth, and no security for their loans was found available but that upon their mortgaged property. Such cases establish the wisdom of the rule that real estate should never be accepted as security for a loan without fully considering its value and desirability as an absolute investment.

Taking into account the present rapid advance in prices, and the extreme difficulty in obtaining the securities which the law permits you to invest your money in, and it is a serious question whether a prudent regard for the welfare of your company would justify you in selling your real estate to-day for cash, at your own valuation. In what securities could you invest the money where it would be so absolutely safe, and be so certainly and indefinitely increased in value at that distant day, perhaps a generation hence, when it will be needed?

In pursuing this investigation I have to acknowledge the constant assistance and co-operation

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 11.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 6s R., 81. | U. S. 6s C., 81. | U. S. 4s C., 1907.
$10,000 ..... 105¾ | $5,000 ..... 105¾ | $10,000 106
U. S. 5s C., '81. | U. S. 6s R., '80. | U. S. 4s R., 1907.
10,000 ..... 103⅜ | 50,000 ..... 103⅜ | 50,000 106
20,000 ..... 103⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s, R., '81. | U. S. 4s R., 1907.
$10,000 ..... 105¼ | 12,000 ..... 106⅛

SALES TO 3 P. M.

La. 7s consol.	Del. & Hudson.	Del., Lack. & W.
$9,000 ..... 83¾	100 ..... 72⅜	700 ..... 84¼
D. of C. 3.65s ...	400 ..... b.b. 72⅝	300 ..... ¾
28,000 ..... 91⅜	Amer. Dist. Tel.	200 ..... 84⅛
50,000 92	200 ..... 67¼	500 ..... 84¾
Alabama, Class A.	300 67	1700 ..... 84⅞
5,000 85	200 ..... 68¼	200 ..... 84⅜
Class B.	Standard Mining.	Morris & Essex.
10,000 75	200 ..... 20¾	400 ..... 104½
15,000 ..... 75¾	Western Union.	Boston Air Line pf.
5,000 74	300 ..... 103⅞	100 52
St. L. & I. Mt. pf.	100 ..... 103⅝	Canada Southern.
5,000 ..... 98¾	Pacific Mail.	300 ..... 68¼
N. Y. L. E. & W.	100 ..... 39¼	Ches. & Ohio.
200 ..... 21 consol.	300 ..... 39¾	100 22
1,000 21	200 ..... b.3. 39¾	Central Pacific.
50,000 ..... 90¾	200 ..... b.c. 2.90	50 ..... 83½
1,000 ..... b.c. 34	400 ..... b.c. 2.90	Kansas & Texas.
1,000 91	100 ..... b.3. 39¾	500 ..... b.c. 61
100 ..... 91¼	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	500 ..... b.c. 61
N. Y. L. E. & W.	100 ..... 13¼	1100 ..... b.c. 61
100 ..... 43⅝	N. Y. L. E. & W.	1700 ..... 45⅜
50,000 ..... 85½	1000 ..... 43⅝	1000 ..... 45⅜
20,000 ..... 85¾	200 ..... 43⅝	2800 ..... 45¾
10,000 ..... 85¾	500 ..... b.3. 47	900 ..... 45¾
50,000 ..... 85¾	100 47	900 ..... 45¾
La. & W. 1st.	2500 ..... 47¼	500 ..... 45⅜
5,000 38	2000 ..... 47¼	Fort Wayne.
Dent. Pacific gold.	2000 ..... 47¼	500 116
10,000 ..... 110¾	3000 ..... 47½	Lou., N. A. & C.
Union Pacific s. f.	100 ..... 47¾	500 ..... 42½
10,000 111	100 ..... 47¾	Louisv. & Nash.
C. C. & R. 1st.	100 ..... 71¼	100 ..... 125½
5,000 ..... b.3.	200 ..... 71¼	100 ..... 125½
1000 ..... 80½	400 ..... 71¾	700 ..... 125½
L. C. & L. Slope Shares.		Lake Erie & West.
Trust Co. certs.	400 ..... 103⅜	200 ..... 34¼
3,000 ..... b.3.	800 ..... 103⅜	Mar. & Cin. 1st pf.
10,000 ..... 80½	1000 ..... 103⅜	1000 ..... 49½
Consol. Virginia.	100 ..... b.3. 103⅜	Mobile & Ohio.
100 3	100 ..... b.c. 3.75	100 23
Cent. Pacific.	100 ..... b.3. 103⅜	100 ..... 23½
5,000 87	100 ..... 103⅜	Manhattan.
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	100 104	300 49
5,000 107	100 104	Northern Pacific.
5,000 107	100 104	100 ..... 32½
20,000 ..... 87½	100 75	200 ..... 32¾
5,000 ..... 87¾	Central of N. J.	200 33
10,000 ..... 87¾	100 80	Northern Pac. pf.
5,000 ..... 87¾	300 ..... 81¾	100 ..... 55¼
20,000 88	400 ..... 81¾	100 ..... 54¾
F. & W. con. guar.	100 ..... 81¾	100 ..... 55¼
2,000 89	200 ..... 81¾	Nash., C. & St. L.
5½s 7s. com. gold.	500 82	800 ..... 87½
10,000 ..... 114¾	200 ..... 82¼	400 ..... 87½
D. & H. 1st Penn	200 82	100 ..... 87¾
Div. R.	400 ..... 81¾	300 ..... b.3. 88
5,000 ..... 114¾	100 ..... 81¾	N. Y., N. H. & H.
D. & H. 1st. reg.	100 ..... 81¾	100 ..... 207¾
Div. C.	200 ..... b.3. 82	Union Pacific.
3,000 ..... 113½	Rock Island.	100 ..... 92¼
Oregon & N. R.	100 150	200 ..... 92¼
5,000 82	Michigan Central.	St. L. & I. M. as.
Texas Pac. inc. fg.	1200 ..... 88¾	100 ..... 58¾
5,000 ..... 77½	500 ..... 88¾	600 ..... 58¾
5,000 77	100 ..... b.3. 90	100 ..... 58¾
1,000 ..... 76½	North-western.	100 ..... 58¾
N. W. 6s 1st con.	200 93	St. Paul & S. C.
20,000 ..... 93½	1000 ..... 88¾	100 ..... 88¼
10,000 ..... 93½	1000 ..... b.3. 88¾	St. L. & S. Fr. pf.
14,000 ..... 75¼	500 ..... 88¾	1000 65
St. L. & S. F. 2d. cl. b.	100 ..... 89¼	Han. & St. Jo.
5,000 70	100 ..... 89¼	200 ..... 39¼
R. R. 1st cl. 6s.	St. Paul.	with comp. certs.
5,000 ..... 81½	200 ..... 77⅞	700 ..... 39¼
St. L. & K. 1st.	300 ..... 77⅞	Han. & St. Jo. pf.
10,000 ..... 5½	W., St. L. & Pac.	100 ..... 70⅜
Wells Fargo Ex.	100 ..... 44¾	Ohio & Miss.
25 ..... 162¾	700 ..... 44¾	400 ..... 29¾
13 164	100 ..... 44¾	400 ..... 29⅜
New Central Coal.	100 ..... 44¾	Ohio & Miss. pf.
100 ..... 25¼	1100 ..... 44¾	100 67
100 ..... 25¾	1050 45	100 ..... 66¾
200 ..... 25¾	Wab., St. L. & Pac.	100 ..... 67¼
100 ..... 24⅞	400 ..... 6⅝	C., C. & I. C.
Excelsior Mining.	700 ..... 6⅝	100 ..... 20⅞
50 ..... 2¾	200 ..... 6⅝	200 ..... 20⅞
Little Pittsburg.	800 ..... 6⅝	100 ..... 21⅜
10 ..... 25¼	200 ..... 6⅝	100 ..... 21½
230 ..... b.b. 23	Ches. & O. 1st pf.	100 ..... 21½
100 ..... 24¼	100 60	100 ..... 21¾
Phila. & Reading.	Cedar Falls & Min.	100 ..... 21¾
600 65	900 20	100 ..... 21¾
100 ..... 65¼	300 23	

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—FEB. 11.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Hale &	South Hite.	Rappahannock.
500 b.c. b10 4.40	200 ac. b10. 2.85	500 b.c. b50. .38
25 ..... b.c. 4.30	100 b.c. b60. 3	500 ..... b30. .37
500 b.c. b10 4.35	100 b.c. b10. 2.90	1000 ac. b50. .39
100 b.c. b20 4.40	100 b.c. b10. 4	100 ..... a.c. .37
Cumbar	100 ..... b.c. 2.90	Great Eastern.
500 b.c. b. 3.45	100 ..... b.c. 2.95	100 ..... b.c. .61
Gold Placer.	100 ..... b.c. b3	500 b.c. b60. .61
700 ..... b.c. .37	100 ..... b.c. b3	100 ..... b.c. .61
2000 b.c. .37	900 ..... b.c. 2.95	500 b.c. b30. .62
1100 ..... a.c. .37	100 b.c. b10. 3	1300 b.c. b3. .62
700 ..... b.c. .37	100 b.c. b40. 3.10	200 b.c. b3. .60
500 ..... 1.34	100 b.c. b3	700 ..... b.c. .60
100 ..... a.c. .37	500 ..... b.c. 3	1500 ..... b.c. .60
La Plata.	500 b.c. b40. 2.90	1000 a.c. b7. .61
500 ..... b.c. .4	200 ..... b.c. 3	Dahlonega.
10 ..... b.c. .4	100 ..... a.c. 2.95	500 ..... b.c. .18
150 5	400 ..... b.c. 3	500 ..... a.c. .18
Moose.	400 ..... b.c. b30. 2.10	Bodie.
100 b.c. 2.05	200 ..... b.c. 2.95	10 ..... b.c. 9.88
100 ..... b.c. 2.05	500 ..... a.c. 3.10	500 ..... 9.88
25 ..... b.c. 2.10	100 b.c. b40. 3.10	Granville.
1000 ..... b.c. 2.10	100 b.c. b30. 3.15	500 ..... .36
100 ..... 2.05	100 b.c. b30. 3.20	North Standard.
Belle Isle.	100 ..... 2.95	200 ..... 1.95
100 b.c. 4.1	400 ..... b.20. 3.10	Lacrosse.
100 ..... .97	400 ..... b.30. 3.10	1000 ..... .49
Consol. Virginia.	100 a.c. 3 2.95	1000 a.c. .50
25 b.c. 8.75	100 ..... a.c. 2.90	500 a.c. b3. .50
Bechtel.	1000 sel. 3.3	Marquis.
100 b.c. 2.05	California.	200 ..... a.c. 3.90
Iron Mountain.	100 ..... b.c. 3.75	100 a.c. b30. 4
100 b.c. 2.45	100 ..... b.c. 3.80	Shamrock.
100 b.c. b30. 3	Leadville.	100 ..... a.c. 1.15
500 ..... b.3. 2.85	100 ..... b.c. 3.95	South Bulwar.
200 ..... b.15 2.95	500 ..... b.c. 3.90	200 a.c. b30. 2
Brooklyn.	2300 ..... b.c. .52	South Bricksor.
100 b.c. b. 1.20	2300 ..... a.c. .52	300 ..... a.c. 1.80
Tuscarora.	Imperial.	Union Consol.
500 ..... .18	200 ..... .66	500 b.c. b15. .30
300 ..... .18		

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11—P. M.

The stock speculation was strong in the early dealings, and prices advanced ¼ to 1⅞ ₰ cent. The improvement, however, was not maintained, and under a free pressure to sell a decline ranging from ½ to 3 ₰ cent. was recorded, the entire list sharing in the depression. Among the stocks conspicuous in the decline were Michigan Central, Erie, Wabash, Iron Mountain, Kansas and Texas, Delaware and Hudson, Houston and Texas, and Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western. After the second board the market developed a decidedly strong tone, and under brisk purchases for the long account and to cover short contracts, a sharp advance in prices took place. Erie was conspicuously strong on reports, which were believed to be well founded, that the contract between the Central Company and the Erie for a division of the traffic had been signed, an arrangement which, of course, must necessarily inure greatly to the benefit of the latter corporation. The purchase of over $11,000,000 bonds by the Treasury Department for the sinking fund, which was generally regarded as likely to insure an easy working of the Money market, exercised no inconsiderable influence in restoring confidence and causing an active demand for stocks.

The transactions aggregated 326,446 shares, including 66,820 Erie, 32,450 Kansas and Texas, 31,475 Wabash, 22,100 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 17,500 Iron Mountain, 16,405 Sutro, 13,825 Lake Shore, 13,250 St. Paul, 11,900 New-Jersey Central, 11,000 North-west, 6,200 Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, 5,900 Ohio and Mississippi, 5,885 Michigan Central, and 5,600 Reading.

North west common rose from 89 to 89¾, fell off to 88½, and rallied and advanced to 90; the preferred sold at 104. St. Paul common rose from 77¾ to 78, fell off to 77⅛, and advanced to 78¼; Erie rose from 46⅝ to 47⅝, declined to 46⅛, and recovered to 47½; the preferred advanced from 70 to 72¼, reacted to 70½, and rallied to 71⅞; Lake Shore rose from 103 to 103⅜, fell off to 102⅞, and recovered to 103⅝; Michigan Central, after selling up from 89¾ to 90⅜, fell off to 89¼, and finally recovered to 90; Canada Southern declined from 68½ to 68, and recovered to the former figure; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 83⅞ to 84¾, fell off to 83¼, and recovered to 84⅝; Delaware and Hudson dropped from 73⅝ to 71¾, and rallied to 72½; New-Jersey Central rose from 80¾ to 81½, fell off to 80¾, and advanced to 82¼; Reading declined from 65¾ to 64, and recovered to 65½; New Central Coal fell off from 25 to 24, and rose to 26⅛; Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans fell off from 38 to 37½, and rose to 39; Chesapeake and Ohio rose to 22¼, declined to 21¾, and rallied to 23⅜; C., C. and I. C. declined from 21½ to 20¾, and rose to 21¾; Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis rose from 50 to 50½; Hannibal and St. Joseph common fell off from 39⅜ to 38¾, and the latter to 70⅛; Houston and Texas fell off from 74 to 71, and recovered to 73; Lake Shore and Western rose from 33½ to 34⅛; Louisville and Nashville sold at 120 & 121; Manhattan Elevated fell off from 48¾ to 48½, and rose to 49; Marietta and Cincinnati First preferred fell off from 13¼ to 12, and recovered to 12¾; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western declined from 38¾ to 36, and recovered to 38; Mobile and Ohio rose from 21½ to 23½; Kansas and Texas advanced from 42½ to 45⅜, fell off to 44, and rose to 46¼; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis fell off from 87½ to 86¼, and rose to 88; Northern Pacific rose from 31⅜ to 33¾, reacted to 32½, and rallied to 33; the preferred advanced from 54¾ to 55½; Ohio and Mississippi rose from 29⅞ to 30⅜, fell off to 29½, and closed at 29⅞; the preferred declined from 67½ to 66¾; St. Paul and Sioux City rose from 38 to 38½, while the preferred declined from 78 to 76¼, and rallied to 77½; Wabash advanced from 44 to 45¼, fell off to 43¾, and recovered to 45; the preferred rose from 68⅝ to 69¼, declined to 67¾, and advanced to 69⅝; St. Louis and San Francisco common fell off from 43 to 42½; do. First preferred from 76¼ to 75, and preferred from 55½ to 54; the last-named recovered to 55 at the close; Iron Mountain rose from 57¼ to 59⅛, declined to 57⅛, and recovered to 58⅞; Union Pacific fell off from 92¼ to 91½, and Central Pacific from 83½ to 81, but the former rose to 92½, and the latter recovered to 83½; Cedar Falls and Minnesota sold at 23; Pacific Mail rose from 39½ to 40⅜, fell off to 39⅛, and recovered to 40; Western Union rose from 103½ to 104, fell off to 103¼, and rallied to 103⅞; Atlantic and Pacific rose from 42⅛ to 42⅜, and fell off to 41⅞; American District declined from 67¾ to 67, and rose to 68¼; Climax rose to 3⅝, and reacted to 3⅜; Sutro declined from 3¼ to 2⅞, and rallied to 3; Standard fell off to 29½; Quicksilver rose to 21, and reacted, to 20½; the preferred declined from 66 to 65. Among investment shares New-York Central sold at 131½@131¾; Metropolitan Elevated at 112½; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy at 144⅞; Rock Island at 150; and Illinois Central at 103⅞@104.

The Money market worked smoothly to-day, and borrowers on call supplied their requirements at 4 ₰ cent. on pledge of Government bonds and at 5 @ 6 ₰ cent. on railway and miscellaneous collaterals. Discounts are unchanged. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying 1-16, selling 1/16@¼ premium; Charleston, very scarce, 1/8 bid, but none on market; New-Orleans, commercial 50 discount, bank 1 premium; St. Louis, 50 discount; Chicago weak, 25 discount, and Boston par.

The foreign advices reported a steady market at London for British Consols, which closed at 97⅞@98 for money, and 98⅛@98⅜ for the account. United States Government bonds were weak at 109½ for new 4s; 111¾ for 4½s, and 105¾ for 5s. In American railway securities, Erie common declined from 49⅜ to 48, and recovered to 48¾; do. preferred from 72@73 to 72; do. consolidated Firsts from 121 to 120@121; do. do. Seconds from 93¾ to 93; do. funded 5s from 87 to 86@87; Illinois Central from 107½ to 106, and rallied from 34 to 33½; New-York Central sold down from 131½ to 136, and recovered to 136¼; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts declined from 72½ to 71¼, and do. Seconds from 35¼ to 35. Bar Silver was quoted at 52⅜d. ₰ ounce. The sum of £100,000 in specie was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day. India Council bills were allotted to-day at a decline of 1-64d. ₰ rupee. At Paris, Rentes advanced to 82f. 15c.

The rates for Sterling Exchange were the same as on yesterday. The market was firm for cables and demand, and rather weak for 60-day bills, which sold at $4 82½@$4 82¾. Cables were quoted at $4 85½, demand at $4 85⅛@$4 85¼, and commercial at $4 81@$4 81½.

The announcement recently made by the Secretary of the Treasury that proposals would be received for the sale to the Government of $11,000,000 bonds for the sinking fund up to Feb. 11, at noon, brought out 22 offers, amounting in the aggregate to $11,700,000. Of this amount, $11,474,000 bonds were accepted, as follows: Sixes of 1880 at 103.70 to 103.75, 6s of 1881 at 105.19 to 105½, and 5s of 1881 at 103.10 to 103½.

Government bonds continued strong, and prices were well maintained. The dealings at the boards were not especially large, footing up $337,000. Railroad mortgages were irregular early in the day, but during the afternoon a strong tone was developed, and under a brisk buying movement a general advance in prices took place. The largest transactions were in Erie consolidated Seconds, which rose from 90¾ to 91½; do. consolidated gold 7s sold up to 119¼, and funded 5s to 85⅞, closing at the highest point; Kansas and Texas Firsts sold at 104@104¼, while do. Seconds declined from 66½ to 65, and subsequently sold up to 68. Iron Mountain Second preferred incomes fell off from 70 to 67¾, and rose to 79½; Chesapeake and Ohio Firsts were active at 66@66½; Great Western Seconds at 103⅜@104; C., C. and I. C. Firsts and do. supplementary ranged between 88 and 89, and do. incomes between 42 and 43¼; Boston, Hartford and Erie Firsts fell off to 56, and, later, sold at 56⅞; Texas Pacific incomes declined from 77¾ to 76½; and Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western incomes from 61 to 60. In State bonds a larger business than usual was transacted. The feature of the market was an advance in Alabama Class A from 60½ to 65, under purchases of over $100,000; District of Columbia 3.65s rose from 91 to 92; $110,000 changing hands. Louisiana Consols and Tennessees were firm.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1880.

Receipts	$755,697 50
Payments	834,086 44
Balance, coin	107,413,000 47
Balance, note	7,138,417 77

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 11.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	106	106
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	108⅞	108⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103¼	103½
Adams Express	108½	108½
American Express	56⅝	56⅝
Atlantic and Susquehanna	10¾	10¾
Alton and Terre Haute	23½	24
Alton and Terre Haute pref	62	62
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	42	41½
American District Telegraph	67¾	68¼
Boston Water Power	13¾	13¾
Boston Air Line	52	52
Boston Land Company	11¾	11¾
B., C. R. and Northern	58½	58½
Canton	69½	69½
Canada Southern	68⅜	68½
Climax Mining	3⅜	3⅜
Central Arizona	11⅞	11⅞
Chic. St. Louis and N. O.	38	38
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind.	75	75
Chesapeake and Ohio	22	21¾
Chas. and Ohio 2d pref.	24	23⅝
Col., Chic. and I. Central	21¾	20⅞
Chi., Bur. and Quincy	144⅞	144⅞
Chicago and Alton	107½	107½
Chicago, St. Paul and M.	50½	50
Chicago and North-west.	90	88¾
Chicago and North-west pref.	104	104
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul.	78¼	77⅛
Chi., R. I. and Pacific	150	150
Central Pacific	81	81
Del., Lack. and Western	84¾	83¼
Del. and Hudson Canal	72⅞	71¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	39½	38¾
Han. and St. Joseph pref.	70⅜	69½
Houston and Texas	73¾	71
Illinois Central	104	103⅞
Ind., Bloom. and West	38⅜	38
Lake Shore	103¾	102⅞
Lake Erie and Western	34¼	33¾
Louisville and Nashville	121	120
Little Pittsburg	25	24⅞
Manhattan Railroad	49	48¼
Mar. and Cin. 1st pref.	12¾	12
Metropolitan Railroad	112½	111¾
Michigan Central	90¾	89¼
Mobile and Ohio	23½	21¾
Missouri, Kan. and Texas	46¼	44¾
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	88	86¾
New Central Coal	26⅛	24

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-Jersey Central	82⅛	80¼	11,900
New-York Central	131¾	131½	1,200
N. Y., L. E. and W.	47⅝	46⅜	83,860
N. Y., L. E. and W. pref.	72¼	70½	3,170
Northern Pacific	33¾	32¼	1,400
Northern Pacific pref.	55½	55	1,020
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅛	29¾	6,850
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	67	66¾	250
Pacific Mail	40⅛	39⅝	4,500
Philadelphia and Reading	65⅝	64	5,600
Pitts., Ft. W. and Chic.	116	116	150
Quicksilver	21	21	300
Quicksilver pref.	65	65	100
Standard Mining	28½	20½	200
Sutro Tunnel	3¼	2⅞	16,405
St. L. and San F.	43	42½	400
St. L. and San F. pref.	55	54	1,100
St. L. and San F. 1st pref.	75½	75	600
St. Louis and Iron M.	59⅜	57¾	17,500
St. P. and S. City.	38½	38¼	500
St. P. and S. City pref.	77½	76½	300
Union Pacific	92½	91½	1,200
W., St. L. and Pacific	43¾	43¾	13,420
W., St. L. and Pacific pref.	69⅜	67¾	18,050
Cedar Falls and Minn.	23	23	100
Western Union	104	103¾	2,400
Total sales			326,446

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked
United States 6s, 1880, registered	103⅛	103⅞
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	103⅛	103⅞
United States 6s, 1881, registered	105¼	105¾
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	105¼	105¾
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103⅛	103¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅛	103¾
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	107⅜	107¾
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	108¼	108¾
United States 4s, 1907, registered	106	106⅛
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	106	106⅛
United States currency 6s, 1895	123½	----
United States currency 6s, 1896	123¾	----
United States currency 6s, 1897	123¾	----
United States currency 6s, 1898	123⅞	----
United States currency 6s, 1899	124	----

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	@483¾	482½@482¾
Demand	@486	485 @485¼
Cable transfers	@486½	485 @
Commercial	@	481 @481½
Commercial, 3 days	@	483 @483¾
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	520 @521¼	520⅝@521⅞
Demand	517½@518¾	518⅛@518⅜
Cable transfers	@517½	@518⅜
Commercial	@	524⅜@525⅜
Commercial, 3 days	@	522½@523¾
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	520 @521¼	520⅝@522½
Demand	517½@518¾	518¾@519⅝
Reichmarks:		
60-days sight	521¼@522½	521⅞@523⅛
Demand	518¼@519⅜	518¾@520
Reichmarks:		
60-days sight	94¾@ 95	94⅝@ 94⅞
Demand	95⅝@ 95⅞	96¼@ 95½
Commercial	@	94¼@ 94½
Commercial, 3 days	@	94¾@ 95

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$117,083,356
Balances	4,533,693

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala., class A, 2 to 5	64¼	N. Y. 6s, g. l. '93	116
Ala., class B, 5s	80	N. C. 6s, o. '86-'98	28¼
Ala., class C, 2 to 5	70¼	N. C. 6s, A. O.	28½
Ark. 6s	75¼	N. C. 6s, R. '83-4-5	110
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is.	6½	N. C. N. C. R. 7s, c. off.	90
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	8	N. C. N. C. R.'s, A. O.	110
Ark. 7s, Memphis & L. R.	8	N. C. C. C. R. 6s	100
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	6	N. C. f. s. '66-1900	10½
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	5	N. C. f. s. '68-'98	10½
Ga. 6s, '80-86	102	N. C. n. J. J. '92-8	15
Ga. 7s, n	109¾	N. C. n. J. O.	16
Ga. 7s, ind	109	N. O. C. R.	4
Ga. 7s, g	112½	N. C. sp. t. cl. 1-98-9	5
Ill. 6s	103½	N. C. sp. t. cl. 2	5
Ill. 6s, n	100	N. C. sp. t. cl. 3	5
Ky. 6s	100	Ohio 6s, '81	102
La. 7s, cs., '14-'45	48	Ohio 6s, '86-'90-'92-'95	106
Mich. 6s	103	R. I. 6s, a	114
Mich. 7s	105	S. C. 6s, a. M. 23, 66, nf.	5⅞
Mo. 6s, due '82 or '83	102	Tenn. 6s, old	37
Mo. 6s, due '86	106½	Tenn. 6s, n., n. a., '14	34½
Mo. 6s, due '87	107	Tenn. 6s, n.	34½
Mo. 6s, due '88	107½	Va. 6s, c. '66	25
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90, '04	110	Va. 6s, n., '67	20
Mo., a., due '92	110	Va. 6s, n., '68	20
Mo. fd., due '94-8	110	Va. 6s, on	25
Mo. H. & S. J., due '86	105½	Va. 6s, funding	40
Mo. H. & S. J., due '87, 10	105½	Va. 6s, cn., 2d s	31
N. Y. 6s, g. r., '87	106	Va. 6s, def	8½
N. Y. 6s, g. r., '92	110	Va. Cs. 6-6s, '24	90
N. Y. 6s, g. l. '83	106	Dis. Col. sm.	90
N. Y. 6s, g. l. '91	111	Dis. Col. r	90
N. Y. 6s, g. l. '96	116		

And the following for railway mortgages:

B. & O. 1st 6s, P. br.	109	Mich. C. cn. 7s	119
C. & O. 6s, g. s. B. ind. d.	66¼	Mich. C. 1st 8s, s. f.	108
C. & O. 6s, cur. in. d.	40¼	Mich. C. 6s	103½
C. & A. s. f. 6s	108	Mo., K. & T. cn. as	104¼
Ln. & N. R. 1st 7s	110	Mt. & C. 6s, '88	100
St. L. J. & C. 1st 7s	112	N. C. & St. L. 1st 7s	112
C. B. & Q. S. p. s. 1st.	109	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	105
C. R. I. & P. 8s, s.	110	N. Y. C. 6s, '85	107
K. & D. M. 1st 8s	96	N. Y. C. & H. 1st c. 7s	124
C. R. of N. J. 1st 7s	115½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st r. 7s	124
C. R. of N. J. con. 7s	115½	N. Y. C. & H. 2d c. 6s,	112
C. R. of N. J. cv. 7s as	106¼	Harlem 1st 7s, c.	132
C. R. of N. J. adj. 7s	105½	Harlem 1st 7s, r.	125½
C. & P. cn. gu. 6s	102	Harlem 2d 7s	110
L. & W. gr. gu. 8s	97½	O. & M. cn. s. 7s	110
A. D. & L. 7s	108	O. & M. 2d cn. 7s	112⅝
A. D. & L. 7s, as	108	O. & M. 1st Sp. d. 7s	77
M. & St. P. 1st 8s P. d.	123	C. P. 6s	110
M. & St. P. 1st 7s 8g. R. d.	113	C. P., S. J. br. 6s	105
M. & St. P. L. C. div. 7s	114	C. P. C. & O. 1st 6s	104
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, 10 L.	113	C. P. L. g. 6s	104½
M. & St. P. 1st. i. & D. 7s	110	C. P. L. g. 6s, as	104½
M. & St. P. cn. s. f. 7s	108	W. P. 6s	107½
M. & St. P. 1st i. & L. 7s	109¼	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s	113
M. & St. P. 1st s. L. C. & D.	87	U. P. s. f. 8s	119
C. & N. W. s. f. 7s	107	C. P. r. 8s	113
C. & N. W. 1st 7s	110	St. P. & Pac. 1st 6s	104
C. & N. W. 1st 7s	107½	St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, cl.	90
C. & N. W. c. g. 7s	115½	St. L. & S. F. 3d 6s, cl.	71
C. & N. W. r. g. 7s	115½	St. L. & S. F. 1st 6s, cl.	105
G. & C. ext. 7s	102½	K. P. 1st 6s, 1925	100
Peo. 1st cv. 7s	113	K. P. 1st 8s, '95, c. & r.	115½
C., C., C. & I. cn. 7s	108	K. P. 1st 6s, '96, c. & r.	102½
C., C., C. & I. s. f. 7s	108	K. P. 1st 6s, '97, c. & r.	100
C. & L. & N. O. 1st 7s	108½	K. P. 2d 7s, '86, c. & r.	118
D., L. & W. 2d 7s	104¼	K. P. inc. c. No. 11	85
D., L. & W. 1st 7s	114½	K. P. inc. c. No. 12	81
D., L. & W. 7s	116	T. & P. 1st 6s	105
S., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s	113	T. & P. cn. 6s	94
M. & E. 1st 7s	112	T. P. inc. & l. 6s	77
M. & E. 2d 7s	112	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s	136
M. & E. 7s, '71	113	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d 7s	123½
M. & E. 1st cn. g. 7s	108¾	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d 7s	119½
M. & E. 1st 7s, '84	104	P., Ft. W. & C. 4th 7s	116
D. & H. 1st 7s, '91	107½	C. & P. 4th cn. s. f. 6s	108
D. & H. 1st P. d. 7s	113½	C. & P. I. C. 1st c. a. as	88
D. & H. 1st 7s, '92	114½	C. & P. 1st 6s, g.	104
A. & S. 1st cn. gtd. 7s	108½	P. & R. inc. c. 7s, '96	90
D. & R. G. 1st 7s	103	R., W. & O. 1st cn. 7s	84¼
Erie 1st M. 1st 7s	109¾	R., W. & O. 1st 7s, r.	84¼
Erie 3d ext. 7s	103	St. L. & I. M. 2d 7s	103

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, ON QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 18, 10:30 A. M.
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
GALLIA.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
PARTHIA.....Wednesday, March 10, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage offices, No. 4, Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

CELTIC, Capt. GILDERSLEEVE, Saturday, Feb. 14, 7:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. INMAN.....Sat., Feb. 21, 1:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENKINS.....Thurs., Feb. 26, 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointment and speed. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the motion and noise are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of Kingst.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 2, 8:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 9, 3:30 P. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, March 16, 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, March 23, 3 P. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library, also experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $80, $90, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Feb. 12, 4 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Feb. 19, noon
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..Thursday, March 4, 11:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, March 13, 7 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—INMAN LINE STEAMER CITY OF CHESTER will sail at 4 P. M. THURSDAY, Feb. 12, instead of 6:30 A. M.

STATE LINE

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
Steamer STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Th., Feb. 12, 9 A. M.
Steamer STATE OF INDIANA....Thurs., Feb. 19, 12 M.
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.

For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

MAIN.....Sat., Feb. 14 | GEN. WERDER.Sa., Feb 28
WESER.....Sat., Feb. 21 | DONAU.....Sat., March 6

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE OR BREMEN.

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, AND TO HAVRE.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

FRANCE, TACONNET.....Wednesday, Feb. 18, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, SURVILLE.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
CANADA, FRANCEUL.....Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Devonia.....Feb. 14, 8 A. M. | Anchoria.....Feb. 28, 2 A. M.
Bolivia.....Feb. 21, 1 P. M. | Ethiopia.....March 6, 1 P. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $30.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Atlantic.....Feb. 14, 8 A. M. | California.....Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
Saxonia, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
FRISIA.....Thurs., Feb. 12 | HELDER.....Thurs., Feb. 26
WESTPHALIA, Th. Feb. 19 | LESSING, Thurs., March 4

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 81 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City
MAAS.....Saturday, Feb. 14
P. CALAND.....Wednesday, Feb. 25
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, March 10

1st Cabin, $115-$70. 2d Cabin, $45-$50. Steerage, $26.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 south William-st.
FUNCK, REDDIS & CO., L. W. MEREDITH & CO.,
27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Thursday, Feb. 12, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, March 20, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Feb. 16, noon

For freight or general information, apply at company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes, apply to the Passenger Department, No. 222 BROADWAY.
G. T. SEWALL, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.

From and after Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1880, the following passage rates between NEW-YORK and SAN FRANCISCO only will go into effect, viz.:

CABIN, $75. STEERAGE, $35.

These rates cover all necessary expenses for the voyage.

TO CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS.

Shippers desirous to make contracts for through freight at greatly reduced rates will please apply to the Freight Office as above.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S COMPANY.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Sailing at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
*CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs. Feb. 19
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,) Sat. Feb 21
*CITY OF NEW YORK, (Havana & Mexico,) Sat. March 6
*CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thu. March 11

*These steamers are furnished with swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.

Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans Feb. 16 and March 8 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43, North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

At 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. FLEETWOOD.Sat., Feb. 14
GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT.....Wednesday, Feb. 18

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent.
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co., and
General Agent S. F. & W. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:

CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. VAN SICE.WED., Feb. 11
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. POOTS.....SAT., Feb. 21

(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway.
LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 14
Steamer MORRO CASTLE.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Feb. 14
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Feb. 26
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS

HOTEL DE HOLLANDE.

NO. 20 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

This old-established and favorite family hotel, having been greatly enlarged and newly furnished, is highly commended to American families visiting Paris. Situated on the Rue de la Paix, near the Boulevards, the locality is unsurpassed. The proprietor hopes by careful attention to his guests and an unexceptionable cuisine to merit the patronage of Americans visiting Paris.

L. FARET, Proprietor.

FINANCIAL.

No. 31 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1880.

Atchison, Colorado & Pacific R. R.

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.

This road is an extension of the

CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC R. R.,

runs through a rich section of Northern Kansas, and has a large earning capacity.

The bonds are issued at sixteen thousand dollars per mile, have twenty-five years to run; interest 6 per cent., payable February, May, August, and November. Principal and interest guaranteed by Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co.

We offer for sale a limited amount at 100 and interest.

Earnings of Central Branch of Union Pacific, including the Atchison, Colorado and Pacific leased line, for 1879:

On 224 miles of road.....$1,000,000
Less operating expenses.....477,863
$522,138
Total charge of interest.....259,960
Surplus.....$262,178

WOOD & DAVIS.

ARENTS & YOUNG,

NO. 9 NEW-ST.,

DEALERS IN

Alabama Central first mortgage and income bonds.
Central R. R. of Iowa first and second mortgage bonds.
Central Railroad of Ohio bonds and stock.
Carolina Central first mortgage bonds.
City of Houston, Texas, bonds.
Central Colorado Improvement Co. bonds and stock.
Flint and Père Marquette bonds and stock.
Flint and Père Marquette certificates for pref'd stock.
Indianapolis and St. Louis 1st and 2d mortgage bonds.
Kansas and Nebraska first and second mortgage bonds.
Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad bonds, all issues.
Memphis and Little Rock 1st mortgage bonds & stock.
Memphis City bonds.
Mobile City bonds.
New-Jersey Midland first and second mortgage bonds.
New-York & Oswego Midland bonds, stock, and notes.
New-York, Ontario & Western common & pref'd stock.
Peoria, Decatur, and Evansville bonds and stock.
Port Royal Railroad Income bonds.
South Carolina Railroad bonds and stock.
South Carolina consols.
St. Joseph & Pacific first and second mortgage bonds.
St. Joseph and Western stock.
Southern R. R. of Mississippi bonds and pref'd scrip.
Wisconsin Central first mortgage bonds.
Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta 1st mortgage bonds.

EMPIRE MINING COMPANY, OF UTAH.

The magnificent 60-stamp mill now being constructed for this company will be beautifully illustrated and described in the

Engineering and Mining Journal,

in its issue of
FEBRUARY 14, 1880.

The oldest and most reliable journal of its class published. Beautifully illustrated, and giving each week, through its correspondents, who stand the highest in their profession, the most accurate and thorough information obtainable

FROM THE GREAT MINING REGIONS OF THE WEST.

It also contains a complete epitome of the Markets for Mining Stocks, Gold, Silver, Copper, Coal, Iron, at New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, with a thorough and unbiased review each week, covering their condition and prospects.

For sale by all newsdealers at 10 cents per copy. Subscription price, $4 per year. Address

THE SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHING COMPANY,
No. 27 PARK-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
P. O. BOX No. 4,404.

ST. JOHNSBURY AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the holders of a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds, and the Joint Preference Bonds of the Lamoille Valley, the Montpelier and St. Johnsbury, and the Essex County Railroad Companies have formed themselves into a corporation by the name of the ST. JOHNSBURY AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, under the laws of Vermont, by articles of association filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and in the offices of the Clerks of each of the Counties through which the roads run, and dated Jan. 31, 1880, for the purpose of owning, operating and maintaining said railroads, and that bondholders who have not come into said corporation, but desire to do so, have, under the Statute of Vermont, thirty days to do so from the last publication of this notice.

HOLBROOK FAIRBANKS,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
FRANKLIN FAIRBANKS,
GEORGE W. HENDEE,
JOHN J. McCOOK,
WM. H. BRAWN,
THOMAS GOODSELL,
BRADLEY BARLOW,
A. B. JEWETT,
Directors.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Feb. 9, 1880.

St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk R.R Co.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds,

DUE 1917.

Issued at $12,000 per mile of completed road. $10,000 cash per mile already paid in on stock subscriptions and expended in construction.

Principal and interest payable in New-York, coupons April and October.

We offer a balance of $400,000 of these bonds at 92½ and interest, reserving the right to advance price without notice, and recommend them as a safe investment.

J. W. SELIGMAN & CO., Bankers,
(Successors to Amerman & Burwell,)
NO. 16 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

By the courtesy of Postmaster James, information having reached this office that two envelopes have by mistake been inclosed to stockholders residing out of Boston, with notices of a special meeting, addressed John M. Forbes, Boston, Mass., for the purpose of returning proxies, this is to request stockholders to scrutinize the return envelope, and supply the deficiency, where there is any, as otherwise the proxies might be in the Dead Letter Office. In case proxies have been dispatched in such envelopes, stockholders are requested to obtain duplicates at the National Bank of Commerce and forward them. JOHN N. DENISON,
BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1880. Assistant Treasurer.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF DEALING IN STOCKS,

Should write to or call on the old Banking-house of

HOWES & COMPANY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.,
(Formerly HOWES & MACY.)

This house transacts a general Stock Commission business, with very large experience.

Interest allowed on deposits at 4 per cent, payable on demand.

R. M. RAVEN & CO.,

Members of New-York Stock and Mining Exchanges,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
POST OFFICE BOX NO. 368. NO. 15 WALL-ST.

Buy and sell all securities dealt in at the Exchanges, strictly on Commission, for Cash, or on Margin. Our office, adjoining the Stock Exchange, enables us to execute orders with dispatch. Mr. Raven attends personally in the Exchange. Interest allowed on deposits. Correspondence solicited.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 PINE-ST., N. Y.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

CLINTON B. FISK & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 3 BROAD-ST., DREXEL BUILDING,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

For cash, or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. Also, in State, Railway, Municipal, Mining, and miscellaneous stocks and bonds.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS.—The first mortgage six per cent. gold bonds, and the second mortgage income bonds of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company are now ready for delivery to persons holding the Purchasing Committee's first mortgage receipts. The exchange will be made at the office of J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 63 William-st., New-York.

By order of the Purchasing Committee,
JOHN S. KENNEDY, Chairman.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

No. 59 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1880.

The transfer-books of this company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Feb. 16, to the morning of March 2.

L. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

The First National Bank of Hackensack, N. J., located at Hackensack, in the State of New-Jersey, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.—Dated Dec. 10, 1879.

JAMES M. BROWER, Cashier.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 82 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1880.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed Jan. 31, at 3 P. M., and reopened Feb. 17, 1880. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A.—ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD first mortgage (Central Division) bonds, also Missouri Pacific (old stock) wanted by EDW. G. FOX & CO., members New-York Stock Exchange, No. 3 Wall-st.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GERMANIA Petroleum Company call on or write to JOHN FONDIR, No. 19 Broad-st. Stockholders please bring stock.

TO LET—TO STOCK-BROKERS—A LIGHT pleasant office to let from 1st May; rent, $600; Room No. 13, No. 9 Wall-st. Can be seen after 9 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ATTENDANT, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO wait on a lady, or would do family sewing and chamber-work. Call at No. 65 East 9th-st.; no cards.

COMPANION.—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of assisting as companion to a matron or widow lady; no objection to the country. Address, by letter, Miss H., care Miss A. Forde, the "Madison," 1,242 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS competent chamber-maid: will assist in waiting; good City references from last employer. Call at No. 210 East 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress in small, private family; can give good reference. Call at No. 344 2d-av., corner 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid, or to do chamber-work and waiting, or plain sewing and take care of a baby. Call or address 210 East 59th-st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS, OR Fine Washing.—First class. Call at No. 23 East 38th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Waitress Alone.—By a young girl in a small private family; good City reference. Call at 337 East 33d-st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW AS COOK. Or would do the work of a small family, where she can have her daughter, 15 years old, who can assist in light duties; best reference. Call or address M. G., No. 103 President-st., South Brooklyn.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY RESpectable woman to cook, wash, and iron, with daughter to do chamber-work and waiting; City or country; good City references; wages moderate. Call, for two days, at No. 351 East 31st-st.

COOK-CHAMBER-MAID.—TWO RESPECTable girls, together; one as cook and assist with washing; other as chamber-maid and fine washing, or will take charge of a small family between them. Call at No. 163 West 56th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIenced person; can do all kinds of plain cooking; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 343 East 30th-st.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; UNDERSTANDS FRENCH and American cooking; desserts and jellies; good baker; City country reference. Call, for two days, at No. 238 East 29th-st., one flight.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family; will assist in washing; understands pastry, bread, &c.; three years' City reference. Call at No. 145 West 35th-st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; IS AN EXCELlent plain cook and laundress; good baker; in a small private family; City reference; willing and obliging. Call at No. 114 West 33d-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO girls, one as cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress in private family; first-class City reference. Call at No. 325 East 37th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY GOOD cook and laundress in American or English family; moderate wages; best City reference. Call at No. 225 West 29th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN private family; understands all branches; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st., one flight, front, for two days.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL; UNDERstands English and American cooking; no objection to a little work; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 262 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK and baker, and assist with washing in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 126 West 19th-st., two flights, rear.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTant woman as cook in a private family; is a good laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 289 East 26th-st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; is an excellent baker; willing to do a little coarse washing; City reference. Call at No. 629 6th-av., in store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family; understands cooking in all branches; excellent baker; best City reference. Call or address No. 320 West 40th-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; WILL DO coarse washing; understands all branches, in private family; excellent baker; soups, desserts, &c., best City reference. Call at No. 331 East 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; understands American and English cooking; will do washing; very best City reference. Call at No. 105 East 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; WILLing to do washing; good laundress; good City references. Address D., Box No. 292 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; good baker; will assist with the washing; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 245 East 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD Cplain cook and coarse washer; good reference. Call at No. 307 East 46th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family; references. Call at No. 74 East 53d-st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family; best City reference; no cards. Call at No. 439 7th-av., between 35d and 34th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 104 West 21st-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS AN EXPEcrienced cook in a private family; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 128 West 19th-st.

COOK AND DO COARSE WASHING IN Pprivate family; good City reference. Address M, P., Box No. 271 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

COOK AND DO COARSE WASHING.—BY A good cook; best City reference. Address C. G., Box No. 253 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway

COOK.—BY COMPETENT COOK IN PRIVATE family; assist with washing: excellent baker; first-class City reference. Call at No. 146 West 52d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS A good cook. Willing to do coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 44 East 32d-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST Cclass cook in a private family. Can be seen, from 10 to 11 A. M., at No. 310 5th-av., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN AS first-class cook; best City reference from last employer; no cards. Call at No. 217 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family; first-class City reference. Call at No. 39 East 33d-st.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; UNDERSTANDS FRENCH cooking, creams, pastries, and all kinds desserts; good City reference. Call at No. 119 West 46th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman in small American family; best City reference. Call at No. 339 East 21st-st.

DRESS-MAKER AND ALL KINDS OF Family Sewing.—Expert cutter and fitter; operates on all machines. City or country; terms moderate. Address L., 209 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION FOR AN Elderly or Invalid Lady.—By a lady of respectability; first-class reference given; City or country. Address, for three days, Mrs. Thorne, Jersey City Post Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN private family; good plain cook and laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 452 West 53d-st.; one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman in private family; first-class City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 223 East 29th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY YOUNG ENGlish person a position to take charge of children; can teach music and the English; willing to make herself useful; no cups or aprons; best references. Call or address H., No. 357 East 10th-st., basement.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant young woman; good operator; understands hair-dressing; best City reference. Call at No. 213 West 35th-st.; third bell.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISHWOMAN as nurse and do light chamber-work; plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 301 East 28th-st.

NURSE.—TO AN INVALID. CALL, TWO DAYS, at No. 244 West 34th-st., front bell.

NURSE.—BY YOUNG GIRL, LATELY LANDED; will take care of children; do chamber-work; make herself generally useful. Call, for two days, at No. 460 West 52d-st., one flight, front.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH NURSE TO take care of growing children or a baby; can speak English; good reference. Address Alice, Box No. 307 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—FOR GROWing children in a family about to go West, or to Europe; six years' City reference from last place. Address A. D., Box 289 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; FULL charge of infant; sews well; assist about the house with anything required; best City reference. Call, after 10 o'clock, at No. 266 West 54th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly competent in every respect; City references. Apply, two days, at No. 201 West 45th-st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman as nurse; good needlewoman; good City reference. Call at No. 303 East 33d-st., top floor, back.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—First class; will assist with chamber-work or wait on lady; City or country; first-class reference. Call or address No. 133 West 50th-st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress and excellent chamber-maid; thoroughly understands both; not afraid of work; best of City reference. Call at No. 318 East 24th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; understands waiting in all branches; best reference, City or country. Call at No. 435 2d-av., corner 26th-st.

WASHING.—BY FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS family or gentlemen's washing at her home; can do all kinds of fine work. Call at No. 358 West 36th-st., ring first bell.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN family or gentlemen's washing at her home; would go out by the day; terms low. Call at No. 327 West 38th-st., first floor.

WASHING, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN. QUICK at washing, &c. Address Mrs. Sheehy, No. 8 Clarkson-st.; rear building, any time.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY the day to wash, iron, and house-clean. Call at No. 126 West 19th-st., two flights, rear.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH BUTler in a private family; first-class references, sober, honest; understands care of silver thoroughly. Address, for three days, W. B. L., Box No. 287 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BUTLER.—BY A FRENCHMAN; SINGLE; AS first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; good City references. Address J. Francia, Box No. 311 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable Scotchman; understands the duties of a coachman in every respect; no objections to make himself useful about a gentleman's establishment; strictly sober, honest, respectful; good City reference. Call or address, for two days, Coachman, No. 129 West 33d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; Protestant; understands the business thoroughly; is respectful and obliging; can milk and do gardening if necessary; first-class City reference. Address J. H., Box No. 215 *Times Office*.

COACHMAN.—GENTLEMAN WANTS A PLACE for his coachman; trained in England; excellent man and first-class groom; very high recommendations. Address A. B., Box No. 314 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; understands the care and management of horses, carriage, and harness; is a first-class City driver; married; no incumbrance; over seven years' references from last employer. Call or address L., No. 125 West 49th-st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, with children, would make himself useful; wife to sew or do light work; City or country; satisfactory reference. Address J. W., Box No. 306 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—MARRIED; thoroughly competent in every respect; nearly four years with last employer, first-class reference; City or country. Address J. G., Box No. 257 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant young man; thoroughly experienced in the care and management of fine horses and carriages; willing and stirring, and not afraid of work; first-class references. Address J. R., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; is a good driver; understands all about the care of horses, carriages, and harness; is willing to make himself useful; best City reference. Address D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGle man as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; is steady driver; willing to make himself generally useful; moderate wages; good City reference. Address M. A., No. 3 Jay-st.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY A MAN and wife; man as first-class coachman or gardener; wife as first-class cook; can give best reference. Address G. K., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS this business, will be found willing and obliging; eight years' City reference. Call or address, for two days, P. N., No. 343 West 52d-st.

FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Married; unincumbered; has a thorough knowledge of stock, and everything in connection with keeping a gentleman's place in good order; City reference. Address Farmer, Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

FARMER, GARDENER, OR COACHMAN.—By an American; thoroughly understands the care of stock, poultry, and butter-making. Address H. Denham, No. 160 Fulton-street, New-York.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; THOroughly qualified in the care of a gentleman's country place; possesses the highest abilities in the full management of orchids, stove, greenhouse plants, vines, and succession graperies, fruits, vegetables; first-class references. Address Gardener, Box No. 316 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—SINGLE; FULLY COMPETENT in the culture of greenhouse plants, hot and cold graperies, the improvement of country places; has been awarded several prizes at agricultural and horticultural exhibitions. Can be seen, or address, M. B., seed store, No. 16 John-st.

GARDENER.—ENGLISH; 30 YEARS OF AGE. Married; one child; is strictly temperate; not afraid of work; has a complete knowledge of vegetables, fruits and flowers; has been particularly successful in growing roses and other flowers. Address A. S., No. 35 Cortlandt-st., seed store.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A FIRSTclass gardener and florist; German, single; understands thoroughly the different branches of the business; wishes to take charge of a private or commercial place; references given. Address B. M., care of Wm. Bennett, florist, Fatbush, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; UNDERstands his business thoroughly in greenhouses and graperies and vegetables; a thorough pruner and propagator; married, small family; unquestionable references. Address P., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN; married; experienced in all branches; will accept no place without greenhouse or grass. Address Gardener, P. B., care of Schlusters Brothers, Yonkers, N. Y., or No. 319 Broadway, Room No. 4.

GARDENER.—BY A GARDENER; LONG EXPEcrience; is a Protestant; sober, willing, industrious; understands his business in every particular; first-class reference. Address R., Box No. 301 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

G

NICHOLS NOT REINSTATED

THE MAYOR'S JUDGMENT SIMPLY REVERSED.

THE MISTAKE OF THE REPUBLICAN COMMISSIONERS—MR. MACLEAN STILL CLAIMING TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD.

It has been decided by Judge Lawrence that Mayor Cooper did not proceed regularly to remove Sidney P. Nichols from the office of Police Commissioner, and, accordingly, that Judge has reversed the Mayor's action and set it aside. Mr. Nichols has not, however, been restored to the Police Commissionership in due legal form. Commissioners Wheeler and French, acting upon the mistaken idea that the utterances of a Judge of the Supreme Court in an opinion are equivalent to an order directing that to be done, without further formal proceedings, which the opinion seems to imply it is proper to do, made haste to welcome Mr. Nichols to his former seat in the Police Board, and by so doing took it upon themselves practically to oust Mr. Charles F. MacLean. Whether they were justified in so seating one person as their colleague, and so ejecting another person who had been regularly appointed as a Police Commissioner is a question which, it seems likely, would be decided against them if it were taken into court in that shape. The very Judge—Lawrence—upon the terms of whose opinion they assumed to act, was astounded by their proceeding, and is reported to have expressed his inability to find anything to warrant it. In seating Mr. Nichols, Police Commissioners Wheeler and French exercised an authority which Judge Lawrence himself has refused to use, in spite of the pleadings and artful arguments of some of his political friends and associates. The legality of their action will undoubtedly be tested in the courts. Mayor Cooper stated last Saturday that he would not recognize Mr. Nichols as a Commissioner of Police, and he emphasized that statement yesterday. Notwithstanding that he is not recognized as a Police Commissioner at Police Head-quarters, Mr. Charles F. MacLean does not acquiesce in his removal by his Republican associates. He claims yet to occupy the office to which he was appointed last March, and will probably begin a proceeding to sustain his claim, within a few days. The nature of that proceeding cannot now be stated, but its purpose will be to oust Mr. Nichols from the Police Board.

The position taken by Mr. MacLean and his advisers is to the effect that his title to the Police Commissionership is not affected by the result of the certiorari proceedings against Mayor Cooper. The reasons for the assumption of this position are various. One of them is, that as Mr. MacLean was not made a party to the certiorari proceedings, he cannot be proceeded against collaterally on the issue of the proceedings. It is said upon this point by Mr. F. A. Bangs, of counsel for Mayor Cooper, that "no judgment of reversal was ever yet held to divest rights of third persons duly acquired while the judgment of the interior tribunal was in force." The only way in which such rights or property can be diverted from the third party to their original holder is by means of an order of restitution made by an appellate court on giving final judgment, and made only upon recorded proof that the person in whose favor the judgment of reversal is given was deprived of such rights or property through the erroneous judgment of the inferior tribunal. In the case of Mr. Nichols no such order of restitution has been made, nor could it be made by Judge Lawrence additional to the powers and authorization of authority. His judgment, reversing that of the Mayor, is not final, nor is the Special Term of the Supreme Court properly an appellate court. Farther than this, the record before Judge Lawrence does not show that Mr. Nichols was deprived of any right; and in the course of the certiorari proceedings Mayor Cooper's counsel claimed that the action against Mr. Nichols was of itself wholly inoperative and ineffectual to divest him of title to the Police Commissionership or to justify interference with his possession of that office. And this claim seems to be borne out as correct by the fact that although Mayor Cooper removed Mr. Nichols last March, he was not ousted from his office until the Governor of the State approved the Mayor's action in April. The record in the present case, then, not showing that Mr. Nichols has lost any right through the judgment of the Mayor, even if the case were carried on appeal to the General Term, and the judgment there was given against the Mayor, no order could be made by that body to restore Mr. Nichols to the Police Board. The certiorari proceedings against the Mayor, judged according to these theories, appear to be ineffective for the purpose of Mr. Nichols—that is, to restore him to his former place in the Police Board. In their course, only a fragment of the record in the case was obtained for review by the Supreme Court; whereas, to entitle Mr. Nichols to restoration to the Police Board, it would seem necessary for the whole record to be passed upon, and for judgments to be pronounced, not only reviewing the judgment of the Mayor, but also that of the Governor, in removing him.

Another ground for the retention by Mr. MacLean of the office of Police Commissioner is the assertion that he was appointed to fill a vacancy created by the act of Gov. Robinson, which act has not yet been formally declared irregular, or without justification. Nor have any proceedings been had to determine the rightfulness of the Governor in creating such a vacancy. It is true, however, that Mr. Nichols sought to have the act of the Governor reviewed by certiorari, and that Judge Westbrook refused to grant the required writ when he granted the one upon which the proceedings have been had against the Mayor. There appear to be, therefore, very good reasons for assuming that the proceedings of the Governor with respect to Mrs. Nichols are still valid and operative. Their result, in brief, was to create a vacancy in the Police Board, which Mayor Cooper was empowered to fill, and which he filled by appointing Mr. MacLean. Arguing from the fact that the proceedings are still valid, it appears logical to argue that their consequences have not been destroyed. It is also to be remarked that the proceedings of the Governor are to be taken as likely to have cured any defects in those of the Mayor. In the course of the Governor's proceedings, Mr. Nichols appeared before him and put in such evidence as he desired to use in combating the conclusions of the Mayor. This evidence and the arguments of his counsel were fully considered by the Governor in determining his action in the case. Mr. Nichols and his counsel had the opportunity to obtain a commission to take testimony fully before the Governor should act, but they did not avail themselves of this right, and it is said that, upon taking leave of Gov. Robinson, they expressed themselves as satisfied with their hearing. The questions, therefore, arise: "Did not their production of testimony before the Governor cure all defects previously caused by the lack of testimony before the Mayor?" and, further, "Can Mr. Nichols properly claim that he was not removed in due form, in view of the fact that he had a hearing before the Governor, was allowed to put in evidence, and expressed himself satisfied with the course of the Governor prior to the approval of the Mayor's judgment of removal?" Mr. Charles MacLean claims to be a Police Commissioner, because he was appointed to fill a vacancy created by a tribunal whose judgment has not been reversed, and in whose earlier proceedings the person removed to create the vacancy concurred.

MR. NICHOLS STILL OUTSIDE.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY BEFORE JUDGE LAWRENCE—AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

An order reversing the judgment of removal pronounced by Mayor Cooper against Sidney P. Nichols and directing the reinstatement of the latter in the office of Police Commissioner was presented to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for signature yesterday. Mr. F. A. Bangs, of counsel for Mayor Cooper, objected to the form of the order, and asked that the direction for the reinstatement of Mr. Nichols in office should be stricken out, or modified so as to read that the reinstatement should take place "without disturbing the actual possession of any person not a party to said writ of certiorari and the proceedings thereon, and who may be in possession of that office under claim of lawful title thereto." He also asked that a stay of proceedings should be granted in case the clause was either retained or modified. He then began a long argument on technical points. This was checked by Mr. John W. Weed, of counsel for Mr. Nichols, who said that he had no objection to the reinstatement clause being stricken out, as there was no necessity for it. His side had always contended, Mr. Weed said, that Sidney P. Nichols had never been out of the office of Police Commissioner, and as his right to that office had been recognized by the other Police Commissioners, he had obtained all he required or wished. The reinstatement clause was therefore stricken out of the order, which was at once signed by Judge Lawrence.

The summons and complaint in a suit brought in the Supreme Court by Sidney P. Nichols against Charles F. MacLean to recover $4,700 were yesterday served upon the latter. The sum stated in the complaint is the amount of the salary received by Mr. MacLean for acting as Police Commissioner in Mr. Nichols's place since last March.

There was no meeting of the Board of Police yesterday. Mr. Nichols arrived at the Police Central Office at 9 o'clock in the morning. He remained in consultation with Capt. Williams and the clerks of the Street-cleaning Bureau until 10 o'clock, when he entered the court-room and presided at the Police trials. Shortly before noon Mr. Nichols received from his counsel a copy of the order issued by Judge Lawrence. This was shown to the other Commissioners, and it was proposed to hold a meeting of the board so as to have the matter definitely settled and the order entered on the minutes. Mr. Voorhis, objected to this action until he had had an opportunity to consult counsel as to his proper course under the circumstances. Shortly after 12 o'clock, Mr. Voorhis left the building, and it was understood that he would return in time to hold a meeting. Messrs. French, Wheeler, and Nichols waited patiently for the return of Mr. Voorhis, but he failed to appear. At 4:30 o'clock their patience became exhausted, and they left the building together. A meeting will be held this morning, at which important business will be transacted. Mr. MacLean did not put in an appearance at the Central Office yesterday.

A HARLEM CHURCH BURNED.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY ENVELOPED IN FLAMES FIVE MINUTES AFTER THE SEXTON LEFT IT.

At 12 o'clock midnight on Tuesday, Sexton Cowperthwaite, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity in Harlem, was aroused from sleep by Patrolman Forbush, with the intelligence that smoke was issuing from the church roof. Accompanied by the officer, Cowperthwaite hurried around to the picturesque edifice of white brick, with red trimmings, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from the chimney of which a thin white vapor was floating upward, which Cowperthwaite declared to be escaped steam. Together with the officer and Sergt. Armstrong, the Sexton descended to the furnace, which is in the brick-lined basement, just below the organ-loft, where it was discovered that the water had stopped feeding the boiler. A strong fire was burning in the furnace, and, in order to slacken it, the upper furnace-door was thrown open, the draft remaining closed. The party then ascended to the body of the church, where a diligent search was made for traces of fire, but without success. The Sergeant and patrolman both noticed a strong smell like that of burning wood-work, but this was attributed to the superheated steam which filled the pipes. In order to guard against a possible conflagration, the sexton remained about the neighborhood till 1:30 o'clock, when he made a final visit to the basement. The fire had then slackened considerably, and Cowperthwaite locked up and went away, leaving, as was his custom, the upper furnace-door wide open. Before going he also opened two windows in the nave, in order to allow the odor of the steam to escape. He had just reached his house, half a block off, and was pulling off his shoes preparatory to going to bed, when an alarm of fire was struck from the observatory at Mount Morris, a quarter of a mile to the southward. From the window he saw a broad glare filling the sky, and heard the cry of "Fire!" This was at 2:15. Three minutes later the flames burst upward and outward from the church building, rolling in fiery tongues from the arched windows, and licking the roof and cornice. In five minutes the church was burning like a tinder-box, the whole interior was one vast sheet of flame, and clouds of smoke and burning cinders filled the air. The sidewalks were thronged with people, and the windows of the brown-stone houses on the Avenue and adjoining streets were filled with anxious faces. Twenty policemen from the Twelfth Precinct, under Capt. Davis, kept back the crowd so as to allow the half-dozen engines and two hook and ladder companies, under Chief of Battalion Rhodes, room to work. Two streams of water were soon pouring in through the south windows, as many more over the western wall, while three additional streams were playing into the main building from the front. The torrents had no effect upon the fire inside, which burned and seethed, in the Chief's words, "like a fiery furnace." The two-story frame house, No. 7 West Nine Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, adjoining the rear of the church, smoked as though it would momentarily burst out into flames, and the family were forced to remove to No. 25, higher up the street. Meanwhile, the fire had communicated to the chapel, a handsome brick building, half the size of the main edifice, and adjoining it on the north. Chief Rhodes did his best to save it, and flooded the roof again and again with water, but the flames had too strong a hold upon the inflammable wood-work of the interior, and were not to be extinguished. The fire raged with undiminished fierceness until 4:30 o'clock, when nothing but the exterior walls of the church and the charred remains of the chapel were left. Rector McKim, Church Wardens Paddock and Timson, and Vestrymen Valentine, Harriot, and Hendrick witnessed the fire from the neighboring sidewalk.

Crowds of curious folk hung around the ruined walls yesterday and discussed the incidents of the conflagration. Residents of neighboring houses say that when the roof fell in the ascending shower of sparks was like some gorgeous display of fire-works. The glare extended for miles around, illuminating the streets and houses for many squares, and lighting up the distant hills of Fort Washington and Weatchester. The interior of the church yesterday was a mass of ruins. Charred bits of wood protruding from amid the debris were all that remained of the north aisle. In appearance they suggested a double row of blackened and battered tombstones. The foot sunk ankle deep in a compound of water, ashes, mortar, plaster, and broken slate from the roof. Charred rafters and torn sheets of tin lay on every side, and a stack of still smoking timbers showed where the pulpit had been. Half the floor had given way and sunk into the cellar. The pews in the second chapel were huddled together a dozen partially burned settees, two or three half charred arm-chairs, and a begrimed and water-soaked piano. Torn hymn-books and tracts were scattered in profusion over the disordered reading desk. The only articles of furniture intact were the iron heating-pipes between the church and the chapel. The loss on the building is estimated at $65,000. $40,000 of which is covered by insurance in the Home, Hanover, Lenox, Empire City, Citizens', and Exchange Companies. The organ, built by Stewart, cost $10,000, and was insured for $7,000. Not a vestige of it is left. In the north-east corner of the building was a richly-stained memorial window, which cost of $1,000 by Dr. H. L. Sheldon, in memory of his four children, who died within a few days of each other. The church proper was 75 feet long by 75 wide, with a seating capacity of 800. The style of architecture was Romanesque, the interior of the roof being upheld by 10 fluted columns of iron, with Corinthian capitals. A circular window of stained glass, with foliated outlines, surmounted the doors. The church and chapel were erected in 1870 at a cost of $80,000, the corner-stone being laid by Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, assisted by the Rector, the Rev. W. N. McVickar, and the Rev. Dr. Smith. Provisions to that time the congregation worshiped in National Hall. Mr. McVickar remained in the rectorate until 1867, when he was succeeded by the present clergyman, the Rev. Randolph H. McKim.

Chief of Battalion Rhodes told a TIMES reporter yesterday that there was not the slightest doubt that the flames were worming their way through the vacant space between the walls and the ceiling at the time Sexton Cowperthwaite and the Police left the church. It was impossible for a fire to blaze up with such suddenness and intensity without being a long time under headway. It had probably ignited in the choked-up pipes of the boiler and heating apparatus, and so spread silently and rapidly beneath the flooring and behind the lath and plaster until the interior had become a shell of hidden fire. This was the cause of the heat and burning odor which the Sexton and Police encountered when all was yet dark within the building. "Three-fourths of the churches and theatres in New-York," added the Chief, "are built in the same manner, with intervals of six to eight inches between the lath and the brick or stone work, through which the fire filters before it is discovered. That is the reason why they burn like tinder when the flames once take hold, and why it is so difficult to put the fire out." Cowperthwaite still adheres to his belief that everything was right in the building when he left it. The furnace and heating-flues are known to have been old and to have required frequent overhauling. The theory is also held that the fire was due to a broken gas-bracket in the neighborhood of the furnace.

Although the fire occurred on Ash Wednesday morning, there was very little interruption to the church services. The 8 o'clock, or early morning service, was held at the house of a prominent communicant, and the evening service at the Rev. Dr. Ramsey's Presbyterian Church, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, which had been kindly loaned for the occasion. This congregation was one of the largest in the church's history. Rector McKim preached an eloquent and appropriate sermon on the fire, beseeching his hearers not to be cast down by the misfortune which had overtaken them, but to join heartily in raising money to rebuild the waste places of Zion. The Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., although an invalid and unable to preach for six months past, was present, and made a telling speech in the same strain, which roused general enthusiasm. A committee of 10 gentlemen and the same number of ladies, headed by George W. De Bevoise, Mr. Samuel Goodman, R. G. Rolston, Mrs. William Lockwood, and Mrs. Ogden, was appointed for the purpose of raising the necessary funds to rebuild the church. Although no one had come prepared, and it was not intended to ask for subscriptions, $10,000 was raised in a few minutes, which, with the $40,000 of insurance, makes $50,000 already available. The committee were given until Easter to continue their work, and there is no doubt that by that time they will have secured enough to complete the new edifice and greatly reduce or extinguish the existing church debt of $50,000. Resolutions of condolence were received from the church (the Rev. Mr. Lobdell's) Church, together with an invitation to the burned-out congregation to join with the St. Andrew's people in their Lenten worship. Meanwhile, R. H. Purdy, of the Young Men's Christian Association of Harlem, has offered the Association Hall, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue, in which regular Sunday services will be held until the new church is finished. This will be in about four months.

AN ESCAPE FROM WARD'S ISLAND.

James H. Meader, an inmate of the Ward's Island Insane Asylum, made his escape from that institution last evening, and a general alarm was sent out to the Police stations to be on the watch for him. He was recently sent to the Tombs on a charge of grand larceny, and in bail was fixed at $2,000. He managed to be transferred to the lunatic asylum. He is described as 30 years of age, below medium height, with brown hair and a mustache which bears the traces of dye. He was dressed in a suit belonging to the asylum.

THE ARTISTS' FUND.

SALE OF PICTURES FOR THE ARTISTS' CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.

To-night at 8, and to-morrow at the same hour, the collection of paintings by members of the Artists' Fund Society, which has been exhibited for the past week at the American Art Gallery on Madison-square, will be sold at auction in Association Hall, on the corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue. In all its history of 20 years the society has not offered a better set of paintings. This does not arise so much from the fact that the artists are getting more generous, and sending a higher class of work to be sold for the benefit of the fund, but rather from the fact of the general rise of the art standard throughout the painting fraternity of New-York.

At the sale to-morrow probably the canvas that will attract the most notice will be "A Glass with the 'Squire" by Eastman Johnson, that painting being set down for the second evening's sale. It is as able a piece of work as Mr. Johnson ever exhibited, and is quite free from the somewhat cloying softness and color which he often used to show. The characterization is capital, and the action very quiet and to the point. A country magnate, who, in spite of his solid home and well-stocked sideboard, is still a thorough countryman, is offering a glass of wine to a blue-coated farmer, who has deposited his whip with unnecessary care against the buffet and is responding to the invitation. Next to Mr. Johnson, we may judge, Mr. Thomas Hicks's "Three Graces" would find favor. At any rate, the crowds that thronged the American Art Gallery became denser before this picture than elsewhere. It is in Mr. Brown's well-known style, being photographic portraits of three street-boys unusually well-washed and unusually gleeful-looking and happy. Artists will not find much art in it, but the public finds plenty of food for merriment. Both these latter belong to the Friday sale. Among those offered to-night is a painting by W. H. Beard, quite up to the usual flavor. Mr. Beard's humor still consists in monkeys that play at humanity, but this time they are in the market, among the butcher's stalls. "Politics in the Market" looks like an elaborate satire on the butchers, although it is not apparent what the butchers have done to merit the ridicule. "Dornican Zanditti" is by Wordsworth Thompson, and belongs to the year 1863. An accomplice, in monk's cowl, is walking the highway before a diligence, and makes signs to a motley crew of bandits who are concealed behind a wayside ishrine. Thomas Hicks offers a very well-painted and by no means ill-drawn figure of an old countryman reading before a wood-fire; it is called "The County Paper." J. P. Cropsey has a view of High Bridge from the west side of the Harlem, in which the colors of the American Autumn are kept for once in a subordinate position. One of the few painters, if not the only one of our artists, who has the art to indicate the colors of an Fall landscapes without taking the eyes out of one's head with the crudeness of his coloring, is Homer D. Martin. The "Autumn Woods" of Mr. Martin is in the second sale; the rocks that are bare of verdure in the foreground are hardly painted with sufficient vigor, but the Autumnal coloring of the trees is imaginative and full of the best art. Some very picturesque work by G. H. McCord will be found under the titles of "Early Settlers" and "A Brown Study." Mr. W. J. Hennessey sends from abroad "The Old Church at Criquebouef, Normandy," and "Bonjour! Maman," a landscape and a figure piece. The landscape has reminiscences of his old style of color, but softened down, and, on the whole, improved. Perhaps the most striking contributions are those of H. H. Moore, being in that modern Roman line which he began to try several years ago. His treatment combines with his knack to catch the effects of color used by Fortuny has grown. "Story of the Hunt" is a well-drawn, brilliant, highly-flavored little scene of Orientals lying on rugs smoking. The hand, which are rather large in these figures, are particularly good and bold in drawing. "L'Amateur" is like the pictures of Robert Blum, perhaps done with even greater confidence. A third contribution is called "Dolce-Far-Niente."

More than 100 paintings will be disposed of at this sale. Mrs. Greatorex is abroad, but sends a quiet picture, tall and dark, from Normandy, together with another view in France. C. C. Griswold has two Italian landscapes, and J. W. Castles a "Forest of Fontainebleau" not at all like a Diaz. Ernest Parton offers a "Thames Homestead," full of skillful, delicate work in the lower part, but rather hard in the sky. Miss Bell, painting on a porcelain vase, is by S. J. Guy—"The Favorite Pastime"—and some very picturesque arrangements of landscape are by William L. Sonntag. F. O. C. Darley, Maitland Armstrong, Addison Richards, A. Whittredge, Silva, Quartley, Edward Gay, Minor, Lay, Bristol, Loop, Falconer, Tate, John F. Weir, Cranch, Julian Scott, Howland, Bricher, Hubbard, and Wordsworth Thompson have characteristic examples.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN'S SUICIDE.

CAREFUL AND DELIBERATE PREPARATIONS FOR TAKING HIS LIFE.

Pierre L. Henri, a French youth of 20, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head in his boarding place, at No. 150 Waverley-place, on Tuesday night. He was employed by Daniel H. Holmes, a Thomas-street merchant, with whom he came to this country from Paris four years ago. Young Henri closed his employer's office, as usual, on Tuesday night, and took the keys with him. On his way across Washington-square he was met by Alphonse Desporte, a fellow lodger, who tried to persuade him to go to the art sale at Leavitt's, and, failing, offered to return home with him. Henri told him to come to his room in about an hour and a half, and then hurried to his boarding-house. On his way to the hall-bedroom which he occupied, on the third floor, Henri stopped at the room of his landlady, Mrs. Charlotte Cooper, got some matches, and requested her to hang lace curtains at his window as her artistical convenience. He then bade her good-night and went up-stairs. This was the last seen of him alive. Mrs. Cooper was the only other inmate of the house, and she went to the basement after Henri retired. She heard no report of fire-arms, although Henri must have shot himself shortly after he left her. When Desporte returned, a few minutes before 11 o'clock, the gas was burning in Henri's room, and he tapped on the door. There was no response, and supposing that his young friend had retired, he made no further effort to arouse him. On his way down to breakfast he called to Henri to get up, but received no reply. The door was unlocked, and Desporte pushed it open. Something obstructed it, and peering around its edge, he saw Henri's body lying on the floor in a pool of blood, his head against the door. A small new revolver was near his body, and a breech-loading rifle was between his knees, its muzzle pointing toward his mouth. Leaning against the rounds of a cane-bottomed chair was a small looking-glass.

When Coroner Knox examined the body he found a small bullet wound in the region of the right temple. The bullet had passed downward without touching the brain. The wound which caused death was in the mouth, a ball having passed upward through the roof of the skull. Young Henri had planned his death with the utmost deliberation. Placing a mat on the floor on which to fall, he sat down in front of the looking-glass, and by its reflection selected the spot on the temple at which to point the rifle against the left side of his head, failure by placing the cocked rifle between his knees in readiness for a second attempt. When the result of the pistol shot became apparent, he thrust the muzzle of the rifle into his mouth, and with his toes set off the trigger. Death must have been instanteous. On the table with his books and papers, which he had carefully arranged, he left two notes—one for Mrs. Cooper, the other for Desporte—in each of which he wrote: "Good-bye. I am sorry to give you this trouble. Henri." On the bed was a medical work, which was open at the page he last read. The gas-burner had been swung against the door, in which its flame had charred the wood to the depth of an inch and a half. An inquest was held by Coroner Knox, and Henri's body was put in a vault in Green-Wood Cemetery to await such disposition as his relatives choose to make of it. Henri's employer knew him to be steady in his habits, and hot tempered, and retiring in his disposition besides being averse to companionship, but he knew of no motive for suicide. Desporte said that Henri had recently been jilted, and had frequently made the remark, since that his life was "hard and miserable." Henri's parents are in comfortable circumstances in France, his father being in the wholesale lingerie business in Paris. They are acquainted with Mr. Holmes, and allowed their son to come to New-York to perfect his knowledge of mercantile matters. He had recently returned from New-Orleans, where he went in company with his employer.

THE SAMARITAN HOME.

A kettledrum in aid of the Samaritan Home for the Aged will be given in Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Fourteenth-street, Saturday, from noon to midnight. The thirteenth annual report of the Home, which is entirely unsectarian, shows that the present number of inmates is 35—20 women and 15 men. Four women and one man died during the past year, and these were replaced by five new admissions. The Treasurer's report shows an expenditure for 1879 of $8,192 03, of which $1,500 was on account of purchase of the house No. 413 West Twenty-second-street, and $568 02 for interest on mortgage. The amount paid for provisions was $3,451 13; for salaries, $1,165 04; for funeral expenses, $190 50, and the remainder was for gas, coal, furniture, repairs, and medicines. The balance on hand at the close of the year was $1,338 77. The receipts are chiefly from subscriptions, donations, admission fees, and the proceeds of the annual entertainment. The Secretary, Mrs. Margaret Middleton, states that the Home needs money, clothing, carpets, furniture, and food.

A VICTIM OF HYDROPHOBIA.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Feb. 11.—Urban Boyer, who developed symptoms of hydrophobia on Saturday last, died yesterday, in terrible convulsions.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The port of New-York is now crowded with vessels awaiting carcoes. Yesterday there were 90 ships, 434 barks, 101 brigs, 220 schooners, and 54 steam-ships in port.

Yesterday was Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent. Services were held in most of the Catholic and Episcopal churches, and extra services will be continued throughout the Lenten season.

The 'longshoremen along the East River, who refused to accept the proposed reduction of wages, still hold out, while the steam-ship companies are determined not to pay the old rates. No disturbances occurred yesterday on any of the piers.

Mr. Frederick W. Gunther has sold, through W. P. Seymour, real estate broker, the five lots at the north-west corner of Madison-avenue and Seventy-ninth-street, 120 feet on Seventy-ninth-street by 102 feet on Madison-avenue, for $100,000.

The Goethe Club will give a complimentary reception this evening, at Delmonico's, to the Rev. William R. Alger, of Chicago. The occasion is sure to be a pleasant one, and some of the best people of the City will be there to meet the guest of the evening.

Charles Moore was arrested yesterday on a charge of passing a counterfeit silver dollar, of the new issue of 1879, on Thomas Brady, of Harlem. United States Commissioner Shields held the prisoner to bail in $2,500 for examination. The counterfeit piece is a splendid imitation of the genuine, but is deficient in weight.

John Sheridan, a liquor-dealer, of No. 428 East Thirteenth-street, who was convicted of receiving part of the proceeds of burglaries in the residences of prominent citizens last Summer, was called up for sentence in the General Sessions, yesterday, a motion for a new trial having been denied. Judge Cowing sentenced the prisoner to five years in State Prison.

The total amount received by Drexel & Morgan while acting as Treasurers for the Parnell Relief Committee was $21,109 40. The amount received from Feb. 3 by R. A. Lancaster & Co., Treasurers of the Irish National Land League Fund, has been $4,757 75, and J. J. W. O'Donoghue, of No. 145 Broadway, the local Treasurer, has received for the same account $384 17.

The wheat market opened yesterday 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents higher than the closing quotations of Tuesday, and closed 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents lower, the range of the fluctuations being 2 to 3 cents per bushel. There were plenty of sellers and less export inquiry. The market was heavy at the close. The other markets were similarly affected. Lard advanced 17 cents, and afterward declined as much.

The Board of Apportionment yesterday authorized the Controller to transfer an unexpended balance of $15,500 to the Department of Public Works, to pay for iron water-pipes, the appropriation for the same being insufficient. They also directed the Controller to close the salaries of the Civil District and Police Courts in cases where there was only one janitor appointed for each court.

Ellen Lewis, a young girl who was in the Jefferson Market Police Court last Saturday on charge of stealing $77 from James Large, of No. 22 East Thirty-fourth-street, ex-Judge Hilton's coachman, and who told an extraordinary story of having been betrayed by her foster-brother, pleaded guilty in General Sessions yesterday and was sentenced by Judge Cowing to one year in the Penitentiary.

An English Channel pilot named Van Dreien arrived here yesterday on the bark Aleppo, from Manila. He had taken the ship Grasstron, bound from Rotterdam for Batavia, down the Channel, but the weather was so heavy that it was impossible to land him. No homeward-bound vessels were spoken until the ship was 275 miles south of the equator, she sighted the Aleppo, and the pilot was transferred to the latter.

The bark Alaska sailed from this port for Sligo with a cargo of 3,775 sacks of meal and 2,000 staves on Oct. 24, 1879. Nothing has since been heard of the vessel, and Austin, Baldwin & Co., her agents here, have given up all hopes of her. The Alaska was built at Prince Edward Island in 1869, and measured 334 tons. She was owned by William Cruikshank, of Glasgow, and was commanded by Capt. E. Jones.

Raphael Junquera, a Cuban, 19 years of age, employed by P. Espinal, at No. 25 William-street, as clerk and collector, attempted suicide by taking chloroform yesterday morning in Mr. Espinal's office. He was found in a half unconscious state, although able to answer questions. A physician was called by a policeman, who hastened and telegraphed for an ambulance. The boy recovered sufficiently under the exhibition of antidotes to be removed to his home. He assigns pecuniary troubles as the cause of his attempt.

About 1:30 o'clock on Tuesday morning, John Kelly, a farmer of Brewster's, N. Y., was set upon, as he was walking in West-street, by David Kidney and Michael Donnolly, who knocked him down and were rifling his pockets when Officer Murtagh, of the Seventh Precinct, ran upon and them, attracted by Kelly's screams. Kidney and Donnolly then pretended that they were assisting Kelly. They were taken into custody, however, and were held by Justice Kilbreth, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, for highway robbery.

Frederick Egler, the Williamsburg German, who surrendered himself in the Delancey-Street Station-house and confessed that he had killed his mother-in-law, Elizabeth Weisenberg, in Buffalo, in 1874, was before Justice Flammer, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, as a suspicious person. A dispatch was produced from the Chief of Police of Buffalo requesting that the prisoner be held, to permit inquiries to be made as to the truth of his strange story. He was remanded. When questioned by a reporter in the station-house, he said he had never confessed or intended to confess the murder of his mother-in-law. He never murdered her. She died, he said, of heart disease, after a quarrel.

BROOKLYN.

A decree of absolute divorce was filed yesterday by Justice Gilbert in the case of Joshua Sheppard against Barbara Sheppard.

While delivering goods at the Penitentiary yesterday, Daniel Muller, a driver for a soap manufacturing company, fell in a fit, and died before medical aid could be obtained.

Therresa James, aged 70 years, of No. 146 Twenty-second-street, fell down stairs while visiting at No. 770 Third-avenue, last evening, and received injuries from which she died in a few hours.

Mary Flynn, who was accidentally shot in the breast at her parents' residence, No. 135 Plymouth-street, while handling her brother's overcoat, a pocket in which contained a loaded revolver, died late on Tuesday night. An inquest was held yesterday, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

William Ketting was arrested yesterday on a charge preferred by Conrad Schmittman of attempting to set fire to the tenement-house No. 89 Leonard-street. He was caught in the act, but claims that he was only burning some clothes which he did not require and which he did not want to throw into the street. Ketting was held for examination.

Jacob Grimm, aged 37, a butcher, residing at No. 132 Bridge-street, while crossing Atlantic-avenue, between Classon and Franklin avenues, was struck by the locomotive of a rapid-transit train and thrown several yards. When picked up he was found to have received a fracture of the skull and severe internal injuries. Grimm was partially insane.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Rev. William Walton Clark, of Brooklyn, has accepted a call to the Brighton Heights Reformed Church.

The following Supervisors were elected at the town meetings held throughout Richmond County on Tuesday: Castleton—Edward Reilly, Democrat; Middletown—George Bechtel, Democrat; Northfield—Cyrus B. White, Republican; Southfield—Nathaniel S. Marsh, Democrat; Westfield—Gilbert C. Dean, Democrat.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Philip Malone, a laborer, while at work on Cedar-road, New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, dropped dead. He was a single man, and is not known to have any relatives in this country.

Yesterday morning as Surrogate Owen T. Coffin, of Westchester County, together with Mr. Harvey Husted, County Stenographer, and his father, Nathaniel Husted, were on their way to White Plains from Tarrytown, they met with a severe accident. They had arrived at Mr. Hoagland's place when they came across a dead horse lying in the road. When their horse saw the dead animal he shied off into a ditch by the roadside, upsetting and breaking their buggy and throwing them out. Mr. Coffin received a severe cut over the right eye near the temple, but was able yesterday to attend to business in his court.

NEW-JERSEY.

The body of the suicide found hanging in an out-house, on Grove-street, Jersey City, Tuesday morning, has been identified as that of John Knauss, a German harness-maker, who arrived in this country only 10 days ago.

A number of school-teachers presented their warrants for their salaries at the Jersey City Bank, in Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, Tuesday, after banking hours, and the bank refused to cash them. A rumor gained currency that the bank had stopped payment, and yesterday many of the depositors were on hand with their bank-books bright and early. All demands were promptly met.

While Plumber Lawless was engaged yesterday in digging up the yard of the house on Fourth-street, Jersey City, which until recently was occupied by ex-President John Halliard, of the defunct Mechanics' and Laborers' Savings Bank, he struck a crust of earth covering a hole. On removing the thin layer he discovered in the excavation a human skull and a number of bones. Every turn of the spade brought to light more bones. A physician is said to have occupied the premises at one time.

The School Governing Committee of the Hoboken Board of Education will to-morrow enter on the examinations of charges made by John T. Lee, of Garden-street, against Miss Van Pelt, one of the teachers in School No. 2. Mr. Lee complains that "his son has been unjustly and without provocation punished and so frequently disgraced before his class that he was obliged to take him from the school." Mr. Lee says the teacher subjected the boy to annoyances and persecutions that made his school life unbearable. Miss Van Pelt denies the charge.

NEW RAILWAY SECURITIES.

PARTICULARS ABOUT RECENT CONSOLIDATIONS FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange met yesterday afternoon and admitted the following securities:

Kansas Pacific Railway Company, $30,000,000 first consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, placed on the regular list. In his application, President Dillon says that the holders of $734,000 of the $1,005,000 second land grant bonds, the holders of $75,000 of the $600,000 Leavenworth Branch bonds, and the holders of $2,686,000 of the $4,275,350 income mortgage bonds have agreed to exchange them for the new consolidated bonds, and he "hopes that other holders of said several classes of bonds will make the exchange as soon as the new consolidated bonds can be placed on the Stock Exchange." Mr. Dillon also announces that the United States Trust Company is prepared to return to holders of certificates of deposit of Denver Extension first mortgage bonds their original coupon certificates, retaining, however, all the 7 per cent. coupons to date of maturity of the bonds, and attaching thereto in lieu thereof new sheets of 6 per cent. coupons, the first coupon for the interest from Nov. 1, 1879, to May 1, 1879, being for $50, and the following remaining semi-annual coupons being for $30 each. The bonds are also to have printed across their face a memorandum of the agreement reducing the rate of interest from 7 to 6 per cent.

Union Pacific Railroad Company twenty-nine year 6 per cent. collateral and trust bonds issued for 80 per cent. of the following bonds: Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad, $650,000; Colorado Central Railroad, $2,526,000; Utah Northern Railroad, $3,480,000; total, $6,856,000. Placed on the regular list.

Union Pacific Railway Company new capital stock, $50,762,300. Placed on the regular list.

Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company, capital stock $2,000,000; first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, $1,207,000; income bonds, $858,000. The road is a consolidation of the Peoria, Lincoln and Decatur, and Decatur and Evansville Roads, whose stocks and bonds are to be retired and canceled. The new issue will also wipe out their floating debt. The stock and first mortgage bonds were placed on the regular list, and the income bonds under "income bonds."

Ohio Central Railroad Company, capital stock, $4,000,000; first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, $3,000,000; income bonds, $3,000,000. The road was formerly the Columbus and Sandy Creek Railroad, from Corning to Newark, with a branch to Columbus. The old stock and bonds have been retired, and all claims liquidated, and contracts have been given out to complete the line to Toledo by July 1. Disposed of as above.

Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, Iowa Extension first mortgage gold 7 per cent. bonds, $1,100,000. Placed on the free list.

New-York, Ontario, and Western Railway Company, preferred stock, $2,000,000, and common stock, $48,000,000. The preferred stock is to be issued to the holders of the Receiver's debt of the old New-York and Oswego Midland Company, and the common stock is to be distributed as follows: $13,000,000 to the first mortgage bondholders, and the balance to the holders of the junior securities and debts of the old company, upon payment of 20 per cent. upon the par and accrued interest to Jan. 1, 1879, and of 30 per cent. upon the non-interest-bearing convertible bonds due in 1892, and the common stock of the old company. Placed on the regular list.

International and Great Northern Railroad Company, capital stock, ($5,500,000 issued,) $25,000,000; purchase money first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, $1,524,000; purchase money second mortgage income bonds, $4,724,000. The stock and first mortgage bonds were placed on the regular list, and the income bonds under "income bonds."

Montauk Gas

The New-York Times

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NATIONAL CAPITAL EVENTS

VOTING ON REFUNDING SCHEMES.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE DECIDES TO RECOMMEND A 20-40 BOND AT 3½ PER CENT. INTEREST—THE FEATURES OF THE PROPOSED BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Committee on Ways and Means to-day agreed upon the general terms of a bill to refund the 5 and 6 per cent. loans which will mature in 1881 by a vote which was almost unanimous, and a subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Wood, Carlisle, and Frye, was appointed to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to framing the bill in accordance with the propositions agreed to by the committee. The features of the new bill will, in substance, be as follows: The bonds of the new refunding loan are to be issued in the same denominations as those authorized by the Refunding act of 1870, and are to be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after 20 years from date of issue, and payable in 40 years, and to bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, payable quarterly. Two hundred million dollars of outstanding 5 and 6 per cent. bonds are to be set apart for liquidation within the 10 years next ensuing, of which at least $20,000,000 shall be liquidated each year. For these, $200,000,000 Treasury notes are to be issued, redeemable in 10 annual installments, and bearing 4 per cent. interest. These notes are to be issued for various periods, running from one to ten years—that is, $10,000,000 in Treasury notes will be issued for one year, $10,000,000 for two years, and so on, issuing $10,000,000 for each year until the entire $200,000,000 are issued. The issue of these Treasury notes practically amounts to refunding $200,000,000 at 4 per cent., subject to the call of the Government after one year from the date of issue, and in annual installments of $10,000,000. When called, the notes are to be paid and canceled, thus reducing the principal of the funded debt by that amount. The rate of interest on the Treasury notes was fixed at 4 per cent. because of the short period they will run.

Although the option to redeem the proposed loan is placed at 20 years from the date of issue, the Government will not be prevented from redeeming as much of its bonded debt as may be justified by the surplus revenue for that period, for the reason that on Sept. 1, 1891, the 4½ per cent. loan matures, which will enable the Government to call for payment at that time the loan as the condition of the Treasury will warrant. Thus, in 10 years from August, 1881, there will be $250,000,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds which may be refunded in lower rate bonds, or which may be liquidated by Treasury notes, on the principle proposed in the bill adopted on Friday by the committee. It is possible that before the bill agreed upon to-day is enacted, the amount of 5 and 6 per cent. bonds outstanding will be reduced to about $750,000,000. Deducting the $11,000,000 to be paid off with the surplus revenue of January, leaves the amount of 5 and 6 per cent. bonds now outstanding $705,148,000.

The third section of Mr. Wood's bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to invest the money in the Treasury from time to time in excess of 25 per cent. of the outstanding legal-tender notes, in the purchase of the maturing 5 and 6 per cent. bonds from the lowest bidder, after public advertisement, at the rate of not less than $2,000,000 in each month, until the whole of the excess over 25 per cent. shall be invested; and all bonds so purchased shall be canceled. Mr. Wood desired to incorporate this section in the new bill, but it was determined by the committee not to do so, for the reason that it was believed such a proposition would lead to a discussion upon the propriety of maintaining the resumption fund, and perhaps endanger the passage of the Refunding bill. The committee, however, after increasing the amount to be maintained in the Treasury from 25 to 33 per cent. of the outstanding legal-tender notes, decided to permit Mr. Wood to report the third section of his bill as an independent measure. Should such a measure be enacted, the amount required to be retained in the Treasury for the maintenance of resumption would be about $149,000,000. The unanimity with which the committee acted to-day augurs well for the passage of the refunding bill.

RIDERS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

A SPIRITED DEBATE IN THE HOUSE, DURING WHICH DEMOCRATS DENOUNCE DEMOCRATIC METHODS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—There was a spirited debate in the House to-day during the consideration of the new rules, the point of discussion being the rule to govern the Committee on Appropriations in reporting the general appropriation bills. Mr. Speer, of Georgia, and several other Democrats advocated an amendment to the rule to prohibit the committee from incorporating in the appropriation bills any clause which would change existing laws, and denounced the practice of adding partisan legislation to the money bills in such plain language as to draw applause from the Republican side. An amendment, proposed by Mr. Garfield, to make it competent for a motion to be made pending the consideration of an appropriation bill to reduce the amount of any item, was rejected by a tie vote. It was argued against this proposition, that the reduction of an item of salary in an appropriation bill would accomplish nothing unless the law fixing the salary was changed, and that the right to reduce salaries in appropriation bills, to be full and complete, should carry with it the right to secure the desired reduction by amending the law which prescribed the specific salary to be reduced. Finally, Mr. Warner proposed an amendment, which was adopted, making it in order to change existing law on an appropriation bill only to the extent that might be necessary to secure the desired reduction in amount of money to be appropriated. Without completing the rule under consideration the House adjourned. The amendment of Mr. Warner leaves the rule in question in good condition, and if adopted, will be the means of preventing the injection of extraneous matter into general appropriation bills. An outline of the debate is appended:

The debate was opened by Mr. Conger, of Michigan, who pointed out the inconsistency which the members from the South had shown in voting for the famous rule 120, which permitted legislation to be placed upon Appropriation bills, inasmuch as the Constitution of the Confederacy prevented any such provision. That Constitution was in direct opposition to the vote of every man from the South as to the propriety and expediency of that rule. Such a proposition had never been made until it had become necessary for the present Speaker to ask his Southern friends to change their votes and sustain him in changing the rules which had been the rules of the House for years. He looked upon the action of the Speaker, when he placed himself at the head of the whole Confederate army in the house and compelled them to ignore the action of their wisest and best men and follow him, as the greatest triumph which a Northern man had ever gained over the Brigadier-Generals of the House.

Mr. Randall did not know that he was as familiar with the Confederate Constitution as was the gentleman from Michigan, but if he recollected aright, no such clause was contained in that Constitution as the gentleman had stated, so that the noble army from the South, which the gentleman spoke of, was not inconsistent in voting for rule No. 120.

Mr. Goode, of Virginia, reminded Mr. Conger that all now lived under the Constitution of the United States, and that Constitution provided that every house should determine the rules of its own proceedings. He spoke in support of Rule 120. Occasions might arise when the public liberty might be so imperiled that the House might have need of the rule. If there was bad legislation on the statute-books which it was impossible to repeal in any other way, it was the right and duty of the House to stand and withhold the appropriations. That much-abused rule had not only been the means of enabling Congress to save $30,000,000 in one year, but had also been a bulwark of defense, from behind which Congress had been able to keep away the Army from the polls and break down the barriers which had excluded fair and impartial jurors from the jury-box.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, said that the gentleman from Virginia, in his enumeration of the varied benefits which had resulted to the country from that rule, had forgotten to enumerate the greatest benefit which had accrued, namely, the extirpation of the Democratic Party, which was to occur the next time that the people of the United States had an opportunity to pass upon it. [Applause on the Republican side.] It showed the people what that party was so eager to do, and what it would do, whenever it had the power, and the result of the erring of the Democratic Party before the country was always a great and interesting benefit to the people.

Mr. Speer, of Georgia, offered an amendment to strike out the provision that allows the placing of legislation upon appropriation bills if in the direction of retrenchment, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "But it shall be in order to strike out any sum of money and insert a less sum." He protested that he was not in the slightest degree influenced by partisan feeling. He took no interest in the inquiry as to who began to fix legislation on appropriation bills. If it were possible at any time to rise above the sordid considerations of party it should be in the discussion of the rules for the guidance of the House. Had gentlemen considered what the failure of appropriation bills meant? He did not mean a temporary failure, but he meant a refusal on the part of the people's representatives to appropriate the money for carrying on the Government. It meant anarchy; it meant the paralysis of every department; it meant the repudiation of the national debt; it meant the destruction of the judiciary; it meant the virtual abdication of the Executive; it meant the dispersal of Congress. When the appropriations were refused red-handed revolution or the iron grasp of despotism would seize upon and ravage the unprotected heritage of freedom. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, offered an amendment as a substitute for Mr. Speer's amendment, providing that it shall be in order to strike out any sum of money appropriated in a bill and insert a less sum. He offered the amendment without the slightest feeling of any other interest than the good of the House and the good of his party, not only as a minority, but as a majority—the good of any party, whether in the majority or minority, and for the purpose of sealing up, as far as the House could, the fountains of the bitter waters of strife, and putting it in the line of fair, plain, business work.

Mr. McMahon, of Ohio, opposed Mr. Speer's amendment, and thought that it ought to make that young member shake in his boots when he started a new proposition to find the Republican Party ready to stand sponsor at the baptism.

Mr. Speer—I am young, but I trust that I am of the number of those "whose follies cease with their youth." [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. McMahon—A very good answer; but when old Republicans on that side, when he pleads his virtues, when the unanimous support of the Republican Party comes up for his proposition, a Democrat ought to take and consider, "What have I done to bring upon me the applause of that side of the House?"

Mr. Garfield's amendment was rejected—121 to 122—amid applause on the Democratic side.

Mr. Warner, of Ohio, offered an amendment to Mr. Speer's substitute, which, if adopted, would make clause 3 of the rule read as follows: "No appropriation shall be reported in any general appropriation bill, or be in order as an amendment thereto, for any expenditure not previously authorized by law, unless in continuation of appropriation for such public works and objects as are already in progress. Nor shall any provision in any such bill or amendment thereto, changing existing law, be in order, except that it be in order to reduce the amounts of money provided for by existing law, and covered by the bill, and to that extent only to change the law." Adopted—124 to 79—and the question recurred on Mr. Speer's substitute as amended; pending a vote on which the committee rose and the House adjourned.

WORK IN THE COMMITTEE-ROOMS.

ARGUMENTS ON THE SHIPPING BILL—THE LIQUOR QUESTION—A PENNSYLVANIA CONTEST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The House Committee on Commerce to-day heard arguments from Shipping Commissioner Duncan and Capt. Snow, of New-York, against Mr. Cox's proposed amendment to the Shipping laws. James M. Ferris, of Brooklyn, made an argument in favor of the proposed amendments. Mr. Cox's bill gives the Secretary of the Treasury power to appoint Shipping Commissioners as subordinates of the Treasury Department at such ports as he may deem necessary, and fixes the maximum salary of Commissioners at $2,500 per annum. It reduces the fees for shipping and discharging seamen to one-half the present rates, and provides that all fees shall be paid into the Treasury. The office of the Shipping Commission and all shipping officers are made subject to the Secretary of the Treasury. Vessels engaged in trade between the United States, the West Indies, and South America are exempted from the operation of the Shipping laws. The bill also provides that masters, owners, or agents of vessels shall have power to act as shipping agents so far as their own vessels are concerned, at any port where there are no shipping officers, and requires Judges of United States courts to file annual reports of all moneys received by them arising from the wages and effects of deceased seamen, and to cover the same into the Treasury. All moneys remaining unclaimed for six years are to be credited to the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen of the merchant marine.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, with a view of relieving Congress from the consideration of a large and constantly accumulating number of bills for the relief of Postmasters from liability for losses by fire or burglars, have to-day appointed Senators Maxey and Hamlin as a sub-committee to prepare a general bill, after conference with the Postmaster-General, which shall empower the Post Office Department to make allowances to Postmasters for the loss of stamps and money-order funds when stolen or destroyed without carelessness or other fault on the part of the Postmasters.

The select committee of the House upon the alcoholic liquor traffic held a meeting this morning, and received and adopted the report of their sub-committee, to whom was referred the question of the feasibility of appointing a commission to inquire into the alcoholic liquor traffic, and investigate the subject in all its bearings. The committee instructed Representative Brewer, of Michigan, to report a bill to the House providing for the appointment of a commission of 10 members, to serve without pay, and to be selected irrespective of their views upon the liquor traffic. The bill also appropriates $10,000 for the expenses of the commission.

The House Committee on Elections adopted to-day the majority report in the case of Curtin against Yocum, of Pennsylvania, which favors sending of the matter back to the people of the district for a new election. The committee also voted to allow the minority report of the sub-committee, in favor of Yocum, the sitting member, to be presented to the House with the report of the committee.

Standing Bear, the Ponca Chief, to-day appeared before the Senate select committee investigating the Ponca question, and completed his testimony. He complained of the alleged deceit practiced by the agents of the Government, who induced the Poncas to go to the Indian Territory; and also related in detail the hardships endured by his people while in that territory and while endeavoring to return to their homes on the Niobrara.

The House Committee on Education and Labor decided to-day to report adversely the bill providing for the distribution of the fund from the unclaimed pay and bounty of colored soldiers for the education of the colored race. This action is based upon the fact that the fund barely amounts to $200,000, and is being constantly drawn upon by claimants. The committee agreed to report favorably the resolution introduced by Mr. Cox providing for the enforcement of the Eight-hour law.

ARMY AND NAVY AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The House Committee on Military Affairs decided this morning to report adversely upon Representative Speer's bill prohibiting dress-parades and the playing of military bands on the Sabbath day.

Major Hobbs, commanding the United States Marines at Mare Island, Cal., has been ordered to grant to such of the marine guard of the United States Ship Ranger as may desire it furloughs to come East, with permission to report for duty at any station they may select before leaving.

Chaplain Henry H. Clark is ordered to the training-ship Minnesota.

INDIAN TERRITORY TRESPASSERS.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT WARNING UNAUTHORIZED SETTLERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The following proclamation was issued this afternoon:

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has become known to me that certain evil-disposed persons have, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, begun and set on foot preparations for an organized and forcible possession of and settlement upon the lands of what is known as the Indian Territory, west of the State of Arkansas, which Territory is designated, recognized, and described by the treaties and laws of the United States, and by the executive authorities, as Indian country, and as such is only subject to occupation by Indian tribes, officers of the Indian Department, military posts, and such persons as may be authorized to reside and trade therein, under the intercourse laws of the United States; and

Whereas, those laws provide for the removal of all persons residing and trading therein without express permission of the Indian Department and agents, and also of all persons whom such agents may deem to be improper persons to reside in the Indian country; and

Whereas, in aid and support of such organized movement, it has been represented that no further action will be taken by the Government to prevent persons from going into said Territory and settling therein; but such representations are wholly without authority;

Now, therefore, for the purpose of properly protecting the interests of the Indian nations and tribes, as well as of the United States, in said Indian Territory, and of duly enforcing the laws governing the same, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do admonish and warn all such persons, so intending or preparing to remove upon said lands or into said Territory without permission of the proper agent of the Indian Department, against any attempt so to remove or settle upon any of the lands of said Territory. And I do further warn and notify any and all such persons who may so offend that they will be speedily and immediately removed therefrom by the agent, according to the laws made and provided, and that no efforts will be spared to prevent the invasion of said Territory, rumors spread by evil-disposed persons to the contrary notwithstanding, and, if necessary, the aid and assistance of the military forces of the United States will be invoked to carry into proper execution the laws of the United States herein referred to.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 12th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1880, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fourth.

By the President, R. B. HAYES.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND PURCHASES

PROPOSALS REQUESTED FOR THE SALE OF $1,000,000 IN BONDS A WEEK.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The following circular in relation to the purchase of United States bonds for the sinking fund was issued this afternoon:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1880.

The Secretary of the Treasury hereby gives notice that proposals for the sale to the Government of $1,000,000 of any of the bonds of the United States, described below, will be received at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New-York, at noon of Wednesday of each week hereafter, until further notice, on which days the bids will be opened and awards declared; the bonds thus purchased to be applied to the sinking fund, as provided in section 3,694 of the Revised Statutes of the United States: Act of Feb. 8, 1861, sixes of 1880; acts of March 2, 1861, July 17, 1861, and March 3, 1863, sixes of 1881; act of July 14, 1870, five per cents of 1881.

Proposals should state the specific character of the bonds offered, whether registered or coupon, and under what acts they were issued, and may be for any amount not less than $5,000. The offers must be for the sale of the bonds with accrued interest to and including the date of sale, and each proposal must inclose a certified check for 5 per cent. of the amount of the bonds offered. The checks of unsuccessful bidders will be returned as soon as the result is ascertained, and those of others on the following business day, when the bonds must be delivered, and the payment in lawful money will be made as soon as they can be duly examined. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and waive any defects.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

The United States bonds which were accepted by the Government under instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury in his circular of the 3d inst. amount in the aggregate to about $11,400,000.

CANNON FOR MONUMENTS.

THE SUPPLY RUNNING SHORT—HOW MANY HAVE BEEN GIVEN AWAY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—So many applications have been made, by means of bills in Congress, for donations of condemned cannon, to be used in building soldiers' monuments, that the Secretary of War has been called upon to make a statement, showing how many such cannon have been given away, and how many there are left. There were none given until 1868. In 1870 there were given 195 bronze cannon, worth $22,638 60, with $1,275 worth of iron cannon; in 1871, 43 bronze cannon, worth $13,323 76, and $1,240 worth of iron; in 1872, 74 of bronze, worth $8,900, and $556 worth of iron; in 1873, 110 of bronze, worth $31,522; in 1874, 136 of bronze, worth $15,709; in 1875, 14 of bronze, worth $3,602. In 1876 only 4 bronze cannon were given, and in 1877 none; but in 1878 the number rose to 24, and in 1879 to 37. The total weight of the bronze cannon given for these purposes was 512,739 pounds, and of iron, 357,084 pounds. The value of these cannon was $111,345. There are only 268 condemned bronze cannon left, and 230 of iron. The Lincoln monument needs more bronze cannon than can be furnished, and there are demands from the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association which ought to be satisfied. There are yet to be called for 120 guns given away by acts recently passed.

DELAWARE RIVER ICE CROP.

NARROWSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 12.—There has been much anxiety for several weeks among ice-dealers and hotel-keepers and the people generally living along the Delaware River, for fear that the ice crop would be a failure. The weather for the past few days was sufficiently cold to cover the Delaware with ice. Although the ice is only from four to six inches thick, dealers are now busy stowing it away, fearing that the weather may moderate and cause a break-up, in which case their chances for procuring their annual supply, owing to the near approach of Spring, would be materially lessened. At this place the ice is thicker than at any other point along the river. The Erie Railway Company for several days has been engaged with a large force of men in filling its ice-houses on this end of the road from the Delaware at this place. The ice is of a good quality, and there is plenty of it. At Port Jervis ice-dealers began cutting and harvesting this week, getting it from the Delaware and Hudson Canal. At all the Summer resorts along the Delaware River, between Port Jervis, N. Y., and the Delaware Water Gap, Penn., large forces of men are now busy cutting and harvesting. This is the latest that ice has been harvested throughout this region for many years, there generally being plenty of it by or before the holidays. The weather is fast moderating, but unless a heavy rain or thaw sets in within a few days an abundance of ice will be stored.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN WISCONSIN

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 12.—The Assembly Judiciary Committee has decided to report back the bill for the restoration of capital punishment, with the recommendation that it pass, three of the committee dissenting.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S FORCES ATTACKING BOSTON.

CERTAIN PERSONS ON SPECIAL DEPARTMENT BUSINESS ENGINEERING A "SPONTANEOUS" BOOM—A PRIVATE MEETING OF SYNDICATE BANKERS.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—It is currently reported that arrangements are about completed for a concerted movement on the part of Custom-house officers and other political friends of Secretary Sherman to start a Sherman boom here, to have all the appearance of a spontaneous popular movement by business men. A few weeks ago Charles F. Conant, formerly First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, arrived in the city on special business, it was understood, for the department, and he has taken and furnished comfortable quarters at the South End, from which it is inferred that he is to remain here some time.

The *Traveller*, of to-night, states that recently a private meeting of a number of prominent gentlemen was held in Mr. Conant's parlors. The head of a well-known Boston firm of bankers, having large dealings with the Government, was present, and several Boston bank Presidents. It was noticed that most of them were members of the syndicate through whose agency Secretary Sherman has executed the funding operations of the past three years. The subject talked about was Mr. Sherman's candidacy and how it could best be advanced. It was freely admitted, so report states, that there was no popular demand in this or any other State for Mr. Sherman, but it was nevertheless believed that, by a little pressure upon the office-holders, a very fair boom could be worked up. The co-operation of the Custom-house, it was asserted, was an element of strength that could be relied upon. The plans were still maturing when Collector Beard left here for Washington, where he now is, according to Washington specials, with other Boston and New-England politicians, conferring with Sherman's friends from other States respecting his candidacy.

About a fortnight ago the colored ex-Congressman, Rainey, of South Carolina, also appeared in this city, appointed for duty in the Treasury head-quarters in the Post Office building as a Special Agent. It was soon ascertained that he was a strong Sherman "boomer." He has given it out that he expects to remain in this vicinity for about four months on special duty—that is, until the eve of the Chicago Convention. Since the arrival of Mr. Conant and Mr. Rainey, one or two Federal officers, understood to be warm Grant or Blaine men before, have suddenly begun to expatiate upon the merits of Mr. Sherman. It is further stated that a political writer is hurrying forward the proof-sheets of a "Life and Public Services of the Hon. John Sherman," and the campaign lives are expected on Boston book-stalls in a few weeks. Meanwhile it is said that a number of wire-pullers are reporting daily to Mr. Conant, by orders from Washington.

Mr. Conant denies to-night the *Traveller's* report, so far as he is concerned. He says that no such meeting was had at his house, and he knows of no such meeting. He says that he is not here on political business, but on his own affairs, having no connection with the Treasury Department or the public service. He has recently returned from abroad, where he has been on special business for the Government, and, New-England being his home, he has taken up his residence in this city, he says, with his family, for the Winter. Rainey, he says, he has not seen in three years.

AN OHIO ALLY FOR TILDEN.

H. B. PAYNE EMERGING FROM SECLUSION AS A CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 12.—The signs of more recent appearance indicate that Mr. Tilden's raid in Ohio does not so much contemplate an alliance with ex-Gov. Bishop, Senator Thurman, Gen. Ewing, or Gen. Steedman, as it does with a very prominent ex-Congressman who has held himself in the background for some time, and who of late has made as little of a political record as he could get along with. All four of the gentlemen mentioned above have been named as possible Vice-Presidential nominees on the Tilden ticket, and all, with the exception of Mr. Thurman, have doubtless angled for some bargain with the leading candidate of their party. The gentleman, however, who at present seems to have the inside track of all of them, so far as this State's support is concerned, is the Hon. H. B. Payne, of Cleveland, who was elected to Congress in 1874, and who was beaten for a renomination by the Hon. Amos Townsend, who is now serving his second term.

Mr. Payne is a millionaire, and has always been a politician. He is bitter and partisan as to his beliefs, but very conservative as to his advocacy publicly of those beliefs. He is well along in years, and has always served his party admirably, when he could, at the same time, serve himself. At other times he has kept to his tent, with the curtains closed. In 1849 he went to the State Senate, and in 1851 the Democrats attempted to send him to the United States Senate, but the Whigs formed a combination with the Free-soilers and sent out Ben. Wade, then a Common Pleas Judge up in the Portage-Ashtabula judicial district, on his long and honorable public career. In 1857 Mr. Payne ran for Governor against Mr. Chase, and was defeated. He next appeared as a Congressional candidate in 1874, and after his defeat for a second term went into retirement until the election of a United States Senator to Mr. Stanley Matthews's seat, when he worked for the position valiantly, but was beaten by Mr. Pendleton. He was talked of last Fall as a possible Gubernatorial candidate, but would not hear of it. In a recent interview Mr. Payne declared for Mr. Tilden, and as he never talks without a purpose, it is surmised that Mr. Payne either expects to go on the ticket with Mr. Tilden, or to take the chance for the first place if Mr. Tilden should fail to take it. But the first supposition is, doubtless, the most correct, as Senator Barnum has declared that Mr. Payne is the man for that position, and as Ohio Democrats are already claiming that if the cry had not been raised in the St. Louis Convention that Gov. Hendricks was the only man who could carry Indiana for the Democrats, Mr. Payne would have received a place on the ticket then. It is known that Mr. Payne is a warm friend of Mr. Tilden, that he was one of the most decided and partisan of the Electoral Commission "seven" who were of less account than the "eight," and that he was promised the Secretaryship of the Treasury by Mr. Tilden had that gentleman been elected; the condition of that bargain being that Mr. Payne should run for Congress again, and in so doing aid the Democratic Presidential ticket in his district. But 1876 was not 1874, and Mr. Payne with Mr. Tilden was left at home by a handsome majority. He is hard-money to the core, and refused to surrender when even Mr. Thurman lost his grip on his convictions in 1878. But his hard-money belief would not hurt him with the Ohio Democrats, for after the experience of the last two years they do not care for any soft-money platforms or inflation candidates. In all senses he would make a strong candidate, and if his sons—one of whom is a leading member of the Standard Oil Company, and another a Director in the Valley Railway Company—are willing to spend as much money in proportion as they did in his Congressional campaigns, he would be available and invincible so far as the Northern Ohio Democrats could compel a nomination.

DELEGATES TO UTICA.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The Republicans of the Second District of Monroe County elected the following as delegates to the Utica convention: H. S. Hebard, M. W. Cooke, W. T. Martens, A. E. Frost, and Charles A. Brady. They are uninstructed.

GEN. GRANT'S MANY FRIENDS.

TROY, N. Y. Feb. 12.—The caucus in the First Assembly District of Rensselaer County has resulted in the choice of Grant delegates. The opposition was confined to two wards in Troy. Even there it was meagre; four-fifths of the votes were in favor of Grant delegates.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Feb. 12.—Fifteen Republicans of this place and its vicinity were asked yesterday what was their preference in regard to the Presidency. Thirteen were for Grant, one for Blaine, and one on the fence.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE'S CONVENTION.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 12.—The Republican State Committee met this evening and fixed upon May 6 as the time for holding the State convention to elect delegates to the Republican National Convention. William E. Chandler made some remarks of a general character, and stated that he had secured rooms for the delegates at Chicago. At the close of the business meeting, several speakers discussed national topics, but nothing was said to indicate the preference of the speakers as to candidates for President. There is a strong feeling that the delegates should go to Chicago unpledged. A prominent member of the convention said, after the meeting, that four-fifths of the members had not absolutely determined as between Blaine and Grant for candidate for President.

NEW-YORK GREENBACKERS.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The Greenback-Labor Party of the State has issued a call for Congressional District Conventions, to elect delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Chicago on June 9, and Presidential Electors, to be voted for at the coming Fall election. A meeting of the State Committee at Albany is called for March 23, to select four delegates at large and two Presidential Electors.

ONE OF SHERMAN'S GOOD BOYS.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Feb. 12.—At the meeting of the Republican State Central Committee in Richmond a few days ago, Mr. Dezendorf appeared as proxy for the member from Norfolk, and was outspoken in his support of Mr. Sherman for the Presidency. Since the meeting he has been appointed a Revenue Agent.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 12.—The Republican State Central Committee has issued a call for the State Convention to meet at Madison on May 7, to elect 10 Electors and 20 delegates to the National Convention.

A ST. LOUIS MANUFACTURER'S DEATH

SHOOTING HIMSELF IN THE HEAD—DOUBTS AS TO THE ACT BEING ACCIDENTAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—J. J. Powers, of St. Louis, shot himself at the Continental Hotel this afternoon. From the effects of the wound he died soon after. It is believed that he committed suicide, but the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that he came to his death by accident, while handling a pistol. Mr. Powers was a wealthy cotton-seed-oil manufacturer of St. Louis, and will be remembered as a Commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition from Mississippi. He was about 45 years of age and the father of six children, now residing with their mother at St. Louis. He was troubled with insomnia, and visited this city for treatment. On Monday last Mr. Powers stopped at Washington and called upon an old friend, the Rev. Father J. Eveless, of that city. He was accompanied by his nephew, Joseph H. Stack. On Tuesday Mr. Powers visited Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, from whom he obtained a prescription. About o'clock to-day his nephew heard a shot in Mr. Powers's room, and when he went in there, found his uncle had shot himself in the head. He said to his uncle, "What has happened?" The answer was, "I have shot myself." Mr. Powers also replied that he had not done it purposely. The body was sent home this evening.

PUNISHING FUSION OFFICERS.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 12.—John Benson, Jr., the Fusion Deputy Secretary of State and a member of Gov. Smith's staff, was arraigned before Judge True, and charged with the larceny of the manuscript tabulations of the Legislative returns from E. C. Moody, on Jan. 29. The complaint also contained a count for inciting, &c., some person or persons unknown to commit the crime. Several witnesses testified for the Government, and at the close of the testimony the counsel for the defendant claimed that no proof of the defendant's guilt had been presented, stated that he should offer no evidence for the defense, and asked for the discharge of the prisoner. The Judge, however, ordered the defendant to recognize in the sum of $500 for appearance at the April term of the Superior Court.

TEMPERANCE IN MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 12.—At the session of the State Temperance Convention to-day, Gov. Davis delivered an address. The resolutions declare that no political party shall receive support which does not recognize the inquiry of the liquor traffic and demand its destruction. They also urge that parties and officers be held responsible for the enforcement of the Anti-liquor laws, and call upon the Legislature to provide such enactments as shall absolutely prohibit the "sale of cider for tippling purposes." The resolutions also recommend the introduction of Temperance text-books in common schools. The session has been one of the most enthusiastic ever held by the Maine Temperance Convention.

OBSERVING LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

MERIDEN, Conn., Feb. 12.—The Lincoln Club, composed of the leading colored men of Connecticut, celebrated the seventy-first anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln by a banquet in the local military armory to-night. One hundred and fifty guests, many of them colored, sat down to the collation. Gov. Andrews responded to the toast, "Connecticut." He said that that State, although not like Virginia, the mother of the Presidents, was the mother of statesmen; Grant, Hayes, Evarts, and Sherman were descended from Connecticut stock. The Rev. T. Aldridge was the speaker of the evening, responding to the toast, "The Day we Celebrate."

SPRAGUE COMPANY'S CREDITORS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 12.—The petition of the creditors of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company for the removal of Zach Chaffee, Trustee under the trust mortgage, came up in the Supreme Court this morning, when it appeared that only one Judge (Stiness) had removed the disqualification to sit, and as the law requires two Judges, the case had to be continued again. Counsel for the petitioners intimated that they might go to the General Assembly, or to the United States court.

STATE ECONOMY IN MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 12.—Gov. Hamilton sent to the Legislature to-day a special Message, urging the abolition of a number of State officers, including State Tax Commissioner, Insurance Agent, State Inspectors of Tobacco, Weighers of Cattle at the State Stock Yards, and other Inspectors under State laws. He insists that the pledges of reform and economy in State administration made to the people during the canvas last Fall by the Democrats be faithfully and strictly carried out.

A PLAN TO SWINDLE FARMERS.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Feb. 12.—A well-contrived scheme for the duping of the farmers throughout Northern New Jersey, taking advantage of the census soon to be made, has been discovered. Several men, well-dressed and polite in manners, are to start out through the rural districts a few weeks in advance of the authorized census enumerators. They will stop at the various farm-houses and present blanks for the statistics of the farm, such as the bushels of wheat raised, number of cattle, acres of land in process of cultivation, &c., requesting the owner to fill up the spaces. Between the tables and the foot of the sheet where the farmer signs his attestation of the statement, is a blank space, which the bogus statistician will inform the farmer is for any miscellaneous information which may be gathered. The owner of the farm will sign the document without any suspicion of fraud. In about a month the farmer will receive notice from an adjacent bank that his note for $100, $150, or $200, as the case may be, is due. Bewildered by the strange notice, he will make inquiries and ascertain that the so-called census-taker has filled in the blank for "miscellaneous information" with a promise to pay, which, being in the hands of an innocent holder, must be paid by the unlucky farmer, as his veritable signature is at the bottom.

RAILS FLYING THROUGH THE AIR.

THE VAGARIES OF A QUARTER OF A MILE OF GRAVITY TRACK WHEN IT GOT STARTED.

OIL CITY, Penn., Feb. 11.—Several years ago, building sites being scarce in this city, a number of speculators combined to carry out a scheme which they believed would make available a large tract of land on the summit of one of the high hills which overlook the city. To make the property easily accessible they built a railroad from the foot of the hill to the summit. The road was a quarter of a mile long, and extended up the hill at an angle of 45 degrees. Cars were hauled up this inclined plane and let down it by means of a stationary engine, after the manner of the gravity railroads in the Pennsylvania coal regions. A large amount of capital was invested in the land and the railroad, but the scheme proved a failure, and the road was abandoned two years ago. Last week the rails and machinery were sold to persons from Tamaqua, Schuylkill County, who intend to utilize them in the coal region.

The road was a narrow-gauge, and consisted of two tracks. The rails were fastened together at each end, and formed four unbroken lines of iron from top to bottom of the hill. The steepness of the hillside, and the fact that it is at present covered with ice, made it almost impossible for workmen to take up the rails by working upon it, so the plan of moving one line of rails entire down the hill, and taking the rails apart as it moved down was adopted. Several of the bottom rails of one line were taken off, and then a rope was made fast to the lower end, which was then about 100 feet from the bottom, and horses were attached to pull the rest of the string. The ties were covered with ice. The string of rails was started, but as soon as it moved from its position it began to slide down the hill by its own gravity, over the icy ties. Before it reached the bottom it was going at a high rate of speed. When it struck the street at the bottom of the hill, the line of rails broke its connection at several places, and rails were thrown in every direction, some being hurled a distance of 300 feet. About 200 feet of the string, however, dashed across the street, and struck a barn on Henry Case's lot. It passed through the barn like a stroke of lightning, and with its impetus only slightly decreased glided across Case's garden, just missing the dwelling-house, and demolishing an out-house that stood in its path. From Case's garden it dashed into the back yard of James's Hotel, and made directly for the kitchen, where several girls were at work. Fortunately for the girls, something in its way caused a slight deviation in its course, and it plunged against a stone wall near the kitchen door. This knocked several of the rails loose. These were hurled 85 feet in a adjoining yard, which they plowed up for 50 feet and then came to a stop.

The other part of the line was thrown high in the air, and it struck a chimney on the hotel, which it completely demolished. From the roof of the hotel the iron leaped still higher, and landed on the roof of a three-story building 50 feet away. This roof it tore up for a long distance, and coming in contact with a chimney, partially demolished that. The force of the flying iron was then spent, and the rails remained lying on the roof of the last building. But for the fortunate intervention of the stone wall, it is more than likely that loss of life would have resulted from this singular accident, for it would have dashed with great force into the kitchen among the girls at work.

A GRAIN ELEVATOR IN RUINS.

FALL OF DOUGLAS & STEWART'S NEW STRUCTURE IN CHICAGO—A LOSS OF $200,000.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—An accident involving the loss of thousands of dollars, but fortunately unattended with loss of life, occurred at an early hour this morning. At 5:20 A. M. the watchman employed at Douglas & Stewart's new elevator, on the south side of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, between Dearborn and State streets, was aroused by hearing a tremendous crash, and by the sudden lifting of the floor of the boiler-room, in which he was sitting. Hurrying out, he found that the northern portion of the building had fallen to the ground, the débris extending across the tracks of the railroad. This elevator, which included also what were known as the Imperial Mills, had a frontage of 110 feet north in Dearborn-street, and extended 60 feet west in Sixteenth-street. It was five stories high, and it had a capacity of 200,000 bushels. The mill was in the south end of the structure.

The elevator gave way on the west, north, and east, and fell toward the north, the roof being buried by the grain, and the sides being hurled against a freight train near by, throwing several cars from the track and completely wrecking them. The force of the fall passed through the south end of the mill and blew out the entire end of the building, there leaving exposed the internal mechanism of the mill. All that remains standing is a small portion of the east side of the mill wall, with a chimney 110 feet high. At the time of the accident there were 123,000 bushels of No. 2 Spring wheat stored in the elevator, and this was held by Messrs. Munger, Wheeler & Co., of this city. A great deal of this grain will be lost, but the owners believe they can save enough to reduce the loss to about $65,000. The elevator cost between $90,000 and $100,000, and the loss thereon, the owners, Douglass & Stewart,

perintendent Lamb. This report covers the period from 1863 to 1879, and is as follows:

1863—Paid attorney	$100 00
1863—Paid Secretary	400 00
1863—Paid clerks	600 00
1864—Paid committee to examine	42 50
1865 to 1879—Paid committees to examine	2,512 50
1866—Paid attorney	100 00
1867 to 1879—Paid for 27 portraits	2,860 00
1872—Paid Teller	100 00
1872—Paid for getting charter in 1850	100 00
1875—Paid City Hospital	25 00
1875—Paid Home for the Friendless	25 00
1875—Paid to family of former officer for funeral expenses and removal of his remains	500 00

This was a total of about $7,000 in about 10 years. It is moderate in comparison with the following statement, received on Nov. 5, 1879. The report is as follows:

1876, March—Examining Committee	$150 00
1876, September—Examining Committee	150 00
1876, December—Two members Funding Committee	110 00
1877, January—Examining Committee	150 00
1877, July—Examining Committee	150 00
1878, January—Examining Committee	150 00
1878, April—Two members Funding Committee	120 00
1878, August—Examining Committee	150 00
1879, January—Examining Committee	150 00
1865 to 1876—Extra compensation to employes	39,991 69
1866—Services in procuring a reduction of taxation of savings banks	500 00
1867—For amending charter	50 00
1866—For expenses in effort to secure the repeal of the stamp tax on savings banks	50 00
1877—To amend Savings Bank law	100 00
1-71 to 1879—For 16 portraits of Trustees and officers	3,250 00

So $45,281 69 was disposed of without much concern for the depositors. The next report that may be quoted is various in its items:

1863, Jan. 9—Soldiers' Aid Society	$100 00
1867, July 2—Wedding present to child of Interim Treasurer	175 00
1869, June 26—Home Association	1,200 00
1870, April 14—Wedding present to book-keeper's wife	46 50
1871, March 16—For now abolishing tax on surplus of bank	100 00
1873, Oct. 21—Wedding present to wife of book-keeper	75 00
1874, June 19—For repeal of tax on deposits	56 00
1874, Jan.—For attorney to procure appropriation to pay interest on loan we made to build swing bridge, [illegal]	125 00
1877, Oct. 12—To aid in the reorganization of the ——regiment	50 00
1877, Oct. 15—For the benefit of the Memphis sufferers, repaid to the bank	50 00

This was less than $2,000, but none of the expenditures were authorized by the charter of the bank or the laws of the State. Of a similar character were the expenditures reported by another bank, which made its statement on Sept. 27:

1857, June—Portrait of the President	$385 00
1864, February—Donation to United States Sanitary Commission	5,000 00
1866, September—For services with Commissioner of Internal Revenue for revocation of ruling in matter of taxation of savings banks	850 00
1871, April—Assessment by Bank Commission in matter of taxation	100 00
1873, January—Additional compensation to clerks	1,500 00
1875, January—Additional compensation to clerks	1,500 00
1875, March—For services regarding new Bank law	50 00
1-75, May—Assessment of Bank Commission to aid in framing new Bank law	150 00
1876, January—Additional compensation to clerks	1,500 00
1877, January—Additional compensation to clerks	1,500 00
1877, February—Examining Committee	50 00

Here was a total of $12,593 expended without consultation with depositors, and not out of the pockets of officers, but depositors. It would be interesting to know the name of the bank making the following report:

1476, January—Statute Committee of Examination, for services in examining the affairs of the bank; each member of the examination being paid $300 per year	$300 00
1462, December—Annual supper for Trustees and employes of bank	26 50
1864, January—Annual supper for Trustees and employes of bank	22 00
1865, January—Annual supper for Trustees and employes of bank	69 90
1867, February—Annual supper for Trustees and employes of bank	82 50
1868, May—Annual supper for Trustees and employes of bank	107 00
1869, January—Annual supper for Trustees and employes of bank	92 50
1870, January—Annual supper for Trustees and employes of bank	100 00
1871, January—Annual supper for Trustees and employes of bank	85 50
1872, February—Annual supper for Trustees and employes of bank	125 95
1873, March—Annual supper for Trustees and employes of bank	119 00
1875, February—Annual supper for Trustees and employes of bank	150 00
1876, February—Annual supper for Trustees and employes of bank	162 00
1864, March—Subscription to aid —— regiment	25 00
1865, January—Subscription to Soldiers' Aid Society	100 00
1865, June—Contribution toward the expense of the reception given the —— Regiment's return from the war	50 00
1874, March—For the benefit of the hospitals	39 00
1874, December—House of the Good Shepherd	5 00
1-76, July—Contribution to family of J. L. Haywood, Cashier, Northfield, Minn., killed by robbers while protecting property of bank	10 00
1477, February—Committee of Examination for examining accounts	315 00
1477, October—Subscription to assist in reorganizing the —— regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.	50 00
1860 to 1865—Extra pay to employes	950 00
1877, February—Wedding present to second book-keeper	100 00
1-77, February—Wedding present to first book-keeper	100 00
1878, March—For services of special committee in November and December, 1877, in determining amounts of payments to be called for in reduction of loans and listing the same, each $5 a day	55 00
1878, March—Committee of Examination	85 00
1478, November and December—Committee of Examination	105 00
This is 1572—For crayon portraits of Trustees and officers	2,386 27

There was a good deal of entertainment by the officers of the last bank, but part of the $3,859 appears to have been expended for charity's sake, although there is nothing to show that the depositors desired it, or that it cost the officers anything out of their private purses. Here is the report of another bank; and it is rather monotonously full of "entertainment" in which the depositors had no share:

1868, March—Entertainment	$691 90
1869, May—Entertainment	626 50
1870, March—Entertainment	610 49
1871, February—Entertainment	698 00
1872, May—Entertainment	180 50
1873, February—Entertainment	195 50
1874, February—Entertainment	179 50
1875, February—Entertainment	208 50
Total	$3,390 89
1870, April—Service of silver to President for long and faithful service without salary	$5,218 50
1877, July—Clerical services to the committee in connection with new Savings Bank law	525 00
1868, July—Portrait of President	1,635 00

This was an easy way of getting rid of $10,000, and the next report shows that the bank from which it came had officers who used their clerks and themselves generously:

1459, January—New Year's gift to three clerks	$300 00
1460, January—New Year's gift to four clerks	200 00
1461, January—New Year's gift to four clerks	200 00
1462, January—New Year's gift to five clerks	250 00
1463, January—New Year's gift to six clerks	300 00
1464, January—Appropriation, five clerks	500 00
1465, January—Appropriation, seven clerks	675 00
1467, January—Appropriation, 7 clerks	700 00
1864, February—Dinner to Trustees	426 20
1865, January—Dinner to Trustees	416 00
1867, January—Dinner to Trustees	313 00
1868, January—Dinner to Trustees	126 38
1869, January—Dinner to Trustees	352 00
1866, March and April—Portrait	1,250 00
1866, Counsel concerning amendment to law taxing all deposits in savings banks	850 00
1872, April—Repeal of law taxing savings banks	125 00
1871, October—Committee of Seventy for "financial reform"	500 00

This makes a total of $7,790 53 spent by this bank, most of it in gifts and dinners. The aggregate spent by the banks of which sketches have been given is nearly $49,000. This was, at all events, an interesting return to the inquiries of the Bank Superintendent, and an exposure of many unsuspected leaks.

STRIKERS AGAIN AT WORK.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Feb. 12.—The striking spinners and carders, numbering 125, at the Monument Mills, Housatonic, resumed work this morning at the old rates. The leaders of the strike will be discharged.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 13.—The Hon. Samuel G. Arnold died at 12:30 o'clock this morning. He was thrice Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island, served a short term in the United States Senate, and was the author of a history of Rhode Island.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

THE EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC DISPUTES.

ENGLAND'S NEGOTIATIONS WITH PERSIA—THE KALISCH QUARREL—THE ARMAMENTS OF THE POWERS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A dispatch from Teheran to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "It is rumored that the Government will propose the appointment of a European commission for the settlement of Persia's North-eastern and Attrek frontier. It is also reported that in the coming Spring Persia will dispatch a force to occupy Afghan Seistan, and eventually Herat, and that England is fully informed of these intentions, and has accepted Persia's proposals and conditions."

In the House of Commons to-day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer denied the truth of a dispatch published this morning, stating that a treaty had been signed by which Persia would be permitted to occupy Herat, in return for her engagement to assist England in Afghanistan. He said he could add nothing to his recent reply on the subject, which was that communications on the subject of releasing Persia from her treaty engagement not to take possession of Herat had been under consideration, but that an understanding with Persia had not yet been reached, and it was therefore inconvenient to make any statement.

A dispatch from Pesth says: "A letter from an officer in the German Army to an officer in the Austrian Army states that, notwithstanding the denial by the Commander of the Fifth Prussian Corps, the affair between Russian and Prussian officers at Kalisch, Poland, about a month ago, really occurred very much in the way reported by the newspapers at the time."

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The semi-official *North German Gazette*, referring to the warlike interpretation by French newspapers of the German Army bill, says: "The French Army estimates for 1870 were barely 500,000,000 francs, while they now exceed 900,000,000 francs. The French Army is better armed and numerically stronger than the German Army. The Russian Army has also been considerably increased. From the language of some of the French monarchical journals it would appear certain that, if the parties they represent obtained power, they would immediately plunge France into war. In view of this danger, Germany, though earnestly peace-loving, must, for her own safety, follow the example unfortunately set by her neighbors in their immense armaments. Germany's Army is her weapon of defense and not of attack. We would be very glad if the same could be said, with certainty, of the Armies of our neighbors."

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A St. Petersburg correspondent hears upon good authority that, on inquiry at the Foreign Office, all responsibility for the article in the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of the 11th inst., purporting to reflect the sentiment in Russia in regard to Herat, Persia, and England, is thrown on the editor, who has been reprimanded. Gen. Gobeleff's appointment is said to have been decided by his having proposed to conduct the campaign against the Tekke-Turcomans without going to Merv, thus avoiding possible complications with England.

A dispatch from Lahore says Abdul-Rahman is reported to be in Badakshan at the head of a large force.

A Kabul dispatch says: "It is believed here that the reports that Abdul Rahman Khan has crossed the Oxus are premature. Letters are now, however, reaching Kabul, stating that such a movement is impending."

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH OPENING THE SESSION—A DESIRE FOR PEACE EXPRESSED.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The session of the Reichstag was opened to-day. The speech from the throne states that the relations of the Government with all the foreign powers are peaceful and friendly. The confidence felt in the maintenance of peace through the labors of the Berlin Congress has been upheld, and the stipulations of the treaty of Berlin executed in nearly all their points. The Empire would assiduously and unselfishly, and, conscious of its own power, continue to participate in the endeavors to secure a lasting peace for Europe in consonance with the pacific disposition of its people, and with that object would endeavor to procure the co-operation and guarantee of the powers similarly disposed. The principal measures for legislation announced in the speech are a bill for establishing biennial budgets, a new Military law, a prolongation of the law against the Socialists, and for a commercial union with the South Sea Islands. The speech justifies the Military law as a measure of security made necessary by the increased armaments of neighboring countries. The speech announces an increase of the matriculatory contributions of the various States, a loan to meet the most urgent items of expenditure, and a modification of the Constitution in order to remove some of the disadvantages to the Prussian Diet from its session being simultaneous with that of the Reichstag. In regard to the military law the Emperor says he is confident that the whole German nation will demand the protection of the national welfare against danger with the same firmness as the Federal Government. The fear arises that the Anti-Socialist law has kept the Socialists within certain bounds, but has not succeeded in altogether preventing them. The attainment of that end is impossible without an extension of the period of the operation of the law. The speech was read by Count von Stolberg-Wernigerode, who opened the session in the name of the Emperor.

The preface to the Anti-Socialist renewal bill, which will be brought forward in the Reichstag, points to the manifest spread of Communistic ideas in France, and the supposed identity of Communistic and Socialistic aims.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A dispatch from Berlin says: "But few of the Clericals and no Progressists were present at the opening of the Reichstag. Particular attention was attracted to the fact that no mention was made of the much-talked-of Austro-German alliance in the speech.

THE IRISH RELIEF MEASURES.

WHAT THE MANSION HOUSE COMMITTEE IS DOING—PROGRESS OF THE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE.

DUBLIN, Feb. 12.—The committee of the Mansion House fund for Irish relief has received £2,000 from Brisbane, Australia; £500 from Bombay, £200 from the Irish Benevolent Society at London, Ontario, and £415 from Newark, N. J. A letter has been received by the committee from Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, expressing sympathy for the sufferers by the famine. The total amount of the subscriptions to the Mansion House fund is £55,500, and the grant £24,600.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—To a motion for a second reading of the Irish Volunteer bill, Mr. Biggar, Home Rule member for Cavan, has handed to the Clerk of the House the following amendment: "That, in view of the fact that Government prosecution is now hanging over several earnest and true Irishmen for advocating in a temperate manner the amendment of the iniquities of the Land laws, it is not desirable to put such power into the hands of the Executive as is proposed by such bill, and that it be read a second time this day six months."

Sir Henry Selwyn Ibbetson, Joint Secretary of the Treasury, to-day, replying to the deputation, consisting of Mr. William Shaw and other members of Parliament, representing constituencies in the south of Ireland, asking for a grant for the prosecution of public works in connection with the improvement of some of the harbors of the south coast, promised that there should be no delay in doing anything that was necessary for the relief of the suffering people in Ireland.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Mitchell Henry gave notice that he would introduce a resolution declaring that the famine was due to the undeveloped condition of the resources of Ireland, which should be developed from imperial resources. He also gave notice that, if his resolution was adopted, he would move that an industrial commission be appointed and intrusted with £20,000,000 as half gift and half loan for public works.

Mr. O'Donnel this evening resumed his speech on his amendment to the address, whereupon the House suddenly became empty, especially the Government benches. The amendment was finally rejected by a vote of 178 to 12, and the report of the address was agreed to.

A motion for the second reading of the Irish Distress bill was adopted after some discussion.

The *Times*, in a leading editorial article this morning, says: "The war vessel which the United States Naval Department is to be asked by Congress to dispatch with American contributions will be received in British ports as freighted not only with food for Ireland, but with a message of good will from the American to the English nation."

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The *Standard* has been requested to state that the Baroness Burdett-Coutts has given £250 to pay off the debts of the Cape Clear fishermen, £200 to the distressed districts in the west of Ireland, and £500 toward making a harbor on the west coast of Sligo, and that all other reports of donations from the Baroness are unfounded.

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

NO STEPS YET TAKEN BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE UNITED STATES' CLAIM.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Hon. Robert Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, replying to Mr. Gourley's question in the House of Commons, as to the claim of the Government of the United States for damages alleged to have been done by Newfoundland fishermen in Fortune Bay to the Massachusetts fishing fleet, said that no measure had been taken relative to the pecuniary claim which was still under the Government's consideration; that no measure had been taken for abrogating or amending clause 33 of the treaty of Washington, relative to the Canadian and Newfoundland in-shore fisheries, and that it was not thought necessary to make any communication for ascertaining the purport of the proviso of the convention of 1818. Mr. Bourke declared that there was no idea of abrogating or amending clause 33 of the Washington treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Blaine offered the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested, if in his judgment not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate any information in possession of the Government touching the alleged false statistics and fabricated testimony imposed upon the Halifax Commission and used as the basis of their award in the matter of the fisheries.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The election for member of Parliament was held in Barnstable to-day. There was much excitement throughout the day. All the shops were shut up, and there were some disturbances as the hour for closing the polls drew near. The election resulted in the return of Lord Lymington, Liberal candidate, the vote standing as follows: Lord Lymington, Liberal, 817; Sir Robert Carden, Conservative, 721.

DUNFERMLINE, Scotland, Feb. 12.—A public meeting here has resolved to accept the offer of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of New-York, a native of this place, to give £5,000 toward the establishment of a public library.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Louis Blanc made an eloquent speech in favor of his motion for plenary amnesty. M. De Freycinet, President of the Council, said amnesty, to produce its proper effect, should have its root in the public mind; but this was far from being the case at present, except in large towns. The country was not prepared to favor complete amnesty, and would only become favorably disposed thereto when it ceased to be the instrument of political agitation. In order to bring about the adoption of amnesty by the country it was necessary that the Government should be strong, and possess that moral force which would be bestowed by the support of the whole majority. M. De Freycinet urged the partisans of amnesty to unite with the Government in order to establish perfect calm throughout the country, and give effect to the reforms which the nation desired. Then the Government would perhaps be strong enough to propose plenary amnesty. M. Blanc's motion was then rejected by a vote of 313 to 115.

An official statement shows that the total expenses and loss of resources to France arising from the Franco-German war were 13,939,000,000 francs.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A dispatch from Alexandria reports that a collision has occurred at Tantah, on the Egyptian Government Railway, between an Indian passenger train from Suez and a goods train. One engineer was killed and many passengers injured. Great damage was done to rolling stock.

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

THE HANOVER PETROLEUM SPRINGS—DEPRESSION IN AMERICAN RAILWAY STOCKS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A company, with a capital of 1,000,000 marks, has been formed at Bremen to work the recently-discovered petroleum springs in Hanover, and a similar company is forming at Berlin.

The *Post*, in its financial article this morning, says: "Several American railway stocks were depressed on Wednesday by the collapse in Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railway bonds, which, closing on Tuesday at 117 to 119, were sold on Wednesday as low as 100, closing at 103 to 107, in consequence of a statement published by Sir Henry Tyler and Mr. Collinson denying the accuracy of the recent reports of an improvement in the financial position of that company."

The Liverpool *Courier* says: "The imports of American live cattle so far this Winter have been on a reduced scale, partly in consequence of the low prices ruling here, and partly because of the great mortality attending the transit. The steamers' hatches during bad weather have to be battened down, impairing ventilation, and rendering the air where the cattle are penned so vitiated that the animals soon succumb. This difficulty has been overcome in the Warren Line Company's steamer Brazilian. Her owners have patented a contrivance whereby heat, passing through a funnel—which, according to the description of the coal used, has been ascertained to range as high as 600° Fahrenheit—is made to draw off the vitiated atmosphere from the cattle-pens. Fresh air is supplied by ventilators through the cattle-houses. The dangers of the voyage have thus been greatly reduced. On Tuesday the Brazilian landed at Birkenhead 616 cattle in excellent condition, out of 621 embarked at Boston."

QUEBEC, Feb. 12.—A Quebec merchant has experimented successfully in shipping beef to England in carcase. The animals are beheaded, the entrails taken out, and the bodies pressed into a small compass and frozen. The hide is not removed until the voyage is over, and it is claimed the meat is superior in appearance to other imported beef, and keeps longer.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL'S COADJUTOR.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—The *Catholic Telegraph*, the official organ of the diocese, announces this morning that an official letter from the Prefect of the Propaganda, Cardinal Simeoni, brings information that the Right Rev. W. H. Elder has been appointed Coadjutor of the Archbishop of Cincinnati, with the right of succession. In a private letter to Archbishop Purcell, received yesterday, Bishop Elder says that as yet he knows nothing of the appointment except what he has seen in the newspapers. He expresses warm friendship and boundless devotion to his old preceptor, the Archbishop, whose pupil he was 50 years ago, and adds that the report of his appointment be true he will bow down to the divine will, and pray that God may enlighten and strengthen him to do what is right. This is virtually an acceptance of the appointment which there was some impression Bishop Elder would decline.

The *Enquirer* to-morrow will state: "We are also informed that the letter directed Archbishop Purcell to turn over to Bishop Elder all direction and control of all temporal and spiritual matters in the Archdiocese, thus practically removing him from his high office. The gentleman through whom we learn this fact says that the venerable Archbishop was very much affected by this action of the Pope, and left the city immediately for his retreat in Brown County."

THE REV. ALEXANDER KEITH DEAD.

The death of the Rev. Alexander Keith, D. D., is announced in a dispatch from London of to-day's date. Mr. Keith, who was widely known as a traveler and author, was born at Keithall, New-Brunswick, in 1791, and received his education at Marischal College, Aberdeen. For a period of 27 years—from 1816 to 1843—he was a minister of the Established Church of Scotland, and subsequently of the Free Church, but for many years he has been unable to attend to ministerial duties on account of failing health. The first edition of his "Evidences of the Truth of the Christian Religion, Derived from the Literal Fulfillment of Prophecy," a work which became a text-book in England and Scotland, was published in 1823. This work has been translated into many languages. Several other works, on the same subject, were published between 1831 and 1861. As one of the deputation of the Scottish Church to Palestine, he visited many of the scenes of Scripture prophecy, and an account of this mission was published under the title of "A Narrative of the Mission to the Jews." His eldest son, the Rev. Alexander Keith, M. A., is the author of a "Commentary on Isaiah." Another son, Dr. G. S. Keith, of Edinburgh, has illustrated the last edition of his father's great work by photographic drawings.

LARAMIE CITY, Wyoming, Feb. 12.—M. C. BARROW, a postal clerk, who has been on trial here for robbing the United States mails in September last, was acquitted to-day.

ROUTINE WORK AT ALBANY

RESULTS OF THE LABORS OF THE TWO HOUSES YESTERDAY.

EDMUND STEPHENSON CONFIRMED AS EMIGRATION COMMISSIONER—MR. ALVORD'S SENSITIVENESS—HEARINGS ON NEW-YORK BILLS BEFORE THE CITIES COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The Senate was occupied to-day in routine business of no general public interest. Among the bills passed was an amendment to the law regulating the license fees of hackney coaches in New-York, so as to enable the Common Council to reduce the license fees for coupés; also the bill legalizing the act of the Common Council in exempting the Catholic Orphan Asylum from the extra water tax of $1 per head on its inmates. Senator Seebacher introduced a bill extending for one year the time for the payment of arrears of personal taxes in the City of New-York, interest at the rate of 7 per cent. to be paid meantime. Senator Robertson introduced a bill to enable corporations to convert "preferred" stock into common stock, with the assent of the holders of the "preferred." The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Edmund Stephenson for Commissioner of Emigration, after much discussion. The only objection to him came from a few Germans in the City of New-York, whose grievance dated back many years; while, on the other hand, he was highly recommended for the place by a large number of the leading citizens of the City. Senator Schroeder was the only Republican who voted against the confirmation in executive session.

The Assembly was industrious this morning, and plodded through a large quantity of miscellaneous business, both in Committee of the Whole and in third reading of bills. Very few bills of importance were introduced. One, by Mr. Brodsky, repeals the section of the act of 1874 which gives the Mayor the power of appointment to fill vacancies without the confirmation of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Alvord, who was touched at a tender spot by the report that the Appropriation bill had been reported by the Ways and Means Committee much earlier than it had been for many years, rose to a question of privilege, and directed attention to the fact that the bill was reported by him in 1878 on Feb. 12, and that it was in the hands of the Governor and became a law on Feb. 25.

The Cities Committee of the Assembly heard John H. Strahan, Orlando B. Potter, and Mr. Anderson on Senator Parker's bill to permit the payment of assessments at 8 per cent. for one year. Mr. Strahan objected to it on the ground that such a bill only gave persons who desired to evade the payment of their assessments a chance to escape altogether. There was no reason why all assessments should not be collected without resort to these expedients, which had been found to be of little use. Mr. Potter and Mr. Anderson, as property-owners, favored the bill, and Mr. Potter declared that he owned property which he would abandon unless he were relieved of the burden of assessments upon it. Mr. Strahan called attention to the fact that while one set of persons would come here with bills calling for improvements and bonds to pay for them, another set would be ready next year to ask that the assessments provided for now might be vacated, modified, or their payment postponed, at great loss to the City.

The Hayes West-Street Improvement bill was then taken up. Mr. Varnum read a request by the Sinking Fund Commissioners that the bill be reported unfavorably, and giving the reasons of the board for its opposition. A communication from the Dock Commissioners contained the same objections as those made by the Sinking Fund Commissioners. Mr. Henry Anderson appeared in behalf of the bill, and made a long argument for it, in which he maintained that the owners along West-street were entitled to the relief which the bill proposed to give them. Messrs Potter and Webb appeared to favor the bill. An argument was also heard on the bill providing for paying the expenses of the Dock Department by taxation instead of by bonds, as at present.

The Governor, to-day, signed the bill admitting women to vote for school officers. New-York makes the twelfth State which has extended this suffrage to women.

THE TAXATION OF DEPOSITS.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL WARD REVERSES THE NEGATIVE DECISION OF MR. SCHOONMAKER.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Attorney-General Ward has written an opinion, addressed to State Assessor Briggs, to the effect that deposits in savings banks, amounting in this State to $300,000,000, which have heretofore escaped taxation, and accumulations in life insurance companies should be taxed. This is the reverse of the opinion of Attorney-General Schoonmaker, written during his term. The opinion of Attorney-General Ward is as follows:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
ALBANY, Feb. 10, 1880.

Hon. James A. Briggs, State Assessor:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 5th inst. is at hand, in which you state that the State Assessors are constantly in receipt of letters from local assessors and other persons, asking if deposits in savings banks are liable to taxation to the depositors, and requesting an opinion of the Attorney-General on the subject. In reply, I have the honor to state that I have carefully examined the question, and have given it due consideration.

The question depends upon the construction to be given to section 4, chapter 456, Laws of 1857, which is as follows: "The deposits in any banking or savings which are due to depositors, and the accumulations in any life insurance company organized under the laws of the State, so far as the said accumulations are held for the exclusive benefit of the assured, shall not be liable to taxation, other than the real estate and stocks which may be owned by such bank or company, and which are now liable to taxation under the laws of this State." When it is borne in mind that the amount due depositors by the savings banks of this State aggregates over $300,000,000, it becomes important to inquire whether the statute clearly indicates an intention by the Legislature to exempt this large amount of property from the common burden of taxation, for it is a well-settled rule that the object of investigation in regard to the construction of the provisions of statute law is to ascertain the intention of the Legislature that framed that law. The language of the section of the statute above given is not particularly well chosen, but the provision that deposits in the banks which really belong to depositors, and accumulations in life insurance companies which are held exclusively for the benefit of the assured, shall not be taxed, followed by the exception or qualification that real estate and stocks owned by the bank or company shall continue to be liable to taxation—in other words, that property owned by the corporation shall be taxed, but property simply held by it in trust for others shall not be taxed—is in itself strongly suggestive of the conclusion that it was taxation or exemption of the bank or company that the Legislature had in mind in the enactment of this statute.

This view is strengthened by a consideration of the provisions of some other sections of the act. The first section of the act has reference to a title of the Revised Statutes, entitled: "Regulations concerning the assessment of taxes on incorporated companies, and the commutation or collection thereof." The second section of the act makes provision for the manner of inserting in the assessment roll, by the Board of Supervisors, of the amount of taxes assessed on incorporated companies. The third section provides for the valuation of the capital stock and surplus profits of companies liable to taxation. The fifth section provides that the Controller shall furnish the Attorney-General with the names of all companies and banks refusing or neglecting to pay the taxes imposed on them, and the Attorney-General is then to take proceedings in the Supreme Court to sequestrate the property of the company or bank. The sixth section empowers the court to order the property of the company or bank to be sequestrated and to wind up their business. The seventh and last section provides that the act shall take effect immediately. It is thus seen that all the sections of the act in question, except the fourth, which is quoted above, and the last, which states the time it is to take effect, expressly have reference to the banks or companies as the subject of taxation. And there is nothing in the fourth section, taken by itself, inconsistent with the idea that it also has exclusive reference to the banks and companies therein mentioned as the subject of its provisions for exemption. But if there were any doubt upon the language of the fourth section, when isolated from the rest of the statute, it seems to me that the doubt is dispelled by reading it in connection with the other sections and by reference to the title of the act in question, which is as follows: "An Act in relation to the assessment of taxes on incorporated companies." In the construction of statutes when questions arise as to the meaning and application of detached portions, phrased in words of general and doubtful import, it is often the case that the title of the statute, chosen as it is by the Legislature to express its purpose, points out with unerring certainty the intention of the law-makers in the enactment of the statute, and furnishes to the courts an invaluable aid in the work of interpretation. And it is very clear to my mind that this title indicates, unmistakably, the object of the statute as a whole and of all its parts.

From the foregoing considerations I am, therefore, of opinion that the provisions of section 4, chapter 456, Laws of 1857, simply prohibit the assessment and taxation of deposits in savings banks which are due depositors, and of accumulations in life insurance companies which are held for the exclusive benefit of the assured against such banks and companies, but do not exempt such deposits and accumulations from assessment and taxation, as against the persons for whose benefit they are held.

Very respectfully yours,
HAMILTON WARD, Attorney-General.

GOETHE CLUB RECEPTION.

THE REV. WILLIAM R. ALGER ON THE NATURE AND POWER OF POETRY.

The February reunion of the Goethe Club last evening was one of the most select and enjoyable of the season. The reception, which was in honor of the Rev. William R. Alger, of Chicago, was held in the large hall of Delmonico's, and was attended by fully 200 persons, including members and distinguished guests. Full dress was *de rigueur* among the gentlemen, and the costumes of many of the ladies were especially costly and elegant. Among those present were Mr. Parke Godwin, Vice-President Goethe Club; the Rev. Dr. Bellows, the Rev. Mr. Collyer, Mr. T. O. Sargent, the Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D.; Judge Barrett and lady, Mr. E. C. Stedman, Mr. R. H. Stoddard, the Hon. Charles P. Daly, the Hon. Frederick Kuehne and ladies, Mr. George R. Blanchard and lady, Mr. Stewart, Dr. Felix Adler, the Hon. George D. Curtis, Gen. Rush C. Hawkins, Mr. Barnum and the Misses Barnum, Mr. Wheeler and the Misses Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Tweddle, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Darling, Mr. Samuel Newell and lady, Miss G. Weatherbee, Mr. and Mrs. Cropsey, Mr. and Mrs. Croly, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, Mr. and Miss Coe, Gov. H. Howard, of Rhode Island; the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, Hon. Moritz Ellinger, Mr. D. H. Gilman and ladies, Mr. Esselborn and lady, Mr. Emerson and the Misses Hall, Miss McDougall, Mr. Johnson, Mr. H. Herrman and lady.

The President of the club, Dr. A. Ruppaner, introduced the guests of the evening in a felicitous address, in which he pointed out the fact that the Goethe Club was single among the clubs and associations of the City, had made the study of literature and art superior to social pleasure. Its excellence as a literary and critical body, has been admitted by some of the greatest minds in recent American literature, notably Bayard Taylor, and William Cullen Bryant. Mr. Bryant, in the last years of his life, had repeatedly alluded to the fact, and had more than once informed him [the President] that he found in the Goethe Club a degree of intellectual and philosophical culture which he looked for in vain elsewhere. Bayard Taylor's strong friendship for the club and appreciation of its objects was equally distinct and endured to the topmost moment of his life. A graceful compliment to Dr. Alger, whom, he said, they were all rejoiced to know, was more than sustaining his high reputation in his new home.

The subject of Dr. Alger's address was "The Nature and Power of Poetry as Distinguished from the Other Provinces of Literature." Literature, he said, was the registration of the expressions of man. It was divided into five departments—history, science, philosophy, religion, and poetry. The speaker explained the distinction between, and the nature and office of, each one of these varieties, and gave a detailed analysis of the characteristics of poetry. Its two chief elements were rhythm and metapher, and the origin and function of these was analyzed in a critical and explanatory manner. The Doctor quoted from "Childe Harold" the magnificent description of the tempest in the Alps,

"The sky is changed, and such a change!"

and followed it up by the address of Saul to the Witch of Endor, from Burns, Byron, Sir Walter Scott, and other authors. Poesy, he said, aimed at expression; oratory at impression. The one was thought and feeling flowing with spontaneity; the other was thought and feeling developed by the will, and willed for a purpose. The address throughout was in the Doctor's best vein, and was listened to with close attention, tempered only by well-merited applause at the more stirring passages. The Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., in tendering a vote of thanks on behalf of the club to the guest of the evening, took occasion to emphasize the high compliment which William Cullen Bryant had paid to the address to which Dr. Osgood had been a witness. The vote was passed unanimously and amid enthusiasm, after which the members of the club and their ladies and guests were severally introduced to Dr. Alger by Dr. Ruppaner.

An elaborate supper by Delmonico was served in an adjoining dining-room, and operatic and dance music was furnished by Bernstein's orchestra. The affair terminated at midnight.

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 12.—Mrs. Brown, the wife of the man found murdered here last Friday, to-day made a confession that Joseph Wade, her paramour, committed the crime. She says that she heard a dull, heavy blow while she was outside of the house, and when she went around to the gate, Wade had Brown's body covered up with a blanket. Brown was groaning, and Wade said he must finish the job, and told her to go into the house. Wade soon followed her and got Brown's cap and overcoat, against her protest. He then drove away with the body in Brown's buggy, telling her to clear up the blood; that love drove him to the deed, and that he would take care of her during life. She did not assist in the murder, or in putting the body in the buggy. Wade is in jail, and denies that there is any truth in Mrs. Brown's confession.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 12.—The trial of William Bucholz for the murder of John H. Schulte at Norwalk, in January, 1878, is now going on in this place on Tuesday next. Bucholz was once convicted of murder in the first degree, but the verdict was set aside on account of an indiscretion of a juror. It is understood that both sides will introduce new and interesting evidence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—Bonifacio Nunez, confined in the County Jail under conviction for the murder of William Frey last April, hanged himself last night in his cell, using a rope made from his shirt.

A dispatch from Hollister says that a newspaper war culminated this morning by the fatal shooting of S. H. Brummett, editor of the *Enterprise*, by G. W. Carlton, editor of the *Telegraph*. This morning's issue of the *Telegraph* calls Brummett a horse-thief. At 10 o'clock Brummett met Carlton on the Courthouse steps, and asked him why he published those lies about him. Without speaking, Carlton drew a pistol and shot Brummett, the ball penetrating the head between the eyes. He fell in his tracks. He still lingers, but cannot live. Carlton is locked up.

LONDON, Ontario, Feb. 12.—After a long consultation to-day between the persons engaged in the prosecution, the prisoners charged with the Donnelly murders, John Dorsey, on application of his counsel, was discharged from custody, no evidence to support the charge against him having been found. Much public speech appears much depressed since reading the testimony of the boy Connors at yesterday's inquest.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—In the case of Mary J. Tyson, the colored woman who was found dead in an alley in this city on Wednesday, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict this morning accusing Isaiah Tyson of having killed her. Tyson was committed to await trial.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 12.—Andrew Smith, of North Andover, the defaulting Town Treasurer, has presented a written statement of the extent of his defalcation. He acknowledges that yearly, since he was first elected, in 1869, he has converted the money of the town to his own use. The amount of the defalcation, he states, is $29,822 80, mainly irregular paper, ostensibly issued by the town authorities, but actually issued by him without their knowledge or authority. The smallest of these notes is $400, and the largest $5,300.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 12.—Patrick Graham was arrested yesterday and locked up at Henderson, Ky., on the complaint of his wife for brutally beating her

THE IRISH VOTER ABROAD

UNCERTAIN ELEMENTS IN ENGLISH POLITICS.

THE LIVERPOOL ELECTION AND ITS MEANING—THE QUESTIONS OF THE FUTURE—THE COMING REVOLUTION—SOME DISMAL VIEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.—The Liberal Party is in sore trouble at Liverpool. They have found their master. They chafe and fume under his dictation. Their master is the Irishman, and Pat knows his power. As an outsider, a looker-on, it is not difficult to detect something worthy of admiration in the position this "foreign element" has taken in the present aspect of affairs. Mr. Torr, the Conservative member of Parliament for Liverpool, is dead. The Liberals are fighting for the seat thus vacated. They introduce as their candidate Lord Ramsay, a young nobleman who has hitherto chiefly devoted his life to the sea. When his name was first mentioned, the Liverpool Conservatives laughed at it, but when the young fellow came down and addressed the people he astonished them. His speech was so clever, his points so well made, that they said it had been written for him and he had committed it to memory. In that estimation of his oratorical powers they excluded this fact, that when he was asked questions upon certain important political matters, he answered them with a quick and ready intelligence. It is weak to deny the ability of Lord Ramsay. Of course, if he was a Conservative he would be called a lordling whose only title to respect is the one he was born to inherit. But strange as it always appears to outsiders, this lord is a Radical, a champion of the people, a believer in Bright and Gladstone; and he is as bitter in his denunciation of imperialism as the extremest Democrat could desire. The Conservatives in opposition to him nominate Mr. Whitley, a Liverpool merchant, a local man in every respect, one who has personal claims upon the town as well as upon the party. The contest is regarded in London as the most important election that could possibly take place this side the dissolution of Parliament. The Sheffield election was insignificant, as a test of parties, compared with that at Liverpool. Sheffield is, and has been for years, a stronghold of Radicalism. Liverpool, on the other hand, is a Tory constituency. While the Conservatives polled at Sheffield more votes than they ever polled before, they were beaten by a large majority. In that case, however, the Irish vote turned the scale. The Tories might have won if they had accepted the Home Rule platform. Now, a defeat of the Tory Party at Liverpool would be more than "an affair of outposts." It would have a tremendous significance; it would exercise a demoralizing influence at the Tory head-quarters; it would encourage the Liberals of other towns to great exertions; and it would be quoted by Mr. Gladstone in proof of his reiterated assertion, that the great masses of the people do not approve of the policy of the present Government.

On Sunday I attended an out-door meeting of Home Rulers on the sidewalk, near the Exchange. There were 200 or 300 Irishmen present, and a few laborers, dock laborers, and others. The first speaker bore the unmistakable stamp of the Irish agitator. He spoke cautiously, as if he had a company of constables stationed for his address. His aim object seemed to be to impress upon them the great fact of their power. The working men of England do not know their strength, and the Irish electors seem to be realizing theirs for the first time. The speaker first devoted himself to pointing out to them their power and its responsibility, and then he went on to describe the condition of Ireland, and the cause of all its trouble and distress to the want of "Home Rule." That he had to be discreet in setting forth the arguments in favor of an Irish Parliament, was exemplified by the protest of an Irishman in the crowd, who did not agree with him. I confess this surprised me; but it did not surprise the speaker, who calmly divested himself of the question, and eventually won the unanimous applause of the meeting. But he did not succeed until he had claimed a unity of interest among English, Irish, and Scotch. "We are one family," he said, one nation. we Irishmen are loyal to the throne, and we don't want that mere strip of sea, St. George's Channel, to be looked on as making us a foreign nation; we are one nation, with the same high hopes and proposes; but we want to govern ourselves in all that pertains to the management of our own part of the Empire. We are an agricultural community, and we don't want to have to come to Liverpool to earn our bread; we don't want to compete with Englishmen in England; we don't want to pull the English labor down, and we don't want to earn our bread at home." Then the speaker told them that there is only one remedy for Irish distress, and that is an Irish Parliament. "And listen," he said, raising his hand, "I want your attention now; I would sooner, at this coming election, go to the poll and register my vote for Mr. Whitley, the Tory candidate, who honestly tells me he will give me nothing; who says straight and fair, 'I will not entertain Home Rule,' than I would vote for Lord Ramsay, who says he will vote for an inquiry into Irish grievances.

I learned the next day the importance of this small out-door meeting. It was part of a vast organization. A circular had been issued by the Home Rulers calling upon the Irish electors to withdraw their support from Lord Ramsay unless he pledged himself to vote for an Irish Parliament. In addition, the wire-pullers had put their ultimatum to the Liberal Committee, "which," said one of the active men of the party, "will most likely put an end to Lord Ramsay's candidature. He will not give such a pledge, and the Liberal Party of Liverpool would not support him if he did."

"Cannot the Irish vote be divided or split up," I asked.

"No," was the reply. "The Home Rulers have the Irish electors in their hands firmly."

"Are they all Home Rulers, then?"

"They will vote as they are told."

"How many are there?"

"Ten thousand." We, the Liberal Party, have not a ghost of a chance without them; and if it cannot be arranged we shall certainly withdraw from the contest."

"They are more important, then, than Lord Derby?"

"Rather."

"But the Earl is with you now?"

"Yes, he has come over to us. Lord Ramsay and Lady Ramsay are staying with his Lordship at Knowsley."

"Is Lord Derby really a popular statesman here?"

"Well, he is regarded as a man of clear judgment and sound views; but I don't know that he is so very popular. Between ourselves, he ought not to be."

As the great Liverpool manufacturer said this, (we were walking in a great thoroughfare,) he laid his hand upon my arm, and we paused before a piece of land in course of clearing. I had asked why Lord Derby ought not to be popular.

"That is why," said my Liberal friend, pointing to the vacant piece of land, "and here I will give you an example of a phase of the English land question. That piece of land, in the very heart of this great town, has for many years been occupied with miserable houses, I might call them 'shanties,' belonging to Lord Derby. Those houses have been taxed according to the rental, and the land has been worse than waste so far as Liverpool is concerned. What for? Because Lord Derby would not sell it at a reasonable price. Because Lord Derby would not sell the freehold at any price. He has sold it at last on a lease of 75 years, and at a ground-rent of £10,000 a year. On that ground-rent he pays no taxes to Liverpool, and when 75 years are over, the splendid buildings that will be put upon it and land and all will revert to the Stanleys. Is that a good state of the law, think you?"

An hour or two afterward I had an interview with a leading Liverpool shipper.

"I hope Lord Ramsay will get in," he said, "and I trust the Conservative Ministry will be turned out, not that I disagree with their foreign policy exactly, but because I want a change, and also because I think Gladstone a better financier than Northcote, or anybody else, for that matter. Not, mind you, that I think we are ever going to see our good times back again; not that we are ever going to retrieve our lost manufacturing position; and not that we are going to settle peacefully down to try and do it until there has been another great war in Europe."

"You don't look hopefully into the future; and yet everybody in Liverpool tells me trade is improving?"

"Yes; there is, no doubt, an upward tendency; but how are we to get over this kind of thing in regard to our once great trade with America. Not very long since my firm used to carry regularly from Liverpool about 50 tons of carpets to a single house in New-York. Suddenly our trade stopped, and one day our customer from the States walked in. 'Glad to see you,' he said; 'called to shake hands, but not to trade; no fault of yours, my friend. Shall think of removing my business from your firm, but the fact is I make my own carpets now at home.'

"We used to ship an enormous quantity of glass to the States. One day we received a letter from a great American dealer to this effect: 'Our agent, Mr. So and So, is collecting 200 glass-workers in your neighborhood; we want you to send them over to us as soon as they are certified to you as in Liverpool and ready; we will pay all charges.' Shortly after that the foremen of some of our great glass-works were sought out and engaged for the American house. Since that time we have shipped no more glass. It is hard to confess it, but I think the Yankees are bound to beat us in the great commercial competition of the future, and what I object to in our present Government is the squandering of money upon foreign enterprises when we need it so much at home. While we are worrying about our heads about Turks and Afghans, about blacks and Boers, we are letting our trade slip away without even seriously considering whether we can do anything to stay the ebbing of the tide or not."

"You are a protectionist, perhaps?"

"No. I am a free trader; but I want free trade all round. We are overridden by aristocrats, lawyers, and by trade agitators in this country. It is a curious combination. I saw yesterday a transfer or conveyance of land from one American to another. It was on a small sheet of paper, and cost $2 or $3. Why, in England such a transfer would have occupied the lawyers two or three months, would have cost $1,500, and, perhaps, ended in a big lawsuit. Next to the agitator who sets capital and labor by the ears, the lawyer is the biggest curse that afflicts this much-afflicted land. For my part, I would turn the Bishops out of the House of Lords, and I would not have a lawyer in the House of Commons. Neither brewers nor publicans are allowed to assume magisterial duties, because their interests are supposed to clash with judicial duties. But lawyers get into Parliament for nothing in the world else but to push their fortunes. The utter absence of sympathy between the working classes and their masters, the constant clashing of capital and labor, the poverty of our great towns, the extravagance of the rich, the contrasts of wealth and wretchedness daily seen in our streets, the tendency of Ministries to strain their powers, the vast accumulation of land and money by the aristocracy—all these things are seeds of a revolution that will one day shake things into their right places. Whether it will be a bloodless revolution or not is another matter, but it will come."

THE LATEST SWINDLING DODGE.

ENTRAPPING SPECULATIVE FOOLS BY MEANS OF FALSE INFORMATION.

Many spurious stock-broking concerns still flourish in this City, despite the efforts of the Stock Exchange and postal authorities to root them out. Their newest device to entrap the unwary consists in giving false "points" in regard to alleged occurrences whose result would naturally be to advance or depress the price of a given stock. A circular, of which the following is a copy, itailes and all, was recently received by a gentleman residing in a neighboring State:

D. P. HERRICK. FRANK A. EGAN.

Commission Office of
D. P. HERRICK & Co.,
(Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange, Brokers.)
Dealers in all Classes of Railroad and Mining Securities.
No. 43 New-street.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1880.

DEAR SIR: It has just come to our knowledge, through the attorney retained in the case, that a suit is about to be commenced by the Kansas Pacific Railroad against the Union Pacific Railroad to annul the recent consolidation. Opinion has been given by counsel *pro rata* of its legality, and is sustained by the most able counsel. The publication within a few days of this opinion, and the notice of commencement of action to annul the consolidation, will, no doubt, cause a decline of 10 to 20 per cent. in these stocks. We have, after fully satisfying ourselves of the value of the information, concluded to give our friends and customers the benefit of the point, and ask their investment to such an am unt as they may feel willing to invest on 3 or 5 *per cent.* margin, upon the conditions of our previous point. Those at present in Ohio and Mississippi can withdraw their a count and place it as above.

As this point will admit of no delay, those who wish to embark will do at once, as we shall open the account with funds in hand the moment the facts are made public. *We shall refund the money forwarded to the movement if our calculations prove wrong.* We are well pleased that we can and rely upon our past successes for proof that our points are well taken and *profitable.* We consider this the most reliable and *authentic* and *unusual opportunity* for a *quick profit.* Awaiting your early reply, we are very truly yours,

D. P. HERRICK & CO.

Telegraph orders promptly filled.

He immediately forwarded it to Mr. Artemas H. Holmes, of Holmes & Adams, counsel of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, who, after making inquiries in regard to the New-street firm, called upon Postmaster James, and solicited his assistance in putting a stop to the fraud. At the Postmaster's request, in order to enable him to take formal action, Mr. Holmes subsequently wrote to him the following letter:

LAW OFFICES OF HOLMES & ADAMS,
No. 115 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1880.
Thomas L. James, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Herewith I send you circular of D. P. Herrick & Co., which appears on its face to be the exponent of a swindle of the same class as that recently exposed by THE TIMES, viz., Lawrence & Co. and Foxwell & Co. The first paragraph of the circular refers to the recent consolidation of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, and the Kansas Pacific Railway Company under the name of the Union Pacific Railway Company, and the statement that "a suit is about to be commenced by the Kansas Pacific Railroad against the Union Pacific Railroads to annul the recent consolidation" is absolutely false. My knowledge of its falsity is based on the fact that I am one of the counsel of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company. From a careful reading of the rest of the circular, it is evident that the object of it must be false and made with intent to deceive and defraud. I am informed by occupants of No. 43 Newstreet that D. P. Herrick & Co. are quite a large number of persons in several offices, but on different floors of the same building, in addressing mail matter. I therefore conclude and charge the fact to be that D. P. Herrick & Co. are pursuing a nefarious and fraudulent business, and are using the United States mails in the conduct of such business. I hope you will take prompt measures to investigate and stop this swindle, if it proves to be such, and that you will call upon me for any information and assistance I can furnish. Yours very truly,

THOMAS L. HOLMES.

D. P. Herrick & Co. have a box in the Post Office. The officers say they have long suspected them of being swindlers, but have been unable to obtain any facts that would justify them in refusing to deliver their mail matter. The complaint of Mr. Holmes, however, is deemed sufficient for action on their part, and the firm will be put to the necessity of proving their respectability before they will be permitted to handle any more of their victims' money.

TREASURER MACKEY'S ESTATE.

RAISING MONEY TO BE USED "FOR SPECULATIVE PURPOSES."

The Executors of the estate of the late Robert W. Mackey, formerly Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania, found among his papers four notes for $8,000, given by Philip Daly, a well-known "sporting" man, to John Gildding, and by the latter indorsed over to Mackey. The notes were assigned by the Executors to Francis T. Walton, who brought a suit in this City to recover their amount from Daly. The latter answered that the notes had been paid, that they were simply held by Mackey as memoranda of transactions between him and Daly, they being partners in certain "speculative enterprises," and also that Mackey, at the time of his death, was indebted to Daly in a large amount on account of the building of a "club-house" in Philadelphia for the prosecution of their "speculative enterprises." The trial of the suit was begun yesterday before Judge Van Brunt and a jury in the Supreme Court, Circuit. John W. McGinley having been called as a witness for the defense, testified that he was bookkeeper, and as such knew of the notes, for $3,000, was made to replace two others, which were, however, not surrendered to Daly. The borrowed money represented by the notes, he said, had been procured by Daly to open and operate a house for "speculative purposes" in this City. When he was asked what "a house for speculative purposes" is, McGinley answered: "Well, it was a gambling-house. You can make no more or less of it." Mr. William A. Beach, plaintiff's counsel, claimed to be surprised by the answer, and asked to have it stricken out, on the ground that it was not relevant to the case, it not having been set up in the defendant's answer that the money represented by the notes was obtained for gambling purposes. Ex-Recorder Smith, counsel for the defendant, said he had scared a "tiger" out of the jungle, and asked leave of the court to amend his case, so that he could make an exhibition of the animal. Mr. Beach objected, and Judge Van Brunt denied the motion, telling Mr. Smith that he could not "fight the tiger" on his pleadings. The case is still on trial.

A WESTCHESTER CENTENARIAN.

Ellen Stedwell, colored, of Tuckahoe, widow of Harry Stedwell, died several days ago, aged 104 years. She was born in 1776, a slave, the property of Abraham Todd, of South Salem, Westchester County. When she had reached her fifteenth year her master died, and his widow set her free. Shortly afterward she married Henry Stedwell, of South Salem, by whom she had seven children—four sons and three daughters—three of whom are now living. She always lived in Westchester County, and in that part of Tuckahoe lying in the Fourth Ward of the City of Yonkers for the past 20 years, being noticeably of a uniform cheerful temperament and industrious. She has always had good health until this Winter. At the time of her death she was living with her son Andrew with whom she had lived for a number of years.

FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN

HOW TO DEAL WITH A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

WESTCHESTER'S DESTITUTE LITTLE ONES TO BE CARED FOR—A GOOD PLAN SET ON FOOT FOR THAT PURPOSE.

The rapid increase of the number of pauper children in Westchester County during the past three years, and the large sums annually expended by the authorities for their support, are subjects which have lately been much discussed by the leading citizens and tax-payers of the county. The present system of caring for this class of children is generally regarded as highly pernicious, inasmuch as it fails to lift them above the level of pauperism, and serves rather to develop that evil more strongly in the community than to infuse a healthful spirit of independence into the minds of those who are cared for under its regulations. It has been the desire of the most prominent people of the county for some time past to introduce an entirely different system for maintaining poor children and enabling them to become useful and moral members of society. The plan which has been most favored provides for the establishing of a temporary home, from which children may, on reaching a certain age, be removed to homes throughout the county and elsewhere. By these means the children will, it is believed, be speedily absorbed into the general population, and become accustomed to self-supporting industry before they attain the age of maturity. The committee who have had the matter under consideration, held a meeting yesterday in the rooms of the State Charities Aid Association, at No. 6 East Fourteenth-street, where their plans were fully unfolded to about 50 other interested ladies and gentlemen. There were present, among others, Mr. Delancy Kane, of New-Rochelle; Mr. Charles W. Woolsey, of Scarborough; Gen. Morrell, the Rev. Dr. Todd, the Rev. Mr. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vincent, and Mr. Grosvenor P. Lowry, of Tarrytown; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cary, Jr., Mrs. Richard M. Hoe, Jr., Mrs. David Dows, Mrs. John E. Williams, Mrs. John T. Terry, Mrs. Louis Wright, and Mr. and Mrs. Roswell Skeel, of Irvington; Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell and Miss Carpenter, of the State Board of Charities; Mrs. Charles Butler, of Scarsdale; Miss Grace Schuyler, Mrs. Charles J. Jones, and Mr. Frederick Prime, of Pelham; Miss Cowdin, of Mount Kisco, and Messrs. W. J. Ackerly and George Fischer, Superintendents of the Poor of Westchester County. Mr. Grosvenor P. Lowry, who was chosen to preside, remarked at the outset that the movement was an effort to provide poor little children with good homes, and to enable them to become good and useful citizens, instead of remaining unproductive paupers. To accomplish this it would be necessary to remove them from the surroundings of pauperism. A number of ladies of Westchester County desired to establish a temporary home for the shelter of poor children of such religious belief as might be permitted to go there. It was the intention of the ladies to keep them there until better homes could be found for them. The authorities of the county, Mr. Lowry believed, were in sympathy with the movement.

A report, prepared by the Local Visiting Committee, was read by Mrs. Hobson. Its substance was as follows:

"The present Board of Superintendents of the Poor are, it is understood, sincerely interested in improving the condition of their juvenile charges. They, as well as the citizens, are dissatisfied with the present management, and at an interview recently held with them, the ladies and gentlemen interested in the new plan were encouraged to believe that the Superintendents will be favorably disposed toward it. The local visiting committee of Westchester County organized Jan. 9, 1872. At that time there were 40 children in the Westchester Poor-house under the charge of a pauper mother and daughter and an illegitimate child were also inmates of the house. It was the custom to keep the children in the house until they were old enough to be bound out to persons in the county, who were obliged to bring them back to the Poor-house once a year to show that they were well cared for, thus stamping the child forever with its pauper origin, and teaching it to regard the Poor-house as its natural place of refuge in case of need. Circulars from the State Charities Aid Association and the State Board of Charities repeatedly placed before the public startling statements as the result of their investigations, proving the heredity of pauperism, and the fatal results to the children of Poor-house association, until, finally, the State Legislature became convinced of the fact that a child brought up in a poor-house inevitably becomes a pauper. On April 14, 1875, it passed an act known as the 'Children's Law,' which forbade any Justice of the Peace, Judge, Superintendent of the Poor, or other magistrate to commit a healthy child over 3 or under 16 years of age to a poor-house, and provided that all children already in such institutions should be removed and sent to orphan asylums or reformatories, and, as far as practicable, to institutions controlled by persons of the same religious faith as the parents of the children. Accordingly, in due course of time, the children of Roman Catholics in Westchester County were transferred to the Protectory, and the children of Protestant parentage were sent first to an institution in Rockland County, and then to a home in Pleasantville, where 50 of them now are. This home is in charge of a daughter of the former keeper of the poor-house. Pauper labor from the latter has been employed there. In the month of September, 1875, the number of children in the different institutions was 52, costing the county $5,000 per year. In October, 1870, the number had risen to 173, at a cost of $13,500 per annum. This increase, it is believed, is not due to the increase of the population, but to the elasticity of the law, which permits parents, through the county magistrates, to commit children on frivolous pretexts and without proper investigation, and also to the desire of the heads of institutions to retain children as long as possible for their board. In December last the attention of the local visiting committee, of which Mr. F. W. Guiteau is President, was called to the fact that Judge Coe, of Yonkers, had called upon the Judiciary Committee to draft an act authorizing the county to borrow money for the purpose of building an asylum for destitute children and for the pauper insane of the county. They learned also that it had been proposed to build the institution on the farm adjoining the Poor-house. This plan the committee regard as both undesirable and dangerous, and they are of the opinion that it would be unwise to unite a number of persons in several offices, but on different floors of the same building, in addressing mail matter. I therefore conclude and charge the fact to be that D. P. Herrick & Co. are pursuing a nefarious and fraudulent business, and are using the United States mails in the conduct of such business. I hope you will take prompt measures to investigate and stop this swindle, if it proves to be such, and that you will call upon me for any information and assistance I can furnish. Yours very truly,

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A BANK PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

CHARGED WITH WRITING AND SENDING OBSCENE LETTERS THROUGH THE MAILS.

Mr. Edward F. Williams, President of the Greenpoint Savings Bank, was arrested yesterday afternoon in his private office, corner of West and Oak streets, Brooklyn, on a charge of sending obscene letters through the mails. The warrant was issued by United States District Attorney Tenney, on an affidavit made by Mr. Anthony Comstock, in which the latter states that he believes that "the said Williams did write and mail, or cause to be mailed, a certain grossly obscene letter addressed to Mr. George Rowland, of No. 84 Colyer-street, Greenpoint." For a period extending over three years certain prominent residents of Greenpoint have been receiving obscene and threatening letters. Among the gentlemen thus annoyed were Col. George C. Bradley, of the Forty-seventh Regiment; the Rev. Lewis Francis, Pastor of the Kent-Street Reformed Church; Mr. Josiah Palmer, Mr. Roland, and his adopted daughter. All of these letters are said to have been in the same handwriting. Other means were also taken to annoy Mr. Palmer. A notice of his death was published in a New-York paper. On another occasion an advertisement was published announcing that he had employment to give to 150 laborers at more than the ordinary rates. In answer to the advertisement a crowd of Italian and other laborers swarmed about Mr. Palmer's house, and threatened violence when informed that the advertisement was a hoax. Still another advertisement was inserted setting forth that Mr. Palmer wanted to buy a dog, with the result that on the morning following a crowd of dog-fanciers, each provided with a howling canine, assembled in front of Mr. Palmer's house. So far, every effort to establish the identity of the author of the advertisements and filthy letters has proved unavailing.

Last Fall, Mr. George Rowland, a retired merchant, received some threatening and obscene letters in a handwriting that appeared to him to be that of Mr. Edward F. Williams, President of the Greenpoint Savings Bank. Another circumstance seemed to confirm Mr. Rowland's suspicions. He was almost certain that he recognized the envelope. At one time Mr. Rowland and Mr. Williams had occupied the same office, and when Mr. Rowland moved out he left some envelopes behind, and it was one of these that he thought he recognized. After consulting with some friends he marked the letter "W" inside the flaps of some envelopes and taking them to Mr. Williams's office in each of the absence placed them in his desk. On the 28th of September Mr. Rowland received an obscene and abusive letter in one of these marked envelopes. The letter, which is attached to Mr. Comstock's affidavit, is so horribly filthy that not even an indication of its contents can be given. The matter was submitted to Mr. Comstock, but he was slow to act on the case until he had what he deemed to be undoubted evidence in his possession to sustain the charge that Mr. Williams had deposited, or caused to be deposited, obscene and lewd letters in the United States mails. When ready to act, he made the affidavit referred to above, and a warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Deputy Marshal Renz, who, accompanied by Mr. Comstock, made the arrest yesterday afternoon.

The prisoner was taken before United States Commissioner John J. Allen. United States District Attorney Angell appeared to prosecute, but Mr. Williams was not represented by counsel. He pleaded not guilty to the charge, and the examination was set down for Monday. Mr. Angell said he would have to ask that Mr. Williams be held in $5,000 bail to appear for examination. The prisoner was then accompanied by Mr. Thomas Fields and Mr. William Foulks, who furnished the necessary bail. Mr. Williams is a fine-looking man, about 50 years of age, and has heretofore stood well in the community. He is a brother of the late David Williams, who was President of the Fire Department at the time of his death. Another brother, Sidney F. Williams, is counsel to the Board of Health. Mr. Williams did not appear to be at all disturbed by the charge preferred against him, and of the obscene letter received by Mr. Rowland. The whole matter, he said, was inexplicable to him. He had always been on good terms with Mr. Rowland. The latter had had a dispute with a milk-man about milk, and that an attempt was being made to black-mail him. He did not say by whom the attempt to levy black-mail was being made, nor did he know who the parties were who had joined in the conspiracy against him. It has not appeared as far as what motive Mr. Williams could have had in sending the obscene letter to Mr. Rowland, unless it were to simply annoy and insult that gentleman. If the assertion is correct that he has always been on good terms with Mr. Rowland, a motive in that direction would seem to be lacking. It was vaguely hinted that an ill-feeling had arisen between Mr. Williams and the parties who had received the annoying and obscene letters, arising out of opposition on the part of Rowland and others to the passage over certain land in Greenpoint of the Manhattan Beach Railroad Company's line. The line of the proposed route was, according to the rumor, through Mr. Williams's property, and it was proposed also to build a station on his land, all of which would, it is said, have increased the value of a number of lots owned by Mr. Williams. Mr. Rowland did not appear in court as the complainant, but will be one of Mr. Comstock's witnesses for the prosecution.

THE CONTEST FOR THE WAGONS.

CONTROLLER KELLY SAYS THEY MUST REMAIN AT GANSEVOORT MARKET.

The contest in relation to the proposed return of the farmers' wagons from Gansevoort Market to the streets in the vicinity of Washington Market, which they formerly occupied, was settled yesterday so far as Controller Kelly is concerned. The Controller heard arguments for and against the measure on several occasions during the past month. He had been appealed to by dealers in Washington Market, and hotel-keepers and others in the neighborhood, to allow farmers, at their option, to bring back their wagons to their old stands in the Third Ward, on the ground that they should not be arbitrarily confined to Gansevoort Market, and that their removal resulted in great loss to the lower section of the City. On the other hand, deputations of residents of the Ninth Ward appeared before the Controller and protested against the proposed removal of the wagons from the grounds which were exclusively set apart for them by an ordinance of the Common Council, which was adopted May 6, 1879. They also contended that if the wagons were allowed to go back to their old quarters, there would be, as hitherto, an almost endless blockade of streets where they were located.

Controller Kelly yesterday decided that the interests of the City demanded that the wagons should be confined to Gansevoort Market. He referred to the ordinance on the subject, and in giving his reasons for approving of it he says that the representations made to him that many persons in business in some localities would suffer a loss of custom on account of the absence of the wagons, but that in the rapid progress of this great City trade and commerce are constantly extending their boundaries, and requiring new quarters and ampler accommodations; that no class of dealers is exempt from these inevitable changes of business, and all must submit and yield their own private and individual interests to the necessity of public exigency. The public streets, he says, are designed for the public convenience and benefit, and any encroachment upon them which impedes a free passage of passengers and vehicles through them, to serve private and special interests, is unlawful, and it is the duty of the City authorities to remove the cause when in their power. The Controller closes by saying he understands that the unanimous opinion of the market gardeners who have occupied the new stand, is in favor of the change of location and the accommodations they now enjoy.

FARRINGTON'S MILK STAND.

Last March John V. Farrington called on Mr. John O. Smith, manager for H. L. Hatch & Co., wholesale milk-dealers at No. 394 Greenwich-street, and reprcsenting himself as his father, David V. Farrington, said he had purchased a lot at Asbury Park, N. J., and had erected thereon a milk and cream depot. Relying on his representations, Hatch & Co. supplied him with milk, and when the bill had reached $1,000 looked for payment. They then found that they had been swindled by Farrington, who owned neither lot nor milk depot at Asbury Park. He was indicted in this County for obtaining goods by false pretenses, but he could not be found till a few days ago, when he was arrested in the League Island Navy-yard, Philadelphia, and brought to this City. He was in the General Sessions yesterday, and pleaded not guilty to the indictment. He was committed to the Tombs to await trial.

NO CUTTING OF RATES.

Commissioner Fink yesterday denied in the most positive manner the stories which are being daily reiterated in the Western newspapers that the Grand Trunk Railroad Company has been giving out rates eastward since the completion of its recently-established connection with Chicago. He says that that company at the last meeting of the Pool Committee pledged itself to maintain rates, and that he has made a thorough investigation of the stories through his agents in the West, and has found them to be utterly baseless. The grain and provision men all say that they know of no cutting.

PROPOSED NEW BANK BUILDING.

The First National Bank and the Bank of the Republic have purchased conjointly from the Sudam estate the building No. 92 Broadway, between the two banking-houses, and that on Wall-street in the rear of the Bank of the Republic. The building on the corner owned by the latter is also included in the new plot. This gives a frontage of 70 feet on Broadway and a depth of 90 feet on Wall-street, upon which it is proposed to commence the erection on May 1 of a new building, which shall have ample vault accommodation and be entirely fire-proof from cellar to roof. It was the need of these two requisites which originated the idea of making the purchase. One of the bank officers interested said yesterday, in speaking on the subject, that being obliged to carry over night large quantities of negotiable securities, he never felt safe as at present accommodated. The first floor above the sidewalk is to be divided into two immense banking offices for the use of the two banks. The upper floors are to be fitted up for tenants. The proposed building is to be seven or eight stories in height, and is to be as substantial as possible without unnecessary show or ornamentation. The design is to so construct it that it will return the largest possible profit on the investment. Beyond this general outline, however, nothing definite has yet been decided upon. The matter is now in the hands of several eminent architects, who will submit their plans when finished, and then the bank officers will make a selection. The building now occupied by the First National Bank is owned by Mr. William Astor. The bank will remain in it until its new offices are completed. While the work of building is going on, the Bank of the Republic will probably remove temporarily to the Drexel Building. The purchase was consummated on Saturday last. The price paid is stated at $250,000.

A MILLIONAIRE'S GENEROUS WILL.

HE GIVES OVER FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TO PUBLIC CHARITIES—A CALIFORNIA PIONEER.

The will of Henry E. Robinson, a California millionaire, who died Jan. 10 at Yonkers, has been offered for probate in the Surrogate's office. The deceased went to California in 1849, and served in the Legislature of that State, having been elected a member of the first Senate, and subsequently re-elected for several terms. Afterward he entered largely into commercial pursuits, and was fortunate in them, as well as in various land speculations, and at his death his estate was estimated to be worth $1,500,000, about one-half of which consists of California investments. Of late years he spent much of his time abroad. He was 70 years old when he died. By his will, which was executed Dec. 10, 1879, he gives $40,000 in trust to the Mayor and Common Council of San Francisco, to be invested by them in trust, the income thereof to be distributed among the destitute women and children of that city. To the New-York Institute for the Blind he gives $6,000; to the American Female Guardian Society, $6,000; to Miss Helen M. Thompson, of San Francisco, a niece, $6,000, and to other relatives various small sums. To his sister, who resides in Yonkers, he gives $100,000; to another niece, who is the wife of Lieut. Bronson, United States Navy, stationed at the Annapolis Naval Academy, $100,000, and to R. A. Roberts, of New-York, a brother-in-law, $50,000. The remainder of the estate, aggregating about $1,000,000, he directs shall be invested, together with the balance last designated bequests, in United States bonds, and the proceeds of the investment annually paid, in fixed proportions, to the legatees. As soon as the children of Lieut. Bronson successively attain the age of 16 years, a legacy is to be set apart to each of them from the principal of the residuary estate. The Executors of the will are R. A. Roberts and Augustus T. Post, of New-York, and S. G. Murphy, Cashier of the Pacific Bank of San Francisco, and he directs that they shall not be required to file bonds for the discharge of their trust. A certified copy of the will has been sent to San Francisco.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE RULES.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange held a special meeting yesterday, and referred to the Floor Committee for consideration and report the following proposed changes: 1. The advisability of limiting the membership of the Exchange; 2. The advisability of changing the title of the corporation to "The New-York Commercial Exchange;" 3. The advisability of adding a system of life insurance to the Exchange, and membership to one hundred members, 2,468, and there is no limit to its possible increase, although for some years past there have been few or no additions, the vast majority of those who joined having come through transfer of seats. The question of establishing a limit long been agitated, on the ground that it would increase the value of the seats and give stability to the organization, besides adding greatly to the funds. The figure at which the limit should be placed is a subject on which there are diverse opinions, but to the majority $3,000 would be satisfactory. In regard to the second proposed change, it may be stated that the name of the organization was changed from "The Produce Commercial Association," and it was only when that body entered into possession of the present building that it assumed the title of "The New-York Produce Exchange." A part of the scheme of a new and enlarged building, now in process, contemplates the congregation under the same roof with the Exchange of most of the other commercial associations of the City. Hence the desire to resume the old and more comprehensive title. In regard to the third proposition no explanation is necessary.

SHALL MILK-DEALERS BE LICENSED?

A meeting of the members of the Milk-dealers Exchange, at Forty-eighth-street and Lexington-avenue, was held yesterday afternoon. The meeting, which was a special one, was called to discuss Senator Astor's bill, recently introduced in the Legislature, compelling all milk-dealers and dairymen to obtain a license from the Board of Health of either this City or Brooklyn. The Secretary announced that since the last meeting a number of prominent citizens had taken a position in favor of the bill. Among those who have signed the petition are Thurlow Weed, Gen. Chester A. Arthur, Salem H. Wales, Dr. Waterman, of Bellevue Hospital, Fletcher Harper, Dr. Van Wyck, and many others. The Committee on Health improved the bill of Senator Astor's bill, recently introduced in the Legislature, compelling all milk-dealers and dairymen to obtain a license from the Board of Health of either this City or Brooklyn. The Secretary announced that since the last meeting a number of prominent citizens had taken a position in favor of the bill. Among those who have signed the petition are Thurlow Weed, Gen. Chester A. Arthur, Salem H. Wales, Dr. Waterman, of Bellevue Hospital, Fletcher Harper, Dr. Van Wyck, and many others. The Committee on Health improved the bill of Senator Astor's bill, recently introduced in the Legislature, compelling all milk-dealers to obtain a license from the Board of Health of either this City or Brooklyn. The Secretary announced that since the last meeting a number of prominent citizens had taken a position in favor of the bill. Among those who have signed the petition are Thurlow Weed, Gen. Chester A. Arthur, Salem H. Wales, Dr. Waterman, of Bellevue Hospital, Fletcher Harper, Dr. Van Wyck, and many others. The Committee on Health improved the bill of Senator Astor's bill, recently introduced in the Legislature, compelling all milk-dealers to obtain a license from the Board of Health of either this City or Brooklyn. The Secretary announced that since the last meeting a number of prominent citizens had taken a position in favor of the bill. Among those who have signed the petition are Thurlow Weed, Gen. Chester A. Arthur, Salem

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 13, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—The False Friend.
PARK THEATRE—The Wedding March.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Galley Slave.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Unknown.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Christmas.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Horrors.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
NEW-YORK SKATING RINK—Skating. Matinée.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water-Colors.
AMERICAN ART GALLERY—Artists' Fund.
TAMMANY HALL—Caledonian Ball.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum..... 2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum..... 1 00
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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,238 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—Bureau of *The Parisian*, No. 9 Rue Scribe.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, threatening weather and rain, winds generally from east to south, a slight fall in temperature, and falling barometer.

In spite of the apparent desire of the Democrats in the House to repeat the blunders of the extra session by insisting on making the appropriation for United States Marshals dependent on a prohibition against their employment at the polls, there is not wanting a decided Democratic sentiment in favor of rendering the incorporation of partisan legislation into appropriation bills impossible. To that sentiment Mr. Speer, of Georgia, gave yesterday very able and emphatic expression, and there is some hope that the rules of the House may be altered in conformity with it. Such a purpose would be sufficiently served by the adoption of Mr. Warner's amendment, which makes it order "to change existing law on an appropriation bill only to the extent that might be necessary to secure the desired reduction in the amount of money to be appropriated." Under such a rule any such long and unprofitable wrangles as those which consumed the greater part of the last two sessions would be impossible. It is true that it would involve a surrender of the Democratic fiction as to the right of Congress to dictate the terms on which it will grant supplies being a natural inheritance from the relations between the English Crown and Parliament. But as that preposterous assumption has been too roughly handled to be capable of further service, common sense may, for once, prevail in making this most essential change in the rules of the House.

Attorney-General Ward is of opinion that, while deposits in savings banks and accumulations in life insurance companies cannot be considered as part of the taxable property of such institutions, the individuals for whose benefit they are held in trust are, nevertheless, liable to pay taxes on them. This opinion is the reverse of that held by Mr. Ward's predecessor, and is of somewhat doubtful soundness. The argument of Mr. Ward is, briefly, that while property owned by provident institutions is subject to taxation, the exemption of property held in trust by them for others merely indicates an intention on the part of the Legislature to make the beneficiaries of that trust pay the taxes, from whose payment the banks or insurance companies are released. But to the lay mind it would appear that if the Legislature had any such intention when the law of 1857 was enacted, it would have prescribed some method for securing a proper return of the individuals liable for the payment of taxes on such deposits or accumulations. In the case of life insurance companies, this would be absolutely necessary, as the individual assurer has no means of ascertaining the precise amount of his personal interest in the accumulation held for his benefit. The principle of taxing small savings is a vicious one, and some more conclusive proof than the vague language of general laws will be needed to convince the people that it was ever seriously adopted by the Legislature. That is a point which, in any revision of the tax laws, should be once and for all placed beyond dispute.

Persia's reported intention to make the "move on Herat" suggested by England is apparently to take effect in the coming Spring, and to include the occupation of the Afghan "Bessarabia," the debatable Province of Seistan. It would be easy for Russia to checkmate this scheme in advance by a demonstration with her Caspian flotilla against Persia's northern ports; but in this case she has everything to gain by waiting. The Merv expedition may reach its goal before the Shah's sluggish battalions have even started; while the news of Persia's intended movement, and England's approval of it, will unquestionably determine many still wavering Afghan chiefs to side definitively with Russia. England's best course would certainly have been to occupy Herat instead of Kabul, intrench herself there, and at once conclude an alliance with Persia, which would have secured her against any attack in the rear. As it is, matters seem tending toward a war between Persia, supported by England, and Afghanistan, supported by the Czar.

The Republican Police Commissioners have been somewhat precipitate in recognizing the right of Mr. Nichols to resume his place on the board. No such right has been affirmed by the Supreme Court, and no order has been, or, in the circumstances of the case, could be, issued reinstating Mr. Nichols. All that has been determined is that the Mayor did not observe the preliminaries required by law in removing Mr. Nichols, but it must be remembered that the Mayor's action was only legally complete when it received the approval of the Governor. As it happens, there were observed, in the hearing before the Governor, the forms which were excluded by the Mayor, and though it is quite probable that the errors of the lower tribunal could not be cured by an attempt to give a hearing, in the legal sense, before the Governor acting as a court of revision, the fact remains that the decision of the Governor remains unimpeached. It is obvious that the judgment of the Supreme Court is subject to appeal, and can no more be carried into effect, pending such an appeal, than an execution on the property of an individual could be, in similar circumstances. It would appear to be equally obvious that until the second and the essential step in Mr. Nichols's removal—the Governor's approval, namely—should be declared illegal, there is something wanting in the series of judicial acts needed to enable that rather overbearing person to resume his seat and emoluments as a Police Commissioner. Considering the endless legal complications which may be added to an already confused case by their action of yesterday, Messrs. French and Wheeler have assumed a somewhat serious responsibility in reorganizing the board with the assistance of Mr. Nichols.

THE REFUNDING PLAN.

The principal objection to the decision of the Ways and Means Committee in regard to refunding is, that it lacks an admitted essential of success and jeopardizes the opportunity which the plans of the Secretary would have turned to immediate account. Notwithstanding the rates now obtained for the Four per cents, it is by no means certain that they can be permanently kept above par. The present condition of the market is suggestive of anything but confidence in the financial future; and so far as private investors are concerned, the price paid for a 4 per cent. Government bond is quite as indicative of distrust as of any disposition to accept as a continuous fact the prevailing low rate of interest. Recurring wants of banks and other financial institutions may be relied upon to a very large extent as a guarantee against marked depreciation; but these wants are not illimitable, and they will naturally be affected by the introduction of another bond on terms which, in the existing market, would be ultimately injurious to the Four per cents. When this point is reached, if circumstances be otherwise favorable, the real state of the case respecting the strength of the Fours as a popular security will be revealed. We shall then know more precisely how much of the success of the recent refunding operations is attributable to the action of genuine investors, and how much to the action of institutions whose policy is more or less dependent on the course of legislation.

Apart from this question, as affecting the future of the Fours, the plan adopted by the House committee disregards the fundamental requirement of the argument in support of the lower-rate bond which it is proposed to issue. All the advocates of the measure have made a fixed and long duration of the bond the first condition of its success. Availing themselves of familiar facts in connection with investments, they have contended that in consideration of, say, fifty years' continuance a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bond would be as acceptable to investors as to the banks. The certain duration of the Four per cent. has undoubtedly had much to do with its marketability, and the plea in behalf of the lower rate has always presupposed the creation of similar certainty coupled with the adoption of a longer term. Whatever practical merit the plea has had has been derived from this contingency. Indeed, a scheme of consols as indefinite in its duration as the British system has been urged with not a little force; and as the basis of a national banking system, or as an element in the future of savings and other financial institutions, the proposition has obvious merits. These considerations are all ignored by the Ways and Means Committee. Its decision discards both fixedness and length of term. A forty-years $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bond would not be so great an advance upon the term of the Fours that it should tempt investors. But when even the forty years are not to be assured,—when at the end of twenty years the bond is to be exposed to all the uncertainties of Congressional action and all the possibilities of Treasury methods,—the essential condition of success disappears. The bond will not satisfy the requirement which is known to be absolute.

Still further to increase the probability of failure, the committee accepts Mr. Sherman's suggestion as to the issue of two hundred millions of Treasury notes bearing 4 per cent. interest. The object is to provide for the realization of this sum, to be applied, as occasion may require, to the redemption of bonds maturing or redeemable in 1881. Of course, any interference which may hence arise to the work of refunding will be only temporary, and in the meantime it insures the possession of resources to this extent. But short as it may be, the interference will be likely to outlast the contingencies which have crowned with success the issue of the 4 per cent. loan. Neither Congress nor the Treasury can afford to overlook the abnormal, and, as we think, unwholesome characteristics of the money market. Its conditions are not natural or healthy. They are exposed to vicissitudes, some of which are almost inevitable, while others may at any time be precipitated by events at Washington. Common business prudence therefore suggests that the Treasury be empowered to make the most of the opportunity. We are not ordinarily favorable to an enlargement of discretionary authority, vested in any officer; and as regards the Treasury we should be glad to see this part of its power largely curtailed. But refunding is an exceptional task, and if it is to go forward with reasonable chances of success, the authority of the Secretary should enable him to profit to the utmost by a state of things which may be terminated sooner and more suddenly than sanguine speculators expect. For this reason, the recommendations of the Secretary, in their entirety, deserve the consideration of the House, in preference to the mixed plan sanctioned by the committee.

THE DECLINE OF THE SENATE.

The reputation of the Senate of the United States as a dignified body, earnestly engaged in the performance of high public duties, is, to a most unfortunate extent, waning. From time to time we are treated to discussions of some degree of merit, though these have, of late, become exceedingly rare, and it is not to be denied that were three or four Senators on either side removed, such discussions would be very much more rare than they now are. The general spirit in which the average representative of the States approaches his duties in the Senate is to a very noticeable extent, either narrow and selfish or frivolous and colorless. The custom of debate—of that sharp, effective trial of intellectual strength in which well-defined objects are sustained with well-reasoned arguments—has nearly died out, and given place to set speeches read from notes, for the benefit of the influential constituency of Buncombe. These speeches attract but little attention in the Senate itself, since it is well understood that, for the most part, they are not intended to influence votes, but only to place the speakers "on record," while, for the rest, the minds of Senators are generally made up beforehand. What little real discussion there is takes place generally in party caucuses, or in those more intimate conferences where the leaders select the order of march, which the members of either party follow with implicit obedience.

A very striking illustration of the manner in which the Senate regards its business, as, also, of the causes which have led to this manner of regarding it, was afforded by the incident of Wednesday in connection with the appointments for Supervisors of the Census in Ohio. The Democrats rejected all the nominations of the President, on the simple ground that the nominees were, without exception, Republicans. The question of the fitness of the persons named for the performance of the duties for which they were selected was not raised. On the contrary, it was expressly waived. The Democratic Senators asserted that political impartiality was essential to a fair and accurate census, and that the only way to secure it was by distributing the appointments to Supervisorships among both parties. The assumption is so absurd that it is almost impossible to accept it as sincere. Since each Supervisor has practically independent jurisdiction in regard to his particular district, the doctrine of the Democrats is, in substance, that the prejudice or the possible partiality of Republican Supervisors should be offset by that of Democratic Supervisors. Of the true doctrine that each Supervisor should be selected without reference to his politics, by some method which would secure personal integrity, intelligence, and adaptability, so that his opinions need have no connection with the performance of his duties, never seems to have entered the minds of either Democratic or Republican Senators. And it is impossible to resist the impression that the real motive which underlies the position of the Democrats is a desire for a share in the patronage of the offices to be directly or indirectly filled. Nor is there any indication that this way of looking at these offices is not adopted, not only by the Republicans, but by the President. If the latter has, in other States, divided his appointments between the opposing parties, it has apparently been on the theory of balancing political predilections rather than on that of ignoring them. Probably owing to the influence of Prof. Walker, the excellent Superintendent of the Census, the selections under the law have been made with as much intelligence and impartiality as could be obtained under the old system, but the old system, nevertheless, in its essential principle, has been maintained, and it is an exceedingly clumsy, inefficient, and unsuitable system, of which the country, at this stage of its experience, ought to be ashamed.

So long as it continues in force, the functions of United States Senators must continually decline in dignity and importance. Senators tend constantly to become mere traffickers in patronage. They necessarily dwell more on their prospect of securing political appointments than they do on either the constitutionality or the right policy of measures brought before the Senate. It is this scandalous prevalence of office-peddling which produces such scenes as Mr. Edmunds was obliged the other day to rebuke. Members were found on that occasion, as on most others, to be more interested in talking "politics" with each other or with visitors than in listening to argument. A similar disgraceful exhibition occurred during the discussion by Senator Morrill of the funding policy of the Government. His speech was not listened to by one Senator in ten of those on the floor, and was heard by a still smaller number. But so long as the chief business of Senators is to scramble for appointments and the minor patronage which is involved in appointments, the few men who care to discuss with earnestness really important matters must be content to go through a sort of dumb show. Until we can have a reform of the civil service which shall divorce patronage from the service, the Senate will continue what, to a most discreditable degree it now is, an assemblage of mediocre political managers, intent on the pursuit of partisan or personal ends.

ISTHMUS CANALS AND AMERICAN RIGHTS.

When our nimble contemporary, the *World*, states that The Times "sees no occasion why either Congress or the Executive should now do anything or say anything in relation to the right of way across the isthmus," it assumes too much. The strictures to which it makes reference were directed against the propositions submitted in Congress, which seem to us to be "from the purpose." It is proposed to appoint a commission to study routes already studied, and to report on questions already reported upon. This would not facilitate, but retard, any needed action, and for that we see no occasion. It is proposed to encourage, promote, and protect an imaginary American project, of whose existence, present or prospective, we find no evidence. For that we see no occasion "now." Other propositions and declarations are intended to prevent the carrying out of the French project of M. De Lesseps. That we do not regard as either practicable or desirable, if M. De Lesseps can raise the money and do the work; nor do we see the ground on which it could be done, so long as the enterprise maintains its private character, and no European Government has any part in it. It is tolerably certain that if the isthmus is to be severed by a ship canal during the present generation, it will have to be done with foreign resources, for our own internal development is going on so rapidly that it will for some time absorb all our energies and available capital. We have no surplus to devote to such a gigantic scheme, and even if it were in American hands, and under American protection, most of the money would almost certainly be drawn from abroad, in the shape of loans upon bonds. We are using foreign capital constantly in our enterprises at home, and cannot spare domestic capital for enterprises away from home.

We do not for a moment question the paramount interest of the United States in any project for commercial transit across the isthmus, nor doubt the necessity of resisting intervention by European powers on this continent really intended to control the destinies of any independent State. But we cannot deny the right of the United States of Colombia to grant the franchise to the French company, nor can we directly exercise jurisdiction over the company itself to put a stop to its operations. We have as yet no ground for dealing with the French Government to any such end, for the French Government disavows all connection with the scheme, other than that of its organization in France and under French law. Suppose M. De Lesseps to go on and succeed in raising money and constructing the canal, with all its promised benefits, and suppose the Colombian Government incapable, in case of any serious emergency, to make good its guarantees of neutrality and of equal protection for the interests of all nations. A French company would doubtless call on the French Government for such protection and aid as it might require, and the way might be open for a European intervention such as this country has repeatedly declared to be hostile to its security. It may not be the part of wisdom for our Government to wait for this emergency to arise before taking action, but we see nothing in the propositions before Congress looking to action of the right kind.

The stipulations of existing treaties are certainly not sufficient. We are bound by the old New-Granada treaty of 1846, not only to guarantee "positively and efficaciously" the neutrality of the isthmus wherever a line of transit may be established, but to guarantee the sovereignty and property therein of the South American Republic. But Colombia has treaties with both France and Great Britain, identical in purpose and scope, if not in terms, with that which she so long ago entered into with this country. They, too, are bound to guarantee the neutrality of the isthmus, and protect the sovereignty of the Colombian Republic. Independent treaties with several different nations, each of which may be called upon separately to act in an emergency, are likely to result in a clash that may as well be avoided. American interests, both commercial and political, at the isthmus, must inevitably be greater than those of any European nation, but it does not follow that the United States has any exclusive right of control in that quarter. We do not see that any country foreign to the Colombian Republic has any such right, exclusive or partial, except so far as it is conceded to it. Allowing all validity to the Monroe doctrine that can reasonably be claimed, it can have no application to a purely commercial enterprise. Its purpose was and still is to prevent political intervention for the purpose of establishing foreign dominion over independent American States, which would threaten us with complication in the affairs of European powers which it is alike our interest and desire to avoid. Nothing of the kind need grow out of a canal enterprise at Panama.

A scheme for providing means of transit through the isthmus should be purely commercial, and we have no reason to doubt that it is intended to be so. Its neutrality should be maintained, and it should be under adequate protection. If guarantees are necessary, other than those which the United States of Colombia can enforce, this country should have its full share in maintaining them, but it is not easy to see on what ground it can claim exclusiveness of right. Such a claim would never be conceded on the one side nor enforced on the other, and what is the use of putting ourselves in an attitude that is likely to become either ridiculous or very troublesome? This is a matter for an amicable arrangement between the parties most intimately concerned, which, if the canal is to be constructed, will doubtless be the United States of Colombia, the United States of North America, France, and Great Britain. It will be for the interest of each and all of these that the neutrality of the isthmus should be maintained and the interoceanic canal protected. It will be for the interest of none to bring political complications into the case. There is no occasion for bellicose language or attitudinising, and if the time has come—which is not altogether apparent—for our Government to "do anything or say anything" in the matter, it should be done or said with becoming dignity, and should be to the purpose.

PILOTAGE.

A strong effort is now making to abolish the system of compulsory pilotage at this port. Under the existing regulations, the Captain of a steamer bound to New-York is compelled to accept the services of the first Sandy Hook pilot who meets him. As the pilot's fees are in proportion to the draft of the vessels piloted, and as the steam-ships of the various lines running between this port and Europe are nearly all of great draft, the cost of pilotage forms a large item in the annual expenses of the steam-ship companies. When it is remembered that nearly all the Captains of the regular steam-ship lines know the way into our harbor as well as the most skillful pilots, it is easily understood why the companies should dislike the system of compulsory pilotage. They say, with a good deal of justice, that in nearly all cases the money paid by them for pilotage does not contribute to the safety of their vessels, and that they are unwilling to be compelled to pay large sums of money to the Sandy Hook pilots for doing what their own Captains are perfectly competent to do. The advocates of free pilotage insist that every Captain should have the right to decide whether to employ a pilot or not, and that the present system is a positive injury to New-York, since it drives away commerce to ports where the cost of compulsory pilotage can be avoided.

While there is unquestionably more or less force in the position taken by the steam-ship company, there is, however, something to be said on the other side. The pilot's business is one which requires long training, and which is peculiarly arduous and dangerous. The pilots are not a mere gang of licensed marauders, who compel commerce to submit to their exactions, while they themselves are free to do as they please. The pilot is compelled, under a heavy penalty, to go on board the first vessel which signals for him. This may be a miserable little coaster drawing a few feet of water, and her signal may compel him to lose the opportunity of piloting a steamer with a draft of twenty-five feet. Instead of growing rich by his extortions, the pilot makes at best only a modest living. It is claimed—and there seems to be no reason to doubt the truth of the claim—that in the last ten years the average income of each of the 180 Sandy Hook pilots has been a little less than $2,000 a year. This is certainly not excessively large, when the hardships and dangers of the pilot's profession are remembered.

There is no civilized nation which regards it as unfair to tax ships frequenting its ports in order to provide means for keeping harbors in good condition and in other ways to benefit commerce. The system of compulsory pilotage is really a method of levying a tax to defray the cost of keeping a body of pilots in active service, so that vessels which need their services can always command them. The Sandy Hook pilots are not needed to pilot steamers whose Captains are familiar with the entrance to the harbor, especially in fair weather, but they are an absolute necessity in the case of in-coming vessels whose Captains are visiting our port for the first time, or who, by reason of fogs or bad weather, are unable to find their way in. If we abolish compulsory pilotage, the steamers will for the most part either dispense with pilots altogether, or will combine to employ a small number of pilots in their exclusive service. The fees which can be made by the pilotage of other vessels will be insufficient to enable the rest of the pilots to keep their boats in commission and to make a profit sufficient to afford them a living, and the result will be that the number of pilots prosecuting the business will be very small, and that in bad weather, when their services are most needed, there will not be a sufficient inducement for them to venture out of the harbor. If the fees of the pilots are to be sufficient to induce men to become pilots, the steam-ships, apparently, must continue to submit to the present system of compulsory pilotage.

There is, however, a possible way out of the difficulty. Why cannot the Government, which recognizes it as a duty to keep the harbor in good condition, assume the duty of supplying vessels with pilots? Two small steamers, carrying twenty-five or thirty pilots each, could supply every vessel with a pilot when his services are needed. If we make the acceptance of a pilot optional with Captains, and substitute steam for sails, fifty pilots could probably do all the necessary work which one hundred and eighty pilots now do. There would thus be saved the cost of keeping in commission the twenty-nine pilot-boats, which now cost fully $250,000 annually, and the large number of pilots who are able to make a living only while pilotage is compulsory. Vessels which need pilots could obtain them, and vessels which do not need them would not be compelled to employ them. Should the fees paid by vessels employing pilots prove insufficient to make the system self-supporting, a very small tax laid upon vessels not employing pilots would easily make up the deficiency. To so small a tax the steam-ship companies could make no objection, and the necessities of commerce and the just demands of the steam-ship companies could thus be equitably adjusted.

If the new four-dollar metric gold coin is to be called a "stella," why not call the "goloid" metric coins "asteroids?" And since the celestial-minded Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures has gone soaring up into the blue empyrean for names, why choose vague generic terms? Fix on specific personal names of our familiar, every-night planets, such as Jupiter, Mars, and Venus. By all means restrict the choice to our own private and select solar system, for we do not care to be reminded in our daily money-changing of the pauper planets that whirl around foreign suns. Venus would be a happy name for one of our common coins. The primal Venus of all was probably the Phœnician Astarté. There you have the "aster," star, or "stella" again. If these facts were illustrated by a series of coins, a useful lesson in philology, mythology, astronomy, and various other valuable sciences might be imparted. Then from Astarté we get our "Esther." Let the five-dollar "goloid" piece be named "Esther," and, as the name Mary is widely associated with Esther, the ten-dollar piece would naturally be called "Mary-Esther," while "Esther-Jane" would follow as a matter of course for the two-and-one-half-dollar coin. All this happily reflects the most valuable features of the nomenclature of the metric system. We make these suggestions because the selection of such a name as "stella" for an American coin indicates that the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures is sick or tired, and is unable to do itself full justice in the matter.

The cause of woman's rights has just scored one in California, whose Supreme Court has decided that women cannot be excluded, solely on account of their sex, from the Hastings College of Law in the State University. This college was founded by Mr. S. C. Hastings, who gave $100,000 for that purpose. It was created by the act of 1878, and has been made a part of the State University. There is nothing in the charter or statutes governing either the university or the college which recognizes any distinction among students on account of sex, or authorizes the officers of either institution to exclude women. Women are now, and have been for years, welcomed as students in the university, and they are entitled by law to be admitted as attorneys and counselors in all the State courts on equal terms with men. Nevertheless, when Clara Foltz, a practicing lawyer of good standing in the courts of the State, applied for admission as a student in the Hastings College of Law, the Directors of that institution, without objecting to her character, age, or intellectual qualifications, refused to admit her because they "believed and determined that it was not wise or expedient or for the best interest of the college to admit any female as a student therein." Miss or Mrs. Foltz (we are not informed which) now obtained from the District Court of San Francisco, a mandate compelling the college to open its doors to her. The Directors appealed to the Supreme Court, where they have now met final defeat. The court says that the university and college authorities may exercise a sound discretion as to the admission of students. They may exclude persons of bad character, or of insufficient mental qualifications, or those who are too young. They may also reject applicants when the college is full. But this discretion is not unlimited, and cannot rightfully be exercised, in the absence of express authority, to exclude persons solely by reason of their sex. If the Directors had this absolute power, there would be nothing to prevent them from arbitrarily rejecting any person on the most unreasonable or fanciful grounds. "The college was founded," said the court, "for the purpose of affording instruction to those who desire to be admitted, as well as those who have been admitted, as attorneys and counselors. It was affiliated with the university, and thus became an integral part of it, and in our opinion became subject to the same general provisions of the law as are applicable to the university; and the same general policy which admitted females as students of the university opened to them as well the doors of the College of Law." The winning side of this case was argued by the fair complainant and a professional sister.

The notorious Mme. Ratazzi is now reported to have secured another husband in the person of a Spanish engineer and Deputy, Señor De Rute. She has been on the eve of marriage, according to European gossip, at least a dozen times within as many years; but, so far as known, she has had two legal lords before De Rute met his doom. Of late not much has been heard of her; but it has been no fault of Madame that she has fallen into comparative obscurity. She has ever enjoyed being under the calcium-light of curious observation. She has delighted, and still delights, in making people talk, in surprising the public. Unquestionably very clever and very unscrupulous, she has had a peculiar, remarkable career. She has been a journalist, a playwright, an adventuress, and has filled various Courts with scandals. She has been from the beginning a man's woman, having had no affection for, and little sympathy with, her own sex. Her sharp tongue and equally sharp pen have long been exercised on woman's frailties, which she has never spared, because, perhaps, her own are so conspicuous. Her marriage to Urbano Ratazzi, when he was Victor Emmanuel's Minister of State, astounded all Italy, and no satisfactory solution of it has ever been given. Why a Minister or any other man of position should wed a woman with her antecedents is not to be explained. He told his inquiring sovereign that he perpetrated that final folly for political reasons, which is as good an answer as can be made when the case is unanswerable. Mme. Ratazzi used to be very attractive in person, and was capable of drawing men of gallantry. She seldom retained them long, nor did she wish to. A dirt of the most confirmed stamp, she had no weaknesses of loyalty, and no reactions of tenderness. She could never yield to one what was meant for mankind. She has, unhappily for her, lost her comeliness, or rather it has been swallowed up in her liberal proportions. She is no longer young; she is very stout, but she is still witty, and her Spanish liege may comfort her for all the lovers she has had, and all the lovers she has failed to ensnare. Her real life, if unfolded, would read like many chapters of Balzac's "Béatrix."

There can be no rational doubt that the new Constitution of California has already acted detrimentally to the best interests of the State. Its effect has been, as was anticipated, to drive away capital, not a little of which has come to this City. Great centres always have power of financial as well as human attraction; but, in this instance, New-York has the additional advantage over San Francisco that no laws discriminate here, as they do there, against capital and capitalists. Californians see this, and frankly admit it. Some of the Kearneyites pretend that the State will be benefited by the removal thence of bloated bondholders, as they are so fond of calling men of property; but this is as obviously false as most of their pretenses and doctrines. If they were sincere, they would be pleased with the present condition of affairs in California. Statistics of the State, recently published, are far from favorable: indeed, they are very discouraging. While there has been a general revival of trade and manufactures elsewhere, every sort of business and manual labor has suffered there. The chief cause of all the trouble is unquestionably the Communistic agitation there during the year, and the adoption of the Communistic Constitution. The two produced an unsettled feeling and a degree of depression which have stopped improvements and investments; hindered all kinds of progress, and prevented the employment of labor. Restoration of commercial confidence is essential to restoration of trade, and neither can be re-established until invidious taxation has been removed. Industry, ability, enterprise in all directions must be encouraged, instead of repressed; success must not be treated as offense against law. The California newspapers are calling upon the Legislature, now in session, to make it clear that no further enactments against property will be passed, and that cheap demagogism shall not rule the State.

Ralph Waldo Emerson delivered the other evening his hundredth lecture before the Lyceum of Concord, his home for the last 35 years, and the home of his ancestors, Peter Bulkley, its first minister, from whom he is descended, having been one of its founders, two and a half centuries ago. He was one of the earliest so-called popular lecturers—though he can hardly be considered popular in any strict sense—having been on the platform since the Winter of 1833-4. No man of the whole vast tribe whose members have invaded every part of the country during this generation has so nobly and uniformly sustained his calling. His discourses have always been of the highest order. They have been purely intellectual, but full of hope, courage, aspiration, stimulating alike to mind and heart, redolent at once of lofty idealism and worldly sagacity. Many stories have been circulated lately of Emerson's failing powers. His memory has partially failed; he cannot concentrate his thoughts upon a subject; he cannot draw upon his resources as he could 10 years since; but for a man who will be 77 the 25th of the coming May, he is in as good mental condition as could be expected. He is not a whit distempered by senility. His talk is almost as fresh and his understanding as clear as ever. He has well-nigh ceased to write, but he reads and reflects in his old fashion. He loves to see his friends, and to review the past, for he says pleasantly that his future is now behind him. His nearly 44 years since he published, in a thin volume, his profound and original "Nature," and it was almost 10 years longer before even cultured folk found the key to its significance. Although he has been considered very skeptical and unfortunate in his opinions by many orthodoxists, none of them question his purity, his absolute sincerity, his earnest love of truth. He comes of clerical stock. For eight generations there has always been a minister in the family, either on the maternal or paternal side. No man of his time has more closely followed his ideals.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT OPENED.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 12.—The second session of the Fourth Parliament of the Dominion of Canada opened at 3 o'clock to-day with the usual ceremonies. The Governor-General delivered a speech from the throne.

GENERAL NOTES.

An Ohio man has brought suit against his own mother for slander, alleging damages at $10,000.

The estate of the late Walter Hastings, who left a large bequest to Harvard College, has been appraised at $632,425.

Wendell Phillips says that the man who dreams of Grant aspiring to be a dictator would have awakened Noah with the cry of "Fire!"

The Dubuque (Iowa) *Times* is pleased by a report that Gen. William Vandever, formerly Congressman from that State, is likely to be appointed Indian Commissioner.

Miss Mary E. Reese, daughter of Major H. B. Reese and grand-niece of Secretary Sherman, was married at Lancaster, Ohio, on Tuesday, to Lieut. Asher C. Baker, of the Army.

Gen. Morton C. Hunter, of Indiana, has recovered his health, and is in good trim for the labors of the campaign. He is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, believes the Republicans can carry the State, and, whether nominated or not, says he is ready to do his full share of the work.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* says that, while there has been an increase of population in the cities of that State, the country towns have nearly all lost very heavily, and the new census will undoubtedly show that there has been a decrease during the past 10 years in the aggregate of every county, except Aroostook.

The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* says that the bill for the analyses in the Riddle case exceeds $2,380, which is nearly double the cost in the Cobb-Bishop case. The chemist says that the analyses were made by a new and more costly process, and the State's Attorney is disposed to think that the bill was made in the same way.

Gen. Robert Patterson has definitely given up the plan of joining Gen. Grant in Mexico. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that he was personally desirous of making the visit, but he was advised by his family physician and relatives not to undertake it, as it was believed a man of his years could not endure the fatigue of such a long journey.

The Newark *Advertiser* says that early in December last Mr. Courtlandt Parker, of that city, received a letter from Secretary Evarts, offering him, in the name of the President, the Russian Mission, and cordially urging the acceptance of the offer, and that in January Mr. Parker wrote a letter of thanks and declination, his reasons being obvious enough to those who know how preoccupied is his life.

A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* claims to have discovered some of the men whom Mr. Tilden was going to put into his Cabinet if the election and inauguration of Mr. Hayes had not spoiled his plans. Frank Hurd, of Ohio, was to have been Secretary of State; Abram S. Hewitt, of New-York, Secretary of the Treasury, and Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War.

Among the earliest reports from the California observations of the recent solar eclipse was a statement to the effect that an intra-Mercurial planet had been again seen. This was not confirmed, and now Prof. Peters, of the Litchfield Observatory, has communicated to the Utica *Herald* the following extract from a letter from one of the astronomers at the Washington Observatory, "last the belief in the myth of a 'Vulcan' should be revived": "Frisby is just back from the eclipse. They had good weather, after a stormy time. The corona was very small, and the Vulcans nowhere. Some fellow in San Francisco, or elsewhere, said that a Vulcan had been found, and we have had many inquiries. How curious and gullible people are!"

OBITUARY.

CORNELIUS DU BOIS.

Cornelius Du Bois, whose death took place Wednesday, in New-Haven, at the house of his father, Dr. Henry Augustus Du Bois, was born in 1836, in New-York, where his father was then a practicing physician. His grandfather, Cornelius Du Bois, after whom he was named, was one of the older merchants of New-York. His other grandfather was Peter Augustus Jay. In June, 1857, Cornelius Du Bois read law with Mr. Stafford, at Zanesville, Ohio. In 1858 he joined the Law School in New-York, and, while studying law, entered into the bonded warehouse business at No. 9 Bridge-street. In 1861 he took the degree of LL. B. from Columbia College and in May, 1862, was admitted to practice. At the outbreak of the rebellion he left New-York, April 19, 1861, in Company K, Seventh Regiment. On its return he joined the Seventy-fifth Regiment, and was stationed at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore. On the return of this regiment he raised a company in New-Haven, of which he was elected Captain. This was Company D of the Twenty-seventh Connecticut Volunteers. He fought at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, where, on the second day of the battle, while leading his men into action, he was shot in his right arm. While under the care of the Surgeon in New-York, he assisted in quelling the riots of July, 1863. When he returned to duty he was made Adjutant of the Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers, which was then in Georgia, under Sherman. At the battle of Resaca, when the color-bearer of his regiment was knocked down by a shell, Du Bois seized the colors, and, calling on the men to rally between the fire of both armies, led them up the hill near the battery. For his bravery at Gettysburg the President brevetted him Major, and Lieutenant-Colonel for his gallantry at Resaca. The State of Connecticut conferred on him the brevet of Colonel; subsequently the President made him a Colonel. Not caring to practice law at the close of the war, he studied medicine, and practised in Minneapolis, San Rafael, Cal., and subsequently in New-Haven.

ASHER BIJUR.

Mr. Asher Bijur, a prominent dealer in leaf tobacco, doing business at No. 127 Maiden-lane, died in his residence in this City, No. 55 West Fifty-third-street, at 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Mr. Bijur had been in failing health for the last three or four months, and had been attended by eminent practitioners without material benefit, the symptoms being of a type to render exact diagnosis difficult, and all remedies failing to arrest the progressive emaciation of the patient. Mr. Bijur was born, of Hebrew parents, in the City of Posen, in Polish Prussia, about the year 1825, and was in the fifty-fourth year of his age at the time of his death. He came to this country at the age of 20, and took up his residence in this City, where he became engaged in the manufacture of cigars. Some years ago, having acquired considerable capital, he abandoned the manufacture and devoted himself to the leaf tobacco trade, in which his house was well known. Mr. Bijur leaves a widow and two sons, the eldest of whom is 17 years of age. The funeral will take place at the house at 9:30 this morning, according to the rites of the Hebrew faith, and the remains will be interred in the Jewish burying-ground at Cypress Hill.

ALBERT L. GALLATIN.

THE MARTYRED PRESIDENT

CELEBRATING HIS BIRTHDAY.

LINCOLN CLUBS COMMEMORATING THE ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH—HENRY WARD BEECHER COMES OUT FOR GEN. GRANT AND THE THIRD TERM.

The Lincoln Club of the Seventh Assembly District had their ninth annual dinner, on the occasion of the seventy-first anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, last evening, at Seighortner's, No. 32 Lafayette-place. There were a goodly number of guests present, among whom were the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, formerly Minister to England; the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the Hon. I. I. Hayes, the Hon. John D. Lawson, the Rev. Dr. Newman, Elliot C. Cowdin, Gen. Aspinwall, ex-Senator Lent, Alderman Morris, Judge Morgan, Prof. Clarke, C. Volney King, Chief Gicquel, of the Fire Department: Dr. Dorn, Lucas L. Van Allen, J. H. Edgerly, Edward C. Graves, M. F. Dowley, and many others. Prior to the ceremonies of the banquet, Mr. John D. Lawson presented Mr. Cornelius Van Cott, the President of the club, with a set of illuminated resolutions, elegantly engraved on parchment, and framed in a heavy hard-wood frame, expressive of the high esteem in which that gentleman was held by the club. Mr. Van Cott responded in a few remarks expressive of his appreciation of the compliment.

The first toast of the evening, "The Day We Celebrate," was responded to by the Rev. Dr. Newman, formerly of Washington City. He said Lincoln was not appreciated while he lived, and as the years advanced his fame would grow brighter. The primary object of Lincoln's life and ambition, he said, was to save the Union. He thought of nothing else. He looked with unutterable contempt on State rights. He had no sympathy with the idea that we were a Confederation, but he maintained that we were a Union, so preserved in its sublimity, individuality, perpetuity, and unity. His monument, he remarked, had never been erected. There was a fraud of a monument at Washington. The time would come when some Michael Angelo should arise who would be able to conceive a monument which should be worthy of the man.

To the second toast, "Our Country," the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was called upon to respond. He congratulated the club that they had a whole, undivided country, of which they might think, for which they might act, and of which they might be proud. In alluding to the various Presidential candidates now before the country, Mr. Beecher gave his unqualified preference for Gen. Grant. He said Gen. Grant had been criticised; but coming into office when he did, with the country in a state of excitement and speculation, when corruption, engendered by the anomalous times had spread over the land, his only wonder was that he had done as well as he did. After eight years of experimental agitation, he came out without a spot upon its personal integrity, and from the time of his inauguration down to the close of his administration the affairs of this country were steadily getting back into a sound and natural condition again. In regard to President Hayes, Mr. Beecher remarked that it had been said of him that he struck out no new career, and had not shown the elements of statesmanship. "Gentlemen," said Mr. Beecher, "when a physician has met a patient, and has observed that what he wants is rest, and that recuperation cannot come without it, then, if he is a skillful physician, he stops dragging the patient, and he gets well. The very thing this country needed when Mr. Hayes was inaugurated was to be permitted to get back to its former health and condition again by a period of rest. What was needed then, was not so much statesmanship as goodnature, patience, goodness, and gentleness, and that we have in President Hayes." [Applause.] "If you should divide a man's life into two periods," Mr. Beecher continued, to further illustrate this idea, "and one was a period of waking and the other a period of sleep, I think it might be said of some men that they are better off when they are asleep than when they are awake." "If I could have my own way," continued he, "I would vote for Gen. Grant to come back, [loud applause,] partly because I should wish to bear testimony against that heresy of 'No third term,' which has taken such a strong hold of some of the people. I refuse to allow any party, or any political organization to take away from me my right to call again to office a man who, while in office, has ably fulfilled his functions, who is the choice of a majority of his countrymen, and say that he shall not serve again. [Loud applause.] I protest against going into an election handicapped. I should select Gen. Grant, because I think rotation in office is the curse of our affairs. What we want is more stability and continuity. It is a point of weakness that our President is elected every four years. It is an unnecessary excitement and disturbance to our community, and yet to have an Army officer elected for life would be going to the other extreme. The best thing is to re-elect from term to term the man who is found to be competent and able to discharge efficiently the functions of his office. [Applause.] So that I hold a man should not only be eligible for a third term, but even for a fourth and for a fifth term. [Prolonged applause.] I don't know why if a Judge is elected for seven years, and re-elected repeatedly if he is an efficient Judge, a President should not be re-elected in the same manner likewise. I should elect Gen. Grant if I had the casting of the whole vote of the country. I should elect him because I think he is, perhaps, the most remarkable man our age has ever produced in any country. He is a man who is very little understood."

Mr. Beecher said of Blaine that he would make a brilliant campaign, but it would take him four years to learn how to be President; that he would rather see Mr. Hayard than any man on the other side; that John Sherman was well qualified to adorn the ranks of private life, and that he would make an admirable candidate if he would only run well. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Edwards Pierrepont responded to "The Greatest Soldier of this Age," and the Hon. I. I. Hayes to "The Governor of New-York." Other toasts and responses were made, protracting the festivities of the evening until a late hour.

The Lincoln Association of Jersey City celebrated the anniversary of the birth of the martyred President by a banquet in Taylor's Hotel last evening. Sixty members and guests sat down to the board, among the latter being Postmaster James, of this City; Postmaster John Gopsill, of Jersey City; ex Mayor James Gopsill, ex-Judge John A. Blair, Assemblyman D. W. Lawrence, ex-Judge R. B. Seymour, Major Z. K. Pangborn, Superintendent William Plimley, of the Money-order Department of the New-York Post Office; ex-Judge Stephen Quaif, Col. Asa W. Dickinson, Henry S. White, and ex-Senator Leon Abbett. The presiding officer was Major D. A. Peloubet, President of the association. Letters of regret were read from President Hayes, Attorney-General Devens, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Secretary Schurz, Gov. McClellan, and Gen. W. J. Sewell, President of the New-Jersey Senate. The toasts found respondents in Postmaster Thomas L. James, B. W. Throckmorton, Henry S. White, John W. Pangborn, ex-Senator Leon Abbett, Assemblyman Harry S. Bronson, Major Z. K. Pangborn, William J. Bruce, ex-Congressman Isaac W. Scudder, Dr. L. M. Quimby, and Col. Asa W. Dickinson.

A CONTRACTOR'S HEAVY FAILURE.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Feb. 12.—James Worthington, late lessee of the Windsor Hotel, and an extensive contractor for railways and other public works, has been placed in insolvency. His liabilities are very large, but it is understood there will be a favorable settlement. His principal unsecured liabilities are in connection with the hotel.

DRIVING OUT THE CHINESE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—The unemployed working men again assembled to-day at the Sand Lots, and, after some speeches from the leaders, marched in procession to the offices of Mission Woolen Mills and the Selby Smelting Works and demanded the discharge of the Chinamen in their employ. At both places they were told that the matter would be considered by the Directors, and an answer given in a few days. The procession then returned to the Sand Lots and, after further speeches, broke up. The proceedings were orderly, and the crowd apparently good-natured.

The best grounded opinion regarding these demonstrations is that they are designed to influence legislation now pending. A bill is now before the Legislature to enforce the provision in the new Constitution prohibiting corporations from employing Chinese, and several of the working men's leaders are at Sacramento urging its passage. The bill passed the Senate to-day by an overwhelming majority, and a similar result is expected in the Assembly. A comparison of the debate on the bill in the Senate yesterday with the vote to-day seems to indicate that the demonstration of the working men has materially influenced the action of the Senate.

RAILROAD METHODS.

EXTENSIONS IN NEW-JERSEY—WANTING THE ROCHESTER AND STATE LINE ROAD.

BLOOMSBURY, N. J., Feb. 12.—A plan is under consideration by the railroad men in this part of the State for the extension of the West Line Railroad, now under the control of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, to Hampton Junction, by way of Peapack. The new route of the Chester Railroad will also be continued from Chester to Peapack, thus forming a connection with the West Line at the latter place. The citizens along the line of the proposed extension are all in favor of the movement, as it would be of material benefit to them.

QUEBEC, Feb. 12.—In the Levis and Kennebec Railway affair, the ex-Directors still ignore the authority of the new board. Yesterday, notarial protests, prepared by E. G. Meredith, were served upon the contractors who have assumed the extension of the line.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 12.—One of the officers of the Rochester and State Line Railroad says, concerning the report that the New-York and Oswego Road was seeking to buy that road, that the committee of the board now in New-York endeavoring to effect a settlement with Vanderbilt, or a disbosal of road, may sell to the New-York and Oswego Road. The Burt party has been trying to get the State Line Road for some time by building a line from Charlotte, seven miles north, connecting with the State Line here. The New-York and Oswego Road, by way of the Ontario Shore Line and the State Line, has direct connection with the Bradford oil territory, and thence west over the Atlantic and Great Western Road.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 12.—A motion, in behalf of a number of labor claims and bondholders, to set aside the sale of the South Mountain Railroad was argued at great length on Monday. Although the road has progressed only so far as the grading of the road-bed, it is a link in an important railroad chain between New-England, the coal regions of this State, and the West. This morning Judge Pearson delivered an opinion on the exceptions taken to the sale by Mr. Wiestling, in which he admitted a number of the points therein made and rejected others, but those admitted were of sufficient force to induce the court to set aside the sale.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 12.—In the Circuit Court of this city to-day, in the case of Graham against the Washington City, Virginia Midland and Great Southern Railroad Company, Judge Keith rendered an opinion adverse to allowing certain claims known as "labor and supply claims." The question came up upon a motion for the rehearing of the case under a decision given by Judge Keith at the last term of his court denying the allowance of such claims upon the ground that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, recently rendered, made such claims preferred. In the opinion of Judge Keith, the principles laid down by the Supreme Court were not applicable to the facts in this case, inasmuch as the claimants here did not show that any surplus which should have been received by said claimants had been diverted to the use of the bondholders. It is expected that an order for the sale of the road will be entered tomorrow, and it will be sold during the coming Spring by John S. Barbour, who will be appointed Commissioner for that purpose.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue today were $301,817 43, and from Customs, $613,867 01.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 350,000 ounces of silver for delivery at the mints at New-Orleans and Philadelphia.

A bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, proposes to extend the time for the completion of the Texas Pacific Railway 10 years.

United States Fish Commissioner Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, desires to receive contributions for the Berlin fish exhibit, to be transported and exhibited at the expense of the United States. Prompt action will, however, be necessary, as the specimens must leave New-York by the middle of March. The action of Congress was telegraphed by Mr. Evarts to Minister White, and the following dispatch was received this morning from him: "General satisfaction at American participation. Five hundred metres assigned. Government desires specimens, besides other things, samples of fishery products and fresh fish living, or packed in ice."

Mr. Kernan has presented in the Senate a petition signed by Gen. Silas Casey, Gen. W. L. Tidball, and about 70 other veterans of the Mexican war residing in or near New-York City, praying for the amendment of the Bill now before Congress for the bestowal of pensions on such veterans, by the addition of two sections, providing that the agents appointed to pay the pensions be directed to deduct $10 from each first payment, and to pay half of this sum to the pensioner's attorney for his services and half into the Treasury, to be a fund by which to build monuments to those who fell in the Mexican, Black Hawk, Creek, and Seminole wars. Provision is also made for punishment by fine or imprisonment, or both, of claim agents who demand or receive from these veterans more than $5 for each claim.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, reported to the House to-day five bills relative to the metric system of coinage, namely: First, for the coinage of a metric gold coin to be called the "Stella," of the value of $1; second, for the coinage of the goloid metric dollar, two dollars, and fractions of a dollar, and also the coinage of the metric gold double eagle, eagle, and half-eagle, all of same standard; third, for the minting of ingots of metric gold alloy, its deposit in the Treasury, and the issue of certificates therefor; fourth, for the making of ingots of fine gold and ingots of fine silver of the value of $100 each, for exportation, manufacture, &c.; fifth, for the coinage of silver dollars and fractions thereof of full standard value upon the metric system.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 12.—Following the line of the recommendations made by the Special Commission on State Prison Labor, which reported a few days ago, Mr. Kreuger, of Newark, to-day introduced a bill providing that no more than 50 prisoners shall be engaged in the State Prison at any one industry. The bill concerning capital punishment, which was beaten last night, was called up again this morning on a motion to reconsider. The motion was agreed to, and the bill went into the committee again. It enacts the death penalty, except in cases where the jury declares, on a conviction of murder, that the sentence shall be imprisonment for a term of years or for life. For some time much excitement has accompanied the effort to reorganize the Newark Tax Board. In former years four of the Commissioners were selected by the people; the Mayor appointed the fifth. In 1878 an act was passed reducing the board to four members, and vesting their appointment in the Mayor. Early the present session a bill was introduced remanding the choice to the people. The bill was adversely reported, and this morning, by a vote of 35 to 18, the adverse report was sustained. The Hoboken Meadow bill, which was recommitted yesterday, was reported back with an amendment eliminating its mandatory clauses. In its present shape the bill authorizes the drainage if the presiding Judge of the Circuit thinks it advisable. Stising's District Court act—abolishing one of the two in Jersey City—was, on his own motion, put over until Monday night, to which time both houses have adjourned.

THE MISSING BALTIMORE AGENT.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—Mr. Martin, of the firm of David Dows & Co., says to-night that John Allen is not a defaulter to the firm for one dollar, and their detective has ceased to look for him. The firm is satisfied that domestic troubles caused his disappearance. Mr. Martin will take his place here for the present. There is a rumor on the street that there has been a large defalcation, the facts of which will not come out unless Allen is caught. There are many ways he could have appropriated funds without being technically a defaulter, and it is said he remarked recently, to a business friend, that $1,000,000 could be drawn out of the Baltimore business of Dows & Co. and be they never the wiser. Opinion is divided as to whether he went West or took Saturday's steamer for Europe. The trunk found at the Maltby House contained nothing but Allen's business suit, worn the day he went away.

ARTISTS AND THEIR WORK

PAINTINGS AT THE UNION LEAGUE.

SOME OF THE WORKS IN THE MONTHLY LOAN EXHIBITION—TWO PORTRAITS—EASTMAN JOHNSON AND DOUGLAS VOLK.

The gallery of the Union League Club is thickly set with the usual monthly loan collection of paintings. Foreign art is represented, and the old masters are not absent, but the largest space is occupied by our City artists. Of these, Mr. William M. Chase has the post of honor with a life-size portrait of Gen. Webb. He sits on an arm chair covered with a heavy fur rug, and the snow-white hair of the sitter and the heavy fur of the rug offer capital chances for the bold, broad painting, which is one of Mr. Chase's styles. The face is a little flat and the right hand is so adjusted to the right cheek that the pose suggests to an imagination which takes depraved pleasure in the comic side of things a face on a pivot, a kind of mask which has been pushed by the hand a little out of the plumb line, and may push it yet further. The left hand clutching the fur over the arm of the chair is a fine piece of work, anatomically and technically considered. The whole picture is painted with dash, but the general spirit verges too far toward restlessness. The excessively alert face and grasping hand make one a trifle uneasy.

Another portrait painter of unusual cleverness sends a "Ready for the Ride," which must inevitably challenge comparison with the fine piece of Mr. Chase by that name, which the club has bought. This portrait of a lady in riding-habit looks like a capital likeness, and the gloved hands are clever, although perhaps too much twisted. Mr. Jared Flagg, whose work is seldom seen nowadays, contributes a painting of three children's heads, treated in a conventional, straightforward manner. Mr. Eastman Johnson has a genre picture of a young girl rebuked by an old man, the interior being a farm-house; the same old man's portrait is seen by itself in another canvas. A very pretty little genre piece, and one which tells a good story both for the characters in it and for the future of the artist, is a scene on a bridge near Paris by Douglas Volk. "A Rural Courtship" consists of a ragged country youth hanging over the edge of the bridge and talking to a pretty country lass, whose feet are paddling in the stream. The pose of the girl is graceful and modest, that of the boy very true to life, though by no means graceful. The landscape is put in very broadly, and has the gray key that the French seem to like. The tones are well managed and owing to the breadth of strokes in the painting, the focus is at some distance from the picture. Mr. Volk studied under Gérome, but seems to have imbibed none of Gérome's leathery or bronzy touch for flesh. On the other hand, he is capable of showing the influence of Corot in telling quietly and pleasantly whatever he has to say.

Landscapes and cattle pieces are not wanting. Mr. Lockwood De Forest has promising work in a large marine, apparently from Greece, in which the line of bare hills beyond the blue gulf of the Ægean is nicely felt. In foreground still life he shows great advance over the work exhibited last year, although much is still to be desired. Mr. Quartley shows a sparkling little landscape-marine, and Mr. Nicoll four pretty little pen sketches framed as one. Mr. Frank Waller has a lad girded with a sheepskin, lying on his breast, and playing a musical instrument. It is called "Harmony." Mr. Bierstadt exhibits a mountain lake in as thin and metallic as ever, but might look well in black and white. Mr. Bierstadt does not want courage; to attempt to paint a tall wave on the scale he has selected, just as the breaker is running along the crest, is no child's play. That Mr. Bierstadt has it well in that sense cannot be denied; given the problem, he does not flinch; but the method of painting is so inadequate to the task that one longs to see the same thing attempted by a more imaginative and sober painter.

Besides the nude boy by Mr. Waller, there is a study of a nude young woman by Mr. Elihu Vedder. The red-robed Senator of Old Venice by Mr. C. C. Coleman is in fine key, and so are several other pieces mentioned before in THE TIMES. The person who bought at the so-called Nathan sale Hublin's picture of a sewing-girl looking at herself in a mirror, seems to have been willing to show it once more, and the "Chess-players," by Thomas Eakins, of Philadelphia, which was greatly admired some time ago at the Academy of Design, makes another appearance. The antiques are stated to be specimens of Titian and the younger Teniers.

FOR THE ARTISTS' FUND.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL SALE OF PAINTINGS —THE PRICES REALIZED.

A large audience gathered in Association Hall last evening, upon the occasion of the opening of the twentieth annual sale of paintings contributed to the Artists' Fund by members of the Fund Society. The sale was conducted by Mr. Thomas E. Kirby, and netted for the fund over $8,000. All the pictures sold last evening were works of merit, and awoke no little competition among purchasers. Among the purchasers of the finer lots were: Prof. Morse, of Yale College, T. B. Stewart, Mayor Cooper, John S. Kennedy, Joseph J. O'Donohue, William A. Camp, George M. Olcott, A. D. Juilliard, G. N. Wilcox, George Kemp, G. E. Talntor, B. S. Clark, L. G. Tillotson, William Brookfield, Matthew Griffin, John Perdicaris, Salvador Ros, and A. H. Buckmaster. Good bidding was first obtained when H. H. Moore's charmingly told "Story of the Hunt" was placed on the easel. The canvas itself, exclusive of the frame, brought $290; while Ernest Parton's pretty "Thames Homestead" went for $125. Tait's exquisite little canvas, "Good Doggy," quickly sold for $275, and Silva's beautiful work, "By the River-side" went for $280. Story's "Getting Ready for Church" brought $370. Arthur Parton's bright canvas, "Lake Champlain," was sold for $260, and W. H. Beard's humorously-treated and effectively-painted "Politics in the Market" went easily for $255. G. H. McCord's gem, "Early Settlers," at the production, brought $155. Wiggins's brilliant bit of contrasted coloring, "Cold and Clearing," went quickly at $230, and Arthur Quartley's fine and characteristic work—"Waiting for the Wind"—brought over $400, with the frame. The gems of the sale last evening, however, were J. J. Guy's well-known and beautifully-painted "Favorite Pastime," and Thomas Hicks's charming little gem. "The Country Paper." The bidding on these, especially the latter, was very brisk, and elicited much laughter and generous applause. Mr. D. Juilliard secured the first for $875, and Mr. L. G. Tillotson obtained the latter, after prolonged competition, for $570, the frames adding about $60 to the aggregate amount netted on both works. The frames were sold separately, at a fixed valuation, in all instances. The sale will close this evening. Appended is a list of the pictures sold yesterday, the subjects treated, and the prices realized for the canvases, exclusive of the frames:

Artists.	*Subject.*	*Price.*
Louis Lang	Mother's Darling	$75
Elisa Greatorex	In Normandy, France	70
C. P. Cranch	Venice	55
H. H. Moore	Story of the Hunt	290
F. O. C. Darley	Crossing the Stream	110
W. L. Sonntag	On the Rio Grande	70
T. A. Richards	Ten Mile River, Providence, R. I.	95
W. J. Hennessey	Old Church at Criquebœuf	55
John D. Barrow	Autumn Woods	30
W. Armstrong	Venetian Campo	50
Ernest Parton	Thames Homestead	125
John Carlin	The Lowest Genesee Fall, Rochester, N Y	25
G. H. Yewell	Twilight, Lake Trasimeno, Italy	55
William Morgan	Our Little Model	125
A. F. Tait	Good Doggy	275
F. A. Silva	By the River-side	280
John Pope	Catenovia Creek	75
George H. Story	Getting Ready for Church	370
G. C. Lambdin	Roses in a Glass Vase	65
A. F. Banner	On a Upper Au Sable Lake	105
J. Williamson	Twilight from Glenwood-on-the Hudson	60
W. Whittredge	Old Road in the Woods	135
Perceval De Luce	The Corner of the Garden	80
S. J. Guy	The Favorite Pastime	875
D. M. Carter	One Touch of Nature	115
Arthur Quartley	Waiting for the Wind	370
R. W. Hubbard	Midsummer's Day	20
G. H. McCord	Early Settlers	155
T. A. Richards	Road Scene, Providence	125
D. Johnson	Rendezvous, Bronx River	130
A. W. Thompson	Corsican Bandit	130
J. W. Casilear	After the Rain	120
Thomas Hicks	The Country Paper	570
A. Parton	Lake Champlain from Basin Harbor	260
P. P. Ryder	The Pet Canary	130
Edward Guy	A Day in June	80
W. H. Beard	Politics in the Market	255
R. C. Minor	Evening in the Wilds of Northern New-York	55
H. A. Loop	At the Spring	265
J. B. Bristol	Upper Connecticut River, near Windsor, Vt	135
Oliver J. Lay	The Pressed Flower	140
J. F. Cropsey	High Bridge	145
J. Williamson	Country Road, Scene in Westchester County	75
J. C. Wiggins	Cold and Clearing	230
H. Fueschsel	Camping Out in the Adirondacks	85
M. F. H. De Haas	Vessel Ashore near Montauk Point	200
A. Quartley	Squally Day, Port of New-York	210
J. M. Falconer	Home Work	45
C. C. Griswold	English Burying-ground near Rome, Italy	40
W. J. Hennessey	"Bonjour! Maman."	125
Louis Lang	Florentine Flower Girl	80
Grand Total		$7,895

SOME FRENCH PICTURES.

A NOTABLE COROT AND OTHER WORKS EXHIBITED AT THE SCHAUS GALLERY.

Admirers of the style of Corot will find it to their benefit to stop at the Schaus Gallery, in order to examine a late arrival painted by that master. It is not astonishing that Corot should make his way slowly in the good graces of amateurs here, when the infrequency of really prime specimens of his work in this country is considered, and when one reflects that it was only late in life, after his pictures had been long known to the Parisians, that his warm admirers succeeded in forcing the public to examine and admit his claims to greatness. Only slowly did the Parisians come to believe that what modern France has to offer that is really great in art belongs in the main to landscape. An early sketch of Corot was picked up in Paris for 15 sous—and not disowned by the painter. Luckily for him, Corot was able to exist without being compelled to flatter the superficial taste of the public; like the true painter he was, he went on with his work in his own style, until an ever-increasing circle of amateurs came up and overtook him. Much the same is the case with Dupré and Rousseau, the latter being one of the best of these highest exponents of modern French art, but unfortunately in this country one of the least known.

Messrs. Cottier & Co. have been stanch believers in Corot, and imported probably more of his work than any other firm here; among them some very fine pieces. But few were superior to the latest addition to the Schaus Gallery, and that for several reasons. This picture is so local in its flavor that no one could mistake it for a moment as painted in any other land than France; and yet there is nothing in it that says to one outright—this is France. There are no conventional Millet peasants, not even a mansard roof. The locality is expressed in a far more subtle and poetic manner; one knows that it is France more from the atmosphere and outline of trees than from the old homely tarred and long whitewashed wall, pierced by a door here, a window there, which rises directly from a piece of water that might at one time have been a moat, but is more likely to be the reservoir for the village. Tall trees on the left and broader tops on the right, looking over the straight white walls and brown roofs of the building, are painted with that hazy lightness which delights the admirers of Corot, and produces upon amateurs of the opposite camp very much of the effect of a red rag shown to a bull. Behind these soft masses of leafage and behind the conical old French turret is a white sky of the most exquisite softness and freshness. Across one end of a series of shades of gray which run through the sheen of the water in the foreground, and the brushy tops of the trees to the browns in the roofs of the old building. The human beings in this quiet scene are a man in a rough skiff, whose outline is indistinct against the water, and a woman crossing a footbridge, which extends across the pond at its narrower part in the background.

Edouard Yon is an artist who is taking the place of Daubigny, with similar, but somewhat stronger, landscapes. A very large sky, meadow, and river scene is here, bearing the labels of the last Salon. Parts of the sky, which is full of tumbled clouds, are finely done; the meadow is of a fresh green, and the river winds cleverly back under a heavy group of clouds, its perfect quiet forming a contrast with the troubled cloud masses above. A touch of coldness may be detected in this work along with undeniable vigor. The view is wide, and even the painting, in a sense, broad; yet one does not feel breadth in the character of the painter, as is the case with the three or four really first-rate French masters of to-day. A most promising sketch in oils is by De Monvel, who has painted in quickly two Arabs of Algiers sitting on the sand, and wrapped in their burnous. Only their straight mahogany-colored features look out from the folds of cloth. The dreamy faces and listless poses tell exactly the same story that we hear from observant travelers in Northern Africa, a story of indifference to the things that serve to rouse Western people from apathy, and of an occasional outburst of what we call useless fanaticism. The Messrs. Schaus have also a landscape of the usual type by Jules Dupré, in which a great oak stands against the brightest part of a dark sky, and the foreground is occupied with green grass, thickets, and water, with cows drinking.

HARMONIOUS REPUBLICANS.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF KINGS COUNTY.

An adjourned meeting of the Republican General Committee of Kings County, was held last evening for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed to investigate the claims of a contesting delegation from the Sixteenth Ward to seats in the General Committee. The sitting members were what is known in Brooklyn local politics as Worth delegates. The Republican Party in Brooklyn was defeated last election by a bolt led by Jacob Worth, Albert Ammerman, and others. It was rumored that it was the intention of the leaders of the dominant faction in the General Committee to expel last night the Worth delegates, and thus crush out the power of that faction. The minority report of the committee sent to the Sixteenth Ward, advocating the retention of the Worth delegates, was defeated by a large majority, and the report ousting them was about to be adopted, when ex-Sheriff Daggett moved that any gentleman from the Sixteenth Ward who had any proposition to make calculated to harmonize the difficulties of the Republican Party in that ward and in the county, should have the floor. The motion was carried, and Jacob Worth, stepping on the platform, made a proposition for harmony. He was met in a conciliatory spirit by the leaders in the General Committee, and it was finally agreed to re-enroll the Sixteenth Ward as far as practicable before the primaries to be held next week to elect delegates to the State Convention, and order a new primary afterward to elect officers of the Ward Association and delegates to the Republican General Committee.

Mr. Doane, of the Sixteenth Ward, made a vigorous speech in opposition to a new primary, but, on motion of Mr. Daggett, it was resolved to hold a new primary. This action gave a most unexpected turn to the meeting, and is looked upon as settling most, if not all, of the differences of the Republican Party in Kings County. The primaries to elect delegates to the Assembly district conventions were ordered for Thursday, the 19th inst. The Assembly district conventions to elect delegates to the Republican State Convention were ordered for the 20th and 21st inst.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Lehman factory, at Montgomery, Ala., burned Wednesday, was insured, in the following companies: Home, of New-York, $10,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $6,250; Capital City, of Montgomery, $5,000; Insurance Company of North America, $5,000; Queen, $5,000; North British and Mercantile, $3,750; Western, of Toronto, $3,500; German-American, $3,250; Niagara, $2,500; Hartford, $2,500; Home Protection, of Alabama, $2,500; Fire Department Insurance Company, $2,500; Hamburg, of Bremen, $2,500; North German, $2,500, and Georgia Home, $2,000.

A fire in the block extending from No. 150 to No. 156 Blackstone-street, Boston, early yesterday morning damaged the buildings and the stock of the occupants from $40,000 to $50,000. George H. Mason & Co., tinware, lose about $30,000, insurance, $15,000; Hallett & Co., paper, loss $4,000, insured; J. W. Roberts, grocer, $1,000, insured. The loss on the building, belonging to the Cheever estate, is $6,000; insured.

A curtain took fire last evening from a gas-jet in a bedroom on the top floor of the dwelling of Alex. Reagan, No. 14 East Fifteenth-street, causing $200 damage.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

BLAIRSTOWN, N. J., Feb. 12.—The Rev. W. B. Lanning, Pastor of the Cherryville Baptist Church, was so badly kicked by his horse a few days ago that his life is despaired of. He had gone into the stable to clean the horse, when it kicked him in the face with terrible effect, breaking his jaw, splitting open the frontal bone, tearing the nose so that it fell from its position, and displacing both eyes. He was unconscious 24 hours.

GREENWICH, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The body of Michael Dooley was found on the railroad bridge this morning. Coroner Millington was called, and summoned a jury, the verdict of which was that Dooley came to his death by being run over by the cars of the Greenwich and Johnsonville Railroad, while he was intoxicated.

MANCHESTER, N. J., Feb. 12.—George Roe, 17 years old, last night fell through an air-hole in the ice on Silver Lake while skating, and was drowned. His parents live at Flatbush, N. Y., and he was visiting here.

STRAFFORDVILLE, Ontario, Feb. 12.—John Smoke, 18 years old, was killed in a saw-mill here to-day, having one leg, both arms, and his head cut off by a circular-saw.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 12.—Joseph B. Nichols, 35 years old, a watchman for the Naugatuck Railroad, fell from the pier this morning and was drowned.

WOODBURY, N. J., Feb. 12.—The train leaving Camden for Bridgeton at 8:30 o'clock A. M. ran into a milk-wagon at the Woodbury Park crossing, near here. The wagon was demolished, and the occupants, two men named Clayton and Chew, were probably fatally injured.

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 12.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred this afternoon in the Oviatt Wagon Works, at Hudson, this county. Russell Oviatt, son of the proprietor, was working at the engine, and shut off the steam. An explosion followed immediately, blowing him 15 feet. He was so terribly scalded as to be unrecognizable, sustained a fracture of one leg, and other injuries, and is not expected to live. George Hill, an employe, was cut on the head by a flying piece of the boiler, and Gideon Mills was seriously injured in a similar way. The wood and of the building was blown out, and the damage will aggregate $1,200.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 12.—L. L. Hawks, a Turner's Falls carpenter, was killed to-day by the fall of the roof of an old house, which he was tearing down.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

MANASQUAN, N. J., Feb. 12.—The sloop Pandora, Capt. Curtin, stranded, yesterday morning, at the mouth of Squan Inlet, which she attempted to enter. She is lumber laden, and is owned by persons here. She can be floated. All hands landed safely.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The steamer Constance, coal laden, from Cardiff, for Malta, foundered in a gale on Monday last, off Land's End. The members of the crew were all drowned, except two, who were rescued by a steamer having a black funnel with two red bands, which is believed to be bound for America.

The British brig Adelaide, Capt. McIntosh, from Leghorn Jan. 11, for Baltimore, having put into Grand Canary leaky, ran ashore and became a total wreck.

The Italian bark Prosperita, Capt. Schiaffino, at Newcastle, from New-York Dec. 5, is leaky, having been aground.

The steamer Anatolian, from Liverpool, bound to Mediterranean ports, has been wrecked. Her crew was saved. The loss is estimated at £50,000.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"LA DAMNATION DE FAUST."

The public rehearsal of this great work of Hector Berlioz which the Symphony Society gave yesterday afternoon at Steinway Hall, did not disappoint the expectations of the musical world of New-York. The large hall could not contain the audience, and the adjoining room was likewise completely filled. The rehearsal was given generally with smoothness, though the necessary absence from an afternoon rehearsal of a number of the male members of the chorus made this part less effective than was desirable. Judging from the private rehearsal of the previous evening, there is, however, no doubt that the parts are evenly balanced, and that the concert on Saturday night will show an improvement on yesterday. The enthusiasm with which the performance was received by an audience composed largely of ladies, whose applause is not likely to be vigorous, showed that "La Damnation de Faust," as produced by Dr. Damrosch, is a popular success. From an artistic point of view, its intrinsic merits commend it to those who take an interest in great musical works. It is called a "dramatic legend," which is perhaps as good a name as could be suggested. It has characteristics of a symphony, an oratorio, a cantata, and an opera. In its construction it is decidedly dramatic, and the variety of the music, which is always descriptive, contributes to the interest which the opening strains arouse. The originality of the orchestration is the most marked feature of the composition. Such combinations of instruments belong to Berlioz alone. The strings and reeds together are used to produce some effects which are not only exceedingly beautiful and graceful, but may be said to be unique, and to show the master hand of a genius. In the weird music of the gnomes as well as some other passages these combinations were prominent, and the use of the tympani, English horn, and the magnificent brass of this orchestra were all features which contributed to the several effects to be produced. The regular orchestra of the Symphony Society has been increased, and played with superb spirit and volume. Nothing more imposing has been heard in New-York, and as to such passages as required delicacy, their performance was worthy of all praise. The labor involved in the production of "La Damnation de Faust" can only be appreciated by those who have heard it. The devotion of the members of the chorus to their work, and the tireless energy of the conductor, no less than the professional skill of the instrumental performers, all deserve cordial recognition. A young tenor singer from New-England—Mr. J. Jordan—is intrusted with the difficult and elaborate rôle of *Faust*. He is evidently a musician by nature, and sings with taste and expression. His voice is light and of good quality, and in recitative he is sometimes quite effective. Possibly a heavier voice would be out of place in the part, but at times Mr. Jordan seemed overwhelmed, and was inaudible. He sang, however, like an artist, and such faults as he exhibited were those of omission only. The part is an exceedingly trying one, and he deserves credit for his careful interpretation of it. The fourth scene, at the beginning of the second part, where *Faust* is interrupted by the singing of the Easter Hymn was his best effort. After the labor of the long rehearsal of the previous night, Mr. Jordan was probably called on to do too much yesterday afternoon, and, therefore, in justice to him, a more extended criticism of his singing should be reserved till after the performance tomorrow evening. Mr. Remmertz, in the long and difficult part of *Mephistopheles*, was exceedingly effective. Indeed, he has never appeared to such advantage in any great work. His voice is admirably adapted to the music—which he delivers with vigor and style. His beautiful song, "Fields full of roses," which precedes the "Slumber Chorus," was rendered with rare taste, as also was the serenade in the twelfth scene. The humorous "Song of the Flea" was a fine exhibition of his manly voice and spirited singing. Of the soloists, he was without doubt, the most effective, and was quite as artistic as any of them. Mr. Bourne, in the small part of *Brander*, sang the "Song of the Rat" (a difficult piece of work, by the way,) in an excellent manner. His voice is of good quality, and he knows how to use it. As to the *Margherita* of Miss Amy Sherwin, it would be hardly fair to judge until she has been heard again. Her singing of the "King of Thule" was not interesting, whether because the song itself is too long and monotonous, it would be difficult to say. Perhaps if it were sung by a great artist it might not seem either long or monotonous. The introduction to the song she gave in beautiful style. Her enunciation was distinct, and she sang it with pathos and feeling. Her song at the beginning of the fourth part was moderately good, but the general average of her singing was, like the tenor's, not what may be expected. Miss Sherwin's voice is of pure soprano quality, but is more agreeable in the lower than in the upper register.

The performance on Saturday night ought to be the musical event of the season, and will doubtless attract an immense audience. It is understood that there will be present a large delegation of the leading musicians and amateurs of Boston and several other cities.

GENERAL MENTION.

Performances will be given in nearly all the City theatres on St. Patrick's Day in aid of the Irish relief fund.

Miss Neilson is announced to appear in Boston next week, and Miss Anderson is now filling there a successful engagement.

Lotta, who is now playing at the Boston Park Theatre, is announced to appear in a few weeks at the Park Theatre, of this City.

Mr. E. E. Rice's musical extravaganza, "Hiawatha"—all the music of which is said to be original—will shortly be produced at the Standard Theatre.

It should be borne in mind that the

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 1.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 4s R. 1907.	U. S. 4s C. 1907.	U. S. 4s C. 1907.
$160,000.....106⅜	$8,000.....c.106⅜	100,000.....106⅛
13,500.....106⅛	40,000.....b3.106⅜	

SALES—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 4½s R.	U. S. 4s R. 1907.	U. S. 5s R. 81.
$10,000.....107⅝	10,000.....106¾	10,000.....103¼
3,000.....107½		

SALES TO 3 P. M.

D. of G. 3.65s C.	Adams Express.	Western Union.
$50,000.....92½	67.....109½	200.....104¼
10,000.....93	200.....109	100.....b3.104¼
N. Y., L. E. & W.	Illinois Central.	Albany & Sus.
new 2d. consol.	100.....103⅞	100.....104
174,000.10. 92	Amer. Dist. Tel.	40.....104¼
85,000.....91⅞	400.....66¾	Chic. St. P. & Min.
330,000.....92	50.....67	100.....s3. 52⅝
45,000.....92⅜	N. Y. L. & Hud.	100.....53¼
10,000.s30 92¼	100.....s3.131⅜	300.....52⅝
75,000.....92¼	100.....131⅜	600.....51⅝
50,000.....92⅝	Pacific Mail.	100.....51¾
100,000.....92⅜	200.....40	500.....51⅞
25,000.....92⅜	300.....40¼	100.....52
10,000.b3. 92⅜	300.....40⅛	100.....51¾
100.bc.b10.3	1600.....40¼	St. L. & N. O.
100.bc.3	1500.b10. .60	500.....b.s. .50
100.....b.s.	1400.b.c3. .60	Goodshaw.
Green Mountain.	1400.b.c3. .60	200.....38
100.bc.s3.2.95	300.....b.c. .60	200.....c. .38
100.bc.b30.3	1500.....c. .61	200.....b.c. .37
100.bc.b45.3	600.c.s3. .60	Moose.
100.....b.a.2.90	2000.a.c.b7. .61	100.....37
600.bc.b30.3	800.....a.c. .61	Texas Coupons.
100.b.c.b3.2.90	1500.cb30. .62	300.....74
100.....b.a.c.2.90	2300.a.c.s3. .61	Lead, Bl. & Mech.
100.bc.b3.2.95	Gold Placer.	100.....42
100.....b.c.2.90	2600.bc.b3. .57	100.....42
200.....2.90	400.....b.c. .57	100.....41¾
1300.....s30.2.95	1500.....c. .57	Canada Southern.
100.s.a.b10.3	1500.....b3. .48¼	100.....39
1000.....a.c.2.95	Kansas & Texas.	Kansas & Texas.
American Flag.	1000.....c. .48	100.....48⅝
700.a.c.b15. .49	1000.....48¼	100.....48¾
South Noondav.	1300.....48⅜	100.....48⅝
800.....b.c.a.1.85	1300.....b.a. .49	100.....48¾
330.a.c.b50.1.90	Tuscarora.	100.acb30.2.20
Rappahannock.	300.....b.c. .18	100.ac.b10.2.15
500.bc.b10. .37	1300.....b.a. .19	South Bulwer.
500.....a.c. .37	1000.....s10. .18	100.a.c.b10. .54
500.aa.b30. .38	100.....a.c.3.40	500.....a.c. .54
100.....ac. .37	400.....ac.3.45	

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—FEB. 1.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

South Hita.	Hukill.	Consol. Virginia.
200.....b.c.3	100.bc.b60.4.45	100.bc.b10.3.70
100.b.c.s3.3	100.b.c.b3.4.25	100.b.c.b10.3.70
100.....b.c.3	400.ac.b30. .35	100.a.c.s3.3.65
100.....b.a.c.2.95	Great Eastern.	Lacrosse.
100.bc.b10.3	3400.b.c.s3. .60	1500.b.c.s3. .50
100.....b.c.3	1500.cb10. .60	500.....b.a. .50
Green Mountain.	1400.b.c.s3. .60	Goodshaw.
100.b.c.s3.2.95	300.....b.c. .60	200.....38
100.bc.b30.3	1500.....c. .61	200.....a.c. .38
100.bc.b45.3	600.c.s3. .60	200.....ac. .37
100.....b.a.c.2.90	2000.a.c.b7. .61	Moose.
600.bc.b30.3	800.....a.c. .61	100.....b3.2.05
100.b.c.b3.2.90	1500.acb30. .62	200.....2.05
100.....b.a.c.2.90	2300.a.c.s3. .61	100.ac.b60.2.15
100.bcb15.2.95	Gold Placer.	Shamrock.
100.....b.c.2.90	2600.bc.b3. .57	100.....1.15
200.....2.90	400.....b.c. .57	200.....a.c.1.15
1300.....s30.2.95	1500.....c. .57	200.....a.c.1.20
100.aa.b10.3	1500.....b3. .48¼	Imperial.
1000.....a.c.2.95	1000acs60. .37	100.....a.c. .65
American Flag.	1000.....ac. .38	New-York & Col.
700.a.c.b15. .49	Tuscarora.	100.acb30.2.20
South Noondav.	300.....b.c. .18	100.ac.b10.2.15
800.....b.c.a.1.85	1300.....b.a. .19	South Bulwer.
330.a.c.b50.1.90	1000.....s10. .18	100.a.c.b10. .54
Rappahannock.	1000.....a.c. .18	100.ac.s10.1.90
500.bc.b10. .37	100.....a.c.3.40	Buckeye.
500.....a.c. .37	400.....ac.3.45	500.....a.c. .54
500.aa.b30. .38		500.ac.b3. .54
100.....ac. .37		

THURSDAY, Feb. 12—P. M.

The stock speculation was firm in the early dealings, and a slightly higher range of prices was recorded in the general list, while in exceptional instances a sharp advance took place. Louisville and Nashville rising 10 ₱ cent., Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis 4¼, Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western 4⅛, New Central 3⅞, Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph 2½, and Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis 2⅛ ₱ cent. During the afternoon the coal shares were pressed for sale, and fell off ½ to 2⅞ ₱ cent., the remainder of the list declining a fraction in sympathy, but toward the close an active buying movement was developed in Erie, and the strength of this stock speedily communicated itself to the entire market. The chief activity and greatest improvement were in Kansas and Texas, Iron Mountain, the coal shares, Lake Shore, and Wabash, which advanced ½ to 2⅜ ₱ cent. from the lowest point. The rise in Erie was based on reports that the contract said to have been recently concluded between that company and the Vanderbilt roads was even more favorable to the former than had been generally expected. The rise in New-Jersey Central toward the close was due to the announcement that the company and its connection, the Tide-water Pipe Line, have made a pooling arrangement with the Pennsylvania Central, Erie, and New-York Central Railroads for carrying the oil shipped to tide-water. The basis of the agreement is understood to be one-sixth of the receipts to the New-Jersey Central and the pipe line, and a division of the other five-sixths among the other railroads named. About 40,000 barrels of oil are daily shipped to tide-water, and have been and are being carried at 17 to 20 cents per barrel, against $1 25 per barrel, the rate before the opposition to the pipe line compelled a reduction. The exact rate fixed for conveying the oil is not yet known, but it is supposed that it will be $1 ₱ barrel, or perhaps the old rate. Taking the average shipments at 40,000 barrels per day, the net increase of business to the railroads will be $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 per annum. Officers of the Erie Railway Company claim that it will make a difference of $1,250,000 per annum to that road. The general market closed strong, and prices showed an advancing tendency.

The transactions aggregated 220,970 shares, including 18,050 Erie, 21,870 Kansas and Texas, 18,500 Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, 14,200 Iron Mountain, 13,530 Wabash, 10,250 New-Jersey Central, 7,000 Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, 7,000 Lake Shore, 6,700 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 5,270 Ohio and Mississippi, and 4,650 American District Telegraph.

North-west common rose from 89¾ to 90, fell off to 89½, and rallied to 89⅞; the preferred advanced from 104 to 104⅞; St. Paul common rose from 78¾ to 78½, fell off to 78, and recovered to 78½; the preferred sold at 102⅜; Erie rose from 47½ to 47¾, fell off to 47¼, and advanced to 48¼; the preferred rose from 71⅞ to 72⅜, fell off to 71½, and advanced to 72⅜; Lake Shore fell off from 103⅜ to 103½, and advanced to 104⅜; Michigan Central fell off from 90⅛ to 89½, and rose to 90⅜; Canada Southern advanced from 68½ to 70; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 84⅜ to 83½, and recovered to 84⅜; Delaware and Hudson rose from 72½ to 72⅞, fell off to 70½, and recovered to 72½; New-Jersey Central rose from 82 to 82¼, fell off to 81½, advanced to 82½, and reacted to 82¼; Reading fell off from 65½ to 64⅞; New Central Coal rose from 26⅛ to 30; Kansas and Texas rose from 46⅛ to 46⅞, and closed at 46½; Chesapeake and Ohio common advanced from 22 to 22½; Louisville and Nashville rose from 121 to 131, and reacted to 128; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis fell off from 88 to 87½, rose to 91¾, and reacted to 90; Ohio and Mississippi rose from 28¾ to 30⅜; preferred from 66¾ to 67; St. Paul and Sioux City from 77½ to 78¼; St. Louis and San Francisco from 42½ to 44; preferred from 55 to 56⅝; First preferred from 75 to 77; Wabash fell off from 45¼ to 44⅜, and rose to 45⅞; the preferred rose from 69⅝ to 70, declined to 69¼, and recovered to 69⅞; Iron Mountain rose from 58⅝ to 59¼, reacted to 58¾, advanced to 59⅜, and finally sold at 59⅜; Union Pacific sold at 92¼@92⅜, and Central Pacific at 82¼; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western rose from 37⅞ to 42; Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans sold at 38½@39; C., C. and I. C. at 21½@22; Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis rose from 50½ to 52⅝, reacted to 51¾, and closed at 52; Hannibal and St. Joseph fell off from 39⅞ to 39¼, and rose to 40; the preferred rose from 69½ to 70, declined to 69⅜, and advanced to 70⅛; Houston and Texas rose from 73 to 74; Lake Erie and Western rose from 34¼ to 34⅜, fell off to 33¾, and recovered to 34⅝; Marietta and Cincinnati First preferred rose from 12¾ to 13, and fell off to 12¼; Manhattan Elevated advanced from 49 to 49½; Metropolitan sold at 112; Pacific Mail fell off from 40⅛ to 39¾, and rose to 40¼; Western Union rose from 103⅞ to 104½, and reacted to 104; Atlantic and Pacific reacted from 41½ to 44½, reacted to 43¼, and rallied to 43⅞; American District declined from 68½ to 66; Boston Water Power sold at 18@18¼; Little Pittsburg declined from 24⅞ to 24; Quicksilver sold at 20⅜, and preferred at 65; Sutro rose to 3¼, and reacted to 3; New-York Central advanced to 132; Illinois Central sold at 103⅜@104. Among the shares placed on the Stock Exchange list yesterday, Peoria, Decatur and Evansville sold at 23⅜, and declined to 22¼; Ohio Central opened at 25, fell off to 24½, and finally sold at 24⅞; New-York, Ontario and Western declined from 28 to 27; Montauk Coal and Gas Stock sold at 50; International opened at 26 bid, and rose to 29 bid.

The Money market was easy to-day, and the ruling rates for call loans were 5 to 6 ₱ cent. on pledges of United States bonds, and 5 ₱ cent. on railway and miscellaneous collaterals. The Sub-Treasury to-day paid out over $7,000,000 in checks on account of the bonds purchased yesterday. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 5@5½ ₱ cent. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying 1-16, selling 3-16@¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial 1 discount, bank 1 premium; St. Louis, 50 discount; Chicago weak, 25 discount.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London steady at 97⅞@98 for both money and the account. United States Government bonds were strong, and ½@⅝ ₱ cent. higher at 109½ for new 4s, 113⅝ for 4½s, and 105⅞ for 5s. In American railway securities, Erie common advanced from 48⅜ to 49; do. preferred from 72 to 73; do. consolidated Firsts from 120@121 to 120½@121; do. do. Seconds from 93 to 94; do. funded 5s from 85½@87 to 87; Illinois Central from 106½ to 107½; New-York Central from 136¼ to 136½; Reading declined from 33½ to 33; New-Jersey Central consolidated Firsts from 110 to 109½; Pennsylvania fell off ½ ₱ cent. to 53½, but recovered to 54. Bar Silver was quoted at 52⅜d. ₱ ounce. The statement of the Bank of England for the past fiscal week shows an increase in specie of £101,000, and the proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities, which last week was 48¼ ₱ cent., is now 49 13-16 ₱ cent.; the rate of discount at the bank remains unchanged at 3 ₱ cent. This was ticket day at the London Stock Exchange. At Paris, Rentes advanced to 82f. 25c. Exchange on London was quoted at 25f. 18½c.

The Sterling Exchange market was firm in tone, but without alteration in the posted rates. Bankers' bills sold at $4 82¾@$4 83 for 60 days, and at $4 85@$4 85¼ for demand, cables at $4 85½@$4 85¾, and commercial at $4 81 @$4 81½.

Government bonds were strong in the early dealings, and under a sharp demand prices advanced ½@½ ₱ cent., the latter now 4s, in which the largest transactions were recorded. During the afternoon a slight reaction ensued on advices from Washington to the effect that an early resumption of refunding operations was probable. In railroad mortgages a large business was transacted, especially in the Erie issues, which advanced from 91⅜ to 92⅜ for consolidated Seconds, and from 85⅝ to 87⅛ for funded 5s, the final sales being at the highest figures of the day; the dealings in the former amounted to $1,559,000 and in the latter to $487,000. Iron Mountain issues were actively traded in; Firsts sold at 114; do. preferred incomes at 94@94½; Seconds at 103¾@104; do. preferred incomes at 79@81. Chesapeake and Ohio Firsts advanced from 66 to 67; do. currency 6s from 41 to 41½ on an increased business. Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western issues were firm, especially the incomes, which rose from 62 to 64. Kansas and Texas Firsts rose to 105⅛, while do. Seconds fell off from 85½ to 67⅛; Texas Pacific incomes advanced from 76½ to 77¼; C., C. and I. C. incomes from 43¼ to 44; International and Great Northern Second incomes from 70 to 72; International Seconds, Purchasing Committee receipts, from 43 to 47; and Metropolitan Elevated Firsts from 102 to 102¾. In State bonds, Alabama, class 4s, rose to 67, and dropped to 63; District of Columbia 3.65s continued strong, and sold up to 93; Louisianna Consols were firm at 48¼@48⅜.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1880.

Receipts	$1,037,478 78
Payments	1,217,474 78
Balance, coin	107,211,380 49
Balance, note	10,000,000 87

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 12.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	106	106⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	108⅝	108⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅜	103⅜
Adams Express	108½	108½
American Express	56⅝	56⅞
Albany and Susquehanna	104	104
Alton and Terre Haute	24	23⅞
Alton and Terre Haute pref	62	60½
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	41½	43¾
American District Telegraph	65¼	66
Boston Water Power	18¼	18
Boston Air Line	52	51
Boston Land Company	11¾	11¾
B., C. R. and Northern	58½	58½
Canton	60½	60½
Canada Southern	68⅝	70
Climax Mining	3⅜	3⅜
Carbon Mining	4¾	4¾
Central Arizona	11⅝	10¾
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	38¾	39
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind	75	76
Chesapeake and Ohio	22	22½
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref	31	31
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref	23⅜	23⅜
C. C. and I. C	22	22
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	144⅞	144⅞
Chicago and Alton	107⅜	107½
Chicago and Alton pref	117	117
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis	50½	51⅜
Chicago and North-west	90	89⅞
Chicago and North-west pref	104	104⅞
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	78¼	78¼
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	102⅜	102⅜
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	150	150
Cleveland and Pittsburg	112½	112½
Consolidation Coal	32½	32½
Cumberland Coal	65	65
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	84⅜	84⅜
Delaware and Hudson Canal	72½	72⅞
Excelsior Mining	21¾	21¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	39¼	40
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	70⅛	70⅛
Harlem	160	160
Homestake Mining	37	37
Houston and Texas	73	74
Illinois Central	103⅞	103⅞
Ind., Bloom. and Western	38	42
Central Pacific	81	82¼
Keokuk and Des Moines	19	19
Keokuk and Des Moines pref	37½	37½
Lake Shore	103⅜	104⅜
Lake Erie and Western	34¼	34⅜
La Platte	6	6
Louisville and Nashville	121	128
Little Pittsburg	24	24
Law., N. Alb. and C	67½	67½
Manhattan Railroad	49	49
Mariposa	4	4
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref	12¾	12¾
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref	9⅜	9⅜
Metropolitan Railroad	112½	112½
Michigan Central	90⅛	89½
Mobile and Ohio	23¼	23¼
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	46¼	46½
Morris and Essex	105¾	104¾
Maryland Coal	24	24
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	88	90
New Central Coal	29⅝	30
New-Jersey Central	82	82¼
New-York Central	131¾	131½
New-York and New-Haven	187	187
New-York Elevated	122	122
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	47½	48
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref	72⅝	73
Northern Pacific	33	33
Northern Pacific pref	55½	55¼
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅝	30¼
Ohio and Mississippi pref	66	67
Oregon Railway and Navigation	109½	108
Pacific Mail	39¾	40¼
Panama	191	191
Pennsylvania	195	196
Philadelphia and Reading	65¼	65¼
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	116	116
Pullman Palace Car Company	117¾	117¾
Quicksilver	20½	20¾
Quicksilver pref	66	65
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	25	25
Rensselaer and Saratoga	114	114
Standard Mining	29½	29½
Sutro Tunnel	3	3
St. Louis and San Francisco	42¾	44
St. Louis and San Francisco pref	56⅝	56⅝
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	59¼	59⅜
St. Louis and Iron Mountain 1st pref	88¾	88¾
St. Louis and Iron Mountain pref	69¾	69¾
St. Paul and Sioux City	38¼	38¼
St. Paul and Sioux City pref	77¾	78¼
Union Pacific	92¼	92¼
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	44⅜	45⅜
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref	69⅞	69⅞
Wells-Fargo Express	103	103
Western Union Telegraph	103⅞	104½
United States Express	46	46

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
American Express	56¾	56¼	100
Albany and Susquehanna	104	104	150
Alton and Terre Haute	24¾	23¾	200
Alton and Terre Haute pf.	62½	60¼	200
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	44¾	42	7,900
American Dist. Telegraph	67	66	4,650
Boston Water Power	18¼	18	400
Boston Air Line	51	51	300
Canada Southern	70	68½	700
Central Arizona	11¾	10	1,300
Chic., St. Louis and N. O.	39	38¼	800
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind	76	76	100
Chesapeake and Ohio	22½	22	1,400
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pf.	31	31	1,700
Chicago and Alton	107¾	107¼	200
Chicago, St. Paul and M.	52⅝	50¾	3,350
Chicago and North-west	90	89¼	2,735
Chicago and North-west pf.	104⅞	104¼	600
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul	78¾	78	5,768
C., M. and St. Paul pref	102¾	102¾	220
Central Pacific	82¼	82¼	180
Del., Lack. and Western	84⅜	83¾	6,700
Del. and Hudson Canal	72⅞	70¼	8,100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	39¾	39¼	1,960
Hannibal and St. Joseph pf.	70	69¾	1,400
Houston and Texas	74	73½	400
Illinois Central	104	103¾	600
Indianapolis, Bloom. and W.	42	37¾	1,946
Lake Shore	104⅜	103⅝	7,000
Lake Erie and Western	34¾	33¼	2,200
La Plata	6¼	6	350
Louisville and Nashville	131	123⅜	3,010
Little Pittsburg	24⅞	24	1,750
Manhattan Railroad	49¾	49¼	250
Montauk Coal	50	50	400
Mar. and Cin. 1st pref.	13	12¼	800
Mar. and Cin. 2d pref.	9⅜	9⅜	700
Michigan Central	90⅜	89¾	2,000
Mobile and Ohio	23¾	23¼	200
Missouri, Kan. and Texas	46⅞	46¼	21,870
New-York, Ont. & West.	28	27¾	1,467
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	91⅜	87⅞	18,500
New Central Coal	30	26¾	2,600
New-Jersey Central	82½	81¾	10,250
New-York Central	132	131⅞	280
New-York & New-Haven	187	187	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	47	45.750	4,300
N. Y., L. E. and W. pref.	72¾	71½	2,300
Northern Pacific	33	33	281
Northern Pacific pref.	55¾	55	400
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅛	29¾	5,070
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	67	66¾	200
Ohio Central	25	24½	900
Oregon R. and Nav.	109	108	200
Pacific Mail	40⅜	39¾	3,720
Peoria, D. and Evans	23¾	22¾	500
Phila. and Reading	65⅞	64⅞	1,700
Quicksilver	20¾	20¾	100
Quicksilver pref.	66	65	100
Standard Mining	29½	29½	100
Sutro Tunnel	3¼	3	3,800
St. L. and San F.	44	43	400
St. L. and San F. pref.	56⅝	56	800
St. L. and San F. 1st pref.	77	76¾	200
St. Louis and Iron M.	59⅜	58⅝	14,200
St. L. and I. M. 1st pref.	89	88¾	300
St. P. and S. City pref.	78¾	77¾	600
Union Pacific	92¾	92¼	710
W., St. L. and Pacific	45⅝	44⅝	4,650
W., St. L. and Pacific pref.	70	69¾	3,880
Western Union	104½	104	2,120
Total sales			220,970

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	103⅝	103⅞
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	103⅝	103⅞
United States 6s, 1881, registered	105¼	105⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	105¼	105⅜
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103¼	103⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103¼	103⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	107⅜	107⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	108⅜	108½
United States 4s, 1907, registered	106⅛	106⅜
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	106¼	106⅜
United States currency 6s, 1895	123	----
United States currency 6s, 1896	123	----
United States currency 6s, 1897	123½	----
United States currency 6s, 1898	123½	----
United States currency 6s, 1899	124	----

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	@4483½	4823/4@483
Demand	@4486	485 @4851/4
Cable transfers	@4486½	485-8@4853/4
Commercial	@ ..	481 @4811/2
Commercial, 3 days	@ ..	483 @4833/4
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	520 @5211/4	5205/8@5217/8
Demand	517½@5181/8	5183/8@5193/8
Cable transfers	@5171/2	@5185/8
Commercial	@ ..	5243/4@5225/8
Commercial, 3 days	@ ..	522½@5223/4
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	520 @5211/4	5205/8@5223/8
Demand	517½@5183/4	5183/4@5193/8
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	5211/4@5222½	5217/8@5233/8
Demand	518¾@519⅜	5183/4@520
Reichmarks:		
60-days sight	94⅛@ 95	94⅝@ 94⅞
Demand	95¼@ 95⅝	95¼@ 95½
Commercial	@ ..	94¼@ 94½
Commercial, 3 days	@ ..	94¾@ 95

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$116,617,735
Balances	6,040,275

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala., class A, 2 to 5	62	N. C. N. C. R. 7s. coff.	90
Ala., class B, 5s	9⅞	N. C. N. C. R. A. O.	110
Ala., class C, 2 to 5	72	N. C. Chicago and Milwaukee	39
Ark. 6s, fd.	15	N. C. 6s, '66-1900	10
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is.	7	N. C. 6s, '68-'98	10
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	6	N. C. n. J., '92-8	15
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R.	5	N. C. n. J. A. O.	16
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	5½	N. C. 6s	4
Conn. 6s, '83-4	105	N. C. n. C. 1, 2 and 3	5¼
Ga. 6s, '80-86	99	N. C. n. C. 4	6
Ill. 6s	103½	N. C. sp. c. 6s	5
Ill. w. 1	100	N. C. sp. c. 6s, 3	5
Ky. 6s	100	Ohio 6s, '81	101⅛
La. 7s, cn., '14	49	Ohio 6s, '86	110
Mich. 6s	103	R. I. 6s, g.	110
Mich. 7s	112	S. C. 6s, n. M. 23, '69, nf.	5⅞
Mo. 6s, due '82 or '83, 1000	107	S. C. 6s, n. M. '90-'93	5⅞
Mo. 6s, due '86	106⅞	Tenn. 6s, n. m. s., '14	34½
Mo. 6s, due '87	107½	Tenn. 6s, n. m. s., '14	34½
Mo. 6s, due '88	108	Va. 6s, o.	29
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90, 105	107	Va. 6s, '66	25
Mo. s. n., due '92	110	Va. 6s, n., '67	25
Mo. fd., due '94-5	110	Va. 6s, n.	75
Mo. H. & S. J., due '86, 105½	107	Va. 6s, cn.	45
Mo. H. & S. J., due '87, 105½	107	Va. 6s, cn., 2d s.	31
N. C. 6s, n., '86-'98	28½	Va. 6s, def.	8½
N. C. 6s, o.	70		

And the following for railway mortgages:

B. & O. 1st 6s, P. br.	109	L. & N. 2d 7s, g.	104⅝
B. H. & E. 1st 7s	56	L. & N. C. br., 7s	107
B. C. R. & N. 1st 5s	89¾	N. & D. 1st 7s	107
C. & O. 6s, g. s. Bd.	66⅜	L. E. & W. 1st 6s	97¼
C. & O. 6s, cur. in.	41	L. E. & M. 1st 7s	103½
C. & O. 6s, cur. in. d.	41	Met. Elev. 1st 6s	102¼
C. & O. 6s, cur. sm.	35	Mich. C. 1st 8s, s. f.	108
C. & O. 1st 7s	116½	Mich. 1st 7s	113
C. & A. s. f. 6s	108	Mo., K. & T. cn. as.	104⅞
La. & Mo. R. 2d 7s	100	M. & O. n. 6s	99½
St. L., A. & T. H. 1st 7s	110	N. Y. C. 6s, 1st 7s	118½
St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s	102	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	105⅛
C. B. & Q. s. f. 1st 10s	119½	N. Y. C. 6s, r. o.	103½
C. R. I. & P. 1st 7s	120	N. Y. C. & H. 1st 7s	124
C., R. I. & P. 6s, r.	116	N. Y. C. & H. 1st r. 7s	124½
K. & D. M. 1st 6s	95	N. Y. C. & H. 1st r. 7s	124½
C. M. of N. J. cn. 7s	106	Hud. R. 7s 2d s. f.	109¼
C. M. of N. J. cv. 7s	106¾	N. Y., Ont. & W. 1st 6s	109¾
L. & W. cn. gd.	113¾	Harlem 1st 7s, cn.	128⅛
L. & W. cn. gtd. as.	98	Harlem 1st 7s, r.	126
D. & C. 1st 7s	109¾	Harlem 1st 7s, s. f.	111
A. D. & I. 7s, as.	108¾	O. & M. cn. s. f. 7s	111
M. & St. P. 1st 8s P. d.	124	O. & M. cn. 7s	111
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, cn.	120⅜	O. & M. 1st, Sp. d., 7s	76
M. & St. P. 1st 7s g. R. d.	113	O. & M. 1st, Sp. d., 7s	76
M. & St. P. L. d. 7s, 113		C. P. g. 6s	103½
M. & St. P. 1st L. d. 7s, 113		C. P. S. L. cn. 6s	104½
M. & St. P. 1st M. d. 7s	113	C. r., C. & C. 1st 6s	104
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M. 7s	113	C. P. S. a. 7s	104½
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M. 7s, 113		C. P. L. g. 6s	104½
M. & St. P. 1st, 6s	113¾	U. P. L. g. 7s	113
C. & N. W. s. f. 7s	107	U. P. 1st 6s	110
C. & N. W. 1st 7s	106½	U. P. L. g. 7s	113
C. & N. W. cn. 7s	122½	U. P. 1st, 6s, cn.	114
C. & N. W. 1st 7s	108	U. P. r. 8s	113½
C. & N. W. c. g. 7s	115⅞	U. P. s. f. 8s	104¾
C. & N. W. r. g. 7s	115⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, cl. A.	97
C. & N. W. s. f. 6s	107¼	St. L. & S. F. 3d 6s, cl. B.	72½
C. & N. W. cn. 6s	102⅜	St. L. & S. F. 3d 6s, cl. C.	71
C. & M. 1st 7s	113⅜	St. P. R. of No. 1st 6s, 1019	103
C., C. & I. 1st 7s, s. f.	117	C. C. & I. C. 1st 6s, 1916	103
C., C. & I. cn. 7s	119	K. P. 1st 6s, '96, c. c.	116½
C., S. L. & N. O. 1st cn. 7s	118½	K. P. 1st 6s, '96, c. c. ex.	103
L., N. & W. 7s	117	K. P. 1st 6s, '96, c. c. ex.	102
S., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s	113	K. P. 2d 7s, a. c.	117
Chicago, Santa Fe	144⅞	K. P. inc. c. No. 11	84
M. & E. 2d 7s	112½	K. P. D. div. 6s as.	108¾
M. & E. extr. 7s	100	K. P. D. div. 6s as. ex.	99⅝
M. & E. 1st cn. g. 7s	108½	T. & P. 1st 6s	105
D. & H. 1st 7s, '84	102¾	T. & P. cn. 6s	97

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the eastward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 18, 10:30 A. M.
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
GALLIA.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
PARTHIA.....Wednesday, March 10, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4, Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

CELTIC, Capt. SEDDELL.....Saturday, Feb. 14, 7:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. IRVING.....Sat., Feb. 21, 1:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENKINS.....Thurs., Feb. 26, 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $32.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. K. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 2, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 9, 3:30 P. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, March 16, 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, March 23, 3 P. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having lady-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, according to state-room, $60, $80, and $100. INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE, AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Feb. 19, noon
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, March 4, 11:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, March 13, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 20, 12:30 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $26. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

MAIN.....Sat., Feb. 14 OEL VOGESDER.Sa., Feb. 28
WESER.....Sat., Feb. 21 DONAU.....Sat., March 6

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTHERN OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:

Steamer STATE OF INDIANA.....Thurs., Feb. 19, 12 M.
Steamer STATE OF NEVADA.....Thurs., Feb. 26, 8 A. M.

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Intermediate, $40. Steerage, $28. Excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage $28.

For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Devonia.....Feb. 14, 5 P. M. Anchoria.....Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
Bolivia.....Feb. 21, 1 P. M. Ethiopia.....March 6, 1 P. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Alsatia.....Feb. 14, 4 A. M. California.....Feb. 21, 1 P. M.

Cabins, $85 and $95. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

WESTPHALIA, Th. Feb. 19 LESSING, Thurs., March 4
HERMANN, Thurs., Feb. 26 SILESIA, Thurs., March 11

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $30.

CUNARD & CO., 4 O. B. Richters Bldg.
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier (new), No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English rail, and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

FRANCE, Thursday.....Wednesday, Feb. 18, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, Saturday.....Wednesday, Feb. 25, 10 A. M.
CANADA, Transat.....Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonais of Paris in exchange.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:

MAAS.....Saturday, Feb. 14
P. CALAND.....Wednesday, Feb. 25

ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, March 17

1st Cabin, $65-$70. 2d Cabin, $45-$50. Steerage, $26.

H. HAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.

FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 150 Bway, Gen. Passage Agt.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Sailing every week alternately from Philadelphia and New-York, landing passengers within a few hours' ride of the important points of interest on the Continent.

SAD'RLAND.....Feb. 18 11 A. M.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, No. 62 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN McDONALD, Agent, No. 8 Battery-place.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER, 39 N. R.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—M. Spain, S. Feb. 21, 1:30 P. M. Helvetia, S. Feb. 28, 6:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks:)

Erin.....Sat., Feb. 28, 6:30 A. M. Holland.....

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's office, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:

Steam-ship CLYDE.....Monday, Feb. 16, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Friday, Feb. 20, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, March 20, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA.

Steam-ship ZELANDIA.....Monday, Feb. 16, noon

For freight or general information apply at company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.

C. T. SEWALL, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.

From and after Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1880, the following passage rates between NEW-YORK and SAN FRANCISCO only will be in force, viz.:

CABIN, $75. STEERAGE, $35.

These rates cover all necessary expenses for the voyage.

TO CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS.

Shippers desirous to make contracts for through freight at greatly reduced rates will please apply to the Freight Office as above.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,

AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only).Thurs. Feb 19
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,) Sat. Feb 21
CITY OF NEW YORK, (Havana & Mexico,) Sat. March 6
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thu. March 11

These steamers are furnished with swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.

Steam-ship CITY OF MEXICO will leave New Orleans Feb. 16 and March 8 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43, North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. FLEETWOOD.Sat., Feb. 14
GALVESTON CITY, Capt. DAUGHTY.....Wednesday, Feb. 18

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent.
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co., and
General Agent N. F. & W. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway, Pier 29.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 14
Steamer MORRO CASTLE.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES WORD & QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 4 North River, as follows:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. FOOTE.....SAT., Feb. 21
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. VAN SICE WED., March 3

(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Feb. 14
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Feb. 26

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

No. 31 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1880.

Atchison, Colorado & Pacific R. R.

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.

This road is an extension of the

CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC R. R.,

runs through a rich section of Northern Kansas, and has a large earning capacity.

The bonds are issued at sixteen thousand dollars per mile, have twenty-five years to run; interest 6 per cent., payable February, May, August, and November. Principal and interest guaranteed by Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co.

We offer for sale a limited amount at 100 and interest.

Earnings of Central Branch of Union Pacific, including the Atchison, Colorado and Pacific leased line, for 1879:

On 224 miles of road.....$1,000,000
Less operating expenses.....477,862

$522,138

Total charge of interest.....269,960

Surplus.....$262,178

WOOD & DAVIS.

PHELPS, STOKES & CO.,

I. N. PHELPS,
JAMES STOKES,
ANSON PHELPS STOKES, BANKERS,
F. P. OLCOTT, 45 WALL-ST., N. Y.

ISSUE

TRAVELERS' CREDITS,
CIRCULAR NOTES,
AND
COMMERCIAL CREDITS,

AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Buy and Sell on Commission,

STOCKS, BONDS, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.,

CAPITAL, $1,000,000 in U. S. BONDS.

Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. It is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.

HENRY F. SPAULDING, President.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN, } Vice-Presidents.
JESSE R. PHELPS, }
C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SAM'L D. BABCOCK.	GEORGE W. LANE.
JOHNATHAN THORNE,	JACOB D. VERMILYE,
ISAAC N. PHELPS.	G. G. McCULLOUGH MILLER.
OGAH M. PISKE.	ROSWELL SKEEL.
CHAS. G. LANDON.	A. A. LOW.
EDMUND W. CORLIES.	AMOS R. ENO.
FREDK. H. COSSITT.	CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN.
WM. H. APPLETON.	WM. H. WEBB.
GUSTAV SCHWAB.	J. PIERPONT MORGAN.
DAVID DOWS.	PERCY R. PYNE.
MARTIN BATES.	HENRY F. SPAULDING.
WM. ALLEN BUTLER.	DANIEL WOLFE BISHOP.
JAMES P. WALLACE.	CORNELIUS N. BLISS.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN.	

PUBLIC NOTICE—STOLEN SECURITIES.

THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES on deposit in the safe of the First National Bank of Westport, Conn., were stolen on the night of 10th inst. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

NORTH CAROLINA 6s BONDS.

1 bond of $1,000, No. 0611, issue of Jan. 1, 1866.
2 bonds each $500. No. 0343-0088, issue of Jan. 1, 1868.
1 bond of $1,000, No. 509, interest October and April, special tax, 1868.
1 bond of $500, No. 0065, interest January and July, 1868.
1 bond of $1,000, No. 1411, interest October and April, 1868.
3 certificates of $100 each, No. 622-623-624, funded interest, 1868.
2 bonds of $1,000 each, No. 2961-2962, interest October and April, new bonds, special tax, 1868.
1 bond of $1,000, No. 4383, interest January and July, new bonds, 1867.
3 bonds of $1,000 each, No. 70-71-3125, interest April and October, special tax, 1868.
5 bonds of $1,000 each, No. 2468-1675-1678-1201-2957, interest April and October, special tax, 1868.

No. 6687, $1,000 Chicago and North-western Consolidated Railway Company sinking fund bond, 7 per cent. interest, payable quarterly, Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1, Nov. 1, in New-York.

No. 3608, No. 3651, $2,000 Chicago and North-western first mortgage Railway Company, 7 per cent. interest, payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, in New-York.

FRANCIS SHERWOOD, Owner.
Feb. 12, 1880. Westport, Conn.

ST. JOHNSBURY AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the holders of a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds, and the Joint Preference Bonds of the Lamoille Valley, the Montpelier and St. Johnsbury, and the Essex County Railroad Companies have formed themselves into a corporation by the name of the ST. JOHNSBURY AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, under the laws of Vermont, by articles of association filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and in the offices of the Clerks of each of the Counties through which the road is to run, and dated Jan. 31, 1880, for the purpose of owning, operating and maintaining said railroads, and that bondholders who have not come into said organization, but desire to do so, have under the Statute of Vermont, thirty days to do so from the last publication of this notice.

HORACE FAIRBANKS,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
FRANKLIN FAIRBANKS,
GEORGE W. HENDEE,
JOHN J. McCOOK,
WM. H. SHAWN,
THOMAS CODDINGTON,
BRADLEY BARLOW,
A. R. JEWETT,
Directors.

St. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Feb. 9, 1880.

MUSGRAVE & CO., Bankers,

NO. 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.....LONDON

Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad-st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, BROADWAY,

CORNER CEDAR-ST.,

Do a General Banking Business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell municipal and other investment bonds, and all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, and make liberal advances on same. WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE securities, yielding 9 and 10 PER CENT. INTEREST, for sale at PAR.

CLINTON B. FISK & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 3 BROAD-ST., DREXEL BUILDING,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

For cash, or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. Brokers in State, Railway, Municipal, Mining, and miscellaneous stocks and bonds.

MILWAUKEE & NORTHERN R. R. PREF. STOCK.

International and Great North. Stock and Bond Scrip WANTED.

CHAS. T. WING,
Corner Wall-st. and Broadway.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

No. 59 BROADWAY,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1880.

The transfer-books of this company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Feb. 16, to the morning of March 2.

I. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 52 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1880.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed Jan. 31, at 3 P. M., and reopened Feb. 17, 1880. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A.—ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD

first mortgage (Central Division) bonds, also Missouri Pacific (old stock) wanted by EDW. C. FOX & CO., members New-York Stock Exchange, No. 3 Wall-st.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GERMANIA

Petroleum Company call on or write to JOHN PONDIR, No. 19 Broad-st. Stockholders please bring stock.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit or Circular Notes on the Union Bank of London for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

FINANCIAL.

PUBLIC SALE OF KINGSTON CITY BONDS.

There will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the

CITY HALL,
In the City of Kingston,
On FEB. 18, 1880,
At 12 o'clock M. of that day,

$40,000 IN BONDS OF THE CITY OF KINGSTON.

Being 6 per cent. semi-annual coupon bonds, payable in 1910, with option of payment after 10 years, of the denomination of $1,000, $500, and $100. Such bonds issued to pay off bonds falling due.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH,

or 10 per cent. of bid down, and balance, with interest, on or before March 1, 1880. A single bond will be offered, and the purchaser to have option of taking, at the rate of the bid, bonds to the amount of not exceeding $10,000.

THOMAS CORNELL,
President Board of Bank Presidents.

Dated Jan. 16, 1880.

New-Philadelphia Silver Mining Co.

Capital Stock, $1,500,000 in 150,000 shares, $10 each. NON-ASSESSABLE.

The undersigned are authorized to dispose of the balance of the Treasury Stock. The MILL is now completed, and active operations are about to commence. The company is now in better condition than at any previous time, with a large amount of RICH ORE ready to reduce. This is the last opportunity that will be afforded to subscribe to Treasury Stock.

SMITHERS & DONALD,
ROOMS Nos. 34 and 35 DREXEL BUILDING,
No. 3 Broad-st., New-York.

Any information can be obtained at the company's office, No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.

EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. STOCK

WANTED.
W. G. NOYES, No. 21 Nassau-st.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, (established in 1834,) transact a general banking and brokerage business in railway shares, bonds, &c., &c.

ELECTIONS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 12, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of March next.

The transfer-book will be closed from the evening of 21st instant until March 4.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE FUNDING COMMITTEE.

THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE GIVES notice that on and after MONDAY, Feb. 16, 1880, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will pay $21 92 on each $1,000-bond of the Eastern Division; $21 68 on each $1,000-bond of the Western Division; $13 14 on each $1,000-bond of the Burlington Division, being equal to 6 per cent. quarterly payment of interest due Jan. 1, 1880, as provided in the plan of reorganization.

MORRIS K. JESUP,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

Dated Feb. 12, 1880.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 4, 1880.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of fifty cents per share, on the guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after March 1, 1880, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst., and reopen on the 2d of March.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMIE CONSOLIDATED
MINING COMPANY, No. 115 BROADWAY, (Room 59,)
Feb. 10, 1880.

DIVIDEND NO. 5.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of $3,000 (or 15 cents a share,) on the capital stock of the company, payable on the 18th inst. Transfer-books close Feb. 16 and reopen Feb. 20.

A. EBERT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY,
No. 31 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1880.

DIVIDEND NO. 14.

The regular monthly dividend of Thirty Cents per share has been declared for January, payable at the office of the Transfer Agents, Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, on the 20th inst. Transfer-books close on the 20th inst.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.

BARSICK MINING COMPANY OF ROSITA, COL.,
OFFICE, No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of $25,000 (twenty-five thousand dollars,) being twenty-five cents per share (par value $100) on the capital stock of the company, payable at the office of the company, on and after Feb. 15.

Transfer-books will close Feb. 14, and reopen Feb. 19.

FRANK G. BROWN, President.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1880.

NOTICE.—A CASH DIVIDEND OF THREE AND one-half per cent. on the preferred stock and three per cent. on the common stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 15th day of March next, at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William-st., New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst., and reopened March 2.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DEADWOOD MINING COMPANY,
No. 31 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1880.

DIVIDEND NO. 2.

The monthly dividend of Twenty-five Cents per share has been declared for January, payable at the office of the Transfer Agents, Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, on the 20th inst. Transfer-books close on the 14th inst.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at

No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class chamber-maid and laundress; understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 552 2d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid and excellent seamstress; thoroughly understands both; best City reference. Call at No. 318 East 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND DO FINE WASHing.—By a young girl; unexceptionable City reference; in private family. Call at No. 608 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AIGIRL TO DO chamber-work and waiting; willing to assist in washing and ironing in small family; good City reference. Call at No. 432 7th-av., second right.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Waitress Alone.—By a young girl in a small private family; best City reference. Call at 327 East 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a girl lately landed; can operate on different machines. Call at No. 432 7th-av., two flights.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW AS COOK, or would do the work of a small family, where she can have her daughter, 15 years old, who can assist in light duties; best reference. Call or address M. G., No. 103 President-st., South Brooklyn.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY RESpectable woman to cook, wash and iron, with daughter as chamber-work and waiting. City or country; good City references; wages moderate. Call, for two days, at No. 351 East 31st-st.

COOK-CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO GIRLS, (together, in a private family; one as cook and do plain washing; other chamber-maid and fine washing; City reference. Call at No. 326 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK (in private family; makes fine soups and pastries; good bread and biscuit-baker; three years' best City reference. Call at No. 263 West 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS EXcellent cook; no objection to coarse washing; in private family; best City reference. Call at No. 139 East 23d-st., up stairs.

COOK-CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO Girls; one as cook and assist in washing; other as chamber-maid and waitress in private family; first-class City reference. Call at No. 325 East 37th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTant woman, to cook in a private family; is a good laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 239 East 26th-st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family; understands cooking in all branches; excellent baker; City reference. Call or address No. 320 West 40th-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; WILL DO Coarse washing; understands all branches; in private family; excellent baker; soups, desserts, &c.; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 32d-st.

COOK.—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family; best City reference; no cards. Call at No. 429 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

COOK.—BY A FRENCHWOMAN AS COOK IN A private family; no objection to country; best City reference. Address E. D., No. 166 East 32d-st.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; by a colored woman; best City reference. Call at No. 39 East 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; good baker; assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 234 West 35th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMman; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 152 West 37th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN private family; good plain cook and laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 452 West 53d-st., one flight.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN private family; good plain cook and laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 68 West 43d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 336 West 18th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent girl; willing to assist with oth r duties; best reference. Call, for two days, at 334 East 21st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A respectable woman; best of City reference. Address M. B., Box No. 295 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman in private family; first-class City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 223 East 29th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

MME. COLTRE, PARISIAN, FIRST-CLASS dress-maker, offers her services to the ladies of this City as operator dress-maker; she takes work at home and goes in private families for day's or week's work. Address No. 56 East 9th-st.

NURSE.—BY COMPETENT ENGLISHWOMAN; can do sewing, light chamber-work or wait on lady; first-class City reference. Address J. F., Box No. 276 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN EDUCATED SCOTCH WIDOW as nurse to infant or growing children; good hand sewer, and used to traveling. Address Mrs. L. W., Station E.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman as nurse; good needlewoman; good City reference. Call at No. 303 East 33d-st., top floor, back.

NURSE.—TO AN INVALID. CALL, TWO DAYS, at No. 655 8th-av.; ring second bell.

WAITRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands making all kinds salads, care of silver, serving wines; can take a man's place; best City reference. Call at No. 223 East 33d-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, in her own rooms; family or gentlemen's washing, by week or month; terms moderate. Call at No. 210 West 26th-st.

WASHING.—BY FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in family or gentlemen's washing at her home; can do all kinds of fine work. Call at No. 358 West 36th-st., ring first bell.

WASHING, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN. QUICK at washing, &c. Address Mrs. Sheehy, No. 8 Clarkson-st., rear building, any time.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY the day to wash, iron, and house-clean. Call at No. 126 West 19th-st., two flights, rear.

WET-NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A BABY to wet-nurse; has a good home. Call at No. 230 East 29th-st., third floor, front.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A BOY OF 15, WHO RESIDES with his parents and can give good recommendation, a position in some good house where he can grow up and learn the business and make himself useful. Address H., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—POSITION AS SECRETARY, BOOKkeeper, or cashier; is experienced, a good penman, and can give first-class references. Address Post Office Box No. 2,123.

MALES.

BUTLER AND VALET.—BY AN ENGLISHman; first-class references; no objection to travel. Address S., Box No. 227 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SINGLE, SOBER man; understands the proper care of horses, harness, carriages; careful driver, good milker, and willing to make himself generally useful; best of reference. Address Joseph, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A GERMAN in a private family; understands his business in every respect; is sober, reliable, and safe driver. Any family wanting a first-class man may address Coachman, No. 489 9th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN English coachman, gardener, and useful man; understands everything around a gentleman's place; five years' references; country preferred. Call, for two days, at No. 126 West 24th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THOROUGHLY experienced, good, trustworthy, and sober man, to a private family in town or country; eight years' City reference. Call or address C. C., No. 145 West 33d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN: CAN TAKE charge of an invalid gentleman, wait on table, or indoor work; good driver; best reference. Address No. 218 West 17th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every respect; can milk and garden if required. Address Coachman, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; single man; honest, reliable, and sober; can furnish the best of City reference. Call or address J. S., care of J. B. Brewster & Co., No. 145 East 25th-st.

DRIVER.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN; 20; TO drive for a doctor; best references. Address F. L. B., No. 199 East 46th-st.

DRIVER.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE A wagon or truck; two years' best reference. Address Sam, No. 468 4th-av., in store.

FARMER, GARDENER, OR COACHMAN.—By an American; thoroughly understands the care of stock, poultry, and butter-making. Address H. Denham, No. 160 Fulton-street, New-York.

GARDEN, FARM AND FLOWER SEEDS, EUROPEAN PRICES.
THE AMERICAN SEED WAREHOUSE,
No. 114 Chambers-st., New-York.
64 pp. Catalogue free.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A FIRST-class gardener and florist; German, single; understands thoroughly the different branches of the business; wishes to take charge of a private or commercial place; references given. Address R. M., care of Wm. Bennett, florist, Fatbush, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN; married; experienced in all branches; will accept no place without greenhouse or grass. Address Gardener, E. H., care of Childs & Hulsters, Yonkers, N. Y., or Box No. 319 Broadway, Room No. 4.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG, SOBER PROTESTant; is a thorough flower, fruit, and vegetable grower; is willing and obliging; best re

THE TURF MEN'S CONGRESS

IT COMPLETES ITS WORK.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND DISTRICT BOARDS

—STRINGENT RULES TO PREVENT FRAUD

—A ROGUES' GALLERY FOR HORSES.

The National Trotting Association met again yesterday at 11:30 o'clock. Secretary Vail presented the credentials of Mr. B. W. Maples, representing the Fairfield County Agricultural Society, of Norwalk, Conn., and Mr. H. V. Bemis for the Moultrie County Running and Trotting Association, of Sullivan, Ill. Mr. Vail also read his own credentials as a delegate for the Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanics' Society of the Northern District of California, Marysville, Cal., the Golden State District Agricultural Fair Association, Oakland, Cal., and the Nevada Agricultural, Mining, and Mechanical Society, Carson City, Nev. The committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer reported that so far as they knew the accounts were all right, and then the committee to nominate officers for the ensuing two years made its report, which was unanimously adopted, as follows:

President—Judge James Grant, of Davenport, Iowa.
First Vice-President—Edwin Thorne, of Millbrook, N. Y.
Second Vice-President—S. K. Dow, of Chicago.
Eastern District Board—Messrs. Gen. W. S. Tilton, Tobias, Me.; Burdett Loomis, Hartford, Conn., and Lewis J. Powers, Springfield, Mass.
Atlantic District Board—Messrs. George Sturges, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. P. Bush, Buffalo, N. Y., and G. M. Beedle, Easton, Penn.
Central District Board—Messrs. Jabez W. Fitch, Cleveland, Ohio; Richard West, Georgetown, Ky., and Charles O. Hunt, St. Louis, Mo.
Western District Board—Messrs. M. M. Morse, Earlville, Ill.; J. F. Kinney, Nebraska City, Neb., and E. H. Broadhead, Milwaukee, Wis.
Pacific District Board—Messrs. T. W. Hinchman, San Francisco, Cal.; N. T. Smith, San Francisco, Cal., and Christopher Green Sacramento, Cal.

The first-named gentleman on each of the district boards, together with the President and Vice-Presidents of the association, constitute the Board of Review. The President and Vice-Presidents are always ex-officio members, but it is a rule that at each meeting of a district board the Chairman shall be changed. Hence, the make-up of the body of the Board of Review is constantly changing. The Secretary and Treasurer hold their offices by appointment from the Board of Review. Judge Grant accepted his new honor in a short speech, in which he expressed his opinion that the present revision of the rules would prove a step in advance in the work of purging the turf from disgraceful frauds. A resolution expressing the many obligations of the turf and its supporters to Secretary Vail was adopted, and then Mr. D. J. Robinson read a long address in eulogy of Mr. Alden Goldsmith, embodying a resolution to relieve the latter's son, Mr. James Goldsmith, from the penalty of expulsion, under which he now rests. This provoked a great deal of discussion, most of the delegates seeming to think that such a question ought to be left entirely with the Board of Review. After various amendments had been offered and debated, the President ruled the resolution out of order. Another resolution covering the same ground, but so as to come properly before the congress, was immediately offered. Mr. Goldsmith begged that it be withdrawn, and the matter was finally settled by laying the whole subject upon the table. Mr. Hamilton W. Busby offered a resolution of thanks to retiring President Woolley, which was adopted, as were similar resolutions regarding Col. William Edwards, retiring from the Board of Review, and the Committee on Revision of the Rules. Mr. Morris Holcomb made an earnest effort to secure the passage of an amendment to rule 31, providing that any horse remaining in a race after having been ruled out should have such share of the premium money as he was entitled to when ruled out. After a sharp discussion, the amendment was voted down. On motion of Mr. Vail a resolution was passed declaring it to be the sense of the Congress that article 5 of the by-laws should be interpreted as giving ex-officio members of the Board of Review and District Boards the right to vote at meetings. Mr. W. H. Wilson then offered the following important resolution, designed to detect "ringers!"

"It shall be the duty of the members upon whose track a suspicious horse appears to order the animal photographed, and take full description as to color, size and other peculiarities, and forward the same (say one-half dozen) to the Secretary of the National Association, one copy to be kept on exhibition in the office, the other five to be subject to the call of the members, which copies shall, as soon as practicable, be returned to the Secretary. The copies of photographs of the suspicious horses on exhibition in the office of the Secretary shall be known as the Rogues' Gallery. In case the party controlling the horse should refuse to allow his animal to be photographed, he or they shall be expelled."

This was adopted almost unanimously, and then the President was authorized to appoint a new Committee on Revision of the Rules to report at the Congress of 1882. It was decided that the next Congress should be held in this city, and then Col. Frank E. Shaw made an ineffectual effort to have a new class of members formed, for whom the fee should be $30. Mr. William A. Owen proposed a resolution calling upon the new Committee on Rules to carefully consider the questions now being agitated relative to time bars. This was carried, and then the congress adjourned to meet in this City in 1882.

The delegates expressed themselves as much pleased with the work of the congress in general. It is believed that its beficial effects will be especially felt in the operation of the new rules relative to fraud on the turf. While the new rule that no sentence of expulsion can ever be repealed after being confirmed by the Board of Review, and the resolution adopted yesterday regarding the "Rogues' Gallery" of suspicious horses are thought to be very stringent, they are looked upon as being no more than just in their severity, and much good is expected to result from their enforcement.

XTH DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST SOME MEMBERS AT LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

The Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association met at No. 352 West Thirty-fifth-street last evening, President Sheridan Shook in the chair. After announcing the resignation of the Secretary, Berrien Keyser, the Chairman nominated Mr. E. A. Dillenbeck as temporary Secretary, and he was duly elected. Mr. Keyser's resignation was, on motion, laid on the table, although it was stated that his reason for tendering his resignation was that he had received an appointment in the Custom-house. The President appointed the following Committee on Admissions: John Fricke, E. A. Dillenbeck, A. V. Canfield, Robert Miller, and Robert Montgomery. The Secretary next read a communication, signed by Jacob Rowles, E. T. Patterson, Peter Van Wager, and Thomas Hamilton, preferring charges against John Conroy, Augustus Lyons, John McCormack, Charles S. Smith, and Thomas Farrell. These gentlemen, whose names are on the roll of the association, were charged with having "violated their pledge of membership" by becoming officers of the Robert Hall Association of the Twentieth Ward, which represented a Democratic Aldermanic and his interests. The by-laws of the Fifteenth District Republican Association expressly prohibit any of its members from belonging to any other body which does not recognize the regular association. Charges from the same source were also preferred against William S. Murray, one of the delegates to the Aldermanic Convention, and John W. Franklin, one of the "box-men" of the association, of having used their influence and worked for the Anti-Tammany ticket at the last election, particularly for Robert Hall, the Anti-Tammany candidate for Alderman. Accompanying the charges was a green ticket, having a very bad wood-cut of Aldermanic Robert Hall in its centre, and omitting the names of the ball of the Robert Hall Association, Friday, Jan. 30, at Wendel's Assembly Rooms, No. 344 West Forty-fourth-street. The officers' names, which were printed at the bottom of the ticket, were: John Conroy, President; Charles S. Smith, Secretary; John McCormack, Second Vice-President; Thomas Farrell, Financial Secretary, and Augustus Lyons, First Vice-President. As soon as the Secretary had finished reading the charges, Farrell rose and denounced the author of the charges as a —— liar, and several members in the vicinity attempted to quiet him. The President rapped lustily for order and finally told the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove Farrell.

"Put who out?" said Farrell; "you'd better not talk about putting anybody out."

The President mildly retorted, "If I order you out, out you'll go." Farrell, however, said nothing further. On motion, a committee to investigate the charges was appointed, consisting of John Fricke, E. A. Dillenbeck, M. L. Hollister, Matthew Wilson, and Henry Bradley. John G. Collins next moved that the names of William Graham, Edward Leonard, John Darling, and William Carroll be erased from the roll, on the ground that they were not residents of the district, and had never signed the roll. This was referred to the same committee. The Chairman announced that he had not yet been able to appoint the Executive Committee, and an adjournment was taken.

BURGLARS IN WEST HOBOKEN.

Last Monday night, William Ryan, a coachman, in the employ of Mrs. Ansel Hecht, of Cortlandt-street, West Hoboken, heard some one trying the locks of the barn in which he sleeps. The intruders abandoned their operations and went away, having disturbed nothing. Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning Ryan was aroused by strange noises in the lower part of the barn. Several men were evidently discussing the propriety of hitching the horse to the buggy to carry away the plunder they expected to secure. Ryan, arming himself, ran down stairs, and looking out, saw the burglars at work on the doors of Mrs. Hecht's house. One was trying to open the basement door—the other was endeavoring to force the wash-house door. Ryan fired two shots at them and then retreated to an alleyway. The burglars fired at him three times, and he pounded at one of the house doors for admission. Mrs. Hecht's son and a boarder answered the alarm. As they opened the door, young Hecht's pistol was accidentally discharged, and the ball, grazing Ryan's head, struck one of the burglars, who was passing through the gate, which was in range of the weapon. The thieves escaped, and young Hecht and Ryan lay on the lounge in the dining-room, while the family retired to their beds again. An hour afterward they heard a noise in the yard, and ran out to ascertain the cause of it. They discovered that the four burglars had returned, and were in the act of harnessing the horse to the buggy, for the purpose, probably, of carrying their wounded companion away. Three of the men ran, and Ryan discovered the fourth concealed in the bushes at an angle in the fence. As Ryan raised his pistol to fire, the burglar begged for his life. "You don't intend to kill me!" he exclaimed. Ryan replied, "Yes, I do," and drew the trigger. The man was wounded, for he groaned, and immediately a muscular fellow leaped over the fence, took the wounded man in his arms, and ran across the lots to Palisade-avenue with him. Another of the burglars followed in the same direction, and trace of both was lost at the quarries. The fourth burglar ran in another direction.

BOOKS TO BE SOLD.

SOME EARLY AND CURIOUS MANUSCRIPTS—THE BRINLEY LIBRARY.

Two collections of books of more than ordinary note and value will be sold at Leavitt & Co.'s auction-rooms in the month of March. The first collection to be sold is the property of a Boston gentleman whose half dozen years' residence in Spain gave him an opportunity to pick up some very rare and curious books and manuscripts. In the number and value of its manuscripts, indeed, this sale will probably stand unprecedented on this side of the Atlantic. There are a few that are very early, some that are beautifully executed, and many that are exceedingly curious. The earliest, and one of the most interesting as well, is a Greek Psalter, with a few hymns added, written apparently in the tenth or eleventh century. It is a small quarto in form, written on vellum in a cursive hand, and as to text follows the Septuagint version. There are many curious German manuscripts of the fifteenth century, including a copy of the thirteenth century poem, "Der Renner," illustrated with 91 skillfully executed colored drawings. Another later, but still more beautifully-illuminated manuscript, a life of the Virgin, has a border to each page of the text, and many colored initials and chapter-heads. One of the most curious manuscripts in the collection is a volume which was originally among the archives of the French Government, and should be there still. It is entitled "Ceremonies des Mariages des Roys et aures Grands," is written on paper, and describes with a somewhat surprising minuteness the marriage ceremonies of every royal person in France from Louis XII., in 1498, to 1626. The nuptial ceremony of Louis XIII. and Anne of Austria, in 1615, when both were 14 years of age, is fully described. Several Books of Hours of remarkable beauty are in the collection, and Latin, Spanish, and Hebrew manuscripts abound, worthy of note for their beauty of execution or their singular matter. There are several Mexican manuscripts, from the library of Don José Maria Andrade, which the unfortunate Maximilian designed for the nucleus of a national library. After the execution of Maximilian the Andrade collection was sent to Leipsic to be sold. In that bookish city a spurious book-plate was gotten up, with the Mexican arms, an imperial crown, and other insignia intended to make the collection appear to have belonged to Maximilian himself. The sale takes place on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of March, and as early illuminated manuscripts are scarce and dear, some lively bidding may be expected.

The second part of the American library of the late Mr. George Brinley, of Hartford, Conn., will be out on sale on March 22. The first part of this library, comprising over 2,600 lots, was sold in March, 1879, and realized nearly $50,000. The books in Part I. related to the discovery and exploration of America, the civil and religious history of the Anglo-American colonies, the Indian wars, the witchcraft murders, &c., and included the most extraordinary collection of early printed American books ever sold at auction. The catalogue of Part II. is now in press. It will contain about 1,800 lots, mostly relating to New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, either historically or as representing the earliest products of the printing-press in those States. The rarest and costliest firstlings of New-York's early printers will be offered, the *imprimatura* of the Bradfords, Jansen, Kelmer, Franklin, and others of that day, are abundant. There are over 300 Franklin titles. The sale will last five days. At its close Mr. Brinley's library will be half sold, for there are still two more parts to come.

THE MOUNTED RIFLES.

SECOND ANNUAL DINNER OF THE VETERAN ASSOCIATION.

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A THRIVING CONGREGATION

THE REV. DR. HALL UPON CHURCHES AND CHURCHGOERS.

THE CHURCH BUILDING, THE SEXTON, THE CHOIR, THE DEACONS AND ELDERS, AND THE MINISTER.

Dr. John Hall lectured to a large audience last night in the Presbyterian church, corner of Second-avenue and Fourteenth-street, on a "Thriving Congregation." His discourse was directed to an exposition of those matters and things which cause a church to prosper, and he began from the ground, so to speak, for he spoke first of the building of the church structure. Upon this point he referred, among other things, to the style of architecture for the edifice, and remarked that, though the Gothic was eminently well adapted to some kinds of religious service, it was not so well adapted for the Protestant. He insisted that the church must be well lighted, well ventilated, and convenient of access; and to secure these things the Building Committee should be composed of sensible, thoughtful business men. People who would endure heat and draughts and cold without complaining in a place of amusement, were wonderfully sensitive to the same defects in a church. No plausible pretense should be given for people to stay away on this score. Then the church should be free of debt. Debt was a sore burden and drawback. The good rule should be followed of paying down. That was the way the Temple was built. Very curious, the Doctor thought it would be, to think of the walls of Jerusalem placarded with announcements that a sacred concert would be given under the auspices of King Rehoboam, the proceeds to be devoted to paying off the debt on the Temple. [Laughter.] Heavy debts on churches hindered the conversion of souls. The average man was disinclined to become a member of a church which was oppressed with debt. Those who were members were apt to think in selecting a minister simply whether he was a man likely to pay off the church debt; and it might be that the man who could do this might not be the right man to convert souls. Dismissing the subject of the building, the Doctor proceeded to consider the officers of the church, and began with the sexton, the man who met you at the door. He insisted that the office of the sexton was an important one. He should be able to identify himself with the work of the church. He should know all that is going on; there should be an air of devoutness and reverence in the way he performed his duties. Very much of the comfort of a congregation may depend upon this. Christian courtesy must be carried into the church. The Doctor spoke of certain person who go from church to church as fancy dictated as "religious gypsies;" but even such should be treated with all possible consideration, for to hear the church only once may benefit a soul. He next considered the body of Trustees. It was important that they should be a good body, and feel their responsibility. They make the payments, and they should be made promptly and generously. In this connection Dr. Hall spoke at some length on the question of ministerial support, insisting that it should be generous. "I am," he said, "one of those who believe that if we could place this question of ministerial support on a basis we should get rid of a great many other questions which irritate and trouble the churches." A minister is called and settled over a church at a stated salary; the congregation increases, the number of communicants increases, his duties and labors increase, the revenue and income increase; the only thing that does not increase is the minister's salary. Then the time comes when some other church desires to have him, and requests him to come. Not till then do the Trustees wake up to the fact that they have not been doing right by their Pastor. The Doctor remarked that he spoke for many when he said that he preferred to be poor for many years afterward than to be offered, as the *imprimatura* of the Bradfords, Jansen, Kelmer, Franklin, and others of that day, are abundant. There are over 300 Franklin titles. The sale will last five days. At its close Mr. Brinley's library will be half sold, for there are still two more parts to come.

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seat in the Board of Health, and an addition of $2,000 to his annual salary, making it $8,000. A summons was received from the Committee on Cities of the Assembly, asking the Commissioners to appear in person before the committee, or send a representative, in reference to the Street-cleaning bills now before the Legislature. A request was received from Mayor Cooper asking for 10 copies of the Election law now in force in this City, and they were ordered to be transmitted.

MR. COWLEY'S TESTIMONY.

HE TELLS A DIFFERENT STORY ABOUT THE DIET IN THE SHEPHERD'S FOLD.

Seldom has such an assemblage of spectators been seen in a court-room as that which congregated in the General Sessions yesterday to hear the developments in the trial of the Rev. Edward Cowley for ill-using Louis Victor, one of the inmates of the Shepherd's Fold. Richly attired and jeweled ladies were in their seats before the opening of court, and remained to the close of the proceedings. The feature of the day was the examination of the accused Shepherd, who, while on the witness stand, talked incessantly, and conducted himself with extreme nervousness. Ex-Judge Fullerton opened the day's proceedings by calling Miss Cordelia M. Geoghegan, of No. 131 West Forty-seventh-street, one of the Trustees, who, for the past three years, had acted as a Committee on Clothing for the "Fold." She testified that she had made informal visits to the institution about 12 times during the last year. The substance of her testimony was that the children were well clothed and well cared for. They attended her parish church, Mt. Alban's. They looked neat and attractive, and their demeanor was always orderly, refined, and respectful. In cross-examination, Miss Geoghegan showed extraordinary ignorance of the management of the institution of which she is Trustee. She had never, she said, seen the children at their meals, and had never heard of any of the children being diseased, or of their removal from the institution by their parents.

The Rev. Uriah T. Tracey, Rector of the P. E. Church of the Epiphany, testified that a majority of the children of the Fold attended his Sunday-school and church. They appeared amiable, bright, and cheery, and had less of a repressed look about them than most children of charitable institutions. In cross-examination, the witness said he knew nothing whatever of the food given the children.

Miss Anna Callahan, a former instructress at the Fold, said she lived in the institution, and had seen the children at most of their meals. They were always well-provided with food, and witness had never heard a complaint except on one occasion, when a boy said he had not had enough dinner. The complaint was reported to Mrs. Cowley, who ordered him two large slices of bread. The boy Louis Victor was always delicate and inactive. He received medical treatment, and Mrs. Cowley gave them medicine. Witness left the institution permanently in July last, not having been paid her salary.

Dr. Walker A. Hawes, of No. 221 East Sixty-second-street, testified that Louis Victor was taken to him last Summer, by Mrs. Cowley. The child suffered from rickets, and he prescribed cod-liver-oil, iron, nutritious food, and fresh air. He visited the child in the Fold in October and found him very much emaciated, and suffering from bowel complaint. Witness knew that the child ate ravenously, and was of opinion that his emaciated condition was due to a lack of digestive powers. In cross-examination by Mr. Phelps, the doctor admitted that he had never inspected into the food given the children.

William Scheider, a baker, of No. 679 Ninth-avenue, testified that he had left 10 loaves of bread at the Fold every day; he had not been paid in two years, and $400 was due him.

The Rev. Henry C. Potter, Rector of Grace Church, said he was a classmate of the prisoner in Trinity school, and considered his conduct always creditable; had only seen him twice during the past six years; had never visited the Fold, and knew nothing whatever of its management. Testimony to the good character of Mr. Cowley was also given by Thomas Whittaker, book publisher, and the Rev. Messrs. Southgate and Reilly.

The Rev. Edward Cowley, the defendant, next took the stand. He said he first took charge of the Children's Fold (afterward the Shepherd's Fold) in 1873, and had had an aggregate of 4 children under his care. None of them had died, and Louis Victor's was the only case of real sickness. Last Summer the little fellow became sick, and was given quinine. Witness took him on various excursions, and served him with delicacies from his own table. Witness continued to give him extra diet, and saw personally that he was supplied with it. Finding that the child did not improve, the quinine was taken to Dr. Hawes. The Doctor's directions were carried out implicitly, the child receiving meat, eggs, vegetables, bread and butter, and coffee or cocoa regularly. The child, however, continued to grow weaker, and finally died. Dr. Hawes was called in to see him. Cod-liver-oil and iron was ordered, and Mrs. Cowley administered it. During the time Louis Victor was in the Fold (two years) the children were supplied with wheaten grits, oatmeal, farina, hominy, Indian-meal, beans and peas, potatoes, cabbage, dried apples, molasses, and syrup. The children had cabbage boiled with meat, or eat up with vinegar, frequently. They had meats during the first year about five times a week; during the second year, owing to the death of Meehan, the butcher, and being unable to make a cash arrangement with a new butcher, they had meat no oftener than two or three times a week. They had also been served with salt codfish as well as fresh cod and blue-fish, presented by a Fulton Market dealer. From 10 to 12 of the children attended the public school, and almost all attended the Sunday-school and church. "I have never received a dollar of salary for my services to the Shepherd's Fold" said the prisoner.

This closed the examination of the prisoner, and court adjourned until to-day, when Mr. Cowley will be cross-examined. An effort will be made to finish the case by this evening.

THE GROCERS' BANK.

PETITION OF RECEIVER WHITE—HE ASKS AUTHORITY TO PAY A DIVIDEND.

Mr. S. V. White, the Receiver of the Grocers' Bank, has presented a petition to the Supreme Court showing the assets and liabilities of the bank, and asking permission to pay a preliminary dividend of 60 per cent. to the depositors. The following are the material points of Mr. White's petition:

"On taking possession of the assets of said bank, on the morning of Jan. 3, 1880, he found that the actual fixed liabilities of the bank, as shown by its books, were the following:

Due to individual depositors	$590,995
Due to holders of certified checks and notes	71,706
Due to holders of certificates of deposits	4,010
Due to banks and bankers	1000
Due to banks and bankers for interest	1,021
Making the total fixed liabilities	$767,733

and that, in addition, there were unliquidated demands for attorneys' fees, unsettled bills, and on an importer's letter of credit for an amount which, according to the best of your petitioner's information and belief, will not exceed the sum of $18,000.

"That the nominal assets of said bank of which he took possession were:

Due from banks and bankers	$65,808
United States 4 per cent. bonds in Banking Department at Albany	5,000
Clearing-house stock	900
Unmatured discounted notes	535,024
Past-due notes	42,242
Demand loans	105,830
Sundry stocks and bonds	11,620
Real estate	51,226
Overdrafts	13,989
Cash and checks	173,227
Total nominal assets	$1,004,269

"Upon taking charge of the affairs of said bank, he paid the $101,221 due to banks and bankers, and he has returned and paid over to the parties entitled thereto the proceeds of checks collected after notice to the bank officers on Jan. 2, 1880. He has collected upon bills discounted of the bank $223,263, and upon demand loans $49,850, making his total collections $273,113. In addition to such collections there have been allowed set-offs for balances due from the bank to its debtors, who are also depositors, on deposit account, amounting to the sum of $81,936; that by the allowance of such set-offs and payments, the amount due to depositors has been reduced to the aggregate sum of $534,528, as follows:

Now due on open account	$495,527
Now due on certificates of deposit	4,010
Now due on certified checks	34,991
And that he has now on hand in cash, subject to the direction of this court, the sum of	271,427

"And your petitioner further shows that he is advised and believes that before making any formal dividend among the creditors of said bank it is his duty to collect all collectible demands of said bank; to sell at auction such demands as are not readily collectible, which any Justice of this court shall authorize him to sell, and to take all practicable steps to convert into money all the assets of said bank; that many of the demands of said bank which have come to his hands are unquestionably good, but are not yet due, hence not presently collectible, and that for these and other reasons it is not practicable at present to make a formal dividend among the creditors of said bank; that said creditors are for the most part small traders who have pressing need for their money in their business; that to delay the distribution to them of so much of the assets of said bank as have been collected and are now on hand, until a formal dividend can properly be made, would cause serious inconvenience to them without any benefit to the estate, and that your petitioner is satisfied that all provisions for the expenses of this Receivership may safely be deferred until such time as your petitioner shall be prepared to make a formal dividend.

"The following is a recapitulation of your petitioner's receipts and disbursements:

RECEIPTS.

Cash and checks	$173,227
Bills discounted	223,263
Demand loans	49,850
Banks and bankers	85,488
Special collections	5,949
Total receipts	$517,779

DISBURSEMENTS.

Stopped checks	$57,624
Banks and bankers	101,021
Set-offs against dues	81,936
Special collections	5,769
Total disbursements	$246,351
Balance—cash on hand	$271,427

"Wherefore your petitioner prays that he may be authorized by the order of this court to make, at a day to be named in said order not earlier than March 1, 1880, a preliminary distribution among the creditors of said bank of so much of the funds thereof which shall then be in his hands as shall be sufficient to pay 60 per cent. of their respective claims; and that such order may prescribe what notice of such preliminary distribution shall be given to such creditors."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Fifth Precinct Station-house was draped in mourning yesterday in memory of Officer Francis Finnerty, who died yesterday morning, of consumption, after serving for 20 years on the Police force.

Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, last evening, delivered the second lecture in the course before the Lord Public Reading-room, No. 135 Greenwich-street. His subject—"George Stephenson, the Celebrated Engineer."

The first of a course of five free lectures, under the auspices of the Committee on Science of the Sorosis, will be given this evening by Mrs. Erminnie A. Smith, of Jersey City, in the Anthon Memorial Hall, in Forty-eighth-street, west of Sixth-avenue. Subject—"Gems."

The East River longshoremen still refuse to go to work for 30 cents an hour. Work was begun on the cargo of the steam-ship Bristol, at Pier No. 18, yesterday. Crowds of longshoremen gathered opposite this pier and quietly watched the green hands who had been employed in their places.

Mr. George F. Slosson, the young American billiard expert, sailed for Europe yesterday afternoon in the Inman steam-ship City of Chester en route for Paris, where he is to cross cues with the greatest of billiard players, Maurice Vignaux. A large number of his friends gathered at the pier to wish him *bon voyage* and success in his battle of the cues.

The Executive Committee of the Property-owners' Association of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards, after discussion, have decided to favor Assemblyman Deane's bill prohibiting the employment of school-teachers in the schools of this City who are not residents of this City, and have also recommended that no non-resident should be employed in any of the City or County departments.

The special committee appointed by the Board of Education to investigate the charges of profanity, obscenity, and disorderly conduct made by ex-Assistant Commissioner Thomas Moore, Principal of Grammar School No. 61, held a private session last evening for the purpose of considering their report. After the adjournment of the meeting it was intimated that at least a majority of the committee would recommend the removal of Mr. Moore at the next meeting of the board.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange are making another effort to secure the adoption by the members of the changes in brokerage and commissions recently lost by a few votes less than the necessary two-thirds majority. They have readopted the entire old list, merely reducing the minimum rate of brokerage proposed between members where the brokerage gives up his name, and carries the contract from $6 25 to $3 12½. A ballot will be taken on them on the 21st inst.

BROOKLYN.

Controller Steinmetz asserts that Registrar of Arrears O'Keefe has made a gross error, amounting, it is said, to about $3,500,000, in his annual report, made to the Mayor, of the total amount of arrearages of taxes due the city. Controller Steinmetz will send a communication to the Mayor on the subject.

In the City Court, yesterday, Mrs. Margaret Stratton recovered $500 from Jacob Krebs and John Dippell, under the Civil Damages act. It was proved that Krebs sold the plaintiff's husband liquor after Mrs. Stratton had informed him that Stratton was an habitual drunkard. Dippell was sued as the owner of the house in which the liquor was sold.

A row-boat manned by David O'Brien, a boatman, of No. 138 Columbia-street, and Thomas O'Leary, aged 27, a speculator, residing at No. 63 Warren-street, and containing a quantity of pig-iron, was swamped opposite Wall-street ferry yesterday morning. O'Leary was drowned, and his companion was rescued by Horatio McBain, of the bark E. J. Pettingill, and Edward Carey, a watchman at the stores of Woodruf & McLean.

One day in December last, John Bender, a wealthy and well

The New-York Times.

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THE NATION'S LAW-MAKERS

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE REAGAN INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL.

THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE ADOPTS MR. HENDERSON'S MEASURE — A BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS PROVIDED FOR—DISCRIMINATION IN FREIGHT CHARGES PROHIBITED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The House Committee on Commerce to-day adopted Mr. Henderson's bill as a substitute for the Reagan bill, and directed the Chairman to report the same to the House and ask that an early day be fixed for its consideration. The bill provides for the appointment of three Commissioners, who are authorized to exercise a supervision over all railroads passing from one State or Territory to or through one or more States and Territories, or to and from any foreign country. The supervision of the Commissioners is limited to questions of commerce between the States, and the methods of operating railroads as affecting such commerce. They are to prescribe a railroad year, and a system of reports covering such year, to be rendered by all railroad companies described in the bill in any manner affecting commerce between the States, at such times as may be deemed necessary by the Board of Commissioners. The Commissioners are to see that all United States laws relating to inter-State railroads are enforced; to furnish such information to the several departments of the Government in regard to the tariff of fares and freight and accounts of the railroads as may be required by them, and to make annual reports of their doings to the Secretary of the Interior on or before Nov. 1 of each year. All persons or corporations, whether engaged alone or associated with others in the transportation of property or persons by railroad, are prohibited from charging or receiving from any persons any greater or less rate of freight charge or compensation than is charged any other person for like and contemporaneous service, under like circumstances and conditions in carrying, storing, or handling the same, on or over the same line of transportation. The allowance of rebate, drawback, or other advantages, in any form, upon shipments made or services rendered is also prohibited. The provisions of the bill are not to apply to the carrying or handling of property less than an ordinary car-load, or wholly within one State or Territory, and not destined for continuous carriage beyond such State or Territory, or to property carried for the United States or for any State or Municipal Government, or for charitable, educational, or scientific purposes. The bill also directs the Commissioners to inquire into the pooling system, to state the results of their inquiry in their first annual report, and whether in their judgment any legislation is expedient in relation thereto. The Commissioners are to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and are to receive an annual compensation of $5,000. Provision is also made for the employment of clerks and expert engineers.

FEDERAL AUTHORITY DEFIED.

THE EXCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE DISTRICT FIRE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Attention was recently directed in THE TIMES dispatches to the fact that the last Sundry Civil Appropriation act contains an appropriation for the salary of the Fire Commissioners of the District of Columbia, "one of whom should be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, to represent the interests of the General Government on said Board of Commissioners." Secretary Schurz, in obedience to this mandatory provision, appointed William B. Reed as the Government representative, but the old Board of Commissioners declined to recognize him, and has thus far prevented him from exercising the duties for which he was appointed. The Board consists of three members, one of whom is Secretary, and the law specifically provides for the salary of the Commissioner Secretary. To admit Mr. Reed therefore, one of the other two Commissioners would be required to leave. As neither of them is willing to resign, and as the District Commissioners have refrained from exercising their authority and reconstructing the Board according to the requirements of the law, the authority of Congress and the Commission of the Secretary of the Interior have been treated with contempt, and Mr. Reed has been kept out of the office for which he was selected since June last. This question has now reached a point where the District Commissioners will be forced to act. Their accounts for the six months ending Dec. 31 having reached the First Auditor, that officer has very properly decided that the Board of Fire Commissioners is unlawfully constituted, and that the money paid the board for salary cannot be allowed. That portion of the accounts, therefore, has been suspended, and referred to the First Controller for final decision, and there can be no doubt as to what the Controller's decision will be. President Hayes should have directed the District Commissioners to obey the law, and install Mr. Reed in the place to which he was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. But instead of doing this, when his attention was called to the matter he referred the case to the Commissioners without comment, and thus gave a tacit approval to the persistent violation of law on the part of the District Commissioners and their subordinates, the Fire Commissioners. As the salary of the Fire Commissioners is only $200 each per annum, it is probable that these officers will be willing to serve without salary if permitted to continue in defiance of an act of Congress.

WHAT THE COMMITTEES ARE DOING.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY—THE NATIONAL PRISON PROJECT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—A sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Territories, consisting of Messrs. Vest, Butler, and Logan, reported favorably to the full committee a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the United States Court for the District of Kansas over the Indian Territory for the trial of criminal cases. No action was taken on the bill by the committee. It has been erroneously announced that the bill reported to-day by the sub-committee is the bill now pending providing for a Territorial organization of the Indian Territory. It can be stated with a degree of certainty that the bill last referred to, known here as the Oklahoma scheme, will not be passed. It has already been acted upon adversely by the House Committee on Territories, but the lobby agents are nursing it in the Senate side for stock-jobbing operations.

William P. Fiero, Assistant United States Attorney at New-York, appeared before the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day, and advocated the passage of the bill now pending before Congress providing for the erection of a national prison for criminals convicted of any offenses against the United States, and under the present laws imprisoned in jails and penitentiaries of the States and Territories. He advocated the scheme proposed in the bill on the ground of economy as well as a regard for the sanitary and moral condition of the prisoners, and urged the importance of a strict classification of prisoners, which could only be obtained through the establishment of a Federal prison. He held that the practice of associating men of previous good reputation, who have been, perhaps, betrayed into the commission of crime unwarily, with habitual criminals, is not only impolitic in practice, but exceedingly detrimental to the vital interests of society.

Gen. W. B. Barrett, of New-York, made an argument to-day, before the House Select Committee on an Interoceanic Canal, in favor of the Nicaragua route, upon the ground that it would be the most practical and economical to construct. He argued that the United States should take the initiative in the work; that the canal when completed should be a monument of the wisdom, enterprise, and generous commercial rivalry of the nineteenth century. Gen. Pita, a gentleman familiar with the South American countries, stated briefly his views with respect to the commercial bearings of such an enterprise. He urged the importance of having the canal under control of an American company, and under the protection of the United States, believing, if the control were allowed to rest in the hands of foreigners, that a vast and valuable trade would be diverted to foreign countries, greatly to the detriment of the commercial interests of the United States.

At the meeting of the special committee to investigate the removal of the Cheyennes and Poncas to-day, Bright Eyes was examined with regard to her knowledge of the causes leading to the removal of the Poncas and their condition in the Indian Territory. The attention of Bright Eyes was called by Senator Morgan to a paper purporting to be signed by the heads of nearly all the Ponca families, requesting the President to remove their tribe to a new reservation in the Indian Territory. Bright Eyes exclaimed: "Why, White Eagle has told me a dozen times that he never signed any such paper! Why, that is monstrous!" Standing Bear was then shown the paper. He read it over, smiled incredulously, made several gestures of disgust, accompanied by expressive "Ughs!" and finally said, "That's the white man's way. They write one thing and tell us another." He then explained the circumstances attending the signing by the council of chiefs of a paper supposed by them to be a refusal to leave their reservation.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue today were $297,623 44, and from Customs $427,820 87.

By the request of the New-York Cotton Exchange, Mr. Morton presented in the House, today, the memorial of a committee of the National Cotton Exchange for such an amendment to the Census laws as will authorize the Superintendent of Census to publish, in advance of the official publication, the acreage and production of cotton in each county and State.

The question of detaining certain letters from Belgium addressed to Mr. Collins, of Brooklyn, and supposed to contain money fraudulently obtained from an old naval officer in that country, which was recently referred to the Department of Justice, was to-day decided at the Cabinet session. The Attorney-General said there was no law empowering the Government to withhold letters from the persons to whom addressed, and that they must be delivered to such persons upon demand.

The Special Committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners, consisting of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, William H. Lyon, and O. M. Smiley, appointed at the recent meeting of the board in New-York at the request of Secretary Schurz, to make a thorough investigation of the methods of transacting business at the Indian Office, has begun its work. After the several divisions of the bureau have been examined it is the intention of the committee to report in detail to the Secretary of the Interior the condition of Indian affairs, and to offer any suggestions for the better management of the office which they may deem practicable. The finance division of the bureau has already been examined and found to be in good condition.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

TRANSFERS OF LIEUTENANTS OF ARTILLERY AND ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—First Lieut. Thomas Garvey, First Cavalry, has been ordered to report to First Lieut. Morreson, Tenth Cavalry, Baltimore, to conduct a detachment of recruits to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. On arriving there, Lieut. Garvey will report to the Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service to conduct a detachment of troops for the Third Cavalry to Fort A. Russell, Wyoming Territory.

The following transfers of Lieutenants of artillery are made under the provisions of general orders of Nov. 13, 1876, establishing the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, Virginia. The officers of the new detail will report for duty at Fortress Monroe, May 1, 1880, when those relieved will join their new batteries. If the officers relieved join their stations within 30 days over and above the time necessary to reach them in the ordinary course, it will be deemed a compliance with this order: First Artillery—Second Lieut. Todd from Battery E to Battery G, vice Second Lieut. Clark from Battery G to Battery E, to be relieved; Second Lieut. White from Battery H to Battery G, Second Artillery—First Lieut. Grugan from Battery H to Battery K, vice First Lieut. Mitchell from Battery K to Battery H, to be relieved; First Lieut. Caziare from Battery M to Battery K, vice First Lieut. Sebree Smith from Battery K to Battery M, to be relieved; Second Lieut. Harrison from Battery C to Battery K, vice Second Lieut. Niles from Battery K to Battery C, to be relieved; Second Lieut. Simpson from Battery E to Battery K, vice Second Lieut. Howe from Battery K to Battery E, to be relieved. Third Artillery—Second Lieut. Dowd from Battery G to Battery A; Second Lieut. Woodward from Battery H to Battery A, vice Second Lieut. Satterlee from Battery A to Battery H, to be relieved. The transfers of First Lieutenants of this regiment will be announced hereafter. Fourth Artillery—First Lieut. Greenough from Battery K to Battery L, vice First Lieut. Leary, Jr., from Battery I to Battery K, to be relieved; First Lieut. Landers from Battery M to Battery I, vice Lieut. Paddock from Battery I to Battery M, to be relieved; Second Lieut. Gordon from Battery A to Battery I, vice Second Lieut. Jones from Battery I to Battery A, to be relieved; Second Lieut. Totten from Battery L to Battery I, vice Second Lieut. French, Jr., from Battery I to Battery L, to be relieved. Fifth Artillery—First Lieut. Mills from Battery L to Battery C, vice First Lieut. Senitzki from Battery C to Battery L, to be relieved; First Lieut. Vogdes from Battery H to Battery C, vice First Lieut. Willard from Battery C to Battery H, to be relieved; Second Lieut. McAuliffe from Battery C to Battery K, to be relieved; Second Lieut. Adams from Battery E to Battery C, vice Second Lieut. Bush from Battery C to Battery E, to be relieved.

The following named officers are relieved from duty at the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, to take effect May 1, 1880, and will report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to stations with their regiments: First Lieut. J. L. Sherman, and First Lieut. H. L. Harris, both of the First Artillery; First Lieut. Arthur Murray is relieved from duty at the Artillery School, Fortress Monroe, to take effect May 1, and will join his battery within 30 days over and above the time necessary to reach it in the ordinary course; First Lieut. W. F. Duvall, Fifth Artillery, and Second Lieut. David Price, Jr., First Artillery, will report to the commanding officer Artillery School, Fortress Monroe, for duty. The special order accepting the resignation of First Lieut. Chapins, Fourth Artillery, has been revoked.

Leaves of absence have been granted as follows: First Lieut. George H. Palmer, Sixteenth Infantry, 40 days; First Lieut. James Pratt, Twenty-fifth Infantry, four months; Capt. Charles L. Davis, Tenth Infantry, has had his leave extended until March 31, and that of First Lieut. Charles J. Crane has been extended one month. Chaplain George G. Mullins, Twenty-fifth Infantry, has been ordered to report to Col. A. McD. McCook for duty as an assistant in charge of education in the Army, and will be stationed at St. Louis. First Lieut. Eugene Griffin, Corps of Engineers, has been ordered to report to Major Henry L. Abbott, Corps of Engineers, at Willet's Point, New-York Harbor, for duty with the Battalion of Engineers.

It is said by War Department officers that great pressure is being made upon the department for the detail of officers as military instructors at colleges and universities. According to existing law, the number of officers authorized to be detailed in this capacity is limited to 30. The law also provides that they can only be detailed to universities and colleges having facilities to educate 150 male students at one time. There are bills now pending before Congress providing that the number of such detail be increased from 30 to 50. It is understood that the General of the Army is opposed to the detail of Lieutenants and junior officers for such purposes, and that he favors the employment of retired officers as instructors, with the full pay of their rank while so engaged in lieu of retired pay. The existing law does not prohibit the detailing of retired officers as Professors of military colleges, but they are not allowed any additional compensation from the Government for such service.

Master O. E. Lasher and Ensign Charles R. T. Moore have been ordered to the receiving-ship Franklin. Cadet Engineer Henry H. Stevens, to duty with the Experimental Board at New-York; Commander George W. Coffin has been detached from the command of the Coast Survey steamer Hassler, and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. Henry W. Nichols, from the Coast Survey Office, and ordered to command the Hassler; Civil Engineer M. T. Endicott, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and placed on waiting orders.

A telegram was received at the Navy Department to-day, stating that the United States ship Ticonderoga is at Singapore.

NEW-ENGLAND ALUMNI MEETINGS.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—The New-England Alumni of Yale College met here yesterday. Judge John F. Putnam, of the Class of '37, was elected President. Several speeches were made, and it was voted to have more frequent reunions hereafter.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 13.—The Alumni of Bowdoin College held their fifth annual meeting last evening, Chief-Justice Appleton presiding. The attendance was large. An oration was delivered, a poem read, and the usual toasts were given and responded to.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

EUROPE'S NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S STATEMENT ABOUT HERAT—GERMANY'S ARMAMENT—THE FRENCH AMNESTY AGITATION—RUMORS OF AN IMPORTANT ALLIANCE.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—In the House of Lords to-day, Earl Granville asked whether Lord Beaconsfield, by his recent statements, meant that no decision had been arrived at regarding Herat. Lord Beaconsfield replied that it would only lead to misconception if he went beyond the absolute statement that her Majesty's Government had not released Persia from her engagement not to occupy Herat.

The *Times*, in a leading editorial article this morning on the opening of the German Reichstag, says: "As long as nations are unable to devise any improvement in the maintenance of their mutual relations, it is idle to complain of the continuous increase of armaments, and unjust to regard the measures adopted with this object as necessarily inconsistent with peaceful intentions."

A Paris correspondent, commenting on the speech of Premier De Freycinet in the Chamber of Deputies, on the subject of amnesty, yesterday, says: "Nothing could be more propitious than this reassuring speech, representing France governed and protected, and depriving her enemies of the right to say that she is handed over to rioters and anarchists. It may not, indeed, make proselytes among the decided adversaries of the Republic, but it will enable those who desire a steady and respectable Republic to rally around it."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 13.—France has asked England to forward the new proposal for the settlement of the Greek frontier question by a special commission. It is believed in diplomatic circles here that after the commission has concluded its labors on the spot the results will be submitted to a conference of the Ambassadors at Constantinople, who will then mediate between Turkey and Greece for the purpose of securing their acceptance of the proposed delimitation.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Prussia has presented, in the Bundesrath, a bill prohibiting foreign vessels from engaging in the coasting trade of Germany, except where the right is acquired by treaty or by special permission. The draft of the bill for the prolongation of the Anti-Socialist law shows that it is proposed to extend its operation to the 31st of March, 1886.

The *North German Gazette*, in an article on British politics, expresses the opinion that in the next general election in Great Britain the Liberals will pay dearly for leaguing with the Irish.

In the Reichstag to-day, Count Von Arnim-Boytzenfurg was elected President of the Chamber, receiving 154 out of 244 valid votes. Herr Von Bennigsen received 89 votes, Herr Frankenstein, of the Centre, was elected First Vice-President by 164 votes—92 blank ballots having been cast in addition, and Herr Hoelder, National Liberal, was elected second Vice-President by 149 votes, with 82 blanks. Herr Hoelder has not yet arrived in Berlin, and it is not known whether he has accepted the office.

In the lower house of the Prussian Diet today the remainder of the budget bills passed their second reading. Prussia's matriculatory contribution to the Empire is set down in the budget at 43,641,753 marks. The revenue and expenditure for the financial year of 1880-81 are each estimated at 798,985,580 marks, the ordinary expenditure at 760,222,830 marks, and the extraordinary outlay at 38,761,650 marks.

MADRID, Feb. 13.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Premier Canovas Del Castillo, replying to an interpellation, stated that the Government would not receive the petition brought by the Kabyle chiefs from several thousand Moors, asking to be placed under allegiance to Spain. He added that it had been arranged that representatives of the powers should hold a conference on the affairs of Morocco, which would probably take place in Madrid, and would be highly beneficial to Spain.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A dispatch from Berlin says: "It is reported on fair authority here that a special alliance is about to be concluded between England, Germany, and Austria."

A Paris dispatch says: "In the division in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, plenary amnesty was supported by all of the extreme Left, 73 members of the advanced Left, five of the pure Left, one of the Left Centre and four Bonapartists.

It was opposed by the purple Centre, numbering together 185, and by 47 of the advanced Left, 47 Royalists, and 37 Bonapartists. Twenty-three of the advanced Left, 8 of the pure Left, and 45 Royalists and Bonapartists did not vote.

THE IRISH SUFFERERS.

DUBLIN LABORERS DEMANDING BREAD—THE DISTRESS SAID TO BE INCREASING.

DUBLIN, Feb. 13.—The unemployed laborers of this city held another demonstration to-day. In their speeches they declared that they were on the brink of starvation.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—At Thursday's meeting of the Dublin Mansion House Committee it was announced that the receipts since the last meeting had been £203; the total of the subscriptions, £57,584, and the total of the grants to date, £27,000. The sum of £200 had been received from the Hon. Richard O'Gorman, of New-York. Several letters were read from different parts of the country, containing particulars of the increasing distress.

The *Times* this morning, in an article on last night's debate in the House of Commons, concluded as follows: "The objection of the Irish members, that a charge upon the Church fund would really be in aid of the Poor Rates, and would thus violate the express provision of the act of 1869, is inconsistent with the claim made upon the Imperial Exchequer. The measures of the Government are intended only to take effect when the Poor law system proves wholly inadequate, whether it is at the cost of the Church fund or of the State."

When the motion was made in the House of Commons to-night to go into committee on the Seed Potato bill, Mr. Nolan moved that it be an instruction to the committee that they have power to extend its provisions to other seed besides potato. Mr. Nolan's motion was agreed to. The first 13 clauses of the bill were passed, and the House adjourned.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Wheelhouse, Conservative, member for Leeds, moved the appointment of a select committee to consider the commercial relations between England and foreign nations, especially with reference to the importation of manufactured goods from abroad and the effect of free trade. He said America had beaten England in cotton cloths, and that great manufacturing mills, which were once working here, were now only to be found in America. After a short debate the motion was rejected.

The *Daily News* says: "We understand that Dean Stanley has informed the memorialists who protested against the erection of a monument to the late Prince Louis Napoleon in Westminster Abbey, that the project has been irrevocably determined upon, though it is not likely to be carried out immediately."

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A Berlin dispatch says Herr Lasker, leader of the National Liberals, purposes visiting the United States, where he will make a prolonged stay.

A Vienna correspondent says the announcement that the Czar, on account of the ill-health of the Empress, has declined all tenders of the attendance of special representatives from other courts on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne, is officially confirmed.

DEMANDS FROM LABORERS.

LONACONING, Md., Feb. 13.—All the coal miners, numbering 20,000, in the Cumberland coal region have given notice to all coal operators that after Feb. 23 inst. they will not dig coal for less than 65 cents per ton, and unless their demands are complied with they will refuse to work.

FROSTBURG, Ind., Feb. 13.—All the hands, numbering about 300, employed at the Bowery Furnace, being successful a few weeks ago in making 10 hours a day's work, struck to-day for 9 hours. The management refused to accede. The works are closed indefinitely.

RAILWAY NEWS.

EVENTS PERTAINING TO THE ROADS WEST AND EAST.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 13.—R. T. Wilson & Co. have refused to purchase or lease the Macon and Brunswick Railroad. They wanted the Governor to warrant and defend the title to the lessees, which he refused to do, except so far as he was authorized by the Lease act to do.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—The sale of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad was confirmed by Judge Baxter, to-day, in the United States Circuit Court. The Judge's action dismisses all cross-bills in the proceedings for the sale, and terminates the Receivership, and the road passes officially into the hands of the new owners.

Hoonton & Co., contractors of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, to-day turned the road over to the operating company. The company expects to run regular passenger and freight trains through to Chattanooga next week. Somerset has been the Southern terminus up to the present time.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—An order was entered to-day in the United States Circuit Court confirming the sale of the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad. The road was sold by an order of the court on Jan. 5, for $2,000,000, to Joseph W. Drexel and Charles E. Tracey, Trustees for the English bondholders.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Manager Hosford, of the Lowell Railroad, and Mr. Millis, of the Central Vermont, are preparing plans for an elevator of 500,000 bushels capacity, which it is proposed to construct in the centre of the wharf at the Mystic terminus, that is, below Chelsea bridge, for the accommodation of the business sent over those roads from the West by the Grand Trunk Road. The wharf is 900 feet long and 450 feet wide. By placing the elevator in the centre of the wharf, but away from the end far enough to admit of the construction of a large warehouse or shed between the elevator and the edge of the wharf, and by constructing sheds on each side of the elevator, excellent accommodations will be provided for the loading of three steam-ships at a time with grain from the elevator and miscellaneous freight from the side and end sheds. There will also be an opportunity for doubling the size of the elevator, should the traffic require it at any time.

Arrangements have been perfected for the consolidation of the Eastern and the Boston and Maine Railroads. A meeting of the Directors of each road was recently held and a committee thereof appointed to consider the subject of consolidation. These representatives met to-day, and it was found that both roads are unanimously in favor of the consolidation for which the necessary legal action will at once be invoked, and upon the arrangement of proper preliminaries the two roads will commence business under one name and one management.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The General Passenger Agents of the principal western roads centring here met with representatives of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne and Wabash Roads, to-day, to adjust rates. They did not arrive at any satisfactory conclusion, but incidentally the following correspondence was considered:

OMAHA, Feb. 13.—Mr. Goodman, of the Central Pacific Railroad, telegraphs me that San Francisco is full of New-York passengers awaiting the departure of the next steam-ship, which will sail on Feb. 20. The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company is offering through rates of $75 cabin, and $35 steerage, and paying $5 commission for each ticket to hotels, &c. Shall I say to Goodman that the Central Pacific may make such rates as may be necessary to hold the business, and you will share the reduction on the basis of the present through proportion?

J. L. KIMBALL,
General Passenger Agent North Pacific Railroad.

After a full discussion, the roads leading west from here sent the following: "Kansas City and Omaha will accept and prorate per mile on any rate which the Central Pacific makes to meet the rates made by the Pacific Mail Company to New-York, provided the tickets are limited to one day beyond the actual schedule time, and to be sold at tariff rates, with a drawback on New-York to the amount of reduction."

It seems probable that the Illinois Central Railroad will soon enter a claim to riparian rights between the river and Twelfth-street, a distance of a mile and a half along the lake shore, embracing what would be a tract of land of immense value, and comprising about all the harborage in the city.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 13.—The St. Joseph and Albany Narrow Gauge Railroad has been bought by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road to Mount Ayr, Iowa. The property and 50 miles of road will be transferred to-morrow, and will be made standard gauge and extended. Mr. Talmage, of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and Mr. Carson, of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road, were here today. The former has leased of the latter that part of its line between St. Joseph and Atchison and the Missouri Pacific trains will begin running into St. Joseph on Feb. 22. The lease is for 25 years.

CALIFORNIA AND THE CHINESE.

CORPORATIONS SNUBBING THE WORKING MEN—ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—The working men met again to-day and visited some of the minor manufacturing corporations and were promised replies to-morrow. President Stanford, of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, to-day addressed a letter to the committee, stating, in substance, that there were only seven Chinamen in the employ of the company in that city; that the company retained on duty many white men, whose services were not really required, because they did not wish to discharge old employes; that the company would respect the laws as construed by the courts, and in the management of its business would be governed, under the laws, entirely by the consideration of what it deems the wisest policy. No answer was also received from the President of the Selby Smelting Works, who bluntly said that he considered the law unconstitutional and would not obey it until the United States bade him submit.

The Assembly to-day passed a bill to empower the clause of the Constitution at issue by a vote of 73 to 2, and the Governor promptly signed it. A dispatch announcing the Governor's action was read at the Sand Lot during the meeting, and greeted with prolonged cheers for the bill and for the Governor. The working men will again parade to-morrow. Many members of the Legislature voted for the bill merely for the purpose of bringing about some settlement of the matter, as it will doubtless come before the courts at an early day.

ICE-CUTTING STOPPED.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The warm and rainy weather of the past two days has driven all the ice companies from the river. Experienced boatmen fear a general breaking of the ice and a big freshet. The Mutual Benefit Ice Company has discharged all its employes in this region, and will ship its machinery to Maine at once. This company's example will be followed by other companies.

THE ST. LOUIS JOCKEY CLUB.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 13.—The Board of Directors of the St. Louis Jockey Club was elected this evening, and then chose James M. Harvey, President, Adolphus Busch, Vice-President; David Clarkson, Secretary and Treasurer. The gentlemen composing the board are leading citizens and business men, and some of them have been closely identified with the turf in the past. The programme for the June running meeting will be announced in a few days. Large purses and stakes will be fixed, and the prospect for a successful meeting is very promising.

A MOTHER SEEKING HER CHILDREN.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Mrs. Henry C. Benson, of Louisville, Ky., arrived here yesterday, and, through her attorneys, obtained a writ of habeas corpus and served it on Henry C. Benson, to produce her two children, which he abducted from Louisville recently. A hearing in the case will be had next Tuesday, the children in the meantime being given in charge of the mother by direction of the court.

THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

A GREAT SURPRISE FOR GEN. GRANT'S OPPONENTS.

HOW THE ANTI-GRANT MEN OF ROCHESTER FELT SURE OF SUCCESS—CUSTOM-HOUSE METHODS IN VAIN—A SOLID DELEGATION TO UTICA.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 13.—The Second Assembly District of this city was looked upon by the anti-Grant men as surely theirs. It sends five delegates to the coming State Convention. To capture these, there was the Custom-house and the immediate friends of Congressman Van Voorhis. But the Grant men, which means all outside of a limited official clique, being the rank and file of the party, came gallantly to the front. The wards had to elect delegates to a convention which appointed the five delegates to the State Convention at Utica. Out of 16 wards, the Grant men triumphantly carried 15. The anti-Grant people pulled all the strings they could. They promised Federal places, and even went so far as to circulate a bogus dispatch from Albany, promising places on the canals. It was no use. The Grant men swept everything. Their opponents, who had been so sure of the district, were equally astonished and discomfited. When the district convention met last night to elect the delegates to Utica, the anti-Grant people were simply nowhere. The delegates—Edward A. Frost, Martin W. Cooke, Lyman M. Otis, Charles A. Brady, and William G. Martens—are stanch Grant men, one and all.

SHERMAN STOCK DEPRESSED.

THE FAILURE OF THE COLUMBUS MEETING—NO ENTHUSIASM AND NOTHING DONE TO KEEP THE "BOOM" ALIVE.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—Secretary Sherman's friends in this city are disappointed at the outcome of last night's meeting at Columbus. The smallness of the attendance, the utter absence of enthusiasm, and the failure to do anything, have had a depressing effect on the Sherman movement throughout the State. This was the first public demonstration for Sherman, and much depended on its success. Frequent complaint is heard from Sherman's friends of the lack of organization in his interest in Ohio. The Blaine machinery is getting to work in nearly every county, but Sherman is neglected. If this goes on, they say, it cannot fail to result in a divided delegation and the ruin of Sherman's chances. Gov. Foster, when asked if he did not believe Blaine's popularity in Ohio would not have the effect, at least, of sending a divided delegation to Chicago, said: "In my judgment it will. You see, Blaine is getting all the Grant men in Ohio, the Grant movement having sort of petered out here. Then, Sherman is not working here at all. There is no management of his affairs at all to speak of. If I wanted to go to the man or men having Sherman's candidacy in charge here in Ohio I wouldn't know who to go to. Moulton, of course, is here, and seems to be in some measure working for Sherman, but that is all. I am surprised at this. Sherman is an adroit, skillful man, and why he should neglect his campaign here in this way is unaccountable to me." The call for the Blaine meeting at Columbus, next Thursday night, is signed by 1,200 local Republicans, and every effort will be made to outdo the Sherman demonstration.

WASHBURNE NOT A CANDIDATE.

HE AUTHORIZES A DENIAL OF ANY STATEMENT THAT HE IS IN THE RACE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The Hon. E. B. Washburne authorizes the *Inter-Ocean* to announce that he is not, and under no circumstances will be, a candidate for the Presidency. Also, that the friend who wrote that he was a candidate for Governor of Illinois was more zealous than wise.

ABANDONING AN UNJUST SCHEME.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 13.—Up-country members of the Legislature strongly oppose the educational qualification clause in the Registration bill, which would debar nine-tenths of the colored voters from exercising the right of suffrage. In the Democratic caucus last night, after the close of the evening session, they denounced the scheme as unjust, unconstitutional and impolitic. The committee of one from each county which has the matter under consideration will report adversely. The large majority of both houses favors registration unconditional, and a bill incorporating this desire will probably pass during the extra session, which is expected to close next Wednesday.

GRANT DELEGATES FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—In the primary elections to-day, nearly all the delegates chosen to the County Convention at the first, or "snap," primaries, were re-elected. The Republicans who sympathized with the Tweddle Hall meeting remained away from the polls. They only carried one ward. The men elected are Grant men.

SHERMANISM IN ST. LAWRENCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The most stupid of the masses ought long ago to have seen that civil service reform in the hands of this Administration was a mere hollow pretense. It is just at this moment exemplifying its devotion to reform in the most striking manner. The Collector of Customs of New-York, Gen. Merritt, made a visit to this county and returned to New-York. Since his return all his appointees from here have returned to their homes, and are now riding their respective circuits zealous for the interests of Blaine. There are not a hundred real Sherman men here, hence they have concluded to ride the Blaine boom, and under cover of that get Sherman delegates. Gen. Curtis is here on his dark horse, carrying a red flag. Besides the numerous actual appointees of the Collector here—and they are numerous—at least a dozen native politicians in each town have been promised places in the Custom-house, and on the 1st of March a new private secretary to the Collector will be installed in office from Potsdam. It is incredible that all this official activity is really for Blaine. Underneath this lamb-like covering is a Sherman wolf, fattened and paid from the Treasury of the United States. Was anything ever more shamefully dishonest?

REPUBLICAN.
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1880.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S CASE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Fitz John Porter case was set down as the special order for to-day in the House, but the order was vacated in favor of the private calendar by a very decided vote. The bill having thus lost its special advantage, must take its chances for getting before the House with numerous other measures which have been brushed aside in like manner and at various times. A majority of the house can assign another day for the consideration of the bill. There is, however, little disposition manifested on either side of the House to bring this measure forward, and as work will soon begin on the annual appropriation bills, it is probable that the bill for Porter's relief will go over until next session, unless a similar bill now pending in the Senate should be passed in that body, and be sent to the House for its concurrence.

MISS NEILSON APPRECIATED.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 13.—An address signed by many leading citizens will be presented, to-day, to Miss Neilson, asking her to revisit Toronto before starting for Europe.

A TREE'S DISASTROUS COURSE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Mr. Elbridge, living on a farm near Prattsburg, Steuben County, went up the mountain on Wednesday to cut trees for wood, and slide them down a log-way to the valley below. The foot of the slide was 30 rods distant from the house. He started a maple tree down the mountain, when it jumped out of the chute, and, taking a diagonal course, struck the house and shattered it to splinters, killing one boy, 8 years old, and fatally injuring two others, who will probably die. There were eight children in the house. The mother was in one room, playing the violin, with all her children around her except the three mentioned. All were more or less injured. The father saw from the top of the mountain the course the tree was taking, and saw his dwelling demolished, but was so overpowered that he was unable to get home. It is feared that the sad accident has dethroned his reason.

SEVERE STORM IN THE WEST.

GREAT LOSSES IN NASHVILLE—FLOODS IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 13.—A tornado struck this city at 11 o'clock last night, accompanied by heavy rain. Great damage was done in different parts of the city, and several casualties are reported. The roofs of Rhea's elevator, Burns's block, and of the Edgefield Manufacturing Company's building were blown away, and the brick wall of the new Custom-house fell with a crash. The Merchants' Exchange was badly damaged. Not less than 15 dwellings and 20 business houses were partially destroyed. At 11:10 o'clock the wind was blowing at the rate of 40 miles an hour. Men were blown down in the street. A man on a trestle was blown from it, breaking a leg. All trains were compelled to lay up on account of trees and rails being blown across the tracks. No estimate of the loss has been made. Rhea & Sons are the heaviest losers by the exposure of 20,000 bushels of wheat to the flood of rain on account of the unroofing of their elevator.

The streets are filled with tin roofs, signs, and fallen trees. Several large manufacturing establishments are almost totally destroyed. St. Paul's Church, (colored,) one of the finest in the city, is almost a total wreck. Several freight cars, which were standing on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, were precipitated down an embankment. The damage in the city alone is estimated to be $100,000, but in the country it cannot be approximated. Several lives are reported to have been lost.

The principal losses sustained by last night's storm were as follows: The Edgefield and Nashville Manufacturing Company, $20,000; the Custom-house, $10,000; First Colored Baptist Church, $8,000; Northern Methodist Church, $5,000; St. Paul's, $20,000.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 13.—It has rained almost incessantly since 5 o'clock last evening, and part of the time quite heavily. The Ohio River is rising rapidly along the whole line from Pittsburg to Cairo. Snow melted by warm rain at the head-waters of the Ohio will cause an unusual rise there, and high water may be expected in a very short time. The rainfall here, from the time it commenced yesterday until 10:30 o'clock to-night, is reported by the Signal Service Observer at 2.5-100 inches. A dispatch from Stanford, Ky., says that a violent wind and thunder storm passed over the eastern part of Lincoln County last night, blowing down Garnett's undertaking shop and one of the buildings at Crab Orchard Springs, and unroofing the main building at the springs.

A special dispatch from Millersburg, Ky., says a temporary railroad bridge, which was recently erected there in place of the one that was burned by an incendiary fire, was washed away this morning. The water is still rising, and fears are entertained for the safety of Foster's large flouring mill.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 13.—The wind's average velocity at 5:20 P. M. to-day was 42 miles per hour, blowing from the south-west. Within the last six hours the temperature has fallen 21°, reaching at 9 o'clock 56, and at 9 o'clock to-night 35. The total rain-fall for the day is 1 80-100 inches; for 48 hours, 3 2-100 inches. At Frankfort, Ky., the river is rising at the rate of a foot an hour. The lower part of that city is flooded, and before morning the water will be in the State-house yard. The rise in the river was never known to be so sudden. The loss of logs, &c., on the river will be very great. Reports from the interior are to the effect that much damage has been done to bridges, &c.

HARRODSBURG, Ky., Feb. 13.—Salt River is completely out of its bounds, having overflowed bridges and toll-gates and compelled people to leave their houses. A dispatch from Lebanon, Ky., says the water is higher than has ever before been

MORE OF SHERMAN'S WORK

MANIPULATING APPOINTMENTS IN MISSOURI.

SOME RECENT APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS —SECRETARY SCHURZ WORKING WITH SHERMAN—SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—In view of the recent exposé by THE TIMES of the Sherman tactics in the South, the correspondence given below, which was mailed to the respective officers on the 29th of January, and to which no reply has been had, may be of some interest, since it uncovers similar work or at least assent to just such manipulations upon the part of the President, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Attorney-General. There is, as will be seen, no coloring or garnishment, but a simple, plain statement of facts, which cannot be denied or disproved. The recent change of Federal officers in this State, and the threatened changes of more, all go to prove that Secretary Sherman is playing his position for all that it is worth, and that Secretary Schurz does not hesitate to assist him. For this the efficient United States Marshal, with the indorsement of the entire business and legal fraternity, is obliged to give way to a personal and partisan friend and selection of Schurz. For this, one of the truest and most economical Superintendents of Public Buildings is supplanted by a worker selected by the Sherman manipulators here for Sherman work, and already the patronage of the place is being used to serve its intended end. An old and capable Internal Revenue Collector has been displaced to make room for a native Ohio man, selected by the Sherman-Schurz combination. The following extract from the Sedalia *Weekly Eagle* will show who made the selections of the Census Supervisors, and for what purposes they were selected, and what is expected to come of their work for the Sherman-Schurz-Henderson combination. The *Eagle* says:

"Of the seven Census Supervisors appointed for Missouri, four are Democrats and three Republicans. The successful Republicans all belong to that smaller faction that battled with Schurz in 1870. This proves the disposition of Schurz and some others to prevent a consolidation of the party. We hope the great Democratic party will prove to be a failure in this as he has as a General, a Senator, a Secretary, and Republican."

Secretary Schurz has selected and insisted upon the service of at least one of the Supervisors, because of his location and friendship and ability to serve the above trio:

FREDERICKTOWN, Mo., Jan. 21, 1880.

MY DEAR GRESHAM: My friend Schurz, it seems, is resolved to force on me the Supervisorship. I did not want it, and said so in express terms in recommending Capt. H. H. Finley, of this county, and afterward, when I thought a Democrat would be appointed, in speaking a good word for you. So I hope you will not, in view of my congratulatory letter to you, think I was saying one thing and working the other way. On the contrary, I now don't want the place, and won't take it unless, as well as my friend, has special personal reasons in nominating me against my will. Sincerely yours,

B. B. CAHOON.

Col. JAMES A. GREASON, Tronton, Mo.

Of course, Mr. Schurz has special reasons, and they are manifestly that Cahoon, who is politically ambitious, and has teamed with this bolting crew, shall go into the necessary work in the lower end of the First and in the Fourth Districts, to secure Sherman delegates, and the selection of Henderson as a delegate at large to the Chicago Convention. For this purpose, and to get his work in on Greason for the selection of enumerators, where the meat of this subject lies, Cahoon writes in a congratulatory strain, and requests some endorsement or appointments as follows, and by indirection steps Schurz in the face for his opposition to Grea-on:

OFFICE OF B. B. CAHOON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, FREDERICKTOWN, Mo., Jan., 15, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on your appointment as supervisor of the Census for this district because you are so well fitted for the place, have time to discharge its duties, and will, I know, bring to such discharge an honest purpose to make as fine a showing for the South-east as the facts will warrant. Before you will act, I feel sure, be satisfied if I tell you the place was tendered to me by my friend Schurz, and that having informed me if I could not accept it, he said that it would then go to a Democrat. In declining it because of my professional work, took occasion to say that you were the Democrat of all others seeking it who, in my judgment, would make the best and most impartial census. I am glad I said so, in view of the combined effort of Clardy, Cockrell, Vest, Crockett, and others, to have L. D. Walker appointed, with the sole aim, I am satisfied, of having purely partisan enumerators appointed for Clardy's advancement and re-election in the First Congressional District. The recommendations I make to you below, while I would be sincerely glad to see them appointed, yet if you can find more competent men, pass them over. I beg of you to appoint as enumerator of St. No. 30 Noah Cahoon, in this county, E. D. Anthony, a son of the numerous and influential family in this county. He is a Democrat, a law student in my office, &c. Next, I recommend as enumerator of Polk Township, Lawrence Downs, who is a Democrat. Sincerely yours, B. B. CAHOON.

Col. JAMES A. GREASON, Ironton, Mo.

Cahoon was subsequently nominated, and his case hangs in the Senate. Col. Greason did not take to all the stuff Cahoon gave him about Clardy, Vest, Cockrell, and others, nor credit it. Cahoon recommended two Republicans. His recommendations are all made in this district, and intended to count for himself and Sherman. For this purpose, a year ago, one of the truest, stanchest Republicans in South-east Missouri—who had equipped a battery at his own expense during the early part of the war, and with it saved the South east and subsequently afforded Gen. Pisk guns and ammunition for the storming of his command—was removed to make place for the partisan friend of Schurz, Sherman & Co.—George A. Moser, the United States Land Agent. Moser is now shrieking for Sherman, while the old loyalist has never been paid for his battery which Gen. Clinton B. Fisk took for the safety of the United States troops. The Federal officers here, and those that are to be, are all now in line for Sherman, under the leadership of John B. Henderson, the Grant-hater and threatened bolter in case of Sherman's defeat and Grant's success in the nomination. In view of the sensitiveness of Secretary Sherman, the Cahoon letter will show the persistency of the Schurz-Henderson-Sherman combination, it being generally understood that the Census Supervisors for this State, *i. e.*, the Republicans, were selected by Henderson and the Postmaster of this city, in conferences with Schurz and Sherman, while they were lately in Washington, to serve Henderson's candidacy for delegate to the Chicago Convention and Sherman's interest. But all the Hendersons, Shermans, and Schurzes in the country will not, and cannot, force Missouri to Sherman or against Grant.

The letters subjoined have been sent to the President, to Secretary Sherman, and to Secretary Schurz; but, though 11 days have elapsed since the sending, no answer has been received:

I. JAN. 28, 1880.

His Excellency the President:

SIR: In view of the wide differences of opinion and conflicting action among Federal officers and employés, and for reasons in the request to me by petition, upon the subject, I have this day addressed the following letters of inquiry to the Honorable the Secretary of the Interior and the Honorable the Attorney-General, solicit no information generally, and especially the specific cases therein represented. Deeming the matter, under your past action and recent utterances in your late Message, of personal and public importance to you and to the public, and that there may be no delay or uncertainty in the presentation of the matter to you, or of the facts being brought promptly to your attention, I therefore submit them simultaneously to your notice and consideration, and for your action. Very respectfully, &c., CHAUNCEY I. FILLEY,

National Republican Committee, Missouri.

II. JAN. 28, 1880.

To the Honorable the Secretary of the Interior:

SIR: Mr. George A. Moser, Register of Lands, at Ironton, Mo., is a member of the Missouri State Republican Committee. Mr. Moser did not attend the first and last meeting of the State Committee held at Jefferson City, but was represented at that meeting by proxy, in the person of L. H. Waters, Esq., United States District Attorney for the Western District of Missouri. Mr. Moser received his appointment about a year since, under your administration of the Interior Department. I would inquire if it is competent for Mr. Moser to serve either in person or by proxy upon said committee.

In calling your direct attention to the fact, would also inquire if other United States officers, appointees of the Interior Department, will be permitted to do as Mr. Moser has done, as there are other United States officers, appointees of the President, in the Government service, who would, if permissible, like to enjoy the same immunities and freedom of political action that Mr. Moser, United States Register of Lands at Ironton, and Mr. United States District Attorney Waters, of Kansas City, enjoy.

In view of the coming political events and meetings of the State Committee and State Conventions, and from the further fact that the purity of the civil service has occupied so large a share of your official attention and profession, I would request for my own information and in behalf of the many other interested officers other than Messrs. Moser and Waters, whether the action of Mr. Moser in your department of the United States service has the assent of the President of the United States and of yourself, as, of course, if Mr. Moser and Waters are exempt from the President's Order, No. 1, then all United States officers are exempted from it. Awaiting your reply, I am very respectfully, &c.,

CHAUNCEY I. FILLEY,

Member National Republican Committee, Missouri.

III. JAN. 28, 1880.

The Hon. Charles Devens, Attorney-General of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Mr. George A. Moser, Register of Lands for the United States at Ironton, Mo., is a member of the Missouri State Republican Committee. The first meeting of that committee was called to be held at Jefferson City for organization, and was so held, on May 1, 1879. Mr. Moser did not attend in person. His proxy was, however, held and voted upon by Mr. L. H. Waters, the United States District Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, residing then at Jefferson City. Mr. Moser was appointed United States Register of Lands under the administration of the present Secretary of the Interior, the Hon. Carl Schurz, about a year since. Mr. C. C. Allen, the United States Marshal for the Western District of Missouri, was also present at said committee meeting, holding the proxy of another United States officer, and acted and voted on said proxy, demanding and procuring his rights so to do. Mr. Allen was a very active and efficient proxy, and like Mr. Waters, an appointee of this Administration. It was he who introduced the resolution indorsing the President for his vetoes, and he and Mr. Waters also furnished the United States Court-room in Jefferson City for the purpose of holding said meeting in, and where it was held. The resolution met with unexpected opposition, upon various grounds, which to me seemed unjust to the President and to the party. And I so explained to the committee, and stated that the President was entitled to the support and thanks of the committee and country for having tided the country and party over a political crisis, and, upon my request, all opposition was withdrawn and the resolution unanimously adopted. In a public notice in the St. Louis *Republican*, Sunday morning, May 4, 1879, United States Marshal C. C. Allen, as Marshal, gives official notice of his action in said committee, as follows:

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, } JEFFERSON CITY, May 2.

Editor Republican:

The *Republican* of to day, speaking of the meeting of the Republican Central Committee last night, says that I opposed the resolution indorsing the President's vèto of the Army bill.

I wrote the resolution in question, introduced it, and advocated its passage. Please make correction.

C. C. ALLEN, United States Marshal.

The printed slip from the *Republican* is herewith appended.

The United States District Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, Mr. L. H. Waters, was also an energetic efficient proxy. Do not understand me as objecting to Mr. Waters or Allen's service upon committees. In view of the general misunderstanding in this State of the question whether a Federal officer can be a committeeman upon the State, Congressional, County, or City political committees, and in view of the fact that the Postmaster at Jefferson City recently declined an election to the Seventh District Congressional Republican Committee, I would respectfully ask if it is competent for the United States Marshal and United States District Attorney resident at Jefferson City to be members of or act on the State Committee as proxies for other United States officers or for members of the committee not United States officers, and which is right, the Postmaster at Jefferson City in declining to act because Order No. 1 prohibited, or Mr. United States Marshal Allen and District Attorney Waters in acting, and furnishing the United States Court-room to meet in? You will recognize the propriety of having uniformity of action concerning such matters, and I would respectfully ask if the action of District Attorney Waters, and particularly of United States Marshal Allen, and his official promulgation of his action, is consistent, as construed, or then construed, with Presidential Order No. 1, and if all United States officers are free to accept positions upon political committees and attend conventions and caucuses and take part therein, as United States District Attorney Waters did, in the State Republican Convention of Missouri, Oct. 8 or 9, 1878, on a proxy, and serving, as the published reports in all of the daily papers here report, the Committee on Credentials. United States District Attorney Waters was also a delegate to the Seventh Congressional District Convention, which met in the Mercantile Library Hall (St. Louis) on the 9th of October, 1878, and was the presiding officer thereof, as the published reports show. The question might arise whether United States Marshal Allen has had special dispensation for this political work, and permission to spread it, in defiance of Order No. 1, before the world, under an official heading and over his official signature.

Awaiting your early reply, which will be important in view of the approaching meetings of the State Committee and the State Conventions, I am very respectfully, &c.,

CHAUNCEY I. FILLEY,

National Republican Committee, Missouri.

THE MURDERER POINDEXTER.

HE DOES NOT WISH TO BE DEGRADED BY WEARING A CONVICT'S DRESS.

From the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, Feb. 13.

Mr. Fulkerson, yesterday, from the Senate Committee on Public Institutions, reported to the Senate Major Walker's bill "to exempt John E. Poindexter from the clothing prescribed by law for convicts," with the following proviso or amendment at the end of the first section, to be provided, however, if at any time said Poindexter shall be incarcerated within the prison walls of the Penitentiary, he shall, during such incarceration, not enjoy the benefit of this act. The bill as reported was accompanied by the following letter from Mr. George B. Poindexter, brother of Mr. J. E. Poindexter, addressed to the committee to which the bill was referred:

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 12, 1880.

To the Honorable Committee on Asylums and Prisons of the Senate:

GENTLEMEN: On behalf of my brother I beg you will report favorably on the bill presented to the Senate by the Senator from Chesterfield County. It is unnecessary to go into details of the offense committed by my brother, which is a matter of his State. They are fresh in the minds of all—an offense not a felony in the eyes of his fellow-citizens, and of such a character as to cause the Judge in passing sentence upon to designate him as the victim of an unfortunate calamity which might befall any young man in the community. His Excellency the Governor has declined to extend Executive clemency, though appealed to by a large number of his fellow-citizens—citizens representing all classes and conditions, among them a majority of the Senators of Virginia, and a majority, I understand, of the House of Delegates, and the Board of Aldermen and Common Council of this city. So my unfortunate brother appeals to the Legislature of his State to mitigate the degredation of his sentence to the extent of exemption from wearing a felon's suit, so humiliating to a man of high sensibilities, whose honor, in his own eyes and in the eyes of his fellow-citizens, is unstained. Sir, I appear on behalf of my brother and in the name of his numerous petitioners for Executive clemency, that this honorable committee will report favorably and promptly upon the bill presented by the Senator from Chesterfield. Very respectfully, GEORGE B. POINDEXTER.

It is understood that Mr. Poindexter will be sent away from the city on some of the public works, in which event the bill, it is believed, will exempt him as he asks.

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK BILL.

CONGRESSMAN O'CONNOR SAYS IT WILL REQUIRE LESS THAN A MILLION OF DOLLARS.

Congressman M. P. O'Connor, of South Carolina, has written to the Charleston *News* a letter describing the objects of his bill in regard to the Freedman's Bank. He says:

"Our case is that it is an appeal to Congress to give relief to those who have been made the victims of a deceit, a fraud, a swindle, from complicity in which Congress cannot exculpate itself upon a hearing of the facts. The first question Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, asked at the hearing was who was complaining or petitioning for redress. Petitions have come to me from Macon, Ga., Newbern and Wilmington, N. C., Arkansas, Natchez, and Louisville and Charleston; but there were thirty odd branches of the bank in the Southern States, and from every point where there was a branch petitions or resolutions signed should be forwarded. The labor will not be lost, for the work which I have begun should not be consummated during my term there are good men who will take it up and press it on to the desired end. It has been said, and I know it will continue to be said, by those who are too sordid and selfish to rise to my aims, that it is only a scheme to get negro votes. I let pass these gibes as the idle wind, for you know as well as I do that the influence of such a measure as this could never reach thousands of colored men in my district. The case would never reach them, or, if it did, it would be through false channels, and they would never understand it. The suspicions upon our motives will only make us fight the harder for its accomplishment. I saw an extract from a country newspaper, which you published, stating that $10,000,000 was the sum required from the Treasury to make up the deficiency. This is all an error—it will take less than a million. What is wanted now is to enlighten and crystallize public opinion in favor of the measure, and I believe there are enough brave and honest men in Congress to force the measure through. The records of Congress show of millions voted for bounty and gratuity, yea, for reimbursement and indemnities that are tantamount to reimbursement of robbery. The nation bestows millions upon millions in pensions and even in rewards for gallant deeds; then why should not the poor, deluded, and victimized ward of the nation be returned the fruits of his sweat and hard labor which were drawn from him by deceit and the most infamous plot that ever disgraced humanity. If one Congress has in any way contributed to this crying grievance, another and a succeeding Congress should have the power to correct and remedy it. There is a continuity in our Government, and no interregnum except that which wide-spread revolution might occasion."

MR. VENNOR AGAIN EXPLAINS.

To the Editor of the Albany Argus:

As I wired you this morning, my weather "key-day" has suddenly and unexpectedly changed for the month we are in. Consequently, the exact dates given in my recent letters in your columns for the storm period and cold term will probably be somewhat out. These, however, will be pretty generally experienced, and the month bids fair to be as severe and stormy as first predicted. The week commencing Sunday, the 15th, looks particularly forbidding for Ontario and the Western States; while the 12th and 13th days, this week, are situated in a stormy curve of the weather line. As far back as the 20th of September last I forecast for February cold and stormy weather. Yours, truly,

HENRY G. VENNOR.

FEB. 10, 1880.

THE POLICE BOARD MUDDLE

MR. MACLEAN DEMANDS POSSESSION OF HIS OFFICE.

HIS INTERVIEW WITH COMMISSIONERS FRENCH AND WHEELER—HIS WRITTEN PROTEST —NO ACTION TAKEN BY THE BOARD.

President French, of the Board of Police, and Messrs. Wheeler and Nichols, were at the Police Central Office attending to their usual duties, when Mr. MacLean entered the building at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. He went at once to the office of Commissioner Voorhis, and found that gentleman absent. After waiting until nearly 12 o'clock, he sent a messenger to the office of President French asking for an interview. The request was granted, and Mr. MacLean was ushered into Mr. French's office, and was politely received. Mr. MacLean opened the serious part of the conversation by the remark that he had something of importance to say to Mr. French as a member of the Board of Police, and in order that he might not be misunderstood, he had reduced his statement to writing, and he thereupon handed to Mr. French a document, of which the following is a copy:

To the Members of the Board of Police:

GENTLEMEN: Through current rumor and newspaper report, I have been informed that two of your board, Messrs. French and Wheeler, since Saturday last, have convened together, at the Board-room, in company with Mr. Sidney B. Nicholls, in the absence of Commissioner Voorhis and myself, and that Messrs. French and Wheeler have, on two or more occasions in succession, admitted Mr. Nicholls to such convening place. If this has occurred, it has been without notice to me, and without any opportunity to me to be heard. The authority I have heretofore exercised as Police Commissioner has been exercised under an appointment regularly made by the Mayor of this City, at a time when there was an actual vacancy in the office of Police Commissioner. Whatever proceedings have been had in court since June, 1879, have been without notice to me, and can have had no effect upon my title, as I am advised and believe. I deny the right of the Police Board, and especially the right of any one or two individual members of it, to sit in judgment upon the title of a member actually in possession of his office under an appointment made during the existence of an actual vacancy, and especially I deny the right of the board, or any of its individual members, to oust such appointed and sitting member, either upon notice to him or without any such notice. I claim to have been, up to the time of your last regular meeting, in actual possession of a seat in your board, and to have been, in fact, exercising, under a lawful appointment, the rights, and fulfilling the duties, which belong to the office of Police Commissioner. If any adverse claim has been presented, or should any such adverse claim be pregented, I deny that you possess judicial power to determine the merits of such claim in either my absence or my presence, and I deny your competency, under the charter, to render any judgment upon the qualifications of members of your board, or upon the qualifications of applicants to seats in your board which have been actually in possession of parties claiming under lawful appointments, I deny your right to oust or expel a member in possession. If you can oust or expel me, you can oust or expel Mr. French. If you can admit Mr. Nichols at an irregular meeting, you can admit any other claimant in the same way.

At the time appointed for a regular meeting Messrs. French and Wheeler were not present, and I was. I do not regard Mr. Nicholls's presence at irregular meetings, of which I was carefully prevented from receiving notice, as putting him in possession of the office so far as to prevent your excluding him hereafter. I claim the right to occupy the seat which I have occupied under the Mayor's appointment, and to be restored to the possession of the rooms originally assigned to me, and of which I have been dispossessed without the sanction of Messrs. French and Wheeler; and I claim that it is your duty as all your lawful meetings to permit me to use all the other privileges, rights, and duties of a Police Commissioner, and these rights I am prepared to exercise, these duties I am prepared to fulfill, and I tender my services in all the respects above mentioned. I submit formally to be understood as demanding that at your meeting your clerk be directed to call my name as usual, and that he be directed to omit from the call of the roll the name of Sidney B. Nicholls. Yours, &c.,

OHS. F. MACLEAN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1880.

Mr. French said he would read it at once. Mr. French did so, and when he had concluded the perusal of the protest, he remarked that he thought he had read something of a similar purport in the newspapers as coming from Mr. MacLean, but that after reflection protested that he had not been interviewed on the subject. Mr. MacLean then asked Mr. French for his answer, and the President replied, "I have no answer to make at present." Mr. MacLean then bade Mr. French "good morning" and bowing himself out of the office. Subsequently Mr. MacLean visited Commissioner Wheeler, and also placed in his hand a copy of his protest, and, on asking Mr. Wheeler for his answer, was told "that he [Wheeler] declined to give any answer for the present." Mr. MacLean then retired to Mr. Voorhis's room, where he remained engaged in writing for some time, while Messrs. French and Wheeler went down town to consult counsel in relation to what course should be pursued by them in view of the action of Mr. MacLean.

Yesterday Mr. Nichols had Mr. MacLean's name removed from the door of his office and his own name painted on instead, and also had the telephone wire from Mr. MacLean's residence to the Central Office disconnected. Owing to sickness, Mr. Voorhis was not at the Central Office yesterday. He sent a message to Mr. French that if his presence was absolutely necessary at the regular meeting, which he supposed would be held yesterday, he would leave his room and appear, but a reply was returned that no meeting would be held.

Mr. MacLean declined to say what his future course would be until he had received an answer to his protest and demand.

RIOTING STUDENTS.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY LAFAYETTE COLLEGE BOYS IN A DISGRACEFUL FIGHT.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Times.

EASTON, Penn, Feb. 12.—About 8 o'clock last night the Freshmen of Lafayette College started from the college grounds to march to the Lehigh Valley Depot to take a train for Bethlehem, where they were to hold a class supper. They had a brass band at the head of the procession, and all went well until the class reached the foot of the hill below the college, when they were surprised to find the Sophomores in waiting for them with tin horns and drums. The Sophomores took position in line at the head of the procession and marched in this manner all the way from College Hill to the Lehigh bridge. They raised such a din with their drums, horns, and shouts that the music of the band was completely drowned. The citizens, hearing the noise, flocked to Third-street, and hundreds of boys ran screaming and shouting after the procession, adding still more to the noise. Such shouting, blowing of horns, and yelling on the part of the students has not been heard in Easton since the college opened. At the Lehigh bridge the Freshmen, who were in the rear, made a dash for the head of the line to pass the Sophomores, whereupon there was a grand fight. The tin horns of the Sophomores and the canes carried by the Freshmen met in fre-quent blows, and the latter were seized and broken whenever opportunity offered. The Freshmen were beaten back, and the procession moved to the other side of the bridge. Here the Sophomores made a dash for the flight of stairs leading up to a platform which extends from this point to the depot and refused to allow the Freshmen to pass if they had any canes. The Freshmen made a rush forward, but the Sophomores had the advantage and their wall was safe. They struck. The Freshmen, finding their efforts ineffectual, started along the carriage road to the depot and then the Sophomores made a rush for them to beat them back. The Freshmen dropped their canes in many instances and went in for a free fight. They struck right and left and to such purpose that the Sophomores were driven back and the road left clear to the Freshmen. Bloody noses, torn clothing, soiled linen, smashed-in high hats and mud-covered faces ruled supreme. The Freshmen gave a cheer and then rushed for their train, which they caught just in time. The two classes number about 160 and are divided about equally.

MR. WHITTIER ON IRISH RELIEF.

The following letter from Mr. John G. Whittier was read at an Irish relief meeting in Salem, Mass., on Thursday evening:

DANVERS, Second month, 11th, 1880.

R. S. Rantoul, Esq.:

I regret that I am not able to accept thy invitation to attend the meeting to-morrow. I need not say that I fully approve of its object. There may possibly be some differences of opinion as to the legislation needed for the relief of Ireland, and as to the share which unjust laws, oppressive landlords, and thriftless tenants have had in producing the present distress. But the important fact to us is, that there is great suffering, and that we are called upon to relieve it at once. It is an exigency which cannot wait for the slow remedies of wise legislation, and social and industrial reforms. Starvation cannot be argued with; the gaunt spectre cannot be laid by speeches and resolutions. We must share our abundance of bread with the hungry. We are one great brotherhood, children of Him whom our ancestors truly called the All Father, and it is not for us to ask the old question of Cain: "Am I my brother's keeper?" Whenever and wherever men, women, and children suffer we are bound, irrespective of any considerations of nationality, creed, class, or color, to relieve them. Massachusetts has never failed to respond to the call of need, and now, as heretofore, I doubt not the blessing of those who are ready to perish will come upon her. I am truly thy friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

GOOD WORK IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

From the Amsterdam (N. Y.) Democrat, Feb. 12.

The vote for the Supervisors in the towns of Montgomery County reveals a flattering Republican preponderance. The Republicans carried Amsterdam by 215 majority, Florida by 156, Charleston by 96, Glen by 45, St. Johnsville by 66, and Palatine by 117, making a total of 1,295 majorities. The Democrats carried Mohawk by 54, Root by 71, Canajoharie by 24, Minden by 140; total, 289. This gives a total republican majority in the county of 1,006. Last Fall Cornell had 22 plurality over Robinson, but there was a majority of 432 against him on the popular vote. Now they carry the county by 1,006 clear majority, showing a gain of 1,438. A pretty good three months' record for old Montgomery!

IMPROVEMENT OF TOMPKINS-SQUARE.

The Tompkins-Square Union, composed of tax-payers of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, and organized two years ago for the purpose of furthering the improvements of Tompkins-square, met last evening at No. 241 East Tenth-street, Mr. Peter Vogler in the chair. Mr. Emanuel Fotis said that $30,000 had been appropriated by the Board of Apportionment for the purpose of embellishing Tompkins and Washington Square Parks, but that the money was being expended on Washington-square only. Dr. M. J. H. Messemer urged that a committee of five be appointed to confer with Assemblyman Costello, of the Fourteenth Assembly District, within the limits of which the square was situated, for the purpose of introducing a bill into the Legislature appropriating $25,000 for the completion of Tompkins-square. The following gentlemen were appointed as such committee: Dr. Messemer, Emanuel Perls, Bernard Hess, Francis Stauch, and Otto Forster. Mr. Charles Weltz suggested that the Legislature should be induced to investigate the affairs of the Park Department.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ABUSES OF THE JUDICIARY.

HEARINGS IN PRIVATE ROOMS—WHISPERS IN THE JUDGE'S EAR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read the article in your paper upon "The Side-door System of the Courts" with much interest. You have undertaken a work which the public imperatively demands. If the courts of justice are corrupt, "if the foundations be destroyed, what shall the righteous do?" The abuses in common practice in the courts in this City, and, to some extent, elsewhere, have become so alarming that, in the silence and submission of the Bar, it devolves upon the press to cry aloud and spare not. Your side-door article calls to mind other practices, still more subversive of justice, to which I wish to call public attention by a simple statement of facts of recent occurrence.

In an action, tried in an adjoining county, the plaintiff complained of the defendant for not fulfilling his contracts to pay her certain moneys, which he had agreed to pay, in reparation of injuries done her by seduction. The defendant demurred to the complaint. The case was set down for trial at a Special Term. When the case was called, the Judge suddenly left the bench and disappeared. The plaintiff's counsel knew not where, nor for what purpose he had gone. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that he had gone to his private chambers, and, upon following him thither, he suddenly emerged from his cabinet and took his seat at his table, and the trial proceeded. It afterward appeared that the defendant's counsel had consented to the Judge that the case was, of a delicate nature, and that both parties desired the hearing to be private. This was not true. The plaintiff's counsel had expressed no such desire, and it is difficult to perceive what there could be of a delicate nature in the argument of a demurrer.

If rich men, when they disgrace themselves and their families, can shield themselves from the public scrutiny by a request to conduct the trial in private chambers, it would seem to deprive the law of a great part of its terrors for evil-doers. The Judge, who is made to act as an accomplice in such a transaction, may have been deceived and unconscious of the artifice, but ought he to accede to the request for a private hearing without the express consent of both parties? Even then it is questionable whether the public interests in having the courts held in open day are not paramount to any private considerations. But if the Judge, after learning that he has been deceived takes no steps to expose the trickery which has been practiced on him, and to rebuke the tricksters, what is the inevitable inference?

By this practice of private hearings in the Judge's chambers are of the great safeguards of the rights of the citizens is destroyed. It is a great principle of the English law that trials should be public. This principle is salutary in its effects upon individuals, knowing that their conduct will be subject to public scrutiny in the courts, and salutary upon the Judges, holding them to a sense of their responsibility at the bar of public opinion. It is a great principle in the administration of justice in a free country that there is nothing secret which shall not be revealed.

There is another practice, upon which you have touched in your article on the side-door. I allude to the practice of approaching the Judge through his wife, or nephews, or favorites, sometimes designated as Nepotism. The case above alluded to was the case of an injured woman against a rich citizen. The rich man's wife has an estate which had been held in trust for her by a relative just deceased. Just about the time that the action was to be tried the husband applied to the Judge's son to be Trustee on this estate. Doubtless he considered this a good mode of retaining the Judge in his cause. Payment, he thought, would be more effective than any which his counsel could make in the private chamber.

It is to be presumed, of course, that he was mistaken. The Judge could not help his son's being retained. It is not to be supposed for a moment that he could be influenced in his judgment by such a consideration. But what idea did the defendant entertain of the Judge who, he supposed, could be reached in this way? Whatever may be thought of a husband using his wife's fortune in this way, to shield himself from the consequences of his marital infidelity, it is not a practice to be encouraged. The public interest demands that it should be exposed and denounced.

But a more dangerous practice still, and more ruinous to justice, is that of gaining the private ear of the Judge. Wicked insinuations are instilled into his ear, drop by drop, until he no longer qualified to act as a Judge, and if he were challenged as a juror he would be set aside. No amount of testimony, in open court, would remove his prejudices.

In the case above referred to there was this most reliable information that the defendant has conveyed to the ear of the Judge, through a fit channel, the grossest calumnies against the character of the poor woman, to whose complaint against him for breaking his promise to repair the injury he had done her he had demurred. It would not satisfy his purpose to try the issue of law. He must needs present to the Judge's private ear an issue of fact, suppressing, doubtless, that the plaintiff's counsel would never know it and never be able to meet it. Fortunately, in these days of science even the atmosphere is telephonic. Doubtless, there sit upon the bench many upright and noble Judges, who have a just sense of the dignity and sacredness of their office. It is to be hoped that the practices above indicated constitute the exception rather than the rule.

JUSTITIA.

THE ROBBIN'S REEF JOB.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your watchful Albany correspondent, in his letter of Feb. 10, refers to the presentation to the Senate of the resolutions passed by the New-York Chamber of Commerce against the construction of an island upon Robbin's Reef in New-York Harbor. He reports Senator Sessions as saying that since the passage of these resolutions, the Assembly Judiciary Committee had reported adversely upon the bill authorizing the construction of such an island, and the report had been agreed to by the House. Your correspondent adds that "this disposes of the job for this session, and the people of Staten Island can now rest easy." Will you permit me to say that this information may mislead and render less watchful than they should be the opponents of this iniquitous scheme. Mr. Sessions does not appear to have understood that, so eager is the desire to rob the public of this portion of its domain, two bills were introduced for this purpose—one of which authorized the Land Commissioner to sell the property, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and reported upon adversely. The other and principal bill, however, is still before the House; it is entitled "An act to authorize the construction of an island upon, and the conveyance of a portion of, Robbin's Reef in the Harbor of New-York." This act was referred by Speaker Sharpe to the Committee on Federal Relations, and has not yet been reported upon. It is believed that the promoters of the bill have no earnest desire to discuss the matter, and that their tactics will be to steal it through the Legislature by some means similar to those adopted at the close of last session. It is, therefore, important that the opposition to this measure be not lulled into a sense of security which the remarks of Mr. Sessions, as reported by your correspondent, are likely to create.

So earnest is the opposition to this iniquitous encroachment upon the Harbor of New-York that a permanent organization has been established, composed of all parties opposed to the scheme who are willing to unite in a movement against it. Officers have been elected whose duty it is to watch and use every proper means to defeat this measure, now or in the future. It is suggested that if Senator Conkling would amend his bill now before the United States Senate so as to prohibit the erection of an island in any part of New-York Harbor, these and other such schemes would receive their quietus.

ERASTUS WIMAN,

Chairman Executive Committee.

ROBBIN'S REEF ASSOCIATION, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1880.

MR. DAYTON AND THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Be so kind as to say in your paper that the letter, without signature, headed an "Arraignment of the Central Committee," published in your paper of yesterday, was not written by me. It might be supposed that I wrote that letter because in the Central Committee, on Tuesday evening, in the debate—if debate it could be called—on the Twenty-second District case I urged the very argument which is urged in the letter. The report published in your paper of Wednesday of the proceedings of the committee shows this. But the discussion on my part ended with what I said in the committee.

The letter in your paper characterizes the report of the Select Committee on Contested Seats and the action in question of the Central Committee as "indecent, inexcusable, and illegal," and "iniquitous," and I wish to be relieved from any suspicion of having used this or any such language. The Committee on Contested Seats was composed of gentlemen who are well known to be incapable of conduct to which these epithets can be justly applied, and the same thing may be said of the Central Committee generally. The difficulty was that my logic and the logic of your correspondent failed to reach the understandings of the members of the committee. The select committee and the very large majority of the members of the principal committee are simply unable to appreciate the notion that, in order that a man should be elected to any position, he should actually have the requisite votes. There probably never was a body of gentlemen in any political organization more destitute of wrongfulness of intention, and, at the same time, to which the line,

"Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise,"

would more fitly apply, than the Republican Central Committee. I. DAYTON.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 13, 1880.

MATTERS IN THE COURTS

MEIERHOEFFER'S MURDERERS.

MRS. MEIERHOEFFER AND FRANK LAMMENS FOUND GUILTY.

Frank Lammens and Mrs. Margaret Meierhoeffer were convicted in Judge Depue's court, at Newark, yesterday, of murder in the first degree. The summing up was concluded on Thursday afternoon. Judge Depue spoke for over an hour. The impression left in the minds of those who listened was that the charge bore with an almost irresistible force against Mrs. Meierhoeffer, and with scarcely less weight against her paramour and co-defendant. Mrs. Meierhoeffer was very hopeful of acquittal. Lammens was moody and silent. Soon after 6 o'clock the jury announced that they had agreed. The crowd flocked to the court-room, and Judge Depue was summoned from his house. The two defendants were led in, and took seats by their counsel. The list was called, and the defendants were directed to stand. "Gentlemen, how say you," asked the Clerk, "are the defendants guilty or not guilty." "We find both of the defendants guilty," responded the foreman.

Mrs. Meierhoeffer almost fainted when she neard the announcement, and turning to her son Joseph, who sat near her, she threw her arms around his neak and cried out, "I am not guilty, my son," and Lammens cried aloud. The jurors were polled, and each for himself announced his verdict as the foreman had given it. The prisoners were remanded to jail to await sentence, and the jurors were discharged. The trial thus closed has proved one of the most singular ever tried in the New-Jersey courts. Frank Lammens is a man of considerable intelligence, and of more than fair education. While he was in the service of the Singer Company, he superintended the studies pursued by Mrs. Meierhoeffer's illegitimate son Joseph. His main occupation was that of a professional tramp, but he varied this by occasional burglaries and sneak-thefts, like the generality of his class. The Meierhoeffers—old John, the murdered man, and his wife, Margaret, who, with Lammens, was on trial for having accomplished his death—had been married for many years. Her husband served in the Federal Army during the rebellion, and it was during his long absence that Mrs. Meierhoeffer's illegitimate child was born. The old man was cranky, and his wife and himself did not get along very pleasantly together. Old Meierhoeffer slept in the barn. His wife and a party of boarders occupied the house. They had accumulated a handsome little property on the Orange Mountains, in west Orange, and were in comfortable circumstances. Their home was more than the purchase price, and was increasing through the increasing valuation of land in McKean County, Penn., upon which the mortgages were placed. Turnout claimed that Judge Cowing persuaded him at the time of the purchase the fact that oil had been found on the land, and that the property was becoming very valuable. Judge Cowing, in his answer, claims that he did not know oil had been found upon the mortgaged land, or that the bonds were becoming worth more than they were worth at the foreclosure of the mortgages. He denies that he induced Tugnot to sell his bonds, and that he bought them. On the contrary, he says, he never wanted the bonds, and they were bought by his wife simply to help her brother, the plaintiff, who was in need of money.

Three witnesses for the plaintiff, one of whom was Tugnot, were examined yesterday. Zimri West, Trustee of the mortgaged land for the bondholders, testified as to its value. It was rugged, he said, and unfitted for agricultural purposes. Some of it has been sold for $50 an acre on the belief of the purchasers that oil was to be found in it, but thus far the amount of oil discovered was not such as to affect the value of the entire tract to a very great extent. Mr. West's examination took up the greater part of the day, and his testimony was the most important given.

"GEN." TWEED IN COURT.

RECEIPTS SAID TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN HIM FOR UNPAID BILLS.

The Commonwealth Life Insurance Company suspended business in 1871, and "Gen." William M. Tweed, Jr., was appointed Receiver of its affairs. At that time, and until recently, "Gen." Tweed had Mr. William Edelsten as his partner in

to 7, and recovered to 9⅞. Montauk Gas and Coal shares sold at 50@50¾. Among investment stocks, New-York Central sold at 131⅛@132, Pullman Palace Car at 118, and Illinois Central at 101, ex dividend.

The Money market worked very easily to-day, and borrowers on call supplied their wants at 3@6 ₱ cent, until near the close, when capital was offered freely at 3@4 ₱ cent. Discounts are unchanged. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying 1-16, selling 3-16@¼ premium; Charleston very scarce, 15 bid; St. Louis, 50 discount; Chicago weak, 25 discount; and Boston 10c. discount.

The foreign advices reported a strong market at London for British Consols, which advanced to 98⅜@98⅛ for money and the account. In United States Government bonds, new 4s declined ¼ ₱ cent., to 109⅜, 4½s were quoted at 110¼, ex coupon, and 5s advanced ⅛ ₱ cent., to 106. American railway securities were generally strong and higher; Erie common rose from 49 to 49⅜, do. preferred from 72⅜ to 73⅜; do. consolidated Firsts from 120½@121 to 121; do. do. Seconds from 94 to 95½; do. funded 5s from 87 to 89¾; Reading from 33 to 33½; New-Jersey consolidated Firsts from 109½ to 110; Pennsylvania declined from 54 to 53⅞; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts from 71¼ to 70; do. Seconds from 35 to 32½; Illinois Central was quoted at 104 ex interest; New-York Central rose ⅛ ₱ cent. to 136⅜, but reacted to 136⅛. This was settling day at the London Stock Exchange. At Paris, Rentes advanced to 82f. 35c. Exchange on London rose to 25f. 19½c.

The Sterling Exchange market was more active than for some days past, and firmer in tone, with an advance in rates for leading drawers to $4 84 for bankers' 60-day bills, and to $4 88½ for demand. Actual business was at concessions of ½c. @ 1c.

Government bonds were strong, and higher prices were reached than for a long time past, the advance being stimulated by the announcement that the Treasury would purchase $1,000,000 bonds for the sinking fund each week until further notice. New 4½s sold up to 106¾. $1,650,000 changing hands. There was an active demand for 4½s and 5s at advancing quotations. The activity in railroad mortgages is unabated, and to-day the dealings were unusually large in volume. Erie consolidated Seconds rose from 92½ to 93½, and reacted to 92¾, while do. funded 5s advanced from 87¼ to 88¾, and closed at 88⅛. The transactions in the former footed up $1,635,000, and in the latter $825,000. Iron Mountain, First preferred incomes, rose from 94½ to 96, and do. Seconds do. from 81¼ to 84⅞, with final sales at 95 and 83¼ respectively. Chesapeake and Ohio issues were strong. Firsts rising to 87½, and currency 6s to 42; Kansas and Texas Seconds fell off to 67¾, rose to 68⅞, and reacted to 68¼; Mobile and Ohio debentures advanced 1 4 1½ ₱ cent. Denver and Rio Grande Firsts declined from 103⅞ to 103¾; New York Elevated Firsts sold up to 110¼; and Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated assented to 99; Kansas Pacific, Denver Division, with coupon certificates, to 109; Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Firsts, Western Division, purchasing committee receipts, to 129; International and Great Northern Second incomes to 73; Ohio and Mississippi, Springfield Division, to 77½; do. C. and E. issues were weak, and incomes declined 2¼ ₱ cent., to 41¾. In State bonds, District of Columbia 3.65s were strong, selling up to 93⅛; Alabama, Class A, rose 1 ₱ cent., to 64.

The imports of Dry Goods at this port for the past week were $2,336,319, and the amount marketed, $2,674,767. The total imports of Dry Goods since Jan 1 were $16,179,523, and the total amount marketed, $16,389,531.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 13.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	109¾	109¾
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	109⅞	109⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103¾	103¾
Adams Express	139	140
American Express	56½	56¾
Albany and Susquehanna	104	104
Alton and Terre Haute	23½	24
Alton and Terre Haute, preferred	40	40
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	43¾	44¾
American District Telegraph	58	58
Boston Water Power	18	18
Boston Air Line	91	91½
Boston Land Company	11¾	11¾
B., C. R. and Northern	180	180½
Canada	60¾	60¾
Canada Southern	70	70
Climax Mining	98	98
Climax Mining	3⅜	3⅜
Central Arizona	10	9
Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans	49	49
Chicago, Clev., Cin. and Ind	7	7
Chesapeake and Ohio	22¾	22¾
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref	51	50½
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref	37	37¾
C., C., C. and I.	99	99
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	143¾	143¾
Chicago and Alton	130	130
Chicago and Alton, preferred	117	117
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis	51¾	52¾
Chicago and North-west	104	104
Chicago and North-west, preferred	134¾	134¾
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	103	103
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	102¾	103
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	150	150
Cleveland and Pittsburg	113½	113½
Consolidation Coal	32½	32½
Cumberland Coal	66	66
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	94¼	94¾
Delaware and Hudson Canal	72½	72¾
Excelsior Mining	21¾	22
Fort Wayne and C	99½	99½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	40	40
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	70¼	70¼
Harvard	160	160
Homestake Mining	37	37
Houston and Texas	14	15
Illinois Central	103¾	104
Ind., Bloom. and Western	42	43
Central Pacific	82¾	82¾
Ohio Central	24½	24½
Keokuk and Des Moines	19	19
Keokuk and Des Moines pref	37½	37½
Lake Shore	104¼	104¾
Lake Erie and Western	34¼	34¼
La Platte	6	6
Louisville and Nashville	124	124
Little Pittsburg	24	23½
Law., N. Alb. and C	67½	67½
Manhattan Railroad	49¾	49
Marietta and Cincinnati	5	5
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref	12¼	12
Metropolitan Railroad	114	115
Michigan Central	80¾	80¾
Mobile and Ohio	23¾	23½
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	24¾	24¾
Morris and Essex	103¾	103¾
Maryland Coal	24	24
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	90	90
New Central Coal	7¾	7¾
New-Jersey Central	82¾	82¾
New-York Central	131½	131½
New-York and New-Haven	191	191
New-York Elevated	122	122
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	48	47¾
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref	73¾	73¾
Northern Pacific	37¾	38¼
Northern Pacific pref	66¾	66¾
Ohio and Mississippi	10¾	10¾
Ohio and Mississippi pref	30¼	30¼
Oregon Railway and Navigation	108	108
Pacific Mail	40¾	39¾
Panama	145	141
Pennsylvania	195	195
Philadelphia and Reading	55¾	55⅞
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	131	131
Pullman Palace Car Company	117¾	118
Quicksilver	20¾	20¾
Quicksilver pref	65	65
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	25	25
Rensselaer and Saratoga	114	114
Standard Mining	29½	30
Sutro Tunnel	3	3¼
St. Louis and San Francisco	44	45½
St. Louis and San Francisco pref	58	58
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref	77	77
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	61	61
St. Paul and Sioux City	40	39¼
St. Paul and Sioux City pref	78¼	78¼
Union Pacific	92¾	92
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	45¾	45
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref	69⅞	69¾
Wells-Fargo Express	103	103
Western Union Telegraph	104½	104½
United States Express	46	46

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Alton and Terre Haute	23¾	23¼	200
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	44¾	43¾	2,100
American Dist. Telegraph	66½	66¼	1,100
Brooklyn Elevated	158	158	114
Canada Southern	70	69	3,800
Climax Mining	3⅜	3⅜	100
Central Arizona	10	9	2,925
Chic., St. Louis and N. O	49	49	100
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind	7	7	300
Chesapeake and Ohio	22¾	22¾	200
Ches. and Ohio 1st pref	51	50½	100
Chic. and Ohio 2d pref	37¾	37¾	300
Chic. Burl. and Quincy	145	143¾	1,400
Chic. Mil. and St. Paul	103	102¾	1,700
C., M. and St. Paul pref	103	102¾	100
Central Pacific	82¾	82¾	17,000
Del., Lack. and Western	95	94¾	5,560
Del. and Hudson Canal	73¾	72	400
Frankfort and K	23	22	300
Hannibal and St. Joseph	40¾	39¾	3,500
Han. and St. Joseph pref	70¼	70	1,500
Illinois Central	101	101	100
Ind., Bloom. and West	42¾	42¾	9,700
Lake Shore	104¾	104¾	2,450
Lake Erie and Western	34¾	34	3,185
Louisville and Nashville	124	123½	410
Manhattan Railroad	49¼	48¾	700
Mustang Gas Coal	50¼	50	700
Mar. and Cin. 1st pref	10	9½	925
Mar. and Cin. 2d pref	9¾	9	10
Michigan Central	80¾	80	5,000
Mobile and Ohio	23¾	23½	300
Missouri, Kan. and Texas	24¾	24	17,300
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	90	90	14,200
New Central Coal	8	7½	1,525
New-Jersey Central	83¼	82¾	20,400
New-York Central	132	131½	1,150
N. Y., L. E. and W	48¾	47¾	38,300
N. Y., L. E. and W. pref	73¾	72¾	7,300
Northern Pacific	38¾	38¼	1,100
Northern Pacific pref	67¾	66	1,100
Ohio and Mississippi	10¾	10¾	2,800
Ohio and Mississippi pref	31	30¼	1,800
Ontario and Western	27¾	26¾	3,200
Pacific Mail	40¾	39¾	2,575
Peoria, Dec. and Evans	24½	23	300
Phila. and Reading	56¾	55	1,400
Pullman Palace Car Co	118	118	1,100
Standard Mining	30¼	29¾	650
Sutro Tunnel	3¼	2¾	9,200
St. L. and San F	46	45½	2,400
St. L. and San F. pref	58	57	1,925
St. L. and San F. 1st pref	78¾	77	250
St. Louis and Iron M	61¾	59¾	30,400
St. P. and S. City	40¾	39¾	1,300
St. P. and S. City pref	78¾	77¾	1,400
Union Pacific	92¾	92	1,300
W., St. L. and Pacific	45¾	45	5,525

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 13, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	5	Spirits Turp., bbls	380
B. W. Flour, pks	215	Resin, bbls	984
Bees-wax, pks	2	Tar, bbls	103
Cotton, bales	3,720	Pitch, bbls	50
Cotton-seed oil, bbls	160	Oil, bbls	100
Cot.-seed-cake, bags	496	Oil-cake, pks	1,626
Dried Fruit, pks	66	Oil, Lard, bbls	50
Eggs, pkgs	1,925	Provisions, bags	1,402
Flour, bbls	5,827	Pork, pks	573
Corn-meal, bbls	230	Beef, pks	10
Corn-meal, bags	150	Cut-meats, pks	4,017
Wheat, bushels	8,100	Lard, tcs	3,151
Corn, bushels	57,500	Lard, kegs	100
Oats, bushels	15,650	Butter, pks	2,183
Rye, bushels	1,000	Cheese, pks	1,227
Malt, bushels	2,400	Dressed Hogs, No	236
Barley, bushels	4,950	Rice, bags	532
Grass-seed, pks	13	Sugar, hhds	42
Grass-seed, bags	187	Starch, pks	200
Hemp, bales	3	Tallow, pks	150
Hides, No	98	Tobacco, hhds	402
Hides, bales	45	Tobacco, pks	1,189
Leather, sides	10,238	Whisky, bbls	1,834
Crude Turp., bbls	50	Wool, bales	1,000

COTTON.—A moderate business has been reported in the way of options at a slight reduction in prices.....Less demand has been noted for early deliveries, which have been quoted essentially unchanged.....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 576 bales, including 270 bales to spinners, and 306 bales to shippers.....Low Middling quoted at 12 13-16c.@12 15-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 12 15-16c.; Middling at 13 3-16c.@13 5-16c.; Fair at 14 15-16c.@15 1-16c.....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 71,000 bales, being 300 cases Sardines at 11¾c.@11¾c. for quarter-box; 150 cks. Turkey Prunes at 6¾c. @7c. for old, and 8¾c. @8¾c. for new.

GRAIN—In contrast to the unusual activity in Winter Wheat, speculation in Spring options, especially the deliveries to-day have been on a restricted scale, and mainly in the speculative interest, at very unsettled prices, opening at a reduction of ½c. @ ¾c., losing ¼c. @ ½c. of the extreme figures, rallying subsequently, 1c. @1¼c. a bushel from the lowest points of the day, and near the close reacting again, yielding ½c. @¾c. a bushel, and closing the best ground on the latest transactions, which, in the way of options, were at the highest quotations of the day, leaving off firmly. The export call has been comparatively quiet, and the inquiry for Corn for shipment is represented as discouraging.....Spring Wheat attracted very little attention to-day, and was quoted irregular, though nominally unchanged, with no new sales or concessions. Western reports were of very unsettled markets.....Sales have been reported of 1,097,000 bushels, of which 53,000 bushels No. 2 Spring were delivered; 31,000 bushels No. 1 White, in store and afloat, at $1 41@$1 47½ (the latter—an extreme—for about 8,000 bushels for export, and closing a trifle firmer, with February quoted at the close at $12 10@$12 15; March at $12 10@$12 15; April at $12 15@$12 20.....Delaware Rye quoted active, but quiet for other; with City quoted at 57c.@60c., and Pigs at 48½c.; Western nominal.....Oat-meats steady and in request; Pickled Shoulders quoted at 5¾c.@5¾c.; Pickled Hams at 8c.@8½c.; Pickled Bellies, 10 to 11 lb. average, at 7½c.....Bacon quiet; Long Clear quoted at 8@ 9c.; Short Clear at $7 10, and Long and Short Clear, half and half, $7 ₱ barrel.....Western Steam Lard has been in moderate request for early delivery, about steady prices.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam Lard, for early delivery, of 680 tcs., at $7 60 for now, closing for contract grade at $7 60.....And in the option line Western Steam Lard has been less active, opening a shade lower, but closing more firmly.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 3,250 tcs., March, at $7 52½@$7 57½ for new; 4,000 tcs. April, new, at $7 55@$7 62½; 500 tcs. May, at $7 70; 750 tcs., year option, at $7 45@ $7 62½, closing at, for February, $7 55@$7 57½, March at $7 55@$7 60; April at $7 57½@$7 60; May at $7 67½@$7 70.....City Steam Lard active; quoted at the close at $7 55, with sales reported of 490 tcs. at $7 55.....Refined Lard in demand; quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close, at $8.....Beef and Beef Hams unchanged.....Butter and Cheese firm and in fair request. Rosin moderately active, but as lower prices, within the range of 12½c.@13c. for good to fancy marks.....Tallow less freely dealt in, but firm; sales reported of 100,000 lbs. at 6¾c. @6¾c., and 80 bbls. at 6¾c. free on board.....Stearine quiet, with City quoted at 7¾c., and Western at 7¾c.....The week's export clearances house for European ports include 1,720 pks. Pork, 1,838 pks. Beef, 20,068 pks. Bacon, 19,747 tcs. and pks. Lard, 7,884 pks. Butter, and 3,192 pks. Cheese.

SUGARS—Has been moderately active, with Castile quoted at 7¾c.@7¼c.; Colgate's Family, 7¾c.,currency., and Sterling and other brands at proportionate figures, as usual discount.

STARCH—A fair jobbing trade noted, with Corn quoted firm at 3¾c.@3¾c.; Potato, 4c.@4½c.

SUGARS—Have in active demand, on the basis of 7¾c. @7¾c. for fair to good Refining. Centrifugal stock attracted most attention. Sales noted of 4,000 hhds. Centrifugal at 5c.; 3,997 bags do., 7¾c.@7¾c.; 1,000 mats Bahia, to arrive from Bahia, at 6¾c.; 72 hhds. Melado at 6c.; 76 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 6½c.@6¾c.; 294 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7¾c.@7¾c.; 220 hhds. Inferior do. at 6¾c.; Refined in fair request, with Cut-loaf quoted at 9¾c.; Crushed, 9¾c.; Powdered, 9¾c.; Granulated, 9¾c.; Soft White, 8¾c.@8¾c., Soft Yellow, 7¾c.@7¾c.

TEAS—Have been in moderate request, with sales noted of 2,000 half-chests Oolong and 1,200 half-chests Green on private terms.

TOBACCO—Business has been to a moderate aggregate, and indicative of no important change in values. Export call rather slack.....Sales include 350 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 4c.@14c.; 800 cases 1878 Pennsylvania, 11c.@21c., 100 cases 1878 New-England, 12c.@20c., 50 cases 1878 Ohio, private terms; 300 bales Havana, at $2 75@$3 10, and 200 bales do. Seed, 71½c.@$1 05.

WHISKY—Dull; quoted at $1 10@$1 11. A sale of 50 bbls. rumored at $1 11.

FREIGHTS—Comparatively tame movement has been reported, since our last, at, however, essentially unaltered rates. Export dealings in Grain were very moderate, with resulting dullness in the Grain freight list here as well as at the outports. Vessels for Petroleum met with a moderate inquiry, and were quoted steady. Vessels for Naval Stores, Lumber, and general cargo in request at about previous figures. Much less call has been recently noted for tonnage for the Sugar trade, with bids generally ruling lower. Coastwise has been fairly active. Colliers in light demand.....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 2,250 bales Cotton at 9-16d.@⅝d., mostly through bills, and 1,050 bbls. Flour, (chiefly through freight,) reported on private terms, quoted at 1s. 9d.@2s.; 4,000 sacks Flour and Meal, nearly all of through freight, within the range of 12s. 6d.@16s., with room for Grain quoted at 5d., but without further shipments noted; 1,200 pks. Provisions, in lots, at from 15s.@17s. 6d., (in part through freight, and by sailers' steamers; quoted at 15s. by steamers at 17s. 6d.,) small lots of do., in tes. and bbls. at 3s. 3d.@3s. 9d. and 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d., (part through freight;) 650 pks. Butter and 1,500 bxs. Cheese, part at 20s., quoted at the close with up to 25s. asked; small lots of Leather at 30s.; 200 tons Heavy Goods at 12s. 6d.@17s. 6d.; 2,500 pks. Measurement Goods at 15s.@22s. 6d.; Refined Sugar at 17s. 6d.; Grape Sugar at 17s. 6d.@20s.; Syrup at 20s.; 400 bbls. Apples, in lots, part at 2s. 9d.; small lots of Oats at 3s. 6d.; Tobacco quoted at 20s. nsked; and, by sail, small lots of Heavy Goods at 12s. 6d., and small lots Measurement Goods at 10s.@12s. 6d. And by steam from the West, through freight, further shipments of 120,000 bushels Grain, chiefly Corn, reported, in part, on the basis of 3½d. ₱ bushel, (as the ocean freight rate,).....FOR LONDON—By steam, 1,100 bbls. Flour, (mostly of through freight,) at 2s.; 5,250 sacks Flour and Meal, part through freight, at 15s.@16s. 3d.; 3,000 sacks of local shipment at 15s.; with room for Grain, quoted at 5d. ₱ bushel bid; small lots of Butter and Cheese at 25s.@30s.; 800 pks. Provisions, &c., part at 25s. ₱ ton, and 4s.@5s. ₱ tierce, and 3s. 3d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; small lots of Apples at 2s. 6d.; Rosined Sugar quoted at 17s. 6d; Syrup at 25s.; Leather at 50s.; 150 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 17s. 6d.@25s.; 1,750 pks. Measurement Goods at 17s.6d.@27s. 6d.; Canned Goods at 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d.; and, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 4½; 500 sacks Flour at 14s.; small lots of Measurement Goods at 10s.@12s. 6d.....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 2,400 bbls. Flour, reported on private terms, quoted at 2s.@2s. 3d.; 4,100 sacks Flour and Meal, chiefly through freight, on the basis of 20s.@21s. 3d., with room for Grain quoted at 5½d. ₱ bushel; 100 bbls. Butter and 1,800 bxs. Cheese, in lots, at 32s. 6d.; 1,450 pks. Provisions at 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton and 4s. 6d. ₱ tierce and 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl., (part through freight;) 400 pks. Measurement cargo, (part through freight) including Heavy Goods at 20s.@22s. 6d.; and Measurement Goods at 20s.@ 27s. 6d. (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d.) ₱ ton; 200 tons Sugar quoted at 22s. 6d.; Syrup at 22s. 6d.@25s.; Tobacco at 25s.; small lots of Apples at 4s.....FOR CORK AND ORDERS—A foreign bark, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, is reported at 6s. 3d.; another, with about 3,000 quarters do., do. from Boston, at 6s.; two British ships, and three British barks, with Wheat, from San Francisco, reported (as chartered there) at 47s. 6d.@50s.....FOR THE CONTINENT—A foreign bark, with about 6,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia at 3s. 6d., and a British steam-ship, with about 7,500 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 4s. 6d. FOR HAVRE—By steam, 16,000 bushels at 3½d., and the advanced rate of 13c. 160 tons ribbony Goods at 27s. 6d. @32s. 6d.; equal to 200 tons Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d. And by sail, 750 tcs. Lard at 27s. 6d., and small lots of Measurement Goods at 15s.@16s. 3d.....FOR PASSAGES—A Norwegian bark, 491 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, is ship'gs, at 4s. 7½d. FOR ANTWERP—By steam, small lots of Provisions, part at 30s., with room for Grain quoted firm at 6d. ₱ bushel, but without further engagements reported. Also, a British bark, 720 tons, hence, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 2s. 7d. FOR BREMEN—A German bark, 750 tons, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported at 2s. 6d., option of Hamburg, at 2s. 7½d. FOR THE BALTIC—A Norwegian bark, 450 tons, (here,) with Resin, from Savannah, at 3s. 6d. .....FOR ELSINO (E. AND F. ORDERS)—A Norwegian bark, 549 tons, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, in shipper's bags, at 12c. ₱ bushel.....FOR BILBOA—A Norwegian bark, 341 tons, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d., (and back with Iron Ore, at 12s. 6d.,) and a Norwegian bark, 632 tons, with about 3,300 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Richmond, reported (as chartered there) at about 3s. 9d.....FOR CARDENAS—An American brig, 374 tons, hence, with empty Hogsheads at 70c. .....FOR PORT ANTONIO—A British bark, 370 tons, with Coal, from South Amboy, at $1.....FOR PORT SPAIN—An American bark, 403 tons, with about 230,000 feet Lumber, from Mobile at $8 50.....FOR FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE—An American schooner, 91 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 80c. ₱ bbl., and back from Hayti, with Logwood, to a port north of Hatteras, at $8.....FOR BARBADOS—An American brig, 363 tons, hence, with Shooks, at 17c.....FOR CHARLESTON—A schooner, 197 tons, hence, with general cargo, at current rates.....FOR NEW-YORK—A schooner, 193 tons, hence, with general cargo, at market rates.....FOR NEW-YORK—A schooner, 203 tons, with general cargo, from Mobile at $8 50; and a British and two Norwegian barks, with Old Rails, from Baltic ports, on private terms.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 13. 1880.

Trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon was slow at current rates, which were weak; the hoists to hand caused from poor to good, being in the aggregate scarcely fair. From 55 to 57 lb. has been allowed net; only a few top quality or Steers obtained 57 lb. net. At Sixth-Street Yards prices were 7c.@10c. ₱ lb., weights 5½ to 7¾ cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices ranged from 7¾c.@10c. ₱ lb., weights 5¾ to 10¾ cwt. Milch Cows nominal at $20@$ 0 ₱ head. Calves included Veals and Calves not quoted. Trade in Sheep and Lambs small and unchanged since our last daily report. Sheep sold at 5½c. ₱ lb. [minus, 7c. gross,] to 6c. ₱ lb.; Ewes, 5¼c.@5½c. ₱ lb.; Bucks, 4c. ₱ lb. There were no sales of live Hogs reported, City Dressed not quoted at noon.

SALES.

At Sixth-Street Yards—C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Brown 31 Tennessee Oxen, 7c.@8¼c. ₱ lb., weights 7 to 7¾ cwt.; for H. Kahn 22 Missouri Steers, 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. B. C. Coon sold for self 30 Illinois Steers, 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. Vogel & Regenstein sold for Meyer & Regenstein 130 Illinois Steers: 87 head 9c. ₱ lb., 47 head 9¼c. ₱ lb., 10 head 9¾c. ₱ lb. with 60c. on ₱ head, weights 6¾ to 7¼ cwt. W. Jessop sold for self 154 Illinois Steers: 15 head 9c. ₱ lb., 44 head 9¼c. ₱ lb., 75 head 9½c. ₱ lb., 20 head 10c. ₱ lb., weights 6¾ to 7¾ cwt. H. Waxelel sold for I. Waixel 295 Illinois Steers: 20 head, 6c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head, 225 head, 8¾c.@ 9c. ₱ lb., 15 head, 9½c. ₱ lb., 35 head, 9¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weights 5¾, 6½ to 7¼ cwt. Kirb. & Co. sold 78 Western Sheep, 98 lb., 6c. ₱ lb. Dilloneck & Dewey sold 5 Bucks, 166 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 94 Dressed Hogs, 111 to 122 lb., 6¼c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Davis & Hadenbeck sold 242 Canada Lambs: 147 head, 87 lb., 7½c. ₱ lb.; 95 head, 84½ lb., 7¾c. ₱ lb.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—Coney & McPherson sold for Weber, Loper & Co. 36 Ohio Steers, 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for A. A. Arthur, 43 Ohio Steers, 9c.@ 9¼c. ₱ lb., with $11 off on 11 head sold at 9½c. ₱ lb., weights 7 to 7¾ cwt., strong; for I. Willets, 18 mixed Ohio cattle, 8¾c. ₱ lb., weights 6¼ cwt.; for S. Clark, 1 Dry Cow, 8c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 7 Heifers, 8¾c. ₱ lb., weights 5¾ to 6¾ cwt.; 21 Ohio Steers, 9c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. S. O'Donnell sold for S. W. Allerton 18 Illinois Steers, 8¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. D. G. Culver sold for J. Graff 1 Bull, 1,320 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 19 Maryland Steers: 11 head, 9¼c. ₱ lb., 8 head, 9½c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weights 7½ to 10½ cwt. W. Siegel sold for self and Morris 99 Illinois Steers: 54 head, 9c. ₱ lb., 45 head, 9¼c.@9½c. ₱ lb., with $3 50 on the lot, weights 6¾ to 7¾ cwt. Vogel & Regenstein sold for A. Vogel 16 Illinois Steers, 9c. ₱ lb., with $8 off the lot, weight 6¼ cwt., scant; for self 89 Illinois Steers: 37 head, 9¾c. ₱ lb., with $10 on 17 head, 52 head, 9c. ₱ lb., with $9 off on 18 head, weights 6¼ to 6¾ cwt. S. Schomberg sold for self & Co. 1 Bull, 1,930 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 32 Illinois Steers, 8½c.@9½c. ₱ lb., with $1 on 4 head, weights 6¾ to 7¼ cwt. Levy & May sold 93 Illinois Steers: 31 head, 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.; 48 head, 9¼c. ₱ lb., with $1¼ off and $26 on the lot, 14 head, 9½c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head, weights 6¼ to 7¼ cwt. H. Westheimer sold on commission 10 Bulls, 1,250 to 1,980 lb., 3¼c.@ 3½c. ₱ lb.; 9 Oxen, 1,833 lb., 3¾c. ₱ lb.; 21 Dry Cows, 836 lb., 3c. ₱ lb., with $10 50 on the lot; 2 Oxen, 73c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt., strong; 109 Ohio Steers: 60 head, 7¾c. ₱ lb., with $3 off on the lot, 49 head, 8¼c. ₱ lb., weights 5¾ cwt., strong, and 7 to 7½ cwt. J. F. Sadler sold on commission 87 Missouri Steers: 53 head, 8¾c. ₱ lb., with 50c. off ₱ head on 19 head, and 9c. ₱ lb., weights 5¾ to 6¾ cwt.; 34 head, 9¼c. ₱ lb., with $9 off ₱ cwt.; 32 Ohio Steers, 9¼c.@9½c. ₱ lb., with $16 off on 16 head, weights 7 to 7¼ cwt.; 21 Pennsylvania Steers, 8¾c. ₱ lb., weights 6¼ to 6¾ cwt.; 52 Illinois Steers, 8¾c.@9½c. ₱ lb., weights 6¼ to 7 cwt.; Nathan & Holmes, 30 Pennsylvania Steers: No. 2@8¾c. ₱ lb., with 50c. off ₱ head on 9 head, weights 6 to 6¾ cwt.; 100 Ohio Steers: 18 head, 8¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head, 21 head, 8¾c. ₱ lb., with $10 on 10 head, 38 head, 9c. ₱ lb., 23 head, 9½c. ₱ lb., with $10 off ₱ cwt on 17 head, weights 6¼ to 7¼ cwt.; 138 Illinois Steers: 51 head, 8¾c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.; 20 head, 9c. ₱ lb., 36 head, 9¼c. ₱ lb., 31 head, 9½c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head on 16 head, 9¾c. ₱ lb., weights 5¾, 6¾, to 7¼ cwt.; 81 Indiana Steep, 101 lb., 6¾c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 836 head of horned Cattle, 25 Cows, 75 Veals and Calves, 5,017 Sheep and 1,000 Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,741 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,523 head of horned Cattle, 40 Calves, 2,889 Sheep and Lambs, 8,036 Hogs, 68 Horses.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Cattle—Receipts to day, 1,100 head; total for the week thus far, 11,300 head; for the same time last week, 10,440 head: consigned through, 475 cars; market—Nothing doing; Fresh receipts consigned through. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,700 head; total for the week thus far, 21,600 head; for the same time last week, 25,700 head: consigned through, 14 cars; market active, but not quotably higher; offerings generally of good quality; best grades disposed of; sales of fair to good Western Sheep at $5 25@5 40; choice to fancy, $5 50@ $5 75; fair to choice Western Lambs, $5 60@$6 15; Texan Sheep, $3 50@$4 10. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 5,805 head; total for the week thus far, 39,166 head; for the same time last week, 32,175 head; consigned through, 159 cars; market dull and prices a shade lower; weather unfavorable; sales of good to choice Yorkers at $4 40@$4 55; medium and heavy grades, $4 50@$4 67½; fair ends, $4 10@$4 50; Pigs, $4@$4 10; 15 cars remain unsold.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 13.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 16,000 head; shipments, 4,200 head; market weak and 5c. lower; mixed packing, $4 15@$4 35; light, $4 20@$4 45; choice heavy, $4 40@$4 60; all sold; market closed tame. Cattle—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 3,000 head; good to prime exports in good demand and firm at $5@$5 65; common to good shipping slow and easier, some cases 10c. lower, at $4@$4 50; butchers' quiet and weak, at $3 50@$3 90; stockers and feeders quiet at $2 50@ $3 80. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 1,200 head; market, demand fair at $4@$5 50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 13.—Hogs higher; light shipping, $4 15@$4 25; packing, $3 90@$4 35; butchers' to select, $4 35@$4 50; receipts, 1,700 head; shipments, 3,000 head. Cattle—Supply light and of poor quality; sold very slow; 10c.@15c. higher; sales of light to fair shipping Steers at $3 75@ $4 40; Cows and Heifers, $2 75@$3 35. Feeding Steers, $3 00@$3 30. Sheep—Receipts small; shipments, 1,300 head. Sheep steady, with a good demand; good, $4 40 @$4 80; prime to choice, $5@$5 30.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 530 cars, against 540 last week; quality fair to good; market inactive

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BANKRUPT NOTICES—Third Page—7th col.
BOARD WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—Third Page—7th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Seventh Page—5th col.
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TEACHERS—Seventh Page—6th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Third Page—7th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 14, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MADISON-SQUARE—Hazel Kirke. Matinée.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE—The False Friend. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE—The Wedding March. Matinée.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Unknown. Matinée.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Galley Slave. Matinée.
COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Christmas. Matinée.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—Horrors. Matinée.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
NEW-YORK SKATING RINK—Skating. Matinee.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water-Colors.
CHICKERING HALL—At 2:30 P. M.—Lecture.
STEINWAY HALL—La Damnation de Faust.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 1 30 P. M.—Carnival.
FERRERO'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS—Kettledrum.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum..... 2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum..... 1 00
Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,238 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—Bureau of *The Parisian*, No. 9 Rue Scribe.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, winds shifting to north and west, with rising barometer, lower temperature, and rain and snow, followed by clearing weather.

The Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives has at last arrived at a definite conclusion regarding the regulation of inter-State railway traffic. It has adopted Mr. Henderson's substitute for the Reagan bill. The new bill enjoins reasonable and equal charges upon all railways conveying property from one State or Territory to another for the carriage of such property. It imposes as a penalty for violation of this requirement a fine of not less than $1,000 for each offense, to be recovered in the United States courts, and also liability to suits for extortion by parties injured by discrimination. The bill creates a commission to see to the enforcement of these provisions, with considerable powers. Among these are the following: To investigate complaints; to summon witnesses and compel by legal process the production of books and papers; to require reports, according to fixed and uniform forms covering uniform periods, from the railway companies; to make general and detailed reports to the Secretary of the Interior; to notify companies of the remedies deemed proper for abuses which, in the judgment of the Commissioners, exist; on failure of the companies to apply such remedies, to notify the Attorney-General, that legal prosecution may be commenced; and the Commissioners are in general required to furnish such information as shall aid in the "enactment of an intelligent system of national legislation regulating inter-State railroad commerce."

It seems that the inconvenience and loss entailed by the new cable rule forbidding the use of proper names as code words are inevitable. The difficulty arises primarily from the existence of a union between various European Governments and companies owning cable lines other than those to the United States, which has the pleasant habit of making rules for all its members every three years, and leaving no chance for any change in them during that period. This is quite in accordance with the stupid and arbitrary management of a large portion of commercial affairs abroad. Though the Anglo-American Company is not a member of the union, it is practically compelled, by its close connection with the various members of the union, to observe the rules. It is, however, very greatly to blame for not sooner announcing the rule, which was adopted last August, as the time between now and April 1, when it goes into operation, is not sufficient for such a complete rearrangement of codes as is made necessary.

There are some curious facts set forth in our Pottsville dispatch this morning giving an abstract of the Mine Inspectors' report of the Schuylkill Coal District for the year 1879. Although the whole number of accidents is nearly twice as great as last year, and the proportion of deaths substantially the same, it appears that the increase is due to the greater amount of mining done and the greater number of men employed. There do not seem to have been very many accidents from the negligence of employers, or from their refusal to take the precautions prescribed by law. On the other hand, a most striking feature of the report is the large ratio of injuries, in many cases fatal, due to the recklessness of miners, and their neglect of safeguards which they knew to be necessary. The failure to prop up dangerous masses of coal when directed to do so, entrance of places likely to be filled with explosive gas with naked lights, refusal to seek shelter after lighting the fuse of a blast, these and like causes which could be easily avoided, are responsible for many deaths. Notwithstanding these facts, the life of a coal-miner remains, at best, a dangerous one, and the Inspectors deserve credit for the faithful manner in which they seek to reduce its risks to the lowest possible limit.

The Senate Committee on Territories proposes to provide for the opening of the Indian Territory by statute. The President has been obliged to warn intending trespassers that the Territory will be protected by the United States authority. Exactly how Congress is expected to open the Territory does not yet appear, except that a Territorial form of government is to be recommended for adoption by the tribes now in possession. The men whom the President warns are preparing to march into the Territory and take forcible possession of their "birthright," as they call it; and the most inflammatory appeals are being made in the Western papers in favor of breaking down "the Chinese wall" of non-intercourse. Whatever may be said of the desirability of opening the Territory to general settlement, it must be steadfastly borne in mind that no such measure ought to receive a moment's consideration unless it first has the approval of the Indians who own the Territory.

THE MARYLAND DEMOCRACY.

The Bourbon managers of Maryland are in an awkward predicament. A representative of the Independent movement got into the Gubernatorial chair in spite of their efforts to keep him out; and, not satisfied with defying them and their caucuses, he is exposing some of the more flagrant results of their long-continued possession of governing power. There have been other signs of the discontent produced by Democratic jobbery and corruption in the administration of State affairs. Tax-payers have remonstrated, and in more than one locality a determination to disregard party dictation, and to drive out the Bourbon thieves, has been manifested. Promises of reform, however, kept the movement in check, and the regular Democratic leaders went on their way, insolent and unmindful as ever. It was under these circumstances that the present Governor, Hamilton, so adroitly used his personal popularity as to compel his nomination as the Democratic candidate. The Bourbons did not like him: his restiveness under party discipline taught them that in accepting him they might catch a Tartar. But they had to choose between compliance with his demands and open war with an Independent leader whose personal strength would have enabled him to destroy the Democratic machine and the supremacy consequent upon its use. Passing events show that in coming to a decision the Bourbons and their creatures assumed that by yielding to Mr. Hamilton in the matter of a nomination they might acquire control over him after the election. Their supposition evidently was that, once in office, he would submit to the dictation of the caucus. On this basis they built their plans. The party machine, as they imagined, would remain undisturbed. All the picking and stealing of which the tax-payers complain would go on as though no promise of reform had been made. The alliance between Independent Democrats and Republicans which made Mr. Hamilton's candidature inevitable would, in short, end in smoke; the Bourbons being still absolute masters of the situation.

These pleasant expectations have all been rudely demolished by the bold action of Gov. Hamilton. Without consulting the Bourbons, or waiting for the suggestions of their caucus,—unmindful, indeed, of the Bourbon request for delay until the caucus, under the pretense of enlightening him, could fasten its fetters upon the Legislature,—he has addressed to the House of Delegates a Message which creates consternation in the Bourbon ranks, and will open the eyes of the Maryland tax-payers to some of the effects of Bourbon rule. His purpose apparently is to demonstrate the feasibility of cutting down State expenses, and this he does by unveiling extravagances and abuses from which Maryland, in common with other Southern States, has suffered under Democratic administration. By a brief recital of facts, he proves that offices have been created in all directions for the benefit of partisan hangers-on; that in the Legislature and in all departments of the State Government extravagance has prevailed; that large and increasing expenditures have been incurred without warrant of law; that, as a general result, only a small proportion of the products of the taxation which has cursed the State has inured to the advantage of its people. The story of tobacco inspection illustrates the ratio in which revenue is absorbed by the officers employed to collect it. While the gross income from this source is $101,018, the net income is but $16,734,—all else being eaten up by partisan agents of the Democracy. In other branches of the State service, there is the same disposition to multiply offices and deal loosely with expenditures, in order that the Bourbons may provide for favorites and dependents. According to the Governor, the number of unnecessary offices is legion, and the only explanation of their creation and continuance is that supplied by the greed or the exigencies of the Bourbon Party. In keeping with this system are the incidental expenses of the Legislature, which are out of all proportion to the legitimate outlay of that body. Startling as are many of the items brought together in Gov. Hamilton's exhibit, we suspect that they inadequately indicate the extent to which the Maryland tax-payers are robbed. Considerably more than a million of dollars is reported by the Controller to be in the hands of Tax Collectors; and looking at the fact in the light afforded by other features of the Governor's exposure, it is not possible to believe that much of this large sum will ever find its way into the State Treasury. It is clear that the Bourbons against whom Independent Democrats are in revolt have managed the affairs of Maryland in consonance with the doctrine which makes partisan aggrandizement everything, and ignores economy and honesty in the disbursement of the tax-payers' money.

Maryland's experience is not exceptional. The conditions under which its affairs have been thus extravagantly conducted are found in nearly all of the old slave-holding States, and in nearly all similar elements of disturbance are found, having their origin in similar results of Bourbon ascendency. The fact is not wonderful. In the nature of things, the practical tendency of absolute power is toward extravagance and corruption. A party unrestrained by the criticism and action of an opposing organization soon becomes indifferent to restraints which in other circumstances are powerful. So it has been with the Bourbon Democrats in every part of the South. Whether exposure come from Maryland or from Georgia, from South Carolina or Louisiana, the general characteristics are the same. Abuses pervade every branch of the State Government. Offices are created for the convenience of the party. Public money is expended in the interest of party. And the men who manipulate the machine and profit by its operation grow so arrogant and overbearing, so insolent to the people they plunder, and so regardless of the duties they are paid to discharge, that the overthrow of Bourbon rule is only a question of time. It suits the defenders of this system to ascribe to Republican influence the discontent they would conceal. The truth is, that Independent movements, wherever they appear, derive their strength, primarily and principally, from the disintegrating forces that are at work in the ranks of the Southern Democracy.

CORPORATE AND WESTERN INVESTMENTS.

Two distinct questions are raised by the official circular of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company and the accompanying letters of Commissioner Stedman, published the other day. One relates to the principle that should govern the valuations of a life company's real estate assets; the other relates to the experience of a great corporation as a lender of money on Western mortgages.

It is evident that the company—whose practice we take to be the practice of all our companies—differs somewhat from that of the Connecticut Commissioner. The Commissioner, so far as we understand his method, appraises the real estate assets at their present valuation. He institutes a thorough inquiry to ascertain what this value is. He avails himself of the testimony of persons known to be competent judges of value; and though he says that their conclusions were formed "with reference to the late general depression of business," we find no trace of reliance on possible values in the future. One of his maxims is, "that real estate should never be accepted as security for a loan, without fully considering its value and desirability as an absolute investment;" and if this saying were more generally acted upon, by corporations and individuals, there would be fewer cases of loss and embarrassment. But, sound as it is, it does not help to reconcile the inevitable conflict between valuations as the bases of loans effected in periods of prosperity and valuations made in periods of depression and distress. Indeed, nothing can be more obvious than the probability of injustice as a result of any attempt to enforce uniformly the literal present valuation in a time like that from which our people are emerging, as a measure of the value of securities accepted during the preceding time of fictitious prosperity. Of course, a faithful appraiser, during years preceding 1873, made due allowance for the inflated values that prevailed; but no allowance that he was likely to make would have fully provided for the contingencies involved in the subsequent collapse. The true value may be the mean between excess on one side and exaggerated depreciation on the other; and in the case of a well-managed life company the presumption is that this mean is duly observed. What guarantee can there be, however, against the mischief attendant upon the valuations of an officer who provides sufficiently neither for the extravagance of inflation nor for the difficulties of panic? Mr. Stedman's correspondence does not suggest the inquiry, for the tide had turned before he addressed himself to the real estate assets of the Connecticut Mutual. But how would the case have stood had he performed the task, on his present rule, two years ago? Might not the result then have been prejudicial to the good name of a company whose economical management is conspicuous, and whose obvious strength is the best evidence of general success?

These qualities, manifest as they are, do not constitute a complete vindication of the policy which invests any considerable proportion of the assets of an Eastern corporation in Western real property. The good fortune which enables the Connecticut Mutual to do more than recover in some localities the losses experienced in others, should not blind us to the risk which attends large loans upon property the ownership of which would not commend itself to a distant investor. In the first place, the most honest local appraiser is unconsciously influenced by the surrounding atmosphere. His bias is in the direction of higher values. Confident that the growth of the West is practically boundless, he judges of future values by reference to a rule which in particular localities may be wholly inapplicable. The company dependent on his judgment suffers in consequence. If the company be a life company it may not ultimately lose much. It can afford to wait until prosperity returns; its exceptional losses may be hidden by larger gains. Such a company, however, with the certainty of wholesale foreclosures before it, has need of great caution in framing its statement of assets. The practice of the Connecticut Mutual is to measure the value of real property acquired by foreclosure "by the amount of the original loans upon it, and accumulated expenses, interest, and taxes up to the time possession becomes absolute." We have Mr. Stedman's testimony that in this case the practice "has so far been a perfectly safe and reliable one." Its universal adoption, however, would be dangerous. We should then have unsound companies concealing their insolvency by perpetuating fictitious valuations. The only complaint we make against the Connecticut Mutual is, then, that its open and honest management suggests facilities which secret and dishonest companies, not subject to the inquiries of a vigilant Commissioner, may turn to evil account.

Another consideration which should be noted is, that the experience of the Connecticut Mutual does not admit of the use that has been made of it by those who recommend Western farm mortgages to private Eastern investors. It is hardly necessary to say that a condition of things which this company may endure without inconvenience would be ruinous to the individual investors who are asked to buy Western farm mortgages, or who send away their money to be sunk in that class of investments. The company can hold on until good times reappear. The private investor, on the contrary, requires his interest promptly and the principal when due; the actual ownership of a Western farm he does not want. Moreover, the property of the Connecticut Mutual, acquired by foreclosure, is situated almost wholly in Western cities. Its managers have eschewed the farm mortgages whose negotiators cite its experience as their justification.

FOREIGN TRADE-MARKS.

No recent American decision has attracted so much attention in foreign commercial circles as that of the Supreme Court of the United States setting aside the trade-mark acts of Congress. As this decision has rendered inoperative all our trade-mark treaties with foreign Governments, it has naturally produced no little anxiety among foreign merchants and manufacturers as to the condition, prospective as well as present, in which the law governing foreign trade-marks is now left. Especially in England and France has this been an earnest topic of discussion. Nor is this anxiety manifest alone among the owners of foreign trade-marks. Hardly less interested in the restoration of the rights lately secured by treaty and statute are those of our own merchants and manufacturers, whose trade-marked wares find their way to foreign markets. Indeed, persons of this class have already moved in the matter by petitioning Congress to make some provision for the protection of foreign trade-marks in this country, with the view of securing reciprocal protection for American trade-marks in foreign countries. The discussion of this subject involves two leading questions: First, is Congress barred by the decision under consideration from legislating for the protection of foreign trade-marks? Second, in the absence of such legislation, is there any protection for foreign trade-marks in this country?

The ground on which the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional the two trade-mark statutes passed by Congress was that these laws applied to commerce carried on wholly within a State even more generally than they did to commerce between States, and hence interfered with intra-State commerce, which is a matter entirely within State control. Obviously, this objection does not apply to trade-marks used exclusively in foreign commerce, since the power to regulate foreign commerce is expressly vested in Congress by the Constitution. But, in its recent opinion, the Supreme Court raised, without deciding, the question whether a trade-mark is such a feature of commerce as is within the scope of Congressional legislation. The court remarked that not every species of property which is the subject of commerce, or which is used or even essential in commerce, is brought by the commerce clause of the Constitution within the control of Congress. Thus, the casks, bottles, and boxes in which articles of trade are kept and transported do not thereby become subjects of Congressional legislation more than other property. The court declined to express an opinion as to whether a trade-mark bears such a relation to commerce as to bring it within Congressional control, and wished to be distinctly understood as leaving untouched the question whether the Government has power to make treaties for the protection of trade-marks, and whether Congress is authorized to give effect to such treaties. Neither the questions thus raised and left in doubt by the court nor anything decided by the opinion, need prevent Congress from legislating for the protection of trade-marks used in foreign or inter-State commerce. A most comprehensive meaning has been given by the Supreme Court to the word "commerce" as used in the Constitution. Trade-marks are an important feature of commercial intercourse, and a strong case can be made out showing them to be within Congressional control when used exclusively in foreign or inter-State commerce. But however this may be, the mere question is not, and cannot be, a bar to Congressional legislation on this subject, for the obvious reason that the question is not only now an open one, but it can never be decided one way or the other unless the enactment of a statute shall give occasion for a decision as to its constitutionality. It is obvious that all doubt on this point may be removed by amending the Constitution; but this course, even if there were a fair prospect of ultimate success, is a slow one, and should not prevent Congress from promptly legislating for the protection of foreign trade-marks.

But what are the rights of foreign owners of trade-marks in this country in the absence of a national statute? We have already said in these columns that the recent decision of the Supreme Court in no way affects the common-law property in trade-marks, which existed before the acts of Congress were passed, and will continue to exist in the future without reference to Congressional legislation. Whenever this right is violated by the unlawful use of a trade-mark, the wrong may be stopped by injunction and redressed by an action for damages. This principle was fully recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States in the very decision in which it annulled the statutes in force. In pronouncing the opinion, Mr. Justice Miller said:

> "The right to adopt and use a symbol or device to distinguish the goods or property made or sold by the person whose mark it is, to the exclusion of the use of that symbol by all other persons, has been long recognized by the common-law and chancery courts of England and of this country, and by the statutes of some of the States. It is a property right, for which damages may be recovered in an action at law, and the violation of which will be enjoined by a court of equity, with compensation for past infringement. This property, and the exclusive right to its use, were not created by the act of Congress, and do not now depend upon that act for their enforcement. The whole system of trade-mark property, and the civil remedies for its protection, existed long anterior to the act of Congress, and remain in full force since its passage."

Equally well settled is the principle that the common law makes no distinction between foreign and native owners of trade-marks. The common law of the United States is the common law of England, whose spirit Montesquieu expressed when he said "the English have made the protection of foreign merchants an article of their national liberty." In one of the most important cases of this century, involving the rights in England of a foreigner, Mr. Justice Wightman, advising the House of Lords, sitting as a judicial tribunal, said: "An alien friend, by the common law, has as much capacity to acquire, possess, and enjoy personal rights or property as a natural-born British subject." The same liberal interpretation has been given to the common law by American courts. In holding that the British owner of a trade-mark had a right to all the remedies afforded by the common law to a citizen for the violation of such property, Judge Story said that foreigners "are entitled, being alien friends, to the same protection of their rights as citizens." And in a similar case, Mr. Justice Woodbury, pronouncing the opinion of the Circuit Court of the United States, remarked that the Federal "as well as the State courts have yearly sustained alien friends in vindicating their personal rights as fully as we do citizens in all analogous cases." Of course, statutory rights, as in the case of copyright, may be expressly limited to citizens, and aliens may be subject to certain disabilities with reference to real property. But a trade-mark is personal property, for whose protection the common law courts, Federal and State, are equally open to citizens and foreigners.

RAIN-MAKING.

Gen. Ruggles has devised a plan for making rain to order. He proposes to send up balloons loaded with dynamite, which is to be exploded in the upper regions of the atmosphere by time fuses. The explosions will shake all the moisture out of the atmosphere and produce immediate showers. All he wants in order to carry his plan into operation is a trifling appropriation from the Federal Treasury of a few thousand dollars. In entering upon the profession of rain-making, Gen. Ruggles, unfortunately, declines to submit himself to the conditions which public Central African opinion imposes upon a native King who practices rain-making. In that primitive community, the rain-maker who fails to produce rain according to his promises is put to death. We should all have more confidence in Gen. Ruggles were he to adopt the rules governing members of his profession in Central Africa.

It is the opinion of many scientific men that rain can be produced by means analogous to those suggested by Gen. Ruggles, and it is therefore quite possible that his plan will really accomplish what he claims for it. If so, our country is threatened with a danger in comparison with which the election to the Presidency of a man who has already gained sufficient experience in that office to know how to discharge its duties intelligently is hardly worth mentioning. If free rain-making is recognized as the right of every citizen, we shall all be ready to cut one another's throats in a very short time. At present, the rain falls, when it does fall, alike upon the just man and the Greenbacker. But Gen. Ruggles proposes to put into the hands of every selfish or malignant man the opportunity to thwart and ruin his neighbor with excessive rain. Under the thin pretext that he is anxious to cultivate rain in his back-yard, a man can keep the whole neighborhood drenched by constant rains, and thus ruin all those crops which need a fair amount of dry weather. The lazy sinner who dislikes to go to church will be sure to have fifty-two rainy Sundays in the year, to the great discomfort of his devout neighbors. The violent Methodist will put a stop to Presbyterian Sunday-school picnics with timely showers; the stern Presbyterian will try to stop Lenten services by rain; and the Episcopalian will drench the Presbyterians when they attempt to hold Synods and General Assemblies, while in this watery warfare the Baptists alone will flourish as they dip their countless converts in hundreds of handy pools. We shall live in a climate of perpetual rain, and the very existence of an amount of blue sky sufficient for the sartorial purposes of a hypothetical Dutchman will be a matter of vague tradition.

Manifestly this state of things would be intolerable, and free rain-making would be abolished. Where, then, would the power of making rain be vested? The Democrats would probably insist that rain-making is one of the reserved rights of the States, and the Republicans would claim that it belongs to the General Government, either as a means of insuring a republican form of government to each State, or as a war power capable of being exercised in times of peace. If the former view should prevail, the rains of contiguous States would be a constant cause of quarrels. Rhode Island, for example, could not possibly keep her own rain inside her narrow boundaries. The neighboring counties of Massachusetts and Connecticut would have to be rained upon whenever water was wanted for the Providence mills, and the drippings from Rhode Island umbrellas would soon be regarded by her neighbors as an unendurable outrage. We, in this City, would be wet whenever New-Jersey wanted rain for the benefit of its peach-trees, and the dwellers in the Virginia Pan-handle would be soaked by the rains of three States.

The conflicts of interests arising from State rain-making would inevitably result in the assumption by Congress of the exclusive right to produce rain. We should then see a constant and bitter Congressional fight on the question of general and local rains. Efforts would be made on the one hand to secure an indefinite expansion of the rain area, and on the other, to fix upon a strictly limited amount of annual rain. Bills would constantly be introduced, appropriating money for rains in the district of this or that Western statesman, and a rain ring would soon be formed which would hold the nation in a tighter grasp than any possible political or railroad ring. A Democratic Congressional majority would contrive to have heavy rains whenever an election would be about to be held in a doubtful State; and an unscrupulous Republican majority might undertake to check "Southern outrages" by dampening the ardor of Southern Democrats with perpetual rain. Then there would arise inevitable complications with our Canadian and Mexican neighbors. We should be continually charged with perpetrating prolonged rains in our Northern States, to the detriment of Canadian crops, and the Canadians would make reprisals by raining on our Northwestern wheat-fields at the season when rain would blight them. The Mexicans would be indignant at being subjected to compulsory washing by the rains of Texas and California, and we should soon find ourselves in hot water with the neighbors on whom we had poured unwelcome cold water.

In comparison with these evils, Gen. Ruggles offers us no compensating benefits. Could he bring about the passage of a constitutional amendment, limiting the use of his apparatus to a few fixed days in the course of a year, he might possibly do some good. Even then, however, the Police would be continually engaged in arresting surreptitious rain-makers, guilty of the crime of secretly making rain in their back yards. Undoubtedly we suffer occasionally from lack of rain, but even when the farmer wants rain for the benefit of his crops, there are multitudes of other men who are perfectly satisfied with continued dry weather. Gen. Ruggles is, perhaps, a well-meaning man, but in inventing a means of making rain to order, he is throwing a watermelon of discord among the people. Our weather may not be all we could wish, but we shall certainly fare much worse if we undertake to regulate it ourselves.

This is Valentine's, or, as often named, St. Valentine's Day, when young men and young women are supposed to send love-tokens, or valentines, to one another. The supposition is well based, judging from the extraordinary number and variety of valentines which have been displayed by tradesmen during the month, and which have, it is said, had an unusually large sale. The custom appeared not long since to be passing away, especially in large cities; but recently it has been revived, owing, perhaps, to the general disposition in this country to restore whatever is old. Valentines have been in more demand this year, it is asserted, than for many years past, which may have been caused either by greater activity in trade or by increased tendency to spooneyness—possibly by both. This sentimental festival is of uncertain origin. It was once peculiarly commemorated in Britain and on the European Continent, especially in the old French Provinces of Maine and Lorraine. On the eve of the day, young persons of the two sexes would get together and write on bits of paper an equal number of names of their masculine and feminine acquaintances. Then they would mix them, keeping the names of the sexes apart, and draw them out, the maids from one lot, and the bachelors from another. Thus the drawer and the representative of the name drawn became valentines, and were presumed to be engaged at least for the year. Not a few of these imaginary engagements led to so serious consequences as marriage, and where they had no such effect, the valentines stood for a twelvemonth as lovers in the eyes of the community and in their own. At one time they made one another presents, which were after a while made by the men alone. During the fifteenth century this entertainment prevailed among the upper classes, and at various Courts, and in Charles II.'s reign was shared by married folks. In Great Britain the custom has of late been observed almost entirely by the common people, and it has not been the fashion there for near half a century. Connection with St. Valentine is merely accidental, no legend of the saint of the name having any reference to the practice, which may have been borrowed from the ancient Romans. They were wont, at the Lupercalia, celebrated this month, to put the names of maidens into a box, take them out casually, and so determine their sentimental mistresses for the year. When Christianity had arisen, the managers of the Church, finding that they could not abolish the pagan usage, gave it an ecclesiastic semblance by substituting musty saints for attractive women. It is the habit of many communicants of the Roman Church to choose, either to-day or some other day, a patron saint, who is termed a valentine. It is altogether probable, however, that choosing valentines first sprang from observation of the peculiarity of the season, this being about the time when the birds select their mates. Young men and women, following the religion of nature, which is undeniably the source of all true religion, imitated the birds, though young men and women of the present merely copy what has grown to be a fashion. It is at worst a harmless folly. It probably pleases them, and it helps shop-keepers.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. MAPLESON'S OPERA SEASON.

It is gratifying to note that Mr. Mapleson's season in the West has been highly successful, both in an artistic and in a financial point of view. Mlle. Marimon has everywhere secured an unmistakable triumph. The impresario has added largely to his reputation, and he has as well been fairly compensated for the great risk he has undertaken in endeavoring to furnish American audiences with thoroughly satisfactory representations of Italian opera. All this has encouraged him to make more than ordinary preparations for his forthcoming Spring season of opera in this City. As is already known, he will begin his fresh series of performances at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, March 1, and he hopes to render it unusually brilliant. It is proposed that Mlle. Marimon shall appear in three or four new rôles, the manager having determined to revive several popular operas for this purpose. Among the works which the public will have an opportunity to listen to are "Don Pasquale," "Il Barbiere di Saviglia," "I Puritani," and several others not yet decided upon. Mr. Mapleson also intends to produce, at an early date in his season, Verdi's "La Forza del Destino," as arranged by the composer himself for the impresario's company. The work will be mounted with great care, all the scenery and costumes being entirely new. Last season there was considerable objection made to the increase in the nightly prices. In order that there be no reasonable ground for fault-finding, the manager, in his coming venture, has determined to return to the old prices of last year. With this concession to the wishes of the public, it would seem that there should be no doubt that Mr. Mapleson will receive every encouragement in his efforts to place Italian opera on a permanent basis in New-York.

MATINEES TO-DAY.

"The Royal Middy" will be played this afternoon at Daly's Theatre.... "The Pirates of Penzance" may be witnessed at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre.... At the Union-Square Theatre, "The False Friend" will be performed as usual. .... "Humpty Dumpty," with all its accessory attractions, will claim public attention at Booth's Theatre.... The second matinée performance of "Hazel Kirke" occurs to-day at Mr. Mackaye's Madison-Square Theatre.... At Haverly's, Mr. John A. Stevens may be seen in his astonishing melodrama, "Unknown."... "The Pirates of Sandy Hook" will be one among many bright features of the San Francisco Minstrels' programme.... "Horrors" is announced at the Standard Theatre.... The last matinée of "The Wedding March" is set down for to-day at the Park Theatre.... The final performances of "The Mulligan Guards' Christmas," at the Theatre Comique, must also be recorded here.... Another afternoon representation of "The Shaughraun" will probably draw a large audience to Wallack's.... At the Aquarium the regular circus entertainment may be enjoyed.... Finally, at Niblo's, "The Galley Slave" will be played for the last two times to-day.... To the foregoing list of midday performances may be added the "Children's Carnival Matinée" at the Academy of Music.

THE NEW SANDY HOOK LIGHT TOWER.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that in consequence of the encroachment of the sea upon the site of the present lighthouse, known as East Beacon Light, Sandy Hook, the light will be exhibited on and after the night of March 15 from the iron tower which has recently been erected on the site occupied as the East Beacon in 1850, and which is situated 375 feet from the present lighthouse structure, in a course bearing therefrom south by west. The new tower is of cast-iron, and is painted red. The lantern is painted black. The light will stand 42 feet above the base of the tower and 46 feet above mean sea level.

GENERAL NOTES.

Within the past few years wild ferrets have become numerous in the vicinity of Quitman, Ga., much to the surprise of local naturalists.

The Mississippi House of Representatives has passed a bill securing to married women the right to dispose of their separate estates without the consent, and independent of the wishes, of their husbands.

Thomas H. Raymond, the hostler in Portland, Me., who was recently shot and badly wounded by Charles R. Moulton, his employer, has brought a civil suit against him for $10,000 damages, and has attached his property to cover that amount.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention has been called to meet in Indianapolis on Wednesday, June 9, to nominate candidates for State officers, &c. The call gives elaborate instructions for a thorough reorganization of the party in the State.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Republican* says that it has always maintained that there was at least a Republican majority of 2,000 in that State if a fair vote could be had, and recent developments have led it to the conclusion that there is really a greater majority than this, but there are many impediments yet in the way of the polling of the full Republican vote of the State.

By the will of a gentleman who died in Baltimore some time since, a house and lot in that city was left to his two sisters, to hold as joint tenants as long as they remained single, but if one married, the property was to go to the other. One of them did marry, and then brought suit against her sister for half the property, claiming that the provision was against the policy of the law on restraint of marriage. Judge Gilmor, however, has just decided the provision to be valid as a limitation which terminated the estate. The jury, under instructions, rendered a verdict in favor of the unmarried sister, who is thus secured the entire interest in the property.

The Rev. R. W. Webster, of Trinity Church, Quebec, has sent a communication to the *Chronicle* of that city, in which, after alluding to a report of supernatural appearances, he says: "I have myself just had a most remarkable visit of no later than Sunday night last. I was fully awake and entirely alone, but as a revelation of what took place will affect others as well as myself, I shall for the present keep my own counsel and await further developments before making any statement, but that I had a visit from the other world I have no more doubt than of my own existence. As I care nothing for the ridicule which may be heaped upon me for this statement, I beg to subscribe my own name."

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that that city has no authority under existing laws to receive the late Henry E. Robinson's bequest of $40,000 as a fund for destitute women and children. There are some public institutions in the city empowered to receive donations and bequests, the Public Library being one of them but there is no general law empowering towns, cities, and counties in the State, or the State itself, to receive donations and bequests for public charities and uses. About a year ago Samuel J. Bridge gave $2,000 to the Board of Education to form a medal fund, for the decoration of certain public school pupils, and the board accepted the donation, although without legal authority to do so, and when S. C. Hastings desired to found the Hastings Law College with a donation to the State in trust of $100,000, the *Bulletin* says he had actually to log-roll a bill through the Legislature to compel the State to receive the money.

OBITUARY.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON PELL.

Mr. Robert Livingston Pell, one of the large landholders on the Hudson, died at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, at the residence of his aunt, a lady at the advanced age of 90, living at No. 218 Fifth-avenue, where Mr. Pell has usually passed his Winters. His illness had been a lingering one, the basis of which was an affection of the heart, but which in its progress toward fatality developed many perplexing complications. His sufferings were at times extreme, but he bore them with uncomplaining patience, his magnificent physical endurance bearing up wonderfully against the assaults of his disease. For the last two or three months he had been a complete invalid, but very recently symptoms of brain disease, (cerebral softening, frequently a complication in affections of the heart,) set in: he failed rapidly, and expired quietly, yesterday morning, at the age of 67.

Robert Livingston Pell belonged to the old New-York family of that name. His father, who married a Miss Duane, of the old colonial family that gave name to Duane-street, was one of the largest land-owners on the Hudson, the centre of his possessions being the sequestered region of Hyde Park. The old Pell mansion, where Robert was born, is still standing as one of the land-marks of the valley, and the estate, or at least the major part of it, remains in the family. Until the death of Mr. Robert L. Pell, five sons born on the estate were all living. Of these, Mr. Duane Pell is a resident of the West; Mr. George Pell and Mr. Richard Pell reside in this City, and the remaining brother lives abroad.

The deceased had a passion for agricultural pursuits, and was a familiar figure in agricultural circles and conventions, as well as the author of many valuable papers on fruit-culture and kindred topics. His information on agricultural questions, and his knowledge of agriculture as a science, were thorough and pro'ound; and inheriting the paternal bias for landhold, his possessions at Hyde Park were of vast extent. Besides being the owner of Pelham farm, an estate of 600 acres, beautifully laid out and situated four miles above Hyde Park, he was the proprietor of another estate, of large acreage, named the Cedars. The former was devoted largely to fruit-culture, experimental and practical, and contains many acres of well-kept and thriving orchards, apple and peach, as well as extensive and productive graperies. It was a part of his theory that the possessors of large estates and ample pecuniary resources must solve the problems of agriculture for the masses, and he was always ready to bring new scientific statements to the test of experience whenever such statements furnished a fair promise of success. For the last year or two he has given much attention to the culture of a special variety of peaches capable of bearing the strain of transportation at long distances. Such was his passion for the orchards and landscape of his native soil that one of his often-expressed regrets when his disease was pronounced fatal was that he should not live to see the apple-trees blossom again, and to carry out his treasured plans for the coming Summer. Mr. Pell was the kindest of masters and employers, as well as the most genial of companions. Three of the servants in the Fifth-avenue mansion were born upon the estate, and all mourned his death as that of the best friend they had in the world. Like most of the representatives of our old landed families, he was the guardian and adviser and the respected master of his tenants, as well as their employer, and they repaid his kindness with something of the loyalty of retainers in ancient times.

Mr. Pell married a Miss Brinkerhoff, a very beautiful woman and a famous belle in society some 40 years ago. Of the two sons and one daughter, issue of this marriage, the latter only survives. She is the wife of Mr. John B. Ireland, of this City, and the direct heir to Mr. Pell's immense landed possessions. The arrangements for the funeral were not fully completed last evening, but the single fact that it will take place in Trinity Chapel, in Twenty-fifth-street, at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, is announced.

OBITUAR

DEATH IN THE COAL MINES

MANY LIVES ENDANGERED OR LOST BY RECKLESS WORKMEN.

THE FEARFUL LIST OF CASUALTIES LAST YEAR IN THE SCHUYLKILL DISTRICT—INCREASED WORKING CAUSING AN INCREASE OF ACCIDENTS—TERRIBLE FORMS OF DEATH.

POTTSVILLE, Feb. 13.—The Mine Inspectors of the Schuylkill District are now making up their reports for 1879, and have advanced so far that the record of accidents, fatal and non-fatal, is now in the hands of Clerk Graynor, to be prepared for publication. It is a fearful list and much larger than that for 1878. In that year the number of casualties was 247, of which 87 were fatal. In 1879 there were 113 persons killed and 377 injured. The reason for the increase undoubtedly is that there was a great deal more mining done in 1879 than in 1878, and for this reason the reports from the Carbon and Luzerne Districts are expected to show a similar increase in the mortality list. As usual, the greater number of the casualties can be traced directly to the criminal carelessness or recklessness of the victims themselves, and the Inspectors are always careful, in matters of this kind, to "give credit where credit is due," but still there is a very long list classed as unavoidable.

Not less than 55 of the 113 deaths were caused by falling coal and other material in the mines, while fire-damp killed only 12, and explosions of powder 7. Next to falling rock and coal, the most prolific cause of death was mine-cars, 22 persons having been run over by them or crushed to death between the cars and the sides of the gangways. One poor fellow, a driver, had his last car for the day loaded up, and was passing to the front of it to start up his mule and take it out, when a mass of coal, weighing about three tons, fell from the side of the gangway and crushed him against the car, of course killing him instantly. It was a dangerous place, for the men were engaged in the always dangerous work of "robbing pillars"—removing the supports of the roof—but there is no record that that particular spot was exceptionally insecure, or that the coal had given evidence, as it usually does, that it was about to fall. On the other hand, John Evison, a miner, at the Ben Franklin Colliery, told his "butty" that their working place was unsafe; that he had heard the roof cracking and working; but they made no effort either to prop up the roof or take it down, and when it fell Evison was killed. Of another accident, which caused the death of Joseph Krawis, a miner, 29 years old, Inspector Ryan says, "Deceased worked too far ahead of overhanging top coal unsupported by timber and very unsafe. A skilled miner, exercising the smallest particle of prudence, would have taken down and made secure this overhanging mass of coal. The result here is entirely owing to carelessness, or rather recklessness." Similar remarks are attached to the reports of several fatal cases. In many of them the victims disregarded the positive orders of the foreman, issued for their safety, and Inspector Gay, of the Shenandoah District, reports a case in which his own authority was exerted in vain. In one of his official visits to a colliery, he gave notice to the men in a certain breast to be very careful and not to work without safety lamps. They said there was no danger; they had seen no gas, and one of them, in his presence, started with a naked light to go up to the top of the breast, which had been unvisited for some time, and where, if anywhere, gas was to be expected. Gay ordered him back and made him take a safety-lamp. About that time a heavy fall of coal filled the breast, and it could not be occupied again for several days and until the coal was drawn off. In due time the men returned to work, and started, with naked lights, to examine the breast. They opened the door in the "battery," a heavy woolen partition placed at the bottom of the breast to hold the loose coal in check, and were passing through, when another fall occurred, carrying down with it a quantity of gas, which caught fire from their lamps and exploded, blowing one of them, John O'Brien, through the battery, and instantly killing him. In another case, however, in which William Crone and Thomas Teeny were killed at Rausch Creek—reported in THE TIMES at the time—safety lamps were no protection. The men were working with those lights when an eruption of gas came from an adjoining breast. They realized their danger at once, and started to run, but were overtaken by the gas. Crone, knowing that a safety-lamp will ignite gas if moved rapidly through it, hid his lamp under his clothing, but Teeny's swung by his side, and the flame was forced through the meshes and exploded the gas. Both men were killed, and such was the intensity of the heat that the impression of Crone's lamp was branded upon his person.

Strange and horrible forms of death abound in this gloomy record, over which the *Anthracite Monitor*, the miners' organ, used to place the standing head-line, "What it Costs to Mine Coal." One day at the Thomaston Colliery, a young man named Patrick Kelly was working alone in a chute. He heard something coming down the breast opening into the chute, but escape was impossible, and he drew himself as close as he could to one side, hoping that it was an ordinary rush of coal, and would pass by him harmlessly. But when he heard it break five sets of heavy timbers, one after the other, and come thundering down upon him, he abandoned hope. It proved to be an immense mass of slate, estimated to weigh eight tons, too big, indeed, to pass through the chute, against the mouth of which it lodged; but one of the dislodged timbers struck Kelly and injured him so seriously that he died the next day. Another man, Alexander Cusick, fell down a breast and was killed. The distance was 70 feet, and the breast had an inclination of 70°, so that he might about as well have dropped perpendicularly. John Leonard was killed by a mine-car which jumped the track at the foot of an inclined plane and crushed him against the coal. Adam Martin was knocked down by a fall of coal and choked to death by a small piece of timber which fell across his throat and was held there by the fallen coal. James Cale attempted to remove the tamping from a blast which had missed fire, when it exploded, blowing both his arms off, and inflicting fatal injuries. Mathew Koehler was so startled by a small piece of coal dropping on him that he jumped aside violently, struck a mine-car and received fatal injuries. Henry Conner, while running coal down a chute, tripped and his head was crushed between two rocks. Charles Dreshman slipped with one foot into a deep hole, and though he saved himself from going down, was so badly frightened that he died of nervous shock. William Savage, Lewis W. Snyder, and James Parkin, machinists, got into two mine cars to descend the Summit Branch Colliery slope. They were experienced and careful men, and used every reasonable precaution, except that they violated the mining law by riding in loaded cars, which, however, probably had nothing to do with their fate. In some unaccountable way, about 60 feet of slack rope had been payed out behind the cars, and as soon as the engine started the cars dashed down to the end of the slack, where they brought up with a jerk that tore them loose from the rope, after which nothing could prevent their whizzing down 1,500 feet of precipitous track, and dashing themselves and their occupants to pieces against the solid coal at the bottom.

The wise miner who lights a blast and stands by to see it go off is becoming scarce, but occasionally one of his kind appears who has not yet fallen a victim to this peculiar form of suicide. The ranks were diminished by one last year. It was at the Plank Ridge colliery. James Hayes and his brother Charles prepared two blasts, one on each side of their breast, and Charles retired to a place of safety, while James undertook to light the fuses. He lighted one; then crossed the breast to the other, and Charles, who was watching him, saw that he was wasting precious time over it. He called to James several times to come away, for the lighted fuse was burning dangerously low, but the other only replied: "Hold your tongue; I have plenty of time." Finally, Charles seeing that there was no more time to be lost, rushed toward his brother to drag him away, but he was too late. The blast exploded, and a flying lump of coal struck James on the head just as Charles reached him. He fell dead in his brother's arms. Charles, fortunately, was unhurt. Another man of the same class, Michael Colby, 54 years old, undertook to pour powder from the keg into a can while his lamp dangled from his hat. The lamp dropped a spark, which fell into the powder, and Michael was blown up, with fatal effects.

In two instances of fatal accidents prosecutions were brought against mine bosses for violation of the Mining laws. One, which was watched with much interest by the community, was that of William F. Richardson, fire boss at the Glendon colliery. It was in evidence that Richardson, after going through the mine in the morning, and finding that gas was present in dangerous quantities, not only permitted, but encouraged several men to enter it with naked lights, and allowed a miner named Kerns to set off a blast. There was an explosion of gas, by which two boys were killed, and both Richardson and Kerns were indicted for manslaughter. Richardson was acquitted, and the case against Kerns was dropped, much against the wish of Inspector Gray, who makes a long argument to show wherein they violated the law. In another prosecution, however, the same Inspector sides with the defendant, holding that the miner was responsible for his own death. A man named James Herity was killed by a fall of roof at the Cuyler colliery. It was shown that the boss had ordered Herity and his partner three days before, to prop up the roof, but they failed to do so, and Herity was killed. The surviving partner admitted this, yet the boss was held to bail, while the miner, who admitted having violated the law, was discharged. The Grand Jury, however, ignored the bill.

It is a noteworthy fact, as showing the superior ventilation of the mines in the district, that this year there are no reports of casualties from either black-damp or white-damp—the choking gases. As a rule, the ventilation of the collieries now is very good, but the Inspectors have called attention to defective ventilation in several isolated cases, and these will doubtless find attention in later portions of their reports.

TOPICS OF INTEREST ABROAD.

Mme. Rattazzi, the widow of the Italian statesman, has been married, at Malaga, to Señor De Rute, a Spanish engineer and ex-Deputy.

The Paris fête for the Murcia sufferers resulted in a profit of 70,000 francs, the little paper, *Paris-Murcie*, added 300,000 francs, and the lottery 900,000 francs, to the fund.

A modest smuggler was lately caught at Havre with 36,000 cigars which he pretended were for a foreign embassy in London, to which he was attached. While going to the English consulate with an officer he succeeded in giving the latter the slip.

A 10-year-old boy in a French village was lately made drunk with wine at a wedding-party and then told to beware of his master's rod next day. He went out and hanged himself in the garden, where his body was found frozen the next morning.

"It is no secret," says *Truth*, "that Princess Louise returned to Canada with great reluctance. She complains of her utter isolation there, arising from the want of congenial society, there being few outside her own house with whom she has two ideas in common. The Princess will pay another visit to England in the Autumn."

London *Truth* says: "The Empress's party to Natal will consist of one, if not two, ladies of her household, Sir Evelyn and Lady Wood, Mrs. Ronald Campbell, the Duc de Bessano, and Surgeon-Major Scott, late Eighteenth Hussars. The last-named gentleman was one of the last to see the lamented Prince Imperial in life, and one of the first to identify him in death on the spot where he fell."

The editor of *Truth* says there is nothing easier than making good coffee, and gives the following simple receipt: Put the ground coffee in a saucepan—two spoonfuls for each cup—put the saucepan on the fire; just before the water boils throw in a few drops of cold water and take the pot off; strain the coffee through a piece of muslin, and you will have better coffee than is produced by the most complicated and costly patent machine.

"Before he became a Radical," says the *Parisian*, "Victor Hugo used to have his face cleanly shaven. His barber was a great talker. In 1839 a report was spread to the effect that the world was coming to an end. The barber announced this terrible news to Victor Hugo, while he was shaving him: 'Ah! mon Dieu, people say that the world is coming to an end next year. *Le 2 Janvier sera bien mourant, et le 4, le lendemain.*' 'Vous m'effrayez,' replied Hugo; '*qui donc me rasera le 3?*'"

The editor and principal artist of the German comic paper, *Kladderadatsch*, have been sent to jail for 20 days, and fined 200 marks each, for caricaturing Bismarck. The particular caricature, for designing and publishing which these gentlemen and favorites of the German public have been punished, represents the Chancellor holding in one hand a plateful of infants respectively labeled "One-Year Estimates," "May Statutes," and "Civil Marriages." With the other hand the Prince is depicted as conveying to his mouth a babe labeled "Finance Laws." The inscription appended to this sketch runs as follows: "Saturn devours his own children, in order to preserve their father to them."

A writer in London *Truth*, telling stories of King Alfonso, of Spain, in his early days on the throne, says: "He got into scrapes; tumbling headlong out of one into another; for he was in the first flush of his hot youth, and had never been taught to deny himself anything or anybody he fancied. Then there was a tragedy. An officer who was fighting the King's battles on the frontier, before Don Carlos was definitively beaten, came home in feverish haste without leave, for he had heard something which touched his honor nearly. What happened need not here be told, but the next day he was dead. He had fallen at his own hearth, in a hand-to-hand fight, and it is said that there was blood on the sword of the King. 'My poor boy has been very stupidly advised,' said his mother, when she heard the ugly tale. 'He should never have treated himself from home in any love affair. There was every convenience for flirtation in the Palace.'"

A GOOD-NATURED SOVEREIGN.

From London Truth, Jan. 29.

The most notable characteristic of Alfonso XII. is his extreme good nature. There does not seem to be a drop of gall in his composition. Left to himself he is a light-hearted, emotional young gentleman, with a keen appetite for pleasure and a very remarkable frankness of speech. His mind is that of a lively, intelligent woman. He can appreciate a fact with a clearness of perception which does honor to his understanding, and his practical sense is much greater than his fascination. To command his attention it is necessary to show him some solid advantage, and he is by no means disposed to over-estimate fine words and varnish. A person who visited him on success went to congratulate him immediately after his proclamation as King of Spain, and found him rather puzzled than impressed by what had happened. "It is all well and good," he said, with agreeable simplicity, "to call me Sire, but tell me I am a sovereign, but I have yet received no money, and I do not quite know what to make of this business. A King without money will never do." (*"Un Roi sans argent ne va pas du tout."*) His Majesty, having delivered himself of this sentiment with the smallest embarrassment, seemed to rely on his visitor to confirm the sober truth of it.

The same utter want of reticence belongs to most of his conversation, and is exceedingly winning. He makes no attempt to deceive anybody, and has none of the traditional Bourbon duplicity which has been so fatal to monarchy. He makes his wants and his weaknesses known to all whom they may concern, and talks of his most private affairs with a confidence quite refreshing. He is assuredly a warm-hearted man, incapable of saying an unkind thing or of doing a harsh one.

AN OLD LADY RECOVERS HER HEARING.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times, Feb. 10.

A story of a most singular character is vouched for by one of the Windham County members of the Legislature. It relates to a dream by Mrs. Martha P. Graves, of South Killingly, an old lady who has been deaf for the past 30 years. On the night of the 20th of January she dreamed that her hearing was wholly restored. In the morning she related the dream to the members of her family. On the night of the 31st of January, when she retired, she was as deaf as usual, but the following morning her affliction was gone, and since then she has had no difficulty in hearing—a whisper even being distinctly audible. It is related by her friends that she has always been a firm believer in dreams.

A TERRIFED PATIENT.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times, Feb. 10.

One of the nurses in the Hartford Hospital recently remarked, in the hearing of one of the patients, that "that case of yellow fever was not going to recover." The patient, who heard the remark, waited to hear no more. He climbed out of a second-story window, and thence to the ground, and away he rushed, hatless, coatless, and bootless, to his home in New-Britain—something over eight miles. And all of this on one of the coldest evenings we have had this season—a splendid night for the yellow fever.

A CANADIAN PROVINCIAL MODEL FARM.

From the Toronto Mail, Feb. 7.

As Ontario farmers naturally feel interested in the operations of the Provincial Model Farm, we give a summary of the season's work as given in the official report presented to the Legislature. On a farm of 373 plowable acres, there is fully one-fourth under pasture, (clover and timothy,) and 10 acres of bare fallow, all the remainder, or 265 acres, having contributed wood for Winter and Summer use. Of grain, there was 3,398 bushels, representing a value of $2,482. Ninety acres of hay and green fodder gave 234 tons, and from 31½ acres there was housed and pitted 20,684 bushels of mangolds and turnips. These two latter add $3,600 to the value of the produce, which, with potatoes and carrots, make a total value of $6,853 from the field, or $24 per acre on an average. The 98 acres of cultivated pasture, together with about 30 acres of a rough, uncultivated run, grazed 60 head of cattle and 200 sheep, 15 other cattle beasts being housed all Summer. Six hundred tons of farm-yard manure were applied to the fields.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 13.—The compositors on both of the morning papers of this city struck today for 37½ cents per 1,000 ems. The present price paid is 33 1-3 cents. The proprietors refuse to accede to the demand, and the papers are working to-night with a limited force of temporary employes.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

THE MINCING-LANE MARKETS—GRAIN AND COTTON DEALINGS AT LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Mincing-lane markets are still very quiet, but there are some indications of improvement. There was a more general inquiry for sugar at about 6d. advance from the lowest quotations. There has been a speculative business in low brown sorts. Refined was taken readily by the trade. Austrian beet advanced 9d. per hundredweight. The stock of sugar shows a decrease, as compared with that of last year, of a few thousand tons. Tea is unchanged. Plantation Ceylon coffee met with more inquiry. The arrivals are rather large. A floating cargo of Rio de Janeiro sold at a decline. A good business was done in rice, but new Rangoon is lower. There has been a speculative inquiry for white pepper at a further advance. The movement partly extended to black at hardening prices. Sago is cheaper, with very heavy arrivals. Saltpetre tends upward, the stock being unusually small.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.—A leading grain circular says: "During the past few days there has been a further progressive improvement in all branches of the wheat trade. At the country markets both English and foreign were taken more freely for consumption at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Cargoes in all positions are about 1s. dearer. There has been a large business done, including many transactions for future arrival. At Liverpool since Tuesday there has been a fair trade in wheat at 1d. to 2d. over Tuesday's prices. Corn was quiet and unchanged. Few millers attended this morning's market, and wheat lost its upward tendency. Tuesday's full prices, however, were supported. Flour was quiet. The demand for corn was merely of a retail character at the last quotations."

This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says: "Cotton was active throughout the week at hardening prices, and quotations generally show a marked advance. American was in large demand and 5-16d. higher. In Sea Island a fair business was done at unchanged rates. Futures were strong and active until Wednesday, resulting in an advance of a farthing to 9-32d. Today (Thursday) they were quieter, and, cotton being more freely offered, prices receded 1-16d.@ 3-32d., the final rates showing an advance of 3-16d. @7-32d."

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 13.—The body of Michael Connell, who has been missing from this city since Christmas, was found this morning in the Christiana River bearing marks of violence. It is believed that he was murdered, but no arrests have yet been made.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., Feb. 13.—As Milt. Carter came out of Rushton & Co.'s store-house on the Public-square he was met by Hal. Halcombe, who knocked him down with his fist. Carter rose and Halcombe was in the act of striking him again, when Carter shot him below the left eye, killing him instantly. The origin of the trouble was that Carter, who is a young widower, wanted to marry Mrs. Davis, a widowed daughter of Halcombe, who forbade the match and ordered Carter to leave the town within a certain time or he would kill him.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—Several forged notes amounting to $2,100, on S. H. & J. F. Adams, prominent builders of this city, have been discovered in one of the banks. The person who had them discounted has disappeared. He had been largely engaged in the lumber business and at one time owned several new buildings in the north-western part of the city. He came to Baltimore from the West a few years ago and was considered a man of much enterprise.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 13.—The case of the State against Edward C. Palmer, who was indicted Nov. 11, 1879, charged with having embezzled, as President of the Louisiana Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Company, on June 28, 1879, the sum of $47,437 belonging to or deposited in said bank, came up on Wednesday for trial in the Superior Criminal Court, and was given to the jury at 9:30 o'clock to-night. At 10:45 o'clock the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and Palmer was remanded for sentence.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

PEMBERTON, N. J., Feb. 13.—Willard Freeman, of Newtown, while attempting to board a train this morning at Centreville, fell beneath the cars and was instantly killed.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 13.—Within a period of a few weeks several attempts have been made to wreck trains on the New-York and Long Branch Railroad. On Tuesday morning some ruffians placed a railroad-tie across the track, near Middletown station. A heavy snow had fallen during Monday night and during the morning, and the engineer of train No. 1, leaving Sea Girt at 6:50 A. M., did not see the obstruction, and the train struck it. The only damage done was to the engine, the pilot of which was torn away and the machinery otherwise disabled, making necessary the abandoning of the train. An obstruction had been placed on the track just one week before, but was discovered in time to prevent any accident. The railroad people say that possibly the tie might have fallen from a construction train passing over the road during the night. The entire detective force of the road is at work endeavoring to solve the mystery.

DAYTON, Ohio, Feb. 13.—The train on the Dayton and South-eastern Railroad, which left Chillicothe at 6:15 o'clock this morning, fell through the first bridge west of Chillicothe, instantly killing William Conners, the engineer, and Frank Knecht, the fire man. Others were injured.

QUEENSTON, Ontario, Feb. 13.—While shopping in the woods near here to-day, Walter Goodall was struck by a falling tree and instantly killed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 13.—A puddler named Charles Kerr, employed at the Union Works, was probably fatally burned to-day by emptying a buggy of red-hot cinders in a puddle of water, which caused an explosion and the cinders to fly up, burning him from head to foot.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Feb. 13.—An engine on the Pittsburg Southern Railroad, between there and Pittsburg, jumped the track at Espy last night, and Engineer Harper was fatally scalded. The embankment had been washed away by the heavy rains.

LONG BRANCH STORM LOSSES.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 13.—The amount of damage done to the hotel and cottage property from Highlands to Point Pleasant by the recent storm is now estimated at $70,000. In the excitement of shipwreck and loss of life the damage to property in the Summer colonies along the shore was lost sight of. Before the great storm all of the laborers and mechanics in the county that could be obtained were employed on new cottages and hotels. Hundreds of carpenters have been brought here this week to repair the havoc made by the late storm.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a frame building owned by Mrs. M. J. Mann, at Irvington, Westchester County, and before it could be extinguished that, with two adjoining buildings owned by the same lady, were destroyed. The fire was caused by a defective flue. The fire departments of Dobb's Ferry and Hastings rendered valuable assistance. The loss is estimated at $3,000; partially insured.

The furniture manufactory of Hugh McCrum, extending from No. 95 to 105 North Fifth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., took fire last evening from a defective flue, causing a damage of $5,000 to the stock, and $200 to the building; insured for $30,000. The building is a four-story frame structure.

A fire occurred at 5 o'clock yesterday morning in the three-story brick building, No. 140 Elizabeth-street, occupied on the lower floor as a wood-steaming establishment by Cook & Co., and on the upper floors as a dwelling by Jacob Ewaldt. Damage, $1,500.

A BULLET IN HIS EYE.

George Bettinger, a young German, who is a partner with his father in the leather and findings business at No. 73 Division-street, and lives over the store, tried to kill himself last night. Some time ago his mother died, and he began to drink. Yesterday he had an angry controversy with his father. About 10 o'clock young Bettinger went into a room in the cellar and fired two shots from a pistol into his head. One ball entered the right eye, and lodged near the brain. The other ball inflicted a severe scalp wound. Bettinger staggered up-stairs to the family room. The frightened family sent for help, and the would-be suicide was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital. The wounds in the eye is a dangerous one, and his recovery is doubtful. Bettinger said to the doctor that he wanted to die, but since he did not kill himself at the first attempt, he was now sorry he had tried it at all.

POISONED AT THE WEDDING FEAST.

From the Montgomery (Va.) Messenger.

Mrs. Miranda C. Wilson, but two months ago married to Mr. Montgomery Wilson, died on Friday, Jan. 30, after a lingering illness, supposed to be typhoid fever. Charles W. Grim, son of our respected friend, Mark Grim, died on Saturday, Jan. 31, of the same disease. He was an estimable young man. Mrs. Wilson and young Mr. Grim were of the wedding party at Mrs. Carper's, Dec. 10 last, the occasion of Mrs. Wilson's marriage. Of that party nearly all became sick, and with the same symptoms. Miss Mandola Grim, sister of Charles Grim, died. Miss Simpkins, J. Hampton Carper, Beverly Carper, and Miss Viola Carper are seriously ill. It is said that no one who abstained from eating the custard and other sweetmeats at the supper has been sick, while all the rest were more or less ill.

BERNHARDT AND THE CARICATURIST.

From London Truth, Jan. 29.

Mlle. Sara Bernhardt expressed a wish to make the acquaintance of "Cham," the well-known caricaturist who lately died. On his calling on her, the following conversation took place: Cham: "You are much attached to your art, Mademoiselle?" Sara: "No, Monsieur." Cham: "That is strange; what do you like, then?" Sara: "L'Argent." Cham: "And I gold," and with this rejoinder he bowed himself out. To retort on this cold reception he commenced a series of caricatures of the accomplished Sara. The first was her head attached to a very fat body, and under it the words, "*Mlle. Sara Bernhardt, grossie par son succès, reçoit des hommages, de ses nombreux admirateurs.*" The next was announced as "*Elle voit en rêve, Mars, Dorval, Rachel lui tenir la queue de sa robe,*" but in the meanwhile Mlle. Bernhardt had apologized to the caricaturist, so the second caricature never saw the light.

IN AID OF THE ARTISTS' FUND.

CLOSE OF THE SALE OF PAINTINGS—THE AMOUNT REALIZED.

Mr. Thomas E. Kirby last evening closed the twentieth annual sale of paintings contributed to the artists' fund by members of the Fund Society. Association Hall was again well filled with purchasers, and the bidding was even brisker than on the preceding evening and the prices more liberal. Fifty-three lots were disposed of, making an aggregate of 104 canvases sold. They realized for the fund nearly $20,000, including the frames, sold at a fixed price. Among the purchasers last evening were Peabody Russell, Prof. Peck, George M. Curtis, H. G. Van Vorst, James Talcott, H. F. Palmer, E. Spencer, Jr., A. G. Jennings, A. MacMartin, H. E. Lawrence, C. A. Hand, William Marshall, Mrs. John Prentice, H. K. Southwick, B. S. Clark, H. D. Ward, Charles Siedler, W. Lummis, F. Robinson, F. C. Chamberlain, J. H. Ballantine, W. H. Stewart, L. A. Lanthier, Theodore H. Mead, and C. H. Ludington. The sale opened briskly with H. H. Moore's little gem "L'Amateur," which went off for $293, followed by Tait's delightful work "A Surprise," which rose to $500 very rapidly. Julian Scott's spirited canvas, "Bringing Up the Rear," secured a bid of $170, and William Morgan's sweet little work, "Jack in the Box," brought $270. An Autumn study by Martin was sold for $375, and A. Wordsworth Thompson's realistic "Off to Camp by the Sea" for $340. David Johnson's refreshing canvas, "Brook at Byfield," brought $425, and Carleton Wiggins's life-like "Cattle by the Sea" was sold for $410. Carter's romantic scene from the Vicar of Wakefield brought $260, and Brunner's tempting "Trout Stream," $305. The two canvases most sought, however, were Eastman Johnson's superb "Glass with the Squire," and John G. Brown's favorite and characteristic study of street gamin life. "The Three (scape) Graces." Mr. George Curtis secured the former for $1,120, and a picture firm the 1 ter for $7 5. Appended is a list of the pictures sold last evening, with the amount realized by the sale and each individual canvas, exclusive of the cost of the frames.

Artist.	*Subject.*	*Price.*
H. H. Moore	L'Amateur	$293
Ernest Paxton	Morning in France	340
D. M. Armstrong	Brittany Farm-yard	55
A. F. Tait	A Surprise, Adirondacks, Hamilton County, N. Y.	500
John Pope	Eery Autumn, Ossipee, N. H.	70
John F. Weir	East Hampton Beach	80
C. C. Griswold	An Olive Grove, Tivoli, Italy	20
Julian Scott	Bringing Up the Rear	170
R. S. Gifford	Tupelo Trees, October	170
William Morgan	Jack in the Box	270
H. D. Martin	Autumn Woods	275
J. C. Nicoll	Old Wreck	100
C. P. Cranch	View on the Coast of Magnolia, Massachusetts	55
A. W. Thompson	A Gypsy Camp by the Sea	340
H. W. Robbins	Early Autumn	90
Alfred Jones	The Garden Walk	130
David Johnson	Brook at Byfield, Mass	425
J. G. Wiggins	Cattle by the Sea	410
D. M. Carter	Sophia and Olivia Consulting the Oracle	260
John Williamson	Overland Route, Rocky Mountains	130
G. H. McCord	Brown Meadows	175
G. C. Lambdin	Nelie and the Rose	110
W. Whittredge	Autumn in the Catskills	100
Thomas Hicks	Supper Time	130
Arthur Parton	After the Shower	285
P. P. Ryder	What Say the Cards?	370
A. T. Bricher	Cliffs on Dana's Beach	250
John L. Fish	Cedars	100
John Carlin	The Village Gossips	110
F. A. Silva	Eventide	180
J. M. Falconer	The Brooklyn Tabernacle, in Time of Snow	53
George H. Yewell	Campo Santa Maria Nova, Venice	80
Charles H. Miller	An Autumn Day	75
R. W. Hubbard	Up Black Mountain, Lake George	45
B. D. Martin	White Mountain Brook	75
Edward Gay	Looking Seaward	100
Eastman Johnson	A Glass with the Squire	1,120
J. W. Casilear	Forest of Fontainebleau	250
W. L. Sonntag	Island Pond, N. H	110
R. C. Minor	Morning	70
J. D. Barrow	Harvest Time	120
Per. Le Lure	Old Turn Needle-work	105
A. F. Bunner	An Adirondack Forest Stream	305
J. G. Brown	The Three (scape) Graces	785
A. C. Howland	Glimpse of Stockbridge, Mass	140
R. W. Hubbard	Head of the Bay	100
C. P. Cranch	On the York River, Maine	85
Herman Fuechsel	Twin Mountain, Lake George	250
Louis Lang	Just Awake	140
F. O. C. Darley	The Pastor and his Parishioners—Scarlet Letter	50
Eliza Greatorex	View in France	60
H. H. Moore	Dolce-far-Niente	150
J. F. Cropsey	Autumn	95
Total		$10,058
Total of Thursday evening's sale		7,895
Grand Total of entire sale		$17,953

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—1. A. M.—For New-England, rain and snow, north-east to south-east winds on the coast, falling, followed by rising, barometer, and during the afternoon or evening, winds shifting to north and west, with colder, clearing weather.

For the Middle States, winds shifting to north and west, with rising barometer, lower temperature, partly cloudy weather in the southern portion, and rain and snow, followed by clearing weather, in the northern portion.

For the South Atlantic States, local rains followed by clearing and colder weather, north-west to south-west winds, and rising barometer.

For the Gulf States, clear or fair weather, lower temperature and rising barometer east of Texas, and winds generally from north to west.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, north-west to south-west winds, a slight rise in barometer, partly cloudy weather, and nearly stationary temperature.

For the upper lake region, clear or fair weather, stationary or slight rise in barometer, slight changes in temperature, and notherly to westerly winds.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds generally from north to west, and slight changes in temperature and barometer.

For the canal regions of the Middle States the temperature will fall decidedly.

For the lower lake regions, snow, followed by clearing, colder weather and rising barometer.

Cautionary signals continue at Smithville, Wilmington, Macon, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Breakwater, Lewes, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Newport, Wood's Hole, Boston, and Section Eight, and are ordered for Portland, Section Seven, and Eastport.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	34°	3:30 P. M.	34°	52°
6 A. M.	34°	6 P. M.	29°	58°
9 A. M.	37°	9 P. M.	25°	52°
12 M.	31°	12 P. M.	29°	47°

Average temperature yesterday.....50½°
Average temperature for same date last year.....30½°

A "MURILLO" IN PAWN.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Feb. 5.

People interested in art matters in this city will remember the lady calling herself the Countess Maria de Pruschoff, and the large painting which she had with her of "The Flagellation of Christ," which she called a genuine Murillo, valued at $60,000, and which she took the most extraordinary means to make people believe it to be. She failed in this, however, and failing, departed in April last, disgusted with the skepticism and obtuseness of San Francisco artists, critics, and patrons of art. She seems, however, to have turned the picture to a good account as a means of obtaining advances and other accommodations. The picture was left in the hands of John Wieland, of No. 236 Second-street, subject to his own claim of $100, and to claims of Julius Green, M. Cooney, and Snow & May for $345 25, $92, and $101 respectively. Subsequently there were further "flagellations" in the shape of suits instituted against the picture by George H. Wheeler on behalf of Ludwig Emmertz for $4,244, August Schaeft for $2,410, Julia Hupman $44 75, H. Stetson $791 54, making a total of $7,490 29, money and credit, advanced to the Countess and enjoyed by her. The Sheriff was directed on these suits to attach the picture, which Wieland refused to give up unless the claims held by him were settled. Judge Evans on Monday made an order directing the Sheriff to sell the picture, the proceeds to be used toward paying these claims.

I bear testimony unsolicited to the wonderful curative powers of the Holman liver pad treatment. Suffered years with liver complaint, pain in right and left side; have not had a good night's rest for the last year. My little girl was cured from alarming symptoms of headache. Both well.

H. A. BEACH,
No. 61 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia.
—*Exchange.*

AVOID a costive habit of body, not only because of the attending discomfort, but lest it engender more serious consequences. Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are either Laxative or Cathartic, according to the dose, and may be depended upon to produce healthy secretions of the Liver and Stomach.—*Advertisement.*

Society of Decorative Art.

Two classes for young ladies and children in ART NEEDLE-WORK are now forming for Saturday mornings, to begin Saturday, Feb. 14. For further particulars apply at the rooms of the society, 34 East 19th-st.—*Advertisement.*

The Best Olive or Salad Oil

Is imported and bottled by CASWELL, HAZARD, & Co., druggists, Fifth-Avenue Hotel Building and 6th-av., corner 39th-st; also, No. 132 Thames-st., Newport, R. I.—*Advertisement.*

Winchester's Hypophosphites

Will cure Consumption, Coughs, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and General Debility. Established 21 years.—*Advertisement.*

TRY GREENFIELD'S BLACK WALNUT CANDY. Cannot be excelled. No. 909 Broadway, near 20th.—*Advertisement.*

Bank Vault Blown Up.

Had the vault of the First National Bank at Westport, Conn., been protected by the ELECTRIC PROTECTION OF HOLMES'S BURGLAR-ALARM TELEGRAPH COMPANY, the burglars would have aroused the neighborhood before they could have examined the key-hole of the vault door.

Congress Water.—Its superiority as a cathartic and alterative consists in its entire freedom from everything bitter, acid, or astringent. It produces headache, internal soreness, and tends to destroy the mucous membrane. All mineral waters that are dangerous irritants may be known by an acid after-taste.

Gluten Bread for the Corpulent. For thin folks, UNIVERSAL FOOD. HEALTH FOOD CO., No. 74 4th-av.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

TIEMANN—STRIPPEL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 10, in St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, Long Island, BENJAMIN F. TIEMANN to PHOEBE C., daughter of Nicholas H. Strippel, Esq.

DIED.

BLAUVELT.—On Friday morning, at No. 13 West 134th-st., MARTIN E. BLAUVELT, aged 39 years.

CLARK.—At his residence, in this City, on the morning of Wednesday, Feb. 11, LOT C. CLARK, Esq.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Feb. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M., from Calvary Church, 4th-av., corner of 21st.

DUGLISS.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 12, 1880, JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, in the forty-seventh (47) year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 322 East 82d-st., on Saturday, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock M.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The members of the above association are hereby notified to meet at No. 322 East 82d-st. (this) Saturday, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased member, JOSEPH W. DUGLISS.
FRANCIS HAGADORN, P. S.

FIELD.—At the residence of her son-in-law, D. S. Riker, on Thursday morning, GERTRUDE V. FIELD, widow of Henry A. Field, M. D.

Funeral services at Church of Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., at 2 P. M., Saturday, 14th inst. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment at Woodlawn. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

GUILD.—At Albany, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 13, 1880, CATHERINE LIVINGSTON, widow of the late Charles D. Gould, and daughter of the late Hon. John Woodworth. Funeral on Monday, P. M.

HILL.—ADELINE, widow of J. Pince Hill, and daughter of Edmund and Ann Eliza Beach.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 58 West 21st-st.

HUT

SOLD EVERYWHERE. SOLD EVERYWHERE. SOLD EVERYWHERE. SOLD EVERYWHERE. SOLD EVERYWHERE. SOLD EVERYWHERE. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S

INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP AND BLOOD PURIFIER

Cures all diseases of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Bowels, Skin, and Blood.

TESTIMONIALS.
New York & Brooklyn

CATARRH CURED.

DEAR SIR: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP with great satisfaction and relief. I have been afflicted with catarrah for a long time, could get no relief, until I commenced using the BLOOD SYRUP. I was about to give it up because unmeliately after taking it made me dizzy and feel badly, but on consulting a physician was informed that it was caused by the medicine restoring my imperfect circulation and acting on the diseased matter in my stomach, caused by the stoppings of the catarrhal matter. I invariably found, however, that this dizzy feeling soon passed away, my persons system was tranquilized, and the catarrhal poison removed by the medicine. I have been entirely cured by your invaluable remedy. Respectfully yours,
J. H. SMALLWOOD.
No. 103 West 10th-st., New-York City.

RHEUMATISM AND KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

SIR: I give my testimony with pleasure to the beneficial results of your BLOOD PURIFIER; my kidneys were out of order and the result was rheumatism in my right knee, joint swollen twice the size of natural and very painful, a bottle of the large size made a perfect cure. I will also say my digestion has improved so that I can eat anything within reach.
P. F. MARRON
No. 19 Beach-st., New-York City.

SICK HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA.

No. 151 Perry-st., New-York City.
DEAR SIR: Your justly celebrated INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has entirely cured me of Sick Headache and Dyspepsia of 10 years' standing. It also cured my child of Scarlet Fever, and my wife of Female complaints.
GEORGE H. REYNOLDS.

Isaac Dahlman, Bull's Head, 24th st., (of Dahlman Brothers, dealers in horse stock,) cured of Dyspepsia and Indigestion of many years standing.

Henry Dahlman, of the same firm, cured of Sore Throat and Indigestion after having been treated by physicians without beneficial effect.

CONSTIPATION WITH HEADACHE.

No. 80 West Houston-st., City.
SIR: Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me entirely of the distress in my head, and relieved every difficulty of my bowels. I must say that it is the best medicine that any person can take for sick headache.
ALICE REED.

DYSPEPSIA.

DEAR SIR: I used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia, (from which I suffered for five years,) with the most perfect results.

A few doses placed my stomach in a condition to digest food—thereby relieving me of those distressing pains experienced by disturbance after eating—and although it at first caused me several dizziness this quickly disappeared on my continuing its use. My digestion is now almost perfect, and I feel greatly benefited. Yours,
WM. A. PARMAN.
No. 303 West 32d-st., New-York City.

C. Johnson, M. D.:
DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in recommending your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP as an invaluable remedy for Dyspepsia. My wife has been a sufferer from periodical dyspeptic attacks of the most acute nature for over five years. During such attacks death would almost be a relief to her. She was prescribed for by several doctors without effect. No thing gave her relief until she obtained a bottle of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. Its effects were wonderful, and she is now entirely cured. It is a medicine that no household should be without.
P. YOUNG, No. 261 West Houston-st., City.

CATARRH CURED.

No. 44 West 9th-st., New-York.
DEAR SIR: Being troubled with catarrh, I commenced the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and, after a fair trial, I find myself entirely cured.
C. F. BISHOP.

NOT EQUALED IN THE WORLD FOR SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, AND INDIGESTION.

No. 16 Downing-st., New-York.
DEAR SIR: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for the last four years, and can safely say that as a remedy for sick headache, nausea or indigestion, there is not its equal in the world. The quantities of bile and slime which it dislodged from my stomach are simply surprising, and my nervous system and powers are in better condition than they have ever been. Respectfully yours,
THOS. B. DONLON.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND LUNG DISEASE CURED.

No. 617 9th-av., City.
DEAR SIR: I do not think I would be doing my duty without having the afflicted know the beneficial results derived from the use of your BLOOD PURIFIER. For three years I suffered from liver and lung difficulties. After taking the medicine for a short time, I was relieved and happy to testify that I am well.
Mrs. JENNIE LORD.

CURED AFTER MANY YEARS' SUFFERING WITH LUNGS AND STOMACH.

No. 246 West 33d-st., City.
For several years I have had trouble with my stomach and lungs. By the persuasion of a friend, I commenced the use of the BLOOD PURIFIER, and I will say that the change from sickness to comparative health has almost been miraculous. There is one thing that I notice: if my digestive organs become deranged or disturbed, so that I could sleep again with comfort. I think it is the best family medicine in the world.
J. W. GATHIN.

A GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

No. 22 Desbrosses-st., New-York.
Dr. Clark Johnson:
DEAR SIR: I have been troubled with pimples on my face, arising from impurities of the blood, for the last five years. Hearing of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, I determined to give it a trial, after trying dozens of remedies, and can now say that the disfigurement which troubled me so long has completely disappeared. Yours, with many thanks,
Miss JULIA FLANNERY.

AN INVALUABLE REMEDY.

No. 234 Thompson-st., New-York City.
DEAR SIR: I used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for dyspepsia and my wife for general debility. I cheerfully recommend it to others as an invaluable remedy.
Respectfully yours, EDWARD DUMPHY.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Freeport, Queens County, N. Y.
DEAR SIR: I was afflicted with dyspepsia for some time, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP entirely cured me after various so-called remedies failed.
H. P. LIBEY.
Principal Freeport Public School.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

No. 368 Classon-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
DEAR SIR: Being a sufferer for years with chronic rheumatism, I was induced to make a trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which speedily cured me.
GEORGE RICKS.

KIDNEY DISEASE.

No. 113 Skillman-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
DEAR SIR: For years I was afflicted with kidney disease, but soon after I commenced using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I found permanent relief.
Mrs. S. WORTH.

REGULATES THE BOWELS.

No. 240 Water-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
DEAR SIR: I am now taking your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and find that my bowels, once so irregular, are in a good sound and healthy condition, and I am determined to keep them so by the aid of your remedy.
C. J. GALLAGHER.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

No. 7 Chambers-st., New-York City.
DEAR SIR: This certifies that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured me of liver complaint and dyspepsia. I cannot recommend it too highly.
L. D. FREDERICK, Esq.
Attorney at Law.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

Brooklyn, Queens County, N. Y.
DEAR SIR: Suffering for years with Dyspepsia, I was induced to give your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a trial, and it completely cured me. I still take the syrup for the purpose of regulating my bowels, for which I find it has no equal. Recommend persons seeking reference to me.
CHAS. WEEKS.
No. 190 Navy-st.

A VERY EXCELLENT MEDICINE.

Freeport, Queens County, N. Y.
DEAR SIR: Having used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP as a Blood Purifier, I can recommend it as a valuable medicine.
Mrs. CARPENTER.

CURE FOR HEART DISEASE.

Merrick, Queens County, N. Y.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I have been afflicted with Heart Disease for some time; was so bad that I could not do any work without much pain. Since I have taken your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I am greatly improved.
EMERY POST.

PAIN IN THE SIDE.

Merrick, Queens County, N. Y.
DEAR SIR: For many years I was troubled with Pain in my Side and Shortness of Breath, but after taking some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I was greatly relieved.
ELBERT SMITH.

DYSPEPSIA AND CONSTIPATION.

Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y.
DEAR SIR: Having used four very valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP myself and in my family, and being fully satisfied of its efficiency in curing Dyspepsia and Constipation, I can safely recommend it to others.
WILLIAM B. LEFURGE.
No. 723½ Myrtle-avenue.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF ADDRESSING ANY OF THE ABOVE-NAMED PERSONS TO SATISFY THEMSELVES OF THE GENUINENESS OF THEIR TESTIMONIALS, WILL BE KIND ENOUGH TO SEND A STAMP TO THEM FOR A REPLY.

TESTIMONIALS.
Eastern States.

CONFIRMS ALL THAT IS SAID IN ITS FAVOR.

Waterbury, New-Haven County, Conn.
DEAR SIR: I have for the last two years used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, procured from your agent, and am pleased to confirm all that is said in its favor.
SR. ST. CECELIA,
Lady Superior of Waterbury Convent.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

No. 613 Chapel-st., New-Haven, Conn.
DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in saying your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has been of great value to me for Liver Complaint and Biliousness.
H. W. LESSEY.

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Lakeville, Litchfield County, Conn.
DEAR SIR: I had a severe attack of Rheumatism, and two weeks after taking your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I was able to walk around. Before using your medicine I could not use my hands or feet.
F. D. BURTON.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Norwich, New-London County, Conn.
DEAR SIR: Your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of dyspepsia and indigestion. I recommend its use to all so troubled.
MRS. THOMAS ROBINSON.

DISEASE OF THE STOMACH.

N. Dennis, Barnstable County, Mass.
DEAR SIR: I was troubled for a long time with stomach disease, and a short trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP effectually cured me.
MRS. PHILLIP HOUSE.

NEVER FAILS TO CURE.

Shelburne Falls, Franklin County, Mass.
DEAR SIR: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, when any medicine was needed, for the last two years, and find it a never failing remedy in all cases.
H. E. TOLMAN.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Springfield, Hampden County, Mass.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of rheumatism and erysipelas. I recommend its use to all similarly afflicted.
MR. CARPENTER, No. 90 Orleans-st.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

South Hadley, Hampshire County, Mass.
DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for dyspepsia and indigestion, and have been perfectly cured.
Mrs. HARRIET PRESTON.

BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

Rockland, Plymouth County, Mass.
DEAR SIR: It is with pleasure that I testify to the remedial virtues of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. It is the best medicine I ever used in my family having removed diseases that other remedies failed to do.
A. BROWN.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

South Boston, Mass.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of dyspepsia. I also have a brother who took it for kidney disease with satisfactory results.
Miss IDA MOWER.
No. 159 Dorchester-st.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

Worcester, Worcester County, Mass.
DEAR SIR: Having used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, I can recommend it to be a valuable remedy for General Debility.
MRS. S. ALLEN.
No. 7 Sever-st.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Island Falls, Aroostook County, Me.
DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for some time, and can say it is the best medicine I ever used for Liver Complaint. It Renovates the System, Cleanses the Liver, and Purifies the Blood.
OLIVER GRAFFAM.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

Appleton, Knox County, Me.
DEAR SIR: I used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for general debility, and it gave me immediate relief. If I am not feeling well, a few doses of the BLOOD SYRUP always sets me right.
JETHRO SIMMONS.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

Dresden Mills, Lincoln County, Me.
DEAR SIR: I was troubled with dyspepsia and indigestion, and failed to find relief until I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which greatly benefited me.
MISS MARY T. GROVES

FOR ASTHMA.

East Livermore, Androscoggin County, Me.
DEAR SIR: I was afflicted with Asthma, and was unable to lie down at all for over a year. I consulted several physicians, all to no purpose. I then obtained some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, through your Agent, and now I can lie down and sleep as well as I ever could. It is the best medicine I ever saw, and all who are afflicted should give it a trial.
GARDNER PERKINS.

CURES SCROFULA.

Pea Cove, Penobscot County, Me.
DEAR SIR: I had scrofula, one eruption on my hip, scrofulous bunches in my neck, and a numbness from my neck down between my shoulders. I procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which entirely cured me.
MRS. N. H. HINCHLEY.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

Searsport, Waldo County, Me.
DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for liver complaint and indigestion, and have derived great benefit; in fact, I could not live without it.
J. C. PARKS.

BILIOUSNESS AND DROPSY FOR 30 YEARS.

Laconia, Belknap County, N. H.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I have used the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and that it has benefited me more than any medicine I have ever taken. I was troubled with Biliousness and Dropsy for over 30 years, and could find no relief until I took your very excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.
JAMES S. HOWARD.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Groton, N. H., March 1, 1879.
DEAR SIR: I have been using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for the Liver Complaint, with highly beneficial results.
N. E. HUNKINS.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

Manchester, Hillsborough County, N. H.
DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Constipation, and have been greatly benefited thereby.
T. K. CHANDLER,
City Missionary.

AN ASTONISHING CURE.

Fisherville, Merrimack County, N. H.
DEAR SIR: I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for rheumatism, neuralgia, and liver complaint, and have never been troubled since. I never knew a well day before I took your medicine.
Mrs. H. KNOWLTON.

FOR KIDNEY DISEASES.

East Lempster, Sullivan County, N. H.
DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for kidney complaint and headache, with very beneficial results, and can therefore recommend it highly.
C. E. DAVIS.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

Ashaway, Washington County, R. I.
DEAR SIR: Having been a sufferer with dyspepsia, I took your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and can truly say it is the best medicine I ever used for that disease, and would recommend it to all sufferers.
ENOCH GOULD.

FOR KIDNEY DISEASES.

Woonsocket, Providence County, R. I.
DEAR SIR: I was a great sufferer from Kidney Complaint, and a short trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured me.
GEORGE B. COOK.

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

Providence, R. I., Valley Falls, March 11, 1879.
DEAR SIR: I have used your most excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Kidney Complaint, and my son has taken it for weakness, and it has proved to me more of anything we ever tried.
WM. V. BAGLEY.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Woonsocket, Providence County, R. I.
DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia with the most beneficial results. I recommend its use to suffering humanity.
H. BAXTER.

CURE FOR HEART DISEASE.

South Shaftsbury, Bennington County, Vt.
DEAR SIR: My wife has used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for heart disease, and it has helped her very much. beneficial result.
AURELIA N. RUSSELL.

FOR NEURALGIA.

Lyndon, Caledonia County, Vt.
DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for neuralgia and dyspepsia with very beneficial results. I can recommend it as a safe and reliable remedy.
Mrs. JOHN CASSADY.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Swanton, Franklin County, Vt.
DEAR SIR: I was troubled for a long time with liver complaint, pain in the side, and loss of appetite, and was unable to get anything to relieve me until I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which made a permanent cure.
CHAS. A. PARLIN.

DISEASE OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER.

Thetford, Orange County, Vt.
DEAR SIR: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for disease of the stomach and liver, and can say I never found anything to equal it.
Mrs. MARY BURR.

CURES PILES.

Coventry, Orleans County, Vt.
DEAR SIR: I was troubled for many years with piles and costiveness, and failed to find relief until I began using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which completely cured me.
WILLARD H. HANEFORD.

TESTIMONIALS.
Western States.

KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

Williams, Colusa County, Cal.
DEAR SIR: I was severely afflicted with Disease of the Stomach and Kidneys, and the use of your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me. I advise all similarly afflicted to try it.
MRS. M. WHITESIDE.

DYSPEPSIA AND PAINT COLIC,

Sacramento City, Sacramento County, Cal.
DEAR SIR: I was subject to Dyspepsia and Paint Colic, and have found your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP to be a perfect remedy for both those diseases.
F. C. ELWORTHY.

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Lakeville, Litchfield County, Conn.
DEAR SIR: I had a severe attack of Rheumatism, and two weeks after taking your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I was able to walk around. Before using your medicine I could not use my hands or feet.
F. D. BURTON.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Norwich, New-London County, Conn.
DEAR SIR: Your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of dyspepsia and indigestion. I recommend its use to all so troubled.
MRS. THOMAS ROBINSON.

DISEASE OF THE STOMACH.

N. Dennis, Barnstable County, Mass.
DEAR SIR: I was troubled for a long time with stomach disease, and a short trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP effectually cured me.
MRS. PHILLIP HOUSE.

NEVER FAILS TO CURE.

Shelburne Falls, Franklin County, Mass.
DEAR SIR: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, when any medicine was needed, for the last two years, and find it a never failing remedy in all cases.
H. E. TOLMAN.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Springfield, Hampden County, Mass.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of rheumatism and erysipelas. I recommend its use to all similarly afflicted.
MR. CARPENTER, No. 90 Orleans-st.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

South Hadley, Hampshire County, Mass.
DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for dyspepsia and indigestion, and have been perfectly cured.
Mrs. HARRIET PRESTON.

BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

Rockland, Plymouth County, Mass.
DEAR SIR: It is with pleasure that I testify to the remedial virtues of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. It is the best medicine I ever used in my family having removed diseases that other remedies failed to do.
A. BROWN.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

South Boston, Mass.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of dyspepsia. I also have a brother who took it for kidney disease with satisfactory results.
Miss IDA MOWER.
No. 159 Dorchester-st.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

Worcester, Worcester County, Mass.
DEAR SIR: Having used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, I can recommend it to be a valuable remedy for General Debility.
MRS. S. ALLEN.
No. 7 Sever-st.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Island Falls, Aroostook County, Me.
DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for some time, and can say it is the best medicine I ever used for Liver Complaint. It Renovates the System, Cleanses the Liver, and Purifies the Blood.
OLIVER GRAFFAM.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

Appleton, Knox County, Me.
DEAR SIR: I used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for general debility, and it gave me immediate relief. If I am not feeling well, a few doses of the BLOOD SYRUP always sets me right.
JETHRO SIMMONS.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

Dresden Mills, Lincoln County, Me.
DEAR SIR: I was troubled with dyspepsia and indigestion, and failed to find relief until I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which greatly benefited me.
MISS MARY T. GROVES

FOR ASTHMA.

East Livermore, Androscoggin County, Me.
DEAR SIR: I was afflicted with Asthma, and was unable to lie down at all for over a year. I consulted several physicians, all to no purpose. I then obtained some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, through your Agent, and now I can lie down and sleep as well as I ever could. It is the best medicine I ever saw, and all who are afflicted should give it a trial.
GARDNER PERKINS.

CURES SCROFULA.

Pea Cove, Penobscot County, Me.
DEAR SIR: I had scrofula, one eruption on my hip, scrofulous bunches in my neck, and a numbness from my neck down between my shoulders. I procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which entirely cured me.
MRS. N. H. HINCHLEY.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

Searsport, Waldo County, Me.
DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for liver complaint and indigestion, and have derived great benefit; in fact, I could not live without it.
J. C. PARKS.

BILIOUSNESS AND DROPSY FOR 30 YEARS.

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CURE FOR HEART DISEASE.

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CHAS. A. PARLIN.

DISEASE OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER.

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Mrs. MARY BURR.

CURES PILES.

Coventry, Orleans County, Vt.
DEAR SIR: I was troubled for many years with piles and costiveness, and failed to find relief until I began using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which completely cured me.
WILLARD H. HANEFORD.

CURES PILES.

Norris City, White County, Ill., July 8, 1879.
DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Piles, and have received great benefit therefrom. It is a valuable medicine.
DANIEL BRYANT.

FOR SCROFULA.

Fort Wayne, Allen County, Ind.
DEAR SIR: A fair trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Scrofula, when all other medicines failed. I have also found it a valuable remedy for Kidney Disease.
HENRY KLEINNILLER.

A REMARKABLE CURE.

Wakarusa, Elkhart County, In., March 7, 1879.
DEAR SIR: I have known Magdalena Kehr for eight years, and know of her to have been an invalid for the last time, and for the last two years and a half she has not been able to leave her house. I know, also, that different physicians treated her, but with no success. Some time ago she commenced using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and she is now entirely cured, to the astonishment of the best physicians of this vicinity.
SAM'L C. HARRINGTON,
Justice of the Peace.

CURE FOR HEART DISEASE.

Greenfield, Hancock County, Ind.
DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Heart Disease, and it has done me more good than any other medicine I ever tried.
WM. A. BARNES.

SOUR STOMACH.

Pierceton, Kosciusko County, Ind.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually cured me of the disagreeable disease, sour stomach. It also cured my wife, who had been confined to her bed, being delicate.
THOMAS LINE.

CONSTIPATION CURED.

Trader's Point, Marion County, Ind., Aug. 4, 1879.
DEAR SIR: In the month of June, 1878, I was induced to use your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has proved a great blessing to my wife, who has been trouble I for years with confirmed Constipation. When almost every remedy has failed to give relief, your remedy did everything necessary.
ELIJAH COOPER.

BEST REMEDY FOR NERVOUSNESS.

No. 256 Locust-st., Dubuque, Iowa.
DEAR SIR: Having used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP in my family for a period of four years, I consider it the best remedy for nervousness that can be procured.
J. H. DUNN.

EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

No. 789 Main-st., Dubuque, Iowa.
DEAR SIR: Having tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and been greatly benefited by it, I confidently recommend it as an excellent medicine, particularly for the cure of rheumatism, with which I was afflicted for years.
WM. PECK.

UNANIMOUS RECOMMENDATION.

Wilton Junction, Muscatine County, Iowa.
DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, have experienced the beneficial effects of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and add our testimony in its favor.
J. SHERWOOD, Liver Complaint.
B. CHANDLY, Kidney Disease.
DANIEL KELLEY, Cramps in the Stomach.
C. KILLIAN, Female Disease.
M. SMITH, Ulceration of the Womb, of four years' standing.
These parties can be addressed personally.

DISEASE OF THE STOMACH.

Hoopers, Sioux County, Iowa.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefited me for disease of the stomach of 20 years' standing. It is the best medicine I ever used, and I recommend it to suffering humanity.
CHARLOTTE ALLISON.

CHILLS CURED.

Buchanan, Berrien County, Mich.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of chills and rheumatism, it is just as recommended.
J. DUNN.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

Nelson, Kent County, Mich.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I obtained from your agent, has cured me of Dyspepsia.
WM. CRAMER.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Constantine, St. Joseph County, Mich.
DEAR SIR: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint and Biliousness, and it has given me great relief. It has stopped the fluttering in my heart.
OLIVER MOYER.

UNANIMOUS RECOMMENDATION.

The following persons have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and recommend it as a highly valuable medicine:
J. P. TILLOTSON, Summit City, Grand Traverse County, Mich.
R. NIBBITS, Paradise, Grand Traverse County, Mich.
MRS. MOORE, Summit City, Grand Traverse County, Mich.
MRS. RILEY, Paradise, Grand Traverse County, Mich.
W. M. HICKY, Paradise, Grand Traverse County.
L. MILKS, Paradise, Grand Traverse County.
MISS O. KINGSLEY, Paradise, Grand Traverse County.
MR. SLAWSON, County Surveyor.
H. W. CASE, Paradise, Grand Traverse County.
W. M. COOK, Paradise, Grand Traverse County.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

Maywood, Benton, County, Minn.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has entirely cured me of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.
MARRY HUBBARD.

FOR THE STOMACH.

Marshall, Lynn County, Minn.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has been used by me with very beneficial results. I was troubled with Cramps.
W. I. GOODRICH.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Lock, Knox County, Ohio.
DEAR SIR: I have used your most valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for the Liver Complaint, and received more benefit from it than from any medicine I have ever used, and cheerfully add my testimony to what has already been said in its favor.
MRS. S. M. MILLER, Dress-maker.

LUNG DISEASE CURED.

Napoleon, Henry County, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1879.
DEAR SIR: Allow me to give my testimony in favor of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I was troubled with Disease of the Lungs, and also Liver Complaint, and at the request of your agent I tried some of your medicine, which immediately relieved me. I feel better than I have felt for years, and never was so well as I am at present. I will always recommend your medicine.
MARY B. BALES.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

Coquille City, Coos County, Oregon.
DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint and General Debility, and have received much benefit therefrom.
SARAH BULLACK

GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Sparta, Monroe County, Wis.
DEAR SIR: I had a bad sore on one of my legs for some years. About three years ago I got some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, as I was feeling quite sick, and my health improved, and when I had used one bottle the sore on my leg healed and has never troubled me since.
GEORGE SHEPHARD.

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Enterprise, Vernon County, Wis.
DEAR SIR: Having been afflicted a good deal with rheumatism, I tried different medicines without finding anything to benefit me until I commenced using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which effected a complete cure.
SAMUEL BOYCE.

TESTIMONIALS.
South-western States

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Green Forest, Carroll County, Ark.
DEAR SIR: I had the Rheumatism in my left shoulder for five years, and the use of your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has entirely cured me.
ELIZABETH HAM.

THIRD DAY CHILLS.

Holland, Faulkner County, Ark.
DEAR SIR: I was afflicted with third day Chills, and the doctors failed to give me relief. By advice I began the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which quickly cured me.
MRS. M. S. DAVDY.

CURES DUMB AGUE.

Salem, Fulton County, Ark.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that the use of your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP completely cured me of Dumb Ague. It is truly a valuable medicine.
R. S. PIERCE.

NEVER FAILS TO CURE.

Pleasant Valley, Independence County, Ark.
DEAR SIR: I was afflicted with Shortness of Breath for two years. I procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which entirely cured me.
REV. J. G. BLUE.

ALL THAT IT IS RECOMMENDED TO BE.

Powhatan, Lawrence County, Ark.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and find it to be the best remedy in use for Liver Complaint. I can confidently recommend it as a safe and highly valuable medicine.
JAMES C. ROBERTS.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

Iola, Allen County, Kan.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually relieved me of dyspepsia after all other medicines failed.
W. L. KING.

ALL THAT IT IS RECOMMENDED TO BE.

Junction City, Davis County, Kan.
DEAR SIR: I now gladly embrace the opportunity of testifying to the wonderful cures wrought in my family by the use of your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP within the past two years. I find it equal to any and every emergency. My only regret is that there are so many deprived of its use by not knowing its benefits.
J. P. YERTIES.

CHILLS CURED.

Lima, Elk County, Kan.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured my wife and me of Chills after everything else failed. I can also recommend it as an excellent remedy for sick headache.
WM. LEWIS.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

Frankfort, Marshall County, Kan.
DEAR SIR: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP in a very bad case of Dyspepsia, and it made a permanent cure. I also know of several cases of Liver Complaint of long standing cured by the use of the SYRUP, and for creating an appetite it is unsurpassed.
W. L. SOUDERS.

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Osage Mission, Neosho County, Kan.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Rheumatism. I can also recommend your medicine as the best remedy in use for Liver Complaint.
JOSEPH DUBAR.

DISEASE OF THE SPINE.

Liberty Station, Carroll County, Ky.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually relieved me of a spinal Affection of 20 years' standing, after the doctors failed.
MARY HALLADAY.

A VALUABLE MEDICINE.

Robinson Creek, Pike County, Ky.
DEAR SIR: One bottle of your most valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has done me more good than $50 worth of other medicines. I would recommend its use to all suffering with any disease arising from impurity of the blood.
H. G. ANDERSON.

CURES DROPSY.

Warsaw, Benton County, Mo.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has perfectly cured me of Dropsy, after the doctors said I could not live.
JOHN MILLER.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Lee, Carter County, Mo.
DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has entirely cured me of Rheumatism and Female Weakness.
Miss PERMELA THOMPSON.

AN EXCELLENT FAMILY REMEDY.

Forbes, Holt County, Mo.
DEAR SIR: I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP in my family with complete success, and recommend its use to suffering humanity.
L. A. HOE, J. P.

**DYS

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 2, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 9, 3:30 P. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, March 16, 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, March 23, 3 P. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having saloons, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library, also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state room,) $60, $80, and $100. INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE, at LOW RATES. OFFICES, 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of the line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 or nothing to the north of 42.

From New-York to LIVERPOOL, or QUEENSTOWN, from PIER No. 40 NORTH RIVER.

ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 18, 10:30 A. M.
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
GALLIA.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
PARTHIA.....Wednesday, March 10, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special rate for Fall and Winter months. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4, Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

REPUBLIC, Capt. Inman.....Sat., Feb. 21, 1:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Jenkins.....Thurs., Feb. 26, 1 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy.....Sat., March 6, 1:30 P. M.

Pier 44, North River, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are all placed amidships, where motion is least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—$80, $90, and $100, return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $26.

These steamers carry no sheep, cattle, nor pigs.

For further information, apply at the company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, or No. 140 Washington, Phila. E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Route in winter, and the Great Circle in summer.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Feb. 19, noon
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Feb. 28, 11 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, March 4, 11:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, March 13 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHRISTIANA.....Saturday, March 20, 12:30 P. M.

From Pier 45, North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $80, $90, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $25. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloon, state rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 31 and 43 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

MAIN.....sat Feb 14 OELS WERDER Sa, Feb 28
WESER.....Sat., March 6 | FULDA.....Sat., March 13
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $26. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
STEAMER STATENDAM, Capt. Peters, Feb. 19, 12 M.
Steamer STATE OF NEVADA, Thurs., Feb. 26, 8 A. M.
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Excursion tickets at $120 to $140. Second cabin, $40; exclusive of fees, $30. Steerage, $26.

For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Devonia.....Feb. 14, 5 P. M. | Anchoria, Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
Bolivia.....Feb. 21, 1 P. M. | Ethiopia, March 6, 12 M.

Cabin, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier 50, North River, foot of Clarkson-st.
Atalanta.....Feb. 14, 9 A. M. | California.....Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
Caxton, $80 and $90. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg-American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
WESTPHALIA, Tu, Feb. 19 | LESSING, Thurs., March 4
GELLERT, Tues., Feb. 26 | SILESIA, Thurs., March 11

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg and all points in the South of England First Cabin, $100; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.

A. SCHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new), No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

LABRADOR, Saturday.....Wednesday, Feb. 18, 11 A. M.
CANADA, Saturday.....Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:
MAAS.....Saturday, Feb. 14
RHYNDAM.....Wednesday, Feb. 25
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, March 17

1st Cabin, $60-$70. 2d Cabin, $45-$50. Steerage, $26.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 32 South William-st.
FUN, H. EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 50 Bway, Gen. Passenger Agt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
FOR HAVANA, VERA CRUZ AND PANAMA:
Steam ship CITY OF PUEBLA, Monday, Feb. 16, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steamer, Capt. VINCENT CITY.....Friday, Feb. 20, noon
Connect at for Central and South America and Mexico.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
Steamship CITY OF TOKIO.....on the 24th inst., 10 A. M.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steamship MARIPOSA.....Monday, Feb. 16, noon

For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to and from SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICO at reduced sterling rates.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.
C. P. SEWALL, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.

From and after Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1880, the following passage rates between NEW-YORK and SAN FRANCISCO only will go into effect, viz.:

CABIN PASSAGE, $100. STEERAGE, $35.

These rates cover all necessary expenses for the voyage.
TO CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS.

Shippers desiring to send contracts for through freight at greatly reduced rates will please apply to the Freight Office as above.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43, North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. FLEETWOOD.....Sat., Feb. 14
GATE CITY, Capt. DAWSON.....Wednesday, Feb. 18

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Route, and Ocean Steamship, with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent.
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co.,
General Agent S. F. & W. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Feb. 19
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,) Sat., Feb. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana & Mexico,) Sat., March 6
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thur. March 11

These steamers are furnished with swinging berths in state-rooms, small tables in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.

Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans Feb. 18 and March 3 for Progreso via Sisal, Campeche, and Tuxpan connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 14
Steamer MORRO CASTLE.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote.....SAT., Feb. 21
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. VanSice.....WED., March 3
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway.
LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 13 NORTH RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Feb. 14
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Feb. 26
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 6:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT E. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:12 P. M.; Regular, at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 Limited,) 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:35, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 9:40 A. M., 6:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington, 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 4:50, 6:30, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, 10:10 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

17 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Jan. 19, 1880.

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:35, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 7:35, 8:30, and 11 A.M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 1:45, 2, 4, 5:30, 6, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 8:30 A. M., 7:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 9 A. M., and 3:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, J. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 8, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester and Buffalo.

11:03 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Rutland.

4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

5 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through via Niagara Falls the week days. Also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7 P. M., Fast express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.

11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 232 and 413 Broadway, and at West 30th's Express offices, 3 Park-place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 332 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER,
General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY,
Now known as
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

9 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with the Lightning Express to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Expres to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 10:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—5, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Springfield and New-England R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—5, 8:05 A. M., 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. for New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 3:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 and 1 P. M., daily, except Sundays; due at Newport at 4:18 and 8 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.

NOTICE.

The undersigned are prepared to purchase, pursuant to the provisions of the Land Grant Mortgage made by the Western Railroad Company of Minnesota to them as Trustees, fifteen (15) bonds of the series of $100,000, secured by said mortgage, and will receive proposals from the holders for the sale of that number of said bonds until the 1st day of March next, at No. 228 South 7th-st., Philadelphia, Penn. Purchases to be made of the bonds offered at the lowest prices, but the right to reject any and all proposals is reserved.

C. TOWER,
J. RAMSEY SMITH,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1880.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1880.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of a deed of trust executed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, under date of Feb. 1, 1875, to the Union Trust Company of New-York as Trustee, the following numbered sterling bonds have this day been drawn for redemption, viz: Nos. 7, 125, 193, 255, 320, 490, 578, each for $200 sterling, and Nos. 33, 78, 223, 455, 495, 619, and 626, each for $100 sterling. And on behalf of the Western Union Telegraph Company, notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the counting-house of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., London, on the 1st day of March, 1880, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
JAS. H. OGILVIE, Vice-President.

TO INVESTORS.

First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Utah and Pleasant Valley R. R. Co.

Having sold a large proportion of the above Railway Bonds, we now offer the remainder at 90 and interest. We can, from personal knowledge, fully recommend these bonds to investors.

R. L. DE GRAW,
President Bowery National Bank.
SHELDON & WADSWORTH,
10 Wall-st., New-York.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 PINE-ST., N. Y.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

CLINTON B. FISK & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 3 BROAD-ST., DREXEL BUILDING,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

For cash, or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. Brokers in State, Railway, Municipal, Mining, and miscellaneous stocks and bonds.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS.—The first mortgage six per cent. gold bonds, and the second mortgage income bonds of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company are now ready for delivery to persons holding the Purchasing Committee's first mortgage receipts. The exchange will be made at the office of J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 63 William-st., New-York.

By order of the Purchasing Committee.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, Chairman.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1880.

The transfer-books of this company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Feb. 16, to the morning of March 2.

I. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

MONTCLAIR RAILROAD INCOME BONDS

WANTED BY
RANDAL H. FOOTE,
NO. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 82 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1880.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from the 31st inst. to the 7th prox., inclusive.

THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GERMANIA Petroleum Company call on or write to JOHN PONDIR, No. 19 Broad-st. Stockholders please bring stock.

EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. STOCK
WANTED.
W. G. NOYES, No. 21 Nassau-st.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, (established in 1854,) transact a general banking and brokerage business in railway shares, bonds, &c. &c.

FINANCIAL.

No. 31 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1880.

Atchison, Colorado & Pacific R. R.

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.

This road is an extension of the
CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC R. R.,
runs through a rich section of Northern Kansas, and has a large earning capacity.

The bonds are issued at sixteen thousand dollars per mile, have twenty-five years to run; interest 6 per cent., payable February, May, August, and November. Principal and interest guaranteed by Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co.

We offer for sale a limited amount at 100 and interest.

Earnings of Central Branch of Union Pacific, including the Atchison, Colorado and Pacific leased line, for 1879:

On 224 miles of road.....$1,000,000
Less operating expenses.....477,862
$522,138
Total charge of interest.....259,960
Surplus.....$262,178

WOOD & DAVIS.

PUBLIC NOTICE—STOLEN SECURITES.

THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES on deposit in the safe of the First National Bank of Westport, Conn., were stolen on the night of 10th inst. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS.
1 bond of $1,000, No. 0611, issue of Jan. 1, 1866.
2 bonds each $500, No. 0343-0058, issue of Jan. 1, 1866.
1 bond of $1,000, No. 509, interest October and April, special tax, 1868.
1 bond of $500, No. 0055, interest January and July, 1868.
1 bond of $1,000, No. 1411, interest October and April, 1868.
3 certificates of $100 each, No. 622-623-624, funded interest, 1868.
2 bonds of $1,000 each, No. 2961-2962, interest October and April, new bonds, special tax, 1868.
1 bond of $1,000, No. 4330, interest January and July, new bonds, 1867.
3 bonds of $1,000 each, No. 70-71-3125, interest April and October, special tax, 1868.
2 bonds of $1,000 each, No. 2468-1675-1678-1201-2957, interest April and October, special tax, 1868.

No. 6687, $1,000 Chicago and North-western Consolidated Railway Company sinking fund bond, 7 per cent. interest, payable quarterly, Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1, Nov. 1, in New-York.

No. 3684, No. 2951, $2,000 Chicago and North-western first mortgage Railway Company, 7 per cent. interest, payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, in New-York.

FRANCIS SHERWOOD, Owner.
FEB. 12, 1880. Westport, Conn.

PUBLIC SALE OF
KINGSTON CITY BONDS.

There will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the
CITY HALL,
In the City of Kingston,
On FEB. 18, 1880,
At 12 o'clock M. of that day,

$40,000 IN BONDS OF THE CITY OF KINGSTON.

Being 6 per cent. semi-annual coupon bonds, payable in 1910, with option of payment after 10 years, of the denomination of $1,000, $500, and $100. Such bonds issued to pay off bonds falling due.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH,

or 10 per cent. of bid down, and balance, with interest, on or before March 1, 1880. A single bond will be offered, and the purchaser to have option of taking, at the rate of the bid, bonds to the amount of not exceeding $10 000.

THOMAS CORNELL,
President Board of Bank Presidents.
Dated Jan. 16, 1880.

ST. JOHNSBURY AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the holders of a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds, and the Joint Preference Bonds of the Lamoille Valley, the Montpelier and St. Johnsbury, and the Essex County Railroad Companies have formed themselves into a corporation by the name of the ST. JOHNSBURY AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, under the laws of Vermont, by articles of association filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and in the offices of the Clerks of each of the Counties through which the road is run, and dated Jan. 31, 1880, for the purpose of owning, operating and maintaining said railroads, and that bondholders who have not come into said organization, but desire to do so, have, under the By-laws, thirty days to do so from the last publication of this notice.

HORACE FAIRBANKS,
LOUIS BEHREND,
FRANKLIN FAIRBANKS,
GEORGE W. HENDEE,
JOHN W. HOOK,
WM. H. RHAWN,
THOMAS COGGSHALL,
BRADLEY BARLOW,
R. E. JEWETT,
Directors.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Feb. 9, 1880.

New-Philadelphia Silver Mining Co.

Capital Stock, $1,500,000 in 150,000 shares, $10 each. NON-ASSESSABLE.

The undersigned are ready to dispose of the balance of the Treasury Stock. The MILL is now completed, and active operations are about to commence. The company is now in better condition than at any previous time, with a large amount of RICH ore ready for reduce. This is the last opportunity that will be afforded to subscribe to Treasury Stock.

SMITHERS & DONALD,
ROOMS Nos. 34 and 35 DREXEL BUILDING,
No. 3 Broad-st., New-York.

Any information can be obtained at the company's office, No. 33 Bron t-st., New-York.

John A. Dodge & Co.,
BANKERS AND STOCK-BROKERS.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, buy and sell on 3 to 5 per cent. margin, all stocks dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange, and execute orders for stock privilege contracts at favorable rates. Full information on all matters relating to Stock speculation furnished on application. Weekly report of movements in the Stock market sent free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4TH-Av.—Sunday morning, 9:30 to 10:15, young converts' Bible-class; 5 P. M., Bible-class, conducted by Prof. W. H. Thompson, M. D. YOUNG MEN'S PRAYER-MEETINGS—Sunday, 4 P. M., medical students only; 6:30 P. M., young men generally. Thursday and Saturday, 8 P. M., young men generally. Daily Union Meetings (Saturday and Sunday excepted) for both sexes, from 4 to 5 o'clock.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK-ST., near Grand.—Preaching, morning, at 10:30 o'clock by the Pastor, the Rev. F. C. Hill; afternoon at 3 o'clock, and at 7:30 in the evening, revival services, under the direction of Wm. C. O'Donnell, of Brooklyn, with his band of Christian workers. All are cordially invited to attend.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, HAVerly's Theatre, 14th-st.—Sunday afternoon 3 o'clock, addresses by the Rev. Charles H. Payne, D. D., Philip Germond, and the Hon. Samuel Capper. Solo, quartet, and choruses by large choir.

The Rev. GEO. H. COREY, President.
E. H. CARPENTER, Corresponding Secretary.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH-AV., CORner 18th-st.—The Rev. Samuel Colcord will preach at 3:30 Sunday afternoon. Subject—"Heavenly Guidance." Singing by Miss Henrietta Beebe and the large choir, Mr. Bartlett director. All the seats are free. Everybody welcome.

ASBURY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, East Washington-square, the Rev. John F. Richmond, Pastor.—At 10:30 A. M.—"How to Honor the Lord." At 7:30 P. M.—"The Power of Christ's Kingdom." All the old friends of Greene-street, and the new friends of Asbury especially invited.

AT THE RINK, BROOKLYN.—DR. FULTON preaches. Subjects: Morning—"Christ, the Source of Hope." Baptism after sermon. Evening—"Coming to Himself." Temperance Rescue meeting under lead of Mr. Conway, 3:30 P. M. prompt. Addresses by the Rev. Mr. Vine and others.

AT FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th-st.—The Rev. Dr. Armitage, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning, 11 o'clock, and in the evening, 7:30. Sunday-school, morning, 9:30. Baptism in the evening. Strangers cordially welcome.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 18TH-ST. west of 6th-av.—The Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach, at 11 A. M., on "The Social Science of Jesus," and at EVEN SONG, at 7:45, to young men on "Justice."

A DISCOURSE BY MR. A. J. DAVIS, ON "Justice between this World and the Next," at 11 o'clock, in Steck's Music Hall, No. 14 East 14th-st., near 5th-av. Good music; seats free, and a cordial invitation extended to all.

ASSOCIATION HALL,
23d-st. and 4th-av.
(STANTON-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.)
S. J. Knapp, Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Lecture Tuesday evening in Dr. Crosby's Chapel.

AT SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Services to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Pastor, the Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton, will preach. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

AT SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Sabbath services: the Rev. Alfred H. Moment, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Evening—"Mephiboseth accepting David's kindness." The closing lecture on True Philanthropy. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER 20th-st.—Sunday, Feb. 15, the Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7:45 in the evening. Public cordially invited. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

AT THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—The Pastor, the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., will preach on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

AT THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET METHOdist Church, between 2d and 3d avs.—The Rev. Mr. Blake preaches morning and evening. Evening subject —"Difficulties and Triumphs." Seats free.

BEREAN BIBLE COLLEGE, BEDFORD-ST., Duer Carmine.—Persons of all ages and sexes prepared for usefulness by the study of God's Word. Candidates for the Ministry and missionary work specially welcome. Instruction free to all. Daily at 10 A. M.

"BEHOLD, HE COMETH WITH CLOUDS."—His special herald, called by Syncretics and fools "the false prophet," will preach pure Bible truth in the Medical College, 23d-st. and 4th-av., on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Friends of Jesus, come and hear.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.—(SIXTH UNIversalist Society)—57th-st., corner 8th-av.—The Rev. James M. Pullman, D. D., Pastor. Sunday morning, at 11—"Getting Back to Realities." Evening, 7:45. Lectures Explanatory of Universalism: 6. "Repentance after Death."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—The Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30. Sunday-school, 2:30. Prayer-meetings Monday and Friday evenings. Strangers are cordially invited to attend all the services.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, On Greene-st., near Canal, the Rev. Alex. McKelway, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Afternoon, first of a course of sermons to the young. Subject—"Young People's Capital." All made welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADison-av. and 42d-st., the Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr. D. D., Rector.—Hours of services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Right Rev. T. A. Jaggar, D. D., Bishop of Southern Ohio, will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., east of 4th-av.—The Rev. William E. Eigenbrodt, D. D., will preach Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Evening service at 4 o'clock. Daily prayers at 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, MERCER-st., near 8th-st.—The Rev. W. S. McCowan will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30. P. M. All the seats always free. Ushers meet strangers at the door.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 55th-av. and 29th-st.—The Rev. John De Witt, D. D., of New-Brunswick, will preach on Sabbath, the 15th inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE

THE NEW MINING CENTRE

SAN FRANCISCO'S SPECIALTY TO BE TRANSFERRED HITHER.

AN IMMENSE BANK FORMED UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER WITH UNLIMITED POWERS—A MINING EXCHANGE AND A CLEARING-HOUSE PARTS OF THE SCHEME—FULL DETAILS OF THE PLANS.

Some time ago THE TIMES mentioned the existence of a scheme to found a mining stock exchange in this City, independent of the concern in New-street, and on a much more extensive scale. The projectors are principally California men, and, it is claimed, members of the San Francisco board, who, having become disgusted with the trammels placed upon speculative dealings in that city by the recently-adopted Kearney Constitution, have decided to transfer the centre of the mining stock business of the country to New-York City. As an evidence of the effect of the new order of things in California, one of these gentlemen assured the writer yesterday that the price of seats in the San Francisco board has declined within the past year from $35,000 to $6,000, the latter being the present quotation. There are many of these gentlemen now in this City with a view to forming permanent connections here, and several, like D. O. Mills, have recently purchased residences on our fashionable avenues. Since the first publication, the scheme has developed out of all proportion to what appeared to be originally intended according to the terms of the first circular issued. The projectors have purchased an old charter granted by the Legislature during Tweed times to one Smith and his associates, authorizing the formation of a public exchange, with almost unlimited powers. Under this a banking company, under the title of "The United States Trust Company," has been organized, and is now established in permanent offices in the Boreel Building. Its capital is $5,000,000, and the following gentlemen compose its Board of Trustees:

R. C. McCormick, ex-member of Congress and ex-United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition; S. B. Elkins, A. P. K. Safford, ex-Governor of Arizona; William F. Shaffer, G. D. Roberts, Jerome B. Chaffee, United States Senator; J. P. Jones, United States Senator; Henry Havemeyer, L. M. Lawson, Drake De Kay, H. A. W. Tabor, and R. W. Leavitt. The Hon. Milton S. Latham, ex-United States Senator and ex-Governor of California, is shortly to leave San Francisco for the East with a view to accepting the Presidency. Two other members of the San Francisco board are already on their way here to become respectively Secretary of the company and caller of the new board.

The Trust Company has now become the principal feature of the scheme. The Mining Exchange and the Clearing-house are subordinate, and will be controlled by it. The special charter authorizing the Trust Company is now before the Legislature for amendment, so as to extend the powers therein granted for clearing mining stocks. The amendment has passed the Assembly and has gone to the Senate. The charter was adopted April 22, 1868, "without the approval of the Governor." The first section gives the incorporators, associates, and successors "power to establish and conduct, in the City of New-York, an exchange for the daily meetings of merchants, bankers, and tradesmen, and for other purposes." By section 2 the capital stock is fixed at $30,000, in shares of $50 each, and power is given to increase the same. When one-half the capital shall have been subscribed, and 50 per cent. thereof paid in, the corporation may commence business, and shall be deemed fully organized. Sections 3 and 4 relate to the officers and the manner of their election. During the first year the incorporators are to be the officers, with authority to fill vacancies. Section 5 gives the Trustees power to make rules and by-laws. Section 6 makes the stockholders severally liable for all its debts and liabilities to an amount equal to their holdings. By section 7 the corporation is made subject to title 3, chapter 18, of part 1, of the Revised Statutes, "so far as the provisions thereof are applicable to and not inconsistent with the provisions and purposes of this act."

Then come the important sections. No. 8 gives the corporation "power to establish a public exchange and mart for receiving deposits of, and transferring earnest-moneys, stocks, bonds, and other securities and valuable property, for the safe-keeping of earnest-moneys, stocks, bonds, and other securities and valuable property, and for the convenient delivery and interchange of the same between the dealers therein, and for the procurement and making of loans on the same; for the intermediary adjustment of balances of account between its members and dealers; for the purchase and sale of securities and coin, guaranteeing the payment of bonds and other obligations, and for the transaction and adjustment of such other business incident thereto as may be provided for in the by-laws of said corporation; and for the performance of any of the services herein contemplated, said corporation may charge and receive such lawful commission as is customary in the business, and in cases where there is no established custom or law, such commission as is to be agreed upon."

Section 9 empowers the corporation to purchase, lease, hold, and convey real estate as follows: 1. Such as shall be necessary for the convenient transaction of its business and that of its members and dealers. 2. Such as shall be mortgaged to it in good faith by way of security for loans made by, or moneys due, to such corporation. 3. Such as shall be conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings; and 4. Such as it shall purchase at sales under judgments, decrees, or mortgages held or guaranteed by said corporation. But it shall not be lawful for said corporation to hold any real estate acquired in the manner indicated in either the second, third, or fourth subdivisions of this section for a longer period than five years, except such as may be retained and used for the transaction of its business.

Section 10 authorizes the corporation to "loan to its members and dealers such of its funds as may, by the Trustees, be deemed prudent;" to "borrow money of others and reloan the same," and to "give and receive suitable obligations for the same." But it is not permitted to "charge or receive more than the legal rate of interest for the use of such money or a higher rate of commission than is prescribed by law." It may, however, "invest its own funds in notes, bonds, bills of exchange, and other securities made in or issued by any State in this Union, and receive the rate of interest allowed by the laws of the State in or by which such notes, bonds, bills of exchange, or other securities are so made or issued." And "whenever it shall be found that the convenience of members or dealers may be subserved thereby, the different branches of business of the said corporation may, upon the votes of a majority of all the Trustees at a regular meeting, be conducted in separate buildings."

The design of the Trust Company is to lend money on good mining stocks the same as the City banks now lend on railroad and Government securities as collateral. The Stock Board is to be patterned on that of San Francisco. The membership is limited to 500, and the price of seats has been fixed as follows: $1,000 each for the first 100, $2,000 each for the second 100, $5,000 each for the next 150, and $10,000 each for the last 150; but of the principal thus accumulated it is proposed to create a fund to be invested in United States Government bonds, and held under a special trust. Each seat will, therefore, have a United States Government bond against it, which may be registered at the pleasure of the member. The annual dues will be $80, payable in advance. No liability for the expenses of management will be incurred by purchasers, each seat being simply a license to make use of the advantages of the Exchange. The writer was shown 250 applications for membership which have thus far been received, mainly from San Francisco men.

The date of the opening of the Exchange has not yet been fixed, but it will be in about a month. The Clearing-house has been already fitted up on the lower floor of the Boreel Building, below the Trust Company's offices, and is ready for business at any time. The Exchange rooms will be in some other locality. The two buildings comprising the northeast corner of Broadway and Exchange-place, which are owned by gentlemen interested in the scheme, will probably be selected.

THE NEW CABLE RULES.

NO HOPE OF RELIEF—REPORT OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMMITTEE.

The mercantile community is greatly agitated over the new rules recently promulgated by the Anglo-American Cable Company, particularly that one prohibiting the use of proper names as code words. This involves the necessity of a recompilation of many existing codes, which will entail a large amount of labor and expense, and as the date for the enforcement of the new rules is set for April 1, it will be impossible in many cases to effect a timely exchange of new codes, thus causing an interruption of the code correspondence between merchants and their correspondents in distant countries, to the great detriment of their interests. The Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade and Transportation have both appointed committees to wait upon the officers of the telegraph companies and formally protest against the innovation. The Committee on Trade of the Produce Exchange, to whom the matter was recently referred, yesterday submitted their report to the Board of Managers. They say they waited upon the President and Vice-President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who informed them that a protest had already been cabled to England and an answer returned that a reconsideration of the rules was impossible. At the suggestion of the committee, another dispatch was sent abroad, asking for at least a delay sufficient for the compilation and exchange of amended codes, but this request was also refused. The officers of the Western Union Company gave the following explanation of the condition of things which led to the present complication:

"For many years past the European Governments, as owners of the land lines through their territories, and the private companies owning the cable lines to other countries than the United States, have united in a common organization for the purpose of establishing rules governing the interchange of messages and binding upon the members of their union. These rules are fixed and modified at international conventions of delegates from the respective Governments and companies, held only once every three years, and there is no organization in existence for altering the rules once adopted during the recess between those triennial conventions. The Anglo-American Company, not being a member of this union, has no voice in the making of its rules, and nominally is bound to submit to them only so far as the forwarding and delivery of their messages are concerned. Practically, however, all their business, as well as the business of the Direct Cable Company, and of the new French cable, is subject to and governed by these rules, since all their connections, including even the English land lines, are under the control of the Union. The rules under consideration were adopted as early as the 1st day of August last by the international convention, then held in London. The Anglo-American Company is supposed to have assented to them about that time, but for reasons not known on this side, failed to promulgate them until last January."

Under these circumstances the committee could see no hope of relief, and recommended to the members of the Exchange to hasten the recompilation of their codes with all possible speed. With a view, however, to future similar action on the part of the European combination, they offered a series of resolutions strongly condemning the arbitrary and oppressive action of the European Governments and private companies in this instance, and blaming the Anglo-American Company for its delay in promulgating the new rules. The report was adopted.

THE HIGENBOTHAM DIAMONDS.

CLAIMED BY BOTH HUSBAND AND WIFE, AND PLEDGED AS SECURITY.

A well-known lawyer of this City named Samuel B. Higenbotham was taken to the lunatic asylum at Morris Plains, N. J., from his home in Elizabeth on the morning of Sunday, Dec. 14, 1879. His incarceration in the asylum was directed by an order of the Court of Common Pleas of New-Jersey, made upon the affidavits of his wife and other relatives and of several physicians, who were all of the opinion that he was insane. These affidavits stated that Mr. Higenbotham had neglected to provide for his family properly, although he had abundant means, that he used foul language toward his wife and daughters, and that finally, on the night of Dec. 5, 1879, while overcome by a frenzy for which there was no reasonable motive, he beat Mrs. Higenbotham and his two eldest daughters, and compelled the girls to seek safety at the house of a neighbor. Mr. Higenbotham was confined in the lunatic asylum until Jan. 2, last, when he was taken before the Supreme Court of New-Jersey on a writ of habeas corpus. He was then released from the institution and placed in the custody of his counsel, pending an inquiry to determine whether he was insane or mentally sound. The inquiry is not yet finished.

Some time ago Mr. Higenbotham borrowed from his brother-in-law, Frederick Cass, $350, for which he gave another person's note indorsed by himself. The note was not met at maturity, but some time later Mr. Higenbotham took it from Mr. Cass, and gave him as security for his loan, diamond jewelry worth $700. After her husband had been sent to the lunatic asylum, Mrs. Higenbotham brought a replevin suit in the Supreme Court in this County, against her brother, Mr. Cass, to obtain possession of the diamonds, claiming that they belonged to her, having been given to her, from time to time, during her married life, by Mr. Higenbotham; that he had no right to use them as collateral security for a loan to himself, and that, as she was left without money to support her nine children, she needed them to obtain means to assist her husband. Mr. Cass, at the same time, Mr. Cass began a suit against Mr. Higenbotham to recover the $350 he had lent him. Mr. Higenbotham offered to pay the loan and receive back the diamonds, but Mr. Cass would only return those diamonds not claimed by Mrs. Higenbotham.

The defendant has not answered the complaint in the suit of his brother-in-law against him nor asked to be made a party defendant in the replevin suit, be, in the replevin suit. Having obtained one extension of his time to answer, he applied to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for another. He asked that the time should be extended until 20 days after the end of the habeas corpus proceedings in the lunacy matter, and he made a long argument, in the course of which he declared that he was the victim of a conspiracy, the culmination of which was his incarceration as a lunatic after he was perfectly sane. He became very much excited, but spoke coherently. Judge Lawrence remarked that he made his motion more clearly than most lawyers who are not suspected of insanity make theirs. He argued that as he is now a lunatic under the adjudication of the Court of Common Pleas of New-Jersey, he cannot be sued directly, but must be proceeded against through a guardian ad litem, or a committee of the person, appointed by the court. The appointment of such a guardian or committee would have to be obtained through certain formal proceedings, and he was entitled to an extension of time until after they had been complied with. Mr. Higenbotham said also that he was too much troubled to give attention to the suits at present, and that if he were allowed time until after the lunacy proceedings he would arrive at a proper appreciation of his status, and would probably then decline altercation with his wife on the subject of the diamonds and allow her to have her way. The motion to extend time was opposed by Mr. William H. Arnoux, who represented Mr. Frederick Cass, and by Mr. Haley Fiske, attorney for Mrs. Higenbetham, on the grounds that the defendant has already had sufficient time, and that it would be unfair to Mrs. Higenbotham to allow the cases to linger until after the lunacy proceedings are over, as there is no certainty that those proceedings will not continue many months. Judge Lawrence reserved his decision.

JEWETT AND VANDERBILT.

ERIE'S PRESIDENT EXPLAINS THE NATURE OF THEIR CONTRACT.

President Jewett said, in conversation last evening, that the contract signed by himself and Mr. Vanderbilt was a very simple one. It provided that each road should enjoy equal and uniform advantages and privileges in the matter of receiving and shipping freight from its Western and Eastern connections. It placed the Erie on precisely the same footing in respect to the through traffic over the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, and Canada Southern, and the New-England system of railways as was now enjoyed by the New-York Central. It also placed the Central on a par with the Erie in respect to the business of the Atlantic and Great Western and other roads connecting with the Erie.

Then there is no division of the Eastern and Western freight traffic on the proportion of 66 2-3 per cent, to the Central, and 33 1-3 to the Erie, as has been reported?"

"Not in the least. There is not a word about percentages or proportions in the whole document. The statement that Mr. Vanderbilt had offered the Erie 20 per cent. of the Western-bound traffic and that we wanted 50 was equally spurious. All that the contract does is to guarantee to each road equal and uniform privileges over the connecting lines East and West. Mr. Vanderbilt and myself came to this understanding, for the reason that a number of these lines have been in the habit of coming to one or the other of us and demanding special rates and discriminations in the way of charges for freight, terminal facilities, &c., alleging that the other road—the Erie or Central, as the case might be—had offered them similar or better terms. The new arrangement will result in placing both the great trunk lines on an equal footing in this respect, and will be better and fairer for the roads, for the mercantile community, and for the public."

Mr. Jewett was asked if there was anything in the contract which militated against the provision of the State law which forbade combinations of two or more railroads (in this State) against the public interests. He said he knew nothing of the law referred to, but there was nothing in the contract which was illegal, or which would infringe on such a law.

"Does it not provide that uniform freight rates shall be maintained by the Erie and Central?"

"It does. It provides that these rates shall be agreed upon and fixed by the joint consent of the two companies. That and the provision in regard to equal rights and facilities over the connecting roads are the two features of the contract; and, as said before, they are stated in the plainest and simplest terms. No such thing as a pool or a division of business was ever intended for a moment."

The contract was signed first by Mr. Jewett and afterward by Mr. Vanderbilt. The negotiation was completed and the contract signed on Thursday night.

THE MODERATION SOCIETY.

The Business Men's Society for the Encouragement of Moderation has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Ferdinand P. Earle; Treasurer—Col. E. H. Kent; Secretary—H. H. Hadley; Vice-Presidents—Thurlow Weed, F. B. Thurber, Noah Davis, Thomas L. James, William A. Booth, James S. Barron, H. B. Claflin, L. M. Bates, Stewart L. Woodford, John F. Hartranft, Daniel P. Eells, W. E. Tefft, D. K. Celburn, W. H. Folwell, James McLeer, Francis A. Palmer, Thomas K. Lees, Dr. George W. Holmes, D. G. Smith, B. W. Arnold, Samuel Lindheim, Gen. Charles Roome, James Pool, Benjamin A. Willis, Henry W. Baldwin, E. W. Crowell, William H. Lee, B. F. Neismender, John F. Frame, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, James Buell, B. F. Butler, Thomas P. Durant, and A. A. Hopkins.

THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND.

For some days Messrs. Charles Parsons and Jacob S. Rogers, a sub-committee of the Reorganization Committee of the first mortgage bondholders of the New-Jersey Midland Railway, have been at work trying to effect a combination or adjustment of all interests concerned, with a view to allowing the sale of the road to take place to-day, to which time the sale was last adjourned. Up to last night, however, they had not accomplished their purpose, and the dissatisfied parties say that the sale will not be allowed to go on. The holders of the junior securities desire either a cash settlement or some such arrangement as that outlined in THE TIMES the other day, by which they would be reorganized in the reorganization of the company.

PIGEON-SHOOTING PROHIBITED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 13.—The House of Representatives to-day passed a bill prohibiting pigeon-shooting for sport or as a test of marksmanship.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

YESTERDAY'S FOG.

SLOW AND DANGEROUS LOCOMOTION ON THE RIVERS AND SOUND.

A Londoner visiting this City would have been forcibly reminded of home by the dense and dirty fog which overhung our streets and enshrouded the North and East Rivers yesterday. It was a genuine London fog, with all its disagreeable surroundings. The horse-car lines suffered from blocks along their tracks, particularly the Sixth and Eighth Avenues and Broadway Lines, which encountered the stream of trucks which daily pass down Chambers-street. The elevated trains were run very carefully, and somewhat more slowly than usual, when approaching stations, in the early part of the day. The receipts at the ferry gates showed a great falling off from the regular daily average. On the 9:45 trip from Williamsburg, in the morning, the Grand-street boat Commodore Barney ran into a sister boat while attempting to enter her slip on this side, but no damage was done to either of the boats. The fog was so thick that the pilot of the Commodore Barney could not see the slip, and miscalculating his direction, he was on the boat in the next slip before he saw her. Travel on all the ferries was greatly delayed, and on two of them suspended altogether, yesterday morning. These two were the James-slip ferry to Hunter's Point, and the Roosevelt-street ferry to Williamsburg. The boats of these lines have to steam a long distance down the East River, and as the fog was so dense that it was impossible to distinguish anything in the river 10 feet off, it was deemed expedient to withdraw them at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Passengers from Hunter's Point were then obliged to cross to Thirty-fourth-street, and those from Williamsburg to Grand-street, and come down town in the cars. At 12:30, both the James-slip and Roosevelt-street boats were again running, the fog having been sufficiently dissipated to render the passage safe by prudent management. The Thirty-fourth-street and Grand-street boats ran throughout the day, but the trips were not made in the regular time, from 10 to 20 minutes being lost on each passage. The Fulton ferry boats were crowded in the morning, as they always are, and they all made the passage in safety, but they moved very slowly, feeling their way cautiously. From 10 to 15 minutes were lost on this line, and many of the passengers who seemed to have a preference for speed over safety grumbled and grewled at the pilot who was so obstinate as to decline to send them to the bottom of the river. The Wall-street, South, and Hamilton boats made regular trips, but, like their sister boats, they were greatly behind time. The Staten Island boats ran during the day, but crept along so slowly that they made only one round trip in the time usually occupied by two. At the Liberty-street ferry one boat was withdrawn, and only three were at work on Sunday from midnight to 1 P. M. yesterday. The average detention was only about 10 minutes, and this is accounted for by the fact that the course of the boats is so low down the river that there was little danger of encountering the steamers of other lines. The Cortlandt-street ferry also shared in this advantage, and the boats were, as a general thing, not detained above 10 minutes on the regular trips, but the Desbrosses-street boats, which also belong to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, were detained in almost every trip from 20 minutes to half an hour. The Hoboken passengers also suffered from long and unavoidable delays, the Barclay-street boats being usually, during the morning, behind time, and the Christopher-street boats even longer. The Erie Road ran three boats, as usual, from Chambers-street, but no boat was allowed to leave her slip until her antagonist was sighted, and this precaution probably prevented a collision. The time of some of the trips was increased by a half hour, but the delay generally was about 20 minutes. The Twenty-third-street boats, which are operated by the same company, were run very irregularly and did a small business during the day.

All the Sound steamers were delayed, and did not reach their docks until afternoon. The Old Colony, of the Fall River Line, did not leave Newport until 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Capt. Davis was unwilling to risk the passage around Point Judith. She reached her pier at 3 P. M. and discharged a thoroughly disgusted load of passengers. The fog was so dense on the Sound that no observation could be taken on the day passage. The Rhode Island, of the Stonington Line, the City of Lawrence, of the Norwich Line, the Elm City, of the New-Haven Line, and the City of Hartford, of the Hartford Line, all sailed on time, but were compelled to remain in Gravesend Bay and anchored in Flushing Bay until 1 P. M., when the entire fleet sailed for the City, and all were securely docked by 2 o'clock.

SIDEWALK OBSTRUCTIONS.

BUSINESS MEN BANDING TO REMOVE THESE NUISANCES FROM THE BOWERY.

The discriminations made in favor of some business men on the Bowery in the matter of enforcing the City ordinance regarding sidewalk obstructions led to the circulation of a paper among the less favored tradesmen calling for a mass-meeting for the purpose of agitating the subject and obtaining relief. One hundred signatures were appended, and about one-half that number of business men attended the meeting, which was held in the National Garden yesterday afternoon. Ex-Assemblyman Daniel Leamy call the meeting to order. A. P. Whiteman was elected Chairman, Isaac Harlem, Secretary, and L. Heyman, Treasurer. "We want to know," said Chairman Whiteman, "whether one man has any more right to incumber our sidewalks than another; whether one man along the Bowery is more of a white man than another; whether the Bowery merchant has any more right to allow one man to use the sidewalk beyond his stoop line any more than he has another." He cited two instances in which great partiality was shown by the police in these matters. One was that of a man whose sign was allowed to remain at the corner of Spring-street and the Bowery, while every other sign in the vicinity was removed by the City Marshal's wagon. The other was that of a dealer named Fisher, who, he said, is a friend of Alderman Murphy, and whose goods having been carted away by the Marshal's wagon one day, were carted back again the next, without a cent of expense to the owner. Mr. Heyman said he had been compelled to pay $7 for having a dry goods box on the sidewalk in front of his store, while his neighbors on both sides were allowed to place their showcases out as far as they chose, and were undisturbed. It seemed to him as if certain men had extraordinary privileges for which they were never assessed a cent. A committee to call the attention of the Mayor and Aldermen to these facts was suggested by ex-Assemblyman Leamy. All the speakers were in favor of clearing every sidewalk obstruction from one end of the Bowery to the other. The Chairman and Secretary were authorized to appoint a committee to devise ways and means for remedying the existing evil, the committee to be composed of one business man from every block on the Bowery. A permanent organization under the title of the Bowery Business Men's Protective Association was effected, and after the election of the following officers, the association adjourned for one week: President—James McCarty; Vice-President—A. P. Whiteman; Secretary—Isaac Harlem; Treasurer—L. Heyman.

MUTUAL GAS STOCK.

NO COMBINATION WITH ANY OTHER COMPANY INTENDED.

The details of the reduction of the Mutual Gas Company stock from $5,000,000 to $3,000,000 was again discussed yesterday at an adjourned meeting of the stockholders, held in the company's office, at No. 36 Union-square. The reduction is to be pro rata among all the stockholders, large and small sharing equally in the benefits which are expected to flow from it. Mr. A. V. Stout, on behalf of the majority, has offered to take the shares of the smaller stockholders, who may be dissatisfied with the terms offered them, at a price which will leave no cause for complaint. Officers of the company said yesterday in the most positive manner that there was to be no "ring" or freezing out in the new arrangement, and that no consolidation or combination with other companies was intended. Further than this they refused to speak.

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SIDEWALK OBSTRUCTIONS.

BUSINESS MEN BANDING TO REMOVE THESE NUISANCES FROM THE BOWERY.

The discriminations made in favor of some business men on the Bowery in the matter of enforcing the City ordinance regarding sidewalk obstructions led to the circulation of a paper among the less favored tradesmen calling for a mass-meeting for the purpose of agitating the subject and obtaining relief. One hundred signatures were appended, and about one-half that number of business men attended the meeting, which was held in the National Garden yesterday afternoon. Ex-Assemblyman Daniel Leamy call the meeting to order. A. P. Whiteman was elected Chairman, Isaac Harlem, Secretary, and L. Heyman, Treasurer. "We want to know," said Chairman Whiteman, "whether one man has any more right to incumber our sidewalks than another; whether one man along the Bowery is more of a white man than another; whether the Bowery merchant has any more right to allow one man to use the sidewalk beyond his stoop line any more than he has another." He cited two instances in which great partiality was shown by the police in these matters. One was that of a man whose sign was allowed to remain at the corner of Spring-street and the Bowery, while every other sign in the vicinity was removed by the City Marshal's wagon. The other was that of a dealer named Fisher, who, he said, is a friend of Alderman Murphy, and whose goods having been carted away by the Marshal's wagon one day, were carted back again the next, without a cent of expense to the owner. Mr. Heyman said he had been compelled to pay $7 for having a dry goods box on the sidewalk in front of his store, while his neighbors on both sides were allowed to place their showcases out as far as they chose, and were undisturbed. It seemed to him as if certain men had extraordinary privileges for which they were never assessed a cent. A committee to call the attention of the Mayor and Aldermen to these facts was suggested by ex-Assemblyman Leamy. All the speakers were in favor of clearing every sidewalk obstruction from one end of the Bowery to the other. The Chairman and Secretary were authorized to appoint a committee to devise ways and means for remedying the existing evil, the committee to be composed of one business man from every block on the Bowery. A permanent organization under the title of the Bowery Business Men's Protective Association was effected, and after the election of the following officers, the association adjourned for one week: President—James McCarty; Vice-President—A. P. Whiteman; Secretary—Isaac Harlem; Treasurer—L. Heyman.

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CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Collector Merritt has appointed Daniel S. Kidder to be a clerk in the First Division of the Custom-house, and Samuel Dunlap to be a night inspector.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union Free Course will be delivered this evening in the Great Hall, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. J. S. Newberry, of Columbia College, on "The Gold and Silver Mines of the West," with illustrations.

The second series of lectures under the auspices of the New-York Academy of Sciences will begin on the 19th, in Chickering Hall, with a lecture by the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter upon the "Relations of Science to Modern Life."

The Veteran Corps of the Sixty-ninth Regiment will commemorate the anniversary of Washington's Birthday on Monday, Feb. 23, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the armory, Essex Market, on which occasion an address will be delivered by John Savage, LL. D.

William Ackar, a young and trusted clerk in the employ of

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIX.....NO. 8871. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1880.---TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE STRUGGLE IN POLITICS

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE UTICA CONVENTION.

SIX DELEGATIONS, FROM FOUR ALBANY DISTRICTS, BUFFALO, AND HUDSON, SOLID FOR GEN. GRANT—THREE OTHERS UNINSTRUCTED.

WEST TROY, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The Republican Convention of the Fourth Assembly District of Albany County, comprising the City [of Cohoes, West Troy, Green Island, the town of Watervliet, and one ward of Albany, met here to-day. Ex-Assemblyman Oscar F. Potter, of West Troy; Police Commissioner George F. Carter, of Cohoes, and Assemblyman Thomas Liddle, of Watervliet, were elected delegates to Utica. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this convention is desirous of the presentation of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant as the Presidential candidate of the party, and we request that the delegates chosen to represent said district in the State Convention at Utica, on the 25th inst., will use all proper and honorable endeavors for the furtherance of the nomination of this illustrious soldier and statesman.

This is the only district in Albany County which has been free from trouble on account of action of the General Committee. Republicans of all stripes participated in the preliminary caucuses.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Republican Assembly District Conventions to-day re-elected the delegates to the Utica Convention heretofore elected, as follows: First District—W. H. Slingerland, C. D. Hammond, and J. H. Kelly; Second District—C. P. Easton, C. E. Smith, C. Slingerland, and J. M. Chesebro; Third District—H. R. Pierson, R. K. Oliver, and J. W. Bentley. Each convention adopted a resolution in favor of the nomination of Gen. Grant for President.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The delegates to the State Convention from the Third Assembly District, elected to-day, were W. B. Smith, Donald Bain, Orsamus H. Warren, Robert Mills, and Norris Morey. They are understood to be solid for Grant. The Fourth and Fifth Districts are in the country, and have not been heard from. Delegates from the First and Second District Conventions will be chosen next Wednesday.

MORRISVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 14.—John W. Lippitt, Charles E. Kellogg, L. L. Cummings, C. R. Nash, and F. W. Allen have been elected delegates to the Utica Convention. Three are in favor of Grant; for Blaine there are two. A resolution was passed in favor of an uninstructed delegation to the National Convention.

HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The following gentlemen were chosen delegates to the Republican State Convention for Columbia County, to-day: A. Frank, B. Chace, James N. Townsend, E. W. Bushnell, Alonzo H. Farrar, and Peter Mesick. Resolutions instructing the delegates to vote for Gen. Grant were adopted.

WHITE PLAINS, Feb. 14.—The Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Westchester County held a convention yesterday in Moran's Hall for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention to be held at Utica on the 25th inst. The following were elected delegates: David Cromwell, James C. Cooley, and James H. Moran, with F. W. Hall, H. C. Henderson, and E. B. Long as alternates. The Republican electors of the Third Assembly District of Westchester County met for a similar purpose yesterday at Armory Hall, Mount Kisco, and elected William H. Robertson, James W. Husted, and George Brandreth delegates to the State Convention. Both these delegations go unpledged.

DEMOCRATS DECLARE FOR GRANT.

TIRED OF A SOLID SOUTH—THE REMEDY IN THE ELECTION OF THE EX-PRESIDENT.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—A dispatch from Lafayette, Ind., tells of a loyal Democratic league of 300 members in that city, which is for Gen. Grant solid should he run. They are against State, Church, and a solid South, and for free schools, free press, and free ballot. They are for Grant because they believe his election will be the end of social sectionalism in this country. It is composed of young Democrats and ex-soldiers. No politicians or hardheads will be admitted, under any consideration. They are pledged not to vote for any State or national Democratic candidate until the South becomes less solid.

SHERMAN'S ABUSE OF POWER.

PRESIDENT HAYES'S ATTENTION CALLED TO THE SECRETARY'S METHODS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The attention of President Hayes was directed to-day, by a visitor at the White House, to charges made against Secretary Sherman to the effect that the latter had abused the power of his office for the purpose of securing the nomination of the Republican Party for the Presidency. In regard to these charges, the President said that his visitor must apply to the Secretary himself for information. He added that his opinions in relation to such abuse of official power were well understood by the members of the Cabinet and all persons connected with the departments. It was well known to all of these that it was his desire that there should be strict compliance with all the requirements of the civil service order. He could not prevent persons employed by the Government from thinking and voting as they pleased, and he did not want to do so; but, so far as he was able, he should see that the order was obeyed. He had seen charges of the kind referred to in newspapers, and had received many letters on the subject. Of course, he could not answer these letters, but every charge of this nature which had been brought to his notice against an officer of the Government he had placed before the officer referred to, and had called his attention to it. He had directed Secretary Sherman's attention to certain charges coming from St. Louis. Of those employed by the Government, there were some who favored Grant, some who favored Blaine, and some who favored Sherman, and, in his opinion, there should be no interference with the free choice of persons employed in the public service.

NEW-YORK'S VOICE FOR GRANT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Hon. John M. Francis, of Troy, N. Y., who is now in this city, says that of the Republicans of New-York State nine-tenths are favorable to the nomination of Gen. Grant. "Mr. Blaine has some strength in Watertown," said Mr. Francis, "and Mr. Sherman in New-York City. Outside of the City Sherman is hardly talked about. My opinion is that the Utica Convention will be much more unanimous for Grant than the Pennsylvania Convention was. A resolution to instruct for Grant may be offered in the Utica Convention, but I hardly think it will be necessary. The Republicans of New-York are for Grant in preference to Blaine, Sherman, or anybody else. At the Cincinnati Convention in 1876, if I remember correctly, but one delegate from New-York opposed Mr. Conkling's nomination, and that delegate was Mr. George William Curtis. It may be that one or more delegates may go to Chicago who will oppose Grant's nomination, however."

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day discussed the resolution to allow the National Museum building to be used by the Democratic National Convention, in case Washington is selected as the place for holding the convention. No decision was reached, and the matter was postponed until the next meeting of the committee. The National Democratic Executive Committee will meet here on Feb. 23, to determine the time and place for holding the National Convention. The hotel and boarding-house keepers of this city are very active in working up the claims of Washington, and already about $7,000 has been subscribed toward defraying the necessary expenses of the convention. It is expected that this fund will be increased to about $15,000 before the meeting of the National Executive Committee. A fund is also being subscribed for the entertainment of this committee, with a view of influencing its action in determining the place for holding the National Convention. Should Washington be selected, no trouble will be experienced in securing the use of the National Museum building, which can be adapted for the accommodation of the convention at trifling expense.

THE LOCAL SHERMAN MOVEMENT.

THE SECRETARY'S NEW-YORK FRIENDS ADOPT A DECLARATION IN HIS FAVOR.

The small private party of gentlemen who had the honor of opening the John Sherman Presidential movement last Wednesday night, at Delmonico's, and who then adjourned without reaching any decisive conclusion as to the action to be taken, met again last night in Parlor No. 4 in the same establishment and effected an organization. There were about 20 persons in attendance, the majority of them being those who attended the last meeting. The party met in secret session at 8 o'clock, and debated the questions brought before them until about 10:30 o'clock. Mr. Samuel A. Haines acted as Chairman. Surveyor Graham was present and took an active part in the business of the session. Mr. Haines was free in discussing the merits and objects of the movement, and if there were any gentlemen present who did not indorse fully the views of the majority they remained silent. The only question about which there was any difference of opinion was whether in the declaration which they were drafting, and which is appended, there should be any pronounced opposition to the idea of a Presidential third term. Some of the conferees desired that the document should declare against the idea; but on a vote taken on the question they were in a decided minority. Most of the gentlemen who spoke in respect to Gen. Grant's candidature admitted that personally they did not object to him, and were not opposed to him as a candidate in any respect, except that they did not wish to see the third term precedent established. If he was nominated they would support him, but they preferred Mr. Sherman. They believed his public record and his views respecting the material interests of the people were such as to make him a safe and prudent President if elected. The conference finally adopted the following declaration:

Believing that to the far-seeing, comprehensive financial measures advocated by John Sherman while a legislator, and to his bold and wise administration as Secretary of the Treasury, we are chiefly indebted for actual resumption and a sound currency, and for the present prosperous and hopeful condition of all the business interests of the country, and

Believing that, during the next Administration, the welfare, prosperity, and happiness of the people will depend mainly upon sound and wise economic and financial measures, therefore

We, the undersigned citizens of New-York, acting especially in behalf of the commercial and business interests of the country, do unite to advocate and work for the nomination of John Sherman as the Republican candidate for President of the United States.

By his works we know him to be a tried and true Republican, always in the heat of the conflict and in the forefront of the battle. He was a Captain and leader in the fight for free speech and free soil. He stood shoulder to shoulder with that noble band who so long fought against fearful odds for universal liberty in the land, and the equality of all men before the law. He has maintained the public faith and elevated high the standard of national honor. He knows the resources of the country and its needs. With him for President we know that the whole influence and power of the Executive office would be wielded to enforce the law; to maintain the liberty and rights of all men, white or black, throughout the length and breadth of the land; to maintain resumption; to embody into law sound financial and economic measures; to nurture and increase our manufactures and our commerce, and to build on the rock of sound finance all the business interests of the country, and therefore we advocate his nomination for President of the United States.

THE SHERMAN CLUB OF NEW-YORK—OFFICERS.

President—Samuel A. Haines.
Vice-Presidents—William H. Guion and Frederick L. Talcott.
Secretary—Mortimer C. Addems.
Treasurer—William L. Strong.
Executive Committee—Gen. H. L. Burnett, J. Seaver Page, Henry C. Robinson, J. Trumbull Smith, A. D. Juilliard, Alfred M. Hoyt, William Mayer.

Mr. Haines said last night that the club numbered now about 100 members, most of them being men prominent in business circles in New-York and Brooklyn. Among them were Mr. D. B. Halstead, President of the National Exchange Bank; Franklin B. Woodruff, and Col. John C. Ward, of Brooklyn; Ethan Allen Doty, Col. C. L. Holmes, Charles Wager Hull, President of the American Institute. The club had, Mr. Haines said, received hundreds of letters from business men indorsing its action and objects, the whole tenor of them being that they were heartily with the movement. Mr. Halstead had said: "Go on, gentlemen—I am with you. Assess me as much as you please."

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS SURPRISED

ASKED HOW THEY STAND IN REGARD TO SHERMAN—ACTIVE WORK EXPECTED.

It appears from recent disclosures that employes in the Custom-house are not only allowed, but expected, to take part in politics. On Friday evening last, John H. Garrison addressed notes to several of the officers, principally those who reside in the Seventeenth Assembly District and are known to be friends of Mr. Joel W. Mason, requesting them to meet him the next morning (yesterday) in the office of Gen. G. W. Palmer, who is the Deputy Collector in charge of the Seventh, or Law, Division of the Custom-house. Mr. Garrison stands on the list of employes as "messenger," but his political activity has caused his promotion to the post of Assistant Special Agent or detective in Gen. Palmer's department. The officers to whom Mr. Garrison addressed his notes went to Gen. Palmer's office as requested, and were seen there by him separately. To each one Mr. Garrison addressed some significant questions as to his standing "with regard to the Administration." If the person questioned replied in general terms that he was a Republican, he was brought to the point with the direct question, "how he stood with regard to Sherman." Part of the performance was the exhibition by Garrison of a list of names, that of the officer he was speaking to being one, opposite each of which was set the number of votes in his district which this person was supposed to control. In this way some of the officers spoken with learned for the first time that they controlled any votes but their own. But there was the list, showing very systematic, if incorrect, work on the part of Detective Garrison. Some of the officers subjected to the inquisition asked if it was a threat. "Oh, no;" was the reply, "not at all. But we should like to know how you stand." If the answer upon this point was not satisfactory, they were requested to think the matter over, and it was hinted that probably in the course of a week they might change their opinions. This present week is the time given them for reflection.

BLAINE'S ACTIVE FRIENDS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The friends of Senator Blaine have rented rooms in F-street, near Fourteenth, one of the most prominent locations of Washington, and a large transparency, bearing the words "Blaine National Club," is suspended from the second-story window, attracting general attention. On visiting the rooms this evening only a few persons were found present, and one of the attendants, in response to questions, said the club was started with the knowledge and sanction of Mr. Blaine. "But," said he, "Mr. Blaine is not a member." A subscription-book was lying upon a table, but no names were entered. The establishment of this club is regarded as an indication of the purpose of Mr. Blaine's friends to begin an active campaign in his interest.

INTIMIDATED BY SHERMAN.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 14.—There are some peculiar phases in the Presidential situation in Hamilton County. Said a prominent politician and office-holder: "Why, you would be surprised to know how solid they are for Sherman in our office. Just yesterday a Sherman petition was passed around for the clerks to sign. We all put our names to it, but not because we were for Sherman, but because we knew too well what the result would be if we didn't. But I'm for Grant or Blaine, and it will not be long before I shall be in such a position that I can declare myself without losing my place." A reporter attempted to interview a Post Office employe as to the Presidential preference of himself and fellow-clerks. He said: "Good gracious! you don't think we dare talk about anybody else but Sherman, do you? We know better than that. I'll venture to state that there are mighty few of us who dare speak out in favor of anybody else but Sherman."

THE TROUBLE IN ALBANY COUNTY.

THE FIGHT AGAINST JOHN F. SMYTH—WHAT PROTESTING REPUBLICANS SAY.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—All the conventions were held in this county to-day for the election of delegates to the State Convention, and in every instance men were chosen who were favorable to the nomination of Gen. Grant. The Tweddle Hall Republicans took no part in either the primary elections on Friday night or the conventions to-day. They gave as a reason for not attending that they were not satisfied, because part of the primaries only had been called a second time, instead of the entire number. This answers very well for an excuse to keep up the war against John F. Smyth's rule and methods—for that is all there is about this Albany County quarrel, except, perhaps, a dash of Sherman ambition, which need not cause any serious alarm among Gen. Grant's friends. The fight against Smyth will be kept up, and the outlook now is that his star is decidedly on the wane.

Very little notice appears to have been taken of a resolution adopted by the Senate on Wednesday last, which may be full of concern for John F. Smyth. This resolution changed the rules of the Senate in regard to appointments, so as to require that nominations by the Governor shall receive the approval of a majority of all the Senators elected, instead of those present at the time the nominations are acted upon. So that if Smyth's name were sent in to the Senate on Tuesday next, he would be compelled to secure the votes of 17 Senators in order to keep his office. This resolution is regarded as an act for the relief of Gov. Cornell, who it is understood has been very much troubled about this Smyth question. Some expressions which have dropped from the lips of intimate friends of the Governor, since the "snap" primaries were called, have led to the belief that Smyth has lost popularity, and that he is much less likely to be renominated than he was before. One gentleman, who holds a position under the Governor's eye almost, spoke of the Smyth business as a "blanked outrage," and he intimated that Smyth would not profit by it. Coming from the source it did, this utterance was very significant, for the same person has always been anxious to make apologies for Smyth. Another gentleman, at the Governor's reception last Tuesday, and standing opposite to John F. Smyth, who was present, said, in talking about Albany affairs to the TIMES correspondent: "You make a mistake if you suppose this quarrel will hurt Grant or his prospects. The fight here is against one man, and the feeling that has provoked it is felt largely all over the State. You know who that man is," but suggested, at the same time nodding slightly toward the Insurance Superintendent. This came from a gentleman who enjoys to an unusual extent the confidence of Gov. Cornell, and the correspondent remembered that he had only very recently defended him bravely and openly, and had declared that he was "as popular as ever," and sure to be confirmed if sent to the Senate. A prominent "machine" politician, who was here from New-York to attend the reception, called Smyth's "snap" trick a "cowardly outrage," and said he did not believe there were 15 Senators who could now be depended upon to vote for his confirmation.

The Tweddle Hall Republicans held another meeting on Friday night, and to-day, as a result of it, they have issued an address to the Albany Republicans. This address states that the two purposes of the uprising of the Republicans were to rebuke the insolence of its dishonored representatives, and to do so in a way which would result in no detriment to the Republican Party. "The question which brought them together was distinct, well-defined, and clearly comprehended. It involved neither the agitating question of the Presidency nor the recognized principles of the party, except so far as the latter were outraged by the action of the General Committee. From first to last, no word was spoken nor suggestion made which could be tortured into a desire either to disturb the harmony or impair the vitality of the party." The desire was, as the committee say, to "save the party from the peril which threatens it from the ostentatious insolence and profound stupidity of an unprincipled clique." Some of those who attended the Tweddle Hall meeting favored the selection of a full set of delegates to the State Convention and the immediate organization of a new General Committee. To escape the charge that they are seeking to distract the harmony of the party and to disturb its councils, and believing that no good end would be accomplished by this course, the committee has decided to go before the State Convention, not as contestants for seats, but as protestants against the right of any man, or body of men, "elected by unrepresentative constituted by fraud, from assuming to represent the Republican sentiment of this county." The committee expects fair play from the State Convention, but it says that "the refusal of the convention to comply with your reasonable request for fair play at your primaries would, we fear, jeopardize a greater number of votes than will be necessary to decide the political character of the State in the coming contest." The committee further says: "You have thus far restrained your indignation to the very verge of humiliation. If the State Convention shall prove itself as regardless of your rights and as indifferent to the integrity of the party as your General Committee have done, then we shall assure the convention that they must abide the consequences, whatever they may be." As for the proposition to elect a new General Committee, it is regarded as inexpedient, and the committee decides to wait until May, when a new committee is to be elected, to see what they shall do. "The election of a new committee at this time would neither right our wrongs nor help to hold our State in line that its vote may be cast for the nominee of the Chicago Convention and the cherished principles he will represent."

This address is signed by Hamilton Harris, Jeremiah Waterman, Edmund L. Judson, George W. Gibbons, Dr. Thomas Helm, Thurlow W. Barnes, Charles R. Knowles, William S. Smith, William F. Flagler, George H. Turner, Matthew Hale, and John P. Rathbone. These gentlemen represent all the districts of Albany County, and are well-known Republicans.

CASHIER MARSHALL'S ACTIONS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 14.—W. S. Marshall, the Cashier of the Middletown (Ohio) First National Bank, returned to his home this morning from Milwaukee. He refuses to tell any one what his plans or intentions are. As he is not a defaulter, there will be no proceedings against him. He insists that there never has been anything criminal in his relations with Miss Langdon. They never had any intention of eloping. Their only object in going to Chicago together was that they might have a final talk. He told her of his plans and arrangements for the future, bade her good-bye forever, and sent her back to her friends in Middletown. It is believed that Marshall and his family will remove soon to the West.

A MILLIONAIRE BANKRUPT.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 14.—Peter Herdic, the former millionaire, of Williamsport, was discharged from bankruptcy to-day. Judge Acheson, of the United States District Court, and McKennan, of the Circuit Court, delivered an opinion to the effect that the charges against Herdic were not supported by the evidence. He was accused by some of his creditors of fraudulently secreting some of his assets, committing perjury by swearing to a false schedule of debts, and of illegal book-keeping under the Merchant act of Congress. All these objections were dismissed by the court, and his discharge ordered. His liabilities are said to be about $1,500,000.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON

ASKING PENSIONS FOR VETERANS OF OLD WARS.

THE POINTS OF MR. COFFROTH'S BILL—A DEMAND THAT IT SHALL BE PASSED IMMEDIATELY UNDER SUSPENSION OF THE RULES—THE OUTLAY WHICH WOULD BE REQUIRED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—A bill granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican, Creek, Florida, and Black Hawk wars was reported by Mr. Coffroth, Chairman of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions, Jan. 19, and committed to the Committee of the Whole. This bill, with the exception of the fifth and sixth sections, is substantially the bill which was passed in the House Jan. 4, 1877. It grants pensions to all the surviving officers and enlisted men, including Militia and volunteers, of the military and naval services of the United States, who served 60 days in the war of Mexico or 30 days in the Creek, Florida, or Black Hawk war, and were honorably discharged, and such other officers, soldiers, and sailors as may have been personally named in any resolution of Congress for any specific service in said wars, although their term of service may have been less than 60 days, and who shall subscribe an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to the surviving widows of such officers and enlisted men, provided that such widows have not remarried. The fifth section repeals section 4,716 of the Revised Statutes, which is: "No money on account of pension shall be paid to any person, or to the widow, children, or heirs of any deceased person, who in any manner voluntarily engaged in, or aided or abetted, the late rebellion against the authority of the United States." The sixth section declares that the provisions of the bill shall not apply to any person while under the political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution.

At a meeting of his committee yesterday Mr. Coffroth demanded that its members should unanimously instruct him to ask in the House next Monday the passage of the bill under a suspension of the rules. This demand caused a warm debate. Mr. Davis, of Illinois, strenuously objected to the course proposed, and Mr. Coffroth showed his disappointment in forcible language. At last he declared that the support of the majority of the committee would be sufficient for his purpose. Mr. Davis gave notice that if the Chairman undertook to secure the passage of the bill in that way he would oppose him with all his strength upon the floor. At this point two or three other members of the committee came over to Mr. Davis's side, and Mr. Coffroth saw fit to drop the bill for the present. The report estimates the number of persons entitled to pensions under the bill at 10,000, so that the first annual appropriation needed would be a little over $1,000,000. In support of the pensioning of Mexican veterans who fought in the Confederate Army, Mr. Coffroth cites the opinion of prominent men in favor of amnesty, and refers to President Hayes's choice of Mr. Key to be Postmaster-General. The exclusion of these men from the pension roll he terms the enforcement of a policy of proscription for alleged disloyalty.

THE PONCAS' COMPLAINTS.

COL. KEMBLE'S STORY OF HOW THE REMOVAL WAS EFFECTED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Senator Kirkwood's special committee, investigating the causes and method of the removal of the Ponca Indians from their reservation in Dakota to the Indian Territory, had before it to-day Col. E. C. Kemble, an ex-Army officer and late Indian Inspector. Mr. Kemble was the first Inspector appointed under President Grant's Administration, and served to the end of his term, in February, 1878. He was the officer who was intrusted with the execution of the orders issued by the Interior Department, under the act of Congress providing for the Poncas' removal.

Col. Kemble said he had known the Poncas since 1862. He described their destitute condition in 1872, when the Episcopal Church Indian Commission visited them. As Indian Inspector, in January, 1877, he was summoned to Washington by Commissioner J. Q. Smith to take steps for their removal to the Indian Territory. He read from his orders to show that the removal of the Poncas had been fully determined upon by the department. He was instructed to first obtain their consent and then take a delegation to visit the Osage Agency, in the Indian Territory, and endeavor to negotiate with the Osages for part of their lands. At the first council the Poncas were unitedly opposed to any change of location; subsequent reasoning induced them to talk more favorably, and they finally agreed to give up their lands and go to the Indian Territory, provided a delegation, after visiting that Territory, should be pleased with it, and be allowed to go to Washington to finish the negotiations. Permission to do so was obtained by telegraph from the department, but it was added that the main features of the negotiations must be settled before they could visit Washington. They were then asked to consent to surrender their lands in Dakota as a condition precedent to a delegation being taken to the Indian Territory, and this consent was formally given in a council at which all the head chiefs and principal men were present. When the delegation arrived at the Osage Agency, the weather became bad, the roads were heavy, the strip of country they had seen along the route traversed was unprepossessing, and the Poncas became homesick, and asked to be taken back to their homes. Eight of the delegation left him at Arkansas City at night, and started back to their homes in Dakota afoot. With the two remaining chiefs he went to Independence City, Kan., the nearest telegraph station, where he was emphatically assured by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in a telegram, that the removal of the Poncas would be insisted upon. The Quapaw Reservation having been named as one of the places which the tribe might choose for a home, he visited it, and the two chiefs asked him to have it set apart, and they would try and get their people to accept it. At St. Joseph, Mo., a telegram was received from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs directing him to proceed to the Ponca Agency and remove the Indians without delay to the Kaw Reservation. As this was part of the country upon which the whole delegation had turned their backs, he urged upon the Indian Office the selection of the Quapaw Reservation for the future home of the Poncas, as it was more healthful and desirable in every respect. He joined in an urgent letter to the Commissioner, asking that preparations might be made to house and otherwise provide for the Poncas in their new home, and pointing out the necessity of medical care and proper supplies being furnished after their arrival in the Southern clime. The consent of the Indian Office was obtained to the selection of the Quapaw Reserve, and with the two chiefs, interpreter, agent, and the Rev. S. D. Hinman, Col. Kemble returned to the Ponca Agency.

The committee at this point adjourned until Monday.

MAKING WASTE LANDS FERTILE.

THE GOVERNMENT ASKED TO ASSIST IN RECLAIMING MILLIONS OF ACRES OF DESERT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Many millions of acres of land in the far West are almost entirely without value unless they can be irrigated by water supplied by artificial means, and the bill introduced by Senator Hill, of Colorado, providing for an appropriation of $50,000, to be used in sinking artesian wells, is the first step taken in Congress toward the solution of a problem of the greatest importance—the reclamation of what was formerly described upon maps as the Great American Desert. The arid region of the United States embraces 900,000,000 acres, lying in the Territories of Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New-Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming, the States of Colorado, Nevada, California, Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, and Texas, and the Indian Territory. Not 1 per cent of the vast area has been sold. It has been ascertained that about 200,000,000 acres of it are mountainous land, upon which agriculture cannot be successfully carried on, even with an abundance of water. Of the remainder, 200,000,000 acres are lava lands, covered with cinders, &c., lands without soil or vegetation, and desert plains of drifting sand. On the greater part of the 500,000,000 acres not included above, valuable crops can be raised by the aid of water. By spreading the water of streams over the land while the crops are growing, several thousands of acres of this area have already been reclaimed, but these methods can be applied to not more than 15,000,000 acres.

There remain 485,000,000 acres which are now used only for pasturage, and on which the vegetation is so scanty that they are almost worthless. It has been shown that the introduction of water is all that is needed to make these lands fertile. It is asserted that in Colorado alone there are 40,000,000 acres, upon the greater part of which from 25 to 30 bushels of wheat per acre can be grown by the aid of irrigation. It has recently been shown in THE TIMES that the Mormons, by a system of incorporated cities of great extent, have gained a monopoly of nearly every acre of land in Utah that can be irrigated by streams; but the discovery of a method of artificially supplying irrigation to our arid lands would open to the honest farmer great tracts of land outside of these Mormon cities, and aid in the settlement of the Mormon question. The Government is asked to pay the cost of the experiment, because the land is owned by the Government, and private enterprise cannot be expected to undertake the work upon it; but if it should be found that water can be supplied by these wells, the Government will have no difficulty in selling the lands to men and corporations who will put down such wells at their own cost and reclaim thousands of acres. In fact much of this land would become even more attractive to farmers than land which is now productive, for the crops raised upon it would not depend upon periods of rain-fall and drought. The chances of failure would be few, because the supply of water would be uniform and unceasing. It is estimated that a well can be sunk 1,000 feet for $3,000, exclusive of tubing, and 2,000 feet for $10,000. Practical geologists are of the opinion that flowing wells can be obtained in many places on the dry plains east and west of the Rocky Mountains. Should the experiment be successful, it is predicted that millions of acres of waste and unproductive land will be transformed into fruitful fields and gardens, and covered with the happy homes of a prosperous people. The bill, which has been favorably reported from the Committee on Public Lands, provides for the sinking of two wells east of the Rocky Mountains, and three west of the Rocky Mountains. The places are to selected by the Secretary of the Interior, and the well-sinkers are to report each week the character of the ground or rock through which the drill is going, and the thickness of the strata, and furnish samples of the material encountered.

ADVANCING PRICES OF COAL.

A SUSPENSION OF MINING PROBABLE—AN INCREASE OF 25 CENTS A TON.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—No conclusion has yet been reached with regard to the coal trade suspension. President Gowen, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, decided, after consultation with Charles Parish, of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, this afternoon, to stop production on three days of each week from Monday next until April 1. This restriction is demanded by the present condition of the trade and the large supply on hand. This plan, it is thought, will be submitted to individual operators and to the coal-producing companies for their approval; but strong doubts of general action in this respect are expressed, especially by operators in the Lehigh region. The latter disclaim all interest in the matter, and state that their movements will be governed entirely by their individual requirements. The prices, it is understood, will be advanced on Monday 25 cents a ton.

The Secretary of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, in the absence of President Hoyt yesterday afternoon, denied that that company had become a party to any agreement or contract of any kind. It was, he claimed, at liberty to suspend mining or not to do so, as it felt disposed, and to sell its coal at whatever price it chose. It had no intention of advancing prices at present, simply because the market would not warrant such a course. For the past 60 days outsiders had been able to purchase all the coal they wanted below the company's circular rates. Presidents Dickson and Gowen had called upon President Hoyt in relation to a suspension of mining, and had been told that the company was willing to co-operate in any way with the other companies for the general good. That was all there was to it. As soon as the market would warrant it an advance would be made, but not before. The officers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company said that they were about to issue a circular advancing prices 25 cents per ton on those of their November circular, to take effect to-morrow. The rates will then be as follows: Furnace lump, steamer lump, and grate, $3 40; egg, $3 45; stove, $4; chestnut, $3 85. They confirmed a dispatch about a general agreement having been entered into, and said that mining would be suspended for nine days, from April 1 to April 10. President Sloan, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, said that the prices of that company would be the same as those of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. He claimed that the agreement includes all interests, and that President Dickson has a letter from President Hoyt, pledging the Pennsylvania Coal Company to carry out its terms. He said that the suspension of mining will begin on Wednesday night next.

KILLING A FAITHLESS LOVER.

A MAN AND HIS COUSIN FOUND DEAD IN A SYRACUSE HOTEL.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Julius Mantz, a German, by occupation a cornet-player, and Amelia Mantz, his cousin, applied to the clerk of the City Hotel, about 9:30 o'clock Friday evening, for a room. The clerk, supposing they were man and wife, readily accommodated them, and the two retired. About an hour later, Mantz came down stairs and asked for a bottle of wine, which was given him. He then went to his room. Nothing more was heard of the persons until this afternoon, about 4 o'clock. The room girls reported to the proprietor that there was no one stirring in the rooms, and he, in company with the clerk, went up stairs and listened outside the door. Hearing no sound inside, the landlord concluded to force the door. A horrible sight met his gaze as he entered the room. Upon the front side of the bed lay the body of Mantz. The bed-clothing was covered with blood, which trickled down and lay in a large pool on the floor. There was a large bullet-hole in the left temple of the dead man. Upon the floor, at the foot of the bed, was the body of the woman, in a pool of blood. In her right temple was a large bullet-hole. The woman held in her left hand a small hand-mirror, and in her right hand a five-barreled pistol. Two of the barrels were discharged.

It is the opinion of the Police authorities that the woman shot the man while he was sleeping, and afterward shot herself, using the hand mirror in order to take good aim. Inquiries among the friends of the persons revealed the fact that they had been intimate for a year or more. A brother of the dead woman states that Mantz had repeatedly promised to marry his sister, and although repeatedly importuned by her to do so, had as repeatedly put her off with promises to do so in the future. It is supposed that the woman had renewed her entreaties to her lover to marry her on Friday night, and that he refused to do so. The woman then waited until her lover was asleep, when she committed the double tragedy. The pistol with which the deed was committed was a new one, never having been used before.

A MISSING AGENT FOUND.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 14.—A member of the Baltimore Corn Exchange, now in New-Orleans, telegraphs that John Allen, Dows & Co.'s missing agent, is there. He left here at 8:30 P. M. last week Thursday for Cincinnati. He sent a note to his wife by a colored boy from the depot. Particulars have been telegraphed for, but not received. It is positively reiterated that his accounts are perfectly correct, and Mr. Martin left here for New-York to-night. This leaves little doubt that the cause of disappearance is domestic infelicity.

SAVINGS BANK LIBERALITY.

SUPERINTENDENT LAMB'S MEASURES TO CHECK EXTRAVAGANCE—HIS REPORT ON SALARIES.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The account published in THE TIMES of Friday of the expenditures of savings banks officers was read with great interest by members of the Assembly, to most of whom the subject had for the first time been brought home in such a way as to challenge their attention. The natural inquiry immediately was, "Has anything been done by the bank Superintendent to stop such leaks as those enumerated?" It may be satisfactory to learn that something has been done to restrain the generous flinging away of depositors' funds, and that there is good reason to believe that the evil will be entirely corrected.

Having consulted with the Attorney-General, Superintendent Lamb, on Feb. 3, issued a circular, addressed to every savings bank in the State. This circular set forth the law of 1875, (chapter 371,) which declares that "no Trustee or officer of any savings institution shall in any manner use the funds or deposits of such corporation, except to make such current and necessary payments as are authorized by the Board of Trustees." The officers are then reminded that Attorney-General Schoonmaker gave his opinion, on July 16, 1879, that it is illegal to pay Trustees for services upon committees; to pay the Chairman of a standing committee for services as Trustee in acting as such Chairman; to pay for an annual supper or entertainment for the Trustees; to pay for any testimonial for service outside of the bank; to make contributions for charitable or benevolent objects; to make gratuitous appropriations to the widows of deceased officers; to bestow gratuities upon officers for past services who had been paid regular salaries; to pay lobby agents to procure general legislation relative to savings banks, or to buy portraits or busts of officers or of other persons for the corporation, and the Superintendent directs that officers and Trustees shall conform strictly with the requirements of the law restricting the use of the funds of their institutions.

The examples of reports given in THE TIMES were only a few out of the whole number. About half of all the savings banks in the State were found to have avoided this extravagance, which has been indulged in but for a few years. Superintendent Lamb finds by an examination that 98 per cent. of the aggregate of these illegal expenses have been paid since 1865, and that the aggregate since that date has been about $250,000. To show how one custom after another, involving the waste of a bank's money, can grow up under careless Trustees, it is related that one bank in New-York City made it the custom, until very recently, not only to pay its Trustees handsomely every time there was an examination, but to furnish them with a jolly good dinner and send a demijohn of the best brandy and a box of fine cigars to the house of each member of the committee after the dinner was over. Next week Superintendent Lamb will send to the Legislature a report, called for by a resolution passed last year, asking for his opinion as to the salaries of savings bank officers. It will be full of interesting statistics and careful comparisons of the salaries paid in this State, in Massachusetts, and Connecticut. Besides these States there are no statistics available for the comparison, as the systems in other States are by no means perfect. The Superintendent has not changed his opinion that savings bank salaries are too high. Among bankers in New-York City it is a standing jest, it is stated, that when an employe of a discount bank grows weary of his work, and talks about getting a situation that is easier and that pays more salary, he is recommended to go to a savings bank. There he may expect to get a good salary, higher than the discount bank pays, and for the reason, it is said, that the discount bank cannot afford to pay "such high salaries."

GUILTY OF CRUELTY TO A CHILD.

MRS. ANTOINETTE VON WEICKS FINED $100 FOR ILL-TREATING A GIRL NINE YEARS OLD.

NEW CITY, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The result of the trial of Mrs. Antoinette Von Weicks, for alleged cruelty toward an orphan, Josephine Heilerman, about 9 years old, was reached this morning at 5:55 o'clock, when the jury came in with a verdict of "guilty of assault." The trial began Wednesday evening, and was continued on Thursday and Friday. The case was given to the jury at 7:15 o'clock last evening. The District Attorney, Alonzo Wheeler, conducted the prosecution, and won many words of praise for his efforts to win the case and secure justice for the little girl, who the people throughout the county think, has been wronged. The prisoner, Mrs. Von Weicks, was defended by C. P. Hoffman.

Josephine Heilerman, who is an unusually bright little girl, told her story in a clear and comprehensive manner, and Mr. Hoffman, in a cross-examination occupying an hour and a half, was unable to secure a single contradiction or to embarrass her in the slightest degree. Her testimony was corroborated in a great measure by other witnesses. A large array of witnesses was produced on the part of Mrs. Von Weicks to testify as to her general disposition and habits while they were present with her, and a strong effort was made by counsel to impeach the testimony of the child by proving her untruthfulness and dishonesty. Mrs. Von Weicks, in her testimony on this point, said she had discovered soon after Josie came to live with her that she was given to falsifying, so that she could no believe her at all; and on the cross-examination she admitted that she did continually believe things that the child told her. Mrs. Von Weicks said on her examination, that Josie would constantly steal things from the kitchen pantry, as well as money, and admitted on the cross-examination that she had let Josie keep the keys to the pantry "the most of the time." She also stated that when she [Mrs. Von Weicks] would go to bed she would often leave the sugar-bowl full of sugar, and Josie would steal it all before morning—a rather large quantity of sugar to eat at one time. The court-room was crowded during the entire trial, and last night a large number of persons were in attendance. A long time was occupied yesterday afternoon by the counsel on both sides in summing up. The verdict of the jury is a satisfactory one to a large majority of the people. The court imposed a fine of $100, which was paid, and the prisoner was discharged. She is reputed to be wealthy,

meritorious operas, even if the first attempt has been a success, and, save and except Mme. Carvalho, who is quite played out, and Faure, who always stipulates that he shall not be required to sing anything by Verdi, they cannot show one first-class singer. America sends over every year several of her daughters to perfect themselves in lyric art; how many of them return with a correct knowledge of their profession? Good teachers are very rare. I am an old inhabitant of the "Modern Athens," as the Parisians like to call their beloved city, and have had a good deal to do with music there during the last 20 years, and yet out of the legion which takes its 20 francs a lesson, I know of but two who are capable of developing a voice—M. Barbot and Mme. Moriani—with all the others the organ is either strangled and turned up from the chest into the nose, after the style of the great Conservatory Professor, M. Pax, or else entirely cracked, as Mme. Viardot does with her pupils. We have had half a dozen debuts this Winter at the Académie Nationale of Music, and among them only two which are even tolerable, M. Maurel, a fair to middling baritone, and Miss Jenny Howe. Indeed, I am inclined to think that our countrywoman is the very best of the lot, as her first appearance on Sunday, in "La Juive," may be considered above the average. She has a fine voice and a correct method, and perhaps stage-fright may account for her want of passion and dramatic effect; she made a hit, however, and if she can only be less of a statue—if I did not wish to be polite I should say a stick—Miss Howe has a brilliant career before her. At all events, fortune seems to smile upon her, at present, as on Monday while going to rehearsal, she found a pocket-book in the street containing some papers which turned out to be worth 350,000 francs belonging to a Turkish pilgrim. Mme. Adelina Patti, having squared it with her Hege lord, the noble Marquis, will again show on the Parisian boards in the course of a fortnight. Every seat in the theatre has been engaged for a month, as much from curiosity as from admiration of her talent or from sympathy. When Adelina kicked over the traces, she lost the greatest of her attractions, her reputation for chastity, and, though nobody blames the rupture with her husband, society cannot understand how, having Princes and Kings to choose from, she should have finally thrown the handkerchief to a scrofulous tenor.

ALTOGETHER A MYSTERY.

HOW A SKELETON ESCAPED FROM THE FAMILY CLOSET.

In a quiet, old-fashioned house at No. 416 Second-avenue, Mr. William D. Fricke and his family, consisting of an invalid wife, one daughter, and two sons, have lived in easy seclusion for the last 10 years or more. Mr. Fricke was a retired grocer, who had amassed a fortune on the neighboring corner of Twenty-fourth-street of $80,000 or $100,000, and subsequently founded a wholesale liquor business at No. 28 Broadway, which descended to his two sons when he retired. They are reputed in the neighborhood to be worth $10,000 each, and the daughter was liberally provided for. But Mr. Fricke's fortune was securely invested, and he insisted upon enjoying the usufruct. He kept his own horse and carriage, and was fond of a quiet drive in the Park. There were rumors in the neighborhood of bitter dissensions in the quiet, old-fashioned house with "Fricke" on the door-plate in weather-beaten letters, and common repute intimated pretty distinctly that the affable old gentleman had family troubles. Mrs. and Mr. William D. Fricke avoided visitors. He called upon an intimate friend that morning, and lamented the family troubles that were embittering his old age, spoke in tears of the unkindness he received at home, and wound up by declaring his unbrokenly himself, and took his leave in excellent spirits. This is the last trace of him that the closest inquiry has been able to gather. He had an engagement for the afternoon of that day at the office of Col. Fellows, one of his counsel, but he did not keep it. All clue to his whereabouts disappeared with the setting of the sun.

Two weeks passed, and the friends who had been accustomed to visit began to be alarmed at his protracted absence. Col. Fellows communicated with Superintendent Walling, but nothing came of it. His immediate family, however, did not initiate any movement to solve the mystery of his disappearance, and at last, at the instance of old and tried friends of the missing man, one of his counsel, Mr. M. C. Gross, inserted the following notice in the newspapers:

MISSING.—SINCE JAN. 8 WILLIAM D. FRICKE, a gentleman of dark complexion, beard, six feet high, and 60 years of age. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be thankfully received by M. C. GROSS, &c.

This notice brought about 50 replies and one of the sons to Mr. Gross's office to inquire at whose instance and by whose authority it had been inserted. The institutions were ransacked, but no trace of the missing man was discovered. On the 19th day ago two young men, while out hunting in the vicinity of Englewood, N. J., discovered a human body floating in the river, and communicated with the Coroner. A few pennies were found in one of the dead man's pockets. Another paper was turned up and out, but there were no marks of violence. A Derby hat was picked up not far from the body, but no coat or outer garment, and not a scrap of paper or other evidence gave a clue to the identity of the dead man. The description corresponded so minutely with that of the notice inserted by Mr. Gross, however, that the Coroner communicated with him, after holding an inquest and deciding that it was a case of accidental drowning. This was on Monday morning, and two friends of the deceased gentleman took the first train for Englewood in order to verify the clue. The remains proved to be those of the missing Mr. Fricke, and were removed to his late residence yesterday afternoon.

This brief account of what may prove to be a strange story, with dark and criminal features, was given to a TIMES reporter by Mr. Gross last night. Mr. Gross said that although the resignation of Walling be instituted, and the whereabouts of Mr. Fricke from the time he disappeared until his body was discovered, traced step by step, but at present it was the duty of counsel, in the ends of justice to divulge anything of the features of the case. Those who knew Mr. Fricke did not believe in the suicide theory, and the astute lawyer appeared to regard the accident theory as entitled to little credence. A mysterious visitor who called at his house was ushered into a dimly-lighted hall, against the wall of which rested a giant coffin covered with a black cloth. Water trickled from the coffin into a tub placed beneath. The son refused to give any information whatever respecting the disappearance of his father or the recovery of his remains; and the affair remains a mystery as difficult of solution as before the body was identified.

GARIBALDI'S MARRIAGE.

NEW AND INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF AN OLD STORY.

Florence Correspondence of the (Geneva) Continent.

Gen. Garibaldi's suit for a divorce from his wife, the Signora Raimondi, has been for some time past a leading topic of conversation in Italian society, and great satisfaction has been felt among Italians at the judgment which has recently been delivered by the Roman Court of Appeal, in reversing the decision of the First Instance, and pronouncing the marriage to be invalid and not binding in law. Comparatively little has been said or written about this case, since the liberator is held in such sincere respect that it is deemed desirable to avoid calling public attention too persistently to his family misfortunes. But certain curious details respecting this marriage have recently become current which are sufficiently interesting in themselves to merit reproduction. Signora Josephine Raimondi is said to be an illegitimate daughter of the Marquis Raimondi of Umo on the Lake of Como, by a celebrated cantatrice. The Marquis was most anxious for the marriage, which was solemnized at Fino, near Como, the 24th of January, 1860. Directly after the ceremony had taken place, Garibaldi received an anonymous letter telling him that his bride had been delivered up a Signor Carroli, and was in fact *enceinte* by him. The General showed the letter to the father of his wife: the lady was interrogated and admitted the truth of the statement and implored forgiveness, but Garibaldi at once handed her to the Marquis and never saw her again. This affair caused a terrible scandal in Italy at the time, and Louis Caroli, unable to remain in this country after having brought disgrace upon his kind friend and chief, fled to Poland with Nullo and joined the Insurgents under Langiewicz. During the first encounter which took place between the "National Army" and the Russian forces after Caroli and Nullo had entered the insurrectionary camp, Nullo was killed and Caroli was taken prisoner. He was tried and condemned to perpetual banishment in Siberia. As soon as the news of his sentence reached Bergamo, his native place, his sister, the Countess Agliardi, hastened to St. Petersburg, where she obtained an audience of the Czar, threw herself at the feet of his Majesty and besought him to pardon her unfortunate brother. Her prayer was granted, and a written order to set Caroli at liberty was given into her own hands by the Emperor, with permission to convey it in person to the place of Caroli's exile. She set out at once for Siberia, and traveled day and night until she reached the district in which her brother was confined, only, however, to find that he had died a few days before her arrival. The son of Caroli, whom Garibaldi naturally refuses to recognize, is now living in Como with his mother who has assumed the title of the Marchesa Raimondi. According to the Italian law, consequently, this young man, prior to the judgment pronounced by the Roman Court of Appeal, was the heir to the pension of the General, granted him for two lives, and his son and daughter, Manlio and Clelia, would have been illegitimate. A few days ago at Caprera, the General was united in matrimony to Donna Francesca, mother of his children who were duly legitimized in conformity with the requirements of the Italian law, and who will now have a right to inherit the property of the General should they survive their father.

STRIKERS IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 14.—The brass-founders and finishers of this city are on a strike, and the cabinet-makers will strike on Monday for an advance of 15 per cent in their wages.

MEN WHO TRADE IN OIL

CHARACTER SKETCHES OF THOSE WHO MAKE THE MARKET.

THE OPERATIONS ON THE OIL CITY EXCHANGE—HOW SOME MEN HAVE DRIFTED INTO THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS—STARTING WITH LIGHT CAPITAL AND NOW ROLLING IN MONEY.

OIL CITY, Feb. 14.—The outside public, that reads in the morning papers that the oil market of the preceding day opened quietly, closed steady, ruled firm, &c., knows nothing of the worry, care, and anxiety of the men who make the market. Those who daily operate in the Exchange are, as a class, wide awake, well informed, quick-witted, and soon learn to read men's minds by the expression of their faces. Men who could enter battle with no perceptible increase of heart-beat will become irritated and lose entire control of themselves when the market goes against them; others who will fly in a passion at trivial things can stand up and be cut open financially, and can conceal from their associates their intense anxiety and sickness of heart as thousands of dollars are lost to them in a few rapid tumblings of the market.

The oil bought and sold is actual oil, represented by certificates of 1,000 barrels each, issued by the United or the Tide-water Pipe Lines. The market price is always the price bid for oil. The fluctuations are never less than $\frac{5}{8}$, or $6 25 per 1,000 barrels, made so by a rule of the Exchange. This $6 25 is the broker's commission. Thus, a broker receiving an order to buy, bids 110 for 1,000 United. Another broker says, "You can have it." The broker buying charges it on his books to the person he bought for at 110$\frac{5}{8}$. This oil can be delivered by the person selling any time within three days, at the seller's option, and, when delivered, is paid for by certified check on the bank through which the buyer transacts his business. "Puts," "calls," "seller's and buyer's options," are dealt in extensively. Margins are, according to the market, generally 25 cents on a barrel, or $250 on 1,000. These margins are deposited in bank, and the margin-slips, certified by the Cashier, are as good as the bank itself. Oil, after being in the lines 30 days, is subject to storage charges, and is called "old." After paying the line the storage, a slip is attached to the certificate, making it good for 30 days longer, and the oil is then called "fresh." All these points, and many more well known in the trade, must be borne in mind by the broker, so as to avoid snags and keep his books in good shape. A broker having a good trade employs a bookkeeper and delivery-clerk, the latter delivering and receiving all oil for his employer.

There have been some wonderful experiences recorded in this region since the first oil was struck. About four years ago a man settled in this city a gentleman whose experience in the oil trade had been confined to the refined market in Philadelphia, but by unlucky speculations he had lost a fortune. It is said that his cash capital at this time amounted to only $6, but his energy, ambition, and ability were left intact. Naturally he drifted into the crude market, and by hard work and much perseverance he menaged to get a foothold. His peculiar fitness as a broker, together with his oft-repeated determination not to speculate in a barrel of oil, soon gained him a large number of customers, of a class whose trade was very profitable. Hard work and square dealing soon brought their reward; business poured in upon him; he soon took the lead, and his movements were closely watched by bulls and bears alike. It is said that his brokerage profits in one year were over $60,000, and that he is still holding his own. A beautiful home, blooded horses, elegant carriages, and a trip to Europe attest the better circumstances of the man. Two years ago he was elected President of the Oil Exchange, and one year ago was unanimously re-elected to the same office. In person, H. L. Foster is of medium size, is quick in his movements, and carries mustache and hair that have grown gray, not so much by age as by perpetual and intense mental activity. His eye is sharp, and goes into one like a sword-point, and when actively engaged in reading a report the bill comes in manner is fascinating. His body, hands, feet, eyes, arms, and mind are all at work, and rapidly, too.

Another man worth knowing is Myron K. Battis. He began life as a telegraph operator, but, having speculative instincts, he found the oil market more congenial than the key and wire. He is a persistent bull, and full of that peculiar element popularly called "sand." He is liable to start a boom any time he takes hold, and made a large amount of money in the last rise. He is a resident of Titusville, going back and forward from that city to this on "the broker's train." He is called a sharp dealer, and when he has the market right rolls it high. His purchases often sustain a weak market, and frequently change the whole aspect of affairs.

W. D. Archbold is a leading broker, who has a large trade in the Eastern cities. He is a quiet worker, was once a minister and school Professor, and has at times been associated in business with some of the best men in the trade, but is now doing for himself. His brokerage in three months has been counted at $30,000. He has an elegant office in Titusville and a beautiful home in the same city. He is a brother of John Archbold, of the Standard Oil Company, who is one of President Rockefeller's chief aids.

Probably the man who has passed through a more varied experience in the speculative arena than any other person on the floor is John J. Fisher, whose age is about 40, and whose physical and mental powers are summed up in the word "endurance." He works constantly, and during the year handles as much oil as any member of the Exchange. Away back in the early history of the city the firm of Fisher Brothers was a great power in the market as the Standard Oil Company is today. Mr. Fisher's forte is his great success in sustaining the market when, under other manipulation than his own, it would go all to pieces. Never was this fact better demonstrated than a year ago last Fall, when the famous Phillipps Brothers well was struck. When the news was made known on 'Change a panic seemed inevitable. Mr. Fisher had orders from heavy dealers who were and had been bulling the market to hold it no matter how much oil he had to take in, so when the frightened and "panicky" crowd of excited men began selling right and left, so as to get out from under, Mr. Fisher came to the front with his peculiar voiced "I'll take it," and in less than five minutes he bought over 100,000 barrels of oil, and bid for more, until he actually stopped the decline and started an advance. Mr. Fisher has a large following in Pittsburg, among whom is the well-known Dr. Hostetter. Mr. Fisher resides in Oil City, where he well enjoys all the good things of life.

Standing idly beside the "bull ring," shifting a doubled-up newspaper from hand to hand, is a short, thick-set, dark-featured man, apparently perfectly unconscious of what is going on around him, and wearing the manner of one who is bored by the noise and confusion going on about him. Yet a purchase or sale of 20,000 barrels of oil by this man stops all other trading immediately, and makes him the centre of undivided attention. He is Henry Lewis, the Standard Oil Company's buyer. He wears an expression of barricadeio to others, and covers up his movements with a skill that comes of intuition, for if the fact became known that the Standard wanted to buy oil the "boys" would run the market up to the top notch. Some time ago the Standard sign was taken down from its offices in the Exchange Building and that of H. Lewis & Co. substituted. No one believes, however, but that the Standard and Mr. Lewis bear the same relation to each other that they did before. In this proceeding, as in others, the Standard people have followed out their old plan and selected the best man they could find for the place.

Peculiar characteristics are brought out fully in this region, and in no person is this fact better illustrated than in that of Sam Justice, a man of 40, to whom the market is meat, drink, bed, and board. He may be said literally to live by and on the market. Continually trading, always offering or bidding, he will not execute an order for any one, but buys and sells exclusively for himself. He is of exemplary habits, of wonderful memory, and clear-headed. To him the market is a straight up-and-down "gamble." If he goes short, he covers at $\frac{5}{8}$ profit, and when long sells out at the same. He is always willing to do what any one else will, and his "So will I" is a part and parcel of the regular music on the floor. Of course, a man trading as he does gets a large share of "whipsawing," but it is said that he generally manages to clear up at the end of the year the sum of $5,000 as the fruits of his unremitting toil.

Among the solid men of the trade is R. Heywood, a banker of Fredonia, N. Y., who makes his head-quarters at the main Oil City hotel, and, generally speaking, carries a load of certificates. He is credited with being able to carry a heavy load of oil and not stagger under it, having a happy faculty of being on the right side whenever there is a big turn in the market. Mr. Heywood is well along in years, but sprightly and vivacious as a boy, and, on account of these traits in his character, has been dubbed by "the boys" the *Hon. Bardwell Slote.*

G. E. Foster began life in the oil country as manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city. By prudence and judicious living he made several thousand dollars, and, having become well versed in the brokerage business, started for himself, and has been very successful. He is now associated with Noah Clark, under the firm name of Clark & Foster. He is inclined to become frightened at any sudden advance or decline, and has thereby won the sobriquet of "Panicky." He is counted one of the local attractions of the place.

Archie Frasier is a little, lively broker, who is always on the rack, trying to find out, a little in advance of all others, what the next move in oil will be. As it often happens that there are a dozen moves at once, he is torn, as it were, in a dozen different ways at once. He is generally equal to the emergency, and takes a hand in nearly all the games. His most striking peculiarity, perhaps, is his inability to control his neck-tie, which persists in slipping around so the knot comes under the left jaw.

In the pleasant Summer evenings the brokers congregate on the walk in front of the Exchange, and do a curbstone business in "puts" and "calls" on the next day's market. But when the long, cold Winter evenings come, bull and bear throng the office of the Collins House, and here is generally where the tone of the next day's market can be pretty accurately foreshadowed. At 9:40 every morning the brokers' train from Titusville arrives, and brings the delegation from that city. On their way from the depot to the Exchange they manage to glean from friends here what the general drift of talk was the night before, so that when the bell rings all hands are posted and ready for the fray.

THE PETROLEUM PRODUCERS.

A REPORTED COMPROMISE OF THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE STANDARD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—The difficulties between the oil-producing and oil-carrying companies in the western part of the State have been settled within a few days, and this morning, in the Supreme Court, a motion was made by the Attorney-General to have the bill in equity against the United Pipe Line and the Pennsylvania Company dismissed. These bills in equity were filed in October, 1878, by the Attorney-General, on the part of the Commonwealth, charging the Standard Oil Company, the United Pipe Lines, the Pennsylvania Railroad, and several other railroad companies, with combining together to injure certain oil-producing companies. A Master was appointed to take evidence, and he traveled through the State, and has collected voluminous testimony. The Master has not yet made his report, but on motion the bills in equity were dismissed.

Another matter was also settled by this morning. On April 24, 1879, A. R. Campbell, who had been instrumental in bringing legal proceedings against the combination, had John Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, H. M. Flagler, D. O. Day, William G. Warden, J. J. Vandegrift, Charles Pratt, Charles Lockhardt, and several other members of the Standard Oil Company arrested for conspiracy. It was charged that they illegally conspired to prevent the producing companies from getting their oil transported: that they refused to carry their oil on the cars of the carrying companies, and refused to allow them to furnish cars of their own; that this conspiracy was for the object and purpose of causing all the oil to go into the hands of the Standard Company. A true bill was found by the Grand Jury, and the case set down for trial in the Quarter Sessions of Clarion County. A bill of particulars was asked for on the ground that the indictment was vague. No bill was furnished until a short time before the date of trial, and it was then contended that the bill of particulars was as vague as the indictment. The court, however, refused to order a more specific bill, whereupon the Supreme Court of the State was asked to issue a writ of certiorari to remove the trial from Clarion County to the Supreme Court, because, it was alleged, a fair trial could not be obtained. Argument is now before the Supreme Court in the commencement of the present session. The bench was equally divided—three for and three against—Judge Green being absent. It was agreed that the matter was to be argued again when Judge Green sat, but this morning, owing to the compromise, counsel for the indicted men withdrew the petition to remove the trial.

HUMORS OF GAMBLING.

SOME ANECDOTES OF THE ANTAGONISTS OF THE TIGER.

From the Saturday Review, Jan. 31.

The bank of M. Blanc's time was not the impersonal thing which we presume it is to-day. There was a whole legend about the eccentricities of M. Blanc. Once a ruined player forced his way into the bedroom of the banker and asked for 10,000 francs. M. Blanc replied that he must consult his partners. The gambler then locked the bedroom door and began to hammer a great nail into the wall. "What do you mean, Sir?" asked the old man in a rage. "Why, I mean to hang you to this nail unless you open that bureau and pay the 10,000 francs," said the other, still hammering. There was nothing to be done but to pay the money. M. Blanc had his superstitions, like his patrons; and, when he was at Monte Carlo, played "patience" all day, to judge, by the results, how his other banks were prospering in Germany. He once played himself at Homburg. The day was very hot, and Mme. Blanc had come out into the garden with a sun-umbrella. She bought a very pretty one, which cost 4 louis, and M. Blanc, who hated paying away small sums, tried to win back the expense at the card-table. He would take the last card, and one of the servants hastened to offer him. He put down 2 louis on *noire*, won, then lost, after many losses took a seat, and staid at the tables till they closed. By that time the umbrella had cost 91,000 francs. From this anecdote we gather that, when the M. Blanc would have made a thoroughly bad gambler. A good gambler backs his good luck with courage, and leaves off playing when he is not in the vein. And the gambler who has no pluck when he is winning, but backs his bad luck with desperate tenacity. M. Blanc had all the courage of the Chevalier Du Barri, the worthy uncle of Mr. Barry Lyndon. The usual maximum at the card-table is 12,000 francs, beyond which sum a player may not increase his stake. The great Garcia, that hero of Spain, found these limits (which make the fortune of the bank, for they stop all martingales or systems of doubling) too narrow for his genius. He asked M. Blanc to let him raise the maximum to 60,000 francs, to which the banker courteously assented. In a few weeks the victorious Garcia borrowed a few louis from the bank to take him back to Paris. M. Blanc, if we may believe M. Des Perrières, to whom we owe much of this blographical information, was generous for advertisement. In Monaco, as in many other towns on the Rivera, a rite is performed on Good Friday which draws great crowds, but too closely reminds the spectator of the Spring festival of Adonis in ancient Greece. M. Blanc seized the opportunity, and placarded Nice with advertisements in these terms:

VILLE DE MONACO.
Grande Procession Religieuse.
A l'Occasion du VENDREDI-SAINT
Il n'y aura qu'un DEMI-REPAIT.

That is to say, on Good Friday the bank would only take half of its usual advantages.

A place like Monte Carlo, full of money, and full of dupes, naturally attracts gentlemen who correct the errors of fortune in ways more or less ingenious. A certain Colonel Montvilliers has left a legendary fame. At Wiesbaden he found out a way of stopping the gas by which the rooms were lighted. He laid his plans well; in a moment all was dark, and his Colonel was off with an armful of bank-notes, and as much gold as the ancestors of the Alcmæonidæ carried from the treasure-house of Cresus. Next night the rooms were lighted with lamps. Montvilliers, who was an intelligent bandit, changed his method. He managed to sneak under a divan in the rooms, and staid there when all the company and the croupiers had departed. When all was darkness and silence he crept out, lighted a dark lantern, and unscrewed the roulette table. With a pair of pincers he gently tightened the wires of all the red compartments so that the roulette ball could not easily enter them. Next day he backed black, and naturally with success. But a judicious croupier had marked him in black, and examined the roulette wheel. Without saying anything he reversed at night the arrangement of Montvilliers, who next day lost all he had gained by ratelably backing his favorite black. Scoundrels who have not the nerve for these heroic measures watch the tables and sweep up the stray money of the unobservant. It has happened to us to detect an amateur thus removing our stake to another color, where the amateur proved unsuccessful. One of these scoundrels hit on a really happy thought. A player had left a large sum of gold on red, where it was doubled and doubled again. Two louis rolled off, undetected by the owner, to the marked off space called *enverx*, where they prospered, and became 24 louis. A thief who was looking on knew this, and the head croupier was also well aware of it, and of the intentions of the robber. But the latter succeeded. Sliding up to the real owner of the money, he said: "Sir, will you do me a favor? I have 24 louis on the *enverx*; I dare not take them up, for my father-in-law has just entered the room, and have promised him that I will never play." The other bowed politely, raked in his own 24 pieces of gold, and shortly afterward presented them to the ingenious guardian of orphan moneys.

We may leave the topic of modern playing at public tables with a piece of invaluable advice, borrowed from M. Des Perrières: "*C'est de ne jamais aller en jeu avec la femme que l'on aime, et d'éviter même d'y aller avec celles que l'on n'aime pas.*"

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.

THE TROY AND BOSTON'S DISPUTED ROAD-BED—STATE AID IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The General Term of the Supreme Court has rendered a decision which threatens serious consequences to the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railway, Erie's new outlet to Boston by way of the Hoosac Tunnel. When Gen. Burt began to build the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Road, from Mechanicsville to Hoosac Tunnel, he found an old road-bed running from a point in the town of Schaghticoke to Eagle Bridge, a distance of about 15 miles. It was formerly used by the Albany Northern Company, but the rails had been removed, and Gen. Burt considered the bed abandoned, so he appropriated it to the use of the new company. The Troy and Boston Road objected, claiming the road-bed under perpetual lease, and brought action to restrain the new company, seeking a perpetual injunction to prevent it from building on the road-bed, or using it in any way. This injunction was set aside by the General Term, on the ground that the new company might go on with the work at its peril and suffer the consequences of the forfeiture if it proved to be in the wrong. The new company decided to go on, at its peril, and it laid a track on the road-bed, built bridges, &c.; in fact, it placed the road in good working order on the disputed property. While the work was going on, the case to restrain it from entering on or taking possession of the road-bed was tried before Judge Osborn, without a jury, and he rendered a decision in favor of the Troy and Boston Company, and ordered Gen. Burt to turn the road-bed over to the Troy and Boston Road. The Boston and Hoosac Company appealed from the decision and continued work until the road was completed. The new road has been in operation several weeks. The General Term has affirmed Judge Osborn's decision. The defendants will appeal probably to the Court of Appeals, but it is understood that the plaintiffs will now claim the right to enter upon the disputed road-bed immediately.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 14.—It is now known that the Blue Ridge Road, which has cost the State millions of dollars, will receive no further financial aid from the State. The Legislature is in favor of remitting past-due taxes, and of immunity from taxation for three years, instead of twenty years, as proposed by interested persons. Charleston will have to accept this or assist in the completion of a route by way of Spartanburg and Hendersonville to reach the Western markets.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Feb. 14.—At an adjourned meeting of the Framingham and Lowell Railroad Company to-day the new proposed lease of the road to the Boston, Clinton, Fitchburg and New-Bedford Road, for 998 years and 4 months, was ratified by the stockholders. It is understood the latter company will immediately assign the lease to the Old Colony Railroad. The 8 per cent. noteholders will receive preferred stock in exchange.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—The report that the Boston and Maine and Eastern Railroads had consolidated is declared false by the Presidents of both roads. The statement grew out of the fact that there had been a meeting of committees of both roads to consider how their interests could be harmonized, there having been "friction" between them.

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

LONDON, Ontario, Feb. 14.—It is understood that additional evidence of an important nature in the Donnelly case continues to be received. Constable Clay claims to have unearthed strong links of testimony against some of the men in custody, and others not yet arrested. Patrick Donnelly, one of the ill-fated family, arrived here to-day.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 14.—The Summer residence of Mrs. John A. Brown, of Philadelphia, in Bellevue-avenue, has been entered by burglars. What was stolen is not known, as the owner of articles in the house is in Philadelphia, but it has been sent for. The thieves slept one night in the house.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 14.—At a hearing to-day before Justice Soule, of the Supreme Court, evidence was presented by experts satisfying the court of the insanity of John Kemmler, who murdered his three children at Holyoke last June, and the court therefore refused to order his arraignment for murder. Applications will now be made to have Kemmler formally declared insane, and committed to an insane asylum as a life convict.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 14.—Suit was to-day brought in the Superior Court by Thomas Ambrose, late clerk of the United States Court, and his bondsmen, to recover $43,240 collected by Ambrose and not paid over to the United States.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Feb. 14.—A strange murder case has just come to light in Newfoundland. Twenty-two years ago a man named Bearness was murdered by one Collins. Six months ago an important witness, who was present at the time of the murder, gave evidence before a magistrate which has resulted in the arrest of Collins, who is now in jail at Burin awaiting trial.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 14.—Dr. Edward S. May, one of the jurors in the Rothschild tobacco case, was to-day fined $100 by Judge Brown, for contempt of court in acting in the night time to the house of Marcus Burnstein, one of the defendants, for the purpose of conferring with him concerning the verdict in the case.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—Stearns K. Abbott was indicted to-day by the Grand Jury for the murder of Mrs. Crew, at Groton, Jan. 17.

Stephen Longfellow, the nephew of the poet, who is under bonds to appear for trial on the charge of forgery, yesterday sailed for South America.

PORT JOHNSTON, N. J., Feb. 14.—A bitter feud has existed for a long time between Michael Suffrans and Herman Schultz. This morning Suffrans received a cane valentine, representing a hangman, and, supposing Schultz had sent it, upon meeting the latter later in the day Suffrans stabbed him twice in the back with a longshoreman's knife. It is not thought that Schultz can recover.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 14.—A dispatch from Denison says that for two years trains on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad have been fired at by an unknown person, just after dark, near Caddo, Indian Territory. Cab windows have been shattered, cabooses peforrated, and several employes wounded by the shots. Yesterday United States Marshal Ayers caught a white desperado, named Meyers, in the act of firing on the train. So desperately did he resist arrest that Ayres shot him 14 times before he succumbed.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 14.—Dillingham, the Londonderry murderer, in jail here, was thought to be dying to-night, and a physician was hastily summoned. Upon his arrival the prisoner was found to be in a high fever, and showing symptoms of compression of the brain. Dillingham is now perfectly insensible, and may not recover.

MARKSMEN'S CONTESTS.

BERGEN POINT, N. J., Feb. 14.—Several pigeon matches were shot by the New-York Gun Club to-day. All the matches were sweeps of 10 birds each, the stipulations in each being $5 entrance, handicap rise, five ground traps five yards apart, English Hurlingham Club rules. The opening sweep resulted in a victory for R. Knowles, by a score of 9. Col. Butler took second money on a score of 7. In the second sweep the best scores were: Col. Butler, 9; Dr. Barton, 8. The next sweep showed the following best scores: Col. Butler, 9; J. F. Talson, 8; R. Knowles, 8. On the shoot-off, second money was won by R. Knowles. The final sweep was won by R. Knowles, Col. Butler taking second money.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 14.—The members of the Shrewsbury, Long Branch, Pleasure Bay, and Ocean Port Gun Clubs have subscribed for a handsome marksman's badge and pigeon gun, and propose to hold a shooting tournament, one prize being open to professionals and the other to amateur pigeon marksmen of the county. Several valuable money prizes will be open to all comers. The contests will probably take place on Feb. 23.

BAYONNE CITY, N. J., Feb. 14.—Eleven marksmen competed here this morning for a prize pigeon-gun, the stipulations being 10 birds each, 21 yards rise, hand traps, 80 yards boundary. The best scores were: Cutting, 9; Smith, 9; Wallace, 8; Savage, 8; Paulding, 8. The tie shot off at 5 birds, resulted in Cutting taking the gun on a total score of 14 killed.

WEST END, N. J., Feb. 14.—Joseph Sanford, of New-York, to-day defeated Eli Conover of New-Jersey, in a match of 25 birds a side, for $50 a corner, Sanford killing 21, and Conover 18.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 14.—A collision occurred on the Canada Southern Railroad, near Tilsonburg, yesterday, between two heavy freight trains, but fortunately none of the train men were injured. So complete was the wreck that a track had to be built around it to allow the passenger train, due here, to pass. The accident is attributed to the train dispatcher, and it is stated that nothing has been seen of him since.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass, Feb. 14.—The tender and baggage car of a northward-bound passenger train on the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad was thrown from the track, below Southwick, this morning by the breaking of the tender-truck. The couplings held firm and kept them on the embankment until the train was stopped. One passenger was bruised.

FALL RIVER PRINT CLOTHS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 14.—The Printing Cloth market is very firm at 5$\frac{3}{16}$c. and 5c. asked for 64 squares and 60x56 cloths, with sales of 15,000 pieces, spot, 64 squares, at 5$\frac{1}{16}$c., which, according to the "Dry Goods Chart," is the highest price reached since April, 1875, when prints were selling at 9 cents. Production for the week, 150,000 pieces; sales, 319,000 pieces, of which 254,000 pieces were 64 squares, and 65,000 pieces 60 by 56 cloths, leaving as stock on hand, 42,000 pieces and 77,000 pieces in all markets, against 1,062,000 pieces the same time last year.

DISASTROUS WESTERN FLOODS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 14.—Tidings of loss by the unprecedented rise of the streams, in Ohio and Kentucky, continue to come in. The Ohio River here has risen over 17 feet in the last 24 hours. Large steamers are unable to pass under the suspension bridge.

Frankfort, Ky., is in darkness to-night, the gas-works being under water. Word from Somerset, Ky., says the Southern Railroad is much damaged. The damage at Mumfordsville, Ky., from overflow of the Green River, is placed at $10,000. mills, dwellings, and railroads being swept away. At Riverton, Ky., the track of the Eastern Kentucky Railroad is much damaged by trestles being washed away. The Oxley Stave Company at that place loses 300,000 staves by the flood. Near Wilkesville, Ohio, two men, while attempting to reach the bridge across Big Raccoon, this morning, were carried away by the stream, which had overflowed its banks, and both were drowned.

LABOR AGITATION IN DENVER.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 14.—The laboring classes for several months have been gradually forming unions until 21 organizations of the kind have been perfected. They comprise printers, carpenters, plumbers, brick-masons, stone-masons, painters, plasterers, horse-shoers, saddlers, cigar-makers, molders, barbers, waiters, cooks, blacksmiths, cabinet-makers, locomotive engineers and firemen. These unions met in mass convention to-night, and took steps to organize a trades assembly, which, it is claimed, will constitute a voting strength of 1,900, and a commercial patronage of $125,000.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—1 A. M.—For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer southerly to westerly winds, falling barometer, with partly cloudy weather, followed during the night by areas of rain or snow.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley slowly rising temperature, south to west winds, rising, followed by falling, barometer, and clear and fair weather during the day.

For the Gulf States, clear or fair weather, winds generally from north to west, rising barometer in the eastern portion, and nearly stationary temperature.

For the South Atlantic States, local rains, followed by clearing and cooler weather, winds shifting to north-west and north-east, and rising barometer.

For the Middle States, slight fall in temperature, partly cloudy weather, north-east winds, shifting to south and west, and rising, followed by falling, barometer.

For New-England, colder and partly cloudy weather, easterly to southerly winds, and rising, followed by falling, barometer.

For the lower lake region, south-east to south-west winds, partly cloudy weather, and areas of light snow in the eastern portion, followed by falling barometer, and stationary or slowly rising temperature.

For the Central and South Pacific coast regions, clear or fair weather.

For the North Pacific coast region, cloudy weather and light rain.

For the canal regions of the Middle States the temperature will remain nearly stationary.

The Tennessee, Cumberland, and Ohio Rivers will rise, and dangerous floods will occur in the Cumberland below Nashville and in the Ohio between Cincinnati and Pittsburg.

Cautionary storm signals continue at Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, and Cape Henry.

AN OLD NEW-ENGLAND HOME.

IN THE POSSESSION OF ONE FAMILY FOR OVER TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY YEARS.

Boston Correspondence of the Hartford Courant.

Of the 125,000 purchasers of *Scribner's Monthly*, I presume that a good share are Hartford people. I should like to call their attention to an engraving in the article in the February number entitled "A Wheel Around the Hub," which they will find an excellent engraving of perhaps the oldest house in New-England. It is in Dedham, a town about 10 miles from the centre of our city. This house was built in 1639. It has undergone some changes since, but much of the original structure is there, easily distinguishable and in a good state of preservation. This is true of both the sitting-room and the kitchen. The house is beautifully situated under heavily branching elms, and with the moss on its roof and the encroachment of the ground upon its walls, the effect is to a marked degree picturesque. The most curious fact of all is that it is furnished now with not a little of the original furniture of over 240 years ago. It has been in the possession of a single family by the name of Fairbanks during the whole of that time. This family, in all its generations, has had a habit of "keeping things," as the country people express it. Among other articles there preserved is the original inventory of the furniture of the Fairbanks who built this house. By means of this the articles which he carried into it are identified. There are his chest, his case of drawers, his lamp, (after the Pompeiian pattern,) and scores of other relics. Conspicuous among them all is suspended the old Squire's arm which he kept for protection from the Indians. The generation that succeeded him has also transmitted something. The place is a museum, with successive strata of curiosities from the Puritan period down to the present. The generation now in the full meridian of the house was composed of three maiden ladies, who lived till over 80 years of age in each case, and the last of whom was found stricken with death by one of the neighbors on the floor of the place of which she was the sole inhabitant. These old ladies kept even their wardrobe of more than half a century back. The Fairbankses have not been without their black sheep as well as many other good families. Negroes—slave Fairbankses—have been—committed a murder early in the century under almost precisely similar circumstances to that for which the Rev. Mr. Hayden has just been tried in Connecticut. It was down in the woods back of the old farm, the murderer escaped and

CURRENT LITERATURE

MY SCOTCH LASSIE.

If I had the brush of angel,
Dipt in colors rich and rare,
I would paint with choicest limning
My Scotch lassie fresh and fair.

Fresh is she as dewy morning,
Fair as blossom on the spray,
Fragrant as the birch-tree waving
In the fresh breeze of the May.

O, my bright and blooming lassie!
Maids more stately well may be;
But no stateliest maiden ever
Breathed a smile so sweet as she.

O, my bonnie blithe fond lassie,
Mild as bloom on hawthorn tree,
Rich as June, and ripe as Autumn,
Flower and fruit in one is she.

Saw you ever cowslip warmer
When the zephyrs came to woo?
Saw you bright-eyed speedwell peeping
'Neath the hedge with purer blue?

Warmer than her keen pulse keeping
Time to all things true and good,
Bluer than her blue eye swelling
In young love's diviuest mood?

Softer floats no plumy sea-gull
Than her bosom's heaving charms,
Swan on lake not whiter swimmeth
Than the whiteness of her arms.

If I had the brush of angel,
I ipt in colors rich and rare—
No! no trick of brush or pigment
Ever limned a form so fair.

Let them limn who live in dreamland,
Where the brain born phantoms sway;
I have feasted on the substance,
And the shadow pales away.

I will not make dainty mockery
With a painted thin display
Of a life that breathes and burgeons
With the fullness of the May.

I will see my dear Scotch lassie
In the ray that sweeps the hills,
In the bright far shimmering ocean,
In the silver flashing rills.

I will see her where the wandering
Bee sucks honey from the brae,
Where the mavis to the morning
Pours his rich full-throated lay.

I will feed upon the sweetness
Of her presence near to me,
And her wealth of grace that hangeth
Like a peach upon a tree.

I will live on the dear memory
Of that hour of burning bliss,
When she lent her lips and thrilled me
With the rapture of her kiss.

JOHN STUART BLACKIE.

—*The University Magazine.*

MY ONE GLEAM OF ROMANCE.

I am afraid that I am only a prosaic sort of being. Now and then the young ladies whom I meet in society think me unromantic and perhaps uninteresting. The gay hues of morning become lost in that "light of common day" which belongs to the afternoon of life. For me it is a quiet, cheerful, happy afternoon; with the music of the voices that I love, the fragrance of the flowers I tend. I know, too, that for me the bracing evening breezes will rise, and the evening skies be flushed with immortal hopes. Once I had a gleam of romance, which grew, indeed, into a steady radiance; and plain and prosaic as I am now—and it is mainly the ordinary episode of a woman's life—I think it perhaps more romantic than happens to most young ladies of the period, and I hope that they, too, may have a gleam equally propitious.

We were the six daughters of a country vicar; we lived four miles from the county town, which was also the cathedral city. We were a very happy nest of girls, save for certain unpropitious love affairs, which, however, came all right before the end of the third volume. Our Squire's son was very attentive to my elder sister, and our Squire, though very civil to us, was not supposed to like it, for he had trotted off his son for a long tour, and nobody knew for how long it might be. My second sister was engaged to my father's curate; helplessly, hopelessly engaged. He had only a hundred a year, and was not to think of marrying until he had at least another hundred. I came third. The rest of my younger sisters have become engaged to the series of subsequent curates. My father could not afford to send us to school, but we grew up somehow, and, like flowers, we grew up toward the sunlight. The education our good mother gave us was something like "Shakespeare, taste, and the musical glasses;" but our father added a robuster fibre. He considered that boys and girls ought, to a certain extent, to have the same education. Like Shakespeare aforesaid, we had a little Latin and less Greek. As far as Greek goes I never got beyond the irregular verbs—those rocks which have shipwrecked many a young scholar—but in Latin I read several of the easier classics. I did not compose any Latin verses, because my father very properly said that young ladies should not write verses, but have verses written to them. I had done the first three books of "Euclid," and in algebra had gone as far as quadratic equations, but not into them. I do not mention these humble attainments boastfully, but because it will be soon seen that they have something to do with my little story.

My father was able to give us a good home, but then I knew it was not a home that would last always. I did not see that there was any necessity in the nature of things that we six maidens should always be living together. Of course, it is necessary that one or two girls should always be at home looking after the father and mother, but half a dozen were really more than sufficient. I made up my mind thus: I should like to go out as a governess. My father and mother did not at all like the notion. The living was a fairly good one, and the notion had never entered their heads; but it had fully taken possession of mine. I was naturally fond of teaching, and had done even more than my share in teaching the younger ones. Moreover, I should like to see a bigger world than that which our village made up, except that on Saturday we went to the neighboring city, where we did some shopping and marketing, walked about, and went to hear the anthem in the cathedral. One day I saw an advertisement which seemed to suit me precisely. A governess was desired by a country gentleman in the Midlands, to teach three little boys. Now it was that my boyish education came in excellently. These lads were intended to go to Rugby, and it was discovered, after some little correspondence and comparing of notes, that I should be able to educate them up to the point of entering Rugby; even my father said so, and my father was a man who was sternly just and particular in these things, and would not for worlds let any of his children tly false colors. Then this gentleman and lady wanted my photograph, and I was rather ashamed to send it, for I was only a poor small brown little creature. Those who loved me said that I had fine eyes, just like our dog Pompey, who, I am sure, had eyes that were simply magnificent, only eyes do not come out very well in photographs. However, the matter was ultimately arranged between my father and these people. I suppose few young ladies made so good a start first off in the governess world as I did at nineteen, and all because I was able to teach the boys Latin and mathematics. I was to have fifty guineas a year, with laundress and traveling expenses, so that I really should not have to pay away anything out of my salary. In fact, the Reverend Jones, who was engaged to my sister Fanny, told me that I was a great deal better off than he was. When he had paid all his expenses he was handed fifty shillings to the good. If it had been guineas instead of shillings he thought he might be tempted to perpetrate matrimony on the strength of it.

In order to get to my "place," as we laughingly called it, down in the shires, it was necessary that I should go up from our cathedral city to London, and then go down into the country by another line. Donnington was a very long way from the railway. At this time our railway system was still young, but even at the present time, though there are four or five railways in this neighborhood, none come within four or five miles of Donnington. I was to go down to Manningham Road Station, which was 10 miles from the market town of Manningham itself, and then the village of Donnington was five miles on the other side of Manningham.

It was late in a September afternoon when I came to Manningham Road Station. The station itself was in a little village, but it ambitiously preferred taking its title from the market town, which was many miles off. The arrangement was that I should be met by one of the Wilmslows in their trap, which should take me and my belongings over to Donnington. Everything was taken out, but, unfortunately, the Wilmslows' conveyance had not arrived. The porter knew them very well, and said that they were sure to be there before very long. It was a long way to come, and they might have business at Manningham. So after waiting a rather long time I left my luggage on the platform, where the porter assured me it would be quite safe, and took a stroll about the village—a very little one, but presenting two remarkable features. The churchyard was very much timbered, almost grove-like in character, and with an avenue of fine branching elms. Moreover, the church-doors were unlocked, with every appearance of that being the normal state of things, and the church was gently filled with a dim suffusion of religious light. I paced that avenue, and sat quietly in that church, and my eyelids being heavy with a little wholesome crying, it is just possible—I admit this confidentially—that I may have slumbered for a few minutes in a most comfortable large square pew, which I gratefully recall to the present day. At last the thought occurred to me that I might in my turn be keeping the Wilmslows waiting at the station, and so somewhat hurriedly I retraced my steps.

When I got once more upon the platform I noticed with dismay that my luggage had vanished.

"Well, porter," I said, "what about my luggage? I suppose you have put it in the cloakroom?"

"Eh, miss, be that you?" said the porter. "Who'd have thought of seeing you here."

"But where's my luggage?" I answered, "and I wonder how long I shall have to wait."

"The luggage, miss—why, Mr. Wilmslow's got it. He are not been out of the station-yard six minutes."

"Gone, and without me?" I exclaimed, perfectly thunder-struck.

"Why, Miss, he came and asked after you. I said you had left your luggage here, but how it was my belief that you had walked on because he had kep' you so long a waiting. Whereupon his man whisked up your luggage and they started off after you."

I was in absolute despair, and asked if he could by a short cut get to any point where he could attract their attention by shouting or waving a handkerchief. At our place at home it was possible to resort to a move of this kind; but the railway porter only grinned, and explained that it was quite impossible. Then, having caused me this inconvenience and annoyance, the fellow touched his cap, and unconscionably expected a tip.

I was in a great quandary. What would it be best to do? Surely, Mr. Wilmslow would return after he had gone a few miles, and found that I was not to be overtaken. Perhaps it would be best, after all, to hire a fly and go after him. It would be annoying to spend one of my few precious sovereigns; and it would be also annoying to meet Mr. Wilmslow returning to meet me, perhaps as soon as I had started. This part of the question was speedily set at rest by the porter informing me that it was impossible to hire anything. No fly was to be obtained nearer than Manningham; so I determined to walk, if necessary, to Manningham itself, and hire from there. My Leslie girls were strong, and I had done my ten miles' walk often before to-day. But it would be much pleasanter to be picked up, and I persuaded myself that it was this which was going to happen. I did not know that a few miles before you came to Manningham there was a road which left the town on the left, and went on to Donnington, saving three-quarters of a mile. It afterward transpired that Mr. Wilmslow, with a man's natural stupidity, took this by-road, supposing that every one must needs know the road which he knew best himself. If a girl had been driving she would have had more sense.

So I walked on, a solitary damsel, along that interminable country road. I walked in good spirits, and am always delighted when I first see a new prospect unfolding before me. But I had somewhat miscalculated my physical strength. It is one thing to walk out in the fresh morning, and another thing to make a forced journey after the morning's work is done. I got quite angry with myself for feeling tired almost on the outset of my walk. I felt that I should be very glad if I could make friends with any good-natured driver who could give me a lift. Sometimes when we came back on a market day father did not at all mind our carrier, who was also parish clerk, giving us a lift in his covered wagon. But this seemed to be a lonely road through an uninhabited country. There drove up a perfectly white man in a cart full of meal-bags; but there was hardly room for himself among the bags, and besides did not want to be perfectly white. By the irony of fate there also came by a coal wagon, but I had as little wish to be black as to be white. Then I came to a little roadside inn which had a board with a painted remark about being "drunk on the premises." I rather quickened my pace, for such an announcement suggested that there might be roughs ahead. Then I listened, but listened in vain. I should have been glad of the company of any good old market woman with whom I could have chatted as I walked along, and in fact I would not at all have minded carrying her eggs for her for company's sake.

Presently I heard the sound of wheels, the sound of rapid driving. A turn of the road discovered to me a young man driving a tandem. The horses were spirited and fresh, and he had some difficulty in pulling them up when he came close to me.

"Well, my pretty maid," he cried, "are you all by yourself? Shall I give you a lift? Take a drive with me in my trap. It will be a lark for you."

Now I really was very tired. But it was very impertinent of him to call me a pretty maid, which, indeed, I was not. Then I knew that my father quite disapproved of young men driving tandem. Then it was disrespectful, to say the least of it, to make that remark about "a lark." Besides, the young man's eye and voice and manner were not at all to his credit. They suggested the idea that he had been at the inn which I had left behind me, and had carried out the idea of getting "drunk on the premises."

So I made up my mind in a moment.

"No, thank you, Sir, I had rather walk."

"Where are you going?"

It was no business of his, but I answered quietly, "I am going to Manningham."

"So am I. And it is more than seven miles. You will never be able to do it. Get up, my dear; I'll lend you a hand."

This was very insolent—I mean calling me "my dear." I gave no answer but walked forward briskly. He was up in a moment and jumped out of his gig, keeping the reins in his hand.

"At any rate you will give me a kiss."

I shrieked and ran away from him as fast as I could in the opposite direction, going over the ground which I had tolerably traveled a little while before. My knees bent under me, and I thought I should have fainted. A glance showed me, however, that he did not dare leave the two horses, which were champing and fretting to be off. How, in my heart of hearts, I blessed those honest horses. Then the wretch actually shook his fist at me uttering ugly words.

Presently, and with a feeling of great joy and relief on my part, he was out of sight as fast as his two horses could carry him. In the meanwhile, I had sunk down exhausted by the wayside. The road had a wide margin of grass which rose at this point into a hillock shadowed by a copse of trees. There was literally a mossy couch where I reclined, and also literally watered it with my tears. In all my life I had never been so grossly degraded and insulted. Was this, indeed, the beginning of my entrance upon the world? Surely the world was something infinitely more vile and evil than my father's sermons had ever told me it was. I felt like some poor damosel in the days of Arthurian romance whom some wicked *Kat Doom* had insulted; but, alas! I thought, in these Victorian days there is no knight *Geraint* "riding abroad, redressing human wrongs," saving fair ladies when they are lost in perilous paths. But it will be seen that I did the Victorian days an injustice.

The shadows were falling faster and longer as I, once more summoning all my energies, resumed the walk. It was quite clear to me that I should not get to Donnington till midnight; and what in the world would they think of me? And I am not partial to walking in the dark in a perfectly strange country; but though I lost my spirits, my courage kept up wonderfully. I kept on bravely for another three-quarters of an hour, but instead of persevering in the walk I had to sit down and rest myself, which all good walkers know to be a very bad sign. Presently I once more heard the sound of wheels, and looking back I saw that there was a young gentleman in a dog-cart. He stopped his horse at the bottom of the hill, and I perceived that he was lighting his side-lamps. That alone would be enough to remind me that the evening was fading into night. He came slowly up hill, but easily overtook me, and might have passed me unregardingly, only, happily, his eye fell upon me as I was nervously trying to crouch out of view.

"Ah," he said, "my poor girl, you seem tired. Have you far to go?"

I thought it best to put a good front on matters. My pride revolted at being called a poor girl, although such a word exactly described me as I then was.

As I came into view by the light of the carriage-lamps he most respectfully took off his hat and said: "I venture to ask, ma'am, if I can be of any use. It will soon be quite dark, and there is no moon to-night!"

"I have missed a carriage that was to have met me," I said, "and am walking on."

"This is the road to Manningham, where I am driving. You are going there too, I presume. I think you had better allow me to drive you into the town."

There was something very courteous and pleasant in his voice. There was sufficient light to discover a bright-eyed and handsome, kindly face, with thick curly hair. My instinct told me that I need not be afraid to be driven by him. At the same time, I had a horror of being driven by solitary gentlemen, especially after what had happened such a short time before, and answered, not, perhaps, in so firm a tone as I ought:

"No, thank you. I shall manage to walk on."

He moved his hat, and with a sinking heart I saw him proceed on his way. It came into my mind that I would call after him and accept his proposition. Pride, however, came to my help, and I refrained from doing so. Fortunately, however, he stopped his horse, and waited till I should come up.

"I hope, ma'am," he said, "that you will accept my offer. It is really not fit that a lady like yourself should be out after dark, in a country you don't know, and evidently very tired."

I stammered out some kind of refusal.

"But you must come," he said, with an air of authority. "My horse will not wait any longer, and it is impossible to leave you here. No one could answer for the consequences. Please jump in at once."

He was positively ordering me to get in, and I had not sufficient strength of mind or body to withstand him. If he had tried to beg and entreat and coax me to get in, I know I should have walked on till I dropped; but, being peremptorily told to get in, my girlish instinct of obedience came to my help, and I was lifted in by a strong arm before I quite knew what was being done with me.

I was behind him. I was being comfortably driven along, the swift motion and brisk air bringing back my high spirits, as they always do. I told my deliverer what was my destination. He knew Donnington, and he also knew Mr. Wilmslow very well, but he did not think that I should be able to get there that night. He questioned whether at that time of night I could get a vehicle to take me on. Perhaps it might not be right to travel up to the Wilmslows' at the late hour when I should arrive. Unfortunately, he himself had to go five miles in another direction. He was already past his time, and his horse was nearly knocked up. Perhaps, too, we both doubted how far it would be in exactly good taste for a young gentleman to drive up a young lady at midnight to a single household where she was to be an exemplary governess.

But we had a very pleasant talk. He told me all about the gentleman to whose house I was going, a country squire and at the same time a practical farmer, cultivating a thousand acres of his own. He thought I should like the place and the people, and he certainly amused me very much by the way in which he described all my future surroundings. But all the time it was easy for me to see that his mind was not quite at rest, that he was not quite certain what was best to be done, and rather anxious as to the upshot of the adventure.

At last the Town of Manningham came in sight; pleasant streets, and a broad marketplace full of twinkling lights. We drove up to the principal inn, and entered beneath an archway. Here he asked me to hold the reins for a moment while he went in to talk to his friend the landlady, of whom he had spoken in kindly and confident terms as we came along. Now, it so happened that there was a little window underneath the arch, opening into the landlady's private room, from which she could look out into the yard and issue her directions. A little conversation was going on in this room which turned out to be very unpleasant in character. At first there was an indistinguishable murmur of voices, and presently the accents made themselves clear.

"No, indeed, Mr. William, you must go somewhere else. I cannot find accommodation for this person."

Mr. William appeared to be speaking in a remonstrating tone, but I could not make out what he said. But the landlady's next words, sharp and clear, brought the hot blood to my face.

"Those who really are ladies don't go trampling about the country till nearly ten o'clock, and then take seats in young gentlemen's gigs. We never take in tramps at the Royal George."

"Bah, Mrs. Brown, what is this young lady to do? You say that all your flies are out, and she is quite unable to walk to the Wilmslows of Donnington."

"The Wilmslows of Donnington don't expect the likes of her, Mr. William. Those sort of people who run about the country always get hold of a good name or two."

"But this is dreadful," said poor William. "What am I to do with this lady?"

"You should have thought of that, Sir, before you took her up into your father's carriage. There'll be a fine talk all over the country about this bit of work. I know you mean no harm, but you always were wild and willful, Mr. William, and it's my belief that if you put a pair of tongs into petticoats you would want to drive them five-and-all about the country."

"You are talking utter nonsense, Mrs. Brown; you are quite insulting."

"I know what I am about, Mr. Curtis, which is more than you do, when you let yourself be taken in in this way. You will make yourself as bad a name as John Blades himself, who's the terror of all the decent girls ten miles round."

"But only come and look at her, Mrs. Brown. Look at her for a single moment. I entreat you, and you will be more than satisfied."

"Oh, I'll take a look at my lady, never fear."

She came round to the door and looked, and in return she encountered the indignant look of a handsome girl, who, although almost heart-broken, had enough spirit and energy left to hold her own. Directly the landlady saw me she became suddenly and strangely altered. She gave me a smile and a curtsy, and came forward to greet me. She did not know that I had overheard this strange conversation, and I am glad to say that I had enough tact to refrain from alluding to it at the time.

"Dear me, Miss," she exclaimed, "Mrs. Wilmslow will be so dreadfully sorry that you have been prevented coming to her to-night by any accident or unpleasantness. How tired and hungry you must be. Come in, come in."

She led the way into a very pretty little room furnished as a drawing-room, where a tall, handsome, bouncing girl was sitting at a table copying music, and introduced me to her as her daughter Kate. Rectors' daughters and innkeepers' daughters do not, as a rule, see much of each other, but this was a wholesome, pleasant, pretty, lady-like girl, as much of a lady as any girl whom I had ever met. We shook hands heartily, and at once became great friends. The good people brought me tea and cold chicken, and made me as comfortable as I could have been at home.

"You have never been at an inn before, have you, my dear!" said Mrs. Brown, now mollified beyond all description.

"Not to sleep, ma'am; only now and then I have had lunch with my father when we have been at a hotel at our market town."

"Perhaps you will be a little nervous at night in a strange place," she rejoined.

"Not at all, ma'am." I answered, attempting to be polite, although in reality I expected that I should feel rather uncomfortable.

"I think, my dear, if you don't mind, you had better sleep in my daughter Kate's room. There is a little bed there which will just suit you, and you will not feel lonely."

Kate's room was a perfect boudoir. She had all sorts of pretty things, and had been at a good boarding-school near London. She had a little swinging bookcase, just like my own, with the same admixture of novels, poems, and devotional works. My little white couch was charming, in girls' fashion we lay in bed ever so long talking. I told her all the story of my life, from first start in the morning until Mr. Curtis drove me into Manningham. I was glad to hear her gossip a little about William Curtis. He was the son of a big farmer, or rather a Squire, just such another as Mr. Wilmslow, to whose house I was going. He had been the head boy of the Manningham Grammar School, and then at an agricultural college, and he had also traveled in foreign parts. It was quite clear that Kate regarded him as one of the aristocracy of the neighborhood. There was no difficulty in identifying the young man who had been driving tandem. Kate denounced him as "a perfect brute," and I heartily agreed with her energetic language. It was the very Mr. Blades whom I heard her mother alluding to in her conversation with William Curtis. Whenever he came to the inn she took care that she never came near him. She had seen him the worse for liquor once—which she believed was his usual condition—and her mother would never let her run the chance of seeing him thus a second time.

The morning came genial and brilliant. I slept soundly, and rose refreshed. A pleasant breakfast was spread in the sitting-room, where I had been over night. There was a little matter, which was sorely perplexing me. Being at the inn, I ought to ask for and pay my account, but on the other hand, I had been treated with such motherly kindness and hospitality that I really did not like to offer them money. I remember, however, having heard my dear father say that it was very rarely indeed that you could offend people by offering them money which might be thought their due, and he also used to say that whether they took it or not they at least liked to have the offer of it. Accordingly, though with some stammering, I asked for my bill. As soon as ever I had uttered the monosyllable I was ashamed of it, for my good landlady took both my hands in hers and said that I must not say another syllable on the subject, for they were charmed to have me there, and were thankful that I should have been their guest.

"And now, my dear," she said, "I declare there are visitors coming to see you already."

And sure enough, just underneath the archway, there was a low pony-carriage with a pair of white ponies, and a dear old lady and gentleman, white-headed, who exactly matched the ponies. In a minute they were within the room shaking hands with me very warmly.

"We are the father and mother of William Curtis, who brought you here last night," said the old lady introducing herself. "We are so very glad that he was able to render you this service. The Wilmslows are old friends of ours, and we thought that it might perhaps be nicer for you if we drove you over this morning in our pony-chaise. We are afraid that they must have been very much alarmed as you did not turn up."

Nothing could be kinder than this beautiful old lady was as we drove along. She knew all about my going to be a governess at the Wilmslows, and said that she hoped that she should be often seeing me, and that I must come and spend my shorter holidays at their home—Langley Manor House, on the other side of Manningham. In due time we came to Donnington, when the Wilmslows gave me a very kind reception. They had been greatly perturbed and dismayed by my non-arrival. Mrs. Wilmslow, with natural feminine sagacity, laid all the blame upon her irrational husband, who at once meekly accepted her reprimand.

This, then, was the one glimpse of romance which illumined my girlhood. It did not last so very long. That is to say, it lasted from five o'clock in the afternoon till ten o'clock that memorable September day. Since then I really cannot say that I have ever met with anything in the shape of an adventure. It is well for wise people that their life is happy which has no history, and I think that the same may be said of a woman. But from this adventure, such as it was, there flowed several important results. I found in the Curtises the kindest and most loving friends I ever made in my life. As I made some mention of my family at the outset, I may say that the young Squire married my eldest sister, and through her influence our curate got a living, which enabled him to marry my second sister. As for myself, I often say that I am still a governess, but with this important difference—that I am governess to children of my own, and as my boys grow up they are sometimes "cheeky," and call my dearest William the Governor. I often bless the day and the one gleam of romance, through tears and troubles, brought me to the settled sunshine of my life.—*All the Year Round.*

BOOKS WHICH WERE NOT THOUGHT WORTH THE PRINTING.—All the world knows the history of "Jane Eyre;" how it was written in the gray old parsonage under the Yorkshire hills; how the rough notes, sketched hastily in pencil, were transcribed in a neat hand as legible as print, and how the manuscript, in its brown-paper wrapper, was sent off from the small station-house at Keighley to publisher after publisher, only to find its way back again, "Returned with thanks," till the packet, scored all over with publishers' names, and, well-nigh worn out by its travels, found its way into the hands of Messrs. Smith & Elder with a stamped envelope inside for a reply. This story of "Jane Eyre" is, with authors who cannot find a publisher, one of the standing sources of consolation, and it is a very striking instance of the loose way in which publishers' readers now and then look through manuscripts that find their way into their hands, even if it does not prove that publishers, like women, though they cant about genius, cannot divine its existence till all the world point with the finger. For Messrs. Smith & Elder's reader was so struck with the tale that, Scot as he was, he sat up half the night to finish it. But some allowance ought to be made even for the readers, for it must be dull, tedious work to spell out the plot of a story, or to find the proofs of genius in a loose pile of manuscript which you can hardly perhaps decipher except with a glass, and perhaps not always with that. Francis Jeffrey knew so well the difficulty of forming an opinion upon an article from reading it in manuscript, that in sending his first article to the *Edinburgh Review*, after he had relinquished the editorship, he stipulated that Mr. Napier should not attempt to read it until he could read it in type; and the editor of the *Saturday Review*, a few years ago, used to have every article that seemed at all worth publishing set up in type before he made up his mind whether to accept or reject it. Everything, as Charles Lamb used to say, is apt to read so raw in manuscript. It is the most difficult thing in the world to know how an article will read from looking at it in manuscript, so difficult that even authors themselves, men of long and varied experience men like Moore and Macaulay, could seldom form an opinion upon their own writings until they saw how they looked in print. And when that is the case with the author, how must it be with the publisher or his reader, and with the editor of a publication, who has to make up his mind about the merits of half a dozen manuscripts in the course of a morning! Yet, after all, I suspect that very few articles, and very few books that are worth printing are lost to the world, for the competition among publishers for manuscripts is only one degree less keen than the competition among authors for publishers, and an author who has anything worth printing is seldom long without a publisher. I happen to know the secret history of a book which has long since taken its rank among the classics of English literature—I mean "Esthen." It was written years and years before it was published; written with care and thought; revised in the keenest spirit of criticism, and kept under lock and key for a long time. It is a book which, as far as workmanship goes, exemplifies in a very striking form Shenstone's rule for good writing, "Spontaneous thought, labored expression," and there are few books of travel which equally abound in adventure, incident, sketches of character, and personal romance. It is, as Lockhart well said, an English classic. But when Alexander Kinglake offered it to the publishers, they refused it one and all, refused it upon any terms, and the author at last, out of conceit with his manuscript and perhaps with himself, walked into a book-seller's shop in Pall Mall, explained the adventures of the manuscript, and made it a present to the publisher if he thought it worth printing. The first edition lingered a little on his hands, till a notice in the *Quarterly Review*, from the pen of Lockhart, called attention to it, and the printer's difficulty after that was to keep pace with the demand. I hope I am not violating any confidence by adding that the publisher, year by year, for many years, sent Mr. Kinglake a check for £100 every Christmas Day.—*Belgravia.*

DUST-WORKERS. — The prevalence of phthisis among artisans who are engaged in dusty occupations is well shown in a series of observations made in the hospitals at Breslau and Wurzburg, the percentage of cases being classified as follows: Of those who work in metallic dust the percentage was, needle-polishers, 69.6; file-cutters, 62.2; lithographers, 48.5; sieve-makers, 42.1; grinders, 40.4; compositors, 36.9; watch-makers, 36.5; type-founders, 34.9; engravers, 26.3; dyers, 25; varnishers, 25; painters, 24.5; printers, 21.6; belt-makers, 19.7; tinkers, 14.1. Of those who work in mineral dust—flint-workers, 80; grindstone-makers, 40; stone-cutters, 36.4; plasterers, 19; porcelain-makers, 16; potters, 14.7; carpenters, 14.4; masons, 12.9; diamond-cutters, 9; vernish-makers, 8.1.0. Of those who work in vegetable dust—cigar-makers, 36.9; weavers, 15; rope-makers, 18.9; millers, 10.9; bakers, 7; chimney-sweepers, 6.5; coal-miners, 0.8. Of those who work in animal dust—brush-makers, 49.1; hair-workers, 32.1; upholsterers, 25.9; fell-mongers, 23.2; turners, 16.2; hatters, 15.5; button-makers, 10. Of those who work in mixed dust—glass-cutters, 35; glass-makers, 17.8; laborers, 15.1.

HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE.—He himself paid cash for everything he bought, and was careful to get discount. Once, indeed, when he had bought a new carpet from a man who had promised him discount for cash, and then asked for the whole sum, Buckle quietly returned the unpaid bill to his pocket, and told them to call for payment that day two years. At one time he used to go to the butcher himself to select his meat, and see his steaks cut. He said he had "cultivated" an attention to cookery, and, certainly, was a first-rate judge of good and bad, though a moderate eater. He only ate toast on Mondays, because on that day the bread was more than one day old; but his servant had to bring up the toasting-fork into the dining-room and make the toast as required. No woman, he said, could make tea until he had taught her; the great thing was to have it very hot; the cups, and even the spoons should be warmed. The tea was to stand a little longer when the teaddy was rather full, to allow time for the leaves to unroll; but at the bottom of the caddy there were more broken leaves, and hence so much time need not be allowed. * * * It was his habit to sit up late at night, reading, with a wet towel round his head; and on one of these occasions he was frightened for the first and only time in his life. It was about 2 o'clock in the morning, and he had been reading for several hours, wholly absorbed in his book. The room was dark but for the two candles which burned on the table before him. Suddenly he became aware of something on the opposite side of the table; and, looking up in that hesitating, doubtful way one does when absorbed in something else, he saw a figure all robed in white, gazing full in his face. Before he had time to think he shrieked aloud, and thus woke the lady whose somnambulic figure it was that had just frightened him. * * * For 14 years he worked unknown to the literary world; and, unfortunately, we have no record of his life until the year 1850, when his "History" was already partly written, beyond the few chess games which have been printed. What they were no idle years, we may infer from the fact that he read nearly all the books he had—that is, about three volumes daily—besides writing in every important book an epitome of its contents, learning more languages, and practicing style. He always read pencil in hand, and when he had finished the book, wrote out the pencil-notes in ink, that he wished to remember. These, again, when they were notes on a book that he wished to "master," as he called it, he used to read frequently. Sometimes he read and re-read a book twice or thrice, though his memory was so excellent, and his industry in note-taking so great, that he had not to look over every often. His system in reading was not to follow the book, but the subject.—*Life of Henry Thomas Buckle—Huth.*

GAUTIER AND SAINTE-BEUVE.—Hat in hand, M. Théophile Gautier begs leave to introduce himself to the notice of M. De Sainte-Beuve, and craves permission to read him a little manuscript poem, entitled "La Tête de Mort."

"Oh, oh," murmurs the illustrious presence, "a very sombre title! *N'importe.* Let us hear it!" And the kindly listener settles down in his easy chair, keenly regarding the young lion, with his long, tawny mane and intelligent dark eyes, summing up the total of that strong, satyr-like physiognomy, favorably impressed by it, doubtless, as all were. At the third strophe the critic makes a gesture of arrestation. "Who has been your model?" he asks. "It is not by studying Lamartine that you have written such verses." Lamartine was to the young French rhymers what Byron was to the English. "You must have read Clément Marat, Saint-Gelais, and Ronsard." "Yes," replies the poet, roundly, "and if you have no objection you must add Baif, Desportes, Passerat, Bertaut, Duperron, and Malherbe!" Sainte-Beuve is interested, and a little amused. "The whole constellation!" he exclaims. "*A merveille jeune homme!* You are keeping up the old traditions! I understand now why the hemistich is so clear, the turn so exact, the rhyme so smooth and so perfect. Conclude, I beg you." When the "Tête de Mort" is finished, Sainte-Beuve rises from his easy chair, (one must remember he is a Frenchman even before he is a great personage,) embraces the young poet, and cries out rapturously: "Excellent! Very good! Courage—this is true poetry! I have found a man who carves in granite, and not in smoke. To-morrow I shall present you to Victor Hugo!" Happy Théophile! At that moment he must have been the proudest man in France. What joyous emotions must have overwhelmed his anxious heart! What his hands must have trembled as he returned the precious manuscript to his breast pocket! How difficult it must perhaps have been to keep the tears back! Somehow this little anecdote about M. De Saint-Beuve fills us with respectful love and admiration for his character. Greatness and generosity are not so often found hand-in-hand as one might imagine them to be. Théophile Gautier's first book of poems appeared without any great *éclat*; it had the misfortune to make its début when all Paris was convulsed by grave political events, and men thought more of priming a musket than commenting upon a felicitous dithyramb. So the applause with which it was hailed was drowned in the thunder of cannon and the rattle of the rifle, and the poet remained comparatively unknown.—*Temple Bar.*

EGYPTIAN GLASS-WORKERS.—On the walls of the Beni Hassan tombs the figures of glass-blowers with blow-pipes, marvers, crucible, and furnace, still show as freshly as when placed there by the artists of Osirtasen I., some 3,500 years before the Christian era, and among countless other relics, such as vases, bottles, cups, and bugles found in the Valley of the Nile, a necklace bead discovered at Thebes bears the name of Queen Ramake, wife of Thothmes II., who reigned about the date of the Jewish Exodus. In the sacred colleges of Thebes and Memphis the systematic pursuit of science and constant investigation of the mysteries of nature were objects of the closest attention. The colossal works of architecture and sculpture with which the country is studded could only have been executed by a people among whom the mechanical arts were highly advanced; and though the fragility of glass renders it especially liable to utter destruction, there exists ample evidence in the specimens now extant and in our museums that its manufacture was carried out to a degree of perfection that modern science has hitherto vainly sought to rival. The glass works of Alexandria were especially renowned for their vases with blue and white grounds and festoons of colored glass, and their products were exported to Rome down to the days of Cassiodorus, who informs us that the Egyptians were famous for imitating gems in colored glass, and bracelets, earrings, and trinkets of the purest gold set with these paste gems have been forthcoming to confirm this statement. Other specimens show that they could not only gild and engrave glass and fuse it into colored mosaics, but that they possessed the art of fusing gold in glass so as to unite—an art until now looked upon as being as utterly lost as that of tempering copper to the hardness of the finest steel, which the Egyptians also practiced. Hence gloss thus imbedded with granulated gold has been hitherto regarded as one of the rarest and most curious relics of antiquity.—*The University Magazine.*

THE "SERIES" IN LITERATURE.—Apparently the public likes a "series," and there are few historical, scientific, literary, or even philosophical fields on which many flocks of "series" are not browsing. Occasionally two editorial shepherds discover the same pastures new at the same moment, and then they quarrel as to right of occupation. Who is to drive his flock first among "Foreign Women of Letters," or "Lives and Labors of Great Inventors?" Is Bacon's editor or Bungay's to enter the field? The flock of writers, too, *servum pecus*, have their jealousies, and fight and butt among themselves. Who is to "do" Louise Labé, for example, among the "Literary Women?" While the rival editors of Bacon's and Bungay's "series" fight for the whole field, the learned Tomkins, the discursive Smith, the ponderous sagacity of Brown, and the rapid Jones are all sy nbbling, all prepare to write about Louise Labé. The question has to be settled by the editor, who happens not to know French, but readily undertakes to criticise the life and writings of the passionate poetess of Lyons. Such are the ways of the modern "series," which surely no one will call (with some honorable exceptions) permanent additions to literature. It may even be said that the scores of short popular paths to literary, or philosophical, or scientific knowledge are themselves a proof that literature is declining. Both the production and the enjoyment of literature demand leisure. Now writers hurry through old books with note-book in hand, and readers bustle rapidly through the pages of primers. Books are written for him that runs, and he that runs has seldom time or eyesight for more than a glance at an advertisement by the wayside. The very tattle of the hour is written by persons so grossly ignorant of the language that a gossiping report of a marriage printed this week contains a monstrous and absurd indecency.—*The Saturday Review.*

A CHINESE RIP VAN WINKLE.—Wang Chih, one of the patriarchs of the Taouist sect, was one day gathering fire-wood in the mountains of Ku Chow, when he entered a grotto where some old men were deep in a game of chess. He laid down his axe and watched them, whereupon one of the old men handed him what looked like a date-stone, telling him to put it in his mouth. No sooner had he tasted it than he ceased to feel hunger and thirst. By and by one of the players said: "It is long since you came here, you should go home now." Wang Chih went to take up his axe, and found the handle had moldered into dust. Undismayed, however, he went home; but found that centuries had passed since he went out wood-cutting. No vestige of his kinsfolk remained. The end of this tale is certainly un-European: for Wang Chih retreats to a cell in the mountains, and, devoting himself to religious exercises, finally attains immortality.—*All the Year Round.*

AFRICAN SALUTATIONS.—During his exploration of Tibesti, Dr. Nachtigal experienced many dangers and difficulties, losing his way, and suffering from want of water and forced night marches. A very interesting account is given of the ceremonials observed by the Tubu people in greeting one another. A most elaborate performance is gone through when two strangers meet in this wild country. Each of the performers covers all his face but his eyes with his turban, seizes his spear and throwing-iron, (a curious boomerang-like weapon with a long projecting prong on the concave margin,) and thus prepared, the two approach one another. At a distance of about six steps from one another they squat on their heels with spear upright in one hand and iron in the other. The one then asks "How do you do?" about a dozen times by means of four different words having that meaning used alternately, the reply being varied of the use of two words Laba, or Killala. Then one of the two loudly sings the word "Ihilla," which is returned by the other in a similar tone. The word is exchanged again and again, being commenced in a loud high pitched note and gradually run down the scale until it reaches a low bass murmur. When it has become so low as scarcely to be heard, on a sudden it is shouted again in high key and the gamut is run through as before. This goes on for a very long while, the performers going through it as a strict matter of ceremony and taking no interest in one another all the while, but looking round at the horizon or elsewhere during their vocal exertions. After a while various forms of the question "How are you?" and the answer "Well," are introduced; at last questions or other topics are brought forward, although now and again the "Ihilla" bursts out in the midst of them, but the series of notes in which it is shouted becomes shorter and shorter. At last the ihilla is got rid of altogether, and ordinary conversation becomes possible. Strangers do not shake hands, but acquaintances do. The covering of the face when greeting or meeting strangers is considered as a most important matter of etiquette.—*Nature.*

NAPOLEONIC TRAITS.—The Emperor walked everywhere, speaking to right and left, preceded by some Chamberlains, who announced his presence. When he approached there was dead silence, everybody remained perfectly still, the ladies rose and waited for the insignificant and often disobliging remarks which he was going to address to them. He never remembered a name, and almost always his first question was, "What is your name?" There was not a lady who was not charmed to see him depart from the place where she was. His Ministers, for himself and in his presence, were nothing but agents more or less active: "I should not know what to do with them," he said, "if they had not a certain mediocrity of intelligence or character." If any one of them felt himself superior in any

sage, words, one's self to an audience, and finally the audience itself. The history of *address* shows how fleeting and subordinate are the grammatical distinctions of transitive and intransitive, and how devoid of historical foundation is the separation of the *transitive* and *intransitive* uses, as if they were distinct words. Thus the series, He addressed an arrow to his foe; he addressed a messenger to the King; he addressed his prayer to Jupiter; he addressed himself to the lady; he addressed to the lady; he addressed the lady, are the historical steps by which the word reaches its elliptical sense of *speak to*.—*The Athenæum.*

SILENCE.

"There is a silence where hath been no sound,
There is a silence where no sound may be,
In the cold grave—under the deep, deep sea,
Or in wide desert where no life is found,
Which hath been mute, and still must sleep profound;
No voice is hushed—no life treads silently,
But clouds and cloudy shadows wander free,
That never spoke, over the idle ground:
But in green ruins, in the desolate walls
Of antique palaces, where Man hath been,
Though the dun fox, or wild hyena calls,
And owls, that flit continually between,
Shriek to the echo, and the low winds moan,
There the true Silence is, self-conscious and alone."

DEATH.

"It is not death, that sometime in a sigh
This eloquent breath shall take its speechless flight;
That some time these bright stars, that now reply
In sunlight to the sun, shall set in night;
That this warm conscious flesh shall perish quite,
And all life's ruddy springs forget to flow;
That thoughts shall cease, and the immortal sprite
Be lapped in alien clay and laid below;
It is not death to know this—but to know
That pious thoughts, which visit at new graves
In tender pilgrimage, will cease to go
So duly and so oft—and when grass waves
Over the past-away, there may be then
No resurrection in the minds of men."—*Tom Hood.*

IRISH LAMENTATION.

Cold, dark, and dumb lies my boy on his bed;
Cold, dark, and silent the night dews are shed;
Hot, swift, and fierce fall my tears for the dead!

His footprints lay light in the dew of the dawn
As the straight, slender track of the young mountain fawn;
But I'll ne'er again follow them over the lawn.

His manly cheek blushed with the sun's rising ray,
And he shone in his strength like the sun at midday;
But a cloud of black darkness has hid him away.

And that black cloud forever shall cling to the skies:
And never, ah, never, till sea hath no brine,
Lost warmth of my bosom, frost light of my eyes!
—*The Spectator.*

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AN ANECDOTE OF INSTINCT.

BY JAMES PAYN.

The present Archbishop of Canterbury is accustomed, when young men come to him for ordination, to ask them to preach a sermon before him and his chaplain, not the whole of one, but a part, just to show that they have some notion of their future calling. Generally speaking, this is a very embarrassing position for the candidate, but on a late occasion the embarrassment is said to have been the other way. The youth in the pulpit, addressing the Primate and his chaplain, thus commenced his sermon: "The congregation before me divides itself in two parts, the evil and the good." "That will do," said the Archbishop hurriedly, who did not wish to hear further particulars. Now, as I myself am not a divine, I dare not use such harsh definitions. The two parts into which the world seems naturally to divide itself to *my* mind are these: (1) The people who don't believe in the anecdotes of instinct, and (2) the people who do. That this latter class is still so numerous is greatly to the credit of human nature, and proves that simplicity is by no means expelled from the heart of man by civilization, roguery, and other causes. These excellent persons occupy very much the same position in canine and feline affairs as the orthodox do with respect to theology; and their opponents may very well complete the parallel and be likened to the modern skeptics.

For example, in old times it used to be an article of faith with us all that dogs preserved their masters from drowning. In youth we read a hundred delightful stories describing the anatomical intelligence with which Carlo and Neptune would seize their young masters "Tom" and "Billy" by the nape of the neck, or other comparatively tough portions of their bodies, and bear them out of deep water into shallow. A hundred illustrations—very highly colored—heightened the attractions of these incidents, and finally Sir Edwin Landseer himself crowned the edifice of credulity by his famous picture of "A Member of the Royal Humane Society"—a Newfoundland dog with a dripping child in his mouth. Now the canine skeptics—my class No. 1—not only deny these facts, but (like the modern infidels, who, not content with ignoring Providence, ascribe to it malignity,) assert that all that dogs have ever done in the water way is to help drown their masters.

They allow that they may have good intentions, but that the effect of their demonstrations of affection has been to beat the struggling swimmer down with their forepaws, and when they have got him under water to keep him there. This is, of course, an extreme example of the antagonism of creed; but, on the other hand, it must be owned that class No. 2 do make demands on human credulity in the interests of their canine clients which are somewhat exacting. What is more common, for instance, than to hear one's neighbor at a dinner-table describe how a friend's dog, having been taken by train—let us say from New-York to San Francisco—and disposed of to a new master, has found his way back by road to his old home. One may read such stories in print, of course, by the dozen; and when we do so we can close the volume and our left eye without offense to the author. There is no necessity imposed upon us to pretend to believe a word of it. But the personal assertion of our neighbor—a lady, perhaps, or at all events the friend of our host—is more difficult to deal with; politeness or the laws of hospitality require a certain profession of faith. We say, "Dear me, how extraordinary!" but we *think*, "That's a whopper, my good Sir, or Madame, and I hope it's your first." The story, in fact, is incredible.

A number of my readers will here remark to themselves, "But *I* knew a dog who did exactly the same thing," though the distance, perhaps, may not have been so great. Forgive me, my dear friends, but you do *not* know that dog; you only know somebody who has told you that he knows it. The evidence of this class of anecdotes of instinct is precisely the same as that for the existence of ghosts; it is always second-hand. If the thing was really believed—if we felt, that is, as sure that the dog came back by road as that he went by railway—the wonder of it would overwhelm us. It would be exactly as if a miracle had been enacted before our very eyes, in which case we should surely be always talking and thinking about it. For is it less than a miracle that a dog conveyed in a box for a thousand miles, or even a hundred, should, on being let out, find his way back again by what is not even the same road, but practically a totally new one? The advocates of gradulity remark on this, (I must say rather feebly,) "But consider the powers of smell possessed by these sagacious animals!" To which one is tempted to rejoin, "And what a very strong smell must have attached to the dog's master." No; the smell theory will certainly not account for such a fact. And I feel very sure of this, that if men of science credited the fact, (which they don't,) they would never rest till they discovered the theory that did account for it. Can it be supposed that a wise man would spend his time in discovering a star of the twelfth magnitude, ten billions of miles away from him, when such a problem as this dog's sagacity lay under his nose—when, that is, a possibility existed of his discovering the miraculous sense by which the creature found its way from one point to another, a hundred miles apart, without a voice to ask a question or a shilling to pay for a lift in a dog-cart? Is it the way of men of science to be satisfied with vague generalities—such as "recognition of locality," "instinct for place and person," &c.—to account for a marvel? Again, if such a secret was discovered, how do we know that it might not be utilized for human beings? and are men of science so careless of what may be of such vast benefit to humanity—or, at all events, to themselves—as to neglect such an investigation as they have done? No; they give no attention to the matter because they discredit it.

For many years a similar superstition was believed in as regarded pigeons; but it is now admitted that pigeons only take the road they know. From a great height in the air, and with their acute powers of vision, they can see their way for many miles, and the method adopted in their training is to take them first ten miles, then twenty, then thirty, and so on, till they know their way perhaps from London to Paris. But beyond that distance they can rarely be got to go, and only a few out of many accomplish even that. Yet a dog, forsooth, who travels on the ground, is held to be endowed with infinitely greater powers. The proper name for such anecdotes of instinct is, in short, stories.

My views upon this subject are well known, and the other day I was called upon by an old friend in the Army, one Captain Brook, invalided from the Cape, upon a matter in connection with them. "I know," he says, "you have your doubts about the powers of instinct; and if you choose I can now give you an opportunity of testing them."

The circumstances were as follows: He had gone out with his regiment to Ceylon with a fox-terrier, and, as often happens, the little creature had suffered from the heat of the climate; its hair had come off in great patches, and it had gone stone blind. When Captain Brook was ordered to the Cape (some ten months ago) he had left the dog with a friend in Ceylon; and after a little while, falling ill himself, had returned to England. His friend had written to him: "Poor Vic is worse than ever; she will certainly die if she remains here; shall I put her out of her misery or send her home by Peninsular and Oriental steamer? It will cost ten pounds." He had written back, "Send her," and had been advised on the day he called upon me that the ship which was to bring her had arrived in the Victoria Docks. "Do you believe," he said, "that a dog stone blind will recognize its master after so long an absence?"

"He will, perhaps, recognize your voice," I said.

"But if I don't speak to him?"

"Then," said I, "I don't think he will."

"Will you come and see for yourself?"

This I agreed to do, and I did so.

The way to the Victoria Docks is peculiar; after driving through the heart of the city you take the most objectionable railway journey, in the dirtiest and greasiest carriages conceivable, to its east end. On both sides there are miles of miserable streets, without one glimpse of anything picturesque or pleasant, till suddenly you find yourself in a forest of masts.

The effect is more extraordinary than that of the woods of Birnam coming to *Macbeth's* castle, for instead of leaves there are flags and sails, which on land are more unlooked-for objects. The flags represent every maritime nation under heaven, and many of them had a private significance of their own, like armorial bearings. So full of shipping were the docks themselves that from the train no water was to be seen, a state of affairs more embarrassing to the observer even than the position of the *Ancient Mariner* in the poem:

"Vessels, vessels all around, and not a drop to swim in."

At the gate of the docks were sundry policemen, the chief of whom demanded our errand.

"We are come," said the Captain, "to meet a passenger by the Antelope, arrived to-day."

"Aye, aye; she will be 'a Ditcher!'" was the reply; by which, as I was subsequently informed, was meant a ship that had come through the Suez Canal; "you'll see her flag yonder."

The speaker pointed to where, amid a clump of masts, there was one with an antelope running at right angles from it, and occasionally doubling, like a hare, in the gusts of wind. We were starting off, when the Police Sergeant exclaimed: "Them cigars must be put out, gentlemen."

It was a damp, blowy, wintry day, and there was snow lying in many places, making the objects around it still more black and filthy; there was nothing out of doors except the ends of our cigars that was not dripping wet, and I don't think we could have set fire to anything if we had been armed with a pine torch and a barrel of petroleum.

"We may surely smoke on such a day as this," I murmured piteously.

"By all manner of means if you like it, and it is approved of by your medical adviser," said the Sergeant, cynically, "but not in the Victoria Docks."

Deprived of the solace of his tobacco, my friend, who had been dolorous throughout our journey, became more melancholy than ever. "I am sure that poor dog will be dead," he said; "she was so ill when she started that my friend wrote to me that it was ten to one against her living through the voyage."

I did not say anything, because it was too late, but I had my own thoughts of what must be the character of a man who could thus have brought an unoffending fellow-creature on such a day as that to the Victoria Docks to meet a dead dog. All that I had ever heard of the brutality and licentiousness of the military rushed into my mind. "The cook has got her in charge," continued the Captain pathetically, "and has promised to take the greatest care of her."

It was curious that this person, so sublimely selfish as regarded humanity, had such a tender feeling for his four-footed friend; it touched me in spite of my indignation, and, reminding myself that there is something of good in everybody, I remarked consolingly, "Women are generally kind to animals."

"Gracious goodness! do you suppose they have female cooks on board ships?" exclaimed my companion with great contempt.

Being very domestic, and quite unseafaring, I *had* fallen into this error; I did not attempt to defend it against such a pitiless adversary, but even the worm will turn under certain circumstances, and when he presently remarked, for the third or fourth time, "I am sure that poor dog is dead," I answered, "Very likely," and began to whistle.

After many dangers from cranes with curved necks, and enormous bales in their beaks, which they flourished over our heads like shillalehs, and from heavy trucks moving along tramways at their own will and pleasure, we came upon "the Ditcher." She was secured, to my great relief, quite close to the dock, so that we had not "to walk the plank," (as I had read and even written of in the Spanish Main,) or to climb accommodation ladders which are anything but accommodating to those who (though of dauntless courage) have no nerves, and (though of immense intelligence) have weak heads. A host of sailors, employed as usual in the most active manœuvres with ropes and pulleys, as though an execution on the largest scale was pending, were running about the deck, and of one of these my companion inquired for the cook.

Accordingly, from a dreadful cabin, apparently full of fire, appeared the functionary in question. Anything less like one's ideal, or even one's idea, of a man cook I never beheld; he was a white man, I know, because when he wiped his forehead, which was steaming with perspiration, a patch of a whitey-brown color marked the progress of his palm, but he looked like a black man. It must have been a very aggravated and protracted case of shipwreck which would have induced me to eat an entrée from that hand, while as to clear soup, I am convinced that the spur of starvation itself would never have accomplished it.

"Have you got a dog of mine on board?" inquired the Captain, suppressing his emotion (as only military men and Mr. Fenimore Cooper's Indians have the gift of doing) so that you would have thought he was inquiring after a hat-box.

"Aye, and a strange traveler she is, Sir. Stone blind; poor creetur, and when she came aboard with only half a coat."

"Is she better for the voyage, think you?"

"Yes, Sir; she's better, ain't she, mates?"

The cook appealed to three or four men who had gathered round us from motives of curiosity, which had evidently much increased when they understood the nature of our business.

"Aye, aye, that she is," said one. "She's hearty to what she was; she knows she's got to old England."

This I thought, even for the anecdotes of instinct, a little strong; but the interest the men obviously took in the dog was most noteworthy and touching. This blind, diseased creature, who had come on board among total strangers, had made friends with everybody; and my friend, as her owner, found himself the centre of attraction. "You'll think her fine, Captain," said another. "She does credit to the Antelope, she does."

"Let me see her; this gentleman (he pointed disdainfully to me) thinks she won't know me because she can't see me."

I at once became the centre of repulsion. The sailors evidently took it very ill of me that I should entertain any such doubts. They whispered together darkly, and, as it seemed to me, in connection with some design of keel-hauling me on the spot, for which, in the way of ropes and pulleys, there were such abundant conveniences. Then the cook took us, followed by an increasing crowd, to his berth, which was a hole in the paddle-box.

If our young people could only be shown such a chamber before they run away to sea, those who are not born idiots would certainly stop where they were. On a bunk (which was the cook's bed) in this unpleasant cabin lay the object of our visit; a small, wiry-looking little terrier, quite blind—indeed, it had no eyeballs—and with bald patches upon its skin, a spectacle very sad to contemplate. At the voice of the cook, "Vic, Vic, my gal"—he cried encouragingly, but with great tenderness—the poor creature wagged her tail, but did not rise; her blindness had taught her prudence.

"She knows her way about my cabin," said the man; "Lor bless yer, yes," (he spoke of it as though it was a boudoir filled with articles of vertu, which a less clever dog would have destroyed with knocking against them;) "but the poor thing is aware as the door is open, you see, so doesn't ventur."

However, when he called to her again, she descended very slowly, and came out upon the deck moving very carefully and step by step; on the right was a grating, on which the crew were standing, and having tried this and found it difficult to walk upon, she turned to the left where we two stood. It was really a striking scene; the men—some dozen of them—in perfect silence watching the poor creature's movements with intense interest, and my friend with his eyes (with tears in them) fixed upon his dog, and longing to call out to her, but forbidden by the compact between us.

First, in its slow, cautious manner, the dog came to me and smelled about me. I suppose I was not strong enough, or sweet enough, but, after a brief investigation—the result of which delighted the spectators, who had been all along convinced that there was nothing about me to attract anybody—she moved on toward her master. Then you might literally have heard a pin drop. The gallant Captain, being in the height of fashion, had gaiters over his boots, and to them the dog at once gave her attention. Whether it was the gaiters or the rim of her master's trousers that caused the following phenomenon I could not discern, but suddenly the little creature raised her sightless eyes, as if in veritable thankfulness for the happiness vouchsafed her, and uttered a plaintive cry of recognition; the next instant she was scrambling blindly, but passionately, up the Captain's legs, calling us all to witness by barks and yelps that it *was* her master, and that the desire of her heart for many a weary month had been at last accomplished.

As for Vic's owner, he cried like a child, and, lifting the dog up in his arms, covered it with caresses; while the sailors, so far from despising his weakness, were moved to admiration, and openly expressed their satisfaction that their sorely-afflicted little friend had at last found her master and come to the end of her earthly troubles.

"And now," said the Captain, triumphantly, as he walked toward the railway station with his precious burden, "you are, I hope, no longer a skeptic; you will believe your own eyes."

"No doubt," returned I, "and I also believe in Vic's nose. That she should have recognized you, after so many months, by the mere sense of smell is very remarkable. But I don't believe—and this is my quarrel with the anecdote-mongers of instinct—that she could have smelled you from Ceylon, or that the poor creature could have found her way home, even if she had had her eyesight, without having been booked through by the Peninsular and Oriental Company."

THE JEWS IN EUROPE.—The present position of the Jewish race is altogether anomalous. The Jews are at once the most national and the most cosmopolitan race on the earth; but they neither found a State of their own, nor do they become absorbed in the population of the countries they live in. It seems difficult to believe that this contradiction can be a permanent one. The scandalous oppression under which they long suffered forced them to be a caste apart. It was as futile for them to hope for a genuine national life of their own as it was to hope to share the national life of others. Their enfranchisement puts the alternative before them to do either the one or the other; and the one or the other they will in the natural course of things do. It is obvious that the race is in a state of transition; and all final or dogmatic judgments about it are as unreasonable as they are impertinent. But it needs no prophet to see that the sentiment of nationality which has attained in our days a force hitherto unknown in the world must inevitably turn the scale one way or the other. Either some sudden impulse, of which at present there are few signs, will lead the race to attempt the task, whether possible or impossible, of founding a Jewish State in the East, or else continued intercourse with the Christian world, the continued sharing of its public life and continued intermarriages between Jews and Christians will gradually lead to the absorption of the people by the other nations of the earth. No one but themselves will venture to say which would be the better alternative; but the latter certainly appears the more likely. But it is probable that they will long hover between the two paths, too full of individuality to be easily absorbed, and with too little political cohesion for any great national enterprise to be feasible. And for countries like Germany, where they are very numerous, or like Roumania, where they live among a much less energetic people, the results of this dubious position will not be without inconvenience, either to themselves or to those among whom they live. It is idle to complain of what is inevitable, and of what is very largely the result of Christian misdeeds in the past.—*The Saturday Review.*

THE FRENCH IN 1739.—The French are a people born for Society, & have cultivated ye art of being agreable in it, beyond all other People. 'Tis almost ye only art they do study; as, in reality, to this are reducible almost all ye pleasures they enjoy. Their own Families afford 'em no Entertainment: As soon as a Frenchman is up in a Morning, he throws himself out of doors, & quarters himself on ye public at least till noon. The first croud he can thrust his head into, he is happy. In Towns & Villages where there are no houses of rendezvous to repair to, He posts himself at ye corner of some street, with his back to ye wall, till some other person come by in ye same circumstances. These fall into chat, and are soon joyned by two or three more: Thus by degrees is formed what they call a *Calotte*, wch is gaining & losing in bulk till twelve o'clock, when ye assembly breaks up, and all repair to dinner. They sit long at table, and after rising make their parties at Cards, wch employ 'em till supper; After wch is ye fine time for walking: Accordingly, they sally out in ye dusk, men & women, linked arm in arm, and walk, talk, make love, sing & dance till past midnight.—*Ephraim Chambers.*

WOMAN'S SUPERIOR MENTAL IMAGERY.—I have been astonished to find how superior women usually are to men in the vividness of their mental imagery, and in their powers of introspection. Though I have admirable returns from many men, I have frequently found others, even of the highest general ability, quite unable for some time to take in the meaning of such simple questions as these. "Think of some definite object, say your breakfast-table, as you sat down to it this morning, and consider carefully the picture that rises before your mind's eye. Is the image dim, or fairly clear? Is its brightness comparable to that of the actual scene? Are the objects sharply defined? Are the colors quite distinct and natural," &c.? On the other hand, I find the attention of women, especially women of ability, to be instantly aroused by these inquiries. They eagerly and carefully address themselves to consider their modes of thought, they put pertinent questions, they suggest tests, they express themselves in well-weighed language and with happy turns of expression, and they are evidently masters of the art of introspection. I do not find any peculiar tendency to exaggeration in this matter either among women or men; the only difference I have observed between them is that the former usually show an unexpected amount of intelligence, while many of the latter are as unexpectedly obtuse. The mental difference between the two sexes seems wider in the vividness of their mental imagery and the power of introspecting it than in respect to any other combination of mental faculties of which I can think.—*Francis Galton, in Nature.*

SUICIDAL GHOSTS—CHINA.—Ghosts whom nobody owns, spirits of poor men who have died at street-corners, and such like, are not unnaturally malevolent. They cause epidemics, and have to be driven off by firing crackers; or, if people prefer appeasing them, they set out plates full of cakes, with invitations to "the honorable homeless ghosts." The ghosts of suicides are particularly difficult to be appeased; their sole aim in life (or rather in death) seems to be to induce others to do as they have done. If you sleep in the room where any one has hanged him or her self, you are sure to receive during the night a pressing invitation to commit *felo de se*. At Hangchow, by the north gate, was a house so haunted by demons that it was to be had at a bargain. A scholar, named Ts'ai, bought it, and, since none of his family would go with him, went to sleep there alone. He lighted a candle, and kept watch. At midnight a woman came slowly in with a red silk handkerchief round her neck, saluted him, tied a rope to a beam, and put her neck in it. Ts'ai watched her, but did not change a muscle. She then fastened up another rope, and invited him to put his head in likewise. He laughed, and, lifting up his foot, put that in the noose. "You're wrong," said she. "No," he replied; "you were wrong years ago, or you'd never have done what you did." The ghost gave an exceeding bitter cry, bowed to Ts'ai, and departed; and from that time the house was no more haunted. Ts'ai afterward rose to great distinction, as he deserved to do, passing all his examinations, and becoming Provincial Councilor.—*All the Year Round.*

A CATHOLIC LEGEND.—Among the peculiarities of the Roman ritual he will notice the striking symbolism of the washing of the celebrant's hands, (or, rather, the tips of thumb and forefinger,) before he touches the sacred elements, reciting the while a portion of the twenty-fifth Psalm, "I will wash mine hands in innocency, and so will I go to Thine altar." And he will observe that the whole of the "Canon of the Mass"—that portion of the service which we should call the consecration—is said by the priest inaudibly. The reason given by ritual authorities for this direction is based on the fear lest the sacred words, so often repeated in the hearing of the people, might become too common and familiar, and even be used profanely. A legend on this subject, as told by a recluse of the seventh century, is worth notice, as having received the stamp of no less an authority than the General Council of Nicæa. "A party of boys watching flocks in Apamæa in Syria, took it into their heads one day to while away a portion of their time by going through the ceremonies of Mass. One acted as celebrant, another as deacon, and a third as sub-deacon. All went on pleasantly, until he who personated the celebrant pronounced the sacred words of consecration, when suddenly a ball of fire, rapid and fierce as a meteor, fell down from heaven, and so stunned the boys that they fell prostrate on the ground. When this singular occurrence was afterward related to the Bishop of the place, he went to examine the spot, and having learned all the particulars of the case, caused a church to be built thereon, to commemorate so remarkable an event. From this circumstance, it is said, the Church derives her custom of reciting the Canon in secret."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

MUSICAL MICE.—Some years ago, in my school days, myself and four brothers had a tutor. My father fitted up a room for us, which we called our school, wherein we had a piano, upon which it was the rule of our tutor to give myself, brothers, and two sisters lessons in music every day. You may suppose from this that the piano got some fearful thumping daily from five very rough lads alone. During our lessons some of the higher (treble) notes of the piano began to stick—that is, they would not rise after being pressed down. Our tutor said this was caused by dampness, and recommended the instrument to be wheeled round to the fire at nights to cure these sticking notes. But after trying this plan several times, with no result toward its object, our tutor was determined to give the piano a thorough cleaning, and in doing so found, to our great astonishment, under the treble notes two mice-nests, one of which had five young ones. The nests were made chiefly of silk, taken from the ornamental wood-work in front of the piano, in which we had often been surprised to find holes, and my mother on several occasions accused myself and brothers of pushing our fingers through the silk and making these holes. Now, the building of these nests must have been going on while we were practicing on the instrument, as we had heard several times something, as we fancied, inside the piano making a gnawing noise, little dreaming at the time that it was musical mice who were at the bottom of it all.—*Chambers's Journal.*

TO BAMBOOZLE.—I should like to refer *bamboozle* to the Italian *bamboccio*, a puppet, used metaphorically for a simpleton. Every one remembers *Katharina's* "Belike, you mean to make a puppet of me," and *Pe'ruchio's* answer, "Why, true; he means to make a puppet of thee." Now, it is clear, when we compare this passage with the rest of the scene, that *Petruchio's* answer is not a mere repetition of *Katharina's* words, but contains a *double entendre* of some kind. She probably intends to say, "Perhaps you mean to treat me as a doll without a will of its own," while he appears to mean something very like "He wishes to bamboozle you." The earlier "Taming of a Shrew," (Hazlitt's "Shakespeare's Library," Part II., vol. ii.,) has:

"*Kate*—The fashion is good inough; belike you
Meane to make a foole of me.
Ferando—Why true he means to make a foole of thee
To haue thee put on such a curtald cappe.
Sirra begone with it."

—*Notes and Queries.*

THE PUBLISHER'S PUFF.—The most glaring illustration of this is the publisher's puff. The skill with which some publishers manage to select the tit-bits from the reviews for the advertising column is something truly wonderful to the ordinary mind. The greatest triumph of this skill is seen in the extracting of something like a neat slice of praise out of a thoroughly adverse review by means of appropriate omissions. If, for example, the reviewer writes, "The author's stilted and bombastic language harmonizes admirably with his pretentious, but essentially feeble, ideas," the clever publisher has but to strike out the disrespectful adjectives and he has a presumably favorable opinion: "The author's style harmonizes admirably with his ideas." If the vain author thinks he can just as well select these extracts for himself he is greatly in error.—*The Saturday Review.*

SUPERIOR TO MICHAEL ANGELO.—The Commissioners of the International Exhibition of 1862 were the favored recipients of a large sheet of cardboard bearing sundry unintelligible black marks, bringing with it an explanatory epistle running: "This, gentlemen, is done with charcoal—charcoal, no drawing-pencil, but simply charred wood. I want it exhibited, to show to the world that woman's mind is superior to circumstances; and that I, a woman without means, am superior to Michael Angelo."—*All The Year Round.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE SANE POET.

SOUTHEY. BY EDWARD DOWDEN. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1880.

The peculiar interest of Southey's life is his serene, uniform, and protracted efficiency as a man of letters. He seems not to have been subject to the usual periods of dullness and brightness, when the pen either had to be laid wholly aside or was driven with preternatural rapidity. Though such a life is not apt to be marked by special brilliancy, it obviously becomes on the whole the most serviceable to literature and most conducive to the contentment of the man himself. Hence it furnishes a fine example for study, if not for constant attempts at imitation. Southey's genius was exceedingly fruitful; his works are remarkably voluminous and diversified. It is said that he was equally ready to produce a given quantity of history, poems, reviews, or epistles "with the punctuality of a cotton-mill or a nail-factory." His biography and correspondence, as edited by his son, is a ponderous volume, from which one turns with a sense of refreshment to the concise little work of Mr. Dowden in the Morley series.

At the age of 46, Southey wrote the first of a series of autobiographic sketches. His spirit was courageous, and life had been good to him; but it needed more than his courage to live again in remembrance with so many of the dead. Having told the story of his boyhood, he had not the heart to go further. Of this period Mr. Dowden gives a full account, including many lively incidents. When scarcely more than a child, Southey was sent to be educated to a school nine miles from his mother's home. To her tender heart this distance seemed a breadth of severance cruel as an Atlantic. Man and boy that he was, he suppressed his own rising sobs, and did his best to brighten her sorrow, which she evinced by profuse weeping. A boy's first night at school is usually not a time of mirth, and the heart of little Robert sank within him. A melancholy hung about the aged structure, which had known better days: the broken gate-ways, the Summer-houses falling into ruins, the grass-grown court, the bleakness of the school-room, ill-disguised by its faded tapestry, depressed the spirits. The little fellow wet his pillow with his tears before he fell asleep. The master was at one with his surroundings; he, too, was a piece of worthy old humanity now decayed and falling into untimely ruins. When Southey had spent a year at the school, an alarm of infection brought it to an end, and he went home to undergo "a three days' purgatory in brimstone." He had gained little in book-lore, but he was already a lover of literature after a fashion of his own. Shakespeare he read and read again; Beaumont and Fletcher he has gone through before he was 8 years old. From a circulating library he obtained Spenser's "Faerie Queene," and nothing daunted by the obsolete language, he enjoyed it with the keenest relish, taking delight in the music of the verse. Spenser, "not more sweet than pure and not more pure than wise," "high priest of all the muses' mysteries," was henceforth accepted by Southey as his master.

Mr. Dowden follows Southey through his career at Westminster and Oxford, where, meeting with Coleridge, he indulged in the dream of so-called Pantisocracy. It was imagined that they and others like themselves, "whose way of thinking was liberal, whose characters were tried and incorruptible, should join together and leave the old world of falling thrones and rival anarchies for the woods and wilds of the young Republic in the West. One could wield an axe; another could guide a plow. Possessions were to be held in common; each would work for all. In their cottages the best books would have a place. Literature and science bathed anew in the invigorating stream of life and nature, could not but rise reanimated and purified. Each young man would take to himself a mild and lovely young woman for his wife, whose part it would be to prepare their innocent food and tend their hardy and beautiful race." "This Pantisocratic scheme," writes Southey, "has given me new life, new hope, new energy; all the faculties of my mind are dilated." But the money requisite for putting it in practice was not to be had; and it was decreed that he should be a toiler among books. Ere long he married, and then his spirit adapted itself to the facts, plain and enduring, of the actual world.

Mr. Dowden gives a chapter to Southey's eight years of wanderings in Spain and Portugal, which he undertook in order to learn foreign languages, read foreign poetry and history, and rummage among books and manuscripts collected by his uncle at Lisbon. After this began the quiet life at Keswick, where he wrought in his place day after day, season after season, submitting to the good laws of use and wont, growing stronger, calmer, more full-fraught with stores of knowledge and treasures of heart. When it was said that he was appointed Pye's successor in the Laureateship, that he received an honorary degree from the university, that now and again he visited the Continent, that children were born to him, from among whom death made choice of the dearest, and that he wrote and published books, the leading facts of Mr. Southey's life have been told. And Mr. Dowden adds:

"Had he been a worse or a weaker man, we might look to find mysteries, picturesque vices, or engaging follies; as it is, everything is plain, straightforward, substantial. What makes the life of Southey eminent and singular is its unity of purpose, its persistent devotion to a chosen object, its simplicity, purity, loyalty, fortitude, kindliness, truth."

The engagements in his study were always so numerous and so full of interest that it needed an effort to leave the table piled with books and papers. But a May moving would draw him forth into the sun in spite of himself. Once abroad, Southey had a vigorous enjoyment in the quickened blood and the muscles impatient with energy long pent up. The streams were his especial delight; he never tired of their deep retirement, their shy loveliness, and their melody. They could often beguile him into an hour of idle meditation; their beauty has in a high degree passed into his verse. Anxiety about his worldly fortunes never cost Southey a sleepless night. His disposition was always hopeful. When he had little he lived upon little, never spending when it was necessary to spare, and his means grew with his expenses. Business habits he had none; never in his life did he cast up an account, but in a general way he knew that money comes by honest toil and grows by diligent husbandry. He wrote at a moderate pace, rewrote, wrote a third time if it seemed desirable; corrected with minute supervision. One work always overtopped another; thus the first idle day, the begetter of so many idle descendants, never came.

Southey built his hopes of renown as a poet on his "Madoc," which, when published, was coldly received. The disappointment caused him to suspend his labor on "Kehama," which he had begun. He complained that an author might be contented with posthumous fame, but could not with posthumous fame and cheese. His friend Landor, however, making him a liberal promise of financial aid, he rose unusually early the next morning and went on with "Kehama." It advanced; and duly as each section of this poem, and subsequently of his "Roderick," came to be written, it was transcribed for the friend whose sympathy and admiration were a golden reward. Landor, he said, was "the only man living of whose praise he was ambitious or whose censure would have humbled him."

Mr. Dowden thinks that Southey's poetry, when compared with the highest standards, takes a midmost rank; it neither renders into art a great body of thought and passion, nor does it give faultless expression to lyrical emotions. He says, however, that—

"The word high-souled takes possession of the mind as we think of Southey's heroic personages. Poetry, he held, ought rather to elevate than to affect—a Stoical doctrine transferred to art, which meant that his own poetry was derived more from admiration of great qualities than from sympathy with individual men or women. Neither the quick and passionate tenderness of Burns nor the stringent pathos of Wordsworth can be found in Southey's verse. No eye probably ever shed a tear over the misery of *Ladurlad* and his persecuted daughter. She, like the lady in "Comus," is set above our pity and perhaps our love. In "Kehama," a work of Southey's mature years, the chivalric ardor of his earlier heroes is transformed into the sterner virtues of fortitude and an almost despairing constancy."

Southey is at his best in prose. "The History of Brazil" gives evidence of amazing patience, industry, and skill. History as written by Southey is narrative rendered spiritual by moral ardor. In biography he has not been surpassed, his versatile talent qualifying him to write the life of a warrior, poet, or saint. His industry was that of a German; his lucidity and perfect exposition were such as are rarely found outside of a French memoir. Because his style is natural, it is inimitable; and the only way to write like Southey is to write well.

Mr. Dowden's work, as a whole, is very enjoyable reading. It is written in a bright, cheerful tone, answering well to the character of Southey, and breathing the amiable spirit which animated his life. He demonstrates that a career may be made an attractive study though unconnected with folly and woe: that prudence and thrift are not necessarily dull and stupid, but have aspects as pleasing and entertaining, though not as full of excitement, as rash impulse and abrupt vicissitudes of fortune. His style is clear, compact, and artistic; some of his descriptions are charming. His work will afford the reader a very complete knowledge of one who was eminent, not only as a writer, but as a model of virtue and usefulness.

HUNTING.

SPORTING ADVENTURES IN THE FAR WEST. By JOHN MORTIMER MURPHY. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1880.

In the vast region lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean may be found nearly every species of game indigenous to the North American Continent, and several whose habitat is confined to that region alone. Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington Territory, with their towering mountains and extensive plains, dense forests, and treeless plateaus, are by far the best hunting-grounds, as they possess all the elements of soil and climate necessary for the sustenance of a large and varied faunal life, and in their profusion of birds and fishes they have no rivals in any quarter of the globe. Mr. Murphy takes up the leading animals severally, beginning with the grizzly bear, which he regards as the monarch of the American animal world. Naturalists have called the lion the king of beasts; but if strength or courage are elements of royalty, the grizzly ranks above the lion. That it has killed two or three buffaloes at a time with strokes of its huge paws, is a well-authenticated fact; and it has been known to drag a long distance a bull that weighed over 1,200 pounds. Their own weight is about 800 or 900 pounds, though they are said at times to reach 1,300. The grizzly is partial to the mountains, but is not confined to rugged regions. It hibernates during the Winter in the North, but it is not unusual to see an old male out in search of food during the coldest weather. To encounter the animal on that errand is a dangerous matter, as it will not hesitate to attack anything living, from a man to a mouse. The one is of about as much consequence to it as the other; for it can crush the former at once with a blow from its powerful paw. Should a man take refuge in a tree, he is liable to be made a prisoner for several hours; for the bear will not, it is said, leave until night sets in, or it be overcome by hunger. Powerful as it is, it is often terrified by the human voice; it has been known to turn about and run, when preparing for an attack, on hearing the screams of a man.

The black bear abounds in the wooded regions beyond the mountains. It is naturally sluggish, and keeps in the densest parts of the woods. Its usual haunts are caverns and hollow trees, where it passes away a large part of its time in dozing and sleeping. It is ever on the alert for foes, however; and unless the hunter approaches its lair from the leeward, he is liable to be detected by the apparent sluggard. It is omnivorous in taste, and it seems to care little whether it eats ants, grubs, eggs, berries, roots, grapes, mice, moles, or squirels. Mr. Murphy narrates a ludicrous adventure which he had with a bear in company with an Indian and a surgeon. While passing down a swift current in a canoe, they observed the animal swimming across the stream. The Doctor became excited, and ordered the red man to ply the paddle vigorously, and get alongside of it before it could reach the shore. This having been effected, the Doctor, pronouncing the bear a young one, decided that it should not be shot, but captured alive. He attempted to throw a rope around its head, but, reaching out, he tilted the boat, lost his balance, and went headlong into the water on top of the bear. The latter gave a growl of terror, and attempted to break away; but it somehow got entangled in the rope, so that when the Doctor rose to the surface, he found himself clinging to one end and the bear to the other, and both pulling in opposite directions. The stoical red man could not help laughing heartily, while the Doctor was with some difficulty rescued, and the captive towed ashore.

The cougar is not often a dangerous foe until brought to bay or roused by hunger, owing to its natural timidity; yet its shrieks are so loud and penetrating that no person can hear them without feeling a thrill run through his body, and, if unarmed, without taking all possible care to avoid an encounter. Its courage is sufficiently great to impel it to face any foe, from bear to man, in case of emergency. Mr. Murphy mentions an old hunter who witnessed a fight between a black bear and a cougar, in which the latter killed its adversary in about 20 minutes by leaping on its neck and cutting the spinal cord with its lance-like teeth. Bruin, however, did not die without a severe struggle, inflicting such injuries on the other that it would undoubtedly have died of its wounds had the hunter not shot it as it was crawling into the shrubbery.

Wolves are remarkably numerous throughout the whole of North-western America. The American wolf differs in several points from its European congener, resembling rather an Esquimau dog. The main differences are that it has shorter ears, a broader forehead, a thicker muzzle, shorter legs, broader feet, finer fur, and denser and bushier hair behind the cheeks. The tail is carried erect, except when the animal is frightened, and then it crams it between the legs like a terror-stricken cur. Large, gaunt, and fierce as it looks, it is one of the greatest cowards known, even when assembled in numbers, and seldom has the courage to face even a boy. When assailed by dogs, it manifests a stronger desire to flee than to fight gallantly for life, and to show its teeth rather than to use them. It is amusing to see wolves try to capture an antelope or a bu

MISSOURI DURING THE WAR

HOW THE STATE WAS KEPT IN THE UNION.

THE RECOLLECTIONS OF COL. JAMES O. BROADHEAD—TALES OF A TRYING TIME—WHAT WAS DONE BY A FEW BRAVE MEN—THE MISSOURI CONVENTION OF 1861—A SCRAP OF UNWRITTEN HISTORY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Among the crowd of remarkable and distinguished men from all parts of the country who, during the sessions of Congress, continnually jostle each other in the halls and corridors of Washington hotels, perhaps one of the most remarkable is Col. James O. Broadhead, who, next to Frank P. Blair, Jr., did more than any other man to keep Missouri from going out of the Union. A quiet, open-faced, mild-spoken, modest gentleman, he gives but few outward evidences of the distinguished position which he occupies. Despite the modesty and quietness of his demeanor, however, he is recognized as the leader of the Bar of the South-west, is the President of the Bar Association of the United States, and has held many positions of high trust and honor. His early life was one of continual struggle to gain a foothold in the wilds of what was then the far West. He was born in Virginia, and in 1837, when little more than a boy, moved to Missouri. At that time the State, which now contains upward of 2,000,000 inhabitants, reckoned a population of only 500,000, and, as may well be imagined, the means of travel to and through it were exceedingly primitive and limited. Leaving Charlottesville, Va., the home of Jefferson, Col. Broadhead still remembers distinctly his long stage ride to Gallipolis on the Ohio River, which was then one of the most important stage and steam-boat centres in the West. Leaving this place, he continued his trip to Louisville on a steam-boat, and from that point embarked on a small steam-boat for St. Louis, arriving at the latter place after a trip of 12 days. What is now the great Western emporium then contained only 15,000 inhabitants. It was principally noted for the thick, heavy mud in the streets; contained but few brick houses, and extended only to what is now Seventh-street. Leaving St. Louis, and going into the County of St. Charles, Mo., young Broadhead, following the example of many other distinguished men, taught school that he might obtain means to study law. Subsequently, he entered the law office of Edward Bates, who was Attorney-General under President Lincoln, and, after having been admitted to the Bar, settled in the celebrated Pike County, which was noted for the number of its inhabitants who went across the Plains into the gold regions.

As may well be imagined, the practice of the young lawyer, in so primitive and sparsely-settled a country, was at first neither a lucrative nor very pleasant one. He commenced with nothing in the world but the clothes on his back and a horse, upon which he rode from circuit to circuit, attending court in four or five different counties. After some years spent in this way, and having gained some prominence as a Webster and Clay Whig, he assumed editorial control of the *Salt River Journal*, which was published in a town at the head of Salt River, the celebrated stream up which defeated candidates for political offices are so frequently requested to betake themselves, grinding promiscuously at this task for two years

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The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 15, 1880.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

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The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Twelve Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, in this region, slight fall in temperature, partly cloudy weather, north-east winds shifting to south and west, and rising, followed by falling, barometer.

CONSISTENCY AND INDEPENDENCE.

It is not an admirable practice which has grown up among us to begin wrangling over Presidential candidates a year before the day of election, though even that is preferable to our recent dolorous experience of a Presidential election remaining a subject of dispute and recrimination for three years after it was decided. If we must choose between protracted discussion before, and endless disputes after, the election, the country would certainly yield a large majority in favor of the former, and, perhaps, the best way to avoid that perilous closeness of Presidential contests which offers such tempting opportunities to unscrupulous returning officers is to have the claims of competing candidates so thoroughly canvassed in advance of their nomination as to diminish as much as possible the chances for these bewildering changes of political equilibrium which upset all preconceived theories of party strength.

It has seemed good to certain leading Republican politicians to fix the date of the conventions which will send the largest quota of delegates to the Chicago Convention from four to five months in advance of the meeting of the representatives of the National Republican Party. We have given a sufficiently emphatic expression of opinion about the expediency of such a policy, whether considered with reference to interests of the party or to the interests of any particular candidate for its Presidential nomination. What is rather more to our present purpose is the fact that for Republicans the present time constitutes the most critical stage of the Presidential contest, since the process of selection is now going on by which the candidate of their party will be designated. It is probable that the action of the National Convention of 1880 will be decided in advance of its meeting, and, as after that action has been taken any protest against it will be regarded as treason to the party, it is extremely desirable that there should be a full and free discussion of the character of the candidates who are being most earnestly pressed for the nomination. This is particularly desirable if there be any prominent candidate for the National Republican nomination whose choice would alienate a sufficient number of Republicans to insure party defeat.

Mr. E. B. Washburne has declared that under no circumstances can he consent to the use of his name as a candidate before the National Convention, and The Times has been able to announce, on unquestionable authority, that Gen. Grant is ready to accept the nomination of the convention, should he be the choice of a majority of the Republicans there assembled. The Republican nominee for the Presidency will, therefore, in all likelihood, be one of these three men — Gen. Grant, Senator Blaine, and Secretary Sherman. Setting aside the nonsense about "Cæsarism," "monarchy," and so forth, which is at once an insult to the intelligence and a denial of the capacity for self-government of the American people, the only serious objection made to the nomination of Gen. Grant is that it would cause a falling off in Republican votes sufficient to diminish, if not to neutralize, the chances of his election. When we come to analyze the reasons for this belief, we find that it is based upon the alleged unwillingness of many sincere Republicans, and of the great body of non-partisan voters who might be counted on the side of the Republican candidate, to support a man who would probably become the tool of the class known as "machine" politicians.

There are various ways of meeting such an objection, but as it comes mainly from the avowed Republicans or professed Independents who are urging the "claims" of Secretary Sherman, let us take, for the present, the most obvious way. Before the friends of Mr. Sherman can use with any effect the "machine" argument as against Gen. Grant, they must be prepared to show that their own candidate is identified with the cause of political freedom of choice, that he has used all the great powers of his office to strike at the root of machine politics—the possession of Federal office as a reward for active partisanship—and that he is contracting neither obligations nor alliances which would make the redivision of party spoils the most characteristic feature of his administration. Not only have the "Reformers" who have so unaccountably taken up the cause of Mr. Sherman made no attempt to show that their candidate has the slightest sympathy with their most distinctive principles, but they have volunteered no explanation of the open and notorious abuse of the patronage of his office by which Mr. Sherman has endeavored to secure from North and South Carolina, Alabama, Missouri, and other Southern States, delegations pledged to vote for him at the Chicago Convention. From the somewhat pretentious clique of journals which espoused the "Liberal" cause in 1872, and which, after numerous changes of base, are still united on the platform of "anything to beat Grant," we should have expected a fine display of virtuous indignation over the exposure of the intrigues of Mr. Sherman. Unfortunately for their cause and their character, they have shown no disposition either to sift the charges against their candidate or to admit that, if proved, these charges would absolutely disqualify him to secure the support of any honest Republican. It may not be much of an effort for free traders, who accepted as their Presidential nominee the most bigoted of protectionists, to identify the cause of political purity with the most consummate of political tricksters. But it will cost intelligent Republicans an effort, which they are not likely to make, to believe that the jobbery and favoritism which are involved in "machine" methods of politics would be avoided by the selection of a man who is endeavoring to capture the Republican nomination by methods which show the most cynical contempt both for the responsibilities of a great public trust, and for the freedom of political action which is essential to the continued existence of the Republican Party.

SENATORIAL NOBODIES.

During the late civil war, when a majority of the Southern States were unrepresented in Congress, Democratic newspapers were accustomed to bemoan the degeneracy of the United States Senate. The days were gone, it was mournfully said, when such great lights as Webster, Clay, Calhoun, and Mason adorned this most dignified body. The withdrawal of the Southern Democrats had deprived the Senate of its greatest men. And, afterward, when the reconstructed South sent up its carpet-baggers, the plaint became even more doleful. The bitterness of party criticism was most intense. There were no words strong enough to express the popular contempt for the debased Senate. It did not matter that the new Senators took the places of base traitors, who had left seats in the Senate Chamber to join themselves to the rebel cause, after waiting as long as it was safe to remain in the capital, then menaced by the revolutionists. It did not matter that these men, objectionable though they might be on some grounds, were, at least, faithful to their sworn obligation and to their country. They were not born in the States which they presumed to represent. They had no rights in the Senate; they were merely vermin that had crawled into places made temporarily vacant. They who mourned the decadence of the Republic, as illustrated by the Senate of the United States, were even fain to refer to the time when the first Republican Senators had seats in that august body. Hale, Seward, and Fessenden were among the earliest of those who came into the Senate, and who left it soon after the war was over, or before the reconstructed South appeared in Congress. Obviously, the times were steadily growing more degenerate when Democrats were ready to turn back to the period when the great lights of the Republican Party were the leaders of the Senate. Nevertheless, if these Jeremiahs were to be believed, the country would not be completely restored until the Democrats regained supremacy.

The Democrats are now in a majority in both branches of Congress. Let us hope that the mourners are cheered when they look into the Senate and behold the great men who now represent the Democratic Party. The nation should be proud, especially of the illustrious men who sit in the Senate for the Southern States. There certainly never was a time when the Senate was so disorderly, undignified, and so low in tone, as it is now. The men who represent the Southern Democratic States have reached their highest mark. There is nothing more for them to hope for, (unless it is a re-election,) and they loll in Senatorial chairs with all the vulgarity of their old plantation manners, content to be where they can draw pay and be waited upon. They have only a languid interest in the public business. They smoke and gossip in the cloak-rooms, or entertain their admiring constituents in the Senate Chamber, discussing local politics, poker, and horse-racing, while the business of the Senate goes on in the hands of older and abler men about them. The petty squabble between the Georgia Senators over a Census Supervisorship is of more moment to them than the highest interests of the whole nation can possibly be. They argue, swear, and grumble in corners of the Senate Chamber, checked only for a moment by the reproofs of the presiding officer, and absolutely indifferent to the entreaties of a Sergeant-at-Arms who is their servant, or to the expostulations of real Senators who are weakly intent on discharging the duties which the people elected them to manage. "Let us lie back, stretch our legs, and have a good time," they seem to say. "Bayard and Thurman will look after things. We are Southern gentlemen."

These nobodies who sit in the seats once occupied by representative Southern men might, at least, behave themselves with decency and decorum. If they cannot aid in the transaction of the business of the nation, they should not obstruct it, as they do, with their idle gossip. Perhaps, feeling themselves to be nobodies, they consider that they have no reputation (at least no national reputation) to lose, and it is not surprising that they have so little respect for the stations into which they have climbed. Senator Nesmith, when he entered the Senate from Oregon, having never been in Congress before, used to say that he wondered, during his first six months of service, how he got there, and, during the rest of the term, how any of his colleagues ever got there. How these unknown statesmen ever secured seats in the Senate is a puzzle to the student of politics. Looking over a list of Senators, even well-informed readers must stop to ask who these people are. Who knows Senator Pryor? or Senator Walker? or Senator Call? or Senator Jonas? or Senator Bailey? or a half dozen more smooth-bores who could be named if it were worth while? Senator Gordon has made himself conspicuous by his fuming and fire-eating, and Senator Butler won distinction as the hero of the Hamburg massacre before he was rewarded by a seat in the upper house of Congress. Politicians are apt to say that this is the day of small men; and this complaint was probably made when the Senate contained the greatest of American statesmen. But there certainly never was a time when there were so many insignificant men in Congress as now. And the weakness of the Senate is exhibited in its array of undignified nobodies from the South.

CO-OPERATION IN BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK.

We have often noted it as one of the most striking proofs of the low estate to which the influence of the Tammany rule has brought our working classes, that no large, successful effort for co-operation had ever been made among them. The Philadelphia mechanics, artisans, and working men have long since made themselves comparatively independent of capital by their admirable Building and Loan Associations, and have proved how wonderfully successful and able the business management of working men may be. But in New-York, with all its wealth and enterprise, there never has been sufficient intelligence and public spirit among our artisans to originate and carry out any large, successful scheme of co-operation, whether in production or "distribution." The simple fact seems to be that under the control of the Democratic Party, with its free distribution of spoils and places, the working classes become demoralized, and prefer to be dependent on political leaders and ward partisans to combining for doing anything for themselves. These classes furnish the constituency from which should come the representative working men in any scheme of co-operation. Their dependence on party lowers the tone of the whole, and they do not produce such leaders as Philadelphia, for instance, has brought to the front. The only instance of really successful co-operation (though on a limited scale) that we can recall in New-York is the Pilot Association, which has certainly been always very efficiently managed.

A new movement has, however, been started in Brooklyn and New-York for co-operation, under the title of the Union Supply and Mutual Benefit Association, the office of the Secretary, J. H. Whitehorne, being at No. 595 Leonard-street, Brooklyn, and No. 291 Broadway, New-York. Whether the Secretary is a member of the artisan class, we are not informed, but we note among the New-York Directors several names of highly-respectable citizens indeed, but not those of working men or known leaders of the mechanics and artisans. This we consider unfortunate, for the success of this, as well as of any similar "building and loan association," will only be secured by the working men themselves doing the whole labor of founding and carrying on the movement. This is not a charity: a gift from the fortunate to the unfortunate. It is a business begun by the artisans themselves to compete with the ordinary "distributors" or retail merchants and the managers of the savings of working men, such as the savings banks and life insurance associations, and it will only succeed by great self-control, economy, and excellent business management on the part of laboring men themselves.

The Directors ought not to be Doctors of Divinity, however learned, or philanthropists or ethical lecturers, or wealthy and benevolent citizens. They should be mechanics and working men who know how to save, who can carry on an enterprise with the least possible expense, and who will gradually learn how to purchase goods, how to invest, and how to lend money. One great element of the success of the Philadelphia societies is the extraordinarily small expense of management, often not more than $200 or $300 per annum for a business of many hundred thousands. No one can secure such a result but the working men themselves. It means, in point of fact, a noble sacrifice, by artisans of great ability, of large incomes for the sake of their fellows. When we hear of the brilliant financial success of the English factories in Rochdale we know that this is due to two or three working men who could have secured large salaries as managers elsewhere, but who were willing to receive small pay in a co-operative association for the sake of benefiting their class. There will be something of this in any successful co-operative movement here. The association, too, will receive—just as charities do among the rich—a great deal of brain work and labor, for which it does not pay.

For all these reasons, and, above all, because co-operation itself is the best possible education for the working classes, all co-operative societies should be managed by the working men themselves, and not by outside persons, however disinterested or influential. The plan of this association is to purchase provisions and goods for its members at the lowest wholesale cash prices; to resell them at the market retail prices, and hold the difference (less necessary expenses) for division among the members. Capital is accumulated by the profits thus obtained, and by a monthly payment of one dollar and five cents by each member for a "fund-certificate." When the amount thus paid in by a member, with the dividends, equals the par value of the certificate, $50, the holder is entitled to draw the full amount from the funds of the association.

"By this system [says the prospectus] each member, by the simple act of transferring his custom from a merchant to the association, will at once cause the money he spends to supply his necessities to produce a profit for himself, which profit will assist in creating a capital with which to stock a store, in which he will be a part owner, and in the management of which he will have an equal voice with all other members."

The plan is substantially that of the English societies. There is no magic or mystery in it. It simply means that the association must buy and sell its groceries or dry goods so carefully as to make a profit, and that it must manage its business so economically as to be able to borrow money from its shareholders and customers, and divide a profit among them. It is a business which will demand excellent judgment of goods and markets, first-rate business habits, careful and systematic accounts, enterprise, and thorough honesty. If the Union Supply Society can secure all this, and the confidence of the working classes, it will succeed; if not, it must fail. But when we remember that there are in Great Britain 1,281 such societies, with a total investment of $32,806,115, with total sales of $106,870,065, and realizing profits each year of $9,935,600, or at the rate of 28 per cent., it would certainly seem that at least one co-operative society ought to succeed here.

IRISH DISTRESS AND RELIEF.

It is gratifying to be assured that the vigorous measures of relief which have been adopted and pursued promise to avert anything like extreme suffering and privation in Ireland. In fact, if the stream of contributions keeps flowing with the volume which has already been given to it, it is probable that some of the poor people of that distracted land will experience an abundance of creature comforts quite unusual with them. There is perhaps nothing which can be so inadequately pictured by description as a real famine, and, on the other hand, there is nothing that tends more to exaggeration than reports of human distress. It is quite evident that there is nothing that can properly be called a famine in Ireland, nothing to be even remotely compared with the terrible stress of want that followed the failure of the potato crop a generation ago, and gave the first great impetus to emigration from that country. That experience came upon the world as a revelation of the terrible condition into which a whole people may lapse in a civilized country through the combined influences of a bad industrial system and misgovernment. The great mass of the Irish people had been brought by generations of bad laws to a complete dependence on a single product of the soil, and the failure of that one food supply brought them face to face with starvation. Since then there have been many changes for the better, though much remains to be done.

The peasantry are no longer wholly dependent on the potato, and last season there was no general failure of that or any other crop. Such failure as occurred was partial and confined to localities. The suffering does not affect the whole population, or a considerable part, even, of the poorer people. The improvidence of the Irish tenant farmer is proverbial. In good years he enjoys all that comes to him, and even runs into unnecessary debt with a light heart and a thoughtless head. In consequence, he is never prepared for a bad year, but bad years will inevitably come, even in the most favored of agricultural countries. If the farmers had last year been owners of their land, many of them would have come to want and probably have been forced to sell their property and set on foot an irresistible movement toward "Landlordism." As it was, they were unable to pay their rent and so came the agitation for reduction, for peasant ownership, and the rest, and then the cry of relief from distress. The distress and suffering are real, but have been made to produce an exaggerated impression, as is evident from the assurance that already the measures of relief promise to be adequate, though they have been working but a short time and under the disadvantage of an adverse sentiment created by political agitators. The canvass of the suffering districts, which shows upward of 300,000 cases of distress in the several counties, is to be taken with some allowance. Suppose there were a similar canvass any Winter in Ireland, and reports made on the basis of the need represented by those desirous of relief, it is probable that some pretty large figures would appear in the returns. Suppose, again, that a movement were to be set on foot for the relief of the poor in this City, and statistics were gathered showing the number of cases of need, according to the claims of those who were to share in the benefit, it is likely that a record would be made that would surprise some people.

The Irish distress, after all allowance for exaggeration, is, no doubt, quite real, and the measures of charitable relief were called for; but it would be satisfactory to know that the funds raised are judiciously applied, according to the actual need. People with long memories tell us that in the time of the actual Irish famine there was a shameful waste of the funds that passed through the hands of the committees. Large amounts went for the expenses of distribution, and agents and contractors made profits such as no legitimate business would have afforded, and these same people are naturally suspicious that of the immense sums placed at the command of committees and sub-committees, a comparatively small proportion will reach the actual sufferers in the form of needed relief. The contributions from this country especially have been managed with small indications of sound judgment. It would have been much more sensible if the money that our people were disposed to give had been put in the form of supplies on this side and sent over in charge of a proper committee or agent for distribution. Mr. Parnell, on his arrival here, took good care to say that what the people wanted was not food and clothing, but money. No doubt that is what the Land League wanted and what the committees there preferred to handle. But it seems to us that what people who are starving and shivering want is food and raiment. While we may be disposed to do our share in relieving that want, we may not care to furnish occupation and profit for a lot of people who are not in distress, but who are ready to engage in the business of disbursing relief funds and distributing supplies.

MARRIAGE AND SOCIETY.

In the perfect State there will be no unmarried people who have arrived at the age of complete maturity. We are a long way this side of a realization of the perfect State. It is an open question whether the concrete man likes the concrete woman. But it is certain that there are multitudes of men who do not, at least, like women well enough to marry. It would be impertinent to inquire whether the women desire to marry. So long as the usages of society and the natural modesty of the sex forbid that women should take the initiative in that sort of courtship which leads to marriage, we may safely consider that woman's notions concerning the desirability of marriage are as a sealed book. But, among men, there are women-haters and sworn bachelors. This establishes the fact that all men do not like all women. By "like" we mean that partiality for woman's society that fills man with unrest until he has married a wife. It were useless to attempt to describe and catalogue the reasons which men give for remaining single. They are almost as numerous as the celibates. Generally speaking, however, we should say that the selfishness of men shuts them up in a single life. Unhappily, few women are capable of becoming the perfect and equal companion of any man. If she plays the part of the dependent and clinging ivy, of which we used to hear so much, he grows weary of perpetually carrying her, with all her weakness and fondness. If she is not this clinging vine, she is apt to rise superior to him, assert herself over him, and, after a while, humble him with a sense of his own inferiority. There is a middle ground, occupied by sensible and loving women, of whom there are many honorable examples. These wives have a loyal and unshaken fellowship with their husbands. But, after all, women cast in this mold are in a minority of their sex. The selfishness of man makes it irksome for him to play the oak to the ivy, or to submit to the humiliation of being dominated by a superior woman.

The conditions of modern city life are not favorable to prosperous matrimonial engagements. The prosperity of such an engagement depends chiefly upon an intimate personal acquaintance between the proponents. Such an acquaintance is well-nigh impossible in a city, crowded with innumerable activities and beset with social distractions. If the young man studiously conceals his little irregularities and foibles, no less does the young woman always wear her "company face" with her "company dress." His instinct is to appear a pink of all the manly virtues. She would rather be burned at the stake than see uncovered the small failings of temper and disposition, which, if all disclosed, might hint of graver faults beneath. Women, with their multitudinous social cares and engagements, find it impossible to invite into their homes even the young men whose society they know should be desirable to young women within their gates. The evening party, the decorous and formal dinner, and that abomination of mankind, the kettledrum, or afternoon tea, are mere mockeries of social life. In no such assemblies as these do the young men ever learn to know young women. Yet, beyond these, few city families ever venture. Into the domestic circle only a small number of safe old fellows, long since gone to seed, are ever admitted. The young men, who do not care to be perpetually going to tiresome receptions and yet more tiresome family dinners, find their comfort and pleasure at the club. It is an open question whether the club flourishes in the city because of the deficiencies of social life, or whether the barrenness of society is due to the prosperity of the club. Between the two there is a great gulf fixed. With a show of reason, many women consider the club the enemy of social happiness. Unquestionably, the club is a refuge for the young man who seeks social intercourse and does not find it in the unhome-like parlors of his married acquaintances. In the club he may consult his own individual taste in matters of eating and drinking: and he may berate the servants and growl at the House Managers, as he would not do in his own private house. In a man's club, this need not be considered selfish and brutal. To most men, it is a relief to have at least one privileged resort where one may be selfish and brutal. A home, with a wife in it, is not such a place.

This is an unflattering picture. Nevertheless, we aver that women think worse of men than they deserve. There is in the female mind a certain illogicalness, almost irrational, which makes women suspicious and unsusceptible to argument. The woman who admits the truth of this statement is the rare creature who admits that her sex offsets man's selfishness with a mental idiosyncrasy. We make no account here of the many young men of moderate means to whom the club is inaccessible, nor of the young women who have no glittering social engagements. Their case deserves separate consideration. But it may be said that the circumstances of these (less highly gifted by fortune although they may seem to be) are much more promising of happy marriage. They, at least, are not kept asunder by many artificial barriers. There will be more marriages, certainly more happy marriages, when something of the old-fashioned American home-life comes back to us. It is a mockery to call that "society" which chiefly consists in driving about to balls, parties, and dinners, filling each engagement as one would drop a coin into the contribution-box or buy a ticket to a charity concert—because it is expected of one. Yet, this is all the social existence which multitudes of our young people have. Poor *Chops*, the dwarf, lamenting his return to the show business, after spending his fortune, sadly said, "When you go into Society, Society goes into you." This melancholy truth comes home to many people, exhausted by the demands which are made upon their time and vital forces, and which they cannot find courage to deny. Society "goes into us" when it stands in the way of that honorable marriage which is the best estate of mankind.

FUNERAL SERMONS.

Few tasks are more delicate or more difficult than the task of delivering a funeral sermon acceptably in these days, when religious beliefs are so varied, and, often, so contradictory. They who hear it, however small the number, are likely to be of divers shades of opinion. What pleases one may displease another; what women admire, men disapprove. In a past generation, even early in the present generation, funeral sermons were readily handled, because there was a regular way of treating and presenting them. They were more than solemn: they were extremely lugubrious, pregnant with dogma, and heavy with trite and barren conclusions. Nobody dared to expect aught else; clergymen felt that they would be recreant to the occasion, unless they could diffuse a deeper gloom over the assembly and add a fresh pang to hearts that had been bereaved—and they were never recreant. Their success was judged by the spiritual horror they had produced. When mothers and widows and sisters were thrown into hysterics, the Pastor's triumph was complete, and they who were not near the dead whimpered hypocritically, "What a powerful sermon!"

Happily, we now have less dismal, distressing creeds; mere doctrines have been stripped of much of their sanctity: we are on a healthier, more rational plane. We know more of nature than we used to do; her laws no longer seem cruel; we have refused to be satisfied with tenets. Parsons are aware of this; they have grown likewise; they look more hopefully and reasonably on the Unknown. But they have not kept pace with the laity: they have not, as a rule, been able to free themselves from the sacerdotalism they have inherited. They exhibit this when called upon to officiate at a funeral more frequently and unmistakably, we suspect, than they imagine. Their intentions are of the best; they are conscientious in the discharge of what they conceive to be obligation. But their failures are many and palpable, and often, too, on account of their conscientiousness, carried to excess. Sensible of the change in intelligent minds, especially at great centres, they wish to meet it, and yet are afraid of appearing over-liberal. Consequently, confined between what they want to do, and what they think they ought to do, they deal in vague generalities, are artificial and ungratifying. Their work is, as we have admitted, very hard, and subject to embarrassment. Still, they might acquit themselves better if they would try to be natural, if they would leave off professionalism, if they would consider themselves simply as members of the human family, standing at the side of a brother or sister of the race who has yielded to the inevitable doom. Could they but forget the pulpit and the Pastor for the nonce, and be their individual selves, talking to friends who have lost a friend, funeral sermons would gain immeasurably. What they lack above everything is naturalness, in which all genuine eloquence consists.

Clergymen are much addicted to consoling the mourners; and consolation is made not seldom, from a strictly evangelical point of view, absolutely distressing. They deem it essential to fit texts to the occasion, and the texts they choose have a tendency to be unfitting, which is generally a matter of indifference to them. They deal too much with the supernatural; they are prone to explain the inexplicable, to dilate upon emptiness, to reveal the unknowable. Their hearers understand as well as they that the mystery of death is unconditional, and opinions, drearily masked as inspirations, jar, under the circumstances, on all thoughtful minds. The trouble with most ministers at obsequies is that they repress their sympathies and flounder in commonplace. If they would obey their instincts: open their hearts to the beauty and happiness of the world, not less than to its deformity and sorrow, step from the narrow and conventional into the universal and spontaneous, they would not hurt where they intend to heal; would not repel where they aim to attract. Should they touch upon the life of the departed, and upon the lesson it teaches: should they inculcate patience, confidence, and charity with, in, and for the living and the dead, and leave the rest to hope and love, funeral sermons would not so often be funereal sermons also.

It is frequently said that clergymen who appear well in the pulpit appear ill at a funeral, and they certainly do: for the latter is a test they cannot bear, and to which they seem to make no effort to adapt themselves. It may not be expected that they should as a body be graceful, becoming, eloquent anywhere—for they are limited by tradition, training, and association more than most men—but they certainly could display taste and discretion, were they so determined, and they would be so determined, could they be spectators instead of actors on the scene they are inclined to make so unwelcome. Even many pious people are kept away from funerals by dread of the sermons they are apt to hear, for these cause discomfort, if not pain. And people who are not particularly pious are strengthened in their doubts by preachments at burials, as bad in manner as in matter. There is a degree of religion in good sense and good taste, and to such religion many Pastors might address themselves with advantage. Funerals are not likely to become cheerful or joyous at any time. But as death is as natural as life, and as the two are links in a mysterious chain, there is neither reason nor fitness in making funeral sermons either painful or forbidding, and, as now managed, they are often both.

THE KEY OF CENTRAL ASIA.

When the Persian warrior-poet gallantly said that "for one dimple on his lady's cheek he would even give Herat," his high-flown compliment masked a grim historical truth. The vital importance of this little eagle's nest, already an age-long cause of quarrel between Afghanistan and Persia, is now as fully recognized in the West as in the East, and the "City of the Rock" is fast becoming a kind of Asiatic Constantinople, with claimants not less many or less mighty than its Roumelian rival. Nor is this at all surprising. As a strategic point, its central position on the great southern road from Merv, 360 miles west of Kabul, and 190 south-east of the great Persian emporium of Meshid, gives it the command both of Eastern Persia and Western Afghanistan. As a centre of traffic it is the meeting point of four great commercial highways, and the recognized mart for the wares of Russia, Turkey, and Persia on one side, and those of China, Afghanistan, and British India on the other. As a fortress, its commanding situation upon a rocky plateau 2,500 feet in height, and the formidable, though now ruinous, walls that surround it, have enabled it to hold out more than once against a force which had subdued every other part of the country. It holds the direct route to Kandahar, (350 miles distant,) the natural, and formerly the actual, metropolis of Afghanistan. In a word, it is the virtual key of Central Asia, and to the simultaneous recognition of this fact by Russia and England must be attributed all the complications which are now disturbing the East.

Commanding, as it does, the valley of the Muorghab, and lying barely 15 "marches" south of Merv, Herat has been in all ages the recognized base of an advance upon India from the north, and the first point aimed at alike by native insurgents and foreign invaders. It was the starting-point of the Afghan conquest of Persia in 1720-1, and the first victim of Nadir Shah's crushing counter-stroke ten years later. After Nadir's death, the Afghans speedily reconquered both it and their other possessions; but Persia never forgot her claim upon it, although more than a century elapsed before that claim could be actively asserted. The first effort, in 1837, was foiled, after a desperate struggle, by the skill and courage of a young English artillery officer, Lieut. Eldred Pottinger. In 1855, the attempt was renewed with better fortune, and the stronghold fell after a thirteen months' siege. But this breach of Persia's former engagement to make no further annexations on the side of Afghanistan brought down upon her the vengeance of England; and the treaty of April, 1857, made Herat an independent city, under the rule of an Afghan chief named Ahmed Khan. The latter, however, was overthrown in 1862 by the Ameer Dost Mohammed, whose final exploit, just before his own death, in June, 1863, was to reconquer Herat for the last time. Its subsequent erection into an independent capital, during the civil wars of 1871 and 1874, sufficiently proves its paramount importance; and it is noticeable that all the best fighting men of the scattered tribes on the east and south appear to drift thither as to a common centre.

Russia's persistent efforts to divert England's attention from Herat to Kabul, and her avowed willingness to leave all the rest of Afghanistan to Britain, provided she can but secure Herat for herself, tell their own story. Equally significant, on the other hand, are England's superhuman efforts to complete her new military railway to Kandahar, the "half-way house" between Herat and the western frontier of India. But however averse each of the two claimants may be to yielding the coveted prize to her rival, it is abundantly evident that neither is quite prepared to take the responsibility of seizing it herself. Russia hesitates before the enormous difficulty of maintaining a large force beyond the Oxus, with the whole breadth of the Merv Desert between it and its base of supply. England is hampered by the memory of her own former recognition of Herat as an independent city and her defense of it as such against its encroaching neighbors. Hence the necessity, in both cases, of finding a proxy of some kind. England has done so by instigating Persia to revive the very claim which the English Government itself trampled under foot twenty-three years ago. Russia has done so by inciting the Afghan Prince Abd'-ul Rahman Khan, to occupy the disputed place in his own name, but in her interest, as his cousin Ayoob Khan did in 1871; and thus the struggle is resolving itself into a game of skill between Lord Beaconsfield and Prince Gortschakoff, with the Shah and the prospective Ameer for its counters.

GENERAL NOTES.

Gov. Miller, of Arkansas, claims that that State is in better condition now than for 25 years past.

A Baltimore family is reported to contain 19 children, the oldest of whom is but 18 years of age.

John P. Irish, one of the leading managers of the Democratic Party in Iowa, is reported to be seriously ill at his home in Iowa City.

Judge E. G. Reade has formally declined to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of North Carolina, on the ground of ill health.

The Washington *Post* announces that the great advance in the price of printing paper will compel it to exact advance payment hereafter from its subscribers. That is the best business policy under any circumstances.

A Philadelphia shipping agent who extorted $5 from one woman and $2 from another for pretended services in enlisting their sons in the United States Navy, has been discharged upon a trial for obtaining money under false pretenses. "A man may lie until he is black and blue in the face," said the magistrate, "and get money by it, but it will not be false pretense."

Congressman Chalmers, of Mississippi, has written a long letter to show that "what is sneered at as 'the Ohio idea,' is, when properly understood, the true faith of the Democratic Party." And the Jackson *Clarion*, edited by the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, which publishes the letter, says that he is sound to the core, and inculcates wholesome Democratic lessons.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* throws out this suggestion: "If Congress would pass a short bill duplicating the appropriation bills of the current year and adjourn, it would substantially do all that it now proposes to take months to accomplish. For how not to do something is the problem before the two Houses, neither party wishing to try the effects of new general legislation at this particular period."

The officers of the Westport (Conn.) Bank estimate its loss by the recent burglary at $3,700, and the injury to the building at $600. No clue has yet been obtained to the burglars. Conductor Hunt reports that one of the five men who got on his train at Westport on the morning of the robbery stepped off at Stamford and watched his movements at the depot very closely, probably thinking he might receive a telegram from Westport, the other four meanwhile, were watching their accomplice from the car windows.

The Chicago *Times*, speaking of the reports of its probable position in the coming Presidential campaign, says: "The *Times* expects to support—so far as it shall support anybody—a choice of evils, and it sincerely hopes the lesser evil will not be Gen. Grant. Still, it may be. The Democracy may put forward a greater evil. The *Times* will support no man, of either party, who is not sound on the financial question and on the Southern question. This may be stated with confidence. Further than this the *Times* cannot speak. It will not care which party label be on this man or that man: it will support, in common with all independent voters, the better man."

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1880.

Favorable reports were authorized to be made to the Senate upon several of the New York nominations, and upon the two Connecticut appointments.

The larger part of the debate in the House today was given up to the discussion of general finances by Mr. Hayes, of Illinois, and Mr. Chittenden, of New-York.

Gen. Robert C. Schenck, who has been quite ill for several weeks, at his residence in Massachusetts-avenue, is now recovering, and is reported by his attending physician to be better to-day than at any time during the past two weeks.

The Railway Mail Service will commence weighing the mail matter carried, on the several divisions, on Feb. 18, with a view to rearranging the rates of compensation to railroad companies. The weighing will continue for about 30 days, in order that the average weight carried per annum on each division can be approximately ascertained.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has issued a statement showing that the total values of the exports of petroleum and petroleum products from the United States during the month of December, 1879, and the six months then ending, as compared with similar exports during the same periods in 1878, were as follows: December, 1879, $3,939,447; December, 1878, $2,786,847; for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1879, $22,481,089; for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1878, $25,555,871.

The sub committee of the House Elections Committee met this morning to agree upon a report in the Donnelly-Washburn (Minnesota) case. It decided to make no written report, but that each member should verbally state his views at the meeting of the full committee on Tuesday next. The sub-committee consists of Representatives Manning, Armfield, Keifer, Beltzhoover, and Overton. The full committee will select one of its number to prepare a report in accordance with the views of the majority as expressed by the vote to be taken Tuesday. The statement which has been published that the committee has already agreed upon a report favoring the seating of Mr. Donnelly is premature, although the general belief is that the majority will so vote. It is stated upon authority that there will be a majority and minority report submitted to the House, and the presumption seems to be well-founded that the majority report will favor Mr. Donnelly.

THE FREEDMEN'S BANK FAILURE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Senate Select Committee on the Freedmen's Bank examined to-day Marshal Frederick Douglass, former President, and Messrs. Tompkins and Augusta, book-keepers of the suspended institution. Marshal Douglass testified that soon after his appointment as President he discovered that the bank was unsound, and made known his discovery to the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, which speedily proposed the legislation which placed the institution in the hands of the present Commissioners. He testified that he was the only Trustee of the concern that had any deposits there when the bank failed, and that at one time he loaned $10,000 to tide it over impending difficulties. He believed that the present Commissioners had done the very best that could possibly have been done to realize upon the assets of the company, and that their administration had been judicious and faithful in the highest degree. When asked his opinion as to the cause of the bank's failure, Mr. Douglass said that the principle on which it was founded was a defective one; that no moneyed institution based upon class or race preferences could hope to be permanently successful. Book-keeper Tompkins, in defense of the charge that the ledger pages containing his account were missing, testified to the bad condition of the books, whole leaves lying loose between the covers, and that the books had, on several occasions to be sent to Philadelphia, to be rebound. Ex-Inspector Sperry and Book-keeper Augusta corroborated his statement in this particular.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS

POLITICAL METHODS IN EUROPEAN STATES.

A CONSERVATIVE GAIN IN ENGLAND—CABINET MATTERS IN AUSTRIA—REPORTED PROBABLE RECOGNITION OF ROUMANIAN INDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—At the election yesterday in the Borough of Southwark for member of Parliament, the polls were closed at 8 P. M., when it was announced that the result would be declared to-day. Mr. Edward Clarke, the Conservative candidate, was elected. The poll stood as follows: Edward Clarke, (Conservative,) 7,683; Andrew Dunn, (Liberal,) 6,830; George Shipton, (Working Men's representative,) 799. The result is a Conservative gain, as Southwark is a Liberal borough. The chances of the Liberal candidate were impaired, as was anticipated, by the candidacy of Shipton, the Working Men's candidate.

A Vienna correspondent says: "The Austrian Liberal Minister, Dr. Von Stremayr, Minister of Justice; Baron J. Von Horst, Minister of National Defense, and Baron Von Korb-Weidenheim, Minister of Finance, persist in their intention to resign. Count Taaffe, President of the Council, has opened negotiations with Herr Basetzuz for the Ministry of Finance, and Herr Conrad for the Ministry of Instruction. Both, however, refuse to enter the Reactionary Cabinet."

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—Count von Arnim-Boitzenburg, who was yesterday elected President of the Chamber in the Reichstag, was the candidate of the Ministerial Conservatives and Clericals. The Government did not support Herr Von Benningsen, although the latter's frequent interviews with Prince Bismarck before the opening of Parliament gave the impression that that would be the case.

A treaty with the Hawaiian Government has been presented to the Federal Council.

M. Sabouroff, the newly-appointed Russian Ambassador here, has gone to St. Petersburg to give an account of his reception.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 14.—England, France, and Germany will probably recognize Roumanian independence, simultaneously, in a few days.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 14.—The Russian organ, *Le Nord*, says: "The system of incitement to provocation in respect to Russia has never had such full play as now. In London everything seems to be done that is calculated to harass Russia and stir up public opinion against her, both by covert official denunciations and by sensational telegrams, the inventions of journals."

IRELAND'S MANY TROUBLES.

THE BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS'S BENEVOLENCE—THE GOVERNMENT PLANS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14.—A London correspondent says: "Assurance is given me to-day that the statement of the intention of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts to devote £500,000 to the amelioration of the distress in Ireland is true. Contradictions of this statement have been made in most of the London daily papers, but the fact is incontrovertible. The money will not be given in alms, but will be invested in the purchase of land in the district of Connemara, County Galway, to be afterward let to small tenants at long leases and moderate rents. A committee of Irish gentlemen interested in agriculture is associated in the scheme."

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Liberal, member of the House of Commons for Reading, will move in committee, as an amendment to the Government bill for the relief of distress in Ireland, to leave out the restriction of two months as the term for which out-door relief may be given. He will also move to insert in the bill a new clause to give tenants ejected during the present year the non-payment of rent the right to claim compensation for disturbance of tenure, under the provisions of Mr. Gladstone's Land act of 1870.

The Hon. Henry Lowry Corry, James Chaine, and John Mulholland, Conservative members of Parliament from Ireland, waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday in relation to the subject of loans from the Treasury to railways and other public undertakings in Ireland. The Chancellor of the Exchequer promised to appoint a select committee to inquire into the subject.

Arthur Creagh, a magistrate of Carrahan, County Clare, Ireland, was fired at five times in his own house, through a window, but was unhurt. Mr. Creagh rushed out and fired eight shots at his assailants, but without effect. Two men have been arrested on suspicion.

TOPICS OF INTEREST ABROAD.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The substance of the treaty between the United States and France, signed at Washington on Jan. 15, for the settlement of claims of French subjects, resulting from the war of secession, has been published here. The treaty provides that a commission of three members—one appointed by France, one by the United States, and the third by the Emperor of Brazil—shall meet six months after the exchange of ratifications to arbitrate definitively on the claims of French subjects and on any counterclaims of American citizens who sustained losses under like circumstances. The treaty applies solely to demands for indemnity originating from acts of injury committed with the cognizance of the Federal authorities, the United States Government having absolutely refused to accept responsibility for the acts of the Confederates or for any loss arising from the loss or emancipation of slaves.

The *Standard* says: "On the appointment of Sir A. T. Galt as Canadian Resident Minister at London, the Canadian Government will retain Mr. Annan as Chief Emigration Agent for the Dominion, in order to afford every facility for emigration during the prevalence of the agricultural depression in the United Kingdom."

BURNLEY, Feb. 14.—The Burnley masters and operative weavers will hold a conference on Monday and endeavor to obviate a strike.

ROME, Feb. 14.—The steamer Vega, with Prof. Nordenskjöld, the Arctic explorer, and company on board, passed the Straits of Messina for Naples on Thursday night.

THE LONDON FINANCIAL MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The *Economist* of this week says: "The rate of discount for bank bills, 60 days to 3 months, is 2 to 2¼ per cent, and for trade bills, 60 days to 3 months, 2½ to 3 per cent. Gambling continues in full vigor in the Stock Exchange. The banks have increased their rate for loans on stock to 3½. The movements in the foreign department were not very marked, except in stocks particularly affected by the weak tendency of the Berlin and Vienna Bourses. United States 4 per cent bonds have attained a price at which they yield to the investor only 3¾ per cent. interest. Secretary of the Treasury Sherman ought, we should think, by this time, be convinced that his Government could readily place a 3½ per cent. perpetual stock at par. An envoy from Mexico is here to reopen negotiations for the settlement of the Mexican debt, and the idea of a national bank has been revived, the Government contributing $1,000,000. Four millions will be offered for European subscription. There is small prospect of Mexican bondholders subscribing to any fresh venture there, and the overtures to her long-defrauded creditors must be irrespective of any such scheme. The activity in home railways continues unabated. Canadian were weaker upon realizations for profit. United States railways were decidedly weaker. Atlantic and Great Western are 2 to 2 lower; Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio, 1¼; Oregon and California, 3; Cairo and Vincennes and Reading mortgage, 2½ each; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 2; Reading shares, 1½, and New-York Central shares, 1. Paris and Decatur bonds are 10 higher."

SAN FRANCISCO WORKING MEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 14.—The unemployed working men this afternoon marched to the Pacific Mail dock, and a committee interviewed Agent Williams, from whom they obtained no direct satisfaction. They then waited on several firms and companies, but received no answer to their demands.

AN IRISH LAND LEAGUE HERE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—Mr. Parnell states that he is laboring, with the best prospects of success, to form an Irish Land League in this country. A convention is to be held in Boston early next month, at which delegates from all the cities in the Union will be present. The organization will not be secret, and its purpose is to secure the lands of Ireland to tenants by agitation and financial aid.

DAMAGED BY A BREAKING WHEEL.

PIECES HURLED THROUGH BRICK WALLS—SEVERAL MEN SEVERELY INJURED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 14.—The Thirteenth Ward of this city was the scene of great excitement Thursday afternoon, owing to a most remarkable accident that occurred at the Byer Lap-weld Mill, in that part of the city, about 2:30 o'clock. At that hour the machinery throughout the mill suddenly stopped. Investigation was made in the engine-room, and it was found that the great belt that communicates the power from the engine to the pulleys in all parts of the building had separated. There was much steam on, and the whole power was operating on the fly-wheel, which, meeting with no resisting force from the running machinery, rapidly increased the number of its revolutions, until it revolved so rapidly that it was broken into pieces, and portions of it were hurled with terrible force in different directions through the building.

One piece was dashed through the brick wall of the building in Carson-street. The wall is over a foot thick, and the piece of iron tore a hole in that side of the building over 40 feet in diameter. A team attached to a wagon loaded with coke stood in the street, near the mill. The teamster was standing by the side of the wagon. The flying iron dashed by the teamster, missing him by only a few inches, and struck the wagon at the front wheels. The wagon was torn into fragments, which, with the load of coke, were scattered in all directions. The iron struck the horse nearest the mill and carried both of the horses along with it for 50 feet, killing them both. The resistance of the brick wall, the wagon and the horses, so broke the force of the iron that it bounded along the ground only a short distance further without doing any more damage.

Another large piece of the fly-wheel was thrown upward from the engine-room. It passed through the roof, leaving a large aperture, and was then carried through the air above the neighboring buildings, alighting in the Monongahela River, more than an eighth of a mile away. The black object flying through the air was seen by numbers of people in the street, who imagined it to be an aerolite. Three boys were rowing in a skiff on the river at the time, and the iron fell in the water near them. The swell and splashing water caused by it came near swamping the boat, and the boys rowed to the shore, greatly frightened, and reported that there had been a volcanic eruption in the river. A third piece of the iron was forced through the wall of the mill, across a passage-way between it and another building belonging to the establishment, and through the wall of that building. In this building 100 men and boys were at work. The iron flew through the shop, narrowly missing a number of the workmen. It struck a "stock," which it demolished, the bricks, pieces of iron, and other débris from which were hurled around among the men. A brick struck John Schott in the face, knocking out all his teeth, breaking his jaw, and cutting him badly. A piece of iron knocked Andrew Weaver down, and cut his head open. James Brocken's hand was smashed into a shapeless mass. A boy named Haney had a pair of tongs in his hand as a piece of the fly-wheel came whizzing through the shop. The iron struck the tongs from his hand and dashed them against a workman standing near, hurting him badly. The flying mass struck the opposite wall of the building, which stopped its career.

The engine from which the wheel was torn was totally wrecked. The damage done will amount to a very large amount, and that no lives were lost seems absolutely miraculous.

SUNDAY LAW IN NEW-JERSEY.

FRIENDS OF THE BREWERS' BILL HOPEFUL—THE EXPECTATIONS OF ITS OPPONENTS.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 14.—The Sunday question is to be presented to the Committee on Revision of Laws in the Assembly Chamber at Trenton next Wednesday evening. In consequence of its near approach, the respective friends of Krueger's bill and the opposition are stirring themselves and manifesting much excitement. Assemblyman Gottfried Krueger, the introducer of the bill for a repeal of the existing laws, is a large brewer in Belmont-avenue in this city. He is a man very popular among the masses of the German population, and has their cordial support in his movement. Until within a very few days he had no idea of succeeding with the bill this session, and his only object was to ascertain the sentiment of the legislators on the subject with reference to future plans. A somewhat careful canvass among the members at Trenton this week has given a new impetus, however, to his prospects. He finds more of a feeling in his favor than he thought possible, and has hopes of securing the ends in view. It is generally believed among the politicians and liberal citizens of this part of the State that Mr. Krueger's bill is too radical and iconoclastic for the present, and will be defeated by the rural members. Dr. W. R. Taylor, the Rev. Mr. McNair, and the Women's Association feel confident that the Legislature will not approve of the Brewers' bill.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Feb. 14.—The Rev. Dr. Mott, of this town, President of the New-Jersey Sabbath Union, is busy arranging for the presentation of the Sunday question before the Committee on Revision at Trenton next Wednesday. Both the brewers and the Sabbatarians are to offer their opinions and wishes at that time. Dr. Mott feels assured that the true sentiment of the State, which he believes is strongly in favor of the observance of the Sabbath in the future as in the past, will prevail with the members of the Legislature and defeat Krueger's bill. As to the more modified measure introduced by Assembly Paterson, of Essex, he thinks it will be time enough to consider it when it comes before the committee. Should it be urged at once, however, there are several clauses which he deems probably adverse to the popular sentiment of the community. He expects to advance the claims of the friends of Sunday, along with Dr. Taylor, of Newark, and others, before the committee on Feb. 18. He says the moral and law-loving citizens of the State are united in their adherence to the old custom.

WEEKLY TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Treasury now holds $363,246,600 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation; United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending to-day, $1,121,000; United States bonds held for circulation during the week ending to-day, $1,846,500; national bank circulation outstanding—currency notes, $342,547,516; gold notes, $1,426,120; the internal revenue receipts to-day were $296,010 88, and the Customs receipts, $301,984 19; the receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding period last year, are as follows:

	1879.	1880.
New-York	$1,523,000	$495,000
Boston	1,330,000	115,000
Philadelphia	79,000	37,000
Miscellaneous	43 5,000	382,000
Total	$3,367,000	$1,032,000

Receipts to-day, $140,000.

SUFFOCATED AND DROWNED.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—Charles R. Smith, 50 years old, R. A. McCauley, 20 years old, and a colored man named Ike Jones, were suffocated by noxious gas and subsequently drowned, at 12 o'clock to-day, in the bulkhead of a barge used for transporting night-soil from the foot of Charles-street, across the Spring Gardens, to Anne Arundel County. Smith, the Captain of the barge, descended into the bulkhead to stop the holes communicating with the night-soil in the hold, when he was overcome with the noxious gas escaping from the hold and fell down in the bulkhead, which contained two feet of water. He cried for assistance as he fell, and the others were overcome in going to his assistance.

MARRYING A STEP-DAUGHTER.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 14.—Sydney Shores, who recently married his step-daughter and cousin, Gussie Shores, who is only 12 years old, in Somerset County, Md., was arrested for the crime and held under $1,000 bail. The Rev. J. Bowen, who performed the ceremony, is held under $1,000. The people of that county are very indignant, and neither of the prisoners has been able to obtain bail. Shore's wife died only six weeks ago.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"LA DAMNATION DE FAUST."

The performance last night of this grand work was worthy of all the predictions that have been made concerning it, and may be said to have been the most important musical event of the season. Long before 8 o'clock the significant notice, "Standing-room only," was displayed at the entrance of Steinway Hall, and when the performance was fairly under way there was hardly standing-room to be obtained. The chorus was present in full numbers, (some 400 singers,) and the magnificent orchestra, which Dr. Damrosch has so faithfully drilled contained over 70 of the best musicians of this City. The ovation which Dr. Damrosch received was a just tribute to his earnest labors in producing this difficult work. To him the public is indebted for an imposing performance of a composition which would tax the resources of any conductor. "La Damnation de Faust" was too difficult to be performed in Berlin, and has never been attempted in this country or in England, till Dr. Damrosch, with characteristic zeal, had the words translated, and collected the choruses of the Oratorio Society and the Arion Society, and so interested them that they have given their continuous labor for many weeks, with the result of a complete success. The performance last night was an improvement in every respect on the rehearsals of Wednesday and Thursday of last week, which have already been mentioned in THE TIMES. The playing of the orchestra was the most interesting feature of the evening. The perfection with which their work was done was worthy of all praise, and leaves nothing to be said by way of criticism, if criticism be fault-finding. The delicacy of the strings and reeds in the passages where they have so much to do, the fine shading and *pianissimo* effects in which there was the feeling of reserved power, as well as the extraordinary skill of their *diminuendo*, were all marked and highly effective. As to the passages in which the orchestra had full sweep, there was an imposing quality that left nothing to be desired. There was an even balance of the parts, the brass being strong, but not too powerful. Dr. Damrosch handled his force with rare skill, and showed his thorough understanding of the composer, whose originality in orchestration is his most pronounced characteristic. The chorus sang superbly. Their attack was accurate, and the subdued, massive tone in the "Slumber Chorus," showed careful rehearsal, and was the best test of their individual merit. No better chorus-singing has ever been heard in New-York, and the members of the Oratorio and Arion Societies are to be congratulated for the successful result of their labors in mastering the difficulties of the score, which less enthusiastic amateurs would have pronounced insurmountable.

As to the solo parts, the impression received at the rehearsals was in general confirmed. Miss Sherwin sang carefully, but her voice is not adapted to dramatic music, and without disparagement of her ability it may be said that she is not interesting in such music as is allotted to the part of *Margherita*. Occasionally she is effective in a phrase of recitative, but a timidity and lack of style mar her best efforts. She gave the song of the "King of Thule" in a better manner than previously. With further experience, Miss Sherwin will undoubtedly hold a good place among concert singers, and if she did not make any great success last night, it may be said that she sang tastefully and showed that she is a singer of promise. Mr. Jordan did not improve on his performance of the music of *Faust*. He has a light, pleasing voice, but is not up to the requirements of such an exacting dramatic part as he essayed. He did his work faithfully, and sometimes was excellent, but was overweighted, and was not equal to the rôle in passages demanding vigor and tone. The honors of the solo parts were undoubtedly due to Mr. Remmertz, as it appeared at the rehearsal. His voice and style are exactly suited to the music of the part of *Mephistopheles*, and he has never sung so well as in this work. Mr. Bourne, in the slight part of *Brander*, did well, and was applauded for his "Song of the Rat." The solo parts, though prominent, are not, however, the principal features in "La Damnation de Faust." Though the soprano and tenor were neither up to the ideal standard, the general effect of the performance was far superior to any great work that has been produced in New-York for many years, and was acredit to all concerned. The society, encouraged by their success, announce a second performance at Steinway Hall on Wednesday evening next. No doubt there will be a large audience, and now that the work has been heard, and has received such unequivocal marks of favor, it may run as long as it did in Paris lately, where it was performed 15 times in succession.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mr. Harrison Millard announces his annual concert at Chickering Hall on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., when he will have the aid of a number of eminent artists.

The Fisk University Jubilee Singers were so successful at their first concert that a second entertainment is announced for Saturday evening, the 21st inst., at Steinway Hall.

Mr. Franz Rummel, whose unfortunate accident has been mentioned in THE TIMES, is confined at his hotel, in Providence, but is receiving the attention of friends from New-York, and will doubtless be able to resume his professional duties as soon as could be expected of a man with a broken leg.

The concert this evening at Booth's Theatre promises to be even more attractive than that of last week. In addition to the Spanish Students, with their characteristic music of guitars and mandolins, Mme Carreño, the pianist; Miss Sherwin, soprano; Mr. Fritsch, tenor, Mr. Levy, and an orchestra are to take part in the interpretation of a programme of unusual interest.

Mr. Ole Bull, it is announced, will soon make his reappearance on the concert stage, having been engaged by Mr. Pugh for a first night at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, on the evening of March 1. On this occasion he will have the assistance of Mlle. Selvini, of this City, who is the possessor of a phenomenal voice, made successful appearances both in Boston and Philadelphia last season, and it is to be hoped will soon be heard in New-York.

The success of the "Royal Middy" at Daly's Theatre is so complete that its representation for some time is to be expected. Miss Catherine Lewis, Mr. Conway, Mr. Leclercq, and Mr. Bennett are all exceedingly good in their respective rôles, and the piece is so beautifully mounted that it cannot fail to attract the pleasure-seekers of the City. The music of the "Royal Middy" is better than was expected, and is interpreted by Miss Lewis and the chorus in a charming and effective manner.

A musical entertainment for the benefit of the Irish Relief Fund will be given at Chickering Hall on Friday evening next. Among the well-known artists who are to appear on the occasion are Mrs. Florence Rice-Knox, Miss Conron, and Mr. S. B. Mills. Miss Julia Feist, a pupil of Mr. Mills, will make her début, and Mr. Mulligan, the organist of St. Stephen's Church, will be the conductor. The concert is given under the authority of the Rev. Drs. Crosby and McGlynn, both of whom are to make brief addresses.

The festival of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society is to take place in May. The solo artists engaged are Miss Thursby, Miss Cary, Miss Winant, Signor Campanini, Mr. Charles R. Adams, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Fessenden, and Mr. Whitney. The works now under rehearsal are Spohr's "Last Judgment," Handel's "Solomon," and "Utrecht Jubilate." Other important compositions will, doubtless, be given, and it is to be hoped that the list of sopranos will receive some additions, if the festival is to be an artistic success.

The first of the organ and harp matinées by Mr. George W. Morgan and Miss Maud Morgan will be given at Chickering Hall, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 4 P. M. In addition to brilliant organ solos, Miss Morgan will play several times on the harp, the final number of the programme being the adagio from Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata," for harp and organ. The concert will have the additional attraction of the singing of Miss Gertrude Franklin, who is announced for "Rejoice greatly," from Handel's "Messiah."

Mr. Carlberg's symphony concert at Chickering Hall on the 28th inst. will be one of the principal musical events of the season. Meyerbeer's music of the drama of "Struensee" is to be presented in complete form, with a reading of the text. The music consists of 12 numbers. The "Symphonie Triumphale" of Hugo Ulrich is also to be produced. This concert involves great labor on the part of the conductor, and should be received by the musical public with the favor and appreciation which Mr. Carlberg's earnest efforts in the cause of good music deserve.

Mr. Saalfield's second ballad concert is to be given next Saturday night. The use of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's name in connection with these entertainments is somewhat mysterious, to say the least of it. To be sure, out of 19 numbers of the programme, 8 of Mr. Sullivan's compositions are announced. Whether this gives the management the right to associate Mr. Sullivan's name in the title, as if that gentleman had something to do with the matter, is a question of ethics. Mr. Sullivan's partner would probably characterize the posters and programmes as "piratical." The singing at the first concert was, almost without exception, very poor. This second concert promises to be better from the fact that the members of the English Glee Club and Miss Henrietta Beebe will take part.

To-morrow afternoon the public rehearsal for the fourth concert of the Philharmonic Society, of Brooklyn, will take place at the Academy of Music in that city. The orchestral works will be:

"Adagio and Fugue," C minor.....Mozart
Symphony No. 4, B flat, op. 60.....Beethoven
Overture, "Penthesilea," op. 31.....Goldmark
Introduction and Finale, "Tristan and Isolde".....Wagner

The solo artists will be Mlle. Belocca and Signor Baldanza, of the Strakosch Opera Company. Mr. Theodore Thomas is the conductor, as usual.

The fourth concert of the thirty-eighth season of the Philharmonic Society will be given at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening next, with a public rehearsal on Friday afternoon. The programme will not be the same as at the Brooklyn society's concert. Beethoven's Fourth Symphony, the Mozart Adagio and Fugue, and the Wagner selection will be played by the orchestra, but, in place of the soloists at the Brooklyn concert, Mr. Thomas has engaged Herr Josefly, who is announced to play Chopin's concerto in E flat, No. 1, and Liszt's "Hungarian Fantasie," in which he has already been heard in this City. This programme is doubtless one of the best that has been offered by the Philharmonic Society, and is creditable to Mr. Thomas and the Directors of the society.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"An Arabian Night" will be performed in Brooklyn this week, Mr. John Drew and Miss Mabel Jordan being the leading actors in the piece.

"Unknown" will be performed throughout this week at Haverly's Theatre, and will then be succeeded by the popular Salsbury Troubadours.

There will be a change of programme at the Aquarium this week, as Mr. Robert Stickney has several new performers whom he will add to his already large circus company.

An entertainment of a literary and musical character and for a benevolent purpose will be given at Chickering Hall, to-morrow night. Several readers, humorists, vocalists, and instrumentalists will take part.

"Humpty Dumpty" pleases most people very well, and will be played at Booth's Theatre for several weeks yet. On Friday afternoon of this week a special performance, in aid of the Irish relief fund, will be given at this theatre.

Mr. Frank Mayo seems to prosper in his capacity of manager, and, under his care, the Olympic Theatre holds out bright promises for the future. "Davy Crockett" is still on the programme, though "The Streets of New-York" is in preparation.

The strong and interesting elements of Mr. Fawcett's play, "The False Friend," combined with the fine acting of Mr. Thorne, Mr. Stoddart, Mrs. Phillips, and others of the Union-Square Theatre company, make the performance of that play worthy of the best appreciation.

All the leading members of the San Francisco Minstrels have parts in a new piece called "The Pirates of Sandy Hook," namely, Messrs. Backus, Birch, Ryman, Thatcher, Ricardo, and the excellent vocalists and dancers of the company. Mr. Edwin French, the banjo player, now appears at each performance.

"The Shaughraun" will not be succeeded at Wallack's Theatre by any other play for the time being, as the revival of that piece has proved, thus far, remunerative. A change in the cast has been made of late, Mr. J. H. Gilmour taking the place of Mr. Barrymore, *(Captain Molineux,)* who is, unfortunately, ill.

The present programme at the Standard Theatre will be changed on Wednesday night, when "Hinwausa," a musical extravaganza written by Mr. Nathaniel Childs, and set to music by Mr. E. P. Rice, will be produced there for the first time. The well-known artist, Mr. Voegtlin, has been painting some attractive scenery for this piece.

"The Mulligan Guards' Surprise" will be produced for the first time to-morrow night at the Theatre Comique. This is the fifth of the popular musical farces which those two clever men, Mr. Edward Harrigan and Mr. David Braham, artists and composer, have put together, and it is said to be the best of the five. The entire company will appear in the performance.

To-morrow night, at Niblo's Garden, "The Black Crook" will spring to life again. It will be reproduced there with much of its old-time splendor, and some of the new splendor gathered from "Enchantment." The ballet will be exceptionally large and brilliant—the number including six premières—and there will be a plentiful supply of special features with which to fill up the recesses of the drama.

Mr. George Vandenhoff's second "Lenten matinée" will be given next Thursday afternoon, when the accomplished reader will be heard in the following programme, which we commend to the melancholy: "On the Look-out," "Mr. Boffin," "Podsnappery," and "Wegg," all choice selections from "Our Mutual Friend." This matinée will be one of the three which Mr. Vandenhoff intends to devote to Dickens.

At the Park Theatre, to-morrow evening, the revival of Mr. Gilbert's fresh and original play "Engaged" will be an occurrence of real interest. The cast will be the same, with two exceptions, as that which was identified with the play last season. The exceptions are Miss Marie Chester and Mr. Ferguson, who take the places of Miss Minnie Palmer and Mr. Riggs. "Engaged" will be performed, we regret to say, only six times, and will be followed by Byron's "Chawles, or a Fool and his Money."

The Madison-Square Theatre is flourishing, in spite of the fact that "Hazel Kirke" is a witless and dull play. People are anxious to see this lovely little house, which is distinguished for so many modern improvements. Mr. Mackaye's company, moreover, is made up of strong elements, and it is, therefore, to be hoped that they may be seen shortly in some play worthy of their ability. It is worthy of note that many "theatre-parties" have already visited the Madison-Square, a sign that fashion, as well as religion, has taken up the cudgel in its favor.

Mention has already been made in these columns of Mr. Sidney Woollett, who is shortly to begin a series of Shakespearean recitations at Chickering Hall. Mr. Woollett is a young Englishman, and is said to be one of the most remarkable examples of mnemonic power on record. His memory is simply extraordinary, for his repertory embraces "The Merchant of Venice," "Hamlet," "Othello," "Macbeth," "As You Like It," "Henry VIII.," "King John," "Much Ado About Nothing," "The Tempest," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "King Lear," "Twelfth Night," and "Julius Cæsar," of each of which he can recite every line and describe every detail of stage business. He is letter-perfect also in "Evangeline," "The Courtship of Miles Standish," "Enoch Arden," "Childe Harold," "The Corsair," "Siege of Corinth," "The Prisoner of Chillon," "Lady of the Lake," "Marmion," "St. Agnes Eve," "The Hermit," and about 2,000 briefer poems. Mr. Woollett's case reminds us of the bibliopolist Magliabecche, librarian of Cosmo III., who knew every book in his private library, and in the famous Laurentian Library of Florence. The appearance of Mr. Woollett in this City will give the public a fair chance to measure his strange powers of memory.

OBITUARY.

DAVID L. COHN.

Mr. David L. Cohn, senior partner of the house of Cohn, Lazarus & Co., Hamburg and New-York, died at his residence in the City of Hamburg on Friday morning. The immediate cause of Mr. Cohn's death had not up to a late hour yesterday afternoon been communicated to his son, Mr. Charles Cohn, the manager of the New-York house, but as the old gentleman had long been a sufferer from vesicular catarrh, it is deemed probable that some fatal complication of that disease supervened. Mr. Cohn was born in the old German City of Hamburg, in the year 1809, and but recently celebrated his seventieth birthday, his son being present at the anniversary festivities. The Hamburg house, of which he was the senior partner, was founded by himself and his associates in January, 1836, and has become, through the energy, enterprise, perseverance, and integrity of its founders, one of the most noted houses in its specialty in Germany. The New-York house was founded in 1855, and in 1858 Mr. Cohn removed to this City for the purpose of giving his personal attention to the American department of the business, located at No. 253 Pearl-street. He remained in this country until 1868, when his son, who had risen from a clerkship in the firm's employ to be a junior member of the firm, was intrusted with the management of the New-York house, and the father returned to Europe. The specialty of the firm consists of what is known in Europe as the produce business—an importing and commission trade in all sorts of raw materials, such as bristles, hair, tampico, &c. Mr. Cohn continued to the last to direct the multiform transactions of the house, issuing insructions or giving advice from his sick-bed when it was no longer possible for him to appear at his office. While in this City he won many friends by his upright conduct of business and his fine social qualities. Mr. Cohn leaves a widow, a daughter, who is married and resides in Hamburg, and an only son, who will continue in the business founded by his father.

A POLICEMAN'S FIGHT WITH ROUGHS.

A crowd of young roughs were sky larking at the corner of Duane and Cherry streets, at 11 o'clock last night, as Officer Candee passed along on his beat. He ordered them to move on, but they refused to do so, and e pushed the nearest of the crowd menacingly. The young man cried out to his friends: "Let's give it to him, boys," and three of them attacked the officer. One of the roughs struck the officer on the shoulder with a knife, cutting his coat in two places, and he drew his club to defend himself. Before he could use it one of the roughs tripped the officer, and, losing his balance, both fell to the ground. The rough fought like a tiger, and managed to cut the officer's head in several places. The officer clubbed him on the head several times and finally subdued him. He then took his prisoner to the station-house, where he gave his name as Daniel Lyons, No. 12 Cherry-street. He said he was a cooper, and was 19 years old. Both officer and prisoner were taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where their wounds were dressed. Lyons was locked up in the station-house, and will be taken to court to-day.

BANQUET TO SENATOR JONES.

A NUMBER OF DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMEN MEET THE NEVADA SENATOR.

A grand banquet in honor of Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, was given at Delmonico's last evening by ex-Senator S. W. Dorsey, of Arkansas. The large banqueting hall was draped in bunting, and the table presented a marvel of decorative skill. Each of the 54 guests was presented with a memento of the dinner in the form of an elegantly-designed *menu*, finished in gold, and having on the opposite leaf a beautiful bird, dressed in national feathers. On the back of the card, which was covered with satin, the guest's name was printed in large letters, running diagonally across the satin. A more elegant bill of fare was never produced, even by Delmonico. At 7 o'clock the party entered the dining-room, and took their places at the table. Senator Dorsey presided, with Senator Jones on his right and Gov. A. R. Cornell on his left. The other guests were the Hon. Roscoe Conkling, the Hon. George B. Loring, the Hon. W. B. Woodin, the Hon. J. B. Chaffee, the Hon. George M. Robeson, the Hon. W. H. Robertson, the Hon. Anson G. McCook, the Hon. J. H. Ketcham, the Hon. Amos Townsend, the Hon. A. McDonald, the Hon. J. W. Husted, the Hon. J. Donald Cameron, the Hon. Ira Davenport, the Hon. W. B. Allison, the Hon. George H. Sharpe, the Hon. R. C. McCormick, the Hon. P. B. Plumb, the Hon. William Dorsheimer, the Hon. William Isaacs, the Hon. Thomas C. Platt, the Hon. Hamilton Ward, the Hon. H. W. Blair, the Hon. J. H. Starin, the Hon. James G. Blaine, the Hon. Denis McCarthy, the Hon. Newton Booth, Senator from California; the Hon. L. M. Madden, the Hon. J. H. Mitchell, the Hon. L. P. Morton, the Hon. Thomas Murphy, the Hon. John A. Logan, Gen. Chester A. Arthur, Mr. N. D. Wendell, Mr. Charles F. Smith, Mr. J. D. Warren, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. H. C. Dickinson, Mr. J. H. Flagg, Mr. G. E. Simpson, Mr. S. B. Elkins, Mr. E. W. Walcott, Mr. De Witt C. Wheeler, Mr. J. F. Smyth, Mr. Hugh Hastings, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. W. E. Chandler, Mr. L. M. Lawson, Mr. S. B. French, Mr. J. W. Bosler, Mr. A. W. Gill, Mr. A. J. Kelter, and Mr. William Lent. The Nevada Senator responded to the sentiment in his honor, in one of his peculiar after-dinner speeches, which always make him a welcome addition to any social gathering. Brief addresses followed each other rapidly from Senator Conkling, Senator Blaine, Chauncey Depew, and others, and it was nearly midnight before the party separated.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire occurred last night in the chair factory of Daniel Powers, in the rear of No. 277 Spring-street, which was quickly extinguished. A horse in a stable in the basement of the building was suffocated before he could be got out. The loss will not exceed $2,000; insured for $1,000 in the Commercial Company.

Baumberger, Bloom & Co.'s furniture warehouse, at Chicago, was partially burned last night. The loss on the building is $5,000, on which there is an insurance of $22,000. The loss on the stock will amount to nearly $15,000, and is insured for $29,000.

John L. Robertson's drug-store at Glendoval, Ill., was broken into Friday and robbed of $5,000 in money and papers, and then burned. The loss by fire is $10,000.

A fire occurred, yesterday, in the apartments of John Shuff, in the tenement-house No. 325 East Twenty-seventh-street, causing $600 damage to furniture and the building.

A fire in the clothing store of Levy Holz, on the first floor of No. 1 Greenwich-street, yesterday morning, resulted in $1,500 damage.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 14.—The leading cigar-makers of this city have united in requiring their employes to sign a pledge not to hold membership in the Cigar-Makers' Union. This action locks out about 1,000 cigar-makers who are members of the Union.

ARION MASQUERADE BALL.

THURSDAY, FEB. 19, AT MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.

A coating of real diamond on a pure crystal surface. These are Humphrey's Parisian Diamonds, and are for sale only at Humphrey's Jewelry Store, No. 819 Broadway, corner of Twelfth-street, New-York. Their lustre is perpetual. "The Circlet of Gems" describes them. Mailed free. He has no agents.—*Exchange.*

Put on a Holman Liver Pad, the best stomach and liver regulator in the world. It insures a sound stomach, good digestion, pure blood, and perfect nerve action. Consultations free. No. 862 Broadway.—*Exchange,*

Winchester's Hypophosphites
Will cure Consumption, Coughs, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and General Debility. Established 21 years.—*Advertisement.*

CARAMELS, all flavors, from GREENFIELD'S, No. 909 Broadway, are noted for their freshness and purity.—*Advertisement.*

Bank Vault Blown Up.
Had the vault of the First National Bank at Westport, Conn., been protected by the ELECTRIC PROTECTION OF HOLMES'S BURGLAR-ALARM TELEGRAPH CONNECTION, the burglars would have aroused the neighborhood before they could have examined the key-hole of the vault door.

Congress Water.—Its superiority as a cathartic and alterative consists in its entire freedom from everything bitter, acid, or crude that produces headache, internal soreness, and tends to destroy the mucous membrane. Mineral waters containing dangerous irritants may be known by an acid after-taste.

Rupture Radically Cured.—By DR. MARSH'S TREATMENT. Thirty years' practical experience. Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church; no up-town branch.

Everdell's, No. 104 Fulton-st., established 1840. Elegant wedding and ball cards, dancing programmes, foreign note papers, &c.

Dr. Underhill's Wine from the Croton Point Vineyard is absolutely pure. Ask your druggists. H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., wholesale agents.

Valuable Breads, Barley, Oat, Gluten, Whole wheat. C. B. X. HEALTH FOOD CO., No. 74 4th-av.

Fine Silk Hats, $3 20, worth $5, Derbys $1 90, worth $3. No. 15 New Church-st., up stairs.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

HENDERSON—BROWN.—On Friday, Feb. 13, at the Madison-Square Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, Mr. ISAAC HENDERSON, Jr., to Miss MARION TEMPLE BROWN, both of New-York.

DIED.

BLAUVELT.—On Friday morning, MARTIN E. BLAUVELT, aged 39 years.

Funeral services this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 13 West 134th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. Metropolitan Elevated Railway station at 130th-st. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery, N. J., on Monday.

DOTY.—On Friday, Feb. 13, of pneumonia, TOWNSEND J. DOTY, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 322 East 32d-st., on Monday, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock. Interment at Westchester.

DIMMICK.—At Honesdale, Penn., on Saturday, Feb. 14, MRS. LUCRETIA B., widow of the late Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick.

The funeral services will be held in Honesdale, at her late residence, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, at 3:30 o'clock P. M. Friends from

ARTISTS AND THEIR WORK

—St. Louis is still trying to raise money for a statue to the late Gen. Frank P. Blair.

—Boston has an American Art Gallery, started by 60 artists as a place to exhibit and sell their work.

—A striking bust of Mr. Julian Weir is under the hands of the young sculptor, Olin L. Warner, at his studio in Washington-square.

—Wilmington, Del., boasts a colored artist, Henry O. Turner, the son of the Rev. Mr. Turner, a colored clergyman of Philadelphia. His bent is toward marines.

—The Yale Art School, under the lead of Prof. John Weir, has three Professors, four Instructors, 39 students in regular attendance, and 41 special students. The Faculty of the Academic Department have at length granted their students an art optional.

—Th. Aloni Ghazi, before leaving Rome, invited a number of artists and musicians to dine with him at the Villa d'Este, Tivoli, belonging to Cardinal Hohenlohe. He also gave a concert for the benefit of the poor of Tivoli, under the patronage of his friend and protector, the Cardinal.

—California has the honor of a bronze statue, modeled and cast in San Francisco. It is 7 feet 6 inches high, weighs 1,200 pounds, and was cast in one piece. It represents the deceased wife of W. F. Garratt, a brass and iron founder, and will be placed in the Masonic Cemetery. The artist's name is Mezzara.

—A correspondent of *Le Temps* has discovered in Lima, Peru, a collection of old masters belonging to Don Manuel Zaballos. He is said to own 1,200 pictures, among which are genuine Zurbarans, Murillos, Raphaels, Rubenses, Van Dycks, Domenichinos, Claudes, Paul Potters. There is a Salvator Rosa with three portraits by Velasquez.

—Amateur decorators of porcelain may be glad to learn that Hyzer & Llewellyn, of Philadelphia, have designed a furnace and muffler of small size, which is portable, takes three hours to burn the articles, and costs little for fuel. It remains to be seen whether the requisite heat can be held by a small furnace long enough to give satisfactory results.

—Gen. S. W. Price has finished a portrait of Gen. George H. Thomas, having received the commission from the State of Minnesota. It will hang in the State-house at St. Paul. The original portrait from which this has been painted was taken by Gen. Price at Washington in the rooms of Gen. Thomas. The face is in profile, the right hand resting on the belt, the left on the sword-hilt.

—In 1874 a committee was formed in Cincinnati to promote the creditable representation at the Centennial of the work of women. Out of this has grown the Women's Art Museum Association, which was incorporated one year ago, and occupied its present rooms for the first time in November of last year. There have been 203 pupils, of whom 19 were free scholars, and the association is reported to be doing well financially, and exerting a good influence on amateurs in Cincinnati.

—Ex-Minister Washburne has a gallery of portraits of distinguished men of the day, at the head of which hangs the likeness of the Emperor of Germany, sent to him in honor of his services to German subjects during the Franco-German war. A portrait of Bismarck, by Healy, was ordered by Mr. Washburne, and the same painter executed the likenesses of Thiers and Lord Lyons. Others represent Gambetta, Franklin, and Richard Hempsted, the first delegate of Missouri to Washington.

—W. W. Story has completed a statue of Col. Prescott, of Revolutionary fame, to be placed on Bunker Hill. It represents the moment when Prescott advanced at the head of his men. It was a very hot night, and Prescott, who worked at the digging as hard as his men, threw off the outside uniform coat, put on a loose seersucker one and a broad-brimmed farmer's hat. There is no portrait of Col. Prescott extant. Mr. Story has taken the fine familiar type which can be seen in the engravings of Prescott, the historian.

—The February *Art Journal* contains its usual quota of three steel engravings, the subjects being a "Confessional," by Hermann Kaulbach; "The Harvest of the Sea," by H. Clausen, a scene in a French village on the coast, upon the return of the fishing craft, and "The City Belle," by J. H. S. Mann, a living English painter with a taste for female beauty of the type in "Books of Beauty." George Wahlis, keeper of the Art Collection in the South Kensington Museum, has a paper on original designs for Art Manufacture, with seven illustrations. The American painter, H. Bolton Jones, is given a biographical sketch.

—Thomas A. Gould, of Boston, has finished, at Florence, the model of a bronze statue of Kamehameha I., of the Hawaiian Islands, to be erected at Honolulu. A correspondent of a Boston paper objects to the compromise between native nakedness and missionary ideas of decency. The obese old King has a narrow belt of cloth around his loins, and over his entire back a stiff, heavy network of feathers, which will not drape in sculpturesque fashion, do what the sculptor may, and which leaves distinctly exposed the protruding belly and bare thighs, and gives altogether much more look of nudity than if he had been wholly put into the Vatican costume of an Apollo." The great feather cloak and encircling bands which cross in front are to be gilded and form a contrast with the dark bronze of the figure.

—The delayed January number of the *American Art Review* is devoted chiefly to the late William M. Hunt, whose greatness is suddenly discovered, now that he is dead. Wilschoff etches Hunt's portrait of Mrs. Adams, and W. J. Linton cuts the portrait of Mr. Allan Wardner, in the possession of Mrs. W. M. Evarts. Andrew and Kruell are the engravers of the two mural paintings by Hunt in the new Capitol at Albany, and also of two interesting studies for those paintings. A portrait of William M. Hunt, drawn and engraved on the wood by W. J. Linton, is an admirable piece of work in feeling and execution, which is more than can be said for Mr. Linton's portrait of Allan Wardner. The latter, although expressive and able in some ways than one, has the defect of a watery look in the modeling of the face.

Ernest Longfellow, son of the poet, is exhibiting 27 pictures at a gallery in Boston. The foreign scenes are notes of travel in Spain, France, and the countries bordering the Nile. The most conspicuous picture of the exhibition is a canvas large enough to fill the entire end wall of the gallery. It is an allegorical representation of the temptations of youth. Surrounding the figure of the young man typifying youth, are the allurements of pleasure, sense, and wealth, embodied by the nude figure of a woman holding the wine to his lips, and a soldier pointing to a bag of gold. In the centre of the picture stands an old man pointing above and inciting the youth to the pursuit of higher aims. At the left is a woman kneeling with a nude child by her side, suggestive of the nobler influence of domestic affection.

—One of the pioneer sculptors of America, the venerable Clark Mills, describes in this way the patent for taking masks from the living face: "I make the subject take a seat comfortably in a chair. I place an india-rubber cap on the head and gather all the hair out of the way. I place a sheet in the lap, and with a brush I apply my preparation to the face. In a few minutes it is crystallized. The person leans forward and the matrix or mould drops on the cloth. I take that and pour the plaster of Paris in it, and when it crystallizes then I peel or pull the mould or matrix off—then I have a cast which I use instead of the living subject. I don't bother the man any more. By the old method a sitting lasted two hours, and there had to be 10 or 15 of them. Most persons are tired of that mode. By my process the sitting is through in a few minutes, and there is but one."

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

Under the action of ozone, silver quickly assumes a coat of black oxide, but gold and platinum remained unaffected. Mercury is superficially oxidized by ozone.

The *Engineer*, in discoursing upon good times and bad, has struck upon the fertile suggestion that "trade is good when much money is being spent upon new industrial enterprises; trade is bad when little money is being spent on such enterprises."

The Japanese are about to organize a geological staff of engineers. They are to make a thorough and systematic geological survey of the whole country, much after the same methods pursued in the geological survey of Great Britain and Ireland.

Herr Krupp is reported to have taken out a patent for refining pig by means of iron oxide in a cupola lined with basic bricks in graphite. He is said to claim that he gets out the greater part of the silicon, sulphur, and phosphorus without touching the carbon.

M. Pallas reports that on stroking a cat he experienced formal electric shocks. He laid his right hand on the left shoulder of the cat, while he stroked her back with his left hand. The shocks were felt in his right hand when he ceased to touch her with his left hand.

A modification of the American audiphone, which has proved of great service to the deaf and dumb, has been described by M. Colladon before the French Academy of Sciences. Instead of hard rubber, a peculiar kind of pasteboard is used for the disk, and there are no cords needed to regulate the tension. That part of the instrument which is held in the mouth is provided with a surface to resist moisture.

The "damposcope" is the name given by its inventor, Prof. Forbes, of Anderson's College, Glasgow, to an instrument designed to detect the presence of fire-damp in mines. The principle embodied in it is that when a tuning-fork is sounded and brought near a tube of a certain length full of air, the tone will resound, to the note produced by the fork. By this machine the fire-damp in a mine can be estimated to the amount of 0.5 per cent. It has already been adopted in some of the mines in Lanarkshire, Scotland.

Berthelot insists that gaseous chloral and water vapor combine with liberation of heat and without change of state. In his experiment, the two substances are introduced from the boiling liquids into a small glass globe with thermometer and drawing-off tube, the chloral vapor passes through a long spiral, and the water vapor through a straight tube. After the vapors are met, the thermometer in the globe showed a higher temperature than that of the vapors in their passage. The temperature was about one degree above that of boiling water during 25 minutes.

A new quadrant electrometer is described by Edelmann. The needle, consisting of two quadrants cut from a cylinder, swings concentrically within another cylinder slit into four quadrants, which take the place of the usual pairs of flat quadrantal plates. The needle and its attached mirror are supported by a biflar suspension, and the charge is given to the needle by connecting the cup of concentrated sulphuric acid into which it dips with the pole of a Zamboni pile. This latter arrangement, the compiler of "Physical Notes" in the *Nature* remarks, is simpler than the usual replenisher and gauge of the well-known Thomson electrometers, but cannot be anything like as reliable.

The *Nature* says: "With regard to distinguishing artificial from natural butter, M. Douny remarks in a recent note to the Belgian Academy that the two behave very differently when heated between 150° and 160° in a capsule or test-tube. At this temperature artificial butter produces very little froth, but the mass undergoes a sort of irregular boiling, accompanied by violent jerks, which tend to project some of the butter out of the vessel. The mass grows brown, but this is by reason of the caseous matter separating out in clots on the walls; the fatty portion of the sample sensibly retains its natural color. Natural butter, on the other hand, heated to 150 or 160°, produces abundant froth, the jerks are much less pronounced, and the mass grows brown, but in a different way. A good part of the brown coloring matter remains in suspension in the butter, so that the whole mass has a characteristic brown aspect, similar to that of the sauce called *au beurre noir*. All natural butters behave thus, and it is strange, M. Douny says, that this simple method of distinguishing natural from artificial butter has not been indicated before. The importance of the above observations is, of course, apparent in the present oleomargarine controversy."

In the recent London journals there is a notice of some notes lately contributed by Mr. Warrington on some practical points connected with his laboratory experience. The first point was the modification proposed by Dr. Frankland as a substitute for the steel blocks which form the air-tight connectors between the laboratory and the measuring tubes in the gas apparatus. Dr. Frankland caused the measuring tube to end in an upright funnel, in which fits roughly a conical stopper which terminates the laboratory tube. The joint was made tight by a piece of sheet india-rubber tied on the lower end of this conical stopper. The india-rubber being turned back, was applied to the sides of the funnel, and the joint covered with mercury. This modification Mr. Warrington has found extremely convenient. One difficulty, however, was the constant wearing out of the india-rubber, due to its rubbing up and down on the stopper. By tying the india-rubber above as well as below the stopper this difficulty has been obviated, and the rubber lasts now as many months as it formerly did weeks. Mr. Warrington recommends the coating of laboratory benches, mercury troughs, &c., with paraffine. The wood is first heated, and then the paraffine is rubbed in, so as to preserve the wood from the action of acids.

The *Iron* says that besides the diamonds which Mr. Mactear is trying to make, there is another class of stones known as false, imitation, or Parisian diamonds, composed of silica in combination with other ingredients, which have been brought to such perfection that it is claimed for most of them that they can stand the closest criticism either by gas or day light. Most people are familiar with the story of the gentleman who, designing to pawn his wife's jewels, took them to a tradesman to have false diamonds substituted for the real, but found that the lady had anticipated him. Still the old imitations, the manufacture of which dates from the Middle Ages, could easily be detected by an expert. Besides silica, they consisted mainly of oxide of lead, but they were soft and glassy, and often became dull through wear or exposure to moisture. Two years ago, however, a preparation of gold was substituted for the oxide of lead, and an expedient was found for increasing the refractive power of the product, so that when properly cut it is said to be undistinguishable from the finest Indian or Brazilian gems, even when placed in juxtaposition with them. The artificial gems are cut as carefully and mounted as expensively as the real diamonds, but their cost is only about a three-hundredth part of the latter. So that, even if the Glasgow alchemist were to succeed in his experiments beyond what he is at all likely to do, the "diamanté brilliants," as the new stones are called, would probably drive his more genuine articles out of the market.

STORMY WEATHER AT SEA.

STEAM-SHIPS MEET WITH TERRIFIC GALES—AN ABANDONED BARK.

The incoming steam-ships continue to bring accounts of storms of unusual violence which have raged on the North Atlantic during the past fortnight. Capt. Trudelle, of the France, of the French Line, which left Havre on the morning of the 31st of January, reports that the weather was fine until Feb. 5, when a westerly gale set in. The seas were very heavy, and frequently broke over the decks. The storm continued until the 13th, the wind coming from north-west and south-west, and frequently shifting from one of these quarters to the other. The changes of wind made the seas very uneven, and the vessel rolled heavily among them. Many of the passengers, of whom there were 378 on board, suffered greatly from sea-sickness. On the 8th there was a sharp frost, and the water froze as fast as it struck the vessel. The bows, decks, sides, and rigging of the ship became covered with ice. Freezing weather continued until the 10th, when it became warmer, but the storm continued until Thursday last, when the France was off the coast.

The Abyssinia, of the Cunard Line, reached her dock yesterday morning after a severe passage. The gales were terrific, and the high seas frequently swept her decks. From the 5th to the 11th the weather was remarkably bad, and none of the officers remember having been out in a worse storm than the one which then prevailed. The wind came from west and north-west, and, together with the head seas, prevented the Abyssinia from making anything like her usual rate of speed. The steam-ship Athos, from Glasgow, which arrived on Friday, also had a stormy experience. She was 15 days in making the voyage, and during this time had a succession of westerly gales to contend with. The wind at times would blow with hurricane force, and the seas ran so high that when they broke over the Athos they would almost bury her out of sight.

The schooner Ella Robertson, which arrived from Nuevitas yesterday, passed on the 12th a waterlogged bark, which apparently had been abandoned, but the name of which could not be made out. The wreck was then 35 miles south-south-east of Hatteras, and was lying directly in the track of vessels sailing between this port and the West Indies, and consequently was in a very dangerous position.

THE FIGHT FOR THE MARKET WAGONS.

The Gansevoort Market question was again up for consideration yesterday, before a special Aldermanic committee. At the last meeting of the committee, about a week since, the property-owners and marketmen residing near Washington Market were given a hearing to support their proposition to modify the law designating the Fort Gansevoort property as a stand for farmers' wagons. Yesterday Gen. Daniel E. Sickles presented an argument in favor of retaining the present market stand up town, and was followed by other speakers in a similar strain. Gen. Sickles referred in a general manner to the hot-tempered speeches of some of those gentlemen who had spoken in the interest of property-owners in the lower section of the City. They had called those interessed in the Gansevoort Market schemers, plotters, and pirates, who were engaged in a very questionable enterprise. To hear them talk one would imagine that all the wealth and all the business of the City were centred about Washington Market. The people in the lower section of the City had driven away the farmers and their wagons, but they have found out their mistake, and are anxious that they should return. Gen. Sickles reviewed all the arguments made use of by the speakers on the other side, and referred at some length to the recent opinion expressed by Controller Kelly in favor of the Gansevoort Market system. He said he did not suppose the Common Council would affect to disregard an expression of opinion on such a matter from the head of a co-ordinate branch of the City Government. The Controller had said he had fully examined into all phases of the question, and had become convinced that the public interests would best be served by retaining the Gansevoort Market as a stand for farmers' wagons. This was exactly what was claimed by the people interested in the matter. The purely local and private interests of down-town property-owners should give way to the public interests—to the convenience of all classes. A number of other speakers followed Gen. Sickles, among them Mr. A. J. Mathewson, who represented property interests near the Gansevoort Market, and Mr. John O'Donnell, the President of the Queens County Farmers' Co-operative Association. Mr. Robert G. Cornell and Mr. William Lindsey then spoke on behalf of Washington Market interests, after which the committee adjourned.

DOES JAY GOULD GOVERN KANSAS?

HENRY E. KNOX'S SINGULAR AVERMENTS IN A SUIT OVER A STOCK CERTIFICATE.

A certificate for 10,000 shares of the stock of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, now held by Ephraim Williams, of Stonington, Conn., is the subject of litigation between that individual and the railroad corporation, in the Supreme Court. Williams sues to recover the value of the certificate, and the Kansas Pacific Company pleads as a defense that the instrument was irregularly and improperly issued to J. C. Stone, in 1862, when Stone was a Director of the corporation. The certificate has been the motive of numerous lawsuits since it originally went into the possession of Stone, and the Kansas Pacific Company is now the plaintiff in an action in Kansas to compel Williams to surrender it and permit it to be canceled. An allegation respecting it which is made in the complaint in that action, and also in the answer in the suit pending here, is that in 1865, long before the certificate passed into the possession of Williams, and before Stone transferred it to other parties, among whom was Gen. John C. Fremont, it was sold by the railroad company for default of the payment of certain assessments levied upon it.

The attorney for the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, Mr. John E. Burrill, in November last, procured an order to the plaintiff, Williams, to show cause why commissions should not be sent to St. Louis and to Lawrence, Leavenworth, Wyandotte, and other places in the State of Kansas, for the examination of J. C. Stone and other persons whose testimony will be needed on the trial of the suit here. Messrs. Knox & McLean, attorneys for Williams, opposed the appointment of the persons that were proposed by the department's attorneys, and asked that unless both parties could agree upon Commissioners, the court should of itself appoint such officers. Pending the settlement of this matter, and the preparation of interrogatories and cross-interrogatories to be appended to the commissions, Messrs. Knox & McLean procured an order to the defendant to show cause why two Commissioners should not be appointed in each case, and why the witnesses should not be cross-examined orally. In support of the motion, an affidavit made by Mr. Henry E. Knox was presented to the court. The gist of the affidavit is in the following quotation: "I have been unable to obtain any definite information with reference to the fact whether the Commissioners proposed by the defendants are in any way connected, as counsel or otherwise, with the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, or with the Union Pacific Railway Company, or with Mr. Jay Gould. It is currently reported, and I believe it to be true, that the Kansas Pacific Railway Company and the Union Pacific Railway Company are about to unite, if they have not already united, their respective roads, and that Mr. Jay Gould is the controlling spirit in the Kansas Pacific Railway Company and the Union Pacific Railway Company. I am willing that any Commissioners should be named in either of the places referred to as places where the proposed commissions are to be executed, who are not attorneys or counsel of the Kansas Pacific or the Union Pacific Railway Company or of Mr. Jay Gould. I am not willing that any persons occupying those relations should be made Commissioners; and, with reference to the Commissioners to be named by the court, I respectfully submit that under the circumstances and in view of the fact that these two great railroad corporations and Mr. Jay Gould notoriously exercise a dominant influence in the State of Kansas, that, in order to properly protect the rights of the plaintiff, and to insure a prompt execution of the said commissions, it would be well to name two Commissioners." Judge Lawrence yesterday denied the motion for open commissions and for leave to cross-examine witnesses orally, and granted the motion for commissions in the usual form.

SEEKING EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

A PROPOSED ACT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THOSE WHO NEED BONDSMEN.

A peculiar method of guaranteeing the fidelity of persons holding official positions is embodied in a bill which has just been introduced in the Legislature at Albany. The bill is entitled "An act for the better protection of the bonds of public officers and others," and its main feature seems to be to empower the Knickerbocker Casualty Company to act as the surety of public functionaries and employes. No provision is made for compensating the public in any way for the privileges granted to the company, the corporators apparently regarding themselves too much in the light of public benefactors to think of doing such a thing. Many reasons are urged in favor of the scheme contemplated by the company. One of the strongest is that, as soon as the corporation went into business persons would be spared the annoyance of applying to friends to become their sureties on bonds and undertakings of various kinds, and those usually applied to for such favors would be spared the annoyance of having to decline. As regards public officers, the point is made that it will be easier to collect from the company in case of default than from private persons. It is also contended that similar schemes, though on a more contracted scale, have worked well in Great Britain. The text of the act is appended:

AN ACT for the better security of the bonds of public officers and others:

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. That whenever any officer, appointee, or employe of the State or of any department thereof or of any court, or any employe or other person who now or hereafter may be required by law to make, execute, and give a bond or obligation with security conditioned for the faithful performance of any duty, or conditioned for the doing or not doing of anything in said bond or obligation specified, then any head of department, Surrogate, Judge, Sheriff, District Attorney, or any other officer, who is now or shall hereafter be required to approve the sufficiency of the security of any such bond or obligation, may accept such bond or obligation, and approve the same as sufficient security on each bond, whenever the conditions of such bond are guaranteed by the Knickerbocker Casualty Insurance Company of New-York. Provided, that no bond or obligation shall be accepted guaranteed by said company to an amount greater than 15 per cent. of its paid-up capital.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

A NEW IRON STEAM-SHIP.

The new iron steam-ship Athos, which has just been completed on the River Clyde for the Atlas Steam-ship Line, arrived here on Friday last. Her dimensions are: 305 feet long over all; 290 feet at water line; 34 feet beam; 24 feet depth of hold, and measurement 2,050 tons. The Athos is brigantine rigged, with patent topsails and iron lower masts. Her engines are compound, and of the best make. She has five iron bulkheads. The decks are of iron, but are covered by wood. The saloon, which is forward of the engines, can accommodate 60 passengers. Several metallic life-boats hang in the davits on either side. Two tremendous launches, one capable of being worked by steam, and the other a flat-bottomed boat, 60 feet in length, were lashed on the forward part of the Athos. Both are built of steel plates. The steam launch is to navigate the River Magdalena, in New-Granada. The Athos will sail for several ports in the West Indies and South America on the 17th. She is commanded by Capt. Sansom.

THE DEBTOR KEEPING THE ACCOUNT.

The Columbia (Tenn.) *Herald* tells this anecdote of Mr. John Southall, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Williamson County, who died a short time since: "Many years ago our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. William Park, was a merchant in Franklin, and Mr. John Southall was one of his regular customers. They settled at the beginning of every year, Mr. Park rendering a statement of his account, and Mr. Southall taking it home to compare with it—he always kept. Invariably he came back and said, 'Mr. Park, your account is correct, except I find you have failed to charge me with such and such articles I got,' amounting to a small sum. This went on for a number of years, until Mr. Park said to him, 'Mr. Southall, I won't be bothered with your account any longer. Keep the account yourself, and I will keep none, and we will settle by yours.' And after that for years they settled by Mr. Southall's account."

A BEREAVED AND ECONOMICAL HUSBAND

From the Indianapolis Journal.

A gentleman living in the northern part of the county has been so unfortunate as to have lost five excellent wives. He lately determined to erect a tombstone at the head of each, commemorating her virtues, and has only been deterred from so doing by the expense attending the carrying out of the design. Yesterday he came to the city, a happy thought having struck him, and arranged for the tombstone. The five wives were buried side by side in the same grave-yard. This is the happy thought: The Christian name of each wife to be on a small stone—"Emma," "Jane," "Mary," "Margaret," "Elizabeth"—a hand, cut on each stone, pointing to a large stone in the centre of the lot, and under each hand, "For epitaph see large stone."

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

In the Matter of Farrell.—Motion granted, writ allowed, and prisoner admitted to bail in $500.

Douglas vs. Lanyaire.—Motion to vacate attachment denied, with costs.

In the Matter of Sawyer.—I desire counsel to give me a memorandum of their points in this case.

Brazzorki vs. Brazzorki.—The order appointing the Referee and proof of want of answer will be required in this case.

The Henry Stewart Manufacturing Company vs. The Singer Manufacturing Company.—Motion granted, with costs.

In the Matter of Eighty-second-street.—Order granted confirming report.

Carpenter vs. Carpenter.—Some facts must be stated as to the efforts made to find or serve the defendant in this case.

Leonard vs. Loughran.—Proposed guardian should state of what his property consists.

In the Matter of Kerper.—Motion denied, without costs, for the reasons stated in the matter of King.

In the Matter of King.—How can this motion be granted without a reversal of the order heretofore made, and from which no appeal has been taken by the petitioner? I think the motion must be denied, without costs.

In the Matter of Panning.—This application must be presented to the City Court of Brooklyn, or to a Justice of the Supreme Court in the Second Department.

In the Matter of Lang.—The report of the Referee is confirmed, and Mr. Allerton will be appointed as the new Trustee upon giving the security reported by the Referee.

Orders Granted.—Crawford vs. Waters: Waters vs. Crawford; Same vs. Same; Edelston vs. Tweed.

Edelston vs. Tweed.—I do not think that this order can be sustained. It is quite apparent from the affidavit that the object of the plaintiff is to get a construction of the defendant's answer. This is not a ground for granting an order for the examination of a party before trial. If the pleading is obscure, a motion may be made to have it made more definite and certain. A party is not obliged to submit to an examination in order that his adversary may find out what he means by the denial which his answer contains, and such evidence is not material or necessary for the purpose of enabling the other party to prepare for trial. The motion to vacate the order for the examination of the defendant is therefore granted.

Williams vs. The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company.—The motion that an open commission issue, or that the witnesses be cross-examined orally, is denied. The motion for a commission in the usual form is granted, and the order therefor is signed.

Blackburn vs. Blackburn.—The motion to make the sixth and eighth paragraphs of the complaint more definite and certain by stating the times of the commission of the alleged offenses more specifically is granted. See Tim vs. Tim, 16 Abbott, U. S., page 39. The defendant is entitled to a bill of particulars of the matters alleged in the eighth paragraph of the answer.

In the Matter of The New-York Life Insurance, &c., Company.—This motion must be denied, for the reason that it appears by the affidavit read in opposition that even if proofs of the death of the insured had been received by the Receiver in January, 1877, the valuation of the policy would still have been fixed at the reserve value thereof, being the amount at which it now stands.

Fisher vs. Naumann et al., (two cases.)—When these motions were argued I understood that affidavits were read in opposition, and that they were to be presented to the court. The plaintiff's papers are all that are before me. If the defendants papers are not put in on or before the 16th inst. I shall dispose of the cases without such papers.

Bernard vs. Baglin.—Upon conferring with Mr. Justice Donohue, I am satisfied that the order of Feb. 13, 1880, was improperly granted, that the same should be vacated for the reason that the matter has been already heard and decided by Justice Donohue.

Storm vs. Watkins.—Where is the consent referred to in the order?

Ferguson vs. Cormudy.—The notary before whom the affidavit of regularity is verified cannot be appointed as a Referee in the case.

Tucker vs. Tucker.—If counsel desire to be heard on the question of allowances, they may appear on the 16th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

Luring vs. Franck.—Granted.

The People, &c., vs. the First Manhattan Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company.—Motion Granted.

Orders Granted.—Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Creagh: Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Jackson.

By Judge Donohue.

Burnham vs. Reeves.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Luthgens vs. Miller.—Motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

The New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Miller et al., (Nos. 1 and 2.)—Report confirmed.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Floyd, &c., vs. Clark et al.—Report confirmed. See opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

By Chief-Judge C. P. Daly.

See Opinion with Cl'rk.—Hegeman & Co. vs. Hegeman et al.; Hegeman et al. vs. Cutter et al.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief-Judge Shea and Judges McAdam and Sheridan.

Amor vs. Katz.—No papers having been submitted, the appeal, in accordance with a conditional order heretofore made, is dismissed, with $10 costs.

By Chief-Judge Shea and Judges Sheridan and Sinnott.

McNamara vs. Tallman.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief-Judge Shea.

Crozier vs. Holman.—Motion for a reargument is denied, with $10 costs.

Bond vs. Willock.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Chief-Judge Shea. Judge Sheridan dissenting.

By Judges McAdam, Sheridan, and Sinnott.

Nicholson vs. Conner, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge McAdam, Judge Sinnott dissenting.

By Chief-Judge Shea and Judges Sheridan and Goepp.

Schwartz vs. Young.—Order appealed from reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements of appeal to appellant, but with leave to the defendant to enter an order dismissing the action, upon payment of said costs of appeal and $25 costs and the plaintiff's disbursements in this action. Opinion by Judge Goepp.

Conway vs. De Vourney.—Judgment reversed and a new trial ordered, with costs, to abide event. Opinion by Chief-Judge Shea and Judge Goepp.

Cyrus et al. vs. Portman.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief-Judge Shea and Judge Goepp.

Bean vs. Tonnelle.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief-Judge Shea. Judge Goepp dissenting.

Whitney vs. Hodges.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Goepp. Judge Shea dissents on the ground that the court has no jurisdiction of the cause of action.

By Chief-Judge Shea and Judge Sheridan.

Tunken vs. Tifft.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to respondent.

Stock vs. Boyer.—Judgment affirmed, with costs and disbursements to respondent.

Lane et al. vs. Walker et al.—Order affirmed, with $10 cost to respondents.

Springer vs. Arnold.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

By Chief-Judge Shea and Judge Sinnott.

Schier vs. Nicolay, Jr.—Order appealed from is reversed, with $10 costs to appellant, and the order of arrest vacated, without costs.

By Judges Sheridan and Sinnott.

Frazier vs. Bigelow.—The motion for a reargument is denied, with $10 costs.

Auster vs. Jenkins.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Monahan vs. Keller.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sinnott.

Claflin & Co. vs. Frankenstein.—Arrest vacated and set aside, with $10 costs.

Trotsky vs. Bernstein.—Motion denied, without costs.

Schier vs. Nicolay, Jr.—Justification dismissed.

Phillips vs. O'Connor.—Order amended and filed.

Motions Granted.—Cortis vs. Merhofer; Keih vs. Easton.

Webber vs. Truax, (two motions.)—Motions denied.

Laurence vs. Lamerich.—Motion to open default denied and stay of proceedings vacated, with $10 costs.

Mahony vs. Trevett.—Action dismissed, with costs.

Reinhardt vs. Schaefer.—Receiver appointed.

Justifications Dismissed.—Worman vs. Garlic; Wachter vs. Garlich.

By Judge Goepp.

Champion vs. The Lubeck Silver Mining Company, of Maine.—Case settled and filed.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

By Judge McAdam.

Barrow-liff vs. La Caisse Generale Insurance Company.—Case settled and filed.

Phillips vs. George.—Judgment filed.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS

HOTEL DE HOLLANDE.
NO. 20 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
This old-established and favorite family hotel, having been greatly enlarged and newly furnished, is highly commended to American families visiting Paris. Situated on the Rue de la Paix, near the Boulevards, the location is unsurpassed. The proprietor bases by careful attention to his guests and an unexceptionable cuisine to merit the patronage of Americans visiting Paris.
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The largest manufacturers of low and half-low Grates, for either hard or soft coal, with dumping and shaking attachments; brass open fire-places, with andirons and basket grates for wood fires; brass fenders, fire-sets, and coal-hods of antique and modern designs.
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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PROOF-CHAIN, GREAT KANAWHA RIVER, W. VA.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, Kanawha Co., W. Va., Feb. 6, 1880.
PROPOSALS for the delivery of about twelve thousand pounds, more or less, of Proof-Chain, for Dams Nos. 4 and 5 of the Great Kanawha River Improvement, West Virginia, will be received until noon of March 5, 1880, and opened immediately thereafter.
Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application to this office.
THOMAS TURTLE, 1st Lieut. of Engrs. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, for the construction and equipment of one hundred and fifty miles of the International and Great Northern Railroad up to 12 o'clock m., March 15, 1880. Plans, profiles, specifications, and estimates may be seen at the company's office at Palestine, Texas, or No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after March 1, 1880.
The company reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.
THOS. W. PEARSALL, President.

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Grand and Allen-st., N. Y.

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At 29c. At 49c. At 99c.

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SOILED EMBROIDERIES,
FROM 1 CENT TO 25 CENTS.

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DRESS SILK DEPARTMENT.

WE HAVE DRESS SILKS AT 75c., 85c. YARD.
EXAMINE OUR SILK AT
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WE SURELY HAVE THE BEST BLACK SILKS IN THIS MARKET FOR THE MONEY.
ESPECIALLY OUR $1, $1 15, $1 35, $1 48, $1 55, $1 65.

BLACK SATIN DE LYONS, $1 50, $1 65, $1 80, UP. WARRANTED TO WEAR OR MONEY REFUNDED.

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT, BROCADED NOVELTIES FOR TRIMMINGS, 68c., 75c., $1, $1 25.

BLACK AND COLORED DAMASSES, 95c., $1, $1 25, $1 50.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COLORS AND SHADES IN DAMASES—22 INCHES, $1 00 and $1 25.

200 PIECES COLORED SILKS—GREAT BARGAINS.

COME EARL

THE HOUSEHOLD

FEATURES OF THE MARKETS.

BUTCHERS' MEATS—PRICES ASKED FOR PROVISIONS—THE SUPPLY OF FISH.

Lamb, designated in the markets as "Spring lamb," although Spring has not yet made its advent, is more plentiful and cheaper. The supply is derived from the South, chiefly from Baltimore. Fore quarters are worth $2 50 to $3, hind quarters $3 to $3 50, and carcasses $10 to $12. Prices for other varieties of meat are unchanged. The best beef still comes from Illinois, and the best mutton from Canada. There are no changes of importance to be noted in the values of poultry. Wild ducks are lower, canvas-back selling at $3 to $3 50 per pair, red-heads at $1 50 to $1 75, mallards at $1 25, and common at 50 to 75 cents. Wild pigeons are worth $2 per dozen, and lame squabs, which are very scarce, are high, selling at $6 per dozen. Eggs are lower, fresh laid from near-by points selling in Washington Market at 25 cents per dozen. Good Western and Southern Eggs are worth 20 cents per dozen. Butter is dearer at wholesale, but no material advance has as yet been made by retail dealers. Early vegetables are in supply from the South and the West Indies, earlier than in previous years—too early apparently for the tastes of our people, as the demand for them is light. Bermuda potatoes are worth 50 to 60 cents per half-peck; West Indian tomatoes, 50 cents per quart; Bermuda beets, 40 to 50 cents per dozen, and Florida green peas 50 cents per half-peck. Celery, from New-Jersey, is worth 25 to 35 cents per bunch, and rhubarb 10 to 12. Onions are dear, white selling at 15 cents per quart, red at 10, and yellow at 12. For other vegetables prices are unchanged.

Strawberries are now in fair supply from Florida and South Carolina. They are not, as a general rule, very good. The best of them may be bought in the markets at 75 cents a quart, and, in the fruit stores, $1 per quart is asked for selected fruit. Red bananas, which have been very scarce for a month, may now be bought in the fruit stores, in lower Broadway, at 50 to 75 cents per dozen, the highest rate being for very choice. Prices for apples, oranges, and other fruits are unaltered. The newest thing in the markets are small figs from Naples, plentifully covered with sugar. They sell at 20 cents per pound. Some of the dealers in Washington Market, and a number of grocers, are offering canned okra, canned in New-Orleans, at 25 cents per can; okra soup at 35 cents per can; green figs, preserved in syrup, at 37, and orange peel at 25.

The Lenten season, falling on a Wednesday, found the fish market very bare, in consequence of the bad weather, which, at the beginning of the week, had prevented fishing. The whole country was scoured to make up deficiencies, so that the Friday's market was better supplied, and diminished prices ruled. Unless fish entirely disappear, or weather prevents, railroad facilities can always bring a stock of fish into New-York as to fill up any market. Striped bass are still very scarce, worth 30 cents; smelts got so plenty; fish from the Provinces and Maine bringing 8 cents. Rhode Island, 18. There are no more lobsters; the refrigerated stock having run out. Refrigerated salmon, 25 cents; piper fish, 35 cents; some refrigerated mackerel in the market worth 15 cents each, these fish had been sent to the West for a market, were not sold there, but were frozen, and now come into use. Shad in better quantity from North Carolina, worth, for roe shads, 40 cents, for male fish, 25 cents per pound; turtle scarce at 10 cents, terrapins from $20 to $30, halibut rather more plenty, 18 cents; haddock 8 cents, from Gloucester and the Banks; cod, 8 cents, coming from the same places; black-fish 15 cents; herrings a good enough quality, worth 5 cents; these fish are the favorites during Lent, and large quantities are consumed; flounders of good size, 12 cents; sea-bass, 14; lobsters very scarce at 15; American turbot, 18 cents; English turbot, 60 cents; English soles, 10 cents; steamers now regularly bring these fish in small quantities; scallops, $1 50; soft clams are now in their prime, and are worth from 30 cents to $1 per 100 according to size; white-fish, green cods, 14 cents; frozen fish, 15; salmon trout, 18 cents; black bass from Canada, weighing from five to seven pounds, 18 cents, these are the best of pan fish; red-snapper, 15 cents; smoked haddock, 10 cents; smoked salmon, 18 cents; dry cod, 8 cents; hard-shell crabs, 30 cents a dozen.

FINGER-BOWLS.

THE OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES OF AN AFTER-DINNER TOILET.

The subjects of finger-bowls and mouth-cleansers are apparently again agitating the minds of the diners-out. Quite a long time ago, in the Household columns, an opinion was advanced in regard to after-dinner ablutions. Considered as a matter of dinner etiquette, it may be roundly asserted that finger-washing after dinner is really an over-refinement, and rather disagreeably suggestive than otherwise. If this system of cleansing the hands were pushed *a l'outrance*, we might require that the servants, between the different courses, should go through the same operation for a good many doubtful thumbs concealed under dingy cotton gloves might be the better for it. Practically considered, however, finger-bowls after dinner are rather useful than ornamental. Possibly it is too much for the latter cause that they are used. There are certain fruits which cannot be eaten without stoking the fingers. Confectionery—*marron glacé*, and such things—when partaken of, does make the fingers feel uncomfortably. It is, then, perfectly legitimate to use a finger-bowl and small napkin; even further use may be made of the bowl by dipping the end of the napkin in the water and applying it to the lips. Such as are masculine, with mustaches, find that such use of the finger-bowl is comforting to a degree. All the trouble about it is in the display. Why do people who give dinners, insist on having such highly decorative small-sized hand basins at their tables? The simpler, the less obtrusive they are the better. In fact, when introduced, they ought to be brought in last, just as the curtain falls on the dinner, not advanced while the play is going on. Those who use these finger-bowls are often at fault in the way they employ them. They make too much of the business of it. They repeat on a minor scale the tubbing process. The best table manners are those which are the most quiet. If there is any one thing more unpardonable than any other, it is to hear your neighbor at table splashing away, scrubbing his hands, and dicking his napkin around as if it were a jack-towel on a kitchen door. All you have to do is to dip your fingers in the water, for you must be a very fine judge of your feelings if the number of your hands are sullied; then the business is over. You may, before you begin, dip your napkin in the water and wipe your mouth. But the use of that extra cup inside of the bowl is to be inveighed against as a disgusting thing. No more terrible sight than the hand avails to hide this repulsive act. There is something horrible in the idea of one's rinsing out their mouth at dinner, which recalls the tooth-brush or the dentist's chair. The act of gargling, and the final expulsion of the fluid is simply nauseating. This filthiness was never intended as the usage of the smaller glass. What it was put there for was to wash the outside of the mouth only. The nasty use of it may be called one of the false developments of civilization, and should be held up to scorn. As it is a temptation in the way of the ignorant, it would be wiser to abandon the small glass entirely, and then no mistakes could be made. Unusual things at a dinner table are not to be recommended; nevertheless there is an Eastern custom, sometimes used in the South of France and in Spain, derived, undoubtedly, from the Moors, which is not amiss in their own way. At the conclusion of a dinner a servant presents to each guest a large copper basin, which he holds in one hand, while with the other he pours from a large metal vessel, which has a spout with a small aperture, a thin stream of water. A very little water, without splashing, falls on the fingers of the guest, who then uses his napkin, or takes one from another servant who follows. It is the parade of the thing, however, which renders it objectionable, though it is sensible enough. The objectionable features of the after-dinner finger-bowl arise principally in the stupid idea that they add to the elegance of the table as much as does an épergne, and from the other fact that those using them, in order to do homage to the host, who has provided them with such *récherché* utensils, deem it incumbent on themselves to perform an elaborate after-dinner toilet.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

CELERY SOUP.—Make a white soup as follows: Put three quarts of milk over the fire to boil; mix together over the fire two ounces of butter and flour until they begin to bubble, and gradually add the boiling milk; season the soup with a level teaspoonful of salt, and a quarter of a teaspoonful each of white pepper and nutmeg, and let it come to a boil. Trim six white stalks of celery, boil them until tender in well-salted boiling water; rub them through a sieve with a wooden spoon, and blend the purée with the soup. Serve as soon as it is done, or if it is to be kept hot, set the saucepan containing it into another partly filled with boiling water.—MISS CORSON'S COOKING-SCHOOL TEXT-BOOK.

STEWED CELERY.—The stalks may be either left as they are or cut down in two or four. Put them in a stew-pan, with plain water, just enough to cover them, and cook until they are tender. For the sauce I take three tablespoonfuls of cream, or the same quantity of milk, with a pinch of flour and a half teaspoonful of butter, a little salt and pepper, and a little nutmeg. The sauce is made separate, if too thick, I add a little of the water used in boiling the celery. When the celery has been drained, I put it heat in the sauce. Celery cooked in this way, with the introduction of some oysters, is a very nice dish. I have heard of the excellence of celery as a preventive against rheumatism, but am not quite satisfied as to its value.—J. H.

KIDNEY OMELET.—Eight eggs, four sheep kidneys, one gill of brown stock, one dessert-spoonful of mushroom catsup, one-half teaspoonful of pepper, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-half ounce of flour, three ounces of butter; put one ounce of butter into a saucepan; cut each kidney into eight pieces, put the flour upon a plate, and roll the pieces of kidney in it until they are completely blanketed with flour; throw the kidney into the hot butter and brown each piece well upon both sides; pour into the saucepan over the browned kidney the stock and catsup; season all with half of the pepper and salt, and, covering the saucepan, draw it to the side of the fire and let its contents cook very slowly for one hour; beat in a bowl the eggs until the whites and yolks are mixed, sprinkle over them the remainder of the pepper and salt, melt an ounce of the butter in an omelet pan, pour into this half of the well-beaten egg, and stir this with a spoon until it begins to firm on the edges, after which it should remain upon the fire until the egg becomes nearly all firm; put into the omelette half of the stewed kidney; fold the omelet over so that the outer edges meet; let it remain a minute longer in the pan and turn it quickly out on a hot platter; repeat this process with the remaining egg and kidney, and, when the second omelet is ready, place it beside the first upon the platter, and serve as speedily as possible.—THE ART OF COOKERY—DODS.

CARROT PLUM-PUDDING.—Quarter pound flour and as much of suet. For carrots, do not take the long ones, select the more tender short ones; grate fine the same quantity of raw carrot; use a quarter of a pound of white pulverized sugar, same of currants and of raisins; grate in a third of a nutmeg, and add a very little cloves; mix all these ingredients well up together; if it be too stiff, add a very little milk, but generally there is water enough in the carrots to hold the mixture together; tie up in a light cloth and boil for six hours. If properly made, this pudding makes a very handsome appearance at table. Eat with a hard sauce or a wine sauce.—OBI.

KING GEORGE'S PUDDING.—One pint of breadcrumbs, half-pint of flour, teaspoonful of baking-powder sifted in flour, a little salt, half a pound of raisins, quarter of a pound currants, quarter of a pound of chopped suet, coffee cupful of milk, one egg; tied tightly in a bag and boiled three hours; to be eaten with hard sauce.—L. C.

TAPIOCA PUDDING.—For a family of eight or ten persons one-half coffee-cup tapioca put in a pint of milk to soak, and kept warm until it becomes soft; then add four eggs and two cups of sugar, butter the size of a butter-nut, and one teaspoonful of salt, when well beaten add two quarts of milk and flavor with vanilla or lemon; bake the same as a custard.—Mrs. IRA GREEN, Jamesville, N. Y.

MINCE MEAT.—Take a large beef tongue, which has been salted a few days, boil very tender; when cold, chop it; then add the same quantity of chopped beef suet and chopped apples, one-third of each; put all in a preserving kettle with a pint of sweet cider, sugar to taste, cloves, nutmeg, and cinnamon; when thoroughly heated and seasoned, take it from the fire and add two pounds of stoned raisins, good large ones, one pound of currants, one pound of citron, sliced, and a pint or more of brandy and some sherry wine; put in self-sealing jars, and it will keep a long time; always ready for an emergency.—M. C. W.

ORANGE PIE.—Ordinary Dundee marmalade answers every purpose, providing you thin it first with a little water. Take four eggs, and beat up whites and yolks apart; to the yolks add four ounces of pulverized sugar; pound very fine four sodas-crackers, and mix it with your orange marmalade; mix it well together, and put in the yolk of eggs which has been sugared; make a puff paste, and line a dish. Bake the crust first; then line with the marmalade mixture, having added a very little butter to it. Just before taking out of the oven, on top the beaten white of eggs. The oven must be very hot. Just when the white of eggs commences to harden remove the pie. Eat hot or cold.—MAMIE G.

BROWN BREAD.—Two cupfuls of sweet milk, two cupfuls of sour milk, into which put one teaspoonful of chemically pure soda, one cupful of dark molasses, two and a half cupfuls of rye or Graham flour, two and a half cupfuls of coarse Indian-meal, and a little salt. Mix thoroughly, and then put in a round deep pan, made for the purpose, first buttering it freely at the bottom. 7½ inches at the top, and 5½ inches deep. Cover the bottom of the pan with a piece of paper well buttered, or it will not come out. Then steam it over a kettle of hot water for three hours. Then bake half an hour in the range oven. It is very nice toasted the second day.—M. C. W.

POTATO SALAD, (GERMAN STYLE.)—Broil 12 good-sized potatoes; when cold slice them and cut in small pieces; to these add one onion, chopped fine, and half of a bunch of celery, cut in small pieces; season with salt and pepper to taste; then heat one-half cupful of vinegar with tablespoonful of butter added, or three tablespoonfuls of olive-oil; pour this over the salad, and it is then ready for use.—LEO.

HERRING SALAD.—Have ready 4 pounds of roasted veal; boil 5 large beets, and let them get cold; you will want 6 good-sized potatoes, which boil and allow to get cold; add white sugar, one pound; gum arabic, one pound; dissolve, strain, and evaporate to thickness of honey, constantly stirring, and add gradually the whites of 12 eggs, well beaten, with orange flower-water, four ounces, well strained; continue the evaporation and constant stirring till the mass is so firm as not to adhere to the fingers; then dry in an oven, and divide in small masses. When finished, it should be very light and spongy.—S. S. S.

TOFFIE.—A pound of crushed sugar and four ounces of butter; boil them together, adding a little water; try it by dropping some of the mixture into cold water; if it becomes brittle at once, it is right; having grated fine three ounces of blanched almonds, mix it with the toffie; this must be done while on the fire. Remove at once, and put in a cold plate.—S. D. D.

PREPARING FOOD FOR INVALIDS.—A very simple and expeditious way of cooking a little bit of chicken or fish for a sick person is to butter a paper thickly, place the food to be cooked within the paper, and place it on the gridiron over a clear fire. A very short time suffices to cook it thoroughly, and I have often found it has to be eaten when all other modes of invalid cookery have been tried in vain.—CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL

BLACK THREAD LACE.—To renovate black thread lace, wash it carefully in alcohol, or pure spirit, which is diluted alcohol. Lay a towel on a board or table, and smooth out the veil, carefully stretching it, and pinning it to the board round the edge of the lace with pins. When dry, it will look like new, if carefully done.—M. C. W.

VARIOUS HINTS.

To keep celery for any length of time, fill a box with earth and bury the celery in it.—L. C.

To prevent sausages from bursting when cooking, never make a hole in them with a fork while turning them.—L. C.

To cook canned salmon, place the can in a vessel of boiling water and keep it there for about 20 minutes. Canned salmon may also be eaten cold with lemon-juice.—J. E. H.

Long, unsightly stems grow on fuchsias where the plant is subjected to an atmosphere too hot and dry. Fuchsias should be kept in a room where the air is warm and moist, and watered about three times a week.—J. E. H.

A lady who knows all about mince-meat says that the receipt for making it given with the English prize plum-pudding receipt in the Household two weeks ago would be perfect with the substitution of beef marrow for suet.

INFORMATION WANTED.

How to make genuine English crumpets.

"Mary J. W." asks how to "do up" shirts so that they will look like those "done up" in the public laundries, with the details of the operation so that the most inexperienced person can follow the directions and obtain the desired result.

MILITARY GOSSIP

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Separate Troop G, Cavalry, Brooklyn, is to have mounted drills Tuesday evenings, Feb. 17 and 24.

The Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, is to make a trip to Albany next June. It will probably land in this City on the way.

Separate Troop D, Cavalry, Brooklyn, Capt. H. M. Mohrman commanding, is to have a *bouffe militaire* and invitation ball, at Gallatin Hall, Thursday evening, March 11.

The Board of Officers of the Twenty-second Regiment has extended an invitation to the First Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, to visit this City on Decoration Day and Parade with the regiment.

Capt. Gustave A. Roullier, for several years the commandant of the Seventeenth Separate Company, Infantry, Flushing, Long Island, has been appointed Inspector of the Eleventh Brigade, on the staff of Gen. E. L. Molineux.

The Veteran Corps of the Sixty-ninth Regiment is to celebrate the anniversary of Washington's Birthday at the armory of the active regiment, Monday, Feb. 23, at 8 P. M., when an address is to be delivered by Dr. John Savage.

Gatling Battery E, "Washington Greys," is to have its forty-seventh annual reception at its armory, Monday evening, Feb. 23. The Committee of Arrangements comprises Capt. L. T. Baker, Lieuts. W. S. Harrison and J. L. Voorhees.

A new company of infantry has been organized at Geneva, N. Y. It is designated the Thirty-fourth Separate Company. Its officers are Capt. Charles W. Folger, First Lieut. Herman J. Eddy, and Second Lieut. G. S. Prime. As there are many good shots in the company, it will probably be heard from at Creedmoor next Fall.

There has been a wholesale reduction of officers in the Tenth Regiment, Albany. The resignations of Col. Amasa J. Parker, Jr., Major Hutchinson, Adjt. Palmer, Capts. Dimond and Pender, Chapain Reese, and Lieut. B. R. Spelman, Jr., have been sent to the Commander in Chief, all of which are to take effect March 1.

The Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, is making arrangements for giving a reception, at which the presentation of badges to the marksmen of 1879 is to take place. The project is in the hands of a committee consisting of Capts. Henry Scheubardt and W. F. Groke, Lieuts. Henry Nahe, L. J. Leonhardt, and F. W. Parisette.

Separate Troop A, Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, had a special meeting last Wednesday evening, at which the misconduct of Private Robert Herbst was investigated, and he was expelled for "conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline." Second Lieut. Gustave A. A. Zobel, who has been ill for a long time, having no hopes of immediate recovery, has tendered his resignation. A handsome life-size crayon portrait of the late Lieut. William Volckens has been placed in the armory of this command by the members. The annual ball is to take place Tuesday, March 30, instead of Wednesday, March 31.

The value of the marksmen's badges which have been issued by the State for several years past has heretofore been a matter of speculation. Marksmen who have made as high a score as 45 out of a possible 50 points have estimated the intrinsic worth of the trophies at from $25 to $30 each, while men who have failed to win them at all have frequently been heard to decline to pay "25 cents for a bushel of them." The Department of Rifle Practice has come to the front in the emergency, and coldly fixes their value at $1 50 each, while it announces its determination to collect that sum from any member who may lose his badge.

At a meeting of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment, last Wednesday evening, Second Lieut. C. M. De Mott was promoted First Lieutenant, vice Farley, resigned, and First Sergt. James D. Evans was chosen Second Lieutenant. Non-commissioned officers were elected as follows: Sergt. Norman Macdonald, First Sergeant; Benjamin F. Allen, Sergeant, and Frank Kelly, Corporal. An election was held in Company G, on the same evening, at which Second Lieut. George P. Freeman was promoted First Lieutenant, and First Sergt. N. B. Thurston was chosen Second Lieutenant. The return of election of First Lieut. John Briggs, of Company G, has been forwarded to Albany.

The Eighth Regiment, "Washington Greys," Col. George D. Scott, commanding, will give its ninety-fourth annual "Washington's birthday reception" at the Lexington-Avenue Opera-house, in East Fifty-eighth-street, Monday evening, Feb. 23. The entertainment will begin with the performance of a military drama called "Parted." The characters will be sustained by the Klimosa Amateur Dramatic Society. Besides the regular cast, the regimental band and 100 soldiers will be introduced into the play. Gen. Varian and staff, of the Third Brigade, and the officers of the Eighth Regiment are to be reprinted from an old plate from which the orders were produced when the General was Colonel of the regiment.

Company I, Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, is to have its monthly sociable at the regimental armory to-morrow evening. Company B gave a reception at the armory last Monday evening, and contributed the proceeds of the entertainment to the family of the late Sergt. Harris. The field, staff and company officers of the Fourteenth, and many of the line officers and members of other organizations were present. A handsome gold-headed cane was presented to the veteran Gen. Gordon then addressed the non-commissioned officers and privates in this command will take place at the regimental armory Friday evening, Feb. 27. Capt. Augustus D. Limberger will preside. Band-master Peter Fohs has resigned, and Edward J. McCormick has been appointed as his successor. A new band of 25 pieces is to be formed.

The Board of Officers of the Seventy-first Regiment met last Monday night, at the regimental armory, and reorganized under the provisions of section 262, Military Code. The dues were likewise reduced to the following amounts: Field officers, $12; staff officers, $10; and line officers, $8, payable quarterly. It was also decided to impose a fine of $2 upon any officer who is absent from any meeting of the board, and the names of delinquents are to be sent before the Brigade Court Martial for violation of the by-laws. An order of Col. Voss the non-commissioned officers of the regiment were instructed in rifle practice by Capt. O. C. Hoffman last Thursday evening. All the members of the several companies are admonished in orders that failure to report for roll-call may be put down as absence, and will be punished to the extent of the penalties imposed in such cases by the Military Code.

The Twenty-third Regiment Rifle Association will have a match, open to individuals, to-morrow evening. The contest will be divided into three classes, as follows: 1. Those who have scored 20 out of a possible 25. 2. Those who have scored less than 20 and more than 16. 3. Those who have never exceeded a score of 16 points. There are to be six monthly competitions, and valuable prizes are to be offered as inducements. First Lieut. Edwin S. Sweet, of Company B, has resigned. Lieut. Sweet entered this Company in Seventy-first Regiment, in 1858, and went to the war with his company in 1861. He enlisted in the company from which he has just resigned in 1871, was promoted Second Lieutenant Jan. 31, 1872, and First Lieutenant Jan. 19, 1878. W. R. Cox, E. R. Thompson, James Huking, and Alfred Chasseaud, of Company K, have united their vocal talents in a quartet club for the entertainment of their comrades.

Col. S. V. R. Cruger, commanding the Twelfth Regiment, has issued orders directing his command to parade for battalion drill and instruction at the Madison-Square Garden, Friday evening, Feb. 27. The commissioned officers are to assemble for instruction at the armory to-morrow evening. An examining board for the examination of non-commissioned officers has been appointed, consisting of Capt. Edward Fackner, Lieuts. C. M. Williams and W. V. Kings. The board is to meet at the armory on the second Thursday of each month, at 8 P. M. A rifle contest, called Everybody's Match, has been arranged in this command to stimulate rifle practice. Sixty prizes, ranging in value from $5 to 25 cents each, have been provided, and the competitions are to take place every Saturday evening during this and March and April. The distances covered in the armory range will assimulate the ranges at 200 and 500 yards. Each man will be allowed five shots at each range. Handicapping will be done as follows: Members who have made over 40 out of a possible 50, 5 points; 35 to 39, 4 points; 30 to 34, 3 points; 25 to 29, 2 points.

Col. W. H. Brownell, commanding the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, has issued orders directing his command to assemble in fatigue uniform, for drill, at the Armory, Wednesday evening, Feb. 18, and 25, and March 3, and 24; Thursday, March 11, and Friday, March 19. Guard-mounting ceremonies will be executed on those occasions by the several companies in the following order: Feb. 18, Companies H and I, Capt. G. W. Schaefer, Officer of the Day; Lieut. F. J. Le Count, Officer of the Guard; Feb. 25, I and K, Capt. E. W. Gaylor, and Lieut. Charles Smylie; March 3, K and A, Capt. Arthur Gaethke, and Lieut. J. M. Ranken; March 11, A and B, Capt. A. A. Doughty, and Lieut. Edward Walker; March 19, B and D, Capt. George Conover, and Lieut. F. Jones; March 24, D and E, Capt. G. H. Streat, and Lieut. J. G. Eddy. The drills are to be made competitive between the right and left wings as far as possible. First Lieut. Edward Walker, of Company B, has received his commission. Sergt. N. E. Baldwin, Henry Shaphoff, and G. V. King, of Company I, and Drummer Andrew Corneli, of Company K, have been honorably discharged. Thomas S. Fagan and William W. Venable, of Company G, have been dropped from the roll, and Arthur W. Brimelow, of Company D, has been expelled. Warrants have been granted to First Sergt. John H. Danford, Sergts. Edward Schwalback, and L. V. Roberts, Corps. William Robinson and Edward Labdan, Company F; Sergt. F. J. Veritzan, Company G, and Sergt. G. H. Starr and Corp. J. H. Cornell, Company K. Band-master Thomas E. Severell and Drum-Major Jones, of this command, have been appointed to similar positions in the Third Regiment, New-Jersey National Guard. Their duties in the two States will not conflict.

The Veteran Association of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, held its annual meeting last Monday evening. A paper on "The Orange Riots in New-York in 1871," was read by First Sergt. John H. Bell, and an essay on "The Pen, and its Allies," was read by Lieut. W. B. Ennis. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Captain and President—Franklyn Coit; First Lieutenant and Vice-President—Henry R. Darby; Second Lieutenant and Vice-President—R. R. S. Grim; First Sergeant and Secretary—W. B. Ennis; Sergeants—Thomas Woodcock, F. B. Lacey, and Robert McMullen. The Regimental Drum Corps has chosen civil officers as follows: Secretary—Charles H. Brown; Treasurer—Isaac H. Slocum; Sergeants—C. H. Brown, Lewis Dingee, and G. R. MacGowan; Corporals—Luke Flood, J. E. Cooper, and I. H. Slocum. Company C will hold an election at the regimental armory Thursday evening to fill the vacancies of Captain and First Lieutenant, caused by the resignation of Capt. F. M. Pierce and Lieut. A. B. Hughes. The regimental court-martial is to meet for the trial of delinquents in the several companies, as follows: B and D, Tuesday evening, March 9; C, Thursday evening, March 11; E and H, Friday evening, March 12; F, Saturday evening, March 13; G, Monday evening, March 15; I, Tuesday evening, March 16; K, Wednesday evening, March 17.

Col. F. E. Unberkant, commanding the Eleventh Regiment, has applied for a commission for Conrad Misbach as First Lieutenant and Adjutant. Charles E. Sherney has been elected First Lieutenant of Company H, vice Klafonda, who failed to qualify. Capt. John W. Flecke, of Company B, has resigned. The regiment is to parade Monday, Feb. 23, in honor of Washington's birthday. If the weather is fine on that occasion the regiment will be reviewed in front of the City Hall by Mayor Cooper, who will also present a stand of colors to the command on behalf of the State and by Gen. Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade. The badges due to the marksmen of 1879 are to be presented by Gen. Barnes, State Inspector of Rifle Practice. Should the weather be stormy. The out-door parade will be abandoned, and the presentation ceremonies will take place in the regimental armory, at Grand and Centre streets. This is the only regiment in the City sufficiently patriotic to make an out-door parade in honor of the day. The officers of this command were instructed by Col. Unbekant in accordance with the provisions of General Order No. 7, from General Head-quarters, at the Armory last Friday evening. The Veteran Association of Company H had a reception at the Harmonie Assembly Rooms last Tuesday night. There was a large attendance of military men from the active regiment and outside organizations. At 11 P. M., the Veterans formed in line and passed in review before the officers of the Eleventh, after which they were complimented in an address made by Capt. Otto Heinzman, of the Regimental Board of Officers.

STEPHENS AND GORDON.

THE FORMER TELLS WHAT REALLY OCCURRED IN THE SENATE COMMITTEE ROOM.

The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens has sent to a Georgia newspaper a long letter in reference to the published reports of the "scene" between himself and Senator Gordon, at the meeting of the Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Census, held to consider the nomination of the Rev. Thomas J. Simmons as Census Supervisor for the First District of Georgia. Mr. Stephens quotes at length the Baltimore *Sun's* correspondent's version of the affair, and comments as follows:

"1. There was no excitement that I was aware of at the meeting of the committee with the parties referred to, on the part of any one but Gen. Gordon. If any person whatever was looking for a 'lively session,' I was not aware of it. I certainly heard of any attempt on the part of Gen. Gordon to disprove any statement recently made in relation to the failure at the last Congress of the appropriation for the Savannah River above Augusta. That dispatch contains the first intimation that I have received that Gen. Gordon intended to get or bring forward any such proof. I was, therefore, not at all ruffled in temper on this account, as implied in the dispatch. When I see such proof you may hear from me again. I was seldom in a more placid mood of mind than I was on entering the room, in compliance with the request of the committee to give them my views of the merits of the controversy on the confirmation of Mr. Simmons. This I intended to do, and did do, without any personal feeling on the subject.

"2. During the whole meeting, which lasted over two hours, I witnessed no excitement or ill-temper on the part of any one except Gordon. After stating very clearly and briefly my views upon the objections to the confirmation of Mr. Simmons, Gen. Gordon replied in a manner and tone which exhibited quite as much ill-temper as bad manners. In my reply to him, which was not at all in the tone and manner exhibited by him, but without the least personal feeling, he interrupted me in a multitude of my remarks by personal matters which led to the altercation stated in the dispatch. This, as set forth in the dispatch, is not correct. In one of his interruptions he said, in a blustering manner, that he *had heard* that I had said something to the effect that Mr. Simmons was not here to repeat. I replied, in the most courteous and good-humored manner, 'General, I *have heard* that you were favoring the nomination of Major Smyth.' This remark was only intended as an offset to what he had heard. It was then he arose, with a good deal of excitement, and demanded the name of my informant. I replied: 'This is not the occasion or time to answer that question; one can talk over these matters elsewhere.' Gen. Gordon replied: 'No; it is best to settle it right here where the statement is made.' I said, 'This is not the place for settling any matters of this sort. You said that you *had heard* of something I said about you in this matter, and I replied by saying what I had heard about you.' I considered this barely as an offset to what he had said, without intending anything discourteous either in tone or manner. Gen. Gordon then said, with more excitement, 'Then I pronounce it an infamous, infernal falsehood, from whoever it may come, *and I shall hold you personally responsible for it.*' To this I replied in the same manner and tone I had observed through the whole discussion: 'General, I hold myself responsible to you for the *truth* of what I have asserted; that is, what I have heard of your position in this matter, but this is a new line of business to bandy about it. We can settle this elsewhere.' I then went on with my address to the committee without further interruption, and concluded in urging that the objectionable words in Mr. Simmons's letter of application about 'corrupt secession traitors' were not written by him to apply to secessionists generally, but to those who had denounced and cursed him for giving Hayes and Wheeler tickets to colored voters at the last election, and thus an such insult to the Southern people generally was intended, as had been argued by Gen. Gordon. Upon all other matters pertaining to the discussion referred to, I forbear saying anything at present."

Senator Gordon, for his part, has addressed a brief letter to the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*, in which, alluding to a previously-published report of an interview with Mr. Stephens, he says: "In reference to the imputation of Mr. Stephens that I had refused or neglected to labor for an appropriation to deepen Savannah River above Augusta, it is enough to say that he is entirely mistaken. Had he inquired of me or of any member of the Senate Committee on Commerce, or of the Senators from South Carolina with whom I conferred in the interest of this appropriation, he would have learned that it was stricken out of the River and Harbor bill, with many others for new internal improvements, by a majority vote of the committee, in spite of my earnest efforts to prevent such action. I have no comment to make on the taste of Mr. Stephens in publicly charging a Senator from his own State with dereliction of an important public duty, without having made one inquiry of that Senator, in order to ascertain the truth."

GOOD TIME IN A FIVE-MILE SHELL-RACE.

From the San Francisco Alta, Feb. 2.

The scull-match yesterday in Richardson's Bay, abreast of Sausalito, was witnessed by fully 2,000 spectators. According to previous arrangements, Charles G. Yale, the referee, with a Government surveyor, went over at 9 A. M. and measured the course, from the charts of the United States Coast Survey. After placing a buoy at the starting point, and another at the turning point, a line of boys was dropped down the centre of the course to separate both men. Leahy took the right hand, and Hoyt the left. Both men were at Sausalito at 11 A. M. with their shells. The men were placed in position, the sterns of their boats being held on shore in his own course. Both men being ready, the referee gave the word "Go!" and both started promptly at 2:50 P. M. At the start both did well, Leahy pulling 40 strokes to the minute, and Leahy, with the sliding seat, a powerful long stroke, 34 to the minute. The latter's stroke, with a superior boat, began to tell on Hoyt, who gradually dropped into second place. Leahy gradually drew away under the same stroke, until at the turning point, when he turned the stake at 3h. 7m. and Hoyt at 3h. 9m. On the outward stretch Leahy kept well in the centre of the course—in fact, knocked over two of the buoys. Hoyt lost a little ground by getting in Leahy's water twice and pulling back again, and finally turned Leahy's stake-boat, which, under the rules, was allowable. On the home stretch Leahy still maintained his stroke of 34 to the minute, and at one time increased to 35 to the minute. Hoyt kept up his short stroke of 40 to the minute, which he increased when about half-way home, to 43. He afterward gave one spurt to 36, and finally to 42 again. Leahy crossed the line at 3h. 23m. 29s., making the best time in a five-mile pull—34:29½. Hoyt came in to within about a length of the finish; the time of his arrival may be put down at 3h. 23m. 30s., or 1 minutes after the victor. Hoyt deserves considerable credit for having done so well with only three weeks' practice, in a heavy shell, weighing 45 pounds, with his per cocupant 162 pounds in weight. Leahy's boat, polished beautifully, weighing 38 pounds, and the victor 162, was in striking contrast with that of his competitor. The magnificent course was all that could be desired. There was not a ripple on the surface, and it was one of the fairest races ever pulled in our waters. When the parties landed at Sausalito after the race, the friends of Hoyt made another match for their man against Leahy, the race to take place three months from date, in shell-boats, over a five-mile course. A deposit was made on the spot, and it is likely that Hoyt will make a different showing when he pulls again. All he wants is the adoption of a sliding seat, a decent boat, and several months of good practice, none of which he had in the present instance. It is safe to conclude that Leahy can be matched against the world, and that, with fair practice, Hoyt will not fall far behind him.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 14.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 5s R., '81. $10,000.....103⅛
50,000.....103⅛
U. S. 5s C., '81. 115,000.....103⅛
U. S. 4s R., 1907. 47,800.....106⅝
U. S. 4s C., 1907. 100,000.....106⅝
U. S. 4½s C., '91. 7,500.....109⅝

SALES TO 3 P. M.

La. 7s consol.		Del. & Hudson.	Del., Lack. & W.
7,000.....	48⅝	460.....	86
B. H. & E 1st.		300.....	86⅛
25,000.....	56	300.....	86¼
Union Pacific 6s.		900.....	86⅜
1,000.....1184		900.....	86⅝
K. P., Den. D. & G.		50.....	86⅝
with con. con. as.	109¾	100.....	86⅝
28,000.....	109¾	100.....	86⅞
K. P. 1st con.		Amer. Dist. Tel.	
11,000.....	96⅛	800.....	86½
2,000.....	96¾	Western Union.	
St. L. & S. F. 2d, cl. a.		800.....	104⅞
4,000.....	81	100.....b3.	105
N. Y. L. E. & W.		100.....	105⅛
new 2d consol.		1000.....	105⅜
25,000..b3.	93	700.....	105¼
6,000.....	93⅜	400.....	105⅝
60,000.....	93⅝	920.....	105⅝
62,000.....	93⅜	2300.....	105⅞
N. Y. L. E. & W.		100.....	106⅛
new 2d 5s f.		1,000.....	106⅜
13,000.....	87⅞	200.....b3.	106
10,000..b3.	88	2000.....	106
5,000.....	87⅞	200.....	106⅛
10,000.b30	87⅞	Pacific Mail.	
25,000..b3.	87⅞	100.....b3.	40
L. S. & M. S.	1st.	50.....	40⅛
T. Co. cer. as. sup.		200.....	39⅞
5,000.....	88⅜	200.....	40
20,000.....	88⅜	200.....	40⅛
L. & W. B. inc.		200.....	40⅜
2,000.....	70½	200.....	40⅝
L. S. & M. S. con.		200.....b3.	40⅞
60,000.....	98¾	N. Y. L. E. & W.	
T. & W. con. conv.		800.....	47½
10,000.....10u		1000.....	47⅝
M. K. & T.		500.....	47¾
25,000..b3.	105⅞	2000.....	47⅞
Mo., K. & T. 2d.		1550.....	47⅞
6,000.....	74⅞	100.....b3.	47⅞
50,000.....	98	4000.....	47⅞
15,000.....	98⅛	1700.....	47¾
10,000.....	98⅞	800.....b3.	47¾
M. & St. P. 1st.		400.....	47⅞
5,000.....	109	1000.....	47⅞
9,000.....109⅜		N. Y., L. E.

THE PARMALEE COLLECTION

ALL THE COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOW THE COLLECTION WAS GOT TOGETHER—THE PIG IN COINAGE—GREEK COINS—SUMMER ISLAND MONEY—THE COINS OF THE COLONIES.

"Nor as Geography without History seemeth a carkasse without motion, so History without Geography wandreth as a Vagrant without a certain habitation," so writes that really brave and sensible man John Smith, *circa* 1624, when he indited "The General Historie of Virginia, New-England, and the Summer Isles," and may we add, in the more florid language of to-day, that if to the history and geography of a country there can only be added the money of it, then numismatology gives to the carcase almost a soul!

"How, pray!" we ask of the most distinguished of American collectors of colonial and United States coins, as he exhibits before us his treasures, "how has it come about that you have gathered together such a wonderful assemblage of coins all relating to this country? Such a task is almost without precedent. It must have required time, research, and much money; but, above all, that keenest of all interests, that supreme relish for such things, which only one man in a million possesses."

"I suppose you mean the collecting instinct," replied Mr. L. G. Parmalee. "I never have thought whether the instinct was dormant with me or not. All I know about it is this: In my business as a baker in Boston, an occupation I am now engaged in, and have been working at ever since I was a boy, in selling my bread, a great deal of small copper change was given me. In former times, 20 years ago, coppers were more plentiful than now, and, of course, of older dates. I used to look at my pennies first, and examine them for dates. I made a few selections. Then the numismatic taste began. I disposed of my first coins to other collectors. I have a sad reminiscence of having parted with some unique pieces for little or nothing which would be worth a great deal to-day. After a while I thought I would keep a few rare pennies, and I did so. Then the real fever set in, and it has been raging with me for the last 20 years. Once you are in it, it is hard to stop. Your ideas of collecting may be limited at first. You may only wish to follow on a certain line—but the more you get the more you want. After a while you commence to understand the vastness of the subject. Beginning with the copper coinage, you are led in a resistless kind of way from the silver to the gold pieces. A single gap in your coins is a distress. You feel as if you were wanting in completeness. If you have studied your matter it may happen that you know where the wanting piece is in somebody else's collection. You wait patiently for years, and then accident presents it to the public. Half a dozen collectors yearn for it as badly as you do. All have waited for that precious piece as long as you have. Then—then, if you can afford it, and the rest are not too crazy after it, (of course, you are calm and quiet,) the much-coveted prize falls to your lot, and the gap in your tray or in your sentence is filled up, or completed, and you are happy."

"While the other collectors are miserable?"

"I hope not," replied Mr. Parmalee. "But it has taken a long time to get this collection of mine about utely complete."

"And is it perfect; are there no gaps?"

"Almost perfect. Competent numismatists assure me that there are, perhaps, only two or three pieces wanting, and some day I hope to get them."

"Then, like Alexander, you have no more worlds to conquer. But are you not forced to make accessions all the time? Every year coinages must be added."

"Yes; that is not difficult, and I keep it up. You will observe, however, that in looking at my pieces, whenever it has been possible, my coins are very nearly perfect. I have many pieces of American coinage which hardly show usage. This makes a very great difference in the value of a piece. If a rare cent is rubbed or defaced it may be worth $10, but if like this one, uncirculated, as fresh as when it left the Mint, 100 years ago, its value is tenfold more." Then Mr. Parmalee exhibited a tray after tray to the writer, and in a rapid way, having the whole subject at his finger's end, developed, as it were, the entire history of colonial and American coins. The first coins which struck the writer's attention were those with a pig on them. Now, the pig is not at all unknown in coins of the early Greek period. The pieces of Elea as bear the pig on one side, the head of the other is embodied a conception of the purest Greek art, the divinity of the temple. If the priests wished to indicate the superbness of the gods, they were not indifferent to the quality of the pork they wanted at their sacrifice, as the pigs are always made on the coins fattened almost to bursting.

"These are the Summer Island shillings and sixpences: on the obverse is a hog, and on the reverse a ship under sail, and the legend runs 'Summer Islands.' These pieces are of exceeding rarity. The sixpence most especially so. This one came from Mr. Bett's collection in Brooklyn, and is worth $400. It is said to be the only one. I think, according to the books, but a distinguished numismatist of New-York says there are two more in the world. The Summer Islands is so called after Sir George Summers. It is one of the Bermuda Islands. Sir George died there some time in 1610, having gone there to victual his ship. The island abounded with wild pigs, and the date of these coins is probably of 1616 to 1616. There are, as I said, very, very few of these pieces, and my own are about the best. Crosby, our leading authority, tells us that some few years ago a junk-dealer in New-York, who did not know its value, had one of these pieces, and sold it for very little money. They are the earliest coinage intended for American use that we know of, but we cannot tell when they were coined. Evidently in early colonial times they were not much bothered about bi-metallism; anything most would do. Tobacco certainly was for a long time a medium of exchange. In Virginia and Maryland, tobacco, or, as they abbreviated it in their writings, tob'o, was used. Tithes even had to be collected in produce, and the tax-gatherer estimated a pumpkin at 3d., and pigs to roast at 3 weeks old at 3s. You will find in the old acts of the Virginia Colony that a tavern-keeper was obliged by law to provide a dinner for 10 pounds of tobacco, and that 8 pounds of the weed would buy a gallon of beer. Money was so scarce, owing to the English revolution carried on by Charles I. and his Parliament, that ships coming to the colonies sometimes paid tonnage dues in powder and ball. Such money as they had in the colonies was perhaps principally Spanish and South American, for Jefferson, as late as 1782, states that Virginia never had any of its own copper coinage in use. The first great numismatic interest taken in colonial coinage was directed principally to our New-England money. Of course, in the very early times, furs, or grain and fish, were used for barter.

"Does not Crosby say somewhere that a conjuror not long ago, giving a show in Marlborough-head, had to take fish at the ticket-office in lieu of quarters?"

"It is quite possible the Indian wampum was first used, but it was as late as 1652 that the first money in New-England was made, and John Hull was the Mint-master. This tray has the whole subject at his finger's end, developed, as it were, the entire history of colonial and American coins. The first coins which struck the writer's attention were those with a pig on them. Now, the pig is not at all unknown in coins of the early Greek period. The pieces of Elea as bear the pig on one side, the head of the other is embodied a conception of the purest Greek art, the divinity of the temple. If the priests wished to indicate the superbness of the gods, they were not indifferent to the quality of the pork they wanted at their sacrifice, as the pigs are always made on the coins fattened almost to bursting.

"These are the Summer Island shillings and sixpences: on the obverse is a hog, and on the reverse a ship under sail, and the legend runs 'Summer Islands.' These pieces are of exceeding rarity. The sixpence most especially so. This one came from Mr. Bett's collection in Brooklyn, and is worth $400. It is said to be the only one. I think, according to the books, but a distinguished numismatist of New-York says there are two more in the world. The Summer Islands is so called after Sir George Summers. It is one of the Bermuda Islands. Sir George died there some time in 1610, having gone there to victual his ship. The island abounded with wild pigs, and the date of these coins is probably of 1616 to 1616. There are, as I said, very, very few of these pieces, and my own are about the best. Crosby, our leading authority, tells us that some few years ago a junk-dealer in New-York, who did not know its value, had one of these pieces, and sold it for very little money. They are the earliest coinage intended for American use that we know of, but we cannot tell when they were coined. Evidently in early colonial times they were not much bothered about bi-metallism; anything most would do. Tobacco certainly was for a long time a medium of exchange. In Virginia and Maryland, tobacco, or, as they abbreviated it in their writings, tob'o, was used. Tithes even had to be collected in produce, and the tax-gatherer estimated a pumpkin at 3d., and pigs to roast at 3 weeks old at 3s. You will find in the old acts of the Virginia Colony that a tavern-keeper was obliged by law to provide a dinner for 10 pounds of tobacco, and that 8 pounds of the weed would buy a gallon of beer. Money was so scarce, owing to the English revolution carried on by Charles I. and his Parliament, that ships coming to the colonies sometimes paid tonnage dues in powder and ball. Such money as they had in the colonies was perhaps principally Spanish and South American, for Jefferson, as late as 1782, states that Virginia never had any of its own copper coinage in use. The first great numismatic interest taken in colonial coinage was directed principally to our New-England money. Of course, in the very early times, furs, or grain and fish, were used for barter.

"Does not Crosby say somewhere that a conjuror not long ago, giving a show in Marlborough-head, had to take fish at the ticket-office in lieu of quarters?"

"It is quite possible the Indian wampum was first used, but it was as late as 1652 that the first money in New-England was made, and John Hull was the Mint-master. This tray has, I believe, about all the various kinds known. Hull is said to have made a large fortune in his profession, and to have given his daughter a handsome dower in English shillings, but this latter story is not vouched for." A tray, with by no means an elegant series of coins, were presented, simply flat disks of silver, with N. E. on one side, and on the other side the rude semblance of a tree, a very crudity of art, worse in style and conception than was imagined in the very infancy of man. "Here is a New-England stiver; it is unique: no one else has one, I fancy. The variations in these coins are numerous—these are pines and oaks and willows, but the least difference must be sought after, and the individual coin must be had in order that a collection shall be perfect. Now, there has been no end of dispute whether the first New-England coins were of 1650 or 1652. Some 26 years ago a collector was offered some Massachusetts shillings of 1650, which he purchased for a low price. The seller, after a certain lapse of time, having declared that he had experienced religion, and felt concerned at having committed a forgery, requested the return of the pieces of 1650, promising to refund the cost. But the cunning collector was quite a match for the piety of the original seller. He consented to return one piece, having, however, cut it into four pieces, and awaited results. The pious man, with the twinges of conscience, never asked for the rest of the pieces; the money being mutilated, he could not sell it again, possibly as he had hoped to do at a higher figure. As it is, the question of fraud has never been quite decided."

"It is one of the curious things of collections that sometimes fraudulent pieces of money, like fraudulent literature, have their value, on account of the story connected with them."

"Yes, that is about it. Here is the Good Samaritan shilling, a New-England coin, rare among the rare, supposed to have been submitted when a coinage was first thought of in the colony. Here are some pieces which show better art; they were issued by Lord Baltimore, and were of use in early Maryland. They are shillings, sixpences, and groats. The legend reads, '*Terras Mariæ.*' To show you the value of these coins, a copper penny of Maryland, which was in the Mickley collection, brought $370, and no one knew who bought it. Here are some strange pieces, with an elephant on them, an issue of 1694. The legend reads: 'God Preserve Carolina and the Lord Proprietors.' There may be tokens, for the same coin has the identical date with 'God Preserve New-England.' Some do say that they were intended for Africa."

"But what is this with the Irish emblem, a harp, on it?"

"Those belong to New-Jersey, and are called the Patrick half-pence or Mark Newby's half-pence. Newby was believed to have been an Irish immigrant, who settled in New-Jersey some time about 1681, and brought his money with him. Anyhow, the General Assembly gave him the right to pass these pieces. There are all kinds of stories attached to these pieces, one of which is that they were struck in the time of Charles II. by Miss Stuart, but in this way you get to the first really fixed historical epoch in American coinage, though it was 1722 before it really commenced. It is historical, because the Duchess of Kendall and George I. are mixed up with it. The lady, being none the better than she should be, induced George to give to a certain Wood the patent of supplying Ireland with coin. By stretching his license, he made copper money for the colonies, and what is known as the Rosa Americana series was issued. On one side is the head of Georgius, with his singular self-satisfied mien and laurel-crowned wig, and on the other the rose. But this issue of Wood made a great disturbance in Ireland. Dean Swift writing down Wood. However, very large quantities of this money came over to the colonies, and one of his Drapier's letters Swift writes: 'He [Wood] hath already tryed his Faculty in New-England, and I hope he will meet at least with an Equal Reception here.' It seems very certain that after Wood's patent was taken from him for Ireland, his money came over to the colonies in large quantities. Here are the first of the Vermont coinage of 1785 which Reuben Harmon made. These have the central eye with the rays, the other a queer kind of head—a kind of baby head—with a most original kind of Goddess of Liberty. Those which bear the legend *Immune Columbia* are curious."

Look at them did the writer, and recalled the infinitesimal efforts of the early Britons to follow the Greek *staters*. Here was a mean head of something resembling a Roman Yankee Emperor, laurel-crowned, and on the other side the most wretched, slim-waisted looking woman that bad art could imagine. "Now, this is a copper coin which was much in use at the close of the last and the beginning of this century, which has a sun-dial on one side, with the pithy motto of "Mind your own business." There were, in fact, a good many indiscriminate mints at the close of the last century, for copper coins, which answered, however, a useful purpose. This free-and-easy way of making money was not particular to one State. Look at the designs of those coins—a deer on one side, and three hammers, crowned, on the reverse, or a broadaxe. These pieces are called the Granby or Higley tokens. Higley lived near copper mines in Connecticut, and evidently worked fairly pure copper, as in old times his pieces were in repute for alloying with gold for making wedding rings. Higley's first legend had on one side, 'The value of three pence.' But Higley made overissues of his own coin, scattering his money for the good and potent drink of that time. After a while, as it is said, masters would not give him a dram of Barbados or Santa Cruz or Hollands for one of his pieces; so he altered the legend, and struck on his money, 'Value me as you please.' The broadaxe is indicative not only of self-reliance but of the forests in New-England. Now come what collectors know as the Fugio coins, the earliest coins issued by authority of the United States. The dies still exist, and though the sun shines on them, and there are rings linked on the reverse. There are endless varieties of these. Here is the Clinton piece of 1787, with George Clinton on one side, and Excelsior on the other. They are very rare. This is the famous gold Brasher doubloon. There are but four of them known; it is worth $400—that is, if I have cited it right."

Then Mr. Parmalee exhibited his coins, those regularly issued by the United States from the earliest date down to day—gold, silver, copper, nickel—here were all the pieces which collectors pay fabulous prices for, as the half dollar of 1796, worth $300, which price has been refused for it, with the rare penny of 1823, worth $100, and the quarter dollar of the same year worth as much. And such a dime of 1802 which any collector would snap up for $100. But it is the dollar of 1804 which may be called the king of dollars. In such splendid order as the one Mr. Parmalee possesses, it is worth $1,000; even a less perfect specimen, not too much worn, is worth something like $500. Taking Mr. Parmalee's collection altogether, it is by far the most complete and most valuable ever made of American coins, and what may be its worth it would be impossible to state. Possibly $50,000 would not be too large a figure. Now, it is singular that neither in Washington, nor in any of the United States Mints, is an entire collection of American coins to be found. The question arises: Should this not be collection, which owes it origin to the individual labors of Mr. Parmalee, be ever dispersed? Taken altogether, it illustrates, as nothing else can do, in a striking way, the whole history of the country. Boston is one of those places which rightly prides itself on the intellectual advancement of its own people, and it is quite possible that this collection will ever remain in Boston, but should this not be the case, the hope is here advanced that this noble monument of numismatology will become some day, by purchase, the property of the United States, and, undivided, be known as the Parmalee Collection.

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The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Some short time ago I informed you that Prof. Nordenskjöld has profited by his visit to Japan to purchase a selection of Japanese books and literature. In a letter to Consul Dickson the Professor states that he employed a very clever and highly-educated Japanese gentleman, M. Okuchi, who spoke French very fluently, to purchase for him at the numerous book-stalls where old books are sold in Yokohama, Tokio, and even Kioto, a selection of Japanese literature. Prof. Nordenskjöld adds that the present moment is most favorable to preserve from destruction Japanese books, and, in fact, many other articles of Japanese produce, which, if not very speedily secured, will soon disappear, as, owing to the late 'Europeanizing' of Japan by the revolutions which have given to the Mikado absolute power, everything relating to the 'good old times' is at a discount, and family libraries are sold to serve as waste paper, while old armor and old weapons go to the rag and bone shops. Prof. Nordenskjöld thinks that even within a few years the library which he has bought will be of the very highest value. The number of books secured amounts to 1,036, but as each volume, on an average, contains only 100 pages, the number of volumes exceeds 6,000, of which history is represented by 176 volumes; treatises on Buddhism and education, 161; the Shinto-Sectarian religion, 38; Christianity, (printed in 1715,) 1; habits and customs, 32; plays, 13; love, 5; statecraft and political pamphlets, (mostly new and secretly printed, being in opposition to the new state of affairs in Japan,) 24; poetry, 137; heraldry, archæology, and ceremony, (good manners,) 27; the art of war and fencing, 41; chess, 1; numismatics, 4; dictionaries and grammars, 18; geography and geographical maps, 76; natural history, 68; medical works, 13; religions, astronomy, and astrology, 39; trades and farming, 43; books containing patterns, 73; gardening, 16; bibliography, 9; miscellaneous, 20. Most of the books are provided with innumerable drawings, some of them perfect masterpieces, while the 73 patterns-books will be of infinite value not only to the history of art, but will also be of great use to different branches of industry. Some of the poems, the works for the theatres, and the old traditions are undoubtedly of the highest value to the student of what may already now be called the past of Japan."

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DISCUSSING SOCIAL TOPICS

THE WOMEN AGAINST THE MEN.

"B. M." FINDS SOMETHING MORE TO SAY ABOUT VAIN GIRLS AND TOO AMBITIOUS WOMEN—THE SPHERE OF WOMAN'S USEFULNESS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With thanks for the space allowed me, and conscious of impossibility of covering all the ground, I venture to offer, against the complaints of the disappointed, and as suggestions to the "over-ambitious," what an experience now approaching the full measure usually allotted to man has forced upon my mind, and to endeavor rightly to present to our countrywomen of the rising generation a just, fair, and honorable solution of the great problem of life which they face. The experience which prompts it has been derived from a life in the hovels of the frontiers, the houses and homes of "early settlers" in the West, the dwellings of accomplished Eastern farmers, as well as City mansions of varied sort; and I have to repeat that the skilled or trained woman can everywhere find comfortable support and a good home, if she is not so unfortunate as to be blessed or cursed with a degree and sort of "ambition" disproportioned to her other qualities. While some of your correspondents may say, as they do, "this is no one's business but their own," and while it may be true that generally men cannot prune their own determined curve in life to the very end, however bitter or destructive, and society be powerless to prevent it, and while it is conceded that it is manifestly improper and out of place "to cavil and sneer" at any person, especially the unsuccessful, yet it is proper and right and necessary to make practices and lines of life or conduct our "target," so long as their participants, in their failure and despair, assume the privilege of denouncing and deerying, as uncharitable, others, who, by patience and labor, may have succeeded better than themselves. The future of our country is bound up in the right-mindedness of its present young women. I am by no means ignorant that how desperate a struggle for existence is that of a woman who is homeless and friendless," when reared with the habits and ambitions ideas too common with American girls and mothers. It is because I know this so well that I urge our young women to make and keep their homes among their friends, and where they have been brought up, and to do patiently and honorably whatever they find to be done in that service. It is for this reason that I solicit the aid of your columns to inveigh against that false pride which prevents usefulness, and brings on the "desperation" in the struggle. No sarcasm can be too severe, and no strictures too stringent upon a course of life whose tendency is to make women revile and deery the humanity and charity of those whose patience and labor have supplied themselves with home, shelter, food, and clothing, when the error is solely in the cavilers' own theory of life and their pursuit of it. Your bachelor correspondent of last Sunday, "who is either slightly bald or shuffles when he walks," evidently knows something of this false theory of life, and, in the pithy and witty manner of "Mind your own business." There were, in fact, a good many indiscriminate mints at the close of the last century, for copper coins, which answered, however, a useful purpose. This free-and-easy way of making money was not particular to one State. Look at the designs of those coins—a deer on one side, and three hammers, crowned, on the reverse, or a broadaxe. These pieces are called the Granby or Higley tokens. Higley lived near copper mines in Connecticut, and evidently worked fairly pure copper, as in old times his pieces were in repute for alloying with gold for making wedding rings. Higley's first legend had on one side, 'The value of three pence.' But Higley made overissues of his own coin, scattering his money for the good and potent drink of that time. After a while, as it is said, masters would not give him a dram of Barbados or Santa Cruz or Hollands for one of his pieces; so he altered the legend, and struck on his money, 'Value me as you please.' The broadaxe is indicative not only of self-reliance but of the forests in New-England. Now come what collectors know as the Fugio coins, the earliest coins issued by authority of the United States. The dies still exist, and though the sun shines on them, and there are rings linked on the reverse. There are endless varieties of these. Here is the Clinton piece of 1787, with George Clinton on one side, and Excelsior on the other. They are very rare. This is the famous gold Brasher doubloon. There are but four of them known; it is worth $400—that is, if I have cited it right."

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A BIG COLLECTION OF BATS

THE FLYING MAMMAL IN ALL ITS VARIETIES.

THE BAT AS A TABLE LUXURY—TAME BATS—THE VAMPIRE AND ITS EXAGGERATED POWER—WONDERFUL COLLECTION AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

The Museum of Natural History at the Park, among its other valuables, possesses one of the most complete collections of bats in the world. A majority of them belong to the great collection of mammals purchased by the Museum from Prince Maximilian of Weid, Germany, and the list has been continually swelled by specimens indigenous to American localities, so that New-York can fairly claim to be authority on bats. Strange to say, the majority of people are inclined to consider this creature a bird, or, far worse, a reptile, while in reality it is far more nearly related to the cow, giving milk and nursing its young in a similar manner.

Aristotle, however, made a like mistake, and perhaps no other creature has been such a paradox to she would-be scientist of the past. The case devoted to these strange creatures is colored a light blue, so they stand out as if against the sky, ranging from 3/8 feet in width to as many inches, and from the terrible (?) vampire to the genial companion of our Summer nights, at whom, as boys, we delighted to throw our caps to the measure of the well known line, "Bat, bat, come into my hat." The first peculiarity noticed in these creatures and brought out by close examination is the wide and delicate membrane which stretches around the body, used in the place of wings with which birds are furnished. The membrane, thin and semi-transparent as it is, is double in structure, being a prolongation of the skin of the flanks and other portions of the animal, and, therefore, having its upper and under surface in the same manner as the body of the creature itself. The two surfaces are so clearly marked that, with ordinary care, they can be separated from each other. Along the sides this double membrane is rather stronger and thicker, but, as it extends from the body, it assumes greater tenuity, until at the margin it is so exquisitely thin that the tiny blood-corpuscles which roll along the minute vessels that supply the wing with nourishment can be seen clearly through its integument by the help of a good microscope.

In order to support this beautiful membrane, to extend it to its requisite width, and to strike the air with it for the purpose of flight, the bones of the fore part of the body, and especially those of the arms and hands, undergo a singular modification. The two bones of the fore-arm are extremely long, and the bone, which is scientifically known by the name of the "ulna," is extremely small, and in many species almost wholly wanting. The reason for this arrangement is that the great object of these two bones is, by the mode in which they are joined to each other, to permit the arm to rotate with that movement which is easily shown by the simple process of turning the hand with its palm upward. This latitude of motion would not only be useless to the bats but absolutely injurious, as the wing membranes would not be able to beat the air with the steady strokes which are needful for maintaining flight. Therefore the arm is rendered incapable of rotation.

Passing onward from the arms to the hands, the finger-bones are strangely disproportioned to the remainder of the body, the middle finger being considerably longer than the head and body together. The thumb is very much shorter than any of the fingers, and furnished with a sharp and curved claw. By means of this claw the bat is enabled to proceed along a level surface, and to attach itself to any object that may be convenient. The breast-bone is very long, and is widely expanded so as to form a strong point of attachment for the two collar-bones. There is also a bony crest running down its centre, which serves as a support for the enormous breast-muscles that work the wings. The ribs are long and well rounded, and indeed seem to be much greater in proportionate length than those of any other animal. The lower portion of the body and limbs are singularly small in proportion to the upper limbs. The legs are short and slender, and so arranged that the feet are rather turned outward, for the purpose of using their sharp claws freely. A kind of slender and spur-like bone is seen to proceed from the heel of each foot. When the skeleton is clothed with its softer textures these curious bones run between the double membrane that joins the legs to the tail, and reach nearly half way to the latter member. The exact history of this bony spur is not quite settled, some authors considering it to be a separate bone, while others think that it is merely a projection of the heel-bone, which remains permanently disunited. The feet are small, and each toe is furnished with a very sharp, strong, and curved claw, by means of which the animal is enabled to suspend itself from any object which affords a slight projection.

Such is the make-up of this wonderful flying mammal. One of the best known and most dreaded is the vampire. The very word has become a terror, and the person who has never had the good fortune to have seen one of these monsters, sees in his mind's eye a terrible creature of the Pterodactyl type, with hooked wings of enormous spread, and sharp, tiger-like fangs, that are sunk like so many farteslan wells into the quivering flesh of the victim. Such is the vampire of hearsay, but the real animal before us seems terribly warped when denuded of the fiction and glamour that has so long clung around them. They are not much larger than our common bat, resembling it in a great measure. In the countries where they are found they are often driven by hunger to attack the feet of sleeping natives. Darwin had an experience with them in the neighborhood of Coquimbo, Chili, where he was traveling and had halted for the night. One of the horses becoming very restless, a servant, who went to see what was the matter with the animal, fancied that he could see something strange on its withers. He put his hand quickly on the spot, and secured a vampire bat. Next morning there was some inflammation and soreness on the spot where the bat had been captured, but the ill effect soon disappeared, and three days afterward the horse was as well as ever.

Mr. Waterton, to settle the vexed question as to whether they would attack man or not, slept for the space of 11 months in an open loft, where the vampires came every night. They kept flying and hovering over the hammock, and passing through the apertures that served for windows, but never made a single attack. Yet, an Indian, who slept within a few yards, suffered frequently by the abstraction of blood from his toes. This distinction was not on account of color, for a young lad, about 12 years of age, the son of an English gentleman, was bitten on the forehead with such severity that the wound bled freely on the following morning. The fowls of the same house suffered so terribly that they died fast, and an unfortunate jackass was being killed by inches. His looks led Mr. Waterton in plain language, "like misery steeped in vinegar." This shows that the vampire seems to be very capricious in its tastes.

A distinguishing feature of the vampire bat is a peculiar leaf-like membrane that projects from the nose. What this is for is as yet unsettled among naturalists. It probably has something to do with increasing their keenness of scent.

The great horseshoe bat, that hangs near the fowls in the attic, is no named from a similar appendage. These are quite common in England.

The long-eared bat has been made notorious by one of the family having been tamed by the well-known English writer, Mrs. S. C. Hall. She rescued one of these bats from a boy, and the following is her description of her pet: "All this time the poor thing continued hooked on to the basket, and during the first day she would take no food; would not be tempted even by meat or milk, by a fly or a spider. The next morning I saw her cowering in the cotton, and when I attempted to touch her she endeavored to bite my finger, and made the least possible noise you can imagine. I then offered her a fly, and in a moment it was swallowed. A bit of meat shared the same fate, and then she folded her wings around her, intimating, as I imagined, that she had had enough. All day she never moved, and at dusk, when I again tempted her with food, she took it. This continued for some days; she became tamer, and seemed to anticipate 'feeding time.' At last, to my astonishment, I saw a baby bat, covered with light brownish fur, but still looking as young mice look, under the folds of her wing. (I do not know what else to call it.) Doubtless nature had taught her that for the sake of this little one she must take food. Before it was born, or, afterward, when she again suspended herself against the side of the basket, the young bat was not in the cotton, and I fancied that it hung from the mother while taking nutriment. The old bat became furious if I attempted to touch the young one; her soft hair stood up, and she would tremble all over, and utter little, short, sharp sounds. I wanted very much to see if the baby was blind, but she would not allow an investigation. Certainly, before a fortnight had passed I saw its eyes, like little bright beads in the candle-light. My bat and her baby excited great curiosity, and she was too frequently disturbed; the young one lived for about a month, when, to my great grief, I found it dead in the cotton, the parent hanging, as usual, from the side of the basket. I am sorry to add that the wee bat had what might have been a bride, but which looked very much like a bite, at the back of the neck. The old bat became as tame as a mouse, would hang itself to any convenient portion of my dress, and devour whatever I gave it of animal food, and lick milk off my finger. It knew me well; would fly around my room in the evening, and go out at the window hawking for insects, and return in a couple of hours, and hang to the window-sill or to the sash until admitted. At night it would sometimes fasten in my hair, but never went near my mother or the servant. It did not seem to experience any inconvenience from the loss of its foot, and continued a great favorite for more than two years. I suppose the heat of my room prevented its becoming torpid in Winter, though certainly it never prowled about as it used to do in Spring and Summer. I do not think it ate in Winter, but of this I cannot be certain. It disappeared altogether at last, falling a prey, I believe, to some white owls, who held time-honored possession of an old belfry. I was very sorry for my bat, and should be glad to cultivate the intellect and affections of another, if I had the opportunity."

These bats are often found in immense numbers in caves, and it was once the writer's fortune to "fall among" them. A party of us had entered the den for the purpose of investigating its lenght, and, after proceeding 700 or 800 yards, one of the party set off a rocket. Hardly had the fiery meteor reached the top of the cave than the stillness was broken by a loud scratching and an almost deafening whirring. It actually rained bats. Thousands of them, of all sizes, curved and rushed around the cavern, striking against us in their confusion, and hitting against the lanterns we carried, so that we soon beat a retreat, considering, in that case, surely, the better part of valor was discretion.

One of the most wonderful cases of a large bat roost came to light in a town of New-Jersey, where a house and fine lot were deserted by tenants, who were unable to stand the encroachments of these midnight marauders. As soon as the sun went down, the house seemed surrounded by them, and was a window left open, the room would soon be the scene of wild confusion; the very air seemed alive with them. The place was called the "Bat-ery," and they were left in undisputed possession of the place, until within a few months, when a gentleman, taking possession, determined to unearth the mystery. He soon traced the bats to an unused barn, and a thorough investigation brought to light a wonderful sight. The garret of the barn had never been used, so was boarded up, leaving only a few small holes of access, and through these the bats had passed, and for 50 years or more had lived there and multiplied. The room was one living mass of them, piled upon each other and hanging in every possible position. When the roof was broken in, they rose, thousands upon thousands, in a cloud. The floor was covered to a depth of four feet with guano, mingled with myriads of bones of those that had died. It was a combined birth and burial place for all Jersey bat-dom. The owner, in relating the occurrence in a report to the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, states that without exaggeration there must have been over 50,000 bats in the place. The old building was destroyed, and since then only the ordinary number of bats have been seen.

The large bats in the centre of the case are, perhaps, better known as flying foxes, and several of them have been successfully kept at the Aquarium. The head, far from being disagreeable, has a very intelligent and pleasant appearance, the eyes being soft and mild. In South America, where they are found, they ravage the gardens so that it is almost impossible to raise fruit, their immense size rendering them capable of breaking down the snares laid for them. Wood says: "It is no easy matter to guard against such foes as these winged devourers, for as the air is an ever-open path by which they can proceed on their destructive quest, and the darkness of night shields them from watchful eyes, the ordinary precautions which are taken against marauders would be useless. There are but two alternatives for any one who desires to partake of the fruit which he has cherished—the one, to cover the whole tree with netting or similar fencing, and the other, to inclose each separate fruit cluster with a sufficient protection. As the trees, which the kalongs, as these bats are often called, most affect, are of considerable size, the latter plan is that which is generally pursued. For this purpose the natives weave from the split branches of the bamboo certain baskets like armor, which is fastened round the fruit as it approaches maturity, and is an effectual guard even against the kalong's teeth. When the trees are small they are sometimes covered entirely with netting, but not to such good purpose as when each fruit is separately protected. For these bats are so cunning that they creep under the nets, and render nugatory all the precautions which have been taken. One proprietor of a garden at Fernambuco was never able to secure a single fruit from his trees, in spite of nets by night and guns by day. The bats are wise animals, and do not meddle with unripe fruit. The kalongs do not seem to care much for dark and retired places of abode, and pass the day, which is their night, suspended from the trunks of large trees, preferring those which belong to the fig genus. On these boughs they hang in vast numbers, and, by an inexperienced observer, might readily be taken for bunches of dark fruits, so closely and quietly do they hang. If disturbed in their repose they set up a chor

FINANCIAL.

DANIEL A. MORAN,

27 Pine-St., New-York.

NEGOTIATE FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD, STATE, AND CITY LOANS.

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF STOCKS AND BONDS DEALT IN AT THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, EITHER FOR CASH OR ON APPROVED MARGIN.

PUBLIC SALE OF KINGSTON CITY BONDS.

There will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the CITY HALL, In the City of Kingston, On FEB. 18, 1880, At 12 o'clock M. of that day,

$40,000 IN BONDS OF THE CITY OF KINGSTON.

Being 6 per cent. semi-annual coupon bonds, payable in 1910, with option of payment after 10 years, of the denomination of $1,000, $500, and $100. Such bonds issued to pay off bonds falling due.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH.

or 10 per cent. of bid down, and balance, with interest, on or before March 1, 1880. A single bond will be offered, and the purchaser to have option of taking, at the rate of the bid, bonds to the amounts of not exceeding $10,000.

THOMAS CORNELL, President Board of Bank Presidents.

Dated Jan. 15, 1880.

RED ELEPHANT MINING COMPANY.

Capital Stock, $5,000,000. In 500,000 Shares of $10 each, NON-ASSESSABLE.

Incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York. LOCATION OF MINES: RED ELEPHANT MOUNTAIN, CLEAR CREEK COUNTY, COLORADO. Six miles from Georgetown, one-half mile from Lawson, on the Colorado Central Railroad.

OFFICE, NO. 33 BROAD-ST.
REGISTRAR: UNION TRUST COMPANY.
OFFICERS:
HARVEY DURAND, President.
C. THEO. LIEBOLD, M. D., Vice-President.
WM. G. SMITH, Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
HARVEY DURAND, Member of New-York Stock Exchange.
G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Ex-Secretary State of New-York.
RICHARD W. BOGART, Messrs. O. M. Bogart & Co.
JOSEPH H. PARSONS, Cohoes, N. Y.
C. THEO. LIEBOLD, M. D., No. 21 West 30th-st., New-York.
JOHN W. BIGELOW, No. 58 Broadway, New-York.
WM. G. SMITH, No. 31 Broad-st., New-York.
JOHN S. BASSETT, M. D., No. 11 West 31st-st., New-York.
WM. STANLEY, Messrs. Stanley, Clark & Brown.
J. M. BROWN, Messrs. A. H. Brown & Co.

ST. JOHNSBURY AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the holders of a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds, and the Joint Preference Bonds of the Lamoille Valley, the Montpelier and St. Johnsbury, and the Essex County Railroad Companies have formed themselves into a corporation by the name of the ST. JOHNSBURY AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, under the laws of Vermont, by articles of association filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and in the offices of the Clerks of each of the Counties through which the roads run, and dated Jan. 31, 1880, for the purpose of owning, operating and maintaining said railroads, and that bondholders who have not come into said corporation, but desire to do so, have, under the Statute of Vermont, thirty days to do so from the last publication of this notice.

HORACE F. BANKS,
DOUGLAS FITZGERALD,
FRANKLIN FAIRBANKS,
GEORGE W. HENDEE,
JOHN J. ROBB,
WM. H. RHAWN,
THOMAS COGGSHALL,
BRADLEY BARLOW,
A. B. JEWETT,
Directors.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Feb. 9, 1880.

PUBLIC NOTICE—STOLEN SECURITIES.

STOLEN FROM THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF Westport, Conn., on the night of Feb. 10, 1880. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS.

3 bonds of $500 each, Nos. 0055, 0343, and 0055, issued in year 1866.
1 bond of $1,000, No. 0611, issued in year 1866.
1 bond of $1,000, No. 4389, issued in year 1867.
12 bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 509, 1411 2961, 2962, 70, 71, 3125, 1201, 2959, 2458, 1675, and 1673, issued in year 1868.
3 bonds of $100 each, funded certificates for interest, issued in year 1868.

No. 6687, $1,000, Chicago and North-western Consolidated Railway Company sinking fund bond, 7 per cent. interest, payable quarterly, Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1, Nov. 1, in New-York.
No. 3603, No. 2351, $2,000 Chicago and North-western first mortgage Railway Company, 7 per cent. interest, payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, in New-York.

FRANCIS SHERWOOD, Owner.
Westport, Conn.

Feb. 12, 1880.

BANKING HOUSE

of

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 18 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK.
Next door to the Stock Exchange.
UP-TOWN BRANCH, NO. 1142 BROADWAY, COR. 26TH-ST.

Connected by private telegraph and telephone.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Securities bought and sold for cash or on margin. Strictly on commission.

Deposits received subject to check on demand; interest paid on all daily balances.

Our office being on the same floor, and next door to the Stock Exchange, insures the execution of orders the instant received. The senior partner attends the Board and gives this department his personal attention.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF DEALING IN STOCKS,

should write to or call on the old Banking-house of

HOWES & COMPANY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York,
(Formerly HOWES & MACY.)

This house transacts a general Stock Commission business, with very large experience.

Interest allowed on deposits at 4 per cent. payable on demand.

S. F. JOHNSON & CO.

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 2 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell on commission all classes of securities. Careful attention given to investment orders.

S. FISHER JOHNSON, CHAS. W. MILLER,
Members New-York Stock Exchange.

CLINTON B. FISK & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 3 BROAD-ST., DREXEL BUILDING,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

for cash, or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. Brokers in State, Railway, Municipal, Mining, and miscellaneous stocks and bonds.

LOUIS MEIER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18, at 12:30 P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern:

152 shares Stock of the Saratoga Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses.
54 shares New-York Central Sleeping Car Company.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

No. 59 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1880.

The transfer books of this company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 16, to the morning of March 6.

L. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

WANTED.

GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD
Guaranteed bonds and certificates.
South Carolina Railroad Non-mortgage bonds and stock.
Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock.
South Carolina State Consolidated bonds unreconvirted.
By ARENTS & YOUNG,
No. 9 New-st.

WANTED—EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., EAST AND West Lincoln Township, Ill. Macoupin County, Ill., City of Houston, Texas, Douglas and Leavenworth County, Kan., and all classes of Western municipal bonds, interest-paying or defaulted.

Information regarding same furnished upon application.

JOHN F. ZEBLEY, Jr.,
Drexel Building.

WANTED.

Milwaukee and Northern Railroad preferred stock. International and Great Northern stock and bond scrip. Selma, Rome and Dalton bonds and stock, Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago First, Central Railroad of Iowa first mortgage bonds, New-Jersey Southern Railway Firsts.

CHARLES T. WING,
Corner Wall and Broadway.

MONTCLAIR RAILROAD INCOME BONDS

WANTED BY
RANDAL H. FOOTE,
NO. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED.

NEW YORK AND ONWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD First mortgage Western Extension bonds, Second mortgage, Equipment, and Convertible bonds.
Montclair Railroad Income Bonds.
By ARENTS & YOUNG,
No. 9 New-st.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 82 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1880.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed Jan. 31, at 3 P. M., and reopened Feb. 17, 1880.

THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GERMANIA Petroleum Company call on or write to JOHN FORKER, No. 19 Broad-st. Stockholders please bring stock.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit or Circular Notes on the Union Bank of London for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST FOR FIVE YEARS.—I have a large amount of money to loan on Brooklyn residence and store property in this City.
TRUST, Post Office Box No. 2,688.

FINANCIAL.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDING 5s,

DUE 1899.

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF CONGRESS. INTEREST AND SINKING FUND PROVIDED BY THE UNITED STATES.

FOR SALE BY

GEO. WM. BALLOU & CO.,
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
No. 72 Devonshire-st., Boston.

$100,000

WILSON COUNTY, KANSAS,

7 Per Cent.

BONDS, DUE 1909.
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY IN NEW-YORK CITY.
ASSESSED VALUATION WILSON COUNTY, $1,673,704.
WHOLE DEBT, INCLUDING ABOVE, $100,000.
WE OFFER $50,000 OF THESE BONDS AT PAR AND INTEREST.

MOLLER & CO.,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, (established in 1854,) transact a general banking and brokerage business in railway shares, bonds, &c., &c.

DIVIDENDS.

LITTLE CHIEF MINING COMPANY.

ROOMS NOS. 51 TO 57 BOREL BUILDING,
No. 115 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1880.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a MONTHLY DIVIDEND (No 1) of ONE Per Cent. on the TEN MILLION DOLLARS ($10,000,000) capital stock of this company, amounting to ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($100,000.) or Fifty Cents per Share, out of the net earnings, payable at the Central Trust Company on the 25th inst.

Transfer-books will close Feb. 22 and reopen Feb. 26. Payable 25th February.

DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary.

RECEIVERS' OFFICE
LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1880.

COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1880, ON THE "assented" consolidated 7 per cent. mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at this office. Holders of ten or more coupons are requested to leave them at this office for examination on and after 25th inst., in order that checks may be ready for prompt delivery.

E. W. CLARK,
B. WILLIAMSON,
W. H. TILLINGHAST,
Receivers.

OFFICE GREEN MOUNTAIN GOLD MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 54 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1880.

DIVIDEND NO. 4.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a monthly dividend of FIVE CENTS PER SHARE on the capital stock of this company for the month of January, payable on the 25th inst.

Transfer-books close on the 18th, and reopen on the 27th of February.

L. D. CORTRIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMIE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, No. 115 BROADWAY, (Room 59,) Feb. 10, 1880.

DIVIDEND NO. 5.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of $50,000, (or 10 cents a share,) on the capital stock of the company, payable on the 20th inst. Transfer-books close Feb. 16 and reopen Feb. 20.

A. EBERT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.

BASSICK MINING COMPANY OF ROSITA, COL.,
OFFICE, No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Board of Directors declared a dividend of $23 000 (twenty-five thousand dollars,) being twenty-five cents per share (par value $100,) on the capital stock of the company, payable at the office of the company, on and after Feb. 18.

Transfer-books will close Feb. 14, and reopen Feb. 19.

FRANK G. BROWN, President.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1880.

NOTICE.—A CASH DIVIDEND OF THREE AND one-half per cent. on the preferred stock and three per cent. on the common stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 1st day of March next, at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William-st., New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th inst, and reopened March 2.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

ELECTIONS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 12, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of March next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 21st instant until March 4.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AUCTION

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway,

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18,

under direction Richard S. Newcombe, Esq., Referee, No. 46 WEST FIFTIETH-STREET—Columbia College Leasehold.

THURSDAY, FEB. 19.

No. 245 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—Elegant three-story high-stoop brick house, 25 feet front, perfect order, liberal terms.

TUESDAY, FEB. 24.

No. 39 SPRUCE-STREET—Five and a half-story brick warehouse.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25.

Nos. 82, 84, 86 DIVISION-STREET, corner Bayard and Eldridge.

No. 243 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET — High-stoop brick.

No. 32 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET, near Broadway—Brown-stone.

No. 453 WEST FORTIETH-STREET—Four-story brick.

No. 116 WEST FORTY-FIFTH-STREET—High-stoop brown-stone.

No. 131 WEST FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET—High-stoop brick.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.—Four lots.

THURSDAY, FEB. 26.

No. 53 NASSAU-STREET, near Maiden-lane.

FRIDAY, FEB. 27.

FORTY-FIFTH-STREET, south side, 250 east 11th-av.—Three lots.

No. 112 EAST ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH-STREET—High-stoop brick.

SATURDAY, FEB. 28.

Nos. 419, 421 EAST EIGHTEENTH-STREET—Double brick tenements and stores.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4.

Nos. 232, 234 WEST ELEVENTH-STREET—Brick houses.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25.

CARMEN ESTATE SALE IN PARTITION—300 lots above 15 th-st., on avenues and side streets. Hudson and Harlem River water-fronts, &c.

MAPS, permits, and full information at Auctioneer's Office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, AND WEST STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Catharine E. Forsyth, Executrix, &c., of William Forsyth, deceased:

WASHINGTON-STREET.—The five-story brick store and lot, No. 279 Washington-st., east side, between Chambers and Warren sts.

WASHINGTON-STREET.—The five-story brick store and lot, No. 280 Washington-st., west side, between Chambers and Warren sts.

FRANKLIN-STREET.—The three-story and basement brick dwelling and lot, No. 177 Franklin-st., south side, between Hudson and Greenwich sts.

WEST-STREET.—The two three-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 394 and 395 West-st., south-east corner of West 10th-st., running through to, and fronting on, Weehawken-st.

WOODSBURGEN CENTRE, LONG ISLAND.—Two plots on Broadway.

Fifty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage on City property.

DEWITT, LOCKMAN & KIP, Attorneys.

Maps at office of auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, NORTH-EAST CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE AND MERCER-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, FEB. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of the estate of A. C. Cannon, deceased,

The two three story and attic brick houses and lots Nos. 7 and 9 Waverley-place, north-east corner of Mercer-st., 150 feet west of BROADWAY. The lots are each 25 by 108 feet, and the building on the corner covers the entire lot. The premises are now, and have been for many years, rented out in suites to private gentlemen, and produce a good income. Full particulars at office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON 3D, 6TH, 9TH, AND NEW AVS., 16TH, 47TH, AND 139TH STS. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 19, 1880, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

THIRD AVENUE, No. 2,158.—Valuable lot, with frame building, between 117th and 118th sts., 25x100 feet.

SIXTH-AVENUE.—Three lots, west side, 25.2¾ feet north of 117th-st., each 25.2¾x73 feet.

NINTH-AVENUE, SOUTH-WEST CORNER SIXTEENTH-STREET.—Valuable lot, with two and three story frame buildings, known as No. 97, 25x100 feet.

NINTH-AVENUE, SOUTH-EAST CORNER FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Plot of ground, with two-story frame building, No. 676 9th-av., 50.2¾x100 feet.

NEW-AVENUE, NORTH-WEST CORNER ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH-STREET.—Lot, 27.0¾x an average depth of 55 feet.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE RIDGEFIELD PARK HOTEL, LOcated at Ridgefield Park, N. J., 30 minutes from Jersey City; house contains about 100 rooms, fully furnished; magnificent oak grove, 30 acres land; good boating and fishing. G. W. CARRINGTON, No. 4 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

$450 YEARLY.—HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., 11 rooms; improvements: shade, grounds, garden, stable; City, 45 minutes; furnished, $600 yearly. Address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 236, City.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, A FIRST-class house, furnished or unfurnished, with outbuildings and 10 acres, on the Hudson, one mile south of Yonkers Station. For particulars, address 665 5th-st.,

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

Nos. 3 Pine-street and 1,130 Broadway

OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING VACANT PROPERTY:

4th-av., between 82d and 90th sts., 12 lots.
Madison-av., between 84th and 85th sts., 7 lots.
5th-av.—Several lots, well located, for immediate investment and improvement.
8th-av., 9th-av., 11th-av., Boulevard, Riverside-av. } Several desirable Lots, Plots, and Fronts.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences in this City, on 49th-st., near 5th-av. The house is four stories, brown-stone, beautifully painted, and in very fine order; size, 20x about 55, and two-story extension 18x24 feet; has an elegant parlor extension dining-room. This is a very choice property, and is worth the attention of any one looking for a handsome residence; terms easy. For particulars, &c., apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

A MODERN FOUR-STORY CORNER RESIdence on Madison-av., near 76th-st.; entrance to Park; 20 feet wide, and in perfect condition throughout; price, with fixtures, only $23,000.

Permits from

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
1 Pine, 35 East 17th st.,
or 661 5th-av.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE, 58x100 feet, with buildings suitable to be altered into flats or an apartment; price low.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
1 Pine, 35 East 17th st.
or 661 5th-av.

A FINE EXTRA-SIZED, CABINET-FINished house, near St. Thomas's Church, for sale very cheap; others, near 5th and Madison avs., $15,000 to $100,000; also, on 5th and Madison avs., all sizes, at lowest prices, embracing finest corners, at lowest prices.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGHstoop brown-stone house, 20x55x100, on Madison-av., near 63d-st.; also, a large number of others in all the leading streets and avenues, at lowest prices.

ISAAC RONIG, No. 111 Broadway,
Rooms G and H, basement.

OWNERS WILL GREATLY ADVANCE their interests by early registering and securing the advantages of our early and selected Spring lists. Demand unequaled in the history of real estate. References: Metropolitan and Sixth National Banks; open evenings. BEERS BROTHERS, No. 52 West 33d-st.

ASSORTMENT NEW RESIDENCES—21, 23 East 47th, and 20, 22, 24 East 48th, between Madison and 5th. Owners, DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, 63 East 41st. Send for priced catalogue explaining "How to Build Good Houses."

CENTRAL PARK FRONT.

For sale on 59th-st., an elegant full-size house, with fine dining-room extension; 2½ lots of ground; handsomo stable. Apply, for price and permits, to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

A FINE, LARGE, FOUR-STORY HIGH stoop house, handsomely furnished, for sale or rent, No. 20 East 73d-st.; all improvements; in complete order; well located near all important points in Central Park. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 2 Astor House.

ELEVENTH, 18TH, 22D, 27TH, 40TH, 46th, 48th, 50th, 114th, 115th, Division, Nassau Spruce sts., and 300 lots of Carman estate. See Auction column.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT ON 54TH-ST., (near Dr. Hall's and St. Thomas's Churches,) an elegant four-story brown-stone house, 20x65, in complete order. Particulars of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine-st.

A.—FOR SALE—THE CHOICE PROPERTY north-west corner of 3d-av. and 38th-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. or No. 1,130 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZED HOUSE NEAR 5th-av., below 54th-st., for sale; also one of medium size, handsomely furnished and well arranged. Apply JOSEPH MCGUIRE & CO., No. 1,244 Broadway.

A PERFECT GEM.—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house; select and fashionable neighborhood, fronting on Reservoir-square; price, $30,000. B. FLANAGAN, Builder, 32d-st. and 6th-av.

FOR SALE.—ON BROADWAY, NEAR 40TH-ST., a three-story building and lot 22x80 feet; can be purchased at the low price of $35,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st and 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE FINEST CORNER plots on the Boulevard, 93d and 94th sts.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

TWENTY-FIVE LOTS FOR SALE ON 9TH-AV., 77th and 78th sts. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

A. W. BOGART, JR.'S OFFICE, NO. 16 EAST 18TH-ST.—For the sale and renting of PROPERTY, collection of RENTS, &c. Owners are requested to register.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE 5TH-AV. LOTS opposite the Park for sale.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR "THE CIRCLE."—Several handsome brown-stone houses at a bargain.
RICHARD V. HARNETT,
No. 111 Broadway, basement.

HARLEM!—TO CASH BUYERS WE ARE OFfering great bargains in both improved and unimproved property.
PORTER & CO.,
No. 173 East 125th-st.

TEN LOTS FOR SALE ON 105TH AND 106th sts., between 5th and Madison avs. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PARTS of Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards; lots and plots or land by the acre. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HOUSE on Park-av., between 34th and 35th sts., only $35,000. JOSEPH MCGUIRE & CO., No. 1,244 Broadway.

ELEVENTH-AV., CORNER 99TH-ST.—Four lots for sale. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the desirable house No. 80 East 56th-st.; also, other houses. Apply to WOOD & CO., No. 729 6th-av.

ON MORNINGSIDE PARK, NEAR 113TH-ST.—An entire front for sale. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

ELEVENTH-AV. AND 67TH-ST., ABOUT 130 lots for sale. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

NEW-AV. AND 103D-ST.—SEVEN LOTS FOR sale.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOUR LOTS, CORNER 58TH-ST. AND 10th-av., for sale cheap. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSES, FROM $10,000 up to $200,000.
A. W. BOGERT, Jr., No. 16 East 18th-st.

FOR SALE—IN HARLEM, OVER 100 HOUSES from $7,000 upward.
IRVING & LORD,
No. 25 William-st.

BROADWAY AND 38TH-ST., NORTH-EAST CORNER—This fine large plot, 98 feet front by 140 deep, positively for sale. JOSIAH JEX, 1,235 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV. PLOT, SOUTH-WEST CORNER 126th-st., 100 feet front by 120 deep, positively for sale. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE—STORE PROPERTY, NO. 264 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's; easy terms.
C. CARREAU, No. 419½ Grand-st.

UNION-SQUARE.—FOR SALE IN FEE, THE valuable property south-west corner of 4th-av. and 13th-st. Address OWNER, Room 81 Drexel Building.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—SIX HIGHLY DESIRABLE FOUR-story brown-stone high-stoop houses, Nos. 111, 113, 115, 117, 121, and 123 East 72d-st; these houses are built in the very best manner as an investment, and are handsomely finished throughout; watchmen on premises; no permits required. Apply to H. C. PEDDER, at Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, 5th-av. and 19th-st.

FORTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Desirable four-story high-stoop 20-foot dwelling to rent low; also, others from $1,000 upward.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
Offices, 1 Pine, 35 East 17th st., or 661 5th-av.
All connected by "the Bell Telephone Line."

A VERY ELEGANT HOUSE TO LET TO private family; finely situated 39th-st., west of 5th-av.; four-story brown-stone high stoop; 26 feet wide; extension dining-room and butler's pantry; perfect order. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

PARK-AV., NEAR 36TH-ST., ONLY $2,000; Madison av., near 28th-st., rent $3,000; Madison-av., near 32d-st., large and elegant, $3,500; a similar one between 38th and 39th sts., $3,500. Irving-place, near 18th-st., large and very fine, to rent or sell.
JOSEPH MCGUIRE & CO., No. 1,244 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET, UNFURNISHED.—A SUperior four-story high-stoop brown-stone, with handsome mirrors, gas-fixtures, and in elegant order. Irvington-av., between 34th and 35th sts. Can be seen by permit only. BEERS BROS., No. 52 West 32d-st.

IRVING-PLACE.—CORNER DWELLING TO let from May next at moderate rental, to a private family only; three-story, 20x40, with two-story extension 16x20. For terms and permits, apply, by letter, to W. B. ROSS, No. 3 Broad-st.

AT VERY LOW RENT, SOME DESIRABLE three-story houses on East 41st, 42d and 43d sts., and on Prospect-place, in good order, all improvements, at prices ranging from $600 to $900. Call and examine houses. Office, No. 344 East 41st-st.

TO LET, CHEAP—NICE VILLA, (GREENVILLE;) nine rooms, stable, with half acre of ground; fine view New-York Bay. Inquire West Bergen Station, Jersey City.

WEST 12TH-ST.—THREE-STORY BRICK house to rent unfurnished; rent low.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, NO. 6 EAST 49TH-ST., four-story brown-stone dwelling in complete order. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 82 Broadway.

TO LET—IN LEXINGTON-AV., TWO BROWN-stone houses; carpets with one.
IRVING & LORD, No. 25 William-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

STEAM POWER—SECOND FLOOR, 50x90. NO. 188 West Houston-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR sale on Rumson Neck, on the banks of the Little Silver River, with a fine view of Pleasure Bay and the sea; a complete mansion fitted up for a Summer and Winter residence, with gas throughout, and elegant fixtures; two bath-rooms, hot and cold water, furnace, and all the conveniences of a city house; 12 acres of land; splendid vegetable and fruit garden; ice-house filled; laundry, carriage-house and stable, all in perfect order; five wells of purest water; a half mile of waterfront, with fine boating, oysters, clams, crabs in abundance; within half an hour of Long Branch, by excellent roads; one hour and a half from the City; no malaria. Monmouth County, N. J., is, in the opinion of eminent physicians, the healthiest part of the United States. This place is in the immediate vicinity of the residences of Messrs. Kemp, Navarro, Keeler, Shiff, and Cooper. Neighborhood first-class. Apply to L. DENISON, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey, up stairs.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

For sale—One of the finest residences in Yonkers; spacious and beautiful grounds, good buildings; a very attractive place. Also, fine villa, 1½ acres land; brick house, 20 rooms; good stable.

Also, old mansion, with extensive grounds, on Throgg's Neck.

Also, a very desirable place on Davenport's Neck, with water front.
G. W. CARRINGTON,
No. 4 Pine-st. Room No. 3.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-YORK property, a first-class farm of 115 acres, situated in Rye, Westchester County, 2½ miles distant from Portchester Depot; good land, well fenced, with fine residence, barns, carriage and ice houses, &c. Inquire of JOHN SNIFFIN, between 8 and 9 A. M. or 4 to 6 P. M., No. 55 East 41st-st.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—A beautiful farm of 163 acres in the Wallkill Valley, between Montgomery and Walden; good land, well watered, good buildings; for sale at low price, or will exchange for good City property; terms easy. For particulars, address SCOTT & BOWNE, No. 123 Hudson-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF 12 ACRES, at Greenwich, Conn.; good dwelling, fine outbuildings, good shade, plenty of fruit; five minutes' walk from the station; furnished and stocked; might exchange for New-York City property. Inquire at (OWNER) No. 243 West 49th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-YORK property, 27 acres of land, pleasantly situated in Tenafly, N. J., distant half a mile from depot. Apply to JOHN SNIFFIN, No. 55 East 41st-st. from 8 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.—FOR SALE, A VALuable estate; 2,000 acres in successful operation, including mill and steam power; price, $30 000; half, $15,000. Address OWNER, or call for interview, Room No. 77 Tremont Hotel.

A SACRIFICE.—HANDSOME FARM, 84 ACRES, near Ridgewood, N. J.; Erie Railway; excellent buildings; fine surroundings; only $4,000. T. OLIVER CARTER, No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 11.

A VILLA ON THE HUDSON AT YONKERS—4½ acres; high ground; 24 rooms; brick Gothic residence; stables; fruit, shade; boat order; price low. HENRY E. RUGH, No. 60 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE

IF YOU WANT TO INVEST IN BROOKLYN property, call at WYCKOFF BROTHERS' Agency, No. 132 Flatbush-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—SEVERAL HOUSES IN GOOD LOCAtions, for responsible tenants. IRVING & LORD, Real Estate Agents, No. 25 William-st. References—Wm. Astor, Esq., Henry Day, Esq., and Judge O. H. Palmer.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

$1,000,000 TO INVEST IN VACANT LOTS, ABOVE 59TH-ST.—Brokers, dealers, and others having them for sale will please send diagrams to JOHN MCCLAVE, No. 39 Nassau-st. Dealers are respectfully informed that my private sales are no longer given for publication, because of its abuse as a method of free advertising.

WANTED—IN BEST LOCALITIES, HOUSES, stores, and flats for sale or to rent, to supply a constant increasing demand. J. ROMAINE BROWN, 1,280 Broadway.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, DWELling between 34th and 55th sts., Lexington and 6th avs., not to exceed $18,000. BENJAMIN D. BARTER, No. 154 East 35th-st.

A FINE HOUSE WANTED, FOR CASH, IN good location up town; 5th or Madison av. preferred. P. H. SUMNER, *Evening Post* Building.

A.—WANTED—HOUSES, FLATS AND STORES to rent and for sale.
No. 729 6th-av., near 42d-st.

SINGLE LOT ON RIVERSIDE-AV. Address stating location and terms, S. E. B., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

VACANT LOTS.—SINGLE OR IN PLOTS, ABOVE 59th-st., wanted, for cash. T. OLIVER CARTER, No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 11.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—SPLENDID ORGANS, $30, $40, $50, $55, $65, $70 upward. 7-octave Pianos, $125, $130, $135. 7 1-3 do., $140, $150 upward, warranted. Musical instruments of every description. HORACE WATERS & CO., 826 B'way, corner 12th-st.

GUITARS.—C. F. MARTIN & CO.'S CELEBRATED Guitars. Depot,
C. A. ZOEBISCH & SONS, No. 46 Maiden-lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 421 West 48th-st., fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Address E. G., Box No. 255 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—AS first-class chamber-maid and laundress; City or country; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 131 West 19th-st., two flights.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; is willing

WILL THERE BE A STRIKE?

ELEVATED RAILROAD CONDUCTORS AND BRAKEMEN EXCITED.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE MANHATTAN COMPANY—ITS SERVANTS CLAIM THEY ARE NOT PAID LIVING WAGES — THE NEW SCHEDULE AND THE "SWING" SYSTEM DENOUNCED.

A report was circulated in the City yesterday that the conductors and brakemen employed by the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company were making preparations to strike in a body for higher wages. The conductors are now receiving $1 75 and the brakemen $1 50 a day. On these paltry sums many of them have to support large families, and all have to dress themselves respectably. "I cannot get along with less than two uniforms a year," said one of the conductors to a TIMES reporter, "and each new suit costs me $20. This overcoat cost me $16. There is $36 in one bunch to be deducted from my $625 75 a year, supposing I work every day, and on the balance of less than $600 I have house-rent to pay and a family of my wife, mother, and three children to clothe and support." Other conductors and brakemen spoke in a similar manner in regard to the low wages paid by the Manhattan Company to the men who hold the lives of its passengers in their hands. Some of the men seemed anxious to precipitate a strike and create an issue with the company, in the hope that public opinion would finally force the Directors to yield a small portion of their great dividends for the benefit of the workmen, but by far the greater number of those with whom the reporter talked deprecated any such action. "Strikes are a bad remedy for the troubles of working men at any time," said an intelligent brakeman, "but in our case a movement of the kind would be simply suicidal. We are not what are known as skilled workmen, in the proper sense of the term, and any laborer taken from the street, having ordinary intelligence, could do our work after an experience of one or two days. We are not like masters of trades, whose places cannot always be filled at a moment's notice. If we struck to-day, the trains would be running to-morrow, with a new set of men. The company would lose a few dollars, which the stockholders would scarcely miss, if we struck during running hours, and we should lose the miserable pittance which, small as it is, does keep starvation from our doors. Striking is no remedy for our case, and I, for one, should refuse to join in any such movement, if it were proposed, which it has not been yet. Our only hope is in the sympathy of the public, which may be brought to bear with such force as to compel our employers to give us fair pay for a fair day's work."

"Could new men run the trains as efficiently as the old ones?" asked the reporter.

"There is no reason why they should not. All that is required in the position of either conductor or brakesman is a tolerably good memory, combined with average intelligence. Of course the main thing is to be careful, and, probably, men who could be as thoroughly trusted as the majority of us can be now could not be secured for our present prices in case we should strike. If you want men to take an interest in your business you must pay them enough to create that interest. However, the company don't act in the matter as though it cared anything for the loyalty of the men whom it employs. The one question which seems to interest the Directors is to find out how cheaply the road can be run, and not how to best provide for the safety of patrons. That is entirely a minor consideration, and some day, if this unscrupulous policy continues, there will be a frightful disaster on the road which will awaken the public, if it does not the managers, to the necessity of manning these cars with efficient and careful men, and of paying those men living wages. There will be no strike of the employes, or if there is, it will be of only a few of the more reckless. Those of us who have families on our hands prefer the modest living which we now secure to starvation in the streets."

"There is a secret society, I believe, among the conductors and the brakemen?"

"Oh, yes; we have a society of our own, and nearly every employe of the Manhattan Company belongs to it. But it is not a trade-union in any sense, and the organization of strikes is not among its purposes. It is purely a benevolent institution, designed to help its members when they are sick, and to provide for their burial. The idea of making this a medium for fomenting trouble between the company and its members has, so far, never been thought of, and so far, at least, no attempt has been made to organize a strike in the name of the society."

In addition to the small wages paid by the company, another source of grievance is the adoption of what is known on the surface roads as the "swing" method of running the trains. Formerly, conductors and brakesmen worked about 10 hours straight along, beginning work at 5:30 A. M. or at 3 P. M. Now their work is divided. They run a few trips, are laid off for two or three hours, and are then put on duty again. They are in active service as many hours as formerly, and the "swing" or time between actual working hours they are supposed to pass in the neighborhood of the stations, ready to work in cases of emergency. By this system the time of the men is appropriated by the company for 12 or 14 hours instead of 10 hours, as formerly, and much discontent and grumbling has been caused by this. A large meeting was held, privately, last week, at which a committee was appointed to wait on Gen. Winslow, the General Manager of the Manhattan Company, lay the grievances of the men before him, and ask for relief. This committee saw Gen. Winslow, who received them courteously, and asked, first, for an increase of 20 per cent. in the wages of conductors and brakemen; second, that a day's work consist of 10 hours, and that for all service above that time extra pay should be given; third, that the "swing" system be abolished, and the old working hours restored; fourth, that a half-holiday be given the men on Sunday. These demands were laid before the Board of Directors by Gen. Winslow, and the action of the board was communicated to the committee, which reported to a second meeting of the men last Thursday evening. The new scale of wages adopted by the company, which is to go into effect on the 1st of next month, is as follows: New brakemen, $1 40 per day; brakemen of six months standing, $1 50; of a year's standing, $1 60; conductors, who have been promoted from brakemen, of less than a year's service, $1 75; more than a year and less than 18 months, $2, and those who have worked for the company over 18 months, $2 25. When these terms were read to the meeting there was considerable excitement and indignation, and some rather hard words against the company were indulged in. Some of the more excited spoke of striking, but the calmer of the men scouted the idea. This seems to have been all the basis for the report that a strike was imminent. Nevertheless, the subject of striking is being canvassed among the men, and another meeting has been called for an early day to discuss the situation.

When Gen. Winslow, the general manager of the road, was asked yesterday if he had heard of a proposed strike, he smiled, and said that he had heard the rumor, but that he paid no attention to it whatever. "We are treating our men," he said, "as well as we can, and they are too sensible to dream of such a thing as a strike. If any such movement took place it might embarrass us for a few hours; just long enough for us to send for new men and set them to work. We employ about 2,500 on the roads, and we have applications in the office from 17,000 persons who are anxious to take these same positions at our own terms. We can select our number out of them in a very short time. Of course, they would not be so efficient for a few days as those now on the road, but the embarrassment would be slight and of short duration. But there will be no strike, you can depend on it. I have the best reason to believe that the majority of the men are satisfied with the schedule of rates made by the board. That schedule is on a sliding scale, and under it every man can look forward to being rewarded for faithful service." President Guilford made substantially the same statement as Gen. Winslow, and added that the men had no reason to complain of the cost of their uniforms. These were sold to them at manufacturers' prices, and the terms were made as easy as possible for them, the whole amount never being deducted from a single month's pay.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL FREIGHT WAR.

The officers of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company announced a few days ago that their new reduced schedule of freight rates to San Francisco would be ready yesterday. Yesterday they said they did not propose to issue any schedule, but would make private terms with shippers, giving to large customers and for long terms advantages over those whose contracts would prove less profitable to the company. They declined to make public any figures, alleging that shippers did not desire it. They said they had entered into no contracts for as long as a year as yet, being engaged for the present in getting as favorable terms as possible for the large amount of freight offering. Thus far they had found no difficulty in filling their vessels at a comparatively small reduction. It is the opinion of many that the recent back-down from the spirit of defiance thrown out to the Pacific Railroad Companies means that there is a possibility of concluding a new working arrangement between the rival lines, and that the public will not be so greatly benefited as was at first believed.

PRINCE CARNIVAL'S VISIT TO NEW-YORK.

The managers of the Arion Ball, which will take place in the Madison-Square Garden Thursday night, promise them to present one of the finest spectacles ever seen in this City. The festival is to begin at 9 o'clock with a grand concert. A military band will provide music in the first part, and the orchestra in the second. At the close of the concert the Floor Committee, in costumes of the period of Vasco da Gama; the Lobby Committee, attired after the manner of some Marquis de Beaufort; the Finance Committee, each made up after the fashion set by the Empress Catharine of Russia, and the Committee of Arrangements, in Casanova costumes, will emerge from the grottoes, while the animated bottles among the icicles will dance a jig. After saluting the audience, the committees will go through several military evolutions, after which they will invite the masqueraders to take part in the opening polonaise. Dancing will continue until the arrival of Prince Carnival at the Garden, when a grand procession will be formed, which will include the Street-cleaning Department, with its ghosts and ajax harlequins and columbines, pirates, &c. After these will be moving tableaux representative of the landing of Hendrik Hudson, the last days of New-Amsterdam, the Signing of the Declaration of Independence, &c. Prince Carnival will ride into the ellipse in a chariot three-stories high, surrounded by the different races of humanity, and followed by the humorous division, which will introduce many novel and funny situations.

HER NOSE IN A SAND BANK.

THE STEAM-BOAT BRIDGEPORT BALANCING ON A ROCK IN LONG ISLAND SOUND.

The steam-boat Bridgeport ran ashore opposite Whitestone in a dense fog yesterday morning, and now lies with her nose pointing up the slope of an embankment 40 feet high, within pistol-shot of the Summer cottage of Mr. Jacob Lorillard. The fog which settled on the Sound Friday night was the thickest that mariners remember to have encountered in this vicinity for many months. The Bridgeport was detained by the thick atmosphere on her way from Bridgeport to this City Thursday night. She was due at Pier No. 35 East River at 4 o'clock Friday morning, but it was 2 o'clock in the afternoon before she was made fast to her wharf. A day and a half's freight had been collected on the wharf awaiting her arrival. It made one of the heaviest cargoes that the Bridgeport has carried in a long time. At 11.30 o'clock Friday night she was loaded and started for Bridgeport—a four hours' journey in clear weather. From her wheelhouse the outlines of the New-York shore could be faintly traced in the fog by Capt. Charles Weeks and Wheelsman Taylor. Anchored at the lower end of Blackwell's Island was the steam-boat Old Colony, and made fast to a pier in Astoria was the New-Haven boat, Elm City. Feeling her way past them the Bridgeport crawled in safety through Hell Gate. Then she entered a bank of fog so thick that the bow could not be seen from the wheelhouse. "It rose right up in front of us like a black wall," Wheelsman Taylor said. The anchor was dropped in deep water. About 15 minutes later the Old Colony came along, and Capt. Weeks gave the order to prepare to follow her up the Sound. The Bridgeport was then near Hunt's Dock, which juts out from the West Farms flats. Wheelsman Taylor took his bearings and made his calculations to clear Old Ferry Point, a mile and a half ahead, and run straight for Throg's Neck. In raising the anchor and clearing the deck, Capt. Weeks threw the bow of the Bridgeport too far inshore, and, as was subsequently proved, upset the wheelsman's reckoning. The engines were running at half speed, and the boat, according to the wheelsman's reckoning, had just cleared Old Ferry Point, when there was a bump, a rasping over sunken rocks, and a shock which made the Bridgeport shiver from stem to stern. Iron suspenders and braces snapped on the upper deck, the engines were thrown out of line, and timbers were wrenched fore and aft.

It was about 1 o'clock A. M., and the tide was high. As the tide fell, the Bridgeport canted slightly to the starboard side, her body bulged upward amidships, her seams opened, and the water poured in upon the berth deck. She was so evenly balanced upon a sunken rock that her bow and stern dipped alternately like the ends of a see-saw plank. When the fog lifted yesterday morning the boat's bow was found to be within a biscuit's throw of the base of the embankment before referred to, and about 150 feet from the extreme end of Old Ferry Point. Had the boat's course been laid 50 feet more to the southward she would have grazed the point, and been safe. Neither the outlines of the embankment nor those of the heavy growth of tall trees on its top were seen by the Captain or the wheelsman. Had the Bridgeport been a stanch new boat, her back would doubtless have been broken by the shock and her career ended at once. Her age—23 years—will save her, and an outlay estimated at from $5,000 to $10,000 will place her in running trim once more. So far as can be learned no hole has been stove in her bottom. Superintendent J. B. Hubbell and Capt. Baxter, of the Baxter Wrecking Company, took measures yesterday afternoon to raise her and float her, the latter being a labor which will require some days to accomplish. Her cargo will be transferred to the Laura to-day and taken to Bridgeport. It is consigned to Bridgeport and the Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad Company, and is of a miscellaneous character. The boat will be floated to a dry-dock in this City. There was only one passenger on the Bridgeport—Mr. Ambrose Taylor, of Newtown, Conn. He slept soundly through the shock, and was only awakened in season to avoid a ducking from the inpouring water. Capt. Weeks has sailed up and down the Sound for 40 years, and this is the first time, he says, that he ever came so near sailing up a sand bank.

SUICIDE OF A BROKER.

MR. LEWIS KING SHOOTS HIMSELF—NO CAUSE ASSIGNED.

Mr. Lewis King, a junior member of the firm of Myers, Rutherford & Co., brokers, at Nos. 40 and 42 Exchange-place, killed himself Friday night by placing the muzzle of a revolver to his head and discharging the contents into his brain, at Jamaica, Long Island. The circumstances attending the death of Mr. King were such as to leave no apparent motive for committing the act. He was about 30 years of age, in prosperous circumstances, of the strictest integrity, temperate and circumspect in all his habits, and unusually careful and methodical in the transaction of business. He had been a member of the firm above named for the past four years, and on account of his well-known fidelity and discretion was intrusted with the management of the securities of the house. Formerly he had charge of the books, but his health becoming somewhat impaired, he recently gave up that employment, and was about to be advanced to a more responsible department. Mr. King left his place of business on Thursday afternoon, stating to his partners that he was going to Jamaica to visit relatives who reside there. The father, mother, and brother of the deceased gentleman reside at the Berkeley House, Fifth-avenue and Ninth-street, where Mr. King had also his office, and the family that he was going out to visit his aunt, and left them on Friday in usual health and spirits. He arrived at the old King mansion on Fulton-street, in Jamaica, about 5:45 o'clock in the evening. After tea he walked outside of the house, and about 8 o'clock the gardener, Patrick Brennan, discovered Mr. King's dead body seated on a stump, near a corn-crib at the rear of the barn. A small five-barreled revolver was found near the body on the ground, with one chamber empty. Coroner Wood impaneled a jury and a verdict was returned to the effect that the deceased came to his death by a pistol-shot wound inflicted by his own hand during a temporary mental aberration. The deceased gentleman was a grandson of ex-Gov. King, and was related to the Van Rensselaers, the Roys, and the Duers, and many other prominent families. The funeral will take place at Jamaica, and the remains will be deposited in the family cemetery at that place.

LOTTERY-DEALERS ARRESTED.

MR. COMSTOCK STILL AFTER THEM—THEY GIVE BAIL TO AWAIT TRIAL.

Seven warrants against lottery-dealers were granted on Friday afternoon by Justice Kilbreth to Anthony Comstock, and they were all executed on Friday and yesterday. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Comstock visited the premises No. 2 Park-row, which, it is alleged, are kept by Franklin G. Webb and J. Clute, and arrested Webb. He made a desperate resistance to Comstock and his assistants, and was thrown over the counter during the mêlée. The party, reinforced by other Police officers, next visited No. 69 Gold-street, maintained as a "policy and envelope game" establishment, and arrested Charles Wilson and Thomas Moran. The last place visited was No. 212 Broadway, kept by T. J. Commerford as the main office of the Commonwealth Distribution Company of Kentucky, and James M. Clarke was taken prisoner. A large quantity of tickets, money, and paraphernalia of the illegal traffic was also seized. The prisoners were arraigned late in the afternoon in the Tombs Police Court. Mr. Comstock sailed as a witness to the sale of tickets in No. 2 Park-row one James Edson, who described himself indefinitely as "Edson, of Broadway and Fifty-third street." Mr. Comstock saw him in the act of receiving a policy-slip and awaiting its entry by Webb when he made his descent upon the place. The slip and entry-book were marked for identification in his presence in the store. Yet in court, Edson, who was an unwilling witness, swore he could not identify the slip of paper, and remembered but very little of what had occurred. Edson was held as a witness, and the principals in the other cases gave $1,000 bail each to await trial. Four clerks in the Gold-street den were sent to the House of Detention in default of bail to appear as witnesses. James Williams and James Wall, both of No. 74 Maiden-lane, and John Duff, of No. 42 Nassau-street, all of whom were arrested by Mr. Comstock on Friday night, as lottery men, were yesterday released on bail in the Tombs Police Court.

A HARBOR FOR CANAL-BOATS.

A movement has been started to find better accommodation for canal-boats than is at present afforded on the East River. Under an existing law, the district extending from Pier No. 2 to Pier No. 10, inclusive, is set apart for their exclusive use from March 18 to Jan. 1 every year. Boat-owners have been given to understand that the limits of the present district cannot be enlarged, but that immediate steps will be taken to provide an enlarged harbor for them. Merchants and insurance men object to the present location because of the dangers to which boats are exposed in rounding the Battery in stormy weather. Various places have been suggested, the most available being the channel between Ellis's Island and the New-Jersey shore, Gansevoort-slip, the Atlantic Basin, the Erie Basin, the Morris Canal Basin, and the Harlem River. The Canal Committee of the Produce Exchange, who have the matter under consideration, yesterday visited a majority of the places named, in company with Mr. Horatio Seymour, Jr., the State Engineer, and Mr. Harvey J. Hurd, Chairman of the Assembly Canal Committee. Neither Mr. Seymour nor Mr. Hurd expressed any opinion as to the most suitable location for the boats. The selection of the Ellis's Island territory is regarded as doubtful, in view of the objections raised by Gen. Newton, who thinks that the establishment of a basin there would destroy the current.

A GREAT RAILROAD'S LANDS

DISPUTING THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL'S COMMUNIPAW TERMINUS.

THE COMPANY'S APPLICATION FOR RELIEF AGAINST THE TRUSTEES FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS — THE ALLEGATIONS AND LAW POINTS ON EITHER SIDE.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 14.—A very important suit, in which the title to the lands of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey is concerned, is to be argued before Chancellor Runyon on Monday. The complainants are the American Dock and Improvement Company, the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and others, and the respondents are the Trustees for the Support of the Public Schools. It is an action on a bill for relief and injunction. The bill is filed to have the sale of the lands under water in Communpaw Bay, Hudson County, conveyed by the Riparian Commissioners, by deed of March 19, 1872, to the New-Jersey West Line Railroad Company perpetually enjoined, and to have the grant declared invalid and void; also, to restrain any one claiming or to claim thereunder from setting up such title against the complainants and from disturbing them in their peaceable possession, and to remove the cloud the said grant casts upon the title of the complainants.

The West Line Railroad Company, or Asa Packer, its President, paid $43,000 for the grant, and delivered the joint bonds of Mr. Packer and the company for $82,000, secured by a mortgage on the premises to the Trustees of the School Fund. The mortgage was not paid, and the Trustees obtained, on Oct. 17, 1875, a decree of foreclosure from the Court of Chancery, and an execution was issued to the Sheriff of Hudson County to sell the land where the terminus of the Central Railroad now is. It further appears that the complainants had conveyed to John Taylor Johnston, President of the Central Railroad Company, the lands in dispute about Oct. 16, 1866, and that Mr. Johnston, on Jan. 10, 1876, filed a bill in the Circuit Court of the United States at Trenton, to have the lands declared, by the decree of that court, to be freed from the cloud or incumbrance of the mortgage given by the West Line Railroad Company to the Trustees of the Public Schools, and obtained an injunction restraining the Sheriff from selling the land, by virtue of the decree of the Court of Chancery. The Trustees, by Jacob Vanatta, then Attorney-General, filed an answer denying the equities set out in the bill. The matter was argued before United States Circuit Judge McKennan, and the suit remained undecided until Attorney-General John P. Stockton, in 1878, succeeded in having the preliminary injunction dissolved. When ex-Gov. Parker was Attorney-General he had the management of the foreclosure suit, and directed the Sheriff to proceed and sell under the execution of 1872. A sale was made, and Lloyd Chamberlain became the purchaser, for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, for a much less amount than the complainants were willing to give for it, if they had not claimed to own the land. It was claimed by the Central Railroad Company that there was a misapprehension as to the time of the sale, and that it was a surprise, and the Sheriff, [Leverty,] acting under the instructions of Chancellor Runyon, refused to deliver the deed to Mr. Chamberlain. In the meantime, Receiver Lathrop, of the Central Railroad, filed a petition to have the sale set aside, and after an elaborate argument the petition was granted, on condition that a new bond should be filed for $200,000, conditioned that at the resale the price to be paid for the land should not be less than the amount due on the debt, with interest and costs. The Central Railroad, after filing the bond, stole a march upon the Trustees by filing the present bill.

The claims set up in the briefs are that the complainants have paramount title by deeds of conveyance from persons claiming the lands, and that, by reclamation of the lands conveyed thereunder; by conveyance from the Riparian Commissioners for the consideration of $300,000, for all the State's rights in the premises by the consolidation of their franchises, by the act of Feb. 23, 1860, which gave power to bridge Newark Bay, and to build up and fill in the mud flats on Communipaw Bay; by peaceable possession for 15 years; by large expenditures in the reclamation of the lands; by contemporaneous construction by the courts of the charters of the companies, authorizing it to fill in and reclaim land in front of and adjoining their property; by acquiescence of the State by permitting the expenditures; by the right of pre-emption. The right of the State to grant lands already reclaimed is denied by the complainants. The act of 1872, under which the West Line Railroad claims the grant, is alleged, does not authorize the grant in question, on account of its ambiguity. It is also claimed that the West Line Railroad never complied with the conditions essential to any grant from the State; also, that for the consideration of $300,000 the State agreed that the complainants' title should be adjudicated before the sale; also, that there are other parties who claim interest in the West Line grant than the parties to the present suit.

The answer of the defendants, the Trustees for the support of the public schools, denies the title of the complainants, and insists that they are not entitled to the injunction prayed for, there being no irreparable injury; that the complainants are trespassers and have encroached upon the grant to the West Line Railroad after notice not to do so by the Riparian Commissioners; that Attorney-General Gilchrist, as early as Jan. 13, 1870, filed an information in the Court of Chancery complaining of the erections within the boundary of what was afterward known as the West Line grant, and obtained an injunction against the West Line Railroad Company of New-Jersey; that the defendants demurred to the information, but subsequently withdrew it and filed an answer on Feb. 23, 1873. It was at that time agreed between ex-Chancellor Williamson, Solicitor of the defendants, and Attorney-General Gilchrist, that the restraining order should stand until the final hearing of the case. It is claimed that this suit, the one of 1873, is a bar to the present one, because the claim should have been settled under that suit, and that it was laches on the part of the complainants, and that they are in contempt of court for violating that injunction; that the complainants' charter has long since run out, a large amount of interest; that the application to the Federal courts was a collusion between John Taylor Johnston and the Central Railroad Company to retard the sale of the land under order of the Court of Chancery of the State; that the United States courts contained incorrect statements, and that Receiver Lathrop is estopped by his bond from prosecuting this suit, because the bond given by him was a pledge to the court, and that the action is estopped by the acquiescence of the complainants in the West Line Railroad grant.

It is further claimed that the conduct of the complainants disentitles them to the injunction; that the school fund mortgage is not subject to covenant with the Riparian Commissioners; that the deed of 1874 is void, the covenant being void, as it was not asked for; that 15 acres of the West Line grant were above water, and therefore that the deed was void as to that portion of the grant; that the Riparian Commissioners had no power to contract except by special authority in the act; that the deed was void by the act of Nov. 12, 1874; it is also void by the exception that the West Line Railroad shall not interfere or affect the waters of the Hudson River, Kill Von Kull, &c.; that it is void because the school fund loses $400,000; because the covenant of the deed violates the State's previous contract; that the deed is a settlement with the State, and the relief therefor is by application to the Legislature; the deed is not to the riparian owner, and the complainant can claim no benefit as to the reclamation of lands. It is also alleged that it is an attempt to acquire title by delay; that the State is of equity a party, and is not made a party to this suit; that the complainants have no title under the act of 1860, and the deeds from purchasers contain no covenants; that the complainants have no title under the Dock act of 1864; that they acquired no title by reason of expenditure because of the warning of the Attorney-General. The bill concludes by alleging that the relief sought is at law, and the bill sets up no specific equities entitling them to the process of the Court of Chancery.

The counsel are the Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen and ex-Chancelor Williamson for the Central Railroad Company; Attorney-General Stockton and ex-Attorney-General Gilchrist for the Trustees of the school fund, and Thomas N. McCarter for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

THE SPECULATION IN FOOD.

The market for Winter wheat was active and very unsettled yesterday. It opened ½ to 1 cent a bushel lower, with free offerings and little doing. In the afternoon there was brisk buying on speculative account, and a good export inquiry, resulting in an advance of 1 to 2 cents from the lowest points. Spring was also stronger in the afternoon on fair sales for prompt delivery. Corn was active, the feature of the dealings being free sales of old No. 2 in store for export at 59 cents. New corn was in moderate request and was quoted a shade lower. Options were irregular, with a light business. Oats and provisions were a trifle higher and moderately active. Freights were generally steady, with more inquiry from the grain trade in good part of charters. Earth room for provisions to Liverpool was stronger, and for butter and cheese to the same port by the regular lines was quoted 5 shillings higher than last week.

FATALLY HURT IN A HORSE CAR.

A singular and probably fatal accident occurred yesterday afternoon to a passenger in car No. 7, of the Fourth-Avenue Line. The gentleman injured is Mr. Samuel Glover, whose residence is at Fairfield, Conn. He came to this City on business, and has been staying at the Ashland House. At 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon he was a passenger on car No. 7, going up-town. When the car reached the corner of Twelfth-street and Fourth-avenue one of its fore-wheels struck a loose guard-rail. The rail was thrown upward with great force, and, going through the bottom of the car, its sharp end hit Mr. Glover in the lower part of the abdomen and terribly injured him. He was taken from the car to a neighboring drug-store, and thence, at his own request, to the Ashland House. It was there found that his injury would probably cause his death. His friends were notified by telegraph of his condition.

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.

CHARLES A. BYRNE ARRESTED ON COMPLAINT OF HIS FIRST WIFE.

Mr. Charles A. Byrne was arrested early yesterday morning on a warrant issued by Justice Duffy on the following affidavit, which was shown to him on Friday afternoon by Mr. John D. Townsend, after a communication in regard to the affair had been sent to Justice Duffy by another person:

Laura E. Byrne, being duly sworn, says: I reside at No. 26 West Twenty-third-street, in the City of New-York; I am the lawful wife of Charles A. Byrne, and was married to him on or about the 9th day of September, 1873, and continued to live with him as his wife until on or about the 5th day of November, 1879, when he deserted me, as I am informed, for one Alfa A. Merrill, since known as Alfa Humphrey, who was divorced from her husband for adultery with my said husband; the marriage between me and my said husband has never been set aside by a court, but still remains undisturbed; with a full knowledge of the fact that I was still his wife, and with felonious intent, the said Charles A. Byrne married Alfa Humphrey, at Drummondville, Canada, on the 28th day of January, 1880, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided.

LAURA E. BYRNE.

Yesterday morning Mr. Byrne appeared with his counsel, Mr. Charles W. Brooke. Mrs. Laura E. Byrne was represented by Mr. Townsend. Mr. Brooke contended that as the offense alleged occurred outside the jurisdiction of the court, the complaint should be dismissed. Justice Duffy decided to take testimony, and the Rev. Charles Leicester Englee, of Drummondville, Welland County, Province of Ontario, proved that on the 28th of January he, at Drummondville, married the defendant to Alfa A. Humphrey, known as Alfa Merrill, on the following license, the witnesses being C. W. and Mary Brooke:

No. 7,484—Province of Ontario.—Certificate of a marriage, without bans, when neither of the parties has resided for 15 days next preceding in the county. These are to certify that Charles Alfred Byrne, of the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, and Alfa A. Humphrey, of the City of New-York, and State of New-York, being minded, as it is said, to enter into the contract of marriage, and being desirous of having the same duly solemnized, the said Charles Alfred Byrne has made oath that he believes that there is no affinity, consanguinity, precontract, or any other lawful cause or legal impediment to bar or hinder the solemnization of the said marriage, and having also otherwise made oath as required by law. These are, therefore, to certify that the requirements of the act respecting the solemnization of marriages have been complied with.

Given under my hand and seal at Drummondville, this 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and in the forty-second year of her Majesty's reign.

JOHN ADOCHARD,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

Mrs. Laura E. Byrne swore that she was married to the defendant in St. Ann's Church on the 9th of September, 1873, by Father Lake. In cross-examination Mr. Brooke endeavored to impeach her character, and to show that she had only rumor to support her in the assertion that her former husband, Mr. H. L. Timlan, was dead. In the afternoon Mr. Townsend called Mrs. L. E. Byrne to the witness stand for the purpose of refuting insinuations made by the defense. After a squabble between counsel, Mrs. Byrne was allowed to produce the certificate of her marriage with Mr. Byrne, and a letter from him, in which he spoke affectionately of her as his wife. This closed the case against Mr. Byrne. Mr. Townsend tried to continue the case against Mrs. Alfa A. Byrne, but Justice Duffy, on Mr. Brooke waiving examination, decided to send the case for trial, and held Mr. Byrne and his second wife in $1,500 bail each.

"NOT BAD, BUT UNFORTUNATE."

VERDICT OF THE FRIENDS OF TICKET AGENT GRAHAM WHOSE ACCOUNTS ARE SHORT.

For some weeks past the officers in the Auditing Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad have been investigating an alleged deficiency in the accounts of the New-York ticket agent. The investigation was conducted by Auditor Gwinner, who, on overhauling the reports of the Cortlandt-street office, found his suspicions more than confirmed. A few days ago Mr. Gwinner deputed Special Agent Thompson to visit this City and make a detailed examination of the tickets, books, cash account, &c. Mr. Thompson did so, and, in a short time, found that $1,500 cash, which should have been turned over to the company, was missing. The ticket agent whose accounts are thus found to be incorrect is Charles L. Graham, of Newark. He received, yesterday, a letter from the Superintendent suspending him indefinitely. He said to a TIMES reporter, who found him smoking a cigar and chatting unconcernedly with the clerks in the office: "It is true that I have been relieved of my duties, but there is no charge of criminality against me. I have been suspended because of an unavoidable deficiency arising out of the loss of the tickets in transfer. The deficiency has been made good, and my relations with the company and its officers are of the pleasantest character."

Special Agent Thompson is in charge of the Cortlandt-street office, but refused to make any statement beyond stating that the deficiency had nothing to do with the ferry accounts, and was not the result of an organized raid on the company's funds. There had been no attempt to arrest Mr. Graham, Mr. Thompson said, and he did not believe any would be made. Superintendent J. McCrea, at the Jersey City office, said there was a good deal of sympathy felt for Graham by those who knew him, because his intentions were not bad, but he had been unfortunate. His bondsmen had agreed to make good any deficiency which might be found in his accounts, and the company had no intention or desire to prosecute him. Graham's bonds amounted to $10,000, or more than five times the amount of the deficit, so that the company is not likely to loose anything. It is reported that on the original discovery of the leak, the auditing officers laid a plan to entrap Graham and have him arrested. Graham by some means got wind of the plot, and, it is said, induced his bondsmen to go to the company and offer to make good the sum missing. On this understanding, proceedings were dropped, the officers expressing themselves satisfied with the bondsmen's offer. Graham is about 30 years of age, and has a wife and three children. He has been in the company's employment 12 years, mainly at Newark, and has always borne an excellent reputation. His friends say that he made up a portion of the deficiency out of his own pocket.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

State Engineer Horatio Seymour, Jr., is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Senator J. D. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, is at the Brevoort House.

Speaker George H. Sharpe, Senator Denis McCarthy, Assemblyman H. J. Hurd, State Treasurer N. D. Wendell, John F. Smyth, and Charles E. Smith, of Albany, are at the Glisey House.

Senators William Windom, of Minnesota; Henry W. Blair, of New-Hampshire, and Preston B. Plumb, of Kansas, and Representative George B. Loring and the Hon. John B. Alley, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

THE BRIGHTEST, NEATEST, and most reliable drug store on 6th-av. is that of Messrs. RIKER & SON, No. 353, near 22d-st., where everything is reasonable and of the best.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Savannah, for Savannah.—Mr. Campbell, William M. Cole, Mrs. R. Simmasky, Miss B. Slumasky, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Smith, J. R. Schuyler and son, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Sweet, Miss D. Fuller, Miss J. Fuller, John Popham, the Rev. W. A. Hemeberry, W. G. Read, Jr., Miss H. S. Read, Miss J. Taylor, Mrs. E. H. Church, Capt. H. Metcalf, R. C. Clapp, J. Frost, W. J. A. Fuller, H. A. Robbins, Mrs. W. H. Dudley, Miss F. Dudley, Mrs. F. Dudley, George J. Gorman, J. R. Maurice, T. B. Bynner, Miss M. Bynner, Miss A. Bynner, M. F. Harry, E. E. Aikee, E. L. Purse, the Rev. S. B. Carpenter, C. Richardson, C. W. Hoag, John Burke, Mr. and Mrs. C. Well, Miss F. Moromy.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship France, from Havre.—P. Lavigne, Mrs. Nicholls, Miss Nicholls, the two children of the last-named, Miss Anna Leavit, Miss Boscowitz, Jr. Dorellot, Mrs. Bouveau, M. Thevenin, A. Nicoud, Frederic Jacot, Henry K. Schmidt, Mrs. Bendixen, E. Lavancoux, Sebastien Guerin, Michel Valla, Louis Dreyer, Hermann Falk, Valentin Kunz, Mrs. Madelene Kunz, Jacques Kunz, Jean Hof, Mrs. Catherine Hof, Nourrice Jacques Hof, Mr. and Mrs. Knaus, Philippe Del Gado, Mrs. Fanny Wagel, Georges Mehlen, Jacques Kopp, Mr. and Mrs. Emile Areco, Louis Tourres, Albert Forni, Mrs. Jeanne Vandel and child, Joseph Verza, H. M. Adrich, Mr. and Mrs. Alexandre Delalin, Mrs. Josephine Christoph, Mr. and Mrs. De Gogorza, M. Gogorza, Jr., M. Lilienthal, Frederic J. Raymond, L. Levy, Miss Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Tann, M. Tann, Jr., Miss Tann, Miss Marie Clo, Charles Popp.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, from Liverpool.—George Wilkinson, S. Edmaston, P. Kennedy, J. Joyce, F. H. Kershaw, F. Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Gibb, Robert R. W. Cullen, Miss Annabella Beltzhoover, J. R. Lord, Leo Huffer, Sam Fisher, Lloyd Hughes, George P. Spooner, Andrew Reid, William H. Irwin, Pedro Mesino, A. Cordeva, Master John J. H. Williams.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14.—The Western Union time ball was dropped to-day correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:54 | Sun sets.....5:35 | Moon sets..11:26
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
P. M. | P. M. | A. M. | A. M.
Sandy Hook..10:51 | Gov. Island.11:40 | Hell Gate....1:02

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry.
☞ The rich cooking flavors, *Royal Vanilla and Lemon*, surpass all others in aroma, taste, and strength.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, FEB. 14.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Florida, Smith, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde & Co.; City of Savannah, Fleetwood, Savannah, George Yonge; City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston, J. W. Quintar & Co.; Pavonia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; New-Orleans, Halsey, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Colorado, Bolger, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Chalmette, Read, New-Orleans, Bogart & Morgan; Regulator, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; John Gibson, Young, Georgetown, D. C., via Alexandria, J. L. Rooms, Jr.; Maas, (Dutch,) Bonjor, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Main, (Ger.,) Baur, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Marengo, (Br.,) Bristow, Hull, Sanderson & Son; New-York City, (Br.,) Evans, Bristol, Arkell, Tufts & Co.; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Niagara, Curtis, Havana, James R. Ward & Co.; Irene Morris, Moffett, Charleston, Phelps Bros. & Co.

Ships Anahuac, Lunt, Singapore, Vernon H. Brown & Co.; Borneo, Shaw, New-Orleans, Simpson & Shaw; Ne Plus Ultra, Borden, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks R. W. Griffiths, (Br.,) Drummond, Matanzas, F. H. Smith & Co.; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Hollis, Hamilton, A. E. Tucker; Alma, (Norw.,) Wosholt, Ronen, Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.; Giorgia Washington, (Ital.,) Parodi, Calais, Attilio Giunio; Album, (Ital.,) Bestolotto, Queenstown for orders, Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.; Marionna II., (

The New-York Times.

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THE PRESIDENTIAL YEAR

JOHN SHERMAN'S POSITION AND CANVASS.

THE OUTLOOK AS VIEWED FROM WASHINGTON —WHAT PRESIDENT HAYES IS DOING— THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY STILL AT WORK.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Presidential outlook, as viewed from the stand-point of Washington, is continually changing. A month ago there seemed to be a reasonable prospect that Mr. John Sherman would appear in the Chicago Convention as an exceedingly formidable candidate. That prospect now no longer exists. On the contrary, it is everywhere believed among disinterested persons, and conceded even by the most sagacious friends of the Secretary, that his nomination is out of the question. There can be no doubt that the proof of his manipulation of Federal patronage for personal ends recently made public has contributed much to this result. From the first the President has been friendly to the candidacy of Mr. Sherman, and in a quiet way has done everything he could consistently to advance his interest. The barefaced manner in which the Secretary has used his position to gain strength, however, has at last so thoroughly alarmed Mr. Hayes that he has quietly intimated to a number of persons who desired Federal appointments on the strength of their friendship for Mr. Sherman that he desired some other and better recommendation. This was particularly the case in reference to a somewhat distinguished politician from Louisiana, who was here for some time recently, and who was fully assured before the publications in regard to the Sherman manipulations, that he would, in the interest of the Secretary of the Treasury, be appointed to a prominent Federal position in New-Orleans. Indeed, there seems to be no doubt that his appointment was ready to be sent to the Senate, when the President, fearing further scandal because of the obvious violations of the civil service rules which were being perpetrated by his immediate subordinate, called a halt, and declined to make the nomination.

While this is the attitude of the head of the Administration—that is to say, while President Hayes gives many indications of a desire to prevent further manipulation of patronage for political ends—Mr. Sherman, though less openly than before, is still indefatigably trying, by the aid of Treasury officers, to float himself upon his party. Private information of the most trustworthy character recently received here shows very conclusively that he is trying to repeat the same trick in South Carolina which succeeded so admirably in the tar-heel State. His principal agent in the former appears to be Mr. Robert Elliott, the black man who was distinguished as a member of Congress, who is Chairman of the Republican Committee of South Carolina, and one of the most eloquent speakers in the country. Mr. Elliott, who since the overthrow of the Chamberlain Government has, with more or less success, been practicing law in Columbia, was recently appointed to a profitable position under the Treasury Department, and he is now faithfully using his best endeavors to secure the vote of his State in the Chicago Convention for his official head. It will be remembered that during the meeting of the North Carolina Republican Committee which resulted in the capture of the delegates at large for Sherman, Mr. Elliott was on the ground, and by his presence did much to help along the movement in favor of Sherman. At the same time it is very certainly intimated that the tactics which had succeeded so well in North Carolina would be attempted in the Palmetto State.

While Mr. Elliott is working in the direction indicated, aided by United States Marshal Wallace, recently reappointed, many of the most influential Republicans of South Carolina—and there is no State in the South better supplied with shrewd Republican politicians—are preparing to defeat any effort which may look to instructing their delegates for any other candidate than U. S. Grant. He, they say, is the choice of nine-tenths of the people whom they represent, and they are determined that a little clique of Federal office-holders shall not defeat the will of the people. It is at least assured that there will be no appointment of delegates by a packed State Committee. South Carolina is plentifully supplied with railroads and means of communication. The excuse of lack of facilities to travel which was made in North Carolina does not hold good in the Palmetto State, and measures are already on foot which leave no doubt that there will be a full and fair delegation to the Republican convention held in Columbia early in April. This convention, which, as it is believed, cannot be controlled by the office holders, will name a new State Committee, and send delegates to the National Convention.

How Mr. Sherman will succeed in the other Southern States is as yet a matter of some doubt. It is only known here that he is working unceasingly to secure delegates from that section. Of the means which he employs to the end indicated very little specific information further than that already published can now be obtained. Put upon his guard by the proof of his trickery already made public, proof which he has not attempted to refute, he is exceedingly guarded in his communications. He is cautious, indeed, that he refuses to furnish to the public information which any citizen has every right to demand. A few days ago your correspondent addressed to Mr. Sherman a letter which, in the most respectful terms, requested him to furnish for publication a list of the Special Agents and Inspectors of the Treasury Department appointed during the past six months, together with a statement of the service in which they are now employed. To this request Secretary Sherman has as yet made no reply, and it can only be assumed that for good personal reasons of his own he does not desire to make the publication in question.

Meanwhile, there is one little incident in connection with the Secretary's campaign in Georgia which may prove of interest. When the State in question was under Republican rule, Mr. Madison Bell, a very estimable man, was its Controller. In May last he came to Washington, and some time in June, the exact date can only be furnished by the Secretary, he was appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury Department. Soon afterward, as the story went, he was affected by the malaria, that terrible plague which has so effectually driven numerous political Treasury officers out of the capital, and shortly afterward turned up in Georgia. He remained in that part of the country until the latter part of November, continually drawing his salary and all the time corresponding with leading Georgia Republicans, and doing very little else besides canvassing the State in the interest of the Sherman movement. He did his best; did so well, in fact, that when he returned to Washington he was promoted to a more lucrative position than that which he had first occupied, and he is now enjoying the fruits of his labor and the smiles of his astute chief.

But, as has already been intimated, all these efforts of the Secretary, together with much manipulation of the same sort in Louisiana and Virginia, can, in the opinion of the best-informed politicians here, avail him nothing. Whatever may be the sentiments of other parts of the country, there is no doubt that the black men of the South, who constitute the great mass of the Republican Party in the cotton States, are overwhelmingly in favor of the renomination of Gen. Grant. Here and there Mr. Sherman may succeed in securing the pledges of a few delegates, but when the National Convention meets it is more than probable that even those who have pledged themselves to him will be found voting for the ex-President, as they will be assured their constituents desire them to do. Thus deprived of the manufactured support which he hoped to obtain in the South, uncertain as he probably will be of the fidelity even of his own State, without any friends among the delegates from Pennsylvania and New-York, it is already a foregone conclusion that if Mr. Sherman's name is presented in the Chicago meeting at all it will become simply the laughing stock of the delegates.

With him out of the field, there remain as prominent candidates only Ulysses S. Grant and James G. Blaine. The position in regard to the contest taken by the former gentleman is already well known to the public. The recent struggle at Harrisburg decided beyond question that he was, in every sense of the word, a candidate for renomination, and that so long as there was a reasonable prospect of his success, without questionable intrigue or wire-pulling, his friends would press his candidacy. The position of Mr. Blaine is perhaps not so well understood. Many of his injudicious followers have attempted to place him in an attitude of direct hostility to Gen. Grant. This position he has no desire to occupy. On the contrary, he expresses for the distinguished ex-President the very highest regard, and there are indications that if Gen. Grant develops in advance such strength as to make his nomination probable, Senator Blaine will make no fight to become the standard-bearer of his party. While he occupies this position in regard to the Presidency, however, his friends are equally firm in the determination under no circumstances to permit the use of his name for the second place. Senator Blaine is to-day one of the foremost men in the upper house of Congress, the most brilliant and one of the ablest debaters in it, and altogether a man of great distinction, destined to win still further prominence. As Vice-President, he would, in the natural order of things, sink into comparative insignificance. He is not made up of that stuff which fits him to play second fiddle to any man, even though that man be U. S. Grant; and while he will in no bitter or underhand fashion antagonize the renomination of the ex-President, as Secretary Sherman is doing, he cannot, and will not, consent to accept from the Chicago meeting any position save that of the first one on the National Republican ticket. H. C.

THE GEORGIA SHERMAN BOOM.

WORKING TO MISREPRESENT THE REPUBLICANS—THREE-FOURTHS OF THE VOTERS FOR GEN. GRANT.

ATLANTA, Feb. 12.—It is common to see Georgia put down as one of those States in which the Republican Party has decided on Secretary Sherman as its favorite candidate for the Presidency. That the 22 votes of Georgia will be sent to the Chicago convention for Sherman is considered almost certain. That Sherman is the real choice of the party in the State, no candid and well-informed man can maintain. The mass of the Republican voters in Georgia are, of course, negroes. Their almost unanimous choice is Gen. Grant. They express toward him a devotion which they feel for no other man, and the most intelligent leaders among them are warmly interested in securing the State for the man of their choice. They have to contend, however, with a crowd of office-holders, skilled in political manipulation and supplied with ample means to carry out their schemes. The main feature in the Sherman programme has been arranged in Georgia is commendable for its shrewdness if for nothing else, if it succeeds, as it probably will, the ambitious candidate may count it an evidence that the battle is not to the strong. Several columns might be filled with the details of the plans which are currently reported to have been used in Georgia in the vote for Sherman. A few instances will show what sort of material composes the Georgia boom for the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury.

About three months ago some leading Republicans in the State, among whom were William Markham, of Atlanta, and Judge Bigby, of Newnan, arranged for a meeting of the leaders of their party in this city. The necessity of a thorough organization was urged, and an effort, apparently sincere, was made to heal the dissensions which had so seriously divided the party ranks. It was argued that there could not be the ghost of a chance without the most perfect harmony, and that it was the duty of the Republicans of Georgia to their political brethren of the North to concentrate their strength against their opponents, instead of wasting it in bitter feuds among themselves. Such arguments had an appearance of fairness, and many intelligent Republicans began to cherish the hope that their party could attain to a strong minority in Georgia, which, united with the disaffected thousands in the organized Democracy, might regain at least part of its lost supremacy. But all this fair prospect was suddenly lost. The meeting, called in the interest of harmony, was in reality an effort of one faction to secure a triumph over the other. The Sherman men attempted the control and direction of everything, and were enthusiastic for union on their platform. Several prominent Republicans, who were avowedly in favor of Grant, refused to proceed further in the bogus reconciliation scheme, and many who were until then indifferent as to the various candidates, fixed their choice against the man in whose favor such plots were laid. The Sherman men were not a little disappointed at the failure of such a bold scheme to capture the entire State, and were compelled to devise means for the gradual accomplishment of that which they had hoped to do by one skillful political manœuvre.

Thus far the programme might have been planned without any direction from Mr. Sherman himself, but other events connect him so closely with it that his personal efforts have become apparent to the most careless observer. At the Port of St. Mary's the Collector of Customs, a Mr. Shepherd, was suddenly removed from office, apparently for no reason, and in his stead was appointed a young fellow named Tom Blodgett, a son of the late Foster Blodgett, of this State. Blodgett had hardly taken charge of the office before he began to talk for Sherman in the most spirited manner. He came to Atlanta for the avowed purpose of arousing an interest in favor of his candidate, and boldly declared that he was going to stump the State for him. It appears that Sherman here used a two-edged tool. Blodgett's folly was sharper than his wisdom, and damaged the prospects of plans which had hitherto been laid so quietly. Indeed, that he refuses to furnish to the public information which any citizen has every right to demand. A few days ago your correspondent addressed to Mr. Sherman a letter which, in the most respectful terms, requested him to furnish for publication a list of the Special Agents and Inspectors of the Treasury Department appointed during the past six months, together with a statement of the service in which they are now employed. To this request Secretary Sherman has as yet made no reply, and it can only be assumed that for good personal reasons of his own he does not desire to make the publication in question.

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CONGRESS AND ITS WORK

SOME OF THE BILLS NOW AWAITING ACTION.

MR. WEAVER'S FINANCIAL BILL—THE DUTY ON RELIGIOUS BOOKS—EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES—PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A FEDERAL COURT IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, will make another effort to-morrow to get his financial resolution before the House, but even should the Speaker be disposed to recognize him to move to suspend the rules, the prospect for getting a vote on the proposition is not favorable. Under the rules, the third Monday of each month, from the hour of 2 o'clock until the adjournment, is devoted exclusively to business reported by the Committee for the District of Columbia, when claimed by that committee. As the greater portion of the time between 12 and 2 o'clock will be occupied in the call of States, it will be a very easy matter to keep Mr. Weaver from obtaining the floor until the arrival of the hour which will effectually brush him aside for another week.

A bill introduced in the House by Mr. Johnston provides that copies of the Bible and other religious books and tracts in the Chinese language may be imported free of all duty when imported by any church or religious or missionary society, not for sale, but for gratuitous distribution. The success of Christopher C. Campbell, in his suit against Postmaster James for infringement of his patent for a new and useful improvement in Post Office marking and canceling hand stamps, has led Mr. Ferry to introduce in the Senate a bill appropriating a sum, not specified, to satisfy the judgment against Mr. James, to buy the right and title to the patent, and to acquire and extinguish all claims for the infringement of it or for the use of it by any employe of the United States. This improvement was introduced into the postal service in 1863, and is now used in the principal offices. All Postmasters who have used it are liable to suits like the one brought against Mr. James.

Mr. Finley, of Ohio, has framed a bill to equalize bounties of soldiers who served in the United States Army during the rebellion, and it is reported that the Speaker has promised to recognize him to move to pass the bill under a suspension of the rules. The bill provides a bounty of $8 33 1-3 per month for the service of each soldier who enlisted between the 1st of April, 1861, and the 15th of July, 1865, all previous bounties to be deducted, including the bounties paid by States and counties. This is, in substance, the same scheme which was passed during the closing hours of the Forty-fourth Congress, and which was killed by President Grant by a "pocket veto." There is a wide difference of opinion as to the amount of money which the passage of such a bill would take from the Treasury. Officers of the Treasury and War Departments differ in their estimates, but the lowest estimate places the amount at not less than $40,000,000. Mr. Finley recently addressed a note to Secretary Sherman asking him for an estimate of the amount of money which would be required to carry out the provisions of his bill, and in reply the Secretary said: "It is impracticable to determine how many persons would become entitled to additional bounty under the provisions of any general law, or to form an approximate estimate as to how many of those entitled to it would would prefer their claims. Hence any estimate on the subject can be regarded as little better than hypothetical. A careful examination, however, of the whole question of equalization of bounties was made in 1874 by the Second Auditor and Second Controller, the result of which was embodied in a report to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Controller was of opinion that to satisfy claims arising under the provision of a bill introduced at that time would require an expenditure of over $100,000,000, and would make necessary the investigation and settlement of about 1,500,000 claims, requiring the labor of 250 additional clerks in the office of the Second Auditor, and a corresponding increase in his office for a period of two years to prepare for adjudication and payment the cases arising under that law.

The bill adopted by the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Territories is entitled, "A bill to establish a United States court in the Indian Territory and for other purposes," and its purpose is to throw open the Indian Territory to settlement. The first 29 sections of the bill provide for the establishment of a United States District Court in the Territory, and authorize the President to appoint the Judge and other officers of the court. It is provided that, in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction and powers of the United States District Courts, the court for the Indian Territory shall, within the limits of its jurisdiction, have exclusive jurisdiction of all cases, civil and criminal, wherein the United States, or a citizen thereof, shall be a party. Male residents of the Territory, being citizens of the United States, and over 21 years of age, are declared to be competent to serve as jurors, but are subject to such exemptions and challenges as are provided by law in regard to jurors in the Federal courts. Section 30 provides for the establishment of a local land office in the Territory, and the appointment of a Surveyor-General, Register, and Receiver. The Secretary of the Interior is required to cause the lands comprising the reservations of the Choctaw, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole nations to be surveyed. Every person who is a member of the above-named tribes by birth, marriage, or adoption, including adults and minors, is declared to be entitled to a homestead of 160 acres of land embraced in the reservation of the tribe of which such person is a member, and provision is made for the selection, entry, and registration of homesteads. Two sections in every township are reserved for the support of township schools. All missionaries who have labored among the five nations named for 15 years, are entitled, with their children, to the same right in selecting homesteads as members of the Indian tribes, provided they are now bona fide residents of the Territory. As soon as practicable after the selection and entry of homesteads by the Indians the Secretary of the Interior is directed to issue patents therefor, vesting in the respective persons entitled thereto full and complete title in fee simple to each homestead, but such patents shall contain a condition prohibiting the alienation or sale of the homesteads by the parties for the period of 21 years. Section 40 directs the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be made an enumeration of all the members of the five tribes mentioned, and in making this enumeration every person entitled to select a homestead under the provisions of the bill shall be enumerated. After homesteads shall be selected by the members of the five nations named, the Secretary is directed to have sold the remainder of the lands within the reservations, in conformity with the laws of the United States in respect to the sale of its public lands. The proceeds of the sales are to be placed in the United States Treasury and invested in Government bonds, which are to be held in trust for the Five Nations and the interest paid annually to their representatives. It is specially provided that nothing contained in the bill shall be construed to prevent the Pre-emption laws of the United States from applying to the lands authorized to be sold. Section 41 provides that any Indian of the Five Nations may become a citizen upon application to any United States Judge, and making satisfactory proof in open court that he has resided within the United States for five years, and is at the time an actual resident of the State or Territory where such application is made; that during the two years last past he has behaved as a man of good moral character; that he has sufficient intelligence to control his private affairs; that he has adopted the habits of civilized life, and that he will take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Section 42 directs the Secretary of the Interior to pay to any member of either of the five tribes named who may become a citizen of the United States his or her proportion of the cash value of the funds and credits belonging to the nation of which he may be a member, principal and interest, the proportion due such Indian to be ascertained from the enumeration authorized by the bill. It is provided in the last section of the bill that those provisions relating to distributing the lands in severalty and the sale of the surplus shall not take effect "until the councils of the Five Nations hereinbefore named, acting separately, or a general council of delegates acting for all of said nations, shall consent to the enactments in said sections contained, and shall, through their presiding officers, notify the Secretary of the Interior of their assent thereto."

COAL-MINING INTERESTS.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION IN COURT—RECENT AND VALUABLE DISCOVERIES.

POTTSVILLE, Feb. 15.—The cases of R. Heckscher & Co. and Miller, Hoch & Co. against Gilbert Sheafer and others, which were argued in court here yesterday, are expected to settle an important question of responsiblity which has arisen in recent mining operations. These suits were brought to restrain the defendants, who are owners of the coal lands on which the plaintiffs' collieries are situated, from collecting rents, on the ground that the plaintiffs have sustained great damage from the defendants' failure to insure them the quiet enjoyment of their mining facilities. The mines are worked on what are known as coal leases, giving the right to mine coal within certain limits. The leases contain a clause binding the lessees so to work the mines as not to endanger surface properties. A portion of the surface over these workings was sold in lots to miners and others who wished to live near the works, and the lot deeds contained a clause reserving the right to mine coal under the property conveyed. Precautions were also taken to avoid selling lots in any place where danger from caving in of the surface was apprehended; but as the mines extended, it was found that the Mammoth vein on which the plaintiffs' collieries are situated had what miners call "a bad top," the overlying rock breaking away so as to let down the surface where it was from 40 to 50 feet thick, something before unknown in mining operations. Several pieces of surface property were injured in this way, and the owners procured injunctions restraining the coal firms from removing the coal under their lots. The companies retaliated on the landlords by withholding the monthly payments of rent, and applied for injunctions to restrain the landlords from making distress on their property for the amount due. The cases were joined, and were argued all day yesterday without being finished. Much interest is felt in the decision, as it will affect a great deal of property and a number of mining towns, especially in the Mahanoy district. Heckscher & Co.'s works being situated at Shenandoah, and Miller, Hoch & Co.'s at Gilberton. The land-owners, though disclaiming all legal responsibility, are buying back the surface property wherever it is offered at a reasonable price, but some of the holders are demanding exorbitant prices with a view to speculation.

Mining operations in the Mahanoy Valley are branching out from the Mammoth vein, which has been the one almost exclusively worked there, and are including smaller veins lying parallel with it. At the Stanton Colliery a tunnel 75 yards long has been driven from the Mammoth, which yesterday cut the Buck Mountain vein, penetrating 10 feet into the coal without cutting through it. At the Draper Colliery in the same neighborhood a tunnel of the same length has been recently driven from the Mammoth to the Primrose vein eight feet thick, and other collieries have similar works in contemplation. The Kobinoor Colliery has recently extended its workings by a second slope, so that it now has a shaft 400 feet deep, below that a slope 1,200 feet deep, and below that a second 600 feet deep. The bottom of the second slope is thought to be near the basin of the Mammoth vein. The coal in it is of the finest quality.

It is reported that at the Potteville shafts of the Reading Company the long-sought Mammoth veins has at last been cut in a bore hole extending from the long tunnel and about a quarter of a mile from the shaft. The report is believed to be true, but lacks official confirmation. If true, it will make this, when developed by far the largest and finest colliery in the State.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

THE ARMAMENT QUESTION—THE LIBERAL DEFEAT AT SOUTHWARK.

VIENNA, Feb. 15.—The session of the Austrian and Hungarian Delegations closed today. Baron von Haymerle conveyed the thanks of the Emperor to the Delegations. President Schmerling, replying for the Austrian Delegation, said the increase of the Armies in several European States imperiled the welfare of the people. He hoped Austria would not follow their example. Herr Haynald, for the Hungarian Delegation, declared his confidence in the maintenance of peace.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—It is considered certain that the Prussian Diet will meet in supplementary session, and that a motion for adjourning the sittings for a term of three months will soon be introduced.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A Paris dispatch says M. Albert Grévy is a candidate for the Life Senatorship made vacant by the death of M. Crenieux.

The *Daily News*, in a leading article, owns that the Southwark election was an unmistakable Liberal defeat. The *Times*, in a leader, says the return of a Conservative from Southwark is a heavy blow for the opposition. The Government are justified in regarding the battle so keenly fought as a vote of confidence more decided and incontestable than that at Liverpool.

THE IRISH DISTRESS ABATING.

AN IMPROVED ASPECT OF AFFAIRS—THE RELIEF MEASURES PROVING ADEQUATE.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Duchess of Marlborough, writing to the Lord Mayor of London, acknowledging the receipt of £2,000, says the committee, in order to guard against famine in Ireland next year, have purchased £10,000 worth of potatoes for distribution there.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A correspondent at Dublin reports that the general condition of Ireland is decidedly improved. Although severe distress is still felt at many places, there is reason to believe the whole aspect of the country is improved, and that the relief measures have proved adequate to the emergency.

A dispatch from Rome announces that a collection taken up in Trinity Church on Sunday in aid of the Duchess of Marlborough Fund amounts to 543 francs.

The first meeting in Munster in connection with the Irish Land League was held in Newmarket yesterday. Messrs. Davitt and Brennan attended. The usual resolutions were adopted. Government reporters were present.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 15.—The *Golos* publishes a letter from Wiernot, in which it is stated that the alarm among the Tarantches, in Kuldja, is increasing at the approaching surrender of the district to China. They ask to be allowed to send a deputation to St. Petersburg to remonstrate against the cession.

ROME, Feb. 15.—Prof. Nordenskjold arrived at Naples, on the Vega, yesterday, and had a magnificent reception. Salutes were fired, and the shipping and city were gayly decorated with flags.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A dispatch from Lahore announces that orders have been sent to Kandahar for the army to advance to Ghazni early in March. Gen. Roberts has sent a native envoy to Ghazni to confer with Mohammed Jan.

A dispatch from Calcutta reports that there has been a great fire at Stila, which did much damage.

A dispatch from Berlin states that Prince Bismarck has not only presented the treaty with Hawaii to the Bundesrath, but has asked that body to sanction the opening of negotiations for the signing of a treaty between Germany and Madagascar.

A Paris correspondent reports that Pere Hyacinth's memorial to the Municipality of Paris for the use of a church has been rejected.

The following is a dispatch from Peshawar: "In view of the expected attack on the British troops around Kabul by the end of February, preparations are being made to enable Gen. Bright's division to move up and reinforce Gen. Roberts."

A Berlin dispatch says Russia has been sounding Berlin and Paris with a view to negotiating a heavy loan.

A BANQUET OF STATESMEN

THE DINNER GIVEN IN HONOR OF SENATOR JONES.

A NOTABLE GATHERING OF STATESMEN—THE COMING REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FREELY DISCUSSED.

The banquet in honor of Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, at Delmonico's, on Saturday evening, by his friend and late colleague, ex-Senator S. W. Dorsey, of Arkansas, brought together in social converse one of the most distinguished parties of gentlemen and statesmen that has ever been gathered in this City. The large ball-room at Delmonico's was decorated in the most elaborate manner, and was converted for the time into a mimic mining-camp, situated in the midst of a flowering garden. In each corner of the room monster vases were placed, from which sprang up tropical plants and flowers in almost endless variety. Festoons of flowers depended from the mirrors, and were reflected back from the polished glasses. The music-balcony was also decorated with floral designs, and wherever the eye wandered in the large chamber it met with a reminder of the beauties of the tropical zone. One long table, 46 feet long and 7 feet in width, was provided for the accommodation of the guests, and on this Delmonico lavished all the art which years of experience as a caterer have taught him. In the centre stood a huge basket of variegated rose-buds, 12½ feet long by 4 feet in width, and the blossoms towered to a height of 2 feet above the level of the table. Four smaller baskets of rose-buds, each 4 feet in length, upon the surface of which were displayed the coats of arms of Nevada, California, Maine, and Minnesota, stood on either side of, and equidistant from, the central piece. The remainder of the decorations of the table very appropriately consisted of pieces in confectionery and jellies, representing the development of the mining interests of the country, to which Senators Jones and Dorsey both owe so much of their prosperity. There were representations of the chutes used in placer mining, a mimic drift in a quartz mine, with Lilliputian miners wielding Lilliputian picks, a miniature quartz-mill for crushing the ore, and several other devices, which were familiar to the mining men in the company, but which proved so many riddles to the rest of the guests.

The number of guests who sat down to this elaborately-decorated table was not so large as that at some of the banquets at Delmonico's, but it was a remarkable gathering on account of the well-known gentlemen who composed it. It comprised 51 statesmen and civilians, one actual candidate for the Presidency of the United States, one possible candidate in the event of a want of unanimity in the Republican National Convention, and a great number of United States Senators and Congressmen, and prominent office-holders from this State. Among the gentlemen comprising the distinguished company were the Hon. J. P. Jones, the guest of the evening; the Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine; the Hon. George B. Loring, of Massachusetts; the Hon. George M. Robeson, of New-Jersey; the Hon. J. Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania; the Hon. George H. Sharpe, Speaker of the New-York State Assembly; the Hon. Thomas Murphy, of this City; the Hon. William Dorsheimer, of New-York; the Hon. William Windom, of Minnesota; the Hon. Hamilton Ward, Attorney-General of New-York; the Hon. H. W. Blair, of New-Hampshire; the Hon. J. H. Starin, of New-York; the Hon. Newton Booth, United States Senator from California; Mr. N. D. Wendell, State Treasurer of New-York; Police Commissioners Wheeler and French, of this City, and Chauncey M. Depew. At 7 o'clock the party filed into the banquet hall, Senator Dorsey, the host, leading, with the Hon. John P. Jones, the special guest. Senators Blaine of Maine, Booth of California, Jones of Nevada, and Windom of Minnesota took seats opposite to the floral devices of their several States, and the other gentlemen occupied the places assigned them. At each cover was an elaborately-designed *menu*, printed in gold, and bearing on the reverse side the name of the guest for whom it was intended. A second leaf, opening upward, bore the picture of a bird, dressed in its natural feathers. No two guests had the same bird, and the plumage of some was brilliant in colors. On the reverse of this leaf was a list of the invited guests, also printed in gold, and the whole was incased in satin of every conceivable shade. The *menu* was as follows:

Huitres.
Potages.
Tortue verte au claire. Bisque d'écrevisses.
Hors d'œuvre.
Varié. Varié.
Palmettes à la Varsovienne.
Relevés.
Saumon frais, sauce vert pré.
Alose, maitre d'hôtel.
Selle d'agneau. Chancellière.
Entrées.
Suprêmes de volaille, Lucullus.
Côtelettes de pigeon, à la Lauriston.
Terrapine, à la Georgienne.
Sorbet.
Montmorency.
Kotis.
Chapon farci aux truffes et marrons.
Bécassines anglais.
Salade.
Aspic de fois gras.
Sucrés.
Ponding à la Humbold.
Gelée Dantzic. Gaufres à la crême.
Pièces montées.
Glaces.
Pouding aux cernaux. Soufflé aux macarons.
Fruits et Dessert.
Café.
14 FEVRIER, 1880. DELMONICO.

Only one after-dinner speech, in the ordinary sense, was made, and this was by Senator Blaine, in eulogy of Senator Jones. The gentleman from Maine referred to his colleague from Nevada as a striking example of the progress which can be made from poverty to affluence, and from obscurity to fame, in this country of free institutions, even by a foreigner. Senator Jones, Mr. Blaine said, came to the United States from a foreign land, and here he found a field in which his talents were unhampered and his energy and ambition had no artificial obstacles to grapple with. He found that his fortune was in his own hands, to make or to mar, and he made it. From a ragged boy, he grew up to be a miner; he pushed resolutely on, and in time became the owner and manager of great mines; he was ambitious for legislative honors, and he forced his way into the California Legislature, and secured several offices of honor and trust in that State; he became a millionaire, and used his millions to enrich his friends, and, finally, he became a Senator of the United States, the highest civic honor to which any man, not native born, can aspire. He was an untiring, energetic man, a man of warm impulses, and generous instincts, and he richly deserved the honors which he had won. He was a bright example of the possibilities which open out to the poorest of our citizens, if they have only the courage, the ambition, and the energy to reach forth for the grand prizes of life.

The party remained at the table discussing the good things set before them for about three hours. Then the gentlemen broke up into groups, and discussed, more or less, in the politics of the country, it was natural that the main subject of conversation should be the coming struggle for the Presidency. There were a few Democrats among the guests, but the majority were Republicans, and the question of the probable nomination at Chicago formed the basis of nearly all the discussion. Of the 51 gentlemen, 40 are pronounced Grant men, and the remaining 11 are in favor of the nomination of Senator Blaine. In the entire number not a single friend to John Sherman was found. There was not a man in the Assembly, Republican or Democrat, who had a good word to say, or a kindly feeling to express, for the Secretary of the Treasury. In the group of which Senator Jones and Senator Blaine were the centre, Sherman's attempts to secure the nomination were the subject of a long-continued discussion. Advocates of Grant and of Blaine formed this group, and the arguments were all on one side. Among the gentlemen composing the group were Senator Plumb, (for Grant;) Congressman McCook, (for Blaine;) the Hon. George Sharpe, (for Grant,) and the Hon. John H. Ketcham, (for Blaine.) In canvassing the qualifications of the absent member, John Sherman, for the nomination, it was agreed, without a dissenting voice, that if the Republican Party attempts to carry him on its shoulders it will suffer an ignominious defeat. The Secretary of the Treasury, it was said, has shown by his entire public career that he is selfish to the last degree. He knows no party and no country when his own ambitious schemes are concerned. The little group in which Sherman was being dissected rapidly increased as the discussion grew warm, and some of the epithets applied to the absent member would have made the blood rush to his face could he have heard them. Several of the gentlemen expressed their determination, not only to refuse to vote for him under any consideration, but to vote against him, and to use all their influence and power to defeat him should he succeed, by trickery, in getting the nomination. It was urged that the simple presentation to the people of the acts of the syndicate, under his instruction—and the Democrats would be sure to present all the facts in connection with that subject—and the story of the stupendous sums of money belonging to the United States which he has left in the hands of small banks and private individuals, which will be sure to be ventilated, would render his defeat unavoidable. His recent action in sending Treasury Agents to South Carolina, Virginia, and other Southern States to manipulate the county conventions was commented on freely, and it was the unanimous expression of all the guests that no such prostitution of a great office to subserve personal interests has ever been known in our political history before, and that no such low trickery would be permitted in an ordinary ward meeting. Senator Blaine listened intently, and with evident sympathy, to the views thus expressed in regard to his rival, but said nothing. Indeed, he was the one man in the party who did not participate actively in the discussion. He acted like a General throughout the evening, and did not allow a word to escape him in regard to any candidate for the Republican nomination.

Ex-Secretary Robeson and Senator Cameron formed the centre of another group. Both are Grant men to the core, and the subject of discussion in their immediate vicinity was the chances of the General for receiving the nomination for a third term. Senator Newton Booth, of California, who is a pronounced advocate of the claims of Senator Blaine, argued with Senator Cameron on the turn affairs had taken in Pennsylvania. He called the attention of Mr. Cameron to the fact that Grant had recently passed through the State with great éclat, making, so to speak, a grand boom for himself, and asked why, with all this, and the power and influence of the Cameron family at his back, the General had secured the State delegation at Harrisburg by so small a majority. The California Senator did not think that these facts indicated any very remarkably strong feeling in favor of Grant in Pennsylvania. Senator Cameron replied that the only mistake made on his part, and on the part of the friends of Gen. Grant, was that no effort had been made to carry the primaries or County Conventions. They had not believed that any effort was necessary, trusting to the popularity of Gen. Grant to carry him through without any active work. "If," said the Senator, "we had taken the trouble to work at the primaries and the County Conventions, I can assure you that the vote in the State Convention to instruct our delegates to vote for Grant would have been as four to one. As a matter of fact, the conservative and prudent Republicans of Pennsylvania demand that the General be nominated, almost to a man." Ex-Secretary Robeson took up the conversation where Senator Cameron had left it. He was confident, he said, that Grant would be nominated by the Republicans, and the nomination was equivalent to an election. He was sure that if the General's name was brought before the convention no other name would be mentioned, and the nomination would be unanimous on the first ballot. Mr. J. D. Warren, of Buffalo, who is also in favor of Grant, said that the Republican young men of Erie County are now nearly all for Blaine, but the older, more prudent, and substantial members of the party heartily indorsed the Grant movement. He thought that if the General received the nomination, the younger Republicans would catch the enthusiasm of the hour, and support him as fully as they now do Blaine. Senator Blair, of New-Hampshire, announced that his own State would send a Blaine delegation to the convention, and he believed that the majority of the New-England States would do the same. Congressman Loring thought that Massachusetts would send a majority of delegates for Grant.

It was midnight before the party separated. As one of the gentlemen, in speaking of the dinner, yesterday, said, "Whatever kind of a boom it may have been, it certainly was not a Sherman boom."

DEMOCRATIC KNAVERY EXPOSED.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA MANAGERS DEVISING NEW PLANS FOR ELECTION FRAUDS.

COLUMBIA, Feb. 15.—Full particulars of the proceedings of the recent Democratic caucus have been obtained from a lukewarm member, who seems to be utterly disgusted with the knavery and trickery of the Democratic managers. The caucus was held to discuss the merits of the Registration bill without the objectionable qualification restrictions; "and I was utterly surprised," said the gentleman referred to, "at the spirit of political dishonesty so un

frost. The sun shining upon trees of frosted silver. The sun shining upon park fences and iron railings coated with crystals bristling in clusters of snow-ice. Even the daily newspaper reporters have mentioned the beautiful natural phenomena. An American poet, walking with myself along the outer road of Regent's Park one Winter day, drew my attention to the fact that English trees have a singular beauty of their own when every leaf has fallen from their branches. There seems to remain the small twig which has held the leaf; for every tree has a mass of fine branches and twigs that look like filagree work standing out against the sky, (when there is one,) and yesterday, in every park and square, each identical stem was covered with hoar-frost.

Mr. James Russell Lowell's appointment to London continues to be mentioned in various literary and general newspapers with pleasure and satisfaction. *Funny Folks* makes merry over "Hosea Biglow" going to court—a tall Yankee figure with his books under his arm, all the crowned monarchs and swells assembled to gaze upon him. The *Athenæum* announces that it is intended to bring out in England before long a collected edition of Mr. Lowell's poetical works, handsomely printed, and in three crown octavo volumes. It is further stated that the author fully approves of the scheme, and will probably lend his aid in rearranging and collecting the poems. This evidently means that Mr. Lowell will have no financial interest in the scheme; but he will think nothing of that possibly, in face of a really correct representation of his muse, which will be secured by his own revision and passing through such hands as those of Macmillan & Co. Mr. H. Stonehewer Cooper asks The Times to mention that Bentley & Sons are about to publish his new book on the British colony of Fiji. He is an authority in regard to the South Sea, and he informs me that he will "throw great light on the proceedings of Col. Steinberger while in the Fiji group and at Washington, D. C." The book will have a commercial aspect. Mr. Cooper says he will give to the world, and explain "the system of trade pursued by the colossal house of Godeffroy, of Hamburg, who lately failed through outside speculations for £1,000,000; also, particulars of the career of the terror of the Pacific, 'Bully Hayes.'" The title of the book is to be "Coral Land." It promises to be an interesting work. The Chevalier Ernst Von Hosse-Wartegg's book on "North America" in German is complete. It is published by a well-known Leipsic house, and the critics of the Fatherland give it the very highest praise, which it certainly merits. Mr. Wartegg is a keen observer, and his work is a splendid tribute to "the States." Some time ago I informed you of the "testimonial" which had been organized in honor of Planché, the veteran English dramatist and famous Somerset Herald. The design was to publish, in his interest and that of dramatic art, a complete edition of his "Extravaganzas," edited by Dillon Croker and Stephen Tucker, (Rouge Croix of the Herald's College.) The list of subscribers includes the leading names in modern art and society, and the work has just been issued to the contributors in five handsome volumes, with a preface by the author, and many interesting notes. In fiction, the success of Dickens is often quoted as the exception to the rule of "art is long and life is fleeting." "Boz's" success was immediate. In dramatic writing, Planché's career offers a companion picture. On April 15th an unheralded attempt at extravaganza of the refined and classic school, which had been done to amuse himself and a few school-boys, was produced at Drury Lane under such auspices of management and with such actors as could not fail to make even "rubbish" acceptable. The piece was called "Amoroso." Mr. Planché, presumptuous of it is so low that he has persistently refused to have it included in this testimonial edition of his plays. "Amoroso" made his reputation and his fortune. "When I think," he says, "of the many deserving authors who have toiled for years before they could obtain a trial, I feel almost ashamed of my unsought success, but consider the case." Harley in the habit of his popularity, who had but to show his teeth to set the house in a roar; Little Knight, as he was affectionately called by the public; the unctuous Dogberry (the elder); the grotesque basso-profundo, George Smith; charming Mrs. Onger, and mellifluous Mrs. Bland." This triumph of a piece, "written only for private performance by myself and a few other stage-struck companions," determined Mr. Planché's career; and "the natural instinct of an English dramatist led him to France for inspiration," which, by the way, induces this reflection: "Why should the modern playwright be taunted for this tendency—*prendre son bien où il le trouve*—when so long ago as the reign of Charles II. of merry memory, Nell Gwynne, in a prologue, declared that—

"All our plays,
Like half our fleet, are taken from the French"?

which reminds me to mention that "Ourselves," the new comedy (from a French source) by Burnand, produced last night at the Vaudeville, is regarded by the management as a dire failure. James Albery's farce have not been lucky since the run of "Our Boys." Barnard counts nearly as many failures as successes, but among the latter are some worthy works, and his "Betsy" is still running merrily along at the Criterion. The one hundredth night of "The Merchant of Venice," at the Lyceum, will be celebrated by a supper at the theatre. Tonight the Hanoverian opera, the new Haymarket Theatre, or rather the old one reconstructed. Several theatres announce performances in aid of the Irish distress funds. Miss Genevieve Ward is to give a matinée for this object in which all the company except herself will be Irish actors. They say Irving is making $5,000 a week. This is less than was netted for the last two weeks of the present frost by the proprietor of the Welsh Harp Tavern at Hendon, (a London suburb,) whose inclosed lake offers the finest skating near town. He charges 1s. admission, and his clear profits (he made a fortune last Winter) have averaged $2,500 a day.

AN INDIAN FIGHT IN ARIZONA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, reports that, on the 10th inst., Capt. Rucker, Ninth Cavalry, commanding one of the columns pursuing the hostile Indians, after following them for two days with his entire command in the direction of San Andreas, came suddenly upon them strongly fortified in a narrow and rough cañon. The soldiers were received with a heavy fire, under which several men and horses fell. The Indians then charged the troops, who gave way and retreated pell-mell across a river, abandoning their rations and bedding, which the Indians secured. Gen. Hatch will leave Santa Fé to-day to look after Indian affairs in Southern New-Mexico. Lieut. Tousy, with Company L, Sixth Cavalry, numbering 30 men, from Fort Bowie, Arizona, will reach Fort Bayard to-day, and will act under the personal orders of Gen. Hatch. Two companies of the Ninth Cavalry, numbering 140 men, left Santa Fé yesterday for Southern New-Mexico.

THE WAR IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—Advices from Mazatlan, by the steamer Colima, are to the effect that the revolution is at an end there, and that a gun-boat had started for La Paz with Custom-house officers. Also that Marques had left only 25 men at La Paz.

A dispatch just received from San Diego, says: "Gen. Marquez is now at the boundary line in the Tiojudna Valley with 50 well equipped troops. He states that a special courier from La Paz brought him the intelligence at San Rafael, just before he left for the boundary, that his party had obtained possession of both the Federal gun-boats, Democratica and Mexico, and had retaken Mazatlan. The authority of Marquez is completely established throughout the Peninsula of Lower California. He will keep sufficient military force under arms until the Presidential election is over."

THE VICE-REGAL PARTY UPSET.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—The covered sleigh in which the Princess Louise and her husband, attended by Col. McNeill and the Hon. Mrs. Langham, were going to the Senate Chamber to hold a "drawing-room" last night, was upset as it passed out of the grounds of the Government House and dragged about 400 yards, when it was stopped by the Hon. Mr. Bagot and a groom, who were in one of the sleighs which preceded the vice-regal vehicle. The Princess received a severe contusion on the right side of the head and also a cut in the lobe of the right ear. Mrs. Langham's left arm was much bruised. Lord Lorne suffered a slight contusion on the forehead, while Col. McNeill was unhurt.

OBITUARY NOTES.

A Berlin dispatch announces the death of Francis Ferdinand Benary, the Orientalist and Professor of the University of Berlin.

A dispatch from London says that William Hagarty O'Leary, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeon, of Ireland, and Home Rule member of Parliament for Droghead, is dead.

The Rev. F. M. Kennedy, D. D., editor of the *Southern Christian Advocate*, and a prominent citizen of Mason, Ga., died yesterday morning from a stroke of apoplexy, at the age of 47 years.

TOPICS OF THE PREACHERS

THE REVISION OF THE BIBLE.

HOW THE WORK PROGRESSES—THE NEW TESTAMENT TO BE ISSUED THIS YEAR.

The Rev. Philip Schaff, D. D., a member of the American Committee of Revision of the Old and New Testaments, delivered an address last night, in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, on the subject of "Bible Revision." Dr. Schaff took for his text the last verse of the first chapter of the Second Epistle of St. Peter, and said that this was one of the proof texts for the doctrine of the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, and applied to the Old Testament, but with still greater force to the New Testament. The Bible, whether considered in a literary, historical, theological, or inspirational view, was the greatest book in the world, and was of universal and perennial interest. The Book of God, the Church of God, and the day of God were the three pillars of the structure of society, and it was important, therefore, that we should have that book in its purity brought home to us in our own vernacular tongue. Although given originally only to the Jews, it was intended and designed for all mankind, and now nearly 300 languages, by their translations, speak these oracles of God. They have been translated more widely than any book the world ever saw. It was originally written in the Hebrew, next in the Greek, about two centuries before Christ, and next in the Latin tongue. The first translation of it made in Great Britain was about the seventh century, and later it was rendered by the venerable Bede into the Anglo-Saxon tongue. In 1380, just 500 years ago, John Wycliffe's translation into the English language was issued, but that was made from the Latin vulgate and embraced only the Old Testament. In the sixteenth century, the era of the Reformation, the crowning event of that great movement was the re-translation of the Gospel by Tyndal, upon which was based the revision of it now in ordinary use, known as the King James or "authorized" version, which revision was begun in 1603 and ended in 1611. It is the product of the Church of England, and has been carried out of that body by all the dissenting bodies which have sprung from it, and all alike carried with them whatever errors existed in it. For years these errors and discrepancies and mistranslations have been the subject of discussion and controversy, and finally, about 12 years ago, a number of people began to agitate the subject of a revision. It was a great task, and was confronted with many obstacles. It could not well be carried out as a denominational or sectarian scheme, for the revised version would appeal to no such a one as Methodists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, all the sects or Churches, in fact, could and would accept. In 1870 the convregation of Canterbury, England, undertook, under God's spirit and influence, to secure a revision, and appointed a board of scholars to take the work in hand. Among the rules laid down by the congregation was the injunction that the idiom and vocabulary of the present version should be retained, so that it should not be a new translation or version, but simply a revision of the present volume, and all such changes were to be made as were calculated to bring us, more literally and exactly, the spirit of God, as revealed in His Book. That English Committee on Revision was composed of professors of Greek and Hebrew, theologians, ministers, students of Biblical history, and scholars of the highest grade, embracing all the Protestant creeds among their numbers. The commission meets monthly in the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster. But after they began their work it occurred to them that they had no right to ignore America, and they requested the Christian Churches of the United States to organize a similar commission here, to co-operate with the English body. Invitations were made to insure greater accuracy and a nearer approach to perfection. The American commission was organized in 1871, and meets every month in the Bible House in this City. It consists of well-known Biblical scholars, representing all the leading American religious denominations, and all the principal American literary institutions, universities, colleges, and seminaries, nearly all of them being professors of Hebrew and Greek, or of Biblical literature. The English commission is divided into the Old Testament Company and the New Testament Company. At their monthly meetings they submit their translations and renderings of the books made from their own examinations of all the translations and versions, and from the original manuscripts. Each book and chapter is taken up successively and discussed, and no change from the existing version can be agreed on by less than a majority vote. They then consider such changes a second and a third time, and the change is only finally authorized if it secures a two-third's vote in its favor. They then send a confidential transcript of their recommended version to the American commission, and it is similarly acted upon here and as fully considered, and the American commission may confirm, modify, or reject, or make new suggestions in the work, sending its transcript in like confidential way to the English commission for their approval, modification, or rejection. The British and Foreign, and the American Bible Societies have nothing to do with the work, though they take great interest in it, because by their constitution they are limited to the production and dissemination of the King James or authorized version, but it is probable that efforts will be made to change the constitution so as to enable them to publish and distribute the new version, if not alone, at least with the present version. All the proposed changes which cannot be agreed on will be printed in an appendix, so that the whole work when will be small and will touch mainly on minor points of language and spelling, and matters of national taste rather than as affecting the merit of the work. Some of these points relate to the rendering into equivalent English or American terms the coins and weights and measures now expressed in the Greek and Latin terms, or whether the modern equivalents or the ancient ones shall be given in the marginal notes. When finished, the version is to be printed and published by the university presses of Oxford an Cambridge, so that no part of the pecuniary burden is borne by America, and in consideration of that the English Commission will claim the exclusive copyright. The New Testament will be completed by the coming Fall, so that it may be issued in the fifth century after Wycliffe's first English edition was given to the world. The Old Testament will not be completed for two or three years to come, and the apocrypha will be delayed two or three years still later. When the edition is completed, the commissions will retire from control, and it will soon be a question for every Christian family to decide whether they will adopt the new Bible or not.

Dr. Schaff, in conclusion, said that he had no doubt the new copy would soon take the place of the "authorized" version, although some were already much troubled about it, and thought it would unsettle people's minds somewhat. But to that he replied that minds were already unsettled concerning the accuracy or the Bible when the work was begun, and they must be settled again. The existing version often required explanation and correction from the pulpit, and to his judgment it seemed that the pulpit was not the place for it, and he believed the best way was to avoid such a necessity by obtaining the best rendering of God's Book that our learning, scholarship, and intellectual advancement could procure, and that ultimately it would tend to the greater glory of God, the spread of His power, and the influence of His Holy Spirit.

WELCOMING A NEW PASTOR.

THE BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH AND THE REV. MR. GARDNER.

The Bleecker-Street Universalist Church gave a warm welcome yesterday to its new Pastor, the Rev. S. A. Gardner, of Peoria, Ill. The platform was decorated with floral lyres and vases with flowers, and on a table under the platform lay a beautiful floral design, with the word "Welcome" in pinks on a white ground. Upon the entrance of the new Pastor, and as he was ascending the steps of the platform, the congregation greeted him by rising and singing a hymn of welcome.

The Rev. Mr. Gardner is a gentleman of about 40 years of age, well built, and wears whiskers. He has a clear voice, every word can be distinctly heard, and, when moved by the eager attention of the congregation, he speaks with much fervor. He selected for his text Hebrews xii.: 12-15, beginning with, "Wherefore, lift up the hands which hang down, and the feeble knees."

This was his introductory sermon, and he began by expressing his deep gratitude for, and high appreciation of, their hearty welcome. He hoped that the time might never come when any one would feel regret at this union of church and Pastor, but that the union might be productive of mutual joy and good. He felt it proper to emphasize as the most prominent essentials of success in the church: First, enthusiasm; second, friendship; third, loyalty. Of the first—enthusiasm—the Pastor promised the congregation all of that which his soul and life could generate, and he felt just then a glowing enthusiasm, coming, as it did, from hope and faith. Alone he could do nothing, but he had faith in the congregation that they would bring their zealous hearts and unwavering interest into the work. Wherever a few persons manifested an intense interest in anything, they were soon surrounded by many others eager to learn the cause of their intensity. And thus, if the members of the church were to possess an earnestness and enthusiasm which would carry them through sunshine and storm, the world would soon begin to inquire what were the causes of these grand qualities. The enthusiasm of a speaker depended in a certain measure upon the size of his audience, and a minister could do more solid work when standing before a large congregation. The individual member will also hear better and receive more benefit if largely surrounded. Speaking of the usefulness of churches, the Pastor remarked: "What mischief, devastation, and moral ruin would result if there were no church!" The church of this congregation was among a crowd of churches, and competing for a foothold. Let the world once see that the Church had a mission to perform, a message to deliver to humanity, and there would soon be an awakening.

With their enthusiasm, Christians must possess the spirit of friendship, that great boon of human life. Money could not buy it. It was the feeling and yearning of one soul for a brother soul. Some persons are always losing friends, and that through no want of earnestness and of faithfulness to their creed, but because they had not the gift of making friends. To make and retain friends, a man must not be too critical and obstinate in small matters. A man ought to stand by good principles against all opposition, but in matters of detail, he was sometimes advisable to yield to others, and to be blind to certain things. The Pastor then urged his congregation to be kind to strangers, to make them feel welcome, that they might be tempted to come again. Christians should be loyal to the Church. Some people imagined that they received greater benefit from the great world than from the Church. Such a statement sounded reasonable and liberal, but, if fruit is to be raised for the benefit of mankind, the Church is a special place to raise it in, and it was thus with the Church. Upon the great importance of the Sunday-school the minister spoke with great emphasis, as being one of the essentials of keeping up the Church.

A CHURCH'S ANNIVERSARY.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF THE FIRST REFORMED CHURCH IN JERSEY CITY.

The congregation of the First Reformed Church, in Grand-street, near Warren-street, Jersey City, celebrated yesterday the semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of the church. The first attempt to organize a Reformed Dutch church in Jersey City—then Paulus Hoeck—was made in 1817, when the Rev. John Cornelison and the Rev. Peter Stryker made application to the Classis of Bergen for the organization in that city of a congregation under the jurisdiction of that body. The Classis denied the application because not enough male communicants could be got together to form a Consistory, and the offer of the Jersey associates lay unaccepted by any one till, in 1828, a church was formed under Presbyterian auspices. It was known as the First Presbyterian Church, and a wooden building capable of accommodating 400 persons was put up. The ground at that point was all swamp, and the edifice stood upon 500 piles. Some years afterward the floods nearly swept this foundation of inverted tree-trunks away, and the Dutch farmers of the district only saved the building from being destroyed by turning in one and all with their carts and burying the piles beneath fresh earth. In 1830 the congregation dissolved their connection with the Presbyterian Church, and organized anew as a Reformed Dutch Church, in the Classis of Bergen. Their petition for admission to the Classis was formally acted on on Feb. 16, 1830, and that day the new supposes are discharged personally by them, and for the performance of which but one charge and compensation should be paid by the trust fund, but which under the system as it stands and the practice under it is done charged and paid for, in fact, by the allowance to the Receivers first, and by the allowance to their attorneys and counsel afterward.

It is true that such double payment for a single service does not directly appear by the accounts of the Receiver as rendered to the Chancery Court, but it is none the less a fact, notwithstanding it is adroitly concealed in the accounts. The thing is done very largely in this way: The Receiver of a corporation, for instance, is expected to look after a large amount of moneys, and, instead of doing as a private individual would in his own business, and as he should in the execution of his trust—make his own collections—the Receiver puts the whole matter of collection into the hands of his attorney or counsel for him, and that part of the Receiver's duty is performed almost wholly by proxy; but when the Receiver presents his accounts of receipts and disbursements, and for which he is allowed a full pay for his services, and a full percentage or commission on all moneys collected and disbursed, together with a large allowance for payment to his attorney and counsel, whose services he must employ—a payment in many cases consist of labor done by the attorney in the collection and settlement of claims in reference to the estate, which are of the most common and routine character, and can be, and are, frequently performed by clerks and others, and which no responsible business man would ever think of employing a lawyer or even a common solicitor to do for him, but which in the cases referred to are more than paid for by the counsel bills to enormous and extortionate amounts.

If the editor of the *Daily Register* will but make himself slightly acquainted with the facts of the case of Edelston against Tweed, noticed in that paper of this day, he will find every item in it to verify his doubting mind that the abuses complained of are not without ample reason justly complained of. It will do no injury to the cause of justice to let the public know more than it does now about the preparations for that case, be justly entitled—the plaintiff—Edelston—and the defendant—Tweed, Jr.—were law partners. In 1871 Tweed, Jr., was appointed Receiver of the Commonwealth Life Insurance Company. The Receiver employed his partner (Edelston) as counsel. Edelston died, and about that time the church changed from Presbyterian to Dutch Reformed in 1830. The Rev. Mr. Meeker, of Bushwick, had preached once or twice for the congregation, and had won their affection and admiration. They invited him to become the pastorate of the church, but he refused to leave the Dutch Church. The church people, to secure his services, changed their allegiance to the Dutch Church. After all he remained with them only six months, and then went back to Bushwick, where, after 30 years, he died.

A CHURCH DEBT PAID.

CONGRATULATORY SERVICES IN THE FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"REFEREES AND RECEIVERS" AGAIN

WHAT IS COMPLAINED OF IN THE SYSTEM OF APPOINTMENTS—THE EMOLUMENTS OF RECEIVERS AND REFEREES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Daily Register* of this date [Feb. 14] contains an article calculated, and without doubt intended, to divert the attention of the public from the abuses which have been so often and justly complained against in the matter of the appointment of Referees and Receivers by Judges of our courts, and to induce the belief in the public mind that the criticisms of the system and the practice of some of the Judges under it are unreasonable and querulous, and entitled to little if any consideration. The standing notice contained at the head of page 4 of that paper may reasonably be supposed to have had much influence in inspiring the article referred to, and in inducing that paper to come to the aid of the distressed parties who are the sufferers by the criticisms referred to, and who will constitute the only body of mourners at the funeral of that corrupt system and its attendant corrupt practices, if we are ever so fortunate as to see them brought to execution.

The complaint which is most seriously pressed is not—as that article asserts it is—"addressed to the distribution of these appointments" though the abuse of the system in that particular is most flagrant and disgraceful in repeated instances. The complaint which is most seriously pressed, and most justly made, is as to the way and manner in which such appointees are permitted by the Judges to abuse the trusts committed to them by wasting the estates under their charge, by long and unnecessary prolongation of their administration, by unnecessary and expensive references in relation to such estates, and by the most exorbitant and extortionate charges and allowances on the part of and to such Referees and Receivers, and to the attorneys and counsel whom such Receivers see fit to employ to discharge many of the duties which such Receivers ought personally to discharge, and which the law supposes are discharged personally by them, and for the performance of which but one charge and compensation should be paid by the trust fund, but which under the system as it stands and the practice under it is done charged and paid for, in fact, by the allowance to the Receivers first, and by the allowance to their attorneys and counsel afterward.

It is true that such double payment for a single service does not directly appear by the accounts of the Receiver as rendered to the Chancery Court, but it is none the less a fact, notwithstanding it is adroitly concealed in the accounts. The thing is done very largely in this way: The Receiver of a corporation, for instance, is expected to look after a large amount of moneys, and, instead of doing as a private individual would in his own business, and as he should in the execution of his trust—make his own collections—the Receiver puts the whole matter of collection into the hands of his attorney or counsel for him, and that part of the Receiver's duty is performed almost wholly by proxy; but when the Receiver presents his accounts of receipts and disbursements, and for which he is allowed a full pay for his services, and a full percentage or commission on all moneys collected and disbursed, together with a large allowance for payment to his attorney and counsel, whose services he must employ—a payment in many cases consist of labor done by the attorney in the collection and settlement of claims in reference to the estate, which are of the most common and routine character, and can be, and are, frequently performed by clerks and others, and which no responsible business man would ever think of employing a lawyer or even a common solicitor to do for him, but which in the cases referred to are more than paid for by the counsel bills to enormous and extortionate amounts.

If the editor of the *Daily Register* will but make himself slightly acquainted with the facts of the case of Edelston against Tweed, noticed in that paper of this day, he will find every item in it to verify his doubting mind that the abuses complained of are not without ample reason justly complained of. It will do no injury to the cause of justice to let the public know more than it does now about the preparations for that case, be justly entitled—the plaintiff—Edelston—and the defendant—Tweed, Jr.—were law partners. In 1871 Tweed, Jr., was appointed Receiver of the Commonwealth Life Insurance Company. The Receiver employed his partner (Edelston) as counsel. Edelston died, and about that time the church changed from Presbyterian to Dutch Reformed in 1830. The Rev. Mr. Meeker, of Bushwick, had preached once or twice for the congregation, and had won their affection and admiration. They invited him to become the pastorate of the church, but he refused to leave the Dutch Church. The church people, to secure his services, changed their allegiance to the Dutch Church. After all he remained with them only six months, and then went back to Bushwick, where, after 30 years, he died.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB. By HENRY W. BELLOWS. For private distribution. New-York: 1879.

The Union League Club has claims upon history which are seldom due to organizations of the kind, for without aspiring to the position of a partisan club out and out, it was founded with distinct objects in view during a political crisis. Among these were the establishment of a pleasant resort for men who were at one on the question of preserving the Union, and the formation of a league which should do everything to promote that Union. While in one sense, therefore, a political club, the interests it wished to promote were so great and so national in their scope that it rose above partisanship into the loftier atmosphere of patriotism. It was organized on the 6th of February, 1863, and incorporated Feb. 16, 1865. With so recent a date, says the historian of this flourishing young club, there can be nothing obscure in its origin or history, yet the 15 years of its life have been peculiarly eventful.

"It is already observable that the civil war, so recent for the old, is remote for the young, and what those who now have active charge of affairs were, many of them, too young when it closed to have any vital sense of what it was to live in such times. And, strange as it may be, there are doubtless some hundreds of our own members who are only imperfectly, if at all, acquainted with the origin and the heroic years of the Union League Club. For their benefit, then, as well as in aid of the labors of future annalists of the club's history, we propose to make a comprehensive sketch of its life from the earliest germs to its present development.

The Union League Club had its origin in the United States Sanitary Commission, represented by an Executive Committee, all residents of New-York City, composed of five persons only, viz.: A President—Dr. Bellows; a Treasurer—George T. Strong; Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew, and Dr. William H. Van Buren. Frederick Law Olmsted, the first Secretary of the Sanitary Commission, was the only other person admitted to all their consultations. The Sanitary Commission was embarrassed by the jealousy of States toward each other and toward the National Government. It was not a merely humanitarian or beneficent association, although it took that appearance and exercised duties of that kind. But, says this annalist, its projectors were men with strong political purpose, induced to take this means of giving expression to their solicitude for the national life by observing that the people of the country had a very much higher sense of the value of the Union, and, above all, of the value of a great common national life, than most of the politicians of the States or the United States Government; that the women of America were equally patriotic, and that a great scheme of practical service which united men and women in all cities and villages, distant States and Territories, would develop and strengthen the imperiled sentiment of nationality. The purpose at first was to form a club called the National, and the name was so stated in a confidential circular issued on Jan. 15, 1863, and signed by the following gentlemen: Wolcott Gibbs, George T. Strong, Henry W. Bellows, Cornelius R. Agnew, George C. Anthon, George Gibbs, George F. Allen, and William J. Hoppin. Mr. Olmsted's name did not appear, because he was absent in Washington attending to the business of the commission. Dr. Gibbs soon removed to Harvard, and neither of the two men who were foremost in establishing the Union League ever held office in it or were heard in its councils.

The Loyal National League had 30 branches in this State, and Union Leagues in Pennsylvania and other States. Dr. Bellows finds himself unable to say whether the Loyal National League or the Union League had priority in point of time. The men who started the club were very much the same as those who formed the other. Soon after these preliminary meetings, the roll of membership swelled to large proportions, the original founders introducing the best citizens in blocks of 10 or 20 at a time. The services of the club at subsequent crises in our general and Municipal history are recounted in chapters on "Work in Promoting State and Municipal Legislative Reform," on "Work of the Club during the War," and on "The New-York Ring and Other Political Corruptions." The appendix contains articles, charter, by-laws, extracts from addresses, and other matter. Dr. Bellows concludes his pleasant task as follows:

"If the Union League Club has any high function, it is certainly to battle with the faithlessness in American principles which so easily effects our cultivated or easy class. And to that end it must grapple with the indolence and fastidiousness which withdraws our better men and women from interest in politics and from co-operation with Government affairs. If none but self-seekers or aspirants to office are to be interested in elections, what can keep us from falling into the hands of a race not our own, seeing that those who care little or nothing for American principles are now, and have long been, most intensely interested in the political machine, and are in possession of most of the Municipal offices. It is not their activity, but our sloth, that causes most of the evils of American politics, and the Union League Club should be an animated protest against this anti-national, anti-American listlessness and waste of political power and failure in duty."

ASTRONOMY.

ASTRONOMY FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. By SIMON NEWCOMB, LL. D., and EDWARD S. HOLDEN, M. A. New-York: HENRY HOLT & Co. 1879.

This is a treatise peculiar in several ways. It is written by a firm of astronomers composed of the Superintendent of the "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac," and a Professor in the United States Naval Observatory. It is not distinctively a text-book for schools, nor is it a popular treatise. The aim has been to offer a work on astronomy for the use of those who desire to pursue the study as a branch of liberal education. Two classes of readers have been considered, one composed of those who have a knowledge of mathematics, such as graduates of high schools and undergraduates in colleges are supposed to possess, the other of proficients in the higher, yet not the very highest, branches of mathematics. Matter printed in a finer type is dedicated to the latter class, while the bulk of larger type speaks to the less learned. The plan has its necessary drawbacks, since it breaks up the chapters somewhat, and will very likely end in defeating in many cases the object of the authors. Advanced mathematicians are likely to seek less popular books, while those of inferior mathematical attainments are just as likely to be repulsed. Barring these probabilities, there is little but praise to be said for the work. Certain chapters, in particular, are admirably lucid expositions of facts which too many school astronomies treat either so blindly or so cursorily that their writers would seem to have forgotten how difficult it is for young people to understand what is a daily and practical study to themselves. When instruction is given from text-books alone, without direct explanations and examples from nature, too much care cannot be taken by the writers of the books to present bottom facts clearly. Messrs. Newcomb and Holden offer a good example of the way it should be done, especially in their first chapter, when explaining the celestial and terrestrial meridian. They seem to regard it as unfortunate that the terms used to denote the laying out, the mapping of the heavens should not be duplicates, so far as possible, of the mapping out of the earth. They insist that the reader shall remember the practical identity between the latitudes of the globe and the *declination* of the celestial sphere, between the parallels of longitude below and the *right ascension* of the stars above. We are reminded that the present knowledge of the rotation of the earth was not unknown to remote historical ages:

"It was clearly seen, even by the ancients, that the diurnal motion could be as well represented by supposing the celestial sphere to be at rest, and the earth to revolve around this axis, as by supposing the sphere to revolve. This doctrine of the earth's rotation was maintained by several of the ancient astronomers, notably by Aristarchus and Timocharis. The opposite view, however, was maintained by Ptolemy, who could not conceive that the earth could be endowed with such rapid rotation without disturbing the motion of bodies at its surface. We now know that Ptolemy was wrong, and his opponents right. Still, so far as the apparent diurnal motion is concerned, it is indifferent whether we suppose the earth or the heavens to be in motion. Sometimes the one motion and sometimes the other will make the phenomena the more clear. As a matter of fact, astronomers speak of the sun rising and setting, just as others do, although it is in reality the earth which turns."

The chapters on "Motion of the Earth" and "Chronology" are equally valuable for supplying what the common text-books lack. A second part takes up the solar system in detail; a third relates to the universe at large. Early in the work a place is found for detailed descriptions of astronomical instruments. The last chapter is on the cosmogeny, in accordance with the plan of the book, which proceeds from particulars to the general. It puts forward the nebular hypothesis as that which has found most favor with thinking men. Scientific discoveries of modern times show beyond all reasonable doubt that the universe could not always have existed in its present form and under its present conditions; that there was a time when the materials composing it were masses of glowing vapor, and that there will be a time when the present state of things will cease. The earth increases in temperature as one penetrates it, and must be losing heat. The sun is cooling off like the earth, only at an incomparably more rapid rate. All the planets revolve in the same direction and nearly in the same plane. Nebulæ show the process of condensation going on from vapory bodies to solid planets. Jupiter and Saturn show a later stage of cooling off.

"The general result drawn from all these laws and facts is that there was once a time when all the bodies of the universe formed either a single mass or a number of masses of fiery vapor, having slight motions in various parts, and different degrees of density in different regions. A gradual condensation around the centre of greatest density then went on in consequence of the cooling and the mutual attraction of the parts, and thus arose a great number of nebulous masses. One of these masses formed the material out of which the sun and planets are supposed to have been formed. It was probably at first nearly globular, of nearly equal density throughout, and endowed with a very slow rotation in the direction in which the planets move. As it cooled off it grew smaller and smaller, and its velocity of rotation increased in rapidity by virtue of a well-established law of mechanics known as that of *the conservation of areas*."

The nebular hypothesis is not claimed to be a perfectly established scientific theory. It is calculated that our system took its beginning within a number of years not exceeding 20,000,000, and that it will end when the sun and stars shall have radiated away all their heat.

A VIGOROUS FOREIGN POLICY.

THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1880.

This timely little book is not so much a presentation of the historical facts and international agreements in regard to communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans across the isthmus—which would perhaps have been more useful just now—as it is an argument in favor of a vigorous assertion of the Monroe doctrine as the basis of our foreign policy, the canal project at Panama furnishing the occasion. The writer glances hastily at the various canal schemes, and recalls some of the treaty stipulations bearing on the neutrality of transit over the isthmus, but he devotes himself chiefly to an exposition of the famous doctrine promulgated in a Presidential Message in 1823, and presumably put in form by John Quincy Adams, the Secretary of State, and to the desirability of its present application in a way hardly dreamed of at that time. He claims that previous to its announcement, on the alleged suggestion of Mr. Canning, the country had no well-defined foreign policy, but since then this doctrine has formed the foundation of our relations with the rest of the world. It is, in brief, that we will have nothing to do with the complications between the nations of Europe, and we will tolerate no European interference with the independent States of this continent. The writer further assumes that the construction of a canal at Panama by a French company must inevitably lead to such intervention, and argues that this country should resort to prompt and vigorous action to prevent it. He even goes so far as to advocate the seizure of the isthmus and its protection on either side by a naval force. The chief incentive to this sort of policy appears to be that it is regarded as the manifest destiny of this nation to absorb the entire North American continent, and no barriers must be put in the way of our annexation or appropriation of outlying countries by any power from over the sea. This is rather a forcing of events and an ignoring of the fact that "manifest destiny" will work itself out more effectually if left to operate with natural causes than if we attempt to hurry it up by precipitating unnecessary collisions. The book puts the extreme case of the advocates of that interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, which sees in every foreigner in a Spanish-American country a germ out of which European control may grow, and justifies the suppression of the possible causes of intervention in order to prevent actual intervention at some future time. It falls very little short of making the case ridiculous by its extreme statements.

NEW BOOKS.

—*The Divine Law as to Wines. National Temperance Society.*—Dr. G. W. Samson, a former President of Columbian University, Washington, D. C., finds that the use of fermented and intoxicating wines was objected to by the great sages, physicians, and legislators of history, and that this truth is confirmed by the fact that unfermented wines were used for medical and sacramental purposes.

—*Carlet, William S. Gottsberger.*—The spectacle of an Egyptologist, a German Professor, an African traveler, and a novelist coexisting in one and the same individual is presented by Georg Ebers, the author of this and of "An Egyptian Princess" and "Homo Sum." If much cannot be said for the action, a good deal may be claimed for the "properties" of this story. Like the navels of Becker, the present romance is based upon learned investigations into antiquity and enforced by frequent citations from the best authorities. It is most instructive reading, if not thrilling. The translation is by Clara Bell, and reads smoothly.

—*The Native Flowers and Ferns. H. W. Bond & Co.*—The common trumpet-creeper was named *Bignonia* by Linnæus, but separated by De Jussieu, under the title of *Tecoma*. This was taken from the Mexican name "Tecomaxochitl," meaning "pitcher-flower," according to the Spanish writer Hernandez. Although it is now believed that "Tecomaxochitl" was the name of quite another plant, the abbreviated form still adheres to our handsome vine. In the latitude of New-York it can hardly be said to exist without continual care, but in the Southern States it grows wild. Northerly points reached by it are Philadelphia and St. Louis. The cardinal flower, which forms the subject of another of these little biographical and historical sketches by Mr. Thomas Meehan is a *Lobelia*, named after Mathias de l'Obel, of Flanders, an English botanist of the early part of the seventeenth century. The lithographs in colors reproduce delicately and faithfully the plants successively treated of.

—*The Elective Franchise in the United States. G. P. Putnam's Sons.*—Another book by a theorist which will be received with silent contempt by practical politicians. Like former attempts to improve on paper the machinery of government in its inception at the ballot-box, the treatise of D. C. McMillan will have to wait long before bearing fruit. Meanwhile it is still one more sign of the profound dissatisfaction of thinking men with the present state of affairs that such books are on the increase. One demonstration is not enough; it has to be repeated in many ways by different writers. Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour is sufficiently emancipated from politics to write a preface to this treatise, although it advocates changes in the Constitution. "It will be of value," says the ex-Governor, "even if it does not lead to any changes in our laws; for, while it proves how much is brought about by the activity and organization of a few, it also shows how large a share of public evils are chargeable to those who neglect their political duties. There is no small number who feel that close attention to their own affairs and utter neglect of their country's interests are meritorious." This is a second and much augmented edition. A final chapter proposes a plan which the author calls with commendable audacity the "Democratic system."

—*Erasmus Darwin. D. Appleton & Co.*—The increased importance which the theory of evolution in its Darwinian form has given to ancestry will naturally apply most forcibly to that brilliant and thorough thinker whose name represents to many readers the first and last of evolution. If Charles Darwin has made an epoch in human thought for the nineteenth century, how much of his intellectual force can be traced to his ancestors! Erasmus Darwin, the author of "Zoonomia" and the "Botanic Garden," has fallen so completely out of sight, owing to the want of literary excellence in his works, that few people thought of connecting the originality of the grandson with what appeared to be the dullness of the grandsire. Last year Dr. Ernst Krause published in *Kosmos* a sketch of the life of Erasmus Darwin, under the title "Contribution to the History of Descent Theory." It is now translated by W. S. Dallas, and published together with a sketch by Charles Darwin. From the latter we learn that the Darwin family belong in Lincolnshire since James I. A William Darwin fought for Charles II., was beggared, and became a barrister. Robert Darwin, elder brother to Erasmus, wrote poetry, and was a botanist, publishing "Principia Botanica." Erasmus was born at Elston Hall, in 1731, was a very good and diligent school-boy, graduated with honors at Cambridge, and studied medicine in Edinburgh, (1754.) He corresponded with the German philosopher Reimarus, and many other distinguished men, and fell into acquaintance with Rousseau by chance during the stay of the latter in England. Rousseau was staying at Wooten Hall in 1766, and spent much of his time "in the well-known cave upon the terrace, in melancholy contemplation." He disliked being interrupted, but, on seeing Dr. Darwin, while passing the cave, stop to examine a plant, came out of his gloominess and spoke. They afterward corresponded. The father of Maria Edgeworth was his friend for life, and testified to the worth of his character, as was also Dr. Day, the eccentric author of the much-read and much-derided boy's book, "Sandford and Merton." The term "benevolent" was associated with the name of Erasmus Darwin, much as "fluidious" was connected with that of Hooker. Robert Darwin, his son, reported that Dr. Darwin had great powers of conversation. Although it is a fact that he stammered. Lady Charleville reported that Dr. Darwin was one of the most agreeable men whom she had ever met. A young man once asked him to, as he thought, an offensive manner, whether he did not find stammering very inconvenient. He answered, "No, Sir, it gives me time for reflection, and saves me from asking impertinent questions." Dr. Johnson in his visits to Lichfield rarely met Erasmus Darwin; they seem, Charles Darwin states, to have disliked each other cordially, and to have felt that if they met they would have quarrelled like two dogs. There can, he adds, be little doubt that Johnson would have come off victorious. Dr. Darwin evidently alluded to Johnson's edition of "Shakespeare" in the following squib found in a volume of manuscripts belonging to him:

"From Lichfield famed two giant critics come,
Tremble, ye poets, hear them! 'Fe, Fo, Fum!'
By Seward's arm the mangled Beaumont bled,
And Johnson grinds poor Shakespeare's bones for bread."

Dr. Darwin was no atheist, although the rustics thought him a conjurer. Besides the premonitions of Lamarck's theory of evolution, found by Dr. Krause in his poetic writings, Erasmus Darwin foreshadowed the enlightened treatment of the insane, reasons for "catching cold," the truth and importance of the principle of inheritance in disease, the use of sewage for agriculture, and the true principle of the artesian well. This little book, therefore, gives two sides of Erasmus Darwin, one being his character as seen by a descendant; the other, his relations to the reasonings and discoveries of Charles Darwin.

LITERARY NOTES.

—M. Ernest Renan gives the next Hibbert lectures, and during his stay in England will be the guest of Max Müller.

—"The Colonel's Opera Cloak," of the No Name Series, is ascribed to a Mrs. Brush, niece of the Rev. Dr. T. J. Conant, of Brooklyn.

—A. D. F. Randolph & Co. will issue in a 12mo of 200 pages Dr. Howard Crosby's Yale Lectures, with the title "The Christian Preacher."

—George Routledge & Sons have ready a new impression of the "Life and Letters of Frances, Baroness Bunsen," which has been recently out of print.

—D. Lothrop & Co. announce that *Wide Awake*, the Boston magazine for young people, is being largely used as a reader in public schools and seminaries.

—The fourth part of the second volume of the "History of the City of New-York," by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, deals with Revolutionary matters about the time of the battles of Bennington, Brandywine, and Saratoga.

—Mr. Eugene Schuyler is said to receive $8,000 for the right of serial publication in *Scribner's Monthly* of his "Life of Peter the Great," reserving all rights to publish in book form on its completion in the magazine.

—The third volume of the translation of the Comte de Paris's "History of the Civil War in America," including the fifth and sixth volumes of the original, is under way at Philadelphia, at the offices of Messrs. Porter & Coates.

—Macmillan & Co. are about to publish a posthumous work of the late James Macdonald, entitled "France, Since the First Empire." The history of the four great parties of Legitimists, Orleanists, Bonapartists, and Republicans is traced down to the present time.

—A third edition of a small pamphlet of burlesques by an undergraduate of Harvard, called "The Little Tin-Gods-on-Wheels," is issued by Charles W. Sever, of Cambridge. Swells, wall-flowers, chaperones, and flirts, as they are developed at Mount Desert, compose the dramatis personæ of this "trilogy."

—Henry Holt & Co. have in press a work on "Quantitative Analysis," by the late T. A. Cairns, assistant to Prof. Chandler, of Columbia College. Dr. E. Waller has finished the manuscript of the deceased Professor, and prepared it for the special use of the students of the Columbia School of Mines. It is expected to prove a useful text-book in other institutions of learning.

—Mr. Sidney Lanier is about to publish a treatise under the title, "The Science of English Verse." Designed both to set forth the theory of English verse, in a new and true light, to general readers, and by use as a text-book to combat the errors of the old prosody in the higher schools and colleges, it is said to be by far the most ambitious and radical contribution which has been made in years to this branch of literary study.

—Mr. R. Worthington, at No. 750 Broadway, has purchased the entire retail stock of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., who have retired from that branch of the trade, and has also associated with him Mr. W. H. Pars, long and favorably known as the Superintendent of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s retail department. This stock, when added to the rare and valuable imported works already on Mr. Worthington's shelves, will present a rich and varied collection for book purchasers.

—"The Antagonisms of Scientific and Theological Thought" is the subject of two lectures just delivered at New-Haven by Prof. Asa Gray, of Harvard College, and now issued in permanent form by Charles Scribner's Sons. Prof. Gray, in the preface to his "Darwiniana," published a few years ago, describes himself as "scientifically, and in his own fashion, a Darwinian; philosophically, a convinced theist, and religiously, an acceptor of the 'creed commonly called the Nicene,' as the exponent of the Christian faith."

—At the recent fire in Boston upward of 200,000 copies of Messrs. D. Lothrop & Co.'s books, which were in process of binding, were destroyed at three of the binderies which do work for the firm. Their loss is quite large, as by a singular accident their insurance amounted to but a trifle of the value of stock destroyed, but it will not cause any interruption of business, the publishing house and bindery, on the corner of Franklin and Hawley streets, being untouched. The books destroyed are being rapidly reprinted, and will soon be issued in new and improved styles.

—The thirtieth annual volume of "The Bankers' Almanac and Register" appears from the offices of the *Bankers' Magazine*. It combines a legal directory with careful lists of the national and other banks and their Directors in the United States, Canada, and the principal cities of Europe; also, a summary of the interest laws, the laws of grace on sight bills, the statutes of limitations, and the law relating to insolvency and assignments in each of the States. Various statistical tables, and a calendar of important events of the past year are appended. The editor is Mr. Benjamin Homans.

—The Rev. Stephen D. Peet, of Clinton, Wis., editor of the *American Antiquarian*, issues the prospectus of a new venture in periodical literature, under the name *Oriental and Biblical Journal*. The object is to give results of latest researches in all Oriental lands, such as Egypt, Assyria, India, and countries further east, including also Italy, Greece, Troy, and other regions known to classic history. Distinguished scholars have already promised to contribute to its pages, and among them are the Rev. Selah Merrill, D. D., the Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., the Rev. James Strong, D. D., of Drew Seminary, New-Jersey; the Rev. Egmon Mott, D. D., the Rev. T. O. Paine, the Egyptologist; the Rev. A. H. Sayce, D. D., F. R. S., of Oxford, England, and many others.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

MACMILLAN & CO.

RECIPROCITY, BI-METALLISM, AND LAND-TENURE REFORM. By ALEXANDER J. WILSON, author of "The Resources of Modern Countries, &c. $2 25.

EYESIGHT: GOOD AND BAD. A Treatise on the Exercise and Preservation of Vision. By ROBERT BRUDENELL CARTER, F. R. C. S. Numerous Illustrations. $1 50.

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK. Statistical and Historical Annual of the States of the Civilized World. For the year 1880. By FREDERICK MARTIN. Seventeenth annual publication. $5.

E. J. HALE & CO.

THE MASTER OF RED LEAF. A Tale. By ELIZABETH AVERY MERIWETHER. First American from the London edition.

CHARLES DICKENS, LONDON.

DICKENS'S DICTIONARY OF THE THAMES. From Oxford to the Nore. 1880. An Unconventional Hand-book. 50 cents.

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS.

THE BROKEN LOOKING-GLASS: OR, MRS. DOROTHY COPE'S RECOLLECTIONS OF SERVICE. By MARIA LOUISE CHARLESWORTH, author of "Ministering Children," &c. $1.

THE MAIDENS' LODGE: OR, NONE OF SELF AND ALL OF THEE. A Tale of the Reign of Queen Anne. By EMILY SARAH HOLT.

THE BANKER'S MAGAZINE.

THE BANKER'S ALMANAC AND REGISTER FOR 1880, AND LEGAL DIRECTORY. Edited by BENJAMIN HOMANS.

D. APPLETON & CO.

THE FINANCIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1774 TO 1789. By ALBERT S. BOLLES, Lecturer in Boston University.

INTERESTING CHEMICAL EXERCISES IN QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS. For Ordinary Schools. By GEORGE W. RAINS, M. D. 50 cents.

MIND IN THE LOWER ANIMALS. In Health and Disease. By W. LAUDER LINDSEY, M. D. Two vols. $4.

MEMOIRS OF MME. DE REMUSAT, 1802-8. Translated from the French by MRS. CASHEL HOEY AND JOHN LILLIE. In three volumes. Vol. II. 50 cents.

MANCH. By MARY E. BRYAN. $1 50.

THOMAS WHITTAKER.

THOUGHTS ON GREAT MYSTERIES. Selected from the Works of Frederick William Faber, D. D. Introduction by J. S. PURDY, D. D.

A. S. BARNES & CO.

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. By Mrs. MARTHA J. LAMB. Part IV. Second Volume. 50 cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS.

SPORTING ADVENTURES IN THE FAR WEST. By JOHN MORTIMER MURPHY. Illustrated.

THE GOLDEN TREASURY OF THE GERMAN POEMS. A Lecture. By Dr. HERMANN BONITZ. Translated from the Fourth German edition by LEWIS R. PACKARD.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. A History. By ROBERT MACKENZIE. 15 cents.

MEMOIRS OF MME. DE REMUSAT, 1802-8. Translated by MRS. CASHEL HOEY and MR. JOHN LILLIE. Part II. Franklin Square Library.

GOLDEN ROD. An Idyl of Mount Desert. Half Hour Series. 25 cents.

OTHELLO THE SECOND. By F. W. ROBINSON. 20 cents.

SHAKESPEARE'S HISTORY OF THE LIFE AND DEATH OF KING JOHN. Edited with Notes. By WILLIAM J. ROLFE, A. M., with engravings.

SOUTHEY. By EDWARD DOWDEN. "English Men of Letters." Edited by JOHN MORLEY.

A. G. ARMSTRONG & SON.

THE LIFE OF ALEXANDER DUFF, D. D., LL. D. By GEORGE SMITH, C. I. E., LL. D. Introduction by WILLIAM M. TAYLOR, D. D. In two volumes. With Portraits by JENDS.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

FREE SHIPS. By JOHN CODMAN, Shipmaster of the late American Merchant Service. Second edition. "Economic Monographs." 25 cents.

CHARLES W. SEVER, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

THE LITTLE TIN-GODS-ON-WHEELS. A Trilogy After the Manner of the Greek. By ROBERT GRANT. From the Harvard *Lampoon*. Third edition.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

MOTHS. A Novel. By "Ouida," author of "Granville De Vigne," &c. $1 25.

UNDER THE TRICOLOR; OR, THE AMERICAN COLONY IN PARIS. A Novel. By LUCY HAMILTON HOOPER.

S. TICKEL.

BUNTS BLUTHEN. Scherz und Ernst in Versen. Von JULIUS BRUCK. Paper.

AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

AROUND THE WORLD WITH GEN. GRANT. By JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG. Parts 15, 16, 17, and 18. 50 cents each.

LITTELL & CO., BOSTON.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

J. WHITAKER, LONDON.

WHITAKER'S ALMANAC FOR 1880. By JOSEPH WHITAKER, F. S. A. New-York: BRENTANO.

N. TIBBALS & SONS.

ARE THESE THINGS SO? By the Rev. EMORY J. HAYNES.

FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT.

CAMP AND CABIN: Sketches of Life and Travel in the West. By ROSSITER W. RAYMOND. $1.

LOST WORKS OF ART.

TREASURES BURNED WITH THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE'S HOUSE.

A correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* sends to that paper an account of the art treasures destroyed by the great fire at Clumber House, the seat of the Duke of Newcastle, in March last. The writer says:

"Beyond the general statement made at the time no accurate idea has ever been obtained. It oozed out in some way that the sum paid by the insurance office was about £20,000, but it was known that many of the most valuable works had not been insured for a fourth of their worth. It is certain that some of the works destroyed can never be replaced. Taking pictures first, it has now been ascertained that the loss is more serious than was supposed. In the Clumber collection there were about 500 paintings, of which more than one-fifth have been destroyed. Over 70 other pictures have met a similar fate. The pictures which have thus been lost to the nation were in the breakfast-room, which was literally covered with samples of many of the most celebrated Continental and English masters. Fortunately, 24 of the best were at the time on loan to the Nottingham Corporation, including Gainsborough's famous picture, 'The Beggar Boys.' The works now known to be lost are: 'Interior of a Studio,' by old Franck, (believed to be the studio of the artist;) 'Children with Goats,' by the same artist; a battle piece by Borzognone; 'Interior of a Church,' by Peter Neff, and figures, by Polemberg; a battle piece, by Vander Meulen; 'Marriage of St. Catharine,' by Carlo Dolce; a portrait of 'William, third Earl of Pembroke,' by Van Dyck; three small battle pieces, by Parrocel, and another by Peter Neef; portraits of old man and old woman, attributed to Rembrandt; portrait of a lady, by Titian; a 'Storm at Sea,' a large picture, by Ruysdael; 'Death of Cleopatra,' which has been called a Guido, but was probably a copy after that artist, but regarded as a very fine one; 'Spring Represented by the Reign of Flora' by Jan Breughel (the goddess is by Rothenhammer;) 'A Corn-field,' by Ruysdael; 'Virgin and Child,' by Albert Durer; 'The Goddess of Sorrow,' by Mignard. (The subject of this portrait was the niece of Cardinal Mazarin and mother of the Prince Eugene; she was banished from France on account of meddling with politics.) 'Peasants Playing at Bowls'—by the same artist, was saved, being among the 24 sent to Nottingham;) portrait of a lady, by Sir Peter Lely; portrait of Sir J. Vanbrugh, by himself; portrait of Thomas Campbell, the poet, by the same artist. Next to Campbell, the poet, was a portrait of Rubens's wife by himself. This was sent to Nottingham, and in the place was a magnificent portrait of Voltaire, for which the most cultured visitors always inquired. This fine work was destroyed. Other pictures which have perished or been damaged in the destruction of the breakfast-room, staircase, and entrance hall, were 'Head of a Man,' by Andrea del Sarto; landscape, rocks, and figures, by Salvator Rosa; portrait of Michael Angelo, by Bronzini, who died in 1564; portraits of Queen Caroline and George III., by Godfrey Kneller; portrait of William, first Lord Paget, by Holbein, (Lord Paget was one of Henry VIII.'s 16 executors.) 'The Sacrifice of Pan,' (And. Sacchi;) 'Diana and Nymphs Bathing,' (Despenbeck.) A remarkable picture which cannot now be found, and is supposed to have perished, was known as 'The Carpenter's Shop.' It represented our Saviour, at the beginning of His ministry, working at His trade. The work was pronounced by all who saw it 'one of the most human-like pictures in the world.' Four valuable works were the large paintings by Snyder, representing fish, game, and fruit. It is said that the flames had not reached the ears of Napoleon the Great, who is stated to have declared that when he invaded England he would bring them with him to France. Three of these pictures were unscathed. One of them, being 'Live Fish' on its subject, has been partly destroyed—one side of it being burned clean away from the canvas. This is said to be the least valuable part of the picture, and the restorer is said to have his art so conversant, that, in any event, wanting in scientific spirit and method.

But that the question of divisibility of the current has been solved, notwithstanding all the theoretical objections of electricians, must be admitted without reserve when one sees 92 lights supported by two generators, distributed over a tract equal to nearly a square mile, by means of wires (or electric mains) only one-half an inch in diameter as they spring from the generator. Whatever increase of resistance, external to the armature, may result from the sub-division of the current, it has been successfully effected as a matter of science. I saw in a room in the laboratory 92 lights from this laboratory, eight lights in operation. The wires connecting with the street main were about one-fifth of an inch in diameter, thus establishing a small sub-circuit, with which the half-like wires of each of the eight lights connected. The theory of this is that the electrical charge of a conductor one inch in diameter may be distributed with equal pressure by means of any number of smaller conductors the sum of the squares of whose diameters is equal to the square of the diameter of the main conductor. Thus, if the main conductor be two inches in diameter, and the electrical pressure expressed by 100, the charge may sustain 400 lamps with conductors one-tenth of an inch in diameter, 400 times the square of 1-10 being equal to the square of 2.

Unfortunately, the question of loss in distribution, and if such loss exists, what ratio it bears to the whole charge, has not been put to the test of instrumental measurement at Menlo Park, and electricians will not be likely to accept the vague statements of interested parties in lieu of actually-registered or openly-exhibited metrical tests. Still, the divisibility question has been solved in a manner which, after deducting the loss, leaves a margin of 40 lamps of alleged 16-candle power, supported by one generator, driven by 8-horse power. As 1 cent per horse-power per hour is the estimated average cost of running a steam engine of 75-horse power, the motive force per lamp cannot cost more than ⅛ of a cent per hour, against 2·5 of a cent per hour for gas at $1 per 1,000 for a 4-foot gas-burner, giving an estimatedly-equivalent light. I say estimatedly-equivalent, because from what I saw of Mr. Edison's lamps, and I inspected them pretty carefully, the illumination furnished by one of them is considerably less than that of the average horse-tail burner under good pressure, to say nothing of the improved burners now in general use. Mr. Edison's own estimate, as given to me, differs vastly from what he has been reported as saying in the newspapers. He claims that he can furnish for 65 cents (doing business on the same scale, of course,) an illumination equal to that of 1,000 feet of gas, making a fair profit on the money invested. The cost of the plant he estimates at not more than half that of gas, or about $20,000,000 for the City of New-York, counting the investment in gas at $35,000,000. He gives no detailed figures in support of this claim, which, as the generators alone, at $600 each, would cost $15,000,000, strikes one as a rather sanguine estimate, particularly when it is considered that the 500 engines of 250-horse power each required to drive the generators, without any margin of power to spare, would cost $2,000,000, and the boilers $1,500,000 more, leaving only $1,500,000 for mains, buildings, labor, and the innumerable other appliances. It seems to be one of Mr. Edison's misfortunes to speak rather at random on questions that call for exactness of statement, and the worst of it appears to be that his lack of precision usually tells in his own favor.

The indestructibility, or rather the practical durability, of the carbon loop, again, remains to be demonstrated by practical or experimental tests extending over a longer period than any lamp has actually been in operation—600 consecutive hours. This, however, provided the loop proves tolerably durable, is not important save as a matter of convenience. The lamp—loop, bulb, platinum clamps, and all—could be manufactured at a profit for 10 cents, with first-class facilities for the work, and to replace an injured one with a new manufacture is merely the work of a moment. If an Edison loop lasts six months, the cost of renewing lamps in a Fifth-avenue mansion would not be a material consideration. It is evident, however, from the fact that Mr. Edison is still experimenting with loops composed of other materials than card-board—by carbonizing cotton thread, for instance—that he is by no means certain of the latter as a finality, and it is not unlikely that a new lamp may make its appearance before a great public exhibition is given. On the question of what changes in structure, if any, the card-board carbon suffered after 600 hours of incandescence, Mr. Edison's testimony is not very satisfactory. No microscopic sections appear to have been examined, either before or after the experiment, and one is left entirely to the statement of a superficial examination by the unassisted senses. It is not scientifically presumable that such molecular tension could be maintained, even *in vacuo*, for any great length of time, without affecting the material more or less, and if such has been the case with these loops of baked card-board, the scientific world would like to be assured of it upon better authority than that of the unaided eye.

Mr. Edison did not give me an opportunity to compare loops that had been a long time in use with fresh ones, and I was compelled to get at the action in another way, namely, by observing the vibration of the carbon, which is very considerable, and amounts to a tremor very perceptible with a strong glass. Of course, I need not say that such a continuous vibration, though perfectly rhythmical, is utterly incompatible with the claims to durability which Mr. Edison's admirers have put forth. He did not claim for it to have demonstrated the practical indestructibility of the loop, and was unwilling to make any definitive statement on that point. One of his assistants did, however, press that claim pretty persistently, although freely acknowledging that constant molecular disturbance must in the end result in disintegration of some sort. The degree of heat at which the loops were maintained while I had them under observation was not sufficient to produce a good light, and, consequently, not a fair test of what they will have to endure for practical illuminating purposes. Any conclusions based upon such a state of incandescence as I observed—not higher than that of an iron bar at white heat, and not more than half as high as that of the carbon points in a Fuller lamp—would be liable to break down in practice.

Again, the lack of diffusibility that appertains to electric light, however produced, has not been overcome by the carbon loop and bulb arrangement, the light of Mr. Edison's electrical burner standing to gas-light in point of diffusibility about as seven to ten. Its refrangibility, when tested with good lenses—an experiment which I took occasion to try—is only about seven-tenths of that of light produced by combustion. It is to these properties that the comparative massiveness and the sharp definition of the shadows projected by an object which intercepts the electrical ray, are due. Hence, with equal illumination, a photometer based upon shadow tests would show a vast but entirely delusive advantage in favor of the electric light. In other words, the shadow produced by intercepting an electric light of 7-candle power is equal to that of gas-light at 10-candle power. For the same reason, when tested by any of the photometers now in use, an advantage, candle-power for candle-power, is shown in favor of the electric light, which is altogether delusive, and ought not to be used as a basis of comparison, without deducting seven-tenths from the result shown by the instrument, on account of the diffusibility of gas-light and comparative non-diffusibility of its competitor. I take it for granted that Mr. Edison is just as familiar with these facts as Mr. Kleth, the electrician of the Fuller Company, or myself; but he certainly fails to make any allowance for them in his loose and vague estimates of the candle-power of one of his incandescent loops. Mr. Kleth, with one of the finest photometers I have ever seen in operation, confesses the necessary inaccuracy of its readings. I cannot ascertain that Mr. Edison or his assistants have given any consecutive attention to this source of error in their calculations respecting illuminating power.

So, again, on the question of steadiness—absence of flash, fluctuation, and tremor—the higher incandescence necessary to good light would necessarily produce a more marked vibration of the loop, and, besides disintegrating the carbon, would impair the steadiness attainable with low incandescence. The dilemma is that low incandescence is incompatible with maximum illumination, and high incandescence with steadiness: one or the other must give way. I saw Mr. Edison's platinum lamp in operation in June last, at a time when the newspapers were boasting in his interest that the question was solved, and told one of his assistants very frankly that it was a failure. That it was such events have proved. So, again, of the present form of lamp; the glass bulb becomes very hot at a low incandescence, registering 185° Fahrenheit, with the loop between a red and a white heat, as I saw it. It is needless to say that a register of 250° may be predicted as the minimum heat of the bulb, at a temperature of the loop capable of utilizing economically the illuminating power of incandescence. At this register, with 200 pounds atmospheric pressure, the glass bulb will find its glass bulbs of very unsatisfactory durability, particularly as the glass is unequally heated. One test-tubes snap at the bottom after exposure a few times to unequally-distributed heat, and I cannot believe that Mr. Edison's bulbs will endure in

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 16, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—The False Friend.
PARK THEATRE—Engaged.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Black Crook.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Unknown.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Surprise.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Horrors.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
NEW-YORK SKATING RINK—Skating. Matinée.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water-Colors.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY—At 3 P. M.—Philharmonic.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum..... 2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum..... 1 00
Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.
The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,238 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—Bureau of *The Parisian*, No. 9 Rue Scribe.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry P. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in this region, slightly warmer and clear or fair weather, north-west to south-west winds and rising, followed by falling, barometer.

South Carolina Democrats are in a quandary. They are afraid to repeat the barefaced frauds by which they carried the last State election, and they are afraid that they will be defeated unless they invent some new artifice. Even registration, which some have proposed as a ready means for the disfranchisement of Republicans, would only prove to the world that the tremendous Democratic majorities have only existed on paper. And at least one despondent "political worker" despairingly says that his fellow-laborers cannot be induced to be brought face to face again with the penitentiary and the ballot-box. The clause requiring voters to prove that they can read and write has finally been stricken from the Election law by the Legislature, much to the disgust, probably, of Northern Democratic papers, which defended this scheme on the ground that the "intelligence qualification" is in force in some of the Northern States, as if this afforded a parallel to a state of society in which a distinctive class of people, long forbidden the means of education, are to be disfranchised because of their ignorance.

It is thought that Speaker Randall and the cowardly majority in the House will be spared the trouble of dodging Weaver and his resolutions to-day. It has been emphatically "blue Monday" with these men ever since Weaver began his weekly attempt to secure recognition from the Speaker. To-day being the third Monday in the month, the Committee on the District of Columbia have the right of way, and, by a little judicious management, it is possible that Weaver can be choked off until it will be too late for him to offer his dreaded resolutions on the finances. This ought to be highly satisfactory to the quaking members who would sooner die than vote. But, after all, it only postpones Weaver. It does not seem to have occurred to anybody that this laborious dodging of the question is just as damaging to the dodgers as a defeat of the resolutions could be.

There is a well-founded belief that the pressure brought to bear upon the House by sundry demagogues may result in organizing a tolerably formidable show of strength in favor of Weaver's bill to issue $500,000,000 additional greenbacks, to equalize the pay of the soldiers and sailors in the late war. Meantime, another raid on the Treasury is preparing in a bill to equalize soldiers' bounties. This is an old acquaintance in a new guise. The bill in the hands of Representative Finley is designed to pay to volunteer soldiers a certain fixed sum which shall make up to those who received no bounties, or small bounties, the difference between their total receipts and the amount paid to men who received large premiums for enlisting in the Army. No body knows how much money this bill would take from the Treasury if passed, but it would require not less than $40,000,000, and it might use up $100,000,000. Like Mr. Weaver's scheme, this proposition, should it become a law, would enrich the noble army of claim agents.

The Senate bill to provide for the distribution in severalty of the lands of the Indian Territory contains a section which provides that the bill shall not become operative unless its enactment, so far as the distribution of the lands is concerned, shall first be approved by the five tribes. Ordinarily, such a clause as this would be no obstacle to an attempt to dispossess a tribe of Indians of their lands. The treatment of the Poncas is a striking illustration of the facility with which any outrage on the treaty right of an Indian tribe may seem to receive the sanction of the victims of the wrong. But the men who constitute the Government of the five tribes in the Indian Territory are sufficiently intelligent to know their rights and to defend them. The chances of their ever giving their consent to the proposed distribution of their lands in severalty are not very flattering to the supporters of the new bill.

This is to be a week of meditation in the New-York Custom-house. An industrious Special Agent, or detective, connected with that establishment, having collected statistics showing the number of votes which are supposed to be controlled by some of the Customs officers, those gentlemen are required to say "how they stand as regards Sherman." Very naturally, many of the men catechised don't "stand" at all; and they are given one week to think the matter over. Benevolent and kindly disposed citizens are recommended to bear in their hearts the deplorable case of officers who serve under a Secretary of the Treasury with designs on the Presidency.

THE PROTECTIVE POINT FOR STEEL RAILS.

The opponents of the reduction of duty on steel rails cling to the assumption that it is the intention of Congress to abolish the duty altogether. Where they do not in terms make that assumption, they argue from it by directing all their reasoning against an imaginary enemy, whom they call free-traders. Now, the immediate question before Congress is not one of the relative merits of free trade or protection, but one of practical protection alone. It is the question whether the duty on steel rails can be reduced to, say, $10 a ton, with advantage to the public and without undue injury to the rail-mill owners. The advantage to the public is not generally denied. A correspondent, who appears familiar with the details of his own business, and whose acquaintance our readers have already made under the name of "Iron-master," thinks that the cost of steel rails is so small a part of the cost of railroad transportation that the consumer would save but little even if the rails were got for nothing. This is hardly serious, however. The cost of renewal of rails may be very small on any one road for a year; it may, indeed, be nothing; but one year with another the cost must be equal to a certain fraction of the entire original cost, and to argue that this is an insignificant element in the cost of freight is hardly better than "excellent fooling." And to the cost of renewal on old roads must be added the cost of laying new rails on new roads and on extension of old roads. That railroads can carry freight more cheaply on steel than on iron; that, in the long run, they will be compelled to carry it nearly as cheaply as they can, and finally, that the price of rails will tend to be lower with a low duty than with a high one—these are propositions which can hardly be reasonably denied.

Whether a lower duty would injure the steel-rail mills unduly, is a question as to which opinions differ, and as to which it is impossible now to reach a perfectly satisfactory conclusion. The mill-owners say that they cannot get on with less than $28 per ton duty, and they ought to know. Unfortunately, it is not safe to trust to the representatives of private interests as to their need of public aid. Their statements may be correct, and they may not. Congress can only proceed on obvious facts. During the last 13 years some $30,000,000 capital has been invested in steel-rail mills. The capacity of the mills has been largely increased every year, and, according to our correspondent, is still being increased. During a portion of that time rails have been sold down to $13 or $15 per ton under the foreign price, the duty and freight being added, and while this was doing the capacity of the mills was constantly growing. It is reasonable to suppose from these general and well-ascertained facts that the business has been fairly profitable, that it is now permanently established, and that it can maintain itself with a lower rate of duty than it has heretofore enjoyed. There are many cognate facts which sustain this conclusion. The actual demand for steel rails in the United States is beyond the capacity of the mills to supply, and it is likely to continue, if not so great as this, still very strong, for some time to come. The present price of steel rails is so high that the duty counts for nothing. There is every reason to believe, then, that for some time the steel-rail industry is perfectly safe with a low rate of duty from foreign competition.

If this be not so it is the duty of the rail-mill owners to show it, and that not simply by arguments by lawyers before overburdened committees of the House. They should be required to prove it to an impartial commission, including one or more experts, and authorized to make a searching examination of the various corporations and firms. They should show the amount of their paid-in capital, and their debt, floating and bonded, the cost and nature of their plant, the character of their expenses, their methods of doing work, the cause of their losses, if any, and the amount and distribution of their profits. Nor would such examination be inquisitorial or unreasonable. Doubtless it would be unpleasant. But it must not be forgotten that the mill-owners appear before Congress asking that a tax for their benefit be imposed on an article which enters into the cost of every man's daily necessities and comforts. This is asked of Congress as the representatives of the people who pay the tax. It is the right and duty of these representatives to know the exact position of these petitioners for aid from the public purse. It is not fair to ask, and it would not be just in Congress to yield, this aid on the general, vague statement that the public would be benefited ultimately. There can, on the protectionist theory, be only one direct benefit from high tariff rates, namely, the establishment of the industries protected, in such condition as to need no more protection. When that benefit has been obtained, the duty should be gradually withdrawn. General facts so obviously point to the conclusion that in the case of the steel-rail industry this point has been gained, that the continuance of the present protection should be denied, unless very strong reasons to the contrary can be shown, and this could only be done, if at all, by a searching examination of the affairs of the mills. And even if such an examination should show that the mills are still dependent on a high duty for their existence—an assumption which is to the last degree improbable—it would remain an open question whether it would pay the country to continue an experiment which had gone on so long and had not yet succeeded. From whatever point of view the subject is approached, we desire to impress upon our readers that the position of the mill-owners in this case is a defensive one; they ask a great favor of the public, and they should be compelled to show most conclusively that they need this favor to continue their business, and that it would be profitable to the whole community to grant it for that purpose.

THE PORTER RELIEF BILL.

Had the Schofield board limited itself to inspecting the new evidence in the Fitz John Porter case, and reporting that there was enough in it to justify a new trial by a competent court, Gen. Burnside's plan of reopening the case *de novo* might (apart from technical objections and precedents) be the best. But the Schofield board reheard the whole case; and two full trials already is a liberal allowance for Gen. Porter. It is true that the Schofield board had all the disadvantages and few of the advantages of a regular military court; but, at any rate, it cost the Government $9,500 and a great deal of labor, while the court-martial of 1862 cost more time and, presumably, more money. If there is any fair way out of the muddle besides a third trial, it ought to be taken. And, examining the case as it now comes before the Senate, the difficulty is plainly seen to consist in the extravagant claims of Gen. Porter and his friends. Had the demand been simply for that rehabilitation which would come of putting him on the retired list, without pay, past, present, or prospective, as in Surgeon-General Hammond's case, without reflection on the court that condemned him, and without obtrusively holding him up as the sort of soldier that Congress delighteth to honor, there would have been little trouble about disposing of his case. In an era of reconstructed reputations and of conciliation always on tap, so much might have been conceded by some who do not think Porter's spirit and conduct to be models for young officers to follow. But when it comes to asking for Porter high, active rank, and a fortune in back pay—vilification for the court of 1862 and for him apotheosis—his friends ask too much.

What is there in Gen. Porter's case as it stands? The key fact is this: That in 1862, a court of nine General officers, of whom six were graduates of West Point—with the presiding officer Porter's intimate friend, and to whom Porter said, in his defense, "Most, if not all of you, have known me well; your eminent official law adviser who has conducted this prosecution calmly and fairly, has trusted me"—convicted and sentenced him; and in 1879 a board of three officers, of whom two were graduates of West Point, reported that in their opinion he should not have been convicted. It is true that there was testimony of Confederate officers available in 1879 that was not available in 1862, and there were better maps; but Porter's action in 1862 was based on what he knew then, and not on what he learned after the war. What he knew then was set forth by his counsel, and held by the court to be no excuse for his actual conduct. Now, in both trials there was certain documentary evidence that tells its own story. Gen. Porter reported to Gen. Pope, with his corps, Aug. 27, 1862; the same day he sent dispatches to Burnside, saying he had "just received orders from Gen. Pope. * * * I shall move up as ordered. * * * Inform McClellan, *that I may know I am doing right.*" This, although he had been assigned to Pope's command by direct orders from Halleck, General-in-chief. He sent another dispatch that day to Burnside, very contemptuous upon Pope: "The strategy is magnificent and tactics in the inverse proportion. * * * I believe they [the enemy] have a contempt for the Army of Virginia. *I wish myself away from it.* * * * Most of this is private, but if you can get me away, please do so." The next day (the 28th) came more sneers upon Pope, in dispatches to Burnside: "You will hear of us soon *by the way of Alexandria.*" On the 29th, Gen. Porter writes that Pope has gone to Centreville, with Heintzelman and Reno "*as a body-guard,*" and not knowing where the enemy was, "though Sigel was fighting *and in sight.* Comment is unnecessary. * * * *I hope Mac's at work, and we shall soon get ordered out of this.*"

The next point to note is, that on the self-same days that Gen. Porter was giving vent to these feelings of contempt and disgust, he also did certain acts which a court-martial found to be disobedience of orders and misbehavior in the presence of the enemy. Stated very briefly, the charges were that he received, on the evening of Aug. 27, 1862, express and seasonable orders to "start at 1 o'clock" on the morning of Aug. 28, with his corps, toward Bristoe Station, whereas he did not start until several hours later; that on Aug. 29, while battle was going on, and within sound of the enemy's guns, he remained all day without joining in, or attempting to aid the rest of Gen. Pope's Army; that on the evening of the same day he received positive orders to push forward into action, but instead of so doing fell back. The court of 1862 heard evidence *pro* and *con*, more or less conflicting, and more or less credible. The defense brought forward testimony and arguments to explain and defend the acts of Gen. Porter. The admitted failure to start at 1 o'clock A. M. to Bristoe was ascribed to the darkness of the night, the obstruction of the roads, and the fatigue of the troops. The non-participation in the battle of the 29th was due to a suitable exercise of the discretion lodged in a corps commander, especially as the battle seemed to be desultory. The disobedience of the specific order to attack resulted from its arrival so late that literal compliance with it would have been folly. The court, after a trial lasting for the unprecedented period of forty-five days, found Gen. Porter guilty; and, in view of his confessed disgust and desire to get "out of this," its judgment was palpably based on the belief that his delays and his departures from Gen. Pope's expectations and orders were due, not wholly to a wise discretion, but in part, at least, to a too controlling contempt for the commanding General.

The practical question is whether, admitting all provocations, the spirit and conduct of Gen. Porter are of the sort to be held up to admiration. Judged charitably with lapse of time, or excused in part, they possibly might be; but excuse is one thing and eulogy another. Fitz John Porter is entitled to all fair consequences from the report of the Schofield board. That report is, so far as it can be, his historic vindication. It may have been a mistake to empower a board so constituted to undertake substantially a second trial; but its judgment at any rate is rendered, and is not to be ignored merely because the report of the court rather overdid the business, praising what it only needed to pronounce undeserving of the penalty awarded. Gen. Porter has the right to set the board of 1879 against the court of 1862, and to claim something more than a "heads win, tails lose" treatment. But it is preposterous, on the admitted facts, to attempt that sort of "vindication" which is given in a case of mistaken identity, for example, or of perjured testimony; still more preposterous would it be to reward Gen. Porter's conduct with any special favors of rank and fortune.

THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION AT HARVARD.

Last Spring an appeal was made to the friends of Harvard University for $130,000, which was needed to bring the Divinity School into a well-equipped condition. The appeal met a prompt and favorable response. There has already been promised $100,000, of which $85,000 has been paid in. The indications are that the whole amount needed will be forthcoming. This effort to infuse new life into the Divinity School, so as to make it a worthy department of the university, has awakened some adverse but well-meant criticism on the part of the friends of the college. There appears to be a feeling in some quarters that an institution which professes to be unsectarian cannot consistently teach Christian dogmatic theology, while the broader and more radical objection has been advanced that it is the business of the university to give technical training to ministers. These things have led President Eliot, in his annual report just published, to state anew the position of the university with reference to theological learning.

In the first place, the college authorities cannot, if they would, treat it as an open question whether or not instruction in theology shall be maintained in the university. Their duties in this respect have been too lately defined by the highest judicial tribunal of the State. In 1852, when the college was not, and for 30 years had not been, in a prosperous condition, it was thought that a decided advantage could be gained by getting rid of the Divinity School. The Corporation and Overseers concluded to move for a separation, and applied to the Supreme Court for leave to transfer to other hands the trusts which they held for the support of theological education. The application was denied in an elaborate opinion, rendered in 1855. "A contrary decision," said the court, "would furnish a precedent dangerous to the perpetuity and sacredness of all our great public charities, leaving the question of the management and supervision of our public charities to be the subject of change with every fluctuation of public opinion as to what may be the more expedient and useful mode of administering them." Since this adjudication the university has repeatedly accepted gifts for the furtherance of theological education, and the authorities now feel it to be their plain duty to administer this department with the same zeal and fidelity that are given to the other departments of the university.

But, independently of this consideration, and on higher grounds, President Eliot defends the pursuit of those studies which are "ordinarily, though inaccurately, designated as theological." The usual subjects which make up a course of study in theology are, he maintains, with the quantitatively unimportant exception of Christian dogmatic theology, as unsectarian and as liberal as chemistry, philosophy, or history. Thus, Hebrew, Arabic, and other Oriental languages, ecclesiastical history, the literature and criticism of the New Testament, ethics, natural theology, philosophy in its relation to religion, ethnic religions, and the history of religions are all, when properly defined and treated, matters of pure science, which should be studied, not merely for special professional purposes, but also as branches of a liberal education. Such subjects are essential parts of a comprehensive scheme of university instruction, although the wisdom of grouping them in a separate organization, called a Divinity School, may reasonably be questioned. It is true that some instruction is given in the Divinity School, such as that in sermon-writing, extemporaneous speaking, and elocution, which is strictly professional in its character. But this is equally true of the courses of study in the Law, Medical, Scientific, and other schools. The theory has been advanced that professional studies are not liberal, and hence form no part of the legitimate work of a university. In practice, however, this doctrine has made no headway. Nor do the authorities of Harvard see any reason for making a special application of it to the theological department alone of the university, especially in view of the "inestimable services which the New-England ministry has rendered to education during seven generations," and "the immense influence of the clerical profession at the present day."

The charge of sectarianism, President Eliot maintains, cannot be truthfully brought against the Divinity School. The application of any sectarian test whatever, either to teachers or students, is expressly forbidden by its constitution. A young man may enter the school, enjoy all its privileges and advantages, receive its scholarships and other beneficiary funds, and no inquiry will be made as to his religious belief or for what denominational field he seeks to prepare himself. Indeed, it is in consequence of this non-sectarian position that the Harvard Divinity School stands alone among the theological institutions of the country, and this peculiarity is the chief reason why the number of its pupils is not greater. The school is not practically adapted to the wants of the vast majority of young men who prepare for the ministry. This fact, as President Eliot points out, is to-day indisputable, but it is not inevitable and permanent in its nature, for the reason that a greater freedom in theological study is likely to come.

It is believed that the university has passed through the period of greatest difficulty in the administration of its theological trusts. Some of the reasons which formerly made the separation of the Divinity School from the college appear desirable no longer exist. The constitution of the Board of Overseers has been radically changed by the severance of the connection between the college and the State. But the most important change is found in the unprecedented prosperity of the university since the close of the war. The public confidence in the institution and its administration has been signalized by the most liberal pecuniary gifts and legacies, and by a remarkable increase in the number of young men who annually flock to Cambridge. It is also a fact, as pleasant as it is significant, that every religious belief, from the Israelite to the Roman Catholic, is represented among the students. Another advantage to the university has been traced to the fact that the bitterness of sectarian strife has somewhat abated during the past quarter of a century. This has been construed by some as one of the signs of a general public indifference to theological subjects. President Eliot thinks that theological themes are still of supreme interest to thinking men; but if real indifference on this subject were prevalent, "then, especially, it would be for the university, as a school of general learning, to foster theological study, pursued with a scientific method and with perfect freedom from sectarian dogmatism."

FLIES.

Somebody—his precise personality is of no particular consequence—claims to have discovered a new and infallible recipe for flies. At least, such is the title that he gives to his alleged discovery in the descriptive letter which he writes to a scientific newspaper. His title is a bad one. He ought to know that the volume of flies is already enormously inflated. Nobody wants any new flies, and anything more uncalled-for than a recipe for flies could not well be imagined. Probably nine people out of ten, in reading the title of the letter in question, have turned from it in indignation without learning that the writer really intended to describe a method of getting rid of flies.

The world is full of futile plans for exterminating flies, but not one of them has hitherto proved to be of any use. Many well-meaning women put their faith in the poisoned fly-paper that is sold by druggists. This sometimes does good in a house where there is an excessive quantity of children, but in point of flies it only magnifies the evil. The vagrant flies of the field swarm in through the open windows and doors to feast on the poisoned paper, and for every resident fly that falls a victim to the poison, at least half a dozen extraneous flies enter the house and take up their abode there. The curious little wire traps which are used by some persons in preference to fly-paper are equally inefficacious. They certainly do capture a small amount of flies, but the excitement which they create in fly circles results in filling the house with the idle class of flies that have no permanent occupation and that always flock to witness any unusual sight. In remote country places there is a lingering belief that colored tissue paper cut into fanciful patterns and hung from the ceiling is a specific for flies. Beyond furnishing thousands of flies with attractive lodgings, of which they are prompt to avail themselves, the tissue paper accomplishes nothing, and is an eye-sore to every intelligent person.

The so-called new method of exterminating flies, to which allusion has been made, is in reality an old one, though it never came into general use. It is virtually a trap baited with molasses and exploded with gunpowder. The inventor—as he styles himself—says that by its aid he has killed myriads of flies. He lays along the planks of a bare floor trains of molasses, and on each side of the molasses and almost touching it, other trains of gunpowder. The molasses attracts the flies, who come to the feast in fine spirits and full of cheerful contempt for the folly of the man who thus exposes his molasses to depredation. When all the available flies of the neighborhood are thus collected, the gunpowder is fired and the unsuspecting flies are blown into eternity. The floor is slightly scorched, and the air is filled with smoke and fragments of flies, but these damages can be easily repaired, and temporary freedom from flies is secured.

It will at once be perceived that this method is applicable only where bare floors exist. Trains of molasses and gunpowder cannot be profitably laid upon costly carpets, and most housewives would regard the explosion of gunpopder in the parlor or bedroom as a greater evil than the presence of flies. Unfortunately, it is precisely in houses where fine carpets are used that flies are most objectionable. Fine carpets imply other valuable furniture, to say nothing of pictures, statuary, and gilt ornaments. To protect these from the ravages of flies is one of the objects of every careful housekeeper, and a proposition to explode gunpowder among them would justly be regarded as savoring of vandalism.

It is a painful commentary on the presumption of the man who serenely parades himself as the discoverer of the fact that gunpowder will kill flies, that the only result of his alleged discovery has been the blasting of a very respectable and valuable deacon. This deacon resides in a Connecticut village, and is in the possession of a bald head of a very devout and venerable appearance. Naturally, he suffers a great deal from flies, who, with the malicious and irreverent habit of their kind, took pleasure in holding balls and parties on his head. His two sons—boys of tender years, but of remarkable enterprise—heard the deacon read aloud some time since from his favorite county paper the gunpowder device for the extermination of flies. He soon forgot all about it, but his boys remembered it. They hated flies, and they loved their father. They could not bear to see his beloved scalp danced over by wicked flies, and they resolved to try the gunpowder experiment, merely as an expression of their filial affection.

The deacon is in the habit of sleeping soundly in his chair every Sunday afternoon, and last Sunday the boys seized the opportunity thus offered to them, and softly dropped a little molasses on the exact top of his head. Around this bait they heaped up a little circle of gunpowder. They could not afford to buy much powder, but they made a quarter of a pound go as far as it would, and there is no doubt that they would have willingly lavished an entire pound in the sacred cause of filial devotion, if they had been able to procure it. In a short time the deacon's head was black with flies. The youngest boy says that there was "mornamillion" of them, but perhaps he exaggerates. At any rate, when the match was deliberately applied to the powder not a fly escaped, and had there been double the quantity of flies they would all have been exterminated.

Of course, the boys meant well, and we should blame, not them, but the writer of the letter which suggested to them their kindly-intended but disastrous scheme. They are still expiating their errors in dark rooms, lying exclusively on their faces, and wondering why their mother ever developed so much strength of arm. The deacon will probably recover in the course of the Winter, provided erysipelas does not set in, but his left ear vanished with the flies, and it is doubtful if he will ever regain the use of his eyes. In case he should recover, he intends to find out the man who wrote the letter concerning gunpowder and flies, and to hold a short interview with him. He is a large and muscular deacon, and he will infallibly keep his word.

The death, just announced in London, of Albert Lewis Gallatin brings to mind his grandfather Albert Gallatin, and the important services rendered by him to this Republic. Albert Gallatin was, in the latter part of his life, particularly identified with this City, having died at Astoria, after a very long, conspicuous, and signally honorable career. Fairer fortunes have seldom fallen to the lot of man. From a mere adventurer in a strange land, he rapidly rose by energy, integrity, and ability, to power and fame, filled with distinction the highest offices, and after half a century of public service, passed a serene old age in the pursuit of science and literature. Born at Geneva, Jan. 29, 1751—he was christened Abraham Albert Alphonse De Gallatin—and having completed his education at the university of his native town, he had excellent prospects at home, his father being a Counsilor of State, and his family connections illustrious. His sympathies with our people, then struggling for their independence, were so strong, however, that he left Switzerland and crossed the ocean to lend us his personal aid. At 29 he arrived at Cape Ann, Mass., having been compelled to put in there by stress of weather. He found his way to Maine, where he offered his services to Capt. John Allen, and was soon appointed commandant of Passamaquoddy Fort. When peace had been declared he taught French for a while at Harvard; but on inheriting his patrimony he bought land in Virginia and Pennsylvania. He settled in the latter State, in Fayette County, was naturalized, and turned his attention to agriculture. He won the regard of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, and other leading men of the time, and entered into politics. He proved himself an able financier; he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and afterward Minister of finance, having previously been in Congress and the United States Senate, retiring from the latter body after two months, because he had been pronounced ineligible. He was prominent in the negotiations for peace with England in 1814, was a signer of the treaty of Ghent, was Minister to France for eight years, and was sent, in 1826, to London as Ambassador Extraordinary. He once rendered valuable assistance to Alexander Baring in negotiating a loan for France, and was offered in return such advantages that he might have made a fortune without advancing any funds. He thanked the banker, but declined, with the words, "A man who has so long had charge of the finances of his country as I have should not die rich." When he was 66 he made his home here. He was President of the National Bank, one of the founders and first President of the Ethnological Society of America, and up to the time of his death, which was in his eighty-ninth year, he was President of the Historical Society. He published various works on politics, finance, and ethnology, and is well remembered by many of our citizens still in their prime, for it is little more than 40 years since he died. He was an ardent Republican or Democrat, and in the early days denounced Washington, Jay, and other Federalists; but he was always a pure citizen and a genuine patriot.

The dry-as-dust atmosphere of the Court of Chancery is periodically refreshed by romances. Twenty years ago there sat together in an old country house in the Midlands, a mother and daughter, the latter a great heiress and ward of the court. "I have had another letter from Lady F.," said the young lady, and she handed her mother the Countess's communication. The morning was cold, and Mrs. H. knelt down by the fire with the letter in her hand. Suddenly it appeared to her that there was a faint line of writing between the others. She held the letter steadily to the heat, and sure enough, words came gradually into view. They proved to be from Lady F.'s perfectly disreputable "dead-beat" brother, between whom and the owner of $75,000 a year she, with sisterly solicitude, desired to promote a marriage. When the incident came to the notice of the Lord Chancellor, he grew purple with indignation, denounced the Countess, by name, in open court, and declared that he had almost resolved to commit her indefinitely for contempt. But while he could have punished her, and, in a degree, protected the property of his ward, he could not, as a French court could, have annulled the marriage. In that respect the powers of English, as of American, courts amount to nothing. A case in point came before Vice-Chancellor Malins in London, three weeks ago. Young Mr. Knowles fell in love with a ward of 17, and not having the fear of the court before his eyes, eloped with her. When this dreadful fact came to the ears of the keeper of Queen Victoria's conscience, a tipstaff waited upon the daring youth and lodged him, as a first-class misdemeanant, in jail. There he remained awhile, but at length having satisfied the court as to the due solemnization of the marriage, and it further appearing that he was a fit and proper person to marry the girl, he has been released. The Vice-Chancellor, a great authority, took occasion, however, to advert to the small powers the court has in protecting wards from designing persons so far as marriage is concerned, and it is not unlikely that Parliament may be induced to take action in the matter. A few years ago a leading family were thrown into an access of affliction by the discovery that a daughter, a minor, had married the conductor of the omnibus which plied between the station and the hotel. Her transit in the vehicle had only been occasional, and how the intimacy arose no one could imagine. As she had not been married under her full surname the friends hoped that the marriage might be broken by the Court of Divorce—the more so that it had never been consummated. But the hope proved delusive, and she has her conductor for life. In France this marriage would have been impossible, inasmuch as the formal written consent of parents would have been necessary, while the conductor would have rendered himself liable to most severe punishment as an abductor.

It is the intention of the Fish Commissioners of the State of New-York to ask for an increased appropriation of the Legislature in order that their useful work may be extended somewhat more in the vicinity of New-York. The plan they propose is to build a hatching-house, with ponds and nurseries for young fish, somewhere on Long Island, where the double advantages could be had of using both fresh and salt water. It is the intention of the Commissioners to make careful experiments with striped bass, blue-fish, and sheepshead. Once these fish abounded on the Long Island coast, but the incessant catching of them, with our increasing demand for food, has certainly depleted our waters. As the United States Fish Commission were quite successful in the impregnation and hatching of cod eggs at Gloucester, there is no reason why our State Commissioners should not widen their sphere of operations by also introducing cod into our immediate waters. Long Island, from possessing inexhaustible sources of remarkably good water, will be utilized for the rearing of trout as Mr. E. G. Blackford, one of the Fish Commissioners, expects to receive very shortly 2,000,000 trout eggs from the New-York State Hatching-house at Caledonia. These will be placed in the new hatching-house as soon as erected, and there is every reason to suppose that before very long the numerous streams on Long Island will be well supplied with trout. Meantime, a careful study of all the streams on Long Island is being made, under the direction of Mr. Blackford, so that the best nursery for the fish may be selected. It is by no means the interests of the angler which direct the attention of the Commissioners, but strenuous endeavors are made to render every kind of fish plenty.

The "Harvard Register," just issued, has a sketch and portrait of one of the most distinguished and scholarly of American divines, and one whose kindly face is familiar to many besides the numerous Harvard graduates of the last twenty years.

"That smile would pass him through St Peter's gate,
While sad-eyed martyrs had to stand and wait."

Dr. Andrew Preston Peabody has been for twenty years Preacher to the University and Plummer Professor of Christian Morals at Harvard, where he graduated in 1826, at the early age of 15 years. After studying three years in the Harvard Divinity School, and serving for a short time as tutor in the college, he succeeded, in 1833, Dr. Nathan Parker as Pastor of the South Parish Church in Portsmouth, N. H. He held this Pastorate for 27 years, and up to the time of his going to Harvard as preacher in 1860. Thus it will be seen that he has held but two Pastorates in his life, and these have extended over 47 years. Besides faithfully performing the regular duties of his position, Dr. Peabody has been a very active literary worker. He was editor of the *North American Review* from 1853 to 1861, and has been a frequent contributor to this periodical, the *Christian Examiner*, *New-England Magazine*, *American Monthly*, and other publications. Besides more than a hundred sermons, addresses, &c., he has published in bound volumes "Lectures on Christian Doctrine," "Christian Consolations," "Conversation: its Faults and Graces," "Christianity the Religion of Nature," "Sermons for Children," "Reminiscences of European Travel," "Manual of Moral Philosophy," "Christianity and Science," and "Christian Life and Belief." He has also compiled a hymn-book and edited the writings of several men. In 1862, and again during the academic year 1868-9, Dr. Peabody was the acting President of Harvard University. He is a member of numerous learned societies and a Trustee in several institutions. Probably no man connected with the college has been the means of helping so many needy students as Dr. Peabody. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1852, and that of Doctor of Laws at Rochester in 1863.

The Supreme Court of the United States has settled an important question of law relating to the liability of employers for injuries sustained by employes. The authorities and discussions on this point have left the law in a condition which is neither wholly clear nor satisfactory. The general rule has been recognized that an employer is not liable for injuries received by one of his employes through the negligence of another. But such a rule without exceptions would be as illogical as it is unjust. Exceptions have been recognized, but the principle governing them has not been satisfactorily settled or clearly defined. The Supreme Court not only lays down an important rule which will govern in analogous cases, but it bases that rule on grounds of justice, which have hitherto been too little recognized. The bearing of the decision may be best understood by a brief statement of the controlling facts. W. C. Hough was an engineer on the Texas and Pacific Railroad. His locomotive ran against an animal on the track, and was thrown down an embankment. The whistle was blown or knocked from its fastening thereby making an opening in the boiler. Hot water and steam poured through this aperture and scalded the engineer, Hough, to death. An action for damages was brought against the company by his widow and child, who alleged that the engine had been thrown from the track by reason of a defective cow-catcher, and that the whistle had come loose because it was insecurely fastened. These things were attributed to the negligence of the company's master mechanic or foreman, whose duty it was to see that every locomotive was in good order and condition. It was proved that Hough had repeatedly told the master mechanic that the cow-catcher on his engine was defective, and that a new one was needed. The latter promised to attend to the matter, but neglected to do so. One defense set up by the company was that the plaintiff could not maintain an action for injuries resulting from the negligence of a fellow-servant. Another was that Hough had been guilty of contributory negligence in running an engine which he knew to have a defective cow-catcher. The Circuit Court of the United States so laid down the law governing the case that no course was open to the jury but to return a verdict for the company. The judgment of this tribunal is now reversed, and a new trial ordered by the Supreme Court of the United States. The opinion lays down the sound and just rule that an employer, whether an individual or a corporation, will not be allowed to expose an employe to risks and dangers which may be guarded against by due diligence. The master is bound to exercise reasonable care and prudence with reference to selecting and keeping in order machinery, implements, &c., used by the servants, and when he or his agents are guilty of negligence in this respect he is liable for the damages which may be caused by such negligence. As to the contributory negligence of the plaintiff in this case, it was for the jury to say whether under all the circumstances his conduct amounted to negligence.

GENERAL NOTES.

It is said that the Hon. A. G. Jewett, of Maine, who was on the stump for Fusion last Fall, is now outspoken for Grant's nomination.

Boston's Police force, this year, will cost it $503,685, which is about $10,000 less than the appropriation, and $28,000 less than last year.

Mr. J. C. McCoy, of Cloverdale, Putnam County, Ind., had the audacity to employ one of the negro immigrants, and exasperated Democrats burned his barn down.

A Leadville woman who attempted to drive a pet cat from under a bed with a broom had her face frightfully scratched and one eye put out by the enraged animal.

The call for the Wisconsin Republican State Convention is liberal, inviting the aid of all who will co-operate with the Republicans in supporting the nominees of the party.

Ex-Mayor William W. Wheaton, of Detroit, has brought a suit for $50,000 damages against Joseph P. Whittemore and Luther Beecher, of that city, for alleged false imprisonment.

The Lincoln Guard of Honor was organized at Springfield, Ill., on the late seventy-first anniversary of his birth, one of its leading objects being to purchase and put in repair his late home there, and keep it open to the public under certain restrictions.

The Philadelphia *Times* prints what purports to be a copy of a rough draft of a bill in the handwriting of Abraham Lincoln to compensate any State which should abolish slavery by paying to it 6 per cent. bonds to the value of the slaves thus freed. It was provided that if any State should afterward re-establish slavery these bonds should be at once null and void in whosesoever hands they might be. The bill bore date July 14, 1862.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that the Republicans have taken pity upon the impecunious Democracy of Chicago, and agreed to pay three-fourths of the expense of the special fixtures at the Exposition Building to be put in for the benefit of the National Conventions which may assemble there. The Democrats pleaded their inability to "go halves" on the cost in the event of their securing the Democratic

THE HARLEM RIVER CANAL

WHY OCEAN STEAMERS SHOULD STOP AT PORT MORRIS.

AN OFFER TO MAKE THE CHANNEL FOR LESS THAN ONE-HALF OF THE GOVERNMENT'S ESTIMATE—TIDE-WATER HARBORS — INFLUENCE OF THE IMPROVEMENT UPON OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The proposed connection of the Hudson and East Rivers by widening and deepening the channel of the Harlem and by cutting a canal through at Spuyten Duyvil from the upper Harlem to the Hudson, is one of the most important improvements which Congress has ever been called upon to make for the benefit of commerce. For this improvement two appropriations have been made, one of $300,000 and one of $100,000. These are not available until the right of way is secured to the United States free of cost. A commission appointed by Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court of New-York, is now engaged in assessing damages and benefits in respect to private property which will be affected by cutting the canal. Gen. John Newton, of the Engineer Corps, informs the War Department that the duties of this commission will probably be completed the coming Spring, and that in this manner a right of way will be secured without cost to the United States. Gen. Newton estimates that the canal cut will cost $1,600,000, and he advises that a contract be made for the whole work at once, provision being made for limiting the amount of money to be expended each year. The War Department, as recently announced in THE TIMES, coincides with Gen. Newton's views, and requests Congress to take action in accordance with his recommendations. In 1875 Gen. Newton reported to Congress an estimate of the cost of establishing a channel 350 feet wide and 15 feet deep at mean low water, from Randall's Island to the Hudson River. This estimate was $2,535,368, aside from $242,203 for the improvement of the lower Harlem. The items relating to the Spuyten Duyvil Canal were as follows: Excavation of prism, $1,498,081; revetment of cut, $243,043, and protecting sole of cut with rip-rap, $104,477. In 1878 Gen. Newton made another survey. Charles Stoughton, of New-York City, and his associates offered, some time ago, to do the work covered by Gen. Newton's estimate of $2,535,388, with one modification, for $900,000, furnishing the right of way without cost. The modification was a reduction of the width of the channel from 350 to 300 feet. Mr. Stoughton claimed that 300 feet would be ample for all the requirements of commerce, and also for the easy ebb and flow of tides. Deducting one-seventh of Gen. Newton's estimate for this reduction, he placed the remainder—$2,173,172—beside his offer of $900,000, and directed attention to the saving of $1,273,172 74. As the extra session of the Forty-sixth Congress, Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to make a contract with Mr. Stoughton and his associates on the terms above specified, and a similar bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Wait, of Connecticut. Petitions from New-York for the passage of these bills have been introduced, signed as follows: President Babcock, of the New-York Chamber of Commerce; the President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and prominent capitalists and bankers; Judge H. P. Mc'own and 77 others; ex-Mayor Ely and 76 others; E. B. Fellows and 79 others; Nicholas H. Brigham and 79 others; Lawson N. Fuller and others. A petition from Worcester, two from New-Jersey, and one signed by the Pennsylvania Coal Company and 82 others are included in the list. There are over 40 of these petitions in all, and among the cities represented by these are Chicago, Cleveland, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Toledo, Buffalo, and Indianapolis. In the Senate the bill has been referred to a sub-committee of the Committee on Commerce, and is now under consideration. Owing to an increase of 15 per cent. in the cost of material and labor, Mr. Stoughton has recently raised the terms of his offer to $1,000,000. The arguments by which Mr. Stoughton has supported his bill before the committee and shown the magnitude of the interests involved in the proposed improvement may be summarized as follows:

In order to obtain its proper portion of foreign trade, the United States must compete with other nations. Not only must grain be grown, cattle raised, and goods manufactured, but it is also absolutely necessary that highways of commerce, by land and water, should be furnished with every facility by which these products may be carried from the place of production to the place of consumption. To facilitate such transportation railroads have been built, through freight trains established from one extreme of the Union to the other, obstacles have been removed, and the shortest practicable time between points has been made. Our commerce is continually seeking for the most convenient manner of transportation, and the shortest time. Every line of commercial importance eagerly adopts plans for expediting business. Union depots, connecting roads, through cars, and harbor improvements are demanded to secure prosperity, growth, and a greater relative prominence. Our inter-State commerce is now well provided for, and our connections with Europe are satisfactory. It is true that American steam-ship tonnage is not as large as it ought to be, but foreign steam tonnage makes up for our deficiency, and accommodations for the transportation of freights, mails, and passengers across the ocean are ample. Provision has been made for gathering up articles for export, carrying them to the seaboard, and bearing them across the ocean; but one of the most important links in the chain of cheap rapid transit has not been supplied—there are no adequate means for the transfer of freights, mails, and passengers from the railroads to the steam-ships at the greatest port of the Western world.

The connection now existing between railroads and ocean steam-ships at New-York may be likened to the connections of the railroads with each other 30 years ago. The companies were then independent of each other, and through freights were impossible and through freight trains not thought of. The expense of breaking cargo and carting across cities equaled, in many cases, the cost of the freight. By far the greater part of our foreign trade is through New-York City, but the improvements or facilities which that City may offer cannot remedy the great difficulty, because the delay is mainly in the harbor. Directly across the entrance to New-York Bay or stretches Sandy Hook Bar, and the depth of mean low water over this bar is 21 feet. The draft of ocean steam-ships is from 20 to 27 feet. This bar makes New-York Harbor virtually a tide harbor, which ocean steam-ships can neither enter nor leave unless on tide. The uncertainty of the times of sailing are shown by the hours set down for the departure of the steamers of the great transatlantic lines in their advertisements. The same uncertainty prevails with regard to the arrival of steam-ships. They may lie at anchor below the bar for several hours, waiting for the tide. The inconvenience of a tide harbor may also be seen by reference to the channel harbors in Europe. England buys on the Continent large quantities of fresh meat, vegetables, fruit, milk, and other perishable food, as well as grain. An examination of statistics shows that during the 15 years from 1860 to 1874, inclusive, the average value of wheat imported into Great Britain was from 1 to 14 cents per bushel lower than the average price of wheat imported into that country from the United States. In only 2 of these 15 years did we come within 1 cent of the grand average. But from 1870 to 1878 our export of grain increased from 1,500,000 bushels to 85,000,000 bushels. The fact that we are now able to compete fully with all nations in the grain trade has led Europe to make a thorough examination of its facilities for competing with us. One of the results of this examination has been the establishment of better means of transportation from the Continent to England. During the year 1879 "the Continental New Fixed Grande Vitesse Service Company" was established for the purpose of bringing the Continent nearer to England. The service performed by this company is of vital importance to New-York as a new factor in competition. In a notice published by this company in July last, announcement is made that passengers are not conveyed by the company's boats, but that fresh meats, fruits, vegetables, and Grande Vitesse packages leave Paris for the boats at 4 P. M. daily. The boats leave Calais at hours which are announced, ranging from 1 A. M. to 6 A. M. When the boats leave later than 1 A. M., goods may not reach London until afternoon, but when they leave at 1 A. M. the goods will arrive in London about 11 A. M., which, the company asserts, is "the quickest and best service ever established." The time-table shows that for more than one-half of the time the delivery of goods in London is uncertain, and that when the boats are three hours late the goods cannot be delivered until the next day. An instance of the disadvantages of tidal service is also shown by the sailing dates of steamers departing from Liverpool.

The advantages of having a certain fixed time, independent of the tides, for the reception and delivery of perishable goods cannot readily be estimated. The tide harbor of New-York has hitherto answered the purpose because a day's delay has been of no particular value. Hitherto our exports have been comparatively small, and foreign competition has not entered into our trade; but now we are competing with the principal commercial countries of Europe, and every obstacle must be overcome. In view of the increasing facilities for transportation in Europe, a day's delay in New-York is an important element against success in competing for foreign trade. Our domestic exports, exclusive of coin and bullion, have increased in the last 10 years from $275,000,000 to nearly $700,000,000. In 1870 the number of arrivals and clearances of ocean steam-ships from the port of New-York was 1,480; in 1879 the number was 2,780, nearly double. In 1875 we began the exportation of fresh beef, and in 1879 our total export of this commodity was over 54,000,000 pounds.

It is made evident by these examples of our export trade that the port of New-York becomes an important element in our commerce. A careful examination shows that no channel across Sandy Hook Bar can be made and maintained of sufficient capacity to render the harbor independent of the tides. So far as any improvement can be made in that direction, the Harbor of New-York must remain forever a tidal harbor.

If, however, we approach the City from Long Island Sound, we find deep water as far as Hell Gate. At this point an insuperable barrier to navigation presents itself, and all ocean steamships must stop at Port Morris. If the removal of the rocks at Hell Gate gives sufficient water, still the channel is so narrow at Blackwell's Island and other points that it could not well be used. Port Morris presents a harbor with over 70 feet of water, and consequently it is entirely independent of all tides. Harlem River connects Port Morris with the Hudson River about seven miles distant. It contains over 20 feet of water more than one-half of the way; but the channel is narrow and crooked. The opening of this channel, 300 feet in width, with 15 feet of water at mean low tide, would open Port Morris to the freight of the Hudson and the West, and in this way a cheap, quick, and direct transshipment could be made. Railroads already centre at Port Morris, and freight can readily be transferred from the cars to the steam-ships. The accomplishment of this improvement would render the port of New-York independent of the tides, and bestow upon our export trade almost incalculable advantages.

1. The average time consumed by a transatlantic steam-ship in a trip, including the loading and unloading of freight, is 17 days 12 hours. This can be shortened 48 hours—24 hours on leaving and 24 hours on entering port. As the expense of a steam-ship per day is $1,000, this shortening would have saved in 1879 $2,800,000.

2. A time could be fixed for the departure of a steam-ship. A through time-table from San Francisco to London could be established, and in this way there could be saved, on an average, one day's time for each passenger. This saving, with the reduction of the price of passage, would have been an average of $20 for each of the 42,000 passengers of 1879. There would also be the advantage or saving one day's time in carrying freight and foreign mails. The tonnage of ocean steam-ships entering and leaving New-York in 1879 was 32,000,000 tons. In 1876 the United States exported 54,000,000 bushels of breadstuffs, and in 1879 the exports of breadstuffs probably exceeded 100,000,000 bushels.

3. The saving in risks on fresh meats, fruits, and other perishable goods would be very large.

4. The saving in the cost of insurance on both vessels and cargoes, by avoiding the Jersey flats, would be great. Not less than six vessels are now lying, total wrecks, on the Jersey shore near Sandy Hook, and several large steam-ships have been wrecked there while seeking an entrance to New-York Harbor.

Because of these and other considerations, the importance of establishing the anchorage of ocean steam-ships at Port Morris by making a channel from the Hudson to the East River is shown. The supporters of the improvement and the bill say that the improvement of the Mississippi, while of great value, cannot be compared in importance with making New-York Harbor independent of the tides. By the proposed Harlem Canal all the States of the Union will be benefited.

NEWS FROM THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 4.—The Mormon Elder, Thatcher, has returned to the United States somewhat disappointed in his mission. The Mexican Government will protect the Mormons in their worship, but not in polygamy.

Señor Zamacona's Presidential chances are improving, notwithstanding he has declined to be a candidate. The *Monitor* favors him against all comers, and the *Siglo* also supports him. These are the two leading journals of the Republic. A large number of people still hope that the political complications will compel President Diaz to hold over, preferring this course to anarchy.

A sensational accusation has been put in circulation against Gen. Gonzalez, a leading candidate for the Presidency, and at present commander of the largest force of Government troops in the Republic. He is charged with the intention to separate the States of Sonora, Sinaloa, Durango, Colima, Jalisco, and Michoacan from the Mexican Union, and to erect a confederacy, to be called the Republic of Sierra Madre.

KILLED BY A JEALOUS HUSBAND.

BUFFALO, Feb. 15.—A fatal encounter took place this afternoon at Kennedy, Chautauqua County, N. Y., on the line of the Buffalo and South-western and Atlantic and Great Western Railways, between a young man, 18 years of age, named Frank Morse, and a married man named Charles Stratton, who was jealous of the attentions bestowed upon his wife by Morse. Mrs. Stratton had been taken home by Morse in his carriage, and he accepted an invitation to go into the house. Stratton was in the dining-room, and his wife and Morse entered, and the two men got into a quarrel, which finally ended in a fight. During their fierce struggle Stratton drew a knife and stabbed his opponent in the heart. Morse fell to the floor and died, and his murderer fled, but will undoubtedly be captured, as the authorities were promptly informed of the deed. Mrs. Stratton is a sister of Emily I. Crosby, for whose murder her husband was lately tried and acquitted. The murder caused great excitement in the village.

THE CONDITION OF THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 15.—The steamer Dessoir arrived here to-day from New-York, with two barges in tow. She encountered ice five inches thick near New-Hamburg, and was four hours getting through it. Navigation from here to New-York is again open, and the ice north is hourly expected to break up.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—There is a slight freshet in the river here, occasioned by an ice gorge just below the city. The water is over the docks, and many merchants have been obliged to remove their goods. This afternoon the flood subsided somewhat, and the prospect is that it will not be worse than it is at present.

GYMNASTICS AT AMHERST COLLEGE.

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 15.—The exhibition in heavy gymnastics, for the Ladd prizes, took place at the Barrett Gymnasium last night. A large crowd was present. Prizes were awarded as follows: Horizontal-bars—First, Savage, '82; second, Seelye, '81. Parallel-bars—First, Howland, '82; second, Seelye, '81. Swinging rings—First, Savage, '82; second, Walters, '82. Peg-pole—First, Doubleday, '81; second, Brainard, '82. Rock-bars—First, Howland, '82; second, Arnd, '82. Batule-board—First, Walters, '82; second, Chapin, '81. Doubling—First, Savage, '82; second, Walters, '82.

INDIANA REPUBLICANS HOPEFUL.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—The Republican County Conventions held throughout Indiana yesterday for the appointment of delegates to the State, Congressional, Judicial, and Senatorial Conventions, and committees for campaign organization, were largely attended and enthusiastic. Reports received from nearly 40 counties indicate a general feeling that the State can be carried by the Republicans next Fall with proper organization and work. The popular candidate for President is apparently Blaine, Grant and Sherman running about evenly.

THREATENED WITH FAMINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—A dispatch from Victoria says the recent severe weather in British Columbia was so fatal in its effects on stock and feed prospects that, unless there is an early and marked change for the better, the colony will be largely dependent for meat on Oregon and California for at least three years to come.

STRIKERS RESUME WORK.

NEWPORT, Feb. 15.—Three-fourths of the strikers in the braid mills at Attleboro Falls have resumed work at the old prices, the other places being filled by girls from New-York.

JERSEY LAW AND POLITICS

QUESTIONS WHICH THE LEGISLATURE MUST SETTLE.

THE REPUBLICAN THIRST FOR INVESTIGATIONS NOT YET SATISFIED—BUNGOMBE DEMOCRATIC CHARGES—EX-GOV. PARKER AND THE SUPREME COURT JUDGESHIP.

TRENTON, Feb. 15.—The record thus far made by the Legislature is of a negative, rather than positive, merit. The Republican majority has conceived and passed two party measures, which, from the fact that they were made caucus decrees, might be supposed to be schemes of vast importance to the success of Republicanism in New-Jersey. One was the Judicial Salaries bill, substituting fixed salaries for promiscuous and multitudinous fees for every service performed by the Judges, a measure which has the approval of everybody in the State, except some old-fashioned lawyers, who regard the ancient fee system of the State as something sacred. The other party measure was the division of a little township in Burlington County, from which it is expected that the Republicans will be able to gain control of the Board of Chosen Freeholders in that county, which in turn would perhaps result in the acquirement of one or two little offices now held by the Democracy. Gov. McClellan virtuously set his disapproving veto upon this last project, probably upon the ground of its constitutionality, but the Republican majority will doubtless rise to the height demanded by the occasion and pass the bill over his veto. Then the Republicans of Burlington will be ready and urgent for a speedy adjournment, confident that the party has done its whole duty when it has done something for Burlington. The State Treasurer, an amiable old gentleman from that county, will probably be pleased with a speedy close of the session, as the Democrats, by way of retaliation for the presumptuous disposition to investigate the Democratic State-house officers, are instituting certain unpleasant inquiries regarding his deposits of State moneys in a weakly-bank at New-Brunswick, whence it has been impossible to extract about $6,000 also alleged in a Democratic paper of this city that Gov. Wright, the Treasurer, had positive information, a few days before the failure of the bank in question, of the expected collapse, but that he willfully disregarded the warning. This story is generally disbelieved, and the Treasurer is considered to have been simply unfortunate in his judgment in keeping funds there. But the loss of the State moneys gives the Democrats a fair chance, which they are also quick to improve, to remind their opponents that the last Republican Treasurer, likewise a Burlington County statesman, proved a heavy defaulter, and, while they dare not impugn the honesty of the incumbent, it pleases them to stir up the Republicans, in order, as it would appear, to discourage them from pushing their promised investigations into the malfeasances of the prominent officers of the State-house Ring.

It is not a pleasant thing to say, but there is no denying the fact that the record thus far made by the Republican Legislature this Winter is far from satisfying the earnest demands of the party throughout the State for a thorough and relentless investigation into every department of the State Administration that seems to need it. The recent letters in THE TIMES on this subject, and the disclosures of attempted Democratic intrigues with leading Republicans to thwart the threatened inquiries, have aroused an intense feeling among true Republicans everywhere, and there is a bitter apprehension that the party is in danger of betrayal in the house of its friends. Legislators, especially those in the country districts, where the people are less accustomed to the schemes of trading politicians than those in the cities, and the indignation is deepest in those sections where the Republicans have the hardest fights to make. The Republicans say, "What is the use of our making perpetual war with our neighbors for the sake of Republican principles, if the fruits of victory are to be bartered away in the hope of advancing the personal fortunes of some scheming politician? Why should we move heaven and earth to expose Democratic frauds at home and secure the triumph of the Republican Party in the State in order the better to secure legislation that will discourage fraud and rapacity in all branches of the State Government wherever the Democrats rule if our own friends in the Legislature will deliberately abandon the opportunity, and will protect these same Democrats and ignore the wishes of the Republicans who have borne the heat and burden of the fray in many a hard-fought campaign against the greenback craze? For the last two weeks strong pressure has been brought to bear upon the Republican leaders in both houses of the Legislature to induce them to adopt a vigorous aggressive policy, and it is possible there will yet be a change in this matter. It cannot come too soon, if the party is not to go into the Fall campaign handicapped with bargains that will hamper the leading men and discourage the rank and file.

The only sensation at present is the probable action upon the nomination of ex-Gov. Joel Parker for the Supreme Court Judgeship. Here again political expediency is struggling with common sense in the disposition of a question which ought to be settled in a party 24 hours. Ask any dozen lawyers in New-Jersey if Mr. Parker would elevate the character of the Bench and 10 of them will smile, and give an answer which ought to determine the action of the Senate on the nomination without any discussion. Then, the selection of a prominent politician for a judicial position like this is almost without precedent in New-Jersey, where there has always been a jealous desire to preserve the non-partisan character of the Bench. It is true that ex-Gov. Haines was made a Judge after holding the Executive position, but he was always more of a lawyer than a politician, and was eminently of a judicial mind. It is also true that Gen. Runyon, after being the Democratic candidate for Governor, became Chancellor, and by common consent is the best the State ever had; but Joel Parker is a different kind of man, and the experiment of rewarding politicians with judicial honors is generally looked upon with distrust and disfavor. Again, the Supreme Court is now composed of five Democrats and four Republicans. Three Republicans retire this year, one of whom has been reappointed, and now Gov. McClellan wishes to replace another with a Democrat, and, if he is confirmed, the name of still another Democrat may be sent in. It is true that he has promised to nominate ex-Senator Magie, a Republican, for one of the vacancies—a most admirable selection—but McClellan has been known to change his mind, and nobody knows what he may be induced to do by his advisers. The more earnest Republicans feel that the Senate ought to reject Parker, and insist upon having the political complexion of the bench remain as it is. In the caucus of Republican Senators the other night, those taking this view were in a majority, but Senator Sewell favored confirming the ex-Governor on the ground that it would get out of the way a most formidable candidate for Governor this Fall, whose candidacy would probably result not only in his election, but in the choice of a Republican Legislature. But his suggestion the consideration of the subject was postponed by a vote of 7 to 5. The argument advanced by the astute Senator from Camden is the one that has the most weight with Republicans favorable to confirmation. Nevertheless, Republicans all over the State are protesting against the impolicy of such action. They do not believe that a positive disadvantage for the sake of avoiding a possible difficulty in the future. Neither do they believe that Mr. Parker will be the Democratic candidate for Governor this Fall. Fancy the ridiculous position of the Democratic Party howling against the terrible bugaboo of a "third term" as to the President while supporting a Gubernatorial candidate who has twice held the Executive office. Then, again, it is by no means certain that Mr. Parker will accept either the judicial or the executive honors some people seem so anxious to thrust upon him. He has been Receiver for two or three years of the Newark Mutual Insurance Company, and by his last report it seems that he has available securities amounting to $38,000 on hand, and has drawn during the year for his own services $6,000. This pays better than either a position in the State-house or on the Bench, and it may well be doubted if the Receiver is desirous of surrendering all the possibilities of this office for anything short of the White House.

The liquor question is troubling those anxious souls whose one aim is how to achieve a re-election next Fall. The Republicans have wisely declined to caucus on the matter, regarding it as a moral and social rather than a partisan question. Both parties are divided on the best treatment of the problem. The Republican Speaker is an ardent temperance man, and so is the leader on the Democratic side, Mr. Blodgett, of Ocean. It is quite probable that the sole outcome of the agitation will be the passage of some such measure as that introduced by Mr. Paterson, of Newark. The Supreme Court, several years ago, decided that repeated and constant violation of the law constituted a disorderly house, and under that decision hundreds of indictments have since been found against saloon-keepers for regularly selling liquor on Sundays. Thus they are classed with the keepers of houses of ill-repute, and they have often professed that if this stigma were removed they would willingly pay any fines that might be imposed for the simple offense of selling on Sundays. Mr. Paterson takes them at their word, and in his bill provides that any person selling liquor contrary to law may be indicted therefor and not for keeping a disorderly house, and may be convicted for each Sunday, and fined for each offense, but shall not be liable to be sent to State Prison therefor. Fair-minded men are strongly inclined to favor this bill, but it is not probable that the Legislature can be induced to go further.

A careful canvass of both houses shows that about 50 members out of 81 are decidedly in favor of biennial sessions of the Legislature. The concurrent resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution to this effect will probably be taken up in the Senate during the coming week.

It is to the credit of the Republicans that the lobby this Winter is the most dissatisfied that was ever seen here. The leaders of the third house frankly admit that they have not "made their salt" this session. They have not even felt encouraged to get up any "strike" bills, the honest men in both houses being so overwhelmingly in the majority as to discourage any attempt to make money in this way.

LOCAL INDEBTEDNESS IN JERSEY.

A PUBLIC DEBT OF ABOUT $56,000,000 AND PROPERTY VALUED AT $498,000,000.

TRENTON, Feb. 15.—In his annual Message to the Legislature last year Gov. McClellan called attention to the burdens of local indebtedness which oppressed all sections of the State, and in order that the amount and extent of this indebtedness might be ascertained, Col. R. F. Stockton, the State Controller, was directed to procure from each county, city, and town a statement of its funded and floating debt, of its property valuations, and of its current expenses, and all other details of its financial condition. In reply to his circulars the Controller has secured from the county officers of 20 of the 21 counties into which the State is divided such statements as he sought. The Monmouth County officers failed to state the assessed valuation of property in that county. On the basis of the assessments made by the county officers the total value of the property in all parts of the State, exclusive of Monmouth County, is $498,111,742. This is the taxable value of the property, and does not include such species of realty and personalty as are exempt by law from taxation. The total amount of debt of various kinds for which the property of the State is liable is represented by the following figures:

	Funded.	*Floating.*
County debts	$6,983,843	$787,701
City debts	42,221,615	4,228,927
Incorporated towns	562,752	68,505
Other towns	715,235	568,514
Total	$50,483,450	$5,854,647

So that it appears that of the $498,000,000 of real and personal property in the State, a total public debt of about $56,000,000 is due. The city Assessors return the value of the property in the cities at $253,002,509. Among the cities the largest debtor is Jersey City; next to her stands Newark. The debt of Jersey City represents 25 per cent of the assessed value of her property. The debt of Newark represent less than 15 per cent. of her assessed worth. The cities which owe most in proportion to their means are Elizabeth, whose debt is 50 per cent. of her worth, and Rahway, who owes on her $2,700,000 of property about $1,500,000. The city which has the smallest debt is Woodbury. She confesses to owing $100 on a note which is due "never." Plainfield, Bordentown, and Woodbury are the only cities in the State without funded indebtedness. Plainfield owes $5,000 on a note, and Bordentown owes about $4,000. Elizabeth's sinking fund of $150,000 is invested wholly in the bankrupt city's bonds. Newark's sinking fund is $2,200,000, and Jersey City has a sinking fund of about $900,000, and Trenton one of about $200,000. Of the incorporated towns, Harrison, in Hudson County, owes $300,000. The Controller has not received returns from 1 township in Atlantic County, 1 in Bergen, 5 in Burlington, 3 in Camden, 2 in Cape May, 2 in Cumberland, 2 in Hudson, 2 in Hunterdon, 2 in Mercer, 6 in Middlesex, 4 in Monmouth, 1 each in Morris, Ocean, Salem, Somerset, Sussex, and Warren, and 4 in Passaic Counties.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CONCERT AT BOOTH'S.

The second concert, last night, at Booth's Theatre attracted a large audience, and was above the average merit of similar entertainments. The performance of the Spanish Students was an interesting feature. They played an arrangement of the overture to Flotow's "Marta," which was remarkably well done, and, considering the resources of the mandolin and guitar, was effective. They were, of course, several times recalled, and responded with Spanish dance music in their best manner. The unity and finish which these gentlemen show is worthy of praise, though the nature of the instruments they use makes it impossible that they should do more than light and trivial work. The novelty and originality of the music they offered are, however, sufficiently attractive to please an audience, and their proficiency in all they undertake disarms any criticism as to its character. The other artists who took part in the concert were Miss Amy Sherwin, soprano; Mme. Teresa Carreno, pianiste; Mr. Fritsch, tenor, and Mr. Levy. Miss Sherwin sang ballads by Virginia Gabriel and Arthur Sullivan, and was recalled after both. Mme. Carreño played Liszt's "Polonaise in E major," and, subsequently, Schubert's "Impromptu in A flat," and Gottschalk's "Pasquinade," with her usual skill. In the list of pianists whom the public of New-York too seldom have an opportunity to hear, Mme. Carreño is among the first. She played last night with taste and expression, and the graceful, refined manner for which she is distinguished. Mr. Fritsch, who was in good voice, would have sung better if he had not been hampered by a poor accompaniment, but, nevertheless, gave his songs artistically; and Mr. Levy, as usual, exhibited his phenomenal lung power by making noise enough on one cornet for a half dozen performers. There was an orchestra present, whose playing was fairly good. The management propose to give another concert on Sunday evening next, the particulars of which will be announced at a future date.

JEFF DAVIS'S PORTRAIT.

THE LATE MRS. DORSEY'S PRESENT TO MISSISSIPPI—JEFF'S CLOTHES WHEN TAKEN.

The following correspondence was read in the Mississippi Senate on Monday, the 9th inst., and on motion was referred to a select committee:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
JACKSON, Feb. 9, 1880.

To Senate and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: On the 15th of October, 1879, I received, per express, a crayon portrait of the Hon. Jefferson Davis, presented to the State of Mississippi by the late Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey, of Harrison County. This testimonial of her love for her native State entities Mrs. Dorsey to the kind remembrance of the people, and to the thanks of their representatives. The portrait has been placed in the State Library, and is subject to the action of your honorable body. I also have the honor to submit herewith, for your information, the letter of Mr. Davis, which accompanied the portrait. Respectfully,

J. M. STONE, Governor.

MR. DAVIS'S LETTER.

BEAUVOIR, Miss., Aug. 14, 1879.

His Excellency J. M. Stone, Governor of Mississippi:

DEAR SIR: The late Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey, a few days before her decease, instructed me to present to her native State, Mississippi, the crayon portrait which accompanies this letter. It was made after a photographic likeness of myself, which was taken in the identical clothes worn when I was captured. Every article I then had on appears in the portraiture, except a pair of large spurs which were stolen from me after my capture. I had a waterproof "Raglan" and a shawl about my head and shoulders when I left the tent; but on being hailed by a cavalryman who rode a considerable distance before his comrades, I dropped both the raglan and shawl while advancing on my challenger, and thus appeared before my captors in the exact costume represented in the portrait. Faithfully yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE GRAND BANKS FISHING FLEET.

HALIFAX, Feb. 15.—Reports from the western portion of Newfoundland relating to fisheries are very favorable. Around Rose Blanche and the Channel, 200 boats are catching from four to five quintals each per day, and further down the shore the sign of fish is good. Herring fishing in Fortune Bay this year has not been as good as in previous years, but it is yet early in the season, and sanguine hopes are entertained that the fishing will improve.

SUICIDE OF AN EX-BANK OFFICER.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 15.—William Cross, late Vice-President of the Worcester National Bank, committed suicide by hanging yesterday.

CHASING A FOX ON FOOT

THE SANDY HOOK HUNTERS FINALLY SHOOT OLD REYNARD.

A LIVELY CHASE, WHICH LASTED NEARLY ALL DAY—THE DOGS UNABLE TO BRING THE FOX TO BAY—HIS CUNNING EFFORTS TO ELUDE THEM.

LONG BRANCH, Feb. 15.—About two weeks ago a fox-hunt took place on Sandy Hook, which afforded much sport, notwithstanding the fact that the party was unsuccessful in taking the fox. On Wednesday, the day after the great storm, another party started out, but after hunting through the woods without even getting the fox up, the dogs not being able to get on his track, they returned rather discouraged, but still determined to have one more hunt for him. Thursday and Friday nights, the weather being damp—just the kind necessary to make the scent hold—the old party made preparations to leave early Saturday morning. Accordingly, 5 o'clock A. M. found the following persons, with guns and dogs, at the railroad depot ready for the 6 o'clock A. M. train: Col. E. S. Green, Benjamin Layton, Daniel Covert, the veteran fox hunter, who has lived in this vicinity all his life, and followed to the death many a fox; Henry Brewer, of Branchburg, another veteran, a new member of the old party; Abram Sherman, who never misses a hunt of any kind; J. West, John B. Morris, Douglass Slocum, of Pleasure Bay; John Wood, of Branchport; James Layton, foreman of Atlantic Engine; William Lloyd, and Joseph Riddle. Arriving at Highlands Station, they were reinforced by a party from there, among whom were John Thompson and his son, who have chased many a fox over the Highlands, and who, it is supposed, belonged to the party who were after this same fox when he crossed the ice from Highlands to Sandy Hook in company with a gray fox a year or two ago. After walking a mile or two on the railroad track, the party came to where the road passes through the thick forest. Having been informed that the ordnance officers had been testing cannon at the end of the Hook on the east side of the railroad, they let the dogs loose on the west side. The hunters soon discovered tracks of the fox, but they were evidently old, and the dogs did not seem to take much notice of them at first, but coming to a damp spot, Covert's old dog Dick gave a yelp and rushed ahead, followed by the whole pack. Then the excitement began. It seemed hard even for the old dog to hold the trail, but the hunters close behind kept the dogs at it. The party followed the bay shore north for a mile or more, then turned to the east, crossing the railroad track about a mile and a half north of the starting-point. Soon after crossing the track, and when in the vicinity of a sheet of water called Long Pond, all the dogs began to yelp, which denoted that they had all struck a fresh trail.

Men and dogs then started on a run. Sherman fired off his gun, a signal agreed upon to inform those lagging behind that they had started the fox. The course the dogs took was a north-easterly one, right toward the point of the Hook, and soon they had left the hunters, all of whom were on foot, far behind. After following the pack for 15 or 20 minutes, the dogs were heard coming toward them, having doubled on their tracks. The dogs were seen by the hunters when in the neighborhood of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad going west. They followed the railroad track closely for quarter of a mile, then turned short round and went northeast, and were once more out of hearing or had lost the trail. It soon became evident that the fox had taken to the sandy part of the Hook, which lies between the woods and the sea, some places being a mile wide, with a few small scrubby trees and bushes, which, in places, obscure the view. There are also sandy knolls which are blown up by the winds which are called the sand hills. At these places the sand is so dry that it is impossible for the dogs to hold the scent, but as the tracks could be plainly seen by two of the hunters—Covert and Wood—on horseback, the dogs were called and put on the track again. They soon took a southerly course, following the beach within 300 or 400 yards of the water. As in the previous hunt, sly old Reynard showed his cunning by running around in great circles on the dry sand. Then he would start toward the woods, running a hundred yards, then turn around and return in his tracks, run another circle or two on the dry sand on the beach, then give a leap and start over the sand hills again. These turns sadly bewildered the dogs. The fox had not been seen by any of the hunters, but his course was plainly followed by the movements of the dogs and the tracks on the dry sand.

About 9 o'clock, as Douglass Slocum was walking near Station No. 2, intently following an old fox-trail, he heard a slight noise, and looking around saw the fox behind him, not more than 60 yards away. He immediately raised his gun and fired both barrels, but missed the mark. The fox then turned to the west and made for the woods. Upon reaching them, he turned and took a south-easterly course on the sand hills again. He was seen here by Lloyd, who fired at him, but was too far away to do him any injury. The next seen of him was crossing the railroad track about a mile southeast of the place where Lloyd saw him, where he was seen by several of the hunters who were on the road with a load of hay. He was making then toward Spermaceti Cove, on the bay shore. He was followed by the whole pack of dogs, which were not more than 300 yards behind. The dogs were seen soon afterward crossing the track and going east. The chase was continued toward the ocean, striking the beach near Station No. 1. Then he turned, running north among the sand hills for a mile and a half. Then the fox doubled on his track and ran due south within 300 yards of his northerly track and nearer the water, the dogs going north as he went south. Reynard was again seen by some of the hunters, and Riddle shot at him, but did not hurt him. The fox then took a north-westerly direction toward the railroad dock, and was seen to cross the track by Sherman and Layton, about 200 yards off. He then took the same course until he came to the bay shore, near where the old boiler-testing ground is, then turned, running in a north-easterly direction, and struck out again toward the point of the Hook. At this point he was seen by Sherman crossing the track. He turned again, came down the beach for two miles, and then ran for the woods near Long Pond, where he was seen by Slocum, who again fired, and this time shot him dead. This ended the long and exciting day's sport.

The chase began at 11 A. M., and the fox was shot at 5 P. M. He was a large red fox, but very thin, having been chased repeatedly. His height was 1 foot 6 inches at the shoulders, and he measured 3½ feet in length. The old hunters say he is the largest fox they have ever seen. The party returned here last night at 8:30 P. M., pretty well worn out. They say it was the hardest chase they ever made on foot. They started with the determination of bringing the fox back if they had to shoot it.

AFFAIRS IN MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 14.—The Manitoba Legislature yesterday passed estimates for the current year which amount to $203,340. The House was prorogued to-day, when the Governor assented to the 40 acts which had been passed during the session.

The Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Company will at once proceed with the construction of the easterly extension of their road from White Bear, Minn., to Taylor's Falls, a distance of 30 miles. This is a portion of the proposed Sault Ste. Marie route.

CORPORATIONS INCREASING WAGES

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 15.—The Amoskeag, Manchester, and Stark corporations will increase the wages of employes from March 1. It is understood that the increase will be from 6 to 10 per cent. It is stated that the Derry Mills will take similar action.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 15.—Sanford N. Bradford, a painter, of this city, was killed on the Providence and Worcester Railroad last evening, near Woonsocket. When discovered he was crawling on the track, but it was too late to stop the train.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 15.—J. L. Jenks, a brakeman on the Boston and Albany Road, was killed in the West Springfield yard last night, his foot having been caught in a "frog."

SEAFORTH, Ontario, Feb. 15.—The boiler in J. Kidd's salt derrick, near this place, exploded this morning, killing the engineer, John Gilligan, and completely demolishing the building.

ROBBED BY NEGRO WOMEN.

On Saturday night as Thomas F. Philip a sexagenarian, of No. 27 Downing-street, passed the notorious negro resort, No. 56 Thompson-street, three infamous negro women, Mary Vanderbeck, alias Emma Quimby, Eliza Wilson, and Jane Henderson, caught hold of him and robbed him of three silver quarters and a bunch of keys. Mr. Philip followed the women and demanded his property. They enticed him up an alley-way, dragged him into a room, beat him and robbed him of $80. Capt. McDonnell was informed of the robbery and ascertained that at midnight the negresses would cross the Desbrosses-Street Ferry on their way to Philadelphia. He, with officers, watched for them and arrested them in Jersey City. They were brought to New-York last night, and will be taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court to-day.

THE BLACK CROOK REVIVAL.

A DRESS REHEARSAL OF THE REHABILITATED SPECTACLE.

A rehearsal of the "Black Crook," which will be produced at Niblo's this evening, took place last night in the presence of a few members of the press and invited spectators. It is not easy for one not trained to stage work to form an idea of a piece from a rehearsal, with its frequent interruptions and repetitions, and the careless reading into which the leading actors and actresses occasionally necessarily fall. Moreover, at 11:30 o'clock the good fairy had only just managed to get poor *Rudolph*, the art

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 14.

SALES TO 3 P. M.

La. 7s consol.		Del. & Hudson.		Del. Lack. & W.			
7,000	48¾	300	75¼	700	75⅝	200	86
8,000	48⅝	400	75⅜	1,000	75⅝	100	86⅛
28,000	56	1300	75¼	8900	75⅝		86¼
Union Pacific s. f.		500	75¼	4300	75⅝		86⅜
1,000	118¾	800	75¼	4000	75⅝		86⅝
K. P. Den. D. 6s		50	75¼	200	75⅝		86⅞
with con. ser. as		100	75¼	300	75⅝		86¾
28,000	19½	100	75¼	1000	75⅝		87
K. P. 1st con.		Amer. Dist. Tel.		2800	75	87	
11,000	96¼	600	66¾	Morris & Essex.			
2,000	96⅝	Western Union.		300	83	103¾	
St. L. & S. F. 2d, cl. a		600	66¾	100	103¾		
4,000	91	100	66⅝	105	103⅞		
N. Y., L. E. & W.		1500	105	Atl. & T. H.			
new 2d consol.		1000	105¼	100	104	24	
25,000	83	700	105¼	Bur. C. R. & N.			
30,000	93¾	400	105¾	81	104¾		
50,000	93¾	920	105⅞	Canada Southern.			
32,000	93⅞	2300	105⅝	200	60		
N. Y., L. E. & W.		100	105¾	300	69¼		
new 2d 5s		100	105¾	100	69¾		
13,000	87¾	200	105¾	100	69⅞		
10,000	83	2000	106	H. & Texas Cent.			
5,000	87½	200	105¾	200	77		
17,000	87⅝	200	105¾	Int. C. & N.			
25,000	87⅞	Pacific Mail.		100	810.	42	
C., C. & I. C. 1st		100	53.	40	Mar. & Cin. 1st pf.		
5,000	88¼	200	53⅛	40	Mich. Cent.		
5,000	88⅛	200	53⅜	200	92¾		
L. & W. R.		100	53⅝	400	93		
3,000	70¼	200	53¾	400	93⅛		
L. & W. R. con. ss.		200	53⅞	400	93¼		
80,000	98¼	N. Y., L. E. & W.		300	93⅜		
A. & W. con. ss.		800	47	1000	93⅝		
10,000	100	400	47⅛	500	93¾		
M., K. & T. con. ss.		7500	47¼	Louisv. & Nashv.			
15,000	83⅛	2000	47⅜	100	93⅞		
Mo., K. & T. 2d.		1550	47⅜	30	132¼		
5,000	87¼	100	53.	47⅜	200	132¾	
50,000	88	400	47⅜	100	53.132¾		
15,000	88⅛	1700	47⅜	400	135¼		
10,000	88	600	53.	47⅜	100	136	
M. & St. L. 1st		800	47⅜	100	136¼		
5,000	109	1000	47⅜	100	138		
9,000	109⅜	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.		100	139		
Mob. & O. 1st cn. 6s		100	72¾	100	139¼		
20,000	78¼	400	72¾	75.	137½		
Mob. & O. 2d deb.		200	72¾	Lake Erie & West.			
20,000	40	100	72¾	200	34		
Erie 1st.		100	72¾	L. S. & Mich.			
3,000	110¾	500	133	100	94¼		
R., W. & O. 1st con.				1000	94¾		
20,000	71¼	100	53.	110¼	200	94¾	
15,000	71⅜	Lake Shore.		50	94⅞		
15,000	71¾	1400	104¼	Mobile & Ohio ss.			
C. & O. cer. int.		1900	53.104¾	100	25		
3,000	42¾	Union Pacific.		100	25⅛		
C. & O. 1st, sr. b.		500	91½	100	25¼		
9,000	91¾	100	91½	Northern Pac. pf.			
Metropolitan 1st.		100	92	100	66¾		
10,000	103	100	92½	Nash., C. & St. L.			
So. Pacific 1st.		Central of N. J.		200	94		
2,000	102	500	63¾	100	94¼		
N. J. cent. inc.		1400	83¾	400	94⅜		
20,000	89	1400	83⅞	100	94½		
10,000	89½	1400	84	200	94⅝		
St. L. & I. M. 2d deb.		1200	84¼	N. Y. Ont. & West.			
35,000	84⅝	600	84¾	300	26¾		
Ten. 1st new		200	84¾	200	26⅞		
3,000	73	400	84¾	200	26¾		
United States Ex.		500	84¾	20	26⅝		
100	102	300	84¾	N. Y. N. H. & H.			
Wabash Silver.		1400	84¾	100	156¼		
100	20¾	400	84¾	Phila. & Reading.			
Cen. Arizona Min.		Michigan Central.		300	66¾		
700	8	200	89¼	100	66⅞		
1,000	8	200	89¼	Rome, Wat. & O.			
100	8¼	100	89¼	100	32¼		
2,000	8⅜	200	89¾	200	32⅜		
Boston Wat. Pow.		500	90	50	36		
200	1½	North-western.		10	32¾		
New Central Coal.		300	90	100	84½		
100	20	800	90¼	St. L. & S. Fr. pf.			
400	28	800	90¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.			
900	27¾	800	90⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.			
Sutro Tunnel.		1000	53.	90⅞	St. L. & I. M.		
1,300	3	800	90⅞	200	53¾		
Carson Mining.		300	90⅞	300	53⅞		
200	2	North-western pf.		2000	82¾		
5	5	200	105½	2300	83		
Little Pittsburg.		St. Paul.		800	83¼		
25	20¾	100	78¼	100	83⅜		
23	100	100	78¼	1000	83⅞		
Standard Mining.		200	78¾	100	83⅞		
200	80	150	78¾	St. Paul & S.			
300	81	St. Paul pf.		83	40		
100	31¾	500	3.103	St. P. & S. C. pf.			
100	31⅞	200	103¼	100	103¾		
Montauk Gas Coal.		W., St. L. & Pac.		Han. & St. Jo.			
300	51⅞	100	45	200	40		
100	52	200	45¼	Kansas & St. Jo.			
100	52⅛	100	45¼	200	70¾		
200	52¼	Wab., S. L. & P. pf.		Ohio & Miss.			
200	52¾	200	69¼	250	32¾		
200	52⅝	200	69¼	200	32¾		
300	51¾	500	69¾	400	32⅜		
200	51⅝	500	69⅞	600	32⅝		
200	51⅝	800	69⅞	600	32¾		
Pullman P. Car.		300	22¾	Ohio & Miss. pf.			
100	118	300	22¾	800	74		
Atlantic & Pacific.		Central Pacific.		300	74¼		
200	44¾	100	92	100	74¾		
100	44¾	100	93	Ohio & Miss.			
100	44⅞	100	93.	53	100	83.	21½

MONDAY, Feb. 16—A. M.

The weekly statement of the associated banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last was a very favorable exhibit, showing an increase in all the averages, with the exception of circulation, and again of $1,319,025 in surplus reserve, which raises the amount held by the banks in excess of legal requirements to $4,650,475. The changes were an increase in deposits of $2,723,900, in specie of $1,751,900, in legal tenders of $2,384,100, and in loans of $63,600, and a decrease in circulation of $83,600.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Feb. 7.	Feb. 14.	Feb. 15, 1879.
Loans	$290,361,800	$290,445,400	$244,156,900
Specie	52,994,600	54,746,500	18,059,500
Legal tenders	16,437,900	18,686,000	48,834,800
Deposits	264,404,300	267,128,200	272,271,400
Circulation	21,683,200	21,599,600	19,396,800

And the following the relation between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$52,994,600	$54,746,500	Inc. $1,751,900
Legal tenders	16,437,900	18,686,000	Inc. 2,248,100
Total reserve	$69,432,500	$71,432,500	Inc. $2,000,000
Reserve required on deposits	66,101,050	66,782,025	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	3,331,450	4,650,475	Inc. 1,319,025

The Money market worked smoothly, and the supply of capital offering was larger than for some time past, owing to the continued influx of currency from the interior and the large disbursements by the Treasury on account of bonds purchased for the sinking fund. The fact that these purchases are to be continued indefinitely at the rate of $1,000,000 per week also induced an increased pressure to place capital at current rates. In discounts the ruling rates for prime mercantile paper were 5@5½ ₱ cent., but exceptional transactions were reported at 4½ ₱ cent.

The foreign advices reported a steady market for Consols, which advanced ⅛ ₱ cent. on the week's transactions. United States bonds were buoyant, and made a steady advance, the improvement for the week being 1⅛ ₱ cent. for 6s, 1¼ for 5s, and ⅛ for 4½s. Erie common was a fraction higher, but the preferred showed an advance of 4@6 ₱ cent; consolidated Seconds, 1, and funded 5s, 2¾ ₱ cent; Pennsylvania and Reading shares and Atlantic and Great Western Firsts and Seconds were lower, the decline ranging from ½ to 1¾ ₱ cent. The Bank of England discount rate remains 3 ₱ cent. The bank gained £101,000 bullion for the week ending Wednesday.

In the Sterling Exchange market the nominal rates, which opened at $4 83½ for 60 days and $4 86 for demand, were advanced to $4 84 and $4 86½ respectively, and closed at these figures. The business was fairly active, with the demand chiefly from merchants remitting in payment for imports. Commercial bills continue in liberal supply.

Government bonds exhibited great strength, and prices made an almost uninterrupted advance throughout the week. The new 4s advanced 1⅛ ₱ cent., and the transactions in this issue were the prominent feature of the market. The basis of the upward movement was the proceedings in Congress relative to the refunding of the public debt, which indicated an increased disposition in favor of a loan bearing 3½ ₱ cent. interest. After the 4 ₱ cents the chief activity was in 5s and 4½s. The general market was strengthened by the purchase of $11,400,000 bonds for the sinking fund by the Treasury on Wednesday, and by the prevailing belief that the revenues of the Government will enable the Secretary to take at least $1,000,000 bonds for the sinking fund each week for a long time to come. The dealings in railroad mortgages were rather heavy in amount, the investment and speculative inquiry for many issues being unabated at the close of the week, when the highest quotations for some time past were reached in many instances. The demand was stimulated by the large earnings of the roads, the increased ease in money and the appreciation in the market value of the shares of most of the corporations. The largest dealings were in the Erie issues, which advanced 2⅜ ₱ cent. for consolidated Seconds, and 3 ₱ cent. for funded 5s; the Iron Mountain preferred incomes were taken freely on reports that the overdue interest would be paid shortly, and advanced 7½ ₱ cent. for Seconds and 2 ₱ cent. for Firsts; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Firsts and Mobile and Ohio debentures advanced 2@3 ₱ cent., with large transactions toward the close. In the late dealings the coal roads issues were more prominent, especially the New-Jersey Central mortgages, which advanced; Kansas and Texas issues were irregular; Chesapeake and Ohio Firsts and Currency 6s, which declined early in the week, became strong toward the close, and advanced 1⅛ ₱ cent.; the C., C. and I. C. issues were exceptionally weak, declining 5@6 ₱ cent., under a free pressure to sell. In State bonds higher prices were generally made, the improvement being most marked in District of Columbia 3.65s and Alabama, class A, which advanced 5@7½ ₱ cent.

The stock market was fairly active, and the speculation, although somewhat irregular, was in the main strong, especially in the late dealings, when, under heavy purchases, both to cover short contracts and for the long account, the entire list recorded a sharp advance in prices. Erie displayed the greatest activity, and early in the week fell off about 2 per cent., but when the announcement was made that the contract between the Erie and Vanderbilt roads for a distribution of traffic has been signed, a strong buying movement was developed in the Erie shares, which resulted in an advance of 2½ ₱ cent in the common and 3¾ in the preferred. The other trunk line shares also declined slightly in the early dealings, but closed strong, at an advance of 1¾ to 2¾ ₱ cent. from the lowest point. The coal stocks attracted a large degree of speculative attention and at intervals were in brisk demand. Early in the week these shares declined to 1 to 4¾ ₱ cent., but subsequently advanced and closed at an improvement of 1⅝ ₱ cent. for Morris and Essex, 3¾ for Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 4¼ for New-York Central, 4¾ for Reading, and 5¼ for Delaware and Hudson. The early decline was based on reports, which subsequently proved to have been entirely without foundation, that some of the coal companies had reduced the prices of coal, while the subsequent advance was partly due to the reports that the various companies had agreed to lessen the production and to advance the price of coal. The speculation in New-Jersey Central was very favorably affected by the conclusion of the negotiations by which that company enters into a pooling arrangement with the Erie, Pennsylvania, and New-York Central Roads for a division of the oil traffic, which will greatly inure to the benefit of the New-Jersey Central. There was a heavy demand for the stock late on Saturday, and this closing up was at the highest figures of the week. The South-western shares were prominent in the transactions, especially Louisville and Nashville, which rose 20 ₱ cent.; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis advanced 7 ₱ cent.; Iron Mountain 5½ ₱ cent.; and Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans 4½ ₱ cent. The telegraph stocks were also in demand, and showed an improvement of 2 ₱ cent. in Western Union and 3 ₱ cent. in Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph. The general market closed strong with an upward tendency to prices.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange for the past week aggregated 1,596,383 shares, as against 1,265,188 shares last week, and 2,375,500 shares for the week ending Jan. 31.

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Closing Feb.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Feb.
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	113½	105¼	100⅜	105¼
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coupon	109	108¼	108⅛	108⅜
U. S. 5s, 1881, coupon	103½	103¼	102⅜	103⅛
Adams Express	138	138	137	138
American Express	57	56½	56	56½
Albany and Susquehanna	104	104	104	81
Allen and Terre Haute	24	24	24	
Alton and Terre Haute, pref	60			60
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	45	44	44¾	45
American District Tel	68½	68½	68½	87
Boston Water Power	17⅝	17	17	17⅛
Belton Air Line	52½	52½	52½	52⅜
Canton			68½	81
Canada Southern	69¾	69	69¼	69¾
Illinois Mid. of Missouri	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
Caribou Mining	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
Central Arizona	8	8	8¾	8¾
Chic., St. Louis and N. O	44	43¾	42½	42½
C., C., C. and Ind	77	76¾	77	77
Ches. and Ohio	22½	22⅜	22	22⅜
Ches. and Ohio 1st pref			30¼	32½
Ches. and Ohio 2d pref			23	24
O., C. and I. C	21⅞	21	21	21¾
Chic., Bur. and Quincy	147½	147	146	146½
Chicago and Alton	107	107	107	107½
Chicago and Alton pref			120	125
Chicago, St. Paul and Minn	53	53	52½	53
Chicago and North-west	90¾	90¾	90¾	90⅞
Chic. and North-west pref	105¾	105	105⅜	105⅞
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul	79	78¾	78	79
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul pref	103	102¾	102	103¼
Chic., R. I. and P	119½	119½	119½	120
Clev. and Pittsburg	110½	110	110⅝	110⅝
Central Pacific	92	91½	92	92
Del., Lack. and Western	87	84¾	86¾	87
Delaware and Hudson	75⅝	70¾	73⅝	75⅜
Excelsior Mining			21¾	22
Hannibal and St. Jo	40¾	39¾	40	40¼
Hannibal and St. Jo. pref	70¾	70¼	70½	70¾
Harlem			180	185
Homestake Mining			37	37½
Houston and Texas	77⅛	76	77	77½
Illinois Central	101⅝	100¾	101	101¼
Ind., B. and W	43	42¾	42¾	42⅞
Keokuk and Des Moines			16¼	17
Keokuk and Des M. pref			35½	36
Lake Shore	104⅜	103⅞	104¼	104⅜
Lake Erie and Western	34¾	34	34¾	34⅝
Louisville and Nashville	130¼	123	129	129¾
Little Pittsburg	23	23	23	23½
Law., New Alb. and C	75	75	75	75½
Manhattan Railroad	109	108¼	108¾	49
Mar. and Cin. 1st pref	12⅝	12¼	12¼	12⅜
Mar. and Cin. 2d pref				9⅜
Metropolitan Railroad	114	114	110½	116
Michigan Central	90	88⅞	89¾	90
Mobile and Ohio	25⅛	24	24¾	25
Missouri, Kan. and Texas	16⅝	16	16⅜	16⅝
Morris and Essex	103⅞	103½	103½	103⅞
Montauk Gas Coal	52½	50¾	52¼	53
Nash., Chat. and St. L	95	92½	93¾	94
New Central Coal	27¾	25¾	28¾	29½
New-Jersey Central	84¾	82½	84½	84⅝
New-York Central	132	131¾	131¾	132
New-York and New-Haven	156¾	156¼	156¼	157
New-York Elevated			122	125
N. Y., Lake Erie and West	47⅞	47¼	47¾	47⅞
N. Y., L. E. and W. pref	73⅝	72¾	72¾	73
Northern Pacific	33½	33¼	33¼	33¾
Northern Pacific pref	56¾	56½	56⅝	57
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅞	31½	32¼	32⅞
Ohio and Mississippi pref	74⅜	69¾	70¾	74½
Ohio Central	25	24¼	24¼	
Oregon R. and Nav	110	110	109	109
Pacific Mail	41	39⅛	39¾	40½
Panama			137	140
Philadelphia and Reading	68¾	64	67¾	68¾
Pitts., Fort Wayne and Chicago			132½	132½
Quicksilver	21⅝	20¾	20¾	21
Quicksilver pref	35	30	31¾	35
Rome, Wat. and Ogdensburg	32	30	30	
Peoria, Dec. and Evan	23¾	20½	20½	20½
Standard Mining	31½	29¼	29¾	30
Sutro Tunnel	3½	2⅞	3	3⅛
St. Louis and S. F	45	45	45	45½
St. Louis and S. F. pref	57½	57½	57½	57¾
St. Louis and S. F. 1st pref	78	77½	77¾	78¼
St. Louis and Iron M	63⅛	61¾	62¾	63
St. Paul and S. City	40¾	40¾		40
St. Paul and S. City pref	78¾	78¼	78¼	78¾
Union Pacific	92¾	90¾	92½	93
Wabash, St. L. and P	46½	44½	46¼	45¾
Wabash, St. L. and P. pref	69¾	66¾	69¾	69⅞
Wells-Fargo Express	102½	102½	102½	103
Western Union Tel	106	104¾	105¾	106
United States Express	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement, with comparisons:

Clearings for the week ending Feb. 14	$683,453,357
Balances for the week ending Feb. 14	30,504,799
Clearings for the week ending Feb. 7	720,978,100
Balances for the week ending Feb. 7	32,185,604
Clearings for the week ending Jan. 31	772,270,895
Balances for the week ending Jan. 31	28,490,316
Clearings for the week ending Jan. 24	743,125,031
Balances for the week ending Jan. 24	26,727,723
Clearings for the week ending Jan. 17	747,728,198
Balances for the week ending Jan. 17	27,535,948

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$8,207,246
Corresponding week last year	4,030,771
Since Jan. 1	52,498,929
Corresponding period last year	29,118,615

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$5,725,001
Corresponding week last year	7,602,133
Since Jan. 1	29,478,738
Corresponding period last year	27,485,205

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$160,300
Corresponding week last year	429,073
Since Jan. 1	926,598
Corresponding period last year	1,993,954

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending last Saturday	$2,626,390
Corresponding week last year	2,929,229
Since Jan. 1 this year	17,776,275
Corresponding period last year	12,413,266

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday	$670,552
Corresponding week last year	696,347
Since Jan. 1 this year	10,979,917
Corresponding period last year	13,059,443

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

Latest Earnings Reported.

Week or Mo.	1879.	1878.
Ala. Gt. Southern...December	$38,545	$33,478
Atl. & Char. Air L...December	66,815	66,423
Atl. & Gt. West...December	400,853	298,542
Carolina Central...December	49,080	37,779
Ches. & Ohio...December	179,161	137,789
Chic., Bur. & Q...November	1,327,079	1,286,091
Dakota Southern...December	9,918	19,000
Franz. & Kokomo...December	3,406	3,747
Chic. Har. & So...November	135,716	146,406
Houston & Texas C...December	382,230	380,477
Kansas Pacific...4th w'k Dec	131,729	93,376
Little Rock & Mem...December	52,580	58,648
Nashv., Ch. & St. L...December	185,663	149,852
N. Y., L. Erie & W...November	1,516,835	1,381,391
Pennsylvania...November	3,462,929	2,606,396
Phila. & Erie...December	304,066	225,308
Phila. & Reading...December	1,442,687	889,577
Pitts., Cin. & St. L...December	249,899	239,587
Scioto Valley...December	30,879	20,132
	1880.	1879.
Atchison & Neb...2d w'k Jan	48,955	38,065
Atch., Top. & S. F...4th w'k Jan	142,500	93,250
Bur., C. Rap. & N...1st w'k Feb	41,097	28,903
Cairo & St. Louis...wk Jan. 24	7,193	5,000
Central Pacific...January	1,223,000	975,192
Chicago & Alton...1st w'k Feb	29,782	19,200
Chic., Cl., Dub. & M...1st w'k Jan	7,989	7,000
Chicago & Mo. Riv...1st w'k Jan	19,807	16,048
Chic., Mil. & St. P...1st w'k Feb	181,000	133,000
Chi. & N. W...January	1,135,000	1,098,000
Chic. St. P. & Min...3d w'k Jan	27,955	23,000
Chic. & W. Mich...3d w'k Jan	12,246	9,367
Cler., Mt. V. & Del...4th w'k Jan	12,001	8,640
Clev., Col., Cin. & Ind...2d w'k Jan	114,300	
Det., Lans. & N...3d w'k Jan	17,990	13,543
Dubuque & S. City...1st w'k Feb	16,098	13,771
Flint & Pere M...1st w'k Feb	25,500	18,000
Grand Trunk...w'k end. Jan. 31	200,037	186,507
Great Western...w'k end. Jan. 30	79,459	68,023
Hannibal & St. Jo...1st w'k Feb	41,993	34,259
Illinois Central (Ill.)...January	417,236	475,891
Illinois C. (Iowa)...January	119,421	104,301
Ind., Bl. & W...January	80,486	92,334
Ind., D. & Spr...1st w'k Feb	30,890	37,330
K. C. Ft. S. & G...3d w'k Jan	24,125	12,041
K. C., Law. & So...3d w'k Jan	8,538	5,336
K. C., St. J. & C. B...3d w'k Jan	22,683	22,683
Little Rk. & F. S...January	49,850	25,018
Louis. & Nashv...4th w'k Jan	214,000	458,964
Minn. & St. Louis...3d w'k Jan	6,972	4,500
Mo., Kan. & Texas...1st w'k Feb	78,290	48,335
Mobile & Ohio...1st w'k Feb	48,406	42,199
N. Y. Cent. & Hud...January	2,693,613	2,070,000
Northern Central...January	81,843	37,014
Ogd. & L. Champ...January	80,291	18,069
Pad. & Elizabeth...3d w'k Jan	8,058	6,658
Pad. & Memphis...3d w'k Jan	4,115	3,731
St. L. A. & T. H...1st w'k Feb	24,087	14,980
St. L., A. & T. H., brs. 4th w'k Jan	15,000	15,314
St. L. & Iron Mt...1st w'k Feb	131,000	99,300
St. L. & San Fran...1st w'k Feb	46,284	19,013
St. P., Minn. & Man...January	180,239	
St. Paul & S. City...4th w'k Jan	20,435	23,663
Tol., Peo. & W...1st w'k Feb	25,495	21,031
Union Pacific...12 days Jan	293,000	222,000
Wab., St. L. & Pac...4th w'k Jan	216,151	183,200
Wisconsin Cent...1st w'k Feb	27,373	2,925

The Receivers of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company announce that the coupons due March 1 on the assented consolidated 7 ₱ cent. mortgage bonds of the company will be paid on and after that date, at their office, No. 71 Broadway.

The Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, as appears from its last annual report, printed in another column, has paid to policy-holders, in the last 10 years, $1,400,000 for death losses, $1,750,000 for dividends and purchase values, and $723,000 for matured endowments. Its last balance-sheet shows assets to the amount of $1,750,310 52, and a surplus as to policy-holders of $257,484 10.

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 14.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	17 5-16	Cin., San. & Clev	17⅝
Boston Land	3	Eastern R. R.	70
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	115¾	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	92
Atch. & Top. l. g. 7s	113¾	Calumet & Hecla	244
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	134	Copper Falls	16½
Atch. & Top. l. s.	107	Franklin	4¼
Eastern R. R. 3½s. n.	90	International	50c.
Hartford & Erie 7s	58½	Kearsarge	2⅞
Atch. & Topeka R. R.	27¾	Quincy	43½
Boston & Albany R.R.	141	Ridge	9⅝
Boston & Maine R. R.	120	Silver Islet	21½
Chi., Cl. Dub. & Minn.	61¼		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS,

And other desirable Investment Securities,

No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

Buy and sell all issues of Government Bonds, in large or small amounts, at current market prices, and will be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.

We are prepared to give information in regard to first-class Railway Securities and to execute orders for the same.

Buy and sell all marketable Stocks and Bonds on commission, at the Stock Exchange or in the open market.

Receive accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, and allow interest on daily balances; and for those keeping accounts with us we collect United States coupons and registered interest, and other coupons, dividends, &c., and credit without charge.

☞We give special attention to orders from Banks, Bankers, Institutions, and investors out of the city, by Mail or Telegraph, to buy or sell Government Bonds, State and Railroad Bonds, Bank Stocks, Railroad Stocks, and other securities.

We have issued the Seventh Edition of "Memoranda Concerning Government Bonds," copies of which can be had on application.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL 5 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, LA CROSSE AND DAVENPORT DIVISION. A limited amount offered at par and interest. E. L. FRANK & CO., No. 52 Exchange-place.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	13	Spirits Turp., bbls	227
B. W. Flour, pks	172	Resin, bbls	2,264
Beans, bbls	19	Oil-cake, pks	1,750
Cotton, bales	2,110	Pork, pks	50
Cotton-seed oil, bbls	67	Beef, pks	10
Eggs, pks	1,987	Cut-meats, pks	3,243
Flour, bbls	4,056	Lard, tcs	931
Grain-sacks, bags	120	Butter, pkgs	2,487
Corn-meal, bags	1,838	Cheese, pkgs	2,487
Wheat, bushels	11,250	Rice, tcs	423
Corn, bushels	99,000	Starch, pkgs	1,767
Oats, bushels	29,750	Stearine, pkgs	50
Rye, bushels	4,040	Tallow, pkgs	112
Malt, bushels	22,850	Tobacco, pkgs	126
Barley, bushels	3,850	Tobacco, hhds	126
Grass-seed, bags	639	Whisky, bbls	214
Hops, bales	36	Wool, bales	1
Leather, sides	2,161		

BOOTS AND SHOES—An increased movement has been reported in the more desirable kinds of stock, chiefly in a wholesale way, on a generally steady basis as to values, manufacturers and agents adhering firmly and quite uniformly to previous quotations. A good inquiry prevails for Rubber products at full figures.

COFFEE—Firm, but quiet; 130 bags Costa Rica sold on private terms. Rio invoices closed at 18¾c.@19¾c. for ordinary, 14¾c.@15c. for fair, 15¾c.@15¾c. for good, 15¾c.@16c. for prime; and Santos, fair to good, at 14¾c.@15¾c.

COTTON—Business in the way of options has been moderate again to-day, at a further reduction of 3@5 points....Early deliveries rather more sought after, partly for shipment, but receded 1-16c. ₱ lb....Sales have been reported for nearly 70,000 bales, including 1,600 bales to arrive, including 110 bales to spinners and 1,550 bales to shippers. ....Low Middling quoted at 12¾c.@12¾c.; Strict Low Middling at 12 11-16c.@12 13-16c.; Middling at 13c.@13¼c.; Fair at 14¾c.@15c....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 92,000 bales, basis of Middling.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	*Bales.*	*Prices.*
February	1,400	12.18@13.20
March	37,100	13.33@13.28
April	34,200	13.48@13.52
May	19,700	13.67@13.73
June	10,400	13.86@13.92
July	3,100	13.97@14.01
August	4,100

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

ARABIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 18, 10:30 A. M.
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
GALLIA.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
PARTHIA.....Wednesday, March 10, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

REPUBLIC, Capt. IRVING.....Sat., Feb. 21, 1:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS.....Thurs., Feb. 26, 4 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Sat., March 6, 1:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, Leaving Pier No. 36 N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY March 2, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY March 9, 3:30 P. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY March 16, 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, March 23, 3 P. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-rooms, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library also, experienced surgeons, stewardesses, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper decks, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries in sea-going vessels, perfect ventilation.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room,) $80, $90, and $100. INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE, AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Feb. 28, noon
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL, Thursday, March 4, 11:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, March 13, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, March 20, 12:30 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Clark-st.

Cabin, $80, $90, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $26. Drafts for sums to suit passengers at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

Nos. 41 and 43 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

WESER.....Sat., Feb 21 DONAU.....Sat., March 6
GEN. WERDER, Sat., Feb 28 RHEIN.....Sat., March 13

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE OR BREMEN.

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Bolivia.....Feb. 21, 2 P. M. Siberia.....March 6 1 P. M.
Anchoria.....Feb. 28, 7 A. M. Circassia March 13, 7 A. M.
Cabins, $40 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

California.....Feb. 21, 1 P. M. Utopia.....Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:

Steamer NETHERLANDS, Thurs., Feb. 19, 12 M.
Steamer STATE OF NEVADA, Thurs., Feb. 26, 9 A. M.

First cabin $60 or $70, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $120 for $100; second cabin, $40; steerage, $30. Children under 14, $15.

For freight and passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY,

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English rail, and the inconvenience of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

FRANCE, Saturday.....Wednesday, Feb 18 11 A. M.
LAFAYETTE, Saturday.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
CANADA, Frachet.....Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.

Rates of passage drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight or passage apply to

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for ENGLAND, FRANCE AND HAMBURG.

Westphalia, La Touche.....Wednesday, March 3
Suevia, Thiele.....Thurs., Feb 26 SILESIA Thurs., March 11

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg, and to the south of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents.

General Passenger Agents.
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, 3d Avenue, Gowanus Ferry, Jersey City; MAAS.....Saturday, Feb. 14
AMERIKA.....Wednesday, Feb. 25
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday March 17

1st Cabin, $65-$70. 2d Cabin, $45-$50. Steerage, $26.

HUGAZIN & Co., General Agents, No. 27 South William-st.

PUNCH, EDYE & CO., J. W. MORRIS,
27 S. Wm-st. Freight Agts. 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER, 39 N. R.

NOW FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Spain, S. Pen-ell.....10 M. Helvetia, Feb 28, 6:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks.)

Erin.....Sat., Feb. 28, 6:30 A. M. Holland.....

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's office, 69 and 71 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:

Steam-ship CLYDE.....Monday, Feb. 16, noon
Connecting at Aspinwall with steamers for Mexico.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Friday Feb. 20, noon
Connecting at Panama with steamers for Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO Saturday, March 20, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:

Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Feb. 16, noon

For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 237 BROADWAY.

O. T. SEWALL, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.

From and after Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1880, the following passage rates between NEW-YORK and SAN FRANCISCO only will go into effect, viz.:

CABIN, $75. STEERAGE, $35.

These rates cover all necessary expenses for the voyage.

TO CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS.

Shippers desirous to make contracts for through freights at greatly reduced rates will please apply to the Freight Office as above.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Havana only, Thurs. Feb. 19
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico) Sat. Feb. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana & Mexico) Sat. March 6
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only, Thu. March 11

These steamers are furnished with swinging berths in state-rooms, small tables in dining room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.

Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave New Orleans Feb. 16 and March 8 for Vera Cruz via Sagua, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43, North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT.....Wednesday, Feb. 18
CITY OF MACON, Capt. EXMPTON.....Saturday Feb. 21

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam Navigation Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
Ocean S. S. Co., and
C. D. OWENS,
General Agent S. F. & W. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

Steamer MORRO CASTLE.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18
Steamer EARLHAM.....SATURDAY, Feb. 21

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. FOOTE.....SAT., Feb. 21
CITY OF ST. CROIX, Capt. VAN SICE Wed., March 3

(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.

Splendid accommodations for passengers.

S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Feb. 26
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, March 6

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

CASH.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND Silverware bought and sold back at a small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th-st.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale effected at the Exchange on Saturday, Feb. 14, was one by Hugh N. Camp, who, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Thomas L. Ogden, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25.6 by 98, on Avenue A, south-east corner of 76th-st, for $3,300, to Joseph Orr, plaintiff. The sale by the same auctioneer of the house, with lot, No. 25 West 32d-st, west of 5th-av., was adjourned to March 15.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, was $333,715, as against $252,616, the figures for the week previous.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, the following public sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) Feb. 14.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of two four-story brick tenement-houses, with lots, together in size 49.6 by ½ block, Nos. 330 and 332 East 81st-st., south side, $25.6 feet east of 2d-av.; also, foreclosure sale, C. W. Wesh, Esq., Referee, of building, with plot of land 44 by 28 by 45 by 28, on Greenwich-st., south-east corner of Rector-st.; also, similar sale, Charles D. Ingersoll, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone front dwelling, with lot 23.10 by 98.9 by 22.7 by 98.9, No. 130 East 35th-st., south side, 78.6 feet west of Lexington-av.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the six-story brick building, with lot 25.8 by 100, No. 23 Great Jones-st., south side, 382.4 feet east of Broadway.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, P. J. Josephinsen, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 24.4 by 98.9, No. 239 East 24th-st., north side, 122 feet west of 2d-av.

By Van Tassell & Kearney, foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building and two-story frame stable, with lot 24.8 by 100, No. 549 1st-av., west side, 49.4 feet south of 32d-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, William J. Marvin, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 99.11 by 125, on 12th-av., south-east corner of 134th-st.

By O. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, John A. Bleistec, Esq., Referee, of a two-story frame stable, with plot of land, 51.1 by 36.2 by 49.11 by 47.5, on St. Nicholas-av., west side, 51.1 feet south of 150th-st.

By C. S. Brown, foreclosure sale, E. B. Shafer, Esq., Referee, of 14 lots, on a map of Inwood, Towns of West Farms and Morrisania.

Tuesday, Feb. 17.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale of the estate of A. C. Cannon, deceased, comprising the two three-story brick houses, with lots, each 25 by 100, Nos. 7 and 9 Waverley-place, north-east corner of Mercer-st. Also, public auction sale of the four-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 783 6th-av., west side, north of 44th-st. Also, partition sale of the following-described property: One three-story brick building, with lot 16.8 by 70.5, No. 89 Cherry-st., south side, 62.10 feet east of James-st.; two two-story frame buildings, with lots, each 25 by 75, Nos. 153 and 155 Sprine-st., north side, 25 feet east of South 5th-av.; one three-story brick house, with lot 23.4 by 100, No. 173 Spring-st., north side, 46.10 feet east of Thompson-st.; one two-story brick factory, with lot 25 by 100, No. 139 South 5th-av., east side, 75 feet north of Spring-st.; one two-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 104 Greene-st., east side, 200 feet south of Prince-st., and two five-story brick buildings, with plot of land 41.8 by 153.6, irregular, Nos. 138 and 140 East 14th-st., south side, 158.4 feet west of 3d av.

By Van Tassell & Kearney, foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone front dwelling, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 307 East 33th-st., south side, 415 feet west of 5th-av.; also, the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 100.5, No. 53 East 44th-st., north side, 158.4 feet east of Madison-av.; also, the four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 17.3 by 102.2, No. 334 East 74th-st., south side, 283.4 feet west of 1st-av.; also, five lots, each 28.4 by 101.2, on Cliff-st., south side, 100 feet east of Conseord-av., one lot 28.4 by 101.2, on Cliff-st., south-west corner of Tinton-av., and plot of land 84.9 by 101.2, on Cliff-st., south-east corner of Tinton-av., Morrisania.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Surrogate's sale, William Boyce, Esq., Executor, of the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 21.9 by 92, No. 119 East 18th-st., north side, 123.3 feet west of Irving-place; also, one-half interest in the five-story brick dwelling and brick stable, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 25 West 22d-st., north side, west of 5th-av.

Wednesday, Feb. 18.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, H. S. Hammersly, Jr., Referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 24.8 by 93.9, No. 231 West 27th-st., north side, 342.1 feet west of 7th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, partition sale, R. S. Newcomb, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5, No. 46 West 30th-st., south side, 581 feet west of 5th-av.; Columbia College lease, has 94 years to run; ground rent, $360 per annum.

Thursday, Feb. 19.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the following valuable property: Three two-story brick houses and four-story brick building, with plot of land 57.3 by 85.8 by 55.4 by 76.3, Nos. 127, 129, and 131 Greenwich-st., north-east corner of Rector-st. Also, Executrix's sale, to close the estate of William Forsyth, deceased, one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 89.2, No. 177 Franklin-st., south side, 148.9 feet west of Hudson-st.; five-story brick store, with lot 26.3 by 75.10, No. 279 Washington-st., east side, 66.2 feet north of Warren-st.; similar store, with lot 26.9 by 74.3, irregular, No. 280 Washington-st., west side, 80.9 feet north of Warren-st. Two three-story brick houses, with lots together in size 52.8 by 30 by 60.8 by 28.11, Nos. 394 and 395 West-st., south-east corner of West 10th-st., running through to Weehawken-st.; also, at Woodlawn, Town of Yonkers, Long Island, four lots, each 25 by 150, on Broadway, north-west corner of Hopkinton-av., and 12 lots, each 25 by 150, on Broadway, north side, block front between Fiushing and Hopkinton-avs.; also, Executor's sale of the three-story brown-stone front house, with lot 25 by 100.11, No. 246 East 117th-st., south side, 100 feet west of 2d-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of two and three story frame buildings, with lot 25 by 100, No. 87 9th-av., south west corner of 16th-st., two-story frame building, with two lots each 25 by 100, Nos. 976 and 978 9th-av., south-east corner of 87th-st.; three lots, each 25 by 75, on 6th-av. and Boulevard, west side. 25.2 feet north of 117th-st.; two-story frame building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 2,156 3d-av., west side, 25 feet south of 118th-st., and one lot, 27 by 100, No. 57 by 59.10, on New-av., north west corner of 139th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 245 West 22d-st., north side, 375 feet west of 7th-av. Also, foreclosure sale, T. A. Paddock, Esq., Referee, of the three-story iron-front building, with lot 25 by 90 by 18.6 by 9 by 83.10, No. 1,563 3d-av., east side, 150.8 feet north of 87th-st.

By C. S. Brown, foreclosure sale, G. M. Spier, Jr., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 16 by 92.3, No. 51 West 9th-st., north side, 287 feet east of 6th-av.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, George L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 199.10 by 100, on 7th-av., west side, block front between 146th and 147th sts.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, W. F. T. Chapman, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100, on Manhattan-st., north side, 200 feet west of Bloomingdale-road, Manhattanville.

Friday, Feb. 20.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, John W. Searing, Esq., Referee, of seven lots on East 62d-st., south side, extending from Avenue A to East River; also, land under water adjoining above.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Feb. 14.

Madison-av., s. w. corner of 48th-st., 100.5x 19.8: Charles Durgin and wife to Elizabeth McCormick.....$40,000
Valentine-av., s., 110.5 ft. e. of Macomb's Dam road, 100x250; D. Valentine and wife to J. McLaughlin.....nom.
Same property: John McLaughlin and wife to Eliza Dockrill.....6,500
Avenue St. Nicholas, s. w. corner 141st-st., 49.1x124.10x50.7x123.7; J. C. Bushnell, Referee, to George Stone.....6,300
Fitch-st., n. s., 23d Ward, 50x100; E. C. Chetwood, Referee, to Joseph F. Smith.....2,000
Avenue A, s. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 76th-st., 51x98; Richard Allen to Charles E. Lansing.....nom.
Same property: Charles E. Lansing to Richard Allen and wife.....nom.
1st-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 38th-st., 10x28.10½x 49.9x19; P. H. McDonough, Referee, to Emeline A. Eddy.....4,900
2d-av., s. s., 76 ft. e. of Houston-st., 25x65; Eva Miller to Elizabeth Sommer.....14,000
2d av., w. s., 122 ft. s. of 21st-st., 20x79; and also, w. s. 125th-st., 100 ft. n. of 1st-av., 40x 92; John Sherwood, Referee, to the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank.....15,000
Same property: the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank to Ferdinand Hopp.....7,700
2d-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. w. of 120th-st., 25.2x 105; and, also s. s. 125th-st., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 100.10x irregular; the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank to Oscar F. G. Megie.....8,000
3d-av., s. w. corner 103d-st., 25x100; T. H. Edsall, Referee, to Oliver P. Hubbard.....50
3d-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 108th-st., 25x100; Same to Same.....50
3d-av., w. s. 125.2 ft. n. of 107th-st., 25x100; Same to Same.....50
3d-av., e. s., 100.8 ft. n. of 33d-st., 12.2x100; Alexander H. Zadig and wife to Julia Wiener. Same property: Julia Wiener and husband to Julius Strauss.....16,000
8th-av., w. s., 49.11 ft. n. of 141st-st., 20.4x100, and, also, n. s. 141st-st., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x99.11; James E. Carpenter to Thomas C. Higgins.....3,540
10th-av., s. e. corner of 146th-st., 99.11x200; Henry M. Bradhurst to Joseph W. Patterson..17,600
11th-st., n. s., 184.10 ft. w. of University-place, 25x94.10: A. A. Redfield, Referee, to Oscar F. Shaw.....11,600
10th-st., n. s., 306.3 ft. e. of 9th-av., 18.8x81.5; Sophie L. McIntosh and another, Executors, &c., to D. D. Seybel.....7,000
16th-st., No. 133 East, 25x92; and, also, farm on w. s. of road from Rossville to Pleasant Plains Station, Westfield, Richmond County, N. Y.; Max Strakosch and wife to Jacob Stout, 2 deeds.....nom.
30th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; J. Wiley, Referee, to Hulbert Peck.....8,000
Same property: Hulbert Peck and wife to Abraham Kramer.....nom.
39th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x98.8; Rhoda B. Roudebush and husband to Rose Roudebush.....5,000
46th-st., No. 23 East, 20x100.5; May C. Dodge and husband to Catharine G. Stone.....32,500
47th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x100.5; S. N. White, Referee, to Marius A. Sorehan...14,000
76th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; and, also, s. s. 76th-st., 300 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; J. S. Potter, Referee, to John N. Burbank.....5,000
78th-st., s. s., 196.3 ft. w. of 9th-av., 71.11x 100.6x68.9x99.2; F. F. Marbury, Referee, to Edwin Tracy and another.....11,400
83d-st., n. s., 238.6 2-3 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25.5 2-3 x102.2; Sarah E. Caryl and husband to Charles Guldon.....10,000
90th-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.8; John J. Byrne and wife to Joseph M. Valentine.....nom.
99th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 8th-av., 125x100; John J. Cisco and another, Trustees, &c., to Carl Stortz.....16,000
Same property: Carl Stortz and wife to William H. Scott and another.....22,500
105th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d-av., 75x100.9; Catharine J. Barrington and others to Vincent D. Bogert.....nom.
133d-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 8th-av., 100.99.11; William Rieg and others to Sadlesburg L. Bradley.....12,000
137th-st., n. s., 315.5 ft. e. of Southern Boulevard, 50x100: Evadne M. Brady and husband to E. Hall and another.....800
139th-st., n. s., 481.6 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25 x100; Theodore Maltiey to Ramsford Ingalls.
146th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x 99.11; and, also, s. s. 146th-st., 400 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x99.11; Henry M. Bradhurst to William Thompson.....1,700
151st-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av. to 152d-st., 50x200; M. A. Cashman and wife to James McKenney.....14,400
12,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Bulling, C. B., to H. Oeser; No. 1,066 2d-av., 3 years, for annual rent of.....$702
Carroll, F. P., Executor, &c., to Bannahar & White; first door and cellar of No. 36 Pine-st., 4 years, for annual rent of.....1,500
Lord, Charles, to Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.; store in basement of No. 29 William-st., 3 years, for annual rent of.....700
Same to Same; office No. 1 in same building, 2 years, for annual rent of.....3,700

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Barton, William O., and wife to J. Davidson; w. s. Lexington-av., s. of 122d-st., 9 months..
Bender, Frances, and husband to A. S. Underhill; w. s. 3d-av., s. of 127th-st., 5 years.....
Brooks, T. F., and wife to J. Davidson; s. w. corner of Lexington-av. and 122d-st., 3 months.....5,000
Davis, J. R., and wife to A. P. Irwin, Trustee, &c., n. w. corner of Lexington-av. and 104th-st., 2 mortgages, 3 years, total.....11,000
Dockrill, Elise, to J. McLoughlin; e. s. Valentine-av., 200 ft. s. of Second Dam road, 3 years.
Edey, Louise R., and others to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; s. w. corner of Union-square and 17th-st., 5 years.....4,500
Ernst, H., and wife to J. Kuntz; n. w. s. Morris-av., s. of Main-st., 3 years.....50,000
Fitzner, William H., to H. Bradhurst; e. s. St. Nicholas-av. at 147th-st., 3 years.....1,800
Guldon, C., to Sarah E. Caryl; n. s. 83d-st., a of 4th-av., 6 months.....4,500
Gutekunst, Johanna, and husband to A. Alt; e. s. Ludlow-st., s. of Houston-st., 1 year.....900
Higgins, T. C., to J. E. Carpenter; w. s. 8th-av., n. of 141st-st., 2 mortgages, 2 years, total.....1,500
Keyes, C., to William P. Jackson; n. s. 115th-st., e. of 3d-av., 3 months.....3,200
Kilpatrick, E., and wife to Clara F. Carey; w. s. Park-av., n. of 62d-st., 3 months.....2,000
Knox, J. A., and wife to H. Paff; n. s. 142d-st., e. of Willis-av., 7 years.....5,000
Krieg, Agnes, and husband to C. Pfreumer and another; No. 27 Jane-st., 5 years.....8,000
McCormick, Elizabeth, and husband to C. Durgin; s. w. corner of Madison-av. and 46th-st., 2 years.....1,250
Meeks, William E., and wife to the Washington Life Insurance Company; No. 119 East 59th-st., 3 years.....20,000
Murphy, D., and wife to Association for Relief of Respectable and Indigent Females; n. s. Division-st., e. of Ridge-st., 3 years.....10,000
Roudebush, Rose, and husband to Rhoda B. Roudebush; n. s. 35th-st., w. of 5th-av., 1 year.....5,000
Sawyer, N., and others to J. Murray; n. s. 73d-st., w. of 3d-av., 1 year.....13,000
Searl, D. L., and H. A. Reals; s. s. 16th-st., e. of 9th-av., 3 years.....1,095
Sommer, Elizabeth, and husband to Eva Miller; s. s. 2d-av., n. of Houston-st., 3 years.....4,000
Sturtz, C., to J. J. Cisco and another, Trustee; n. s. 99th-st., e. of 5th-av., 3 years.....1,000
Thompson, William, to H. M. Bradhurst; s. s. 146th-st., e. of 10th-av., 2 mortgages, 3 years, total.....8,000
Van Volkenburgh, Merry B., and husband to Hellen F. Watson; s. s. 24th-st., e. of 10th-av., 5 years.....10,000
1,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bank for Savings in William Steinway, Executor, &c.....$35,000
Carpenter, J. E., to A. W. Loewers.....3,200
Ingreen, S., to R. Haydock and another, Executors, &c.....2,500
Meyer, P., to William M. Ollifie.....9,900
Mutual Life Insurance Company to Sarah H. Whillock.....6,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ASSORTMENT NEW RESIDENCES—21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, and 33, 22d-st. East, 43d, between Madison and 5th. Owners, DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, 63 East 41st. Send for priced catalogue explaining "How to Build Good Houses."

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

A plot of ground, West-st., south corner of Franklin-st., 40x80 feet, adjoining a plot on Franklin-st., 87x 100 feet, with the bulkhead of 100 feet opposite. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, Office 19, No. 54 Wall-st.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, on Madison-av., near 50th-st.; can be seen by permit only; also, small brown-stone house on East 19th-st., near Irving-place. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

A. W. BOGERT, JR.'S OFFICE, NO. 16 EAST 18TH-ST.—For the sale and renting of PROPERTY, collection of RENTS, &c. Owners are requested to register.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 4th-av. and Irving-place, one of the best full-sized houses in the vicinity; price reasonable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HARLEM!!—TO CASH BUYERS WE ARE OFfering great bargains in both improved and unimproved property. PORTER & CO.,
No. 173 East 125th-st.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZED ENglish basement house on 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

GRAMERCY PARK, NEAR LEXINGTON-AV., with lot in park, large and elegant brown-stone mansion. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

FOR SALE ON LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 29th-st., a medium-sized English basement house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSES. FROM $10,000 up to $200,000.
A. W. BOGERT, Jr., No. 16 East 18th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, AND WEST STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Catharine E. Forsyth, Executrix, &c., of William Forsyth, deceased:

WASHINGTON-STREET.—The five-story brick store and lot, No. 279 Washington-st., east side, between Chambers and Warren sts.

WARREN-STREET.—The five-story brick store and lot, No. 280 Washington-st., west side, between Chambers and Warren sts.

FRANKLIN-STREET.—The three-story and basement brick dwelling and lot, No. 177 Franklin-st., south side, between Hudson and Greenwich sts.

WEST-STREET.—The two three-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 394 and 395 West-st., south-east corner of West 10th-st., running through to, and fronting on, Weehawken-st.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY, LONG ISLAND.—Two plots on Broadway.

Fifty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage on City property.

DEWITT, LOCKMAN & KIP, Attorneys.

Maps at office of auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, NORTH-EAST CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE AND MERCER-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, FEB. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of the estate of A. C. Cannon, deceased,

The two three-story and attic brick houses and lots Nos. 7 and 9 Waverley-place, north-east corner of Mercer-st., 150 feet west of BROADWAY. The lots are each 25 by 108 feet, and the building on the corner covers the entire lot. The premises are now, and have been for many years, rented out in suites to private gentlemen, and produce a good income. Full particulars at office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STORE AND LOT NO. 783 6TH-AV., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

SIXTH-AVENUE—The lot of land, with the building thereon, known as No. 783 6th-av.; the improvements consist of a four-story brick house, with store, and a two-story and basement brick extension, 12-inch walls, well built, extending to within four feet of the rear of the lot; lot, 25x100 feet.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE WHOLE OF part of the valuable factory property at Greenpoint, on Eagle, Freeman, and West sts., consisting of 12 lots of ground, two-story brick building, 200x40 feet; one-story brick forge shop, 30 by 160 feet; steam-engine, shafting, &c.; it is well adapted for a box factory or machine shop. For terms, apply on the premises, or to BUEK & CO., No. 31 Peck-slip.

IF YOU WANT TO INVEST IN BROOKLYN property, call at WYCKOFF BROTHERS' Agency, No. 182 Flatbush-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

A LARGE HOUSE ON BOND-ST. TO LET for business, suitable for publishers or manufacturing. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

STEAM POWER—SECOND FLOOR, 50x90. NO. 188 West Houston-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A DAIRY OR GRAIN FARM FOR sale cheap or exchange for good City or village property, containing about 90 acres of choice land, with churches, schools, mills, stores, &c., close by; within two and a half miles from a railroad depot; part of the purchase money can remain on the farm if desired. Address Box No. 48, Gardiner, Ulster County, N. Y.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.—FOR SALE, A VALuable estate: 2,000 acres in successful operation, including mill and store; price, $30,000; half, $15,000. Address OWNER, or call for interview Room No. 77 Tremont Hotel.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, CHEAP—NICE VILLA (GREENVILLE;) nine rooms; stable, with half acre of ground; fine view New-York Bay. In

DANCING VERSUS CROQUET

THE LATEST CHURCH WAR IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A FACTION WHO WILL NOT GIVE UP DANCING WHILE THE MINISTERS AND DEACONS PLAY CROQUET.

The good Methodists of the pretty Westchester village of Mount Kisco are deeply agitated over the respective sinfulness of dancing and croquet. Mount Kisco is on the Harlem Railroad, 12 miles north of Kensico, the residence and pastoral seat of the Rev. J. H. Lane, the famous kissing parson, whose osculatory feats in kissing the comely women of his flock formed the subject of an absorbing church trial. At a recent date, and by a unanimous vote of the committee of Elders who sat on the case, the Rev. Mr. Lane was "censured" for his labial indiscretions, and at the same time acquitted of having intended anything improper or immoral by his promiscuous osculation. The Rev. I. T. Ferguson, the worthy Pastor of Mount Kisco church, was one of those who sat in judgment on Mr. Lane, and he had hardly returned to his own parish, and settled down in the enjoyment of his undisturbed pastoral relations, before the dancing and croquet agitation began. The trouble arose in this wise:

Among the worshipers in the handsome Gothic church with stained glass windows on Main-street, are a party of young and active church members who do not believe in the stern ascetic requirements of old-time Methodism. They attend church regularly, contribute liberally to the Pastor's $1,200 salary, and in all other respects are useful and proper church members. They believe, however, that dancing and kindred social amusements, however tabood by the ancient discipline, are good things to practice in these times, and that sensible modern Methodists need not be ashamed of them. Their Episcopal and Presbyterian neighbors danced, and they determined to dance, too. Among the number who took this view of the question were Joseph O. Miller, President of the Board of Trustees of the village. Postmaster Fish and his two brothers, George Van Kleek, one of the Stewards; Charles Disbrow, and others. Their determination to take their full of dancing was quickened by the fact that the Dominie and the more ascetic of the brethren, while they discountenanced dancing, were the most persistent and expert croquet-players within 50 miles around. Dominie Ferguson's handsome French-roofed parsonage, with all the modern improvements, is situated directly opposite the rear of the church, and midway between the two are the green sward and circular hoops of Postmaster Fish's croquet ground. From early morning, when the dew lay so thick on the grass that the Rev. Mr. Ferguson had to put on his rubbers in order to play with dry feet, to deep twilight, when ex-Sunday-school Superintendent Jenkins had to don eye-glasses and strike a match to find the ball, the fun went on. Visiting clergymen caught the infection, and spent hours in teaching the pretty young ladies of the Mount Kisco Bible class how to drive the ball through six wickets and carom on the post. Among the most assiduous of the visitors were the Revs. Gennon, of Katonah, and Loomis, of Croton Lake, reputed to be the champion croquet-players of Westchester County, and who brought their own mallets along with them, much as a "crack" billiard player carries a pet cue. Besides these was Dominie Ackerly, of the Duane-Street Church, New-York. Even the rain could not drive them from their favorite sport, and the neighbors say that the spectacle of a tightly-chokered and white-cravated Pastor holding an umbrella with one hand and letting drive with his mallet at all three balls together with the other, was not infrequent.

Last Winter Steward Van Kleek gave a masquerade party in honor of his married daughter, Mrs. "Jo" Lounsbery, of Sing Sing, at which dancing and piano and violin playing were kept up to a late hour. Among the characters were negro women, clowns, court ladies, Louis XVI., and Charles II. Miss Purdy, who appeared in an elegant allegorical costume as "Night," was the belle of the ball, and Fred Ketchum, the popular young dry goods clerk, gave an excellent personiion of Grimaldi. The conservative element in the church were terribly scandalized, but Mr. Van Kleek was too powerful a member to offend openly. A week ago last Thursday President Miller was greeted by a surprise party, in his picturesque suburban cottage on Maple-avenue. Among the party were a number of friends from New-York, who brought with them the pianist Specht, and the result was the throwing open of the parlors and the dancing of lanciers, waltzes, polkas, &c., to 3 o'clock in the morning. The murmurs of the anti-dance element were open and emphatic. Still, they had no effect on the dancers, who continued to whirl as though nothing had happened. On Wednesday night last, Steward Van Kleek had the audacity to give another masked ball in his house, to which a number of notabilities from Sing Sing and surrounding villages were invited, and the anti-dance element was conspicuously ignored. The result might have been expected. The croquet-players breathed hard, and determined to "go for" the festive brethren at the next prayer-meeting.

Thursday night came, and the stained-glass and Gothic-roofed church was crowded. Brother Moses Fish, one of the pillars of the anti-dance party, arose and gently intimated that forbearance had ceased to be a virtue. He didn't wish to be harsh, but this thing had gone far enough. Either dancing was a "worldly amusement," contrary to Methodist discipline and Methodist usages for 100 years, or else it was not. If it was not, then several millions of Methodists who had been diligently traveling Zionward under that impression were laboring under a gross delusion. For one he wanted an authoritative decision on the subject. If he had been laboring under a mistake all his life he wanted to know it.

Brother Charles Disbrow intimated that people who neglected their religious duties to play croquet with pretty young women all day had better say less about "worldly amusements." If that wasn't worldly amusement, he would like to know what was. He knew of a minister (he had him in his mind's eye at that moment), and he knew of class-leaders as well, who played croquet from morning till night, and would even become so engrossed in it as to forget their meetings, when they were right in sight of the church. [Sensation.] The fact was, that some ministers were as much intoxicated with croquet as others were with dancing. He had heard of dominies (sarcastically) who went miles from home, on the morning and evening trains, carrying specially-made mallets with which they were to hit the croquet balls about. Of course, they didn't go for the young ladies' society; oh, no! it was strictly scientific interest in the game that brought them out. [Laughter.]

Brother Smith Reynolds, the village blacksmith, thought it was a sin to dance. He had been brought up in the good old-fashioned Methodist discipline, which taught that dancing, card-playing, and all such things were to be avoided as devices of the devil. He would like to have some ingenious brother explain by what sort of reasoning dancing could be reconciled with the Methodist usage and discipline for the past 100 years. If it could be so reconciled, then the English language didn't mean anything.

Brother Page said that he hadn't been out at a dancing party in some years, but if he should happen round at one, he should take a hand in, by all means. He believed with Brother Disbrow that the brothers and sisters who were so violently exercised on the dancing question were so simply because they preferred croquet-playing. Like the people in "Hudibras," they were willing to

> "Compound the sins they were inclined to
> By damning those they had no mind to."

While the more serious brethren in the church were debating the question, the younger male and female members were having a fine time of it at Brother Fish's, where Brother Jenkins, a relative of ex-Sunday-school Superintendent Jenkins, had reinforced the piano with his violin. Waltzes, schottisches, and redowas were spun away in rapid succession, and the cry of "Right hand across," and "Balance all," rose from the open windows and penetrated the cold night air, almost to the door of the church. The prayer-meeting broke up without coming to a decision.

Yesterday morning, it had been rumored, Pastor Ferguson was going to make public the names of those who had violated the Discipline by dancing, and the members of both parties gathered in the church in full force. The sermon was from the suggestive text:

> "Whether I be a sinner or no, I know not; but this I do know, that whereas I was blind, now I see."

Various persons, Greek and Hebrew, were alluded to by the Pastor, but no reference was made to anybody in Mount Kisco. Nothing was said about dancing, and the persons in whose houses the sinful amusement had been indulged departed well satisfied. A prominent member of the dancing party informed a TIMES reporter that one of the strongest opponents of dancing was a brother who, on Sunday, a week ago, aired out his private fish-pond to two snorting New-Yorkers for $5. While the bells in the various churches were tolling solemnly, and the pious owner of the fish-pond was immersed in prayer, the sinful New-Yorkers caught between 200 and 300 fine pickerel, which, the member remarked, were very cheap at $5. Another of the anti-dance pillars, who is so violently opposed to worldly amusements, is said to keep in his stationery store playing-cards, dice, &c.—from the sale of which he derives no inconsiderable revenue—without any qualms of conscience.

John B. Coy, a pleasant-featured middle-aged member, and a cousin of the Miss Cox who figured in the Kensico church trial as having been frequently kissed by the Rev. Mr. Lane, summed up the situation as follows: "The Methodist Discipline isn't lived up to now as it used to be. For instance, it forbids the women wearing ornaments of gold and rich apparel. It is notorious that in our large churches this rule is constantly violated. The discipline was framed in an age when people were more primitive than at present, and it is not to be expected that it is to be lived up to in its old-fashioned entirely. Why, if it was, we would lose one-half our people. Still, there are brethren whose consciences are troubled by too much of this dancing, and who would like to have it abated. I am not in favor of censuring anybody openly; it is better for the Pastor, if he suspects anything wrong, to go and talk to them privately. For myself, I see no great harm in dancing, provided it is done in private houses and to a reasonable extent."

President Miller and Steward Van Kleek laugh at the talk of the anti-dance people, and say that they propose to regulate their social life in their own way. If the anti-dance agitation is kept up, they will dig up the croquet business and make things interesting for their opponents. Pastor Ferguson, who is 70 years old, and ranks next to the Revs. Germon and Loomis as a croquet player, preserves a discreet silence.

FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE.

NEARLY $100,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Shortly before noon yesterday, a fire broke out, from unknown causes, on the second floor of the four-story brick and marble-front building, No. 115 Maiden-lane, occupied by Charles N. Finch & Co., dealers in oils and other inflammable merchandise. The premises run back to Fletcher-street, and are in the heart of what is considered by firemen as one of the most dangerous of the down town districts, "the oil regions." A partial explanation of the origin of the fire is obtained from eye-witnesses of the outbreak, who say that there was a distinct detonation, and then flames burst out from the windows in Fletcher-street while black smoke poured out of the Maiden-lane windows. Such an explosion might have been caused by evaporated coal-oil in some form igniting from a stove. Three alarms put the firemen on their mettle. They brought 10 engine companies, 5 truck companies, and the "water-tower," a tubular iron conduit on a platform on wheels, fed by two lines of hose which combine at the base of the tower. It is intended to throw water horizontally into third and fourth story windows, and supplies a want that has long been felt. With the engines came Chief Bates and Commissioners Gorman and King. Superintendent Walling was in command of the Police. Chief Bates, in superintending the work of his subordinates, said he would have to "drown" the fire at close quarters. Spray was useless here, and the fire had literally to be knocked out of the oily and fatty substances on which it fed. It was therefore necessary not only to protect adjoining property by streaming in the burning building, but to pour into it at every available point immense volumes of water. Had the roof of No. 115 and those of the adjoining houses been flat, it would not have taken long to obtain control of the flames; but the roofs were old-fashioned and the peaked roofs were slated, so that the firemen were compelled to cut through the party wall of No. 113 Maiden-lane, and through that of No. 206 Pearl-street, where they fought the fire at close quarters, often being compelled to draw back when immense jets of flame came through the apertures cut in the walls. On the Maiden-lane side the water-tower worked admirably, and the attack on the Fletcher-street side was made from the roofs of houses on the west side of the street, while lines were stretched into houses in Fletcher-street and in Maiden-lane.

Before the engines got to work the flames had reached the upper floors of No. 115 Maiden-lane, fronts and rear, and had traveled to No. 117 Maiden-lane, occupied by Lichtenstein Brothers, dealers in cigars and tobacco. The fire was driven out of this building in 20 minutes, but the premises were completely swamped in the water which the flames on their way to large oil warehouses to the north. By this time the fire had been driven out of the second and third floors of No. 115 to the fourth floor, where, fed by some barrels of whale oil, it appeared to defy the deluge that was poured upon it from two points. At 1:34 P. M., however, Chief Bates announced that the department had full control of the fire, but the flames were not extinguished until 4 P. M.

The losses are large. No. 115 is occupied by J. T. Wells, whose eccentricities as a dealer in Panama hats have gained him notoriety. It is said that he had stored in the building 60 cases of Panama hats, worth $17,000, which were destroyed. C. N. Finch & Co. lose $20,000 on stock, and are insured in an agency for $12,500. Lichtenstein Brothers lose about $20,000, mainly by water damage, and are insured for $15,000 in the Liverpool and London and Globe Company. The buildings Nos. 115 and 117 Maiden-lane were damaged about $7,000. In No. 206 Pearl-street tobacco and other property, owned by several persons, was damaged $2,000. Packard & James, of No. 123 Maiden-lane, had spices and indigo, worth $20,000 stored in the cellar of No. 117 Maiden-lane. It is believed that these goods are totally destroyed. In the cellar of No. 119 Maiden-lane was a stock of tobacco, the property of Hall Brothers & Co., and of Guerra Hermanos. A loss of $5,000 by water damage may be expected here. These estimates make the total loss $91,000, which will certainly be reduced by salvage.

When the outbreak occurred, a clerk in the employ of Wheelock & Co., No. 118 Maiden-lane, removed 15 barrels of gasoline from their cellar to the corner of Maiden-lane and Water-street. A number of barrels of petroleum were removed from the cellar of Finch & Co. by the Fletcher-street entrance while the fire was burning overhead.

WHERE FOOTPADS ABOUND.

FURMAN-STREET, BROOKLYN, ABANDONED TO THE LAWLESS CLASSES.

As the passengers on the 12 o'clock car for Green-Wood rode through Furman-street on Saturday night, they heard shouts of "murder" and the screams of a child. An old man was seen lying on the sidewalk, with a rough-looking fellow standing over him and kicking him in the face. A boy was on the curbstone crying piteously and screaming, "Don't kill him! Oh, don't kill him!" The driver wound his brake with a violence that brought the car to a stand-still with a jerk, and, whip in hand, jumped from the platform. The conductor followed him, and half the male passengers were at their heels. The footpad ran like a deer toward Fulton Ferry and disappeared in one of the low groggeries which are allowed to exist in that vicinity. His victim was placed in the car, bleeding from an ugly gash over his right eye. He recovered from his fright sufficiently to explain that he and his little grandson lived in Adams-street, and started through Furman-street, to shorten their journey. They were met by the highwayman, who demanded his money, and when he demurred knocked him down with a stone. The Police records abound with reports of robberies committed in a similar manner, yet no effort appears to have been made to patrol the street, which is a favorite resort of footpads. Sailors are obliged to use the street to reach their vessels on the water-front, and they frequently fall into the clutches of the robbers. The latter escape into the nest of saloons and tenement-houses near the ferry, and even the Police dare not follow them. The watchmen who guard the store-houses stand at the dock end of the tunnels leading to the street, unwilling to risk their lives by venturing to the rescue of waylaid persons. The Police give the street a wide berth, and after nightfall it is practically abandoned to the purposes of the lawless who lurk in its shadows.

THE SUICIDAL RECORD.

Some time on Saturday night John Scholl, aged 43, of No. 88 Horatio-street, carried out a frequently-repeated threat of suicide by hanging himself between two piles of timber in West-street, near Bethune-street. His body was found at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Scholl was driver for the brewers, Beadleston, Price & Woers, in West Tenth-street. He had not been strictly sober for three years, and his conduct had made his family harsh to him. He leaves a wife and daughter.

Claus Heitman, aged 28, a saloon-keeper, of No. 272 Canal-street, fatally wounded himself yesterday. He had been in America 11 years, and had worked as a bar-tender until nine months ago, when he purchased his saloon for $1,200. He was to have been married yesterday to a girl who lived in Hoboken, but he was in financial trouble. Yesterday morning he went to L. Boling's saloon, at No. 32 Park-row, and remained there until 11 o'clock, when he left with Boling. He parted with him at Reade-street and Broadway, after making him promise to visit his (Heitman's) saloon during the afternoon. Heitman found Frederick Blanke, of No. 28 Walker-street, cleaning up the saloon. He asked if the girl he was to marry had been there. Blanke said that she had not, and Heitman remarked that she would have to marry some one else. He told Blanke to leave, but Blanke mistrusted him, and took up a newspaper and watched his employer. He saw Heitman take a revolver from his pocket and stand before a glass behind the bar. Blanke sprang toward Heitman, but too late, and Heitman fell into his arms, shot through the right temple. His injury was declared to be fatal in the Chambers-Street Hospital.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Miss Ada Cavendish is at the New-York Hotel.

Mlle. Anna De Belocca is at the Westminster Hotel.

George P. A. Healy, of Chicago, is at the Windsor Hotel.

E. Palacios, Chilian Consul at San Francisco, is at the Everett House.

A SNOW-STORM BY THE SEA

VISITING ROCKAWAY ON A WINTER DAY.

THE NEW IRON PIER, THE BIG HOTEL, AND THE NEW RAILROAD FROM HUNTER'S POINT—RIDING ON FLAT CARS IN A STORM.

Few New-Yorkers have any idea of the jollity and beauty of a Summer sea-side-watering-place in a driving February snow-storm like that of yesterday. That there is a genuine beauty and a lot of genuine fun in such a storm by the sea no one who has had any experience in the matter will deny, least of all a party of genial gentlemen who went down to Rockaway Beach in a special train yesterday to look at the new iron pier now being built and anything else the natives had to show. Among the party were William F. Moller, President of the Rockaway Beach Pier Company; George H. Moller, Major Selover, M. P. Busch, of Buffalo; Elihu Root, M. F. Hunt, Major Morton, of Newburg, Robert S. Stevens, ex-General Manager of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad; George Alley, Harry Waldo, B. S. Smith, President of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad Company, and also of the Rockaway Beach Improvement Company; John Rice, of the Tremont House, Chicago, and a few others. The engineer of the train was given license to make as good time as he liked, and the party were whirled down to the beach in lively style. The first thing to be done, of course, after landing, was to make an exhaustive examination of the great iron pier which is to jut out into old ocean in front of Myers's Hotel. Mr. Davies, of the firm of Maclay & Davies, who represent the National Construction Company, the contractors for the pier, went down with the party to answer some 2,000 questions regarding the mammoth steam-boat landing. From his answers, aided by personal inspection, it was learned that the pier is to be of the familiar wrought-iron tubular-column pattern, very much like the Coney Island and Long Branch piers, but with numerous "modern improvements" not possessed by the others, although suggested by them. It is to be 1,200 feet in length—the longest of the kind. For 1,100 feet out from the shore the pier will be 30 feet wide, and the 100 feet forming the end will have a width of 80 feet. This wide end will be covered by a handsome building. No buildings will be allowed on the remainder of the structure, except the usual gate-house at the shore end. Work was begun on the pier Jan. 2, and there are now 225 feet ready for the yellow-pine flooring. Over this completed portion most of the inspection party gingerly picked their way on narrow planks. Some of the gentlemen had enough of it before they were at the shore end, and turned back. The rest concealed their trepidation under their overcoats, and tried hard to look like sailors whom no waves rolling under their feet could frighten. The piles used are 7 inches in middle diameter, the wrought iron being half an inch thick. They are made in 16-foot sections, coupled together, and vary in length, according to their location, from 22 to 50 feet. The couplings are of an improved pattern, leaving about an inch of smooth iron above the "thread." This arrangement, the builders claim, will almost add to the strength of the piles rather than weaken them, as the old-fashioned "threaded" couplings do. The heavy pointed disks at the bottoms of the piles are of the largest diameter used, being 2 feet 6 inches, as against 2 feet for those used in the Coney Island pier. The piles are driven "vertical and transversely" along the whole length with 3 by 3 by ½ inch T Iron rods, giving the structure immense strength, with the appearance of a good-sized spider-web. At high tide there will be 22 feet of water at the land end, the rise and fall of the tide being only between four and five feet, there will always be plenty of water for steamers. By a new system of outside fender piling, any steamer can land at the pier, it is claimed, in any kind of weather. The structure has already had a pretty fair test of its strength. The recent gale, which played such havoc at Long Branch and Coney Island was very severe on Rockaway. The engine and steam pump used in the construction of the pier were then in a little engine-house on the beach, and the wind and waves picked the whole up and set them down several feet away. Yet not a pile was misplaced, nor the slightest damage done to the pier, although it was at the disadvantage of being in an unfinished condition. The projectors of the enterprise have had no fear of its strength since then. One thing that contributes largely to the pier's strength is the fact that as fast as the piles are put in place they are filled with concrete, thus becoming practically solid bodies. The manner of driving the piles is familiar to most persons, and is very simple. A bolted disk, with a small hole at the point, is fastened to the bottom of the pile, and the later put into position. A powerful stream of water is then forced into the pile. This rushes out of the small hole in the disk, pushes away the sand or gravel, and the pile sinks by its own weight. Two men are now at work on a sink each pile has been kept, showing the quickest time to have been three and a half minutes, and the longest thus far a little over two hours. The last piece of timber will be 1,100 feet from the end to strike some very heavy gravel. The three piles put down just before the men quit work on Saturday night were sunk in seven and one-half, nine, and eleven minutes, respectively. The pier lands on a strip of land granted to the company by the Land Commissioners of the State, 100 feet wide and extending out 1,500 feet from high-water mark. By the terms of the contract the pier is to be finished June 1. The contractors say, however, that it will be ready for use long before that time.

Having learned all about the pier, the party wandered back to the hotel with noses exhibiting all the various shades of blue, and with appetites simply wonderful. The Landlord of Myers had been suitably warned in advance, and was prepared for the emergency. Each of the party made strenuous efforts to out-eat his neighbor, but in each case the result was a draw. The appetites came in with Neptune, as a matter of course, but these were cut short by the arrival of an invitation to visit the new hotel, now building by the Rockaway Beach Improvement Company, and the announcement that the special train was in waiting, to take the party to the spot. It was snowing tremendously. Great flakes of feathery snow came hastening after each other with blinding rapidity, meeting the moment they touched the earth—or, rather, the sand. Through this the party were piloted to the "special train." It was made up of an engine and two flat cars. The latter were made as nearly like parlor coaches as possible, with a limited supply of wooden chairs borrowed from a neighboring house. Overcoats were turned up around necks and tall hats pulled down over ears, and the gentlemen were soon "all on board." It was a jolly party in a jolly storm on jolly flat cars. The first thing that strikes one as he reaches the site of the new hotel is its great size. When completed it will be the largest hotel in the United States. Its location is a short distance west of the buildings at Rockaway Beach, and near the east end of the long strip of beach now owned by the Improvement Company. President Smith and Architect Lebrun, who took the party in charge, wisely landed the gentlemen near the centre of the hotel foundations. In no other way could its entire length be seen without the aid of a telescope. A large force of men were busily at work, despite the storm. The foundation and a portion of the basement are already in place. Including porches, the length of the huge caravansary is 1,170 feet, the building proper being 1,030 feet long. Its shape is very much like that of the letter "E," the front, of course, facing the breakers. Each wing is 300 feet wide, and the width of the central connecting portion is 100 feet. Four stories will be built above the basement, and in these will be accommodation for from 1,300 to 1,500 permanent guests, and the eating facilities will be such that 7,000 persons can be fed at one time. The building will be entirely of wood, with the exception that the main stairways are to be inclosed in brick-work. It will be heated throughout with steam, and, in addition, a large number of the rooms will be supplied with grates, so that, in case of sudden "cool nights," the occupants can have fires. The company will make their own gas, and water will be supplied by their own system of works. Both gas-works and water-works are now building. The latter are on so large a scale that it is asserted sufficient water can be had from them to supply a city of 30,000 inhabitants. The protection against fire is an arrangement by which 10 streams of water can be turned on the hotel in less than one minute. The management of the new hotel is to be intrusted to Mr. John Rice, one of the best-known hotel men in the West. An idea of its size may be obtained from the fact that it will take 30,000 yards of carpeting to cover the upper floors, and 900 yards to carpet the parlors alone. Carpets and furniture—the latter black walnut—have been contracted for to be on the spot by the middle of May, and the hotel is expected to be in complete running order by June 1. Many thousand loads of soil will have to be spread over the sand before the contemplated lawns, flower-beds, &c., can be made, but this will be done as fast as possible. Electric lights have been set up, and nearly 800 men are now working on the building and grounds, night and day. In connection with the new hotel the Brooklyn, Woodhaven, and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company are building a new road through to the beach from Hunter's Point. This is to cross Jamaica Bay on a trestle about four miles long, and this trestle, or at least one end of it, the party were invited to look at. So the palace flat cars were again boarded, and a sharp run was had across to the Bay. The most curious thing about that ride was the way the wind acted. No matter which way the railroad curved the wind drove the blinding snow squarely in the faces of the party, and this was exactly the case on the return trip to the beach. But everybody enjoyed it, and almost regretted that the time had come to hang up wet hats and coats and settle down in a real parlor car for the homeward trip. In just 42 minutes after leaving the beach the party were landed at the Hunter's Point depot. These three enterprises—the pier, the new hotel, and the new railroad—are the special improvements now in progress at Rockaway Beach. They are the forerunners of the movement to make that place once more a popular Summer resort, and they will undoubtedly go a good way in that direction. There is also considerable talk of connecting Rockaway Beach and Coney Island by a line of ferry-boats, while another slightly talked of project is that of carrying passengers to and from New-York and Long Branch, by way of steamer from the Branch to Rockaway Beach, and thence by rail.

THE MURRAY HILL BANK.

The Murray Hill Bank will change its quarters on Monday next from its present building to the premises formerly occupied by the Grand Central Bank, at Third-avenue and Forty-seventh-street. The Murray Hill Bank was incorporated under State law as a discount bank in 1870, and has ever since occupied its present quarters, at Third-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street. William A. Darling has held the office of President since the establishment of the bank, and A. H. Galt is Cashier. One of the chief reasons for removal is the convenience to customers of being at a station of the elevated railway.

THE POLICE CLUB.

POUNDING A PRISONER AT THE DOOR OF THE FOURTH PRECINCT STATION.

What is described by eye-witnesses as a brutal instance of Police clubbing took place at midnight on Saturday, within a few steps of the Fourth Precinct Station-house, in Oak-street, while Officer Patrick Canty was taking thither a prisoner named Daniel Lyons, aged 21 years, of No. 14 Cherry-street. The case was before Justice Kilbreth, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, where counter-charges of assault were made by the officer and the prisoner. According to the stories told, it appears that while Lyons and a comrade, named Joseph O'Brien, of No. 31 Cherry-street, were passing a disorderly house in Rose-street, after eating together in a restaurant, they saw Canty inside the premises with his uniform coat off, sitting down in a room. When he saw them he rushed out and cried to them: "What are you —— looking for? Do you want to fight?" He then roughly ordered them away, and a tussle ensued, in which he and Lyons fell into the gutter. While they struggled together the officer was stabbed with a knife. At this time his club was sheathed, and he had hold of Lyons with both hands. When he got upon his feet, O'Brien left, and Lyons started off with him toward the station. Suddenly, Canty struck him on the nose with his clinched fist, saying he would "get square with him." As they neared the station, he drew his club and struck him twice on the head, the blows being so powerful that they could be heard many feet away. Many spectators saw the clubbing, and cried "Shame!" "Shame!" Lyons, weak from the shocks of the blows, cried: "Oh, I am sick. don't club me," to which Canty replied: "I'll make you sick, ——you." As they ascended the steps of the station, Canty struck him a third and last blow, and then took him to the Sergeant's desk, almost insensible, and with the blood streaming from his wounds. In the station-house he was struck again, another officer tried to kick him, and he was thrown to the floor by the doorman.

Both the prisoner and the officer appeared in court with their heads bandaged, but it was evident that Lyons's injuries were the more severe of the two. Witnesses testified that the clubbing was done while Lyons appeared powerless to resist, and that he did not commit any act that would justify the use of a club. Canty denied that he was in a disorderly house at the time he first caught sight of Lyons and his comrade. He swore they were standing on a corner quarreling, and when he ordered them away they refused to go, and resisted when he attempted to arrest Lyons. He admitted that he did not know whether he had been stabbed by Lyons or O'Brien, but declared that he had never said that it was O'Brien who stabbed him while himself and Lyons were struggling in the gutter. Lyons, who said he was a cooper, and worked at No. 2 Gouverneur-lane, told his story in a straightforward way, and called a witness, who testified that yesterday morning while he [Lyons] was on his way to court, Officer Canty struck his [Lyons's] brother a blow on the jaw when he attempted to give him a hat in place of the one he had lost. Officer Barrett testified that while Lyons was washing the blood from his head in the station-house he said to Canty, "I'll get square with you in 1 minute or 20 years. I'll hang for you yet," and tried to strike Canty. There were five officers present when this attempt was made. A moment later the doorman threw Lyons to the floor, a proceeding which Barrett at first described as "tripping him up gently." Justice Kilbreth said at the close of the testimony on both sides that he could not understand why Canty used his club at all. There were some officers who considered that if there was any personal enmity between a prisoner and themselves they had a perfect right to take the law into their own hands and "get satisfaction" by the free use of their clubs. "The practice," he continued, "is becoming too common, and must be stopped." He then sent Lyons to answer Canty's charge of felonious assault, and informed the officer that he would have to procure $300 bail to appear for trial on the charge of assault preferred by Lyons. Canty was released on parole until this morning, but Lyons was locked up, not having a bondsman in court.

LEAVING HER HUSBAND.

ELOPEMENT OF A CLERGYMAN'S WIFE FROM NEW-ENGLAND.

A young woman was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, accompanied by a rough, uncouth-looking man, with a bundle in his hands. The prisoners were Eloise B. Walker, aged 23 years, and George F. Tinckham, aged 27 years, both of Somerset County, Mass. They were arrested yesterday morning by Officer Hey, of the Steam-boat Squad, in a state-room of the steamer Old Colony, of the Fall River Line. The arrest was made on a message sent to the Captain of the vessel by the Rev. Dr. Walker, a Methodist clergyman of Somerset County. It read: "Shadow man, and see if they room together. Have them arrested in New-York, if you have sufficient evidence." Officer Hey told Justice Kilbreth that the woman was the wife of Dr. Walker, and had eloped with Tinckham, who was an hostler. The woman said she was not conscious of having done any wrong. Her husband had married another woman, and neglected her, and, feeling hurt and discouraged, she resolved to go to her sister, in a neighboring county. She changed her mind, however, and determined to come to this City to earn her living here. She met Tinckham at Fall River, and talked over her domestic troubles with him, and he appeared to sympathize with her. Justice Kilbreth, after listening to the story, told the prisoners that he did not see that he had any jurisdiction in the matter, and discharged them. They left court together. They were reticent about their adventure, but it is surmised that an elopement was planned between them, and that they met at Fall River by appointment.

NEWS FROM THE SEA.

STEAM-SHIPS OVERDUE, BUT NO ANXIETY FELT.

The steam-ship State of Indiana, of the State Line, arrived yesterday, after a stormy passage of 13 days from Larne. From the outset the weather was severe. Violent gales from the westward opposed the vessel, and heavy head seas dashed over her bow as she forced her way through them. At times the weather was extremely cold, and the water freezing where it struck, the steam-ship became covered with ice. The storm continued until after the Banks of Newfoundland had been passed. Several European steam-ships are still overdue, but no anxiety is felt about them. The ship West Ridge, from Calcutta, which arrived yesterday, encountered violent westerly gales off the Cape of Good Hope. She was two weeks off the Cape endeavoring to beat her way against the head gale. The schooner Como, from Nuevitas, passed on the 13th the abandoned wreck of the German bark Christopher Columbus, the crew of which vessel were landed here on Monday last by the steam-ship Niagara. The wreck, which was then in latitude 33° 45' and longitude 76° 13', was boarded by a boat from the Como, and was found to be full of water; but for her cargo of timber she would have sunk. The water-logged hulk was in a dangerous position for coasting vessels. Heavy north-easterly gales and hard seas were experienced by the Como from the 4th to the 10th. The schooner Emma Wilmor, which arrived from Fortune Island yesterday, was oblized to put into Beaufort for a harbor on the 10th owing to the violent storm which then prevailed off the coast. The steam-ship Galatea, which arrived from Bremen yesterday after a stormy passage of 50 days, reports that Henry Lehmkuhl, the cook, died on the 13th from injuries received in falling down the hatchway a few days previous. His remains were buried at sea.

JOHN CLIFFORD'S RECORD.

An application was made on Saturday to Justice Patterson, in the Yorkville Police Court, for the discharge from the Island of a young man named John Clifford. The application was seconded by Civil Justice Langbein, and Justice Patterson was induced favorably to consider the application. He told the friends of the imprisoned man that he would look into the matter and would decide yesterday what action he should take. The following record was furnished by Capt. Gunner, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, from his blotter:

Jan. 1, 1879.—John Clifford, arrested for felonious assault; Officer Hickey; $1,000 bail to answer.
June 14.—Arrested for disorderly conduct; six months on the Island.
Aug. 15.—Burglary; discharged.
Aug. 24.—Disorderly conduct; one year on the Island.
Jan. 1, 1880.—Suspicious person; discharged.
Feb. 8.—Disorderly conduct; six months on the Island.

On the charge of felonious assault, the Captain stated Clifford was finally discharged on a technicality, but whenever evidence enough was secured to put him on the island, his "pals" always succeeded in securing sufficient political influence to obtain his release. Clifford was a member of one of the worst gangs in the Nineteenth Ward, who were being encouraged in their misdeeds by the countenance given them by leading ward politicians. Justice Patterson refused to discharge him.

THE BRIDGEPORT AFLOAT AGAIN.

The steam-boat Bridgeport, an account of whose mishap opposite Whitestone in the dense fog of Saturday morning appeared in Sunday's TIMES, was floated at high tide a little after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was at first thought that it would take several days' preparation before she could be released from her peculiar see-saw position on the sunken reef, but, contrary to expectation, the Baxter Wrecking Company, under the superintendence of Capt. Baxter, succeeded in raising and floating her yesterday. The cargo had all been previously removed by steamers belonging to the owners of the Bridgeport without injury. The steam-boat was towed down to her dock, in East Ninth-street, and will be put on the Sectional Dock tomorrow for repairs.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

An adjourned meeting of those interested in the settlement of the unoccupied lands of Long Island will be held in Room No. 24, Cooper Institute, this evening at 8 o'clock, when a report of the committee, appointed at a former meeting to propose a plan of operations, will be submitted.

Louis Laeloff, of No. 23 Forsyth-street, was stricken with apoplexy while standing on the front platform of a Third-avenue car, in the Bowery, yesterday afternoon. He fell to the street, and was carried into a neighboring drug store where he died in a few minutes. He was 32 years old, and leaves a family.

BROOKLYN.

The Fisk University Jubilee Singers will give a concert in Plymouth Church this evening.

Milton E. Serena, of No. 43 West-street, New-York, was committed to Raymond-Street Jail in default of $500 bail, on Saturday, on charge of sending libelous and obscene letters to J. Jennings, of No. 109 North Portland-avenue.

Contributions for the Irish Land League, amounting to $3,497, were forwarded to that organization on Saturday, making $13,091 88 which has thus far been raised by the Brooklyn Irish Relief Committee, of which Mayor Howell is Chairman.

It is estimated by the Post Office authorities that 180,000 valentines passed through the Brooklyn office on Saturday. Of this number 100,000 were intended for local delivery. A large number will be sent to the Dead Letter Office on account of violations of postal laws.

Samuel Hoffheimer, aged 30, of No. 166 Pacific-street, was arrested yesterday for robbing the poor-boxes in St. Paul's Church, at Court and Congress streets. These boxes seem to offer a special temptation to this class of thieves, for they have been raided upon a number of times within a year.

The woman Jane Anderson, whose story of assault and outrage has attracted special attention to her case, is slowly recovering in the Long Island College Hospital from what has every indication of having been a drunken debauch. The physicians place no confidence whatever in the rambling story she tells of having been drugged and maltreated.

Godfrey Beaversdorf, aged 50, of stout build and medium height, with grayish hair and beard, and wearing rings in his ears, has been missing from his home at No. 117 Nelson-street since the 7th inst. Pricked in India ink on his left arm are the initials "G. B.," a heart and crucifix. Beaversdorf was last seen on one of the North River piers.

The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Bible Society was held in the Church of the Pilgrims last evening. The Rev. Dr. Van Dyke read the annual report, which stated that a large number of Bibles had been distributed among the sailors in the Navy-yard and many German families. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. S. Storrs and Dr. Hunt, Secretary of the American Bible Society.

Jacob Hays, aged 20, of No. 432 Palmetto-street, was found lying at the corner of Debevoise-street and Graham-avenue, on Saturday night, unconscious from the loss of blood from an ugly gash on his right hand. He was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital. The wound was inflicted by Edward Zeiger, of Greenville, N. Y., with whom Hays became engaged in a quarrel in front of No. 193 Elizabeth-street, New-York, where they are both employed.

WITH A JERSEY PEDDLER.

HOW A SHREWD SPECTACLE-SELLER PAID HIS BOARD.

For ways that are dark and tricks that are not vain the Yankee peddler can give the heathen Chinee points. A bright young fellow who was driven not long ago to traveling country roads with a basket over his arm, selling a little article on which there was just a trifle over 2,000 per cent. profit, fell in, down in the wilds of South Jersey, one day, with one of these interesting specimens. "That man," says the young fellow, "taught me more about peddling in the few days we traveled together than I ever knew before. He could turn a jack-knife into a horse and wagon. Late one afternoon we were making for the little tavern, kept by an elderly woman, where we intended to pass the night. The Yankee, as we passed a little pile of pebbles, stooped down and picked up two round white ones, one about twice as large as the other.

'I am going to pay for my supper and lodging,' said he, 'with these two pebbles.' He put them in his pocket, and I thought no more about them till, after we had eaten our supper, we were seated in front of a comfortable fire—the Yankee, the landlady, and I. He was a spectacle-peddler, and opened his wares in a little green box. He had a charming habit of saying to people whenever he got a chance, 'Your eyes are in a pretty bad way. They won't last you long.' He said this kindly, and she replied that she was afraid that was true, for they had been troubling her a good deal lately.

"Then the spectacle man brought out the larger of the two pebbles. 'Look at that, Madame,' said he. 'What do you think of that?'

"The landlady said she thought it looked like any other white pebble that could be picked up anywhere. The spectacle man, laughing at the poor woman's ignorance, said he could pick up a few stones like that she'd soon make her fortune. It was a genuine eye pebble, imported from Germany. 'I make an eye-water from those p

The New-York Times.

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NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS

RED TAPE AND LAZINESS AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

HOW THE DEAD-LOCK IN THE SPANISH CLAIMS COMMISSION WAS CAUSED—MEXICAN CLAIMANTS WAITING FOR CHECKS BECAUSE MR. EVARTS REFUSES TO SIGN MORE THAN 20 A DAY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—After nearly a year of idleness, the Spanish Claims Commission premises to resume its sessions on Saturday next. Owing to the extraordinary action of the Spanish Commissioner in refusing to consent to refer cases to the umpire, this tribunal has been unable to transact any business since March, 1879. If Secretary Evarts could have been induced to infuse some business principles into the conduct of affairs in the State Department, this dead-lock might have been broken long ago, and American claimants would have had their cases disposed of. This commission has been in existence seven years at an annual cost of $8,000 to the United States, and not more than 40 cases have been disposed of in that time. The terms of the convention under which the commission acts require that in all cases where there is a difference between the two Commissioners the case in dispute shall be referred to the umpire. The Commissioner for Spain positively refused to unite with the Commissioner of the United States in referring disputed cases, and this has caused an entire suspension of business. Mr. Evarts might have corrected this by directing the attention of the Spanish authorities to the unusual conduct of the Spanish Commissioner, but his habit of procrastination seems to be so confirmed that persons having business with his department never knew when to look for a settlement of their affairs.

An additional illustration of the policy of delay which prevails at the State Department is furnished by the manner of disbursing the money paid by Mexico in accordance with the decisions of the Mexican Claims Commission. The second installment of $300,000 is now being disbursed to American claimants at the State Department. Some of the claimants, upon going to the department to-day for their money, were informed by the clerks having charge of the matter that Mr. Evarts had directed that only 20 checks per day should be sent to him for signature; that number had already been laid upon the Secretary's desk, and the claimants would therefore be required to visit the department again to-morrow. By this system of red tape and circumlocution there is reason to fear that the most needy of the above claimants will absorb the greater portion of their cash installment. If some of the peculiar statesmanship practiced at the State Department could be displaced by a few simple business principles, it would be appreciated by those who are so unfortunate as to be compelled, under existing regulations, to waste hours hanging about the ante-room of the Secretary's office, waiting to see some of the august officers of that department.

DEBATE AND NEW BILLS.

GEN. SYKES'S DEATH-BED REQUEST—NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE DEFICITS—STEAM-YACHTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Before taking up the regular work of the day in the Senate this afternoon, which was a continuation of the debate on the Five Per Cent. Bounty Land Warrant bill, there was a short discussion about the proposed removal of Gen. Sykes's body from Texas to West Point. Mr. Burnside secured the passage, two or three days ago, of a bill appropriating $1,000 for the expenses of the removal, but Mr. Eaton entered a motion to reconsider. To-day, Mr. Maxey and Mr. Burnside urged Mr. Eaton to withdraw his motion. When on his death-bed, it appears, Gen. Sykes expressed a wish to be buried at West Point. His body has not yet been interred, and the steamer was to leave the nearest port to-day for New-York. Mr. Eaton very reluctantly yielded, and was supported by Mr. Thurman and Mr. Cockrell. Mr. Thurman said that Congress already went pretty largely into the funeral business with its own members. Care should be taken not to establish a troublesome precedent, as it was pretty hard to draw the line between a gallant General and a gallant Lieutenant, when death-bed wishes were to be respected. Mr. Burnside having shown that the custom could not become dangerously expensive if limited to graduates of West Point, Mr. Cockrell made objection to such a limitation. The bodies of thousands of gallant soldiers were lying in the far West. Their bodies should be brought home, and such favors should not be shown only to those who had been educated at public expense. The passage of the bill was allowed to remain undisturbed, with the understanding that it should not serve as a precedent. The bill was subsequently passed by the House.

The beginning of the debate on the Fitz John Porter bill had been set down as a special order in the Senate for to-day, but Mr. Randolph yielded to the Land Warrant bill, announcing that the Fitz John Porter matter would be taken up at the conclusion of the debate now in progress. This debate may consume the time of the Senate for several days.

A bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Call to-day which adds to the vessels excepted, in section 4,400 of the Revised Statutes, from the provisions for the regulation of steam vessels, "vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam used for the private purposes of the persons owning or controlling them, and not carrying passengers for hire." It is urged in support of the amendment, that at present no boat, however small, can move on the water by steam without carrying a licensed engineer and licensed pilot, and paying $25 a year for the inspection of her boiler and hull. This expense, which must be met by the owners of little steam-launches, almost prohibits the use of such boats, because Collectors of Customs in many parts of the South exact a rigid compliance with the letter of the statute.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Conkling to relieve ex-Collector Arthur, of New-York, from a charge of $8,436 standing against him on the books of the Treasury Department. In January, 1878, $5,000 worth of gold coin certificates mysteriously disappeared from the office of the Cashier of the Custom-house, William D. Robinson, who for 34 years had received all the money paid for duties, and had handled and properly accounted for every dollar of the great sum of $2,400,000,000. It was not discovered whether the money was stolen or lost, but no blame fell upon Mr. Robinson. Samuel G. Ogden was Auditor of the Custom-house for 36 years. At his death there was an apparent discrepancy of $3,437 in his accounts of the proceeds of sales of unclaimed goods. It is believed that this discrepancy would have been satisfactorily explained by the Auditor, had he continued to live, and no blame has fallen upon him because of it. Mr. Ogden, during his term of service, correctly accounted for $3,300,000,000 collected at the port, and for $180,000,000 disbursed. The Treasury Department makes no objection to the proposed settlement.

The women who want to vote made another attack upon the Senate to-day. The Petition Clerk had missed from his desk for several weeks the large white envelopes, all inscribed with the same woman's handwriting, in which the advocates of woman suffrage have inclosed their memorials, but to-day they were plenty enough. Nearly every Senator had some of them. Mr. McDonald, of Indiana, introduced no less than 50, with a resolution for the appointment of a committee of nine Senators to consider all petitions of the sort.

Mr. Starin introduced a bill in the House to-day appropriating $30,000 for the erection of a monument at Schuylerville, N. Y., in commemoration of the battle of Saratoga.

Mr. Neal, of Ohio, from the District of Columbia Committee, reported to-day a bill prohibiting the publication of lottery schemes in the District of Columbia. Some opposition was shown on the ground that it discriminated against the papers published in the District, and on the further ground that it was in violation of the first amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting Congress from abridging the freedom of the press. Motions to lay on the table, recommit, and adjourn were successively voted down, and the bill was finally ordered engrossed and read a third time—yeas 99, nays 84.

SPEAKER RANDALL'S TYRANNY.

MR. WEAVER AGAIN DENIED THE PRIVILEGE OF RECOGNITION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Mr. Weaver was again to-day denied the privilege of presenting his financial resolutions in the House. By an arrangement with Mr. Coffroth, the Speaker recognized that gentleman to move to suspend the rules, although Mr. Weaver stood directly in front of the chair shouting for recognition. After the floor had been awarded to Mr. Coffroth, Mr. Weaver, under cover of a question of privilege, managed to call the attention of the Speaker and the House to the arbitrary ruling and unjust discrimination of the Chair against the Greenback element, but Speaker Randall, with a full consciousness of his great power, informed Mr. Weaver that he had a remedy under the rules—he could appeal from the decision of the Chair. Mr. Weaver knew that nothing would be gained by such a course, and for the fourth consecutive time was forced into his seat by the power of the gavel. There are members on both sides of the House who think this treatment of Mr. Weaver a good joke, and who cannot be made to understand that any other member can be crushed out in the same arbitrary manner.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $701,985 86, and from Customs $603,429 87.

Mr. Morton, of New-York, presented a memorial in the House to-day, from the Commissioners of Emigration for the State of New-York, urging speedy national legislation for the protection of arriving immigrants, and the care of such of them as become sick and disabled.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, at an adjourned meeting, this afternoon unanimously agreed upon a report exonerating Senator Ingalls from the charges of bribery preferred by the Kansas memorialists. It is understood, however, that the Democratic majority of the committee, while agreeing that Ingalls is not implicated, will present an accompanying report reflecting severely upon the methods employed by Kansas politicians in securing the election of Senatorial candidates.

The Senate Exodus Committee held a short session to-day, during which J. B. Syphax, a colored politician, who resides near Arlington, Va., was called. He stated that in the testimony he intended to give he would charge Senator Windom with originating the exodus movement; but as he observed that Mr. Windom was absent, he requested the committee to postpone his examination until the Senator could be present and confront him. His request was granted, and he was notified to appear at the next session. The committee adjourned until Wednesday.

At the meeting, to-day, of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, Mr. Warner read the report of the sub-committee to which was referred the petition of the Bullion Club of New-York, praying "that the paper currency be restricted to denominations of $20 and upward." The report recommends that the volume of the paper credit money of the United States be limited to its present outstanding issues, or $700,000,000, by stopping any further issue, and providing that all additional increase of paper currency shall be by coin and bullion certificates, with automatic regulations, through free coinage and deposit of the metals. Mr. Warner was instructed to present the report to the House, with the request that it be printed and recommitted.

Francis Morris, of New-York, appeared before the Select Committee of the House on the Interoceanic Ship Canal, and urged the claims of the American Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company to the exclusive right of constructing a ship-canal by way of Lake Nicaragua. This right originated in a contract made in 1849 between the Nicaraguan Government and this company, which was supplemented by an additional contract in 1857. By the latter, the obligation on the part of the company to construct the canal was dispensed with, and a new method of effecting transit by the then existing transit company was substituted. It is claimed, however, on the part of the Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company, that this contract of 1857 did not abrogate the right of the company to construct the canal, but only dispensed with its obligation to do so, leaving the company still free to claim or forego its right.

Mr. Morgan presented in the Senate to-day a memorial signed by William P. Adair, P. P. Pitchlynn, and others, representing the civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, protesting against the passage of any law for the organization of a Territorial Government over the 34 nations and tribes of the Indian country. The memorialists refer to the bills now pending before Congress proposing to establish such a Territorial Government, and characterize the proposed legislation as a violation of the national faith and public policy, as set forth in the act of 1830, which provided for the exchange of lands with Indians in any of the States or Territories, and for their removal west of the Mississippi River. This and subsequent acts, the memorialists say, pledged the Government to protect these nations in the full enjoyment of their autonomy. They assert that upon the act of 1830 the nations and tribes of their country have negotiated a series of treaties that are remarkable for their clear and positive promises for the protection of these nations in their right of soil and self-government in their present homes, and refer to a few of the most prominent provisions of these treaties which the bills now under consideration, they say, propose to violate.

OSWEGO COUNTY GOOD FOR GRANT.

LITTLE OR NO OPPOSITION AT REPUBLICAN CAUCUSES — SOLID DELEGATION FROM THE FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The Republican ward caucuses were held to-night. Every ward elected Grant delegates to the District Convention, which will meet on Wednesday. There was little or no opposition. The results of caucuses held in the towns so far have been favorable to Grant. The First Assembly District of Oswego County will send a solid Grant delegation to the State Convention.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER CASE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—There was a conference to-day between some Republican members of the House in reference to the Fitz John Porter case. It was ascertained that the Republicans will, almost unanimously, oppose the pending bill for Porter's relief, and that several of them will speak against it. There is a disposition manifested among the Democrats to postpone consideration of the case until the next session. After Mr. Randolph has made his speech in the Senate, the bill is likely to remain undisturbed in that body during the present session, and if the counsels of the more moderate Democrats prevail the same course will be pursued in the House.

OIL TRADE LITIGATION.

CLARION, Penn., Feb. 16.—A nolle prosequi was entered in the suits of the Commonwealth against J. D. Rockefeller and others for conspiracy, to-day, on the motion of the District Attorney. The court discharged the cases, with an order as to costs. The terms of settlement will not be made public until they have been submitted to the Producers' Council, which will meet at Titusville, Wednesday. President B. B. Campbell says the terms are all that could have been gained by a trial of the causes.

CHINESE HOSPITALITY IN CUBA.

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—The Chinese Consul gave a reception on Saturday. The interior of the Consulate was adorned in Chinese fashion. Gen. Callejas and wife and the families of Señores Diaz, Herrera, and Cay, assisted the Consul in receiving the guests. All of the military and civil authorities and the best society of Havana were present, and the rooms were crowded.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

BEGINNING THE WORK OF THE WEEK.

CORRECTING OMISSIONS IN THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE BILL—AN EXCISE BILL INTRODUCED—IMPORTANT NEW-YORK CHARTER CHANGES.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The Legislature has already evinced its willingness to accord to women the privilege of voting for School Trustees, and of holding office as school officers, by the passage of a bill which has received the Governor's signature, and been duly certified by Secretary of State Carr as chapter 9 of the Laws of 1880. The law as thus certified is as follows:

AN ACT to declare women eligible to serve as School Trustees.

Passed Feb. 12, 1880, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. No person shall be deemed to be ineligible to serve as any school officer, or to vote at any school meeting, by reason of sex, who has the other qualifications now required by law.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Since the passage of the bill it has been examined with more care than it received before its passage, and the conviction has forced itself upon several persons that it will not do at all; that it will fail to carry out the suggestion made by Gov. Cornell in his Message, and that unless something further be done, women will have advanced not a whit toward the enjoyment of the coveted boon of the ballot. The Governor has made the discovery himself and pointed it out to some friends. It will be seen that the title of the bill does not form an index to the bill itself, merely declaring women to be eligible to serve as School Trustees. The bill makes women not only eligible to serve as Trustees, but also to vote for Trustees. It does not appear to be comprehensive enough to cover the variety of cases which it should. A gentleman from Rochester, in talking about the matter, said he feared the women who were expecting to vote for Commissioners of Education would be deprived of the privilege. The bill says only that they shall vote for "Trustees." It is questionable whether this is the only defect in the bill. In most of the towns School Commissioners are voted for on the same ticket with other officers voted for in the Spring elections. Unless some provision be made for receiving the votes for school officers by separate ballot and at separate boxes, there seems to be no way of preventing women who have registered for voting from voting for officers of those classes, as no one is authorized to examine their ballots, and if they go into a general box, they cannot be distinguished from other ballots cast by men.

Charles S. Baker, of Monroe, who had taken great interest in this subject, to-day talked with Gov. Cornell about the matter, and drafted a bill which is at once more consistent in its title and text and more comprehensive in its provisions than the one passed on Feb. 12. The bill is as follows:

AN ACT to declare women eligible to serve as School Trustees, Commissioners of Common Schools, members of Boards of Education, and school officers, and to authorize them to vote for such officers in the several towns, counties, cities, and school districts of this State.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. No person shall be deemed to be ineligible to serve as a School Trustee, Commissioner of Common Schools, member of the Board of Education, and school officer, or to vote for any such officers in any town, city, county, or school district in this State by reason of sex, who has the other qualifications now required by law.

SEC. 2. At any election hereafter to occur, of either or any of the officers mentioned in the first section of this act, the ballot for such officer to be voted for shall be upon a separate ticket, indorsed "School Officer," and all such ballots shall be deposited in a separate box, to be provided therefor.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

This bill was introduced, to-night, by Mr. Baker, with an explanation which secured for it a third reading without opposition. Mr. Alvord made a speech in its favor and intimated that he was ready to go even further and grant women the full right of suffrage. The bill passed, 79 yeas, 1 nay, the solitary negative being Daniel Peck, who is a hotel-keeper at Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County.

Mr. Russell, of Kings, introduced the Excise bill made up by the members from New-York, Kings, and Erie, in the session of 1879. It was over this bill that the fight was made last year for a modification of the existing laws, and it was twice defeated. It goes to the Internal Affairs Committee to receive consideration at the same time that other bills are taken up. Mr. Grosse's bill repeals the "Three-dead" clause of the law of 1857.

An act for the better government of Brooklyn was introduced by Mr. Tallmadge by request. It provides for single-headed commissions, to be appointed by the Mayor, and to hold office only during the term of the Mayor. Physicians will be interested in Mr. Husted's bill, which makes it lawful for physicians of different schools to meet in consultation in cases of sickness, and that no county, State, or local medical society shall in any way discipline or punish any member for his assistance or counsel rendered to a physician of a different school. Mr. Mitchell's bill limits the number of cases to be carried to the Court of Appeals. Cases on reference to the Special Term without jury, if reversed on a question of fact and law by the General Term, are sent to the Court of Appeals, which must sit as a jury to see if the General Term has decided upon the facts. The bill provides that in such cases where the General Term reverses the matter shall be sent to a jury, unless the parties shall otherwise agree. The Dannemora investigating committee asked that the Attorney-General appear in the investigation of the lease of the State Railroad at Plattsburg. The resolution gave rise to debate and went over. A resolution, introduced by Mr. Case, of Ontario, complains that the acoustics of the Assembly Chamber are not improved, and calls upon the architect, the Speaker, and the Clerk to improve them, even at the sacrifice of some architectural beauty. The bill permitting parades on Sunday, with brass band music, by the Grand Army of the Republic, was ordered to a third reading. It was passed last year, and vetoed by Gov. Robinson.

Senator Strahan has brought with him to the capital a bill making important amendments to the charter of New-York City, which he expects to introduce on Thursday or Friday of this week. The bill is not yet perfected, and the Senator declines to furnish a synopsis at this time. The bill is not one framed after consultation between John Kelly and Gen. Arthur, as has been reported, but has been prepared with the sole idea of improving the government of the City. With that aim in view, it proposes to reduce the number of commissions and commissioners. The Police Department will include the Excise Department and the Board of Health. The Department of Buildings will be abolished and its powers delegated to the Fire Department, and the Department of Public Works and the Dock Department will be merged. It is probable that some provision will be made before the bill is introduced for reducing the salaries of many of the city officers. One provision of the bill is that making the office of Controller elective instead of appointive, and the appointing power is to be changed in an important manner. The bill has been submitted to prominent Republicans, and is said to have received approval. John Kelly, it is said, will probably oppose it to the last.

JOHN F. SMYTH'S TERM.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16.—John F. Smyth's term as Superintendent of the Insurance Department expired to-day, and it is rumored here to-night that his name is to be sent to the Senate for reappointment to-morrow or Wednesday. Under the new rule it will require 17 Senators to confirm the nomination, and it is not believed that they can be had. It is conceded that the three Tammany Senators—Hogan, Seebacher, and Bixby—will vote for his confirmation, and, perhaps, also Stevens, of Oneida. The other three Democratic Senators are sure to vote against confirmation, and it is believed that the following Republican Senators will do likewise: Birdsall, Schroeder, Astor, Forster, Robertson, Wagner, Lynde, Winslow, Woodin, Mills, Davenport, Loomis, Pitts, and Sessions. This would make 17 against confirmation, while only 16 are necessary to prevent it. It was thought that Gov. Cornell, after Smyth's performance with the primaries, which the Governor openly disapproved of, would hesitate to reappoint him, but it is said that Senator Conkling demands it. For the last three years it has been a mooted question who was Governor—Lucius Robinson or Samuel J. Tilden. If Smyth's name is sent in, the question will then be whether Alonzo B. Cornell or Roscoe Conkling is Governor.

THE BANK SUPERINTENDENT.

MR. HEPBURN'S CHANCES—SOME NEW-YORK PEOPLE PERHAPS TO BE DISAPPOINTED.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Among the friends of Mr. A. Barton Hepburn, of St. Lawrence, it is confidently reported that his name will soon be sent to the Senate by Gov. Cornell for Superintendent of the Bank Department to succeed Henry L. Lamb, now acting Superintendent. Should he be nominated and confirmed, the plans of some New-York gentlemen who have been working here for two or three years to secure control of the department will be brought to naught. From a trustworthy source some statements are made which illustrate the sharp foresight of a firm of lawyers who have won a notoriety for getting fat Receiverships. While the late Bank Superintendent Ellis was under a cloud, about the time of his trial, in 1877, a combination was formed among a few Democratic and Republican politicians to get control of the department through Gov. Robinson. Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer was then a member of the firm of Wingate & Cullen. As a friend of Charles E. Orvis, Mr. Dorsheimer is said to have urged the appointment of that gentleman, and Wingate & Cullen frequently appeared here to urge the nomination in case Mr. Ellis should be removed. It was seen that there was a splendid opening for somebody to enter into lucrative Receiverships, and the only concern Wingate & Cullen are supposed to have had was to obtain a Superintendent who would requite the favor extended to him. In 1878, not discouraged with the lack of success in the previous year, the same interest was at work for Orvis, Wingate, and Cullen, and nothing but the "coldness" that grew up between Dorsheimer and Robinson appears to have prevented the consummation of a scheme out of which none was so likely to be so much benefited as the firm of New-York lawyers of which Dorsheimer was a partner.

DARING A LEGISLATURE.

A SAMPLE OF THE NEW LIFE IN THE OLD DOMINION.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 16.—The committee of the House of Delegates having charge of the investigation into the origin and character of the recent affray in the rotunda of the Capitol between W. W. Archer and C. N. Harrison, newspaper reporters, and James A. Frazier, Delegate from Rockbridge, submitted its report to-day, recommending the adoption of resolutions expelling Messrs. Archer and Harrison from the floor of the House as reporters during the further session of that body. As regards Mr. Frazier, the committee states that he showed bad taste in undertaking to criticise in a public newspaper in unparliamentary language a fellow-member, but that the consequences of such criticism have sufficiently impressed him of the impropriety of his course. It recommends that he be released from arrest and restored to his privileges as a member. The report was discussed at some length and finally adopted.

After the matter had been disposed of, another report was submitted by the same committee, in which it was stated that during the trial of the above-named persons in the Police Court for a breach of the peace, several efforts had been made by counsel and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House to remove the prisoners from the custody of the court, on the ground of want of jurisdiction, they having been committed by the House and sent before a special committee; that the acting Police Justice had refused to give them up, and threatened that if the question of jurisdiction was further mooted by the Sergeant-at-Arms, members of the House, or any one else, he would commit the whole party to jail; that later in the day, while occupying a privileged seat on the floor of the House, he, in conversation with a member and an officer of the House, reiterated his threat, and added that he did not intend that the "machine," meaning the House of Delegates, should run his court, and that the last blanked one should have to go to jail. Upon the recommendation of the committee, the House ordered a process summoning the acting Police Justice to appear before that body, to answer interrogations upon the allegation of contempt of authority and breach of privileges of the House. The process was subsequently served, and further proceedings were postponed until to-morrow.

DAMAGE BY WESTERN FLOODS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.—The flood in the Ohio River culminated at this point about noon to-day. The oldest steam-boat men say they never witnessed so rapid a rise. Below Cincinnati the water rose 45 feet in three days. All the bottom lands are covered with water, and outstanding crops in field and stack have been greatly damaged. Many valuable farms along the river have been seriously injured by the caving of the river banks from the impinging of the rapid currents. In Cincinnati the cellars of business houses in Water and Second streets are filled with water. The damage is not heavy, as time was given for the removal of goods. Mill Creek bottom is a large lake, and the railroad tracks running through it are submerged in places. The flood is the highest since Jan. 20, 1877, but does not compare with the great floods of 1832 and 1847.

A SLEIGH WITH A HISTORY.

FOXBURY, Penn., Feb. 16.—W. L. Fox, the great oil producer of this place, owns a sleigh which has an interesting history. It is a clumsy, heavy sleigh, and, although more than 100 years old, is in excellent repair, and is used by Mr. Fox whenever there is sleighing. It was built to order for Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, during the early years of that war. While it was his property it was used by George Washington and his wife, Benedict Arnold, Gen. Lee, and many other distinguished people of that day, while guests of Mr. Morris. It passed from the Morris family when misfortune overtook the financier, and had been in the possession of an old Philadelphia family for many years, until recently, when Mr. Fox was placed in possession of it and its history.

DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS BANKS.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Statistics in the Bank Department show that the amount due depositors in the savings banks in the State, on Jan. 1 last, was $319,266,019 93. The number of deposit accounts is 870,517. The average of each deposit account is $378 24. The gain during 1879, in the aggregate deposit, is $20,281,370. The increase in the number of deposit accounts is 10,500. The increase in the average account is $9 02. One-fourth of the gain in deposits was made between Jan. 1 and July 1, and three-fourths during the last six months of the year, and extends throughout the entire State. The deposits during January, 1880, were unusually large.

PARNELL'S FRIENDS DEFEATED.

MONTREAL, Feb. 19.—Mayor Rivard has flatly refused to receive Mr. Parnell or to have anything to do with him. The deputation of Parnell sympathizers, who waited upon him Saturday, say that the Mayor has deceived them, and they are looking out for a candidate to oppose him.

LATER—Mayor Rivard was this morning reelected Mayor of the city for another year. An attempt was made by the admirers of Mr. Parnell to bring out an opposition candidate to the Mayor, but it failed, the gentleman selected, Alderman Nelson, declining to stand.

A WIFE TO BE PROUD OF.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Feb. 16.—The wife of Adam Murray, living near New-Glasgow, yesterday gave birth to five children, three girls and two boys. They are all finely developed, and at latest accounts were doing well.

MR. MACLEAN MAKES A MOVE

A MANDAMUS TO COMMISSIONERS FRENCH AND WHEELER.

JUDGE VAN HOESEN GRANTS AN ALTERNATIVE MANDAMUS AT THE SUIT OF MR. MACLEAN—ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY HE SHOULD NOT BE RECOGNIZED AS POLICE COMMISSIONER—INTERVIEWS WITH COMMISSIONERS FRENCH AND VOORHIS.

Mr. Charles F. MacLean, through his counsel, ex-Judge William Fullerton, appeared before Judge Van Hoesen yesterday, in the Court of Common Pleas, and presented a long affidavit in support of his request for an order to oust Mr. Sidney P. Nichols from the Board of Police in his own favor. After first reciting the proceedings before the Mayor and the Governor which resulted in the removal of Mr. Nichols and the appointment of Mr. MacLean as a Commissioner of Police, Mr. MacLean, in his affidavit, next gives a history of the legal proceedings instituted by Mr. Nichols for the purpose of getting back upon the board. Mr. Nichols, according to the affidavit, applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari to the Mayor and Governor to review their action of removal. This writ was issued to the Mayor alone, but was denied so far as respected the Governor. To this writ the Mayor made return, but none of the proceedings upon these papers were had, Mr. MacLean says, with any notice to him, and in all the proceedings before the Supreme Court he was not one of the parties. Mr. MacLean quotes the order issued by Judge Lawrence on Wednesday last reversing the Mayor's action in the matter, and then says that after his appointment to office, in April, 1879, Mr. Nichols withdrew from the board, and his successor exercised all the duties pertaining to the office of Police Commissioner. Rooms were allotted for his special use at Police Head-quarters, and these rooms he occupied as Commissioner until Feb. 7 last. At that date, says Mr. MacLean, the Police Board was composed, besides himself, of Stephen D. French, De Witt C. Wheeler, and John R. Voorhis. By order of the board as thus constituted, regular meeting days had been fixed and assigned, and the next regular meeting day after the 7th was on Feb. 10. But Mr. MacLean states that on Feb. 7, before Judge Lawrence's order had been made, Commissioners French and Wheeler met together in the room usually occupied for the formal meetings of the board, and invited Mr. Nichols to be present. No notice of this meeting was given to Mr. MacLean, nor was Mr. Voorhis present. Messrs. French, Wheeler, and Nichols, the latter "by the permission and consent of" the others, then, "without any authority of law," purported to re-organize a meeting of the Police Board, and "purported" to admit Mr. Nichols to a seat in the board and participation in its proceedings, the same as if Mr. MacLean's appointment as Commissioner had been revoked and vacated, and as if Mr. Nichols had been legally declared entitled to possession of the office. These proceedings on the part of Commissioners Wheeler and French are not lawful, since the board is not competent to judge of the qualifications of its members, nor have all or any of the members any authority to elect or appoint Commissioners, or determine upon conflicting claims to seats in the board. Having thus told how Mr. Nichols got his recognition by two members of the Police Board, Mr. MacLean next complains that ever since the day Messrs. French, Wheeler, and Nichols held the "purported" meeting he has been excluded from the rooms assigned for his use, under orders to that effect issued by Messrs. French and Wheeler to Superintendent Walling, Clerk Hawley, and Deputy Clerk Kipp, while by the same Commissioners the Superintendent has been instructed to turn the rooms over to Mr. Nichols. Besides this, the Superintendent and clerks were instructed to refuse to acknowledge Mr. MacLean's authority as a Police Commissioner. All these things, Mr. MacLean says, have been done without any notice to him, and in violation of law, and without the consent of Commissioner Voorhis; without any order or judgment of any court in any proceedings to which Mr. MacLean was a party, and without any determination by any judicial tribunal that the latter's term of office is at an end. The affidavit then recites that on Feb. 10, the regular meeting day of the board, Mr. MacLean, accompanied by Mr. Voorhis, went to the meeting-room at the regular hour for convening the board. Messrs. Wheeler and French were absent, however, under the pretense that Mr. Wheeler was sick and Mr. French out of town. The latter, Mr. MacLean affirms, was in the City at the time. Messrs. MacLean and Voorhis requested Deputy Clerk Kipp to record the minutes that they were in attendance, but that no quorum was present. This the Clerk refused to do. The next regular meeting day, according to the affidavit, was on Feb. 13—Friday last. On that day, Mr. MacLean says, he was present at head-quarters, but the Commissioners did not assemble in their usual place of meeting. Mr. Voorhis was absent through sickness, but the other two Commissioners kept out of the room in order to prevent Mr. MacLean from acting as a member of the board. They were seen by Mr. MacLean, however, and he then handed to each of them his written demand for their recognition as a Commissioner. A copy of this demand is inserted in the affidavit, and Mr. MacLean says from what has already taken place, he infers and believes it is the intention of Commissioners Wheeler and French to avoid meeting together as members of the Police Board in connection with either Commissioner Voorhis or himself on regular meeting days, and to continue to hold irregular meetings without notice to Mr. MacLean. After adding that the next regular meeting-day of the board is to-day, (the 17th inst.,) Mr. MacLean closes his affidavit with a prayer to the court that a writ of mandamus may issue to Commissioners French and Wheeler, Clerk Hawley, Deputy Clerk Kipp, and Superintendent Walling, commanding them to restore him to the possession of his rooms at the Central Office, and to permit him to continue in the use and enjoyment of all the rights and privileges pertaining to the office of Police Commissioner of this City, including participation in the meetings of the board, until some competent court shall oust him upon a direct application by Mr. Nichols.

After Mr. MacLean's affidavit had been read to the court, Judge Van Hoesen promptly signed the following order, directed to the persons named in Mr. MacLean's prayer:

"Upon reading the affidavit of Charles F. MacLean, the relator above named, and of Charles H. Truax, dated the 16th day of February, 1880, and on motion of William Fullerton, Esq., of counsel for the relator, it is ordered that a mandamus issue out of and under the seal of this court, directed to the said Stephen B. French, De Witt C. Wheeler, George W. Walling, Seth C. Hawley, and William H. Kipp, commanding them and each of them to restore the said relator to the use and possession of the rooms assigned to and occupied by him under his appointment as Police Commissioner of the City of New-York, made on the 18th day of April, 1879, and commanding them to permit the said relator to use, enjoy, and possess all the rights, powers, privileges, and duties which pertain to the office of Police Commissioner aforesaid under his said appointment, and to permit him to participate in the proceedings of the Board of Police until it shall have been decided in some judicial proceeding to which he shall have been made a party in some court of competent jurisdiction that he is no longer entitled to the use and possession of said rooms, or to use and enjoy the said rights, powers, privileges, and duties, or that the said Stephen B. French, De Witt C. Wheeler, George W. Walling, Seth C. Hawley, and William H. Kipp do show cause to the contrary before this court, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Court-house aforesaid on the 24th day of February, 1880, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

LATER—Mayor Rivard was this morning reelected Mayor of the city for another year. An attempt was made by the admirers of Mr. Parnell to bring out an opposition candidate to the Mayor, but it failed, the gentleman selected, Alderman Nelson, declining to stand.

"It is further ordered that this order and the papers thereto annexed be served on the defendants on or before the 19th day of February, 1880."

Commissioner French was served with a copy of the mandamus yesterday, late in the day. In conversation last evening he said that he certainly would not recognize Mr. MacLean as a Police Commissioner. "There is no peremptory order to compel us to place him in possession of his office," said Mr. French. "An alternative mandamus is very different from a peremptory mandamus. Mr. MacLean is a lawyer, and I do not suppose he will ask to be replaced in possession of his office on the strength of this order. I presume, however, he will come to the Central Office to-day and ask to be recognized as a Commissioner. I regard these proceedings as the outgrowth of a private grievance. The Supreme Court has stated that the removal of Mr. Nichols by the Mayor was null and void and should be held for naught. In recognizing Mr. Nichols as a colleague, we simply obeyed the mandate of the Supreme Court, which in this matter was the mouth-piece of the Court of Appeals. If they should now decide that Mr. MacLean was wrongfully removed, we cannot be held responsible, but inasmuch as the Court of Appeals has virtually decided that Mr. MacLean's appointment was illegal, I apprehend there will be no reversal of our action. I regard Mr. MacLean's proceedure as one mode of settling a private grievance, and I intend to treat it as such. We, as Police Commissioners, have nothing whatever to do with individual wrongs or rights. The public business cannot be neglected because Mr. MacLean has concluded that he has been wrongfully dispossessed of his office." Commissioner French added that he would probably apply to the Corporation Counsel to assign a lawyer to represent him on the occasion of the hearing of the arguments.

Commissioner Wheeler was not served with the order, owing to the fact that he was confined to his room by slight illness. The formality of serving a copy of the mandamus on him will probably be performed at the Central Office to-day.

Mr. Voorhis, who was seen on the subject of the order last night, said that, not having read the order as yet, he could not speak with precision as to its purport, but from what he had heard it appeared to him that the little game pursued by Mr. Nichols and his clique was played out. So far as he could see, he surmised that the order of the court must be immediately and implicitly obeyed. Being a layman, he did not know if the law could be called into requisition for the further support of Mr. Nichols in his iniquitous proceedings; if it could there was little doubt it would be brought into action. All, he thought, depended on the character of the order as to whether it was peremptory or otherwise. In any event, Commissioner MacLean would in all probability be quickly reinstated in the position to which he was entitled by every maxim of law and equity.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

A COURT-MARTIAL DETAIL—ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—A general court-martial has been appointed to meet at David's Island, New York Harbor, on Feb. 17, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. The detail of the court is as follows: Lieut.-Col. Z. R. Bliss, Nineteenth Infantry; Capt. Charles Porter, Eighth Infantry; Capt. John Simpson, Assistant Quartermaster; Second Lieuts. R. J. C. Irvine, Eleventh Infantry, and H. H. Benham, Second Infantry. First Lieut. Ira Quinby, Eleventh Infantry, will act in the capacity of Judge Advocate. The court is authorized to sit without regard to hours.

The President has affirmed the court-martial sentence in the case of First Lieut. Abraham G. Verplanck, Third Artillery. The sentence is that of dismissal from the service.

Mr. Rollins submitted a resolution in the Senate to-day directing the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate the names of all officers of the Army retired from active service since the passage of the act of June 13, 1878, with information as to their rank, time of service, change of rank, &c., and the number of officers retired at their own request over 62 years of age since such retirement was authorized.

Paymaster Ambrose J. Clark has been ordered to duty as Purchasing Paymaster at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.; Pay Director Joseph E. Eldredge has been detached from the inspection of provisions and clothing at the Navy yard, New-York, and ordered to settle accounts; Pay Inspector Edwin Stewart, from the inspection of provisions and clothing at the Navy-yard, League island, and ordered as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Navy-yard, New-York; Pay Inspector Rufus Parks, from duty as Purchasing Paymaster at Norfolk, Va., and ordered as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Navy-yard, League Island; Chaplain Robert Hudson, from the receiving-ship Colorado and granted six months' leave of absence; Cadet Engineers Henry W. Spangler and Franklin J. Scholl from the Ranger and ordered to temporary duty on board the Lackawanna, Pacific station, and on falling in with the flag-ship Pensacola, to report for duty on board that vessel.

The United States steamer Tallapoosa has arrived at the Washington Navy-yard from Portsmouth, Va.

According to the latest advices received at the Navy Department, the Ticonderoga is at Singapore. She is on her way home, and will return to San Francisco by way of the Sandwich Islands. The Ticonderoga left Hampton Roads in December, 1878, on a cruise for the benefit of American commerce in African waters.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, at their

discussion. John Sherman opposed the measure with all the power at his command. He believed that its passage would paralyze the industries of the country, and he argued so bitterly against it that, to the best of my recollection, he forced the calling of more than one caucus of the Republican Senators before it was decided, in spite of his opposition, to present it to the Senate. The popular idea, fostered and countenanced by himself and his friends, is, that the measure was the product of his wonderful financial genius. Precisely the contrary is the real fact. He opposed it bitterly, because he did not believe, as he said, that we could resume, in any event, earlier than 1882, and he thought that prudent statesmanship demanded that the time should be extended at least to 1884, five years later than the period fixed by the bill. To Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Conkling is due whatever of credit arises from the passage of the measure in caucus over John Sherman's protests, and the most active and energetic opposition of the friends who stood by him. I can thoroughly understand why Mr. Sherman opposed the specie resumption which Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Conkling so earnestly advocated. He had but just returned himself from the camp of the Greenbackers, whose leadership he had assumed soon after Mr. Pendleton propagated their insane theories, and he had got only half-way back to reason, as it was.

"Such," continued Mr. Dorsey, "is the secret history of the Resumption bill in caucus. Before giving you the next stage in the history of the measure I must say a word to justify myself in making the history public. Caucus proceedings are always secret, and each member of the caucus is bound in honor not to reveal them. But I have broken no faith in telling these facts. After Mr. Sherman became Secretary of the Treasury the most eminent men in the Republican Party in the Senate were surprised to find that he was deliberately appropriating to his own credit the magnificent results that had accrued to the commercial interests of the country from the passage of the Resumption act. He was doing this, relying on the secrecy which attaches to caucus proceedings, and the gentlemen who were the real fathers of the law naturally became indignant. On motion of a distinguished Republican Senator, whom everybody in this country respects and admires, the secrecy of the caucus covering all the acts of individual members respecting the Resumption bill was unanimously removed. It was the only action of this kind ever taken during my six years' experience in the Senate, and I have been informed by some of the oldest members that there is no precedent for it in the records of the chamber. However that may be, this action unsealed my lips, and now, though not still a member of the Senate, I feel perfectly free to tell exactly what transpired in caucus in connection with this bill. Now for the second stage in the history of the act. Under the direction of the caucus, the Resumption act, without the additional crossing of a t or the dotting of an i, precisely as it was reported from the committee, was presented to the Senate. It took the usual course. It was referred to the Finance Committee, of which John Sherman was the Chairman. I was not a member of that committee, but from information received from Senators who were members, and in whom I repose the utmost confidence, I am justified in asserting that Mr. Sherman opposed the bill as bitterly in his committee as he had done in the Republican caucus, and brought all his power and influence to bear to secure an adverse report. He failed here, however, as he had in the caucus, and has finally reported the bill favorably, but with great reluctance, under the instructions of the committee. His support of the measure in the Senate, afterward, as the records will show, was half-hearted and doubtful. He never favored it heartily, and his vote for the bill was given with a mental protest."

"But he did vote in favor of the measure!"

"Yes, I believe he did, but he can take no credit to himself for that. The fact is, he was morally bound to vote for it. He had participated in the caucus, and by doing so had virtually pledged himself to vote for any bill resolved on by the caucus. Had he opposed the measure in open Senate, that would have been to bolt his caucus, which in Congress is tantamount to bolting a nomination in a campaign. Even John Sherman, with all his bitter opposition to early resumption, dared not take the responsibility of doing that. He had too much at stake to thus risk his standing and reputation in his party. Now, in this bolting nomination at Chicago is based, I believe, in the minds of the business men of New-York and the Eastern States, on the ground that he originated this bill, and has executed its provisions for the best interests of the country. I have shown that he did not originate this bill, and if John Sherman denies this, as no has denied many other things which I know to have been true, I will call as witnesses for the truth of my statements every Republican member of the United States Senate in 1875, and especially the eminent men who formulated and brought forward the Resumption act. All of them, I believe, with the one exception of Senator Morton, are still living. No man as Secretary of the Treasury could have done differently from what he has done under the law which he found when he took his seat in the Cabinet. It was ready made to his hand, and all the credit for its passage, for the maintenance of the public credit, and for the protection of the great commercial industries of this country, is due to George F. Edmunds, Roscoe Conkling, and John A. Logan."

"What do you think of Sherman's chances for gaining the nomination?"

"I don't think his chances are any better than yours or mine. During the last two months I have passed through nearly all the Western States, and I have canvassed the political situation in them all. I don't believe that John Sherman can carry his own State of Ohio. In Cleveland, Sandusky, and Toledo, and, in fact, in every section of the State where we get our great Republican majorities, the sentiment of Republicans is not divided between Sherman and somebody else, but between Grant and Blaine. Minnesota will go for Blaine first, and Windom next; Illinois is for Grant, solid; Indiana is divided between Grant and Blaine; Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska are strong for Blaine; Arkansas is for Grant, and Missouri is divided between Grant and Blaine. I do not believe that, outside of Ohio, Sherman will get five votes in the Republican Northern States, and what he gets from the South will be secured by means of which I am sure he cannot be proud."

THE SHERMAN "BOOM" IN VIRGINIA

AN ADDRESS FROM COLORED LEGISLATORS TO WHICH MR. SHERMAN REPLIES.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 16.—The following correspondence, which will appear in to-morrow's *Dispatch*, explains itself:

AN ADDRESS TO MR. SHERMAN.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 31, 1880.

The Hon John Sherman:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, Republican Representatives in the General Assembly of Virginia, desire to extend to you their sincere congratulations over the almost universal sentiment among the Republicans of this State in favor of your nomination as President of the United States. All of us are colored Representatives, and, relying upon your many public acts in the defense of our race, have assured our people that, in the event of your election to the high office of chief magistrate of this nation, they will find you their friend, ever ready to recognize their claims, and to rightfully defend their interests. It is needless to say to you that the colored people love the Republican Party. They have faithfully supported it under the most trying circumstances in the past, and it is our determination to do likewise in the future. We feel, however, that our race has been neglected of late years by the Republican leaders of the country, but we place our confidence in you, and have hope for the future. We have determined to give you our most cordial and active support, and, therefore, beg to subscribe ourselves sincerely your friends.

D. M. NORTON, State Senator,
R. G. L. PAIGE, N. LEWIS,
GEORGE N. COLE, S. DUNGEE,
JOHNSON COLLINS, ARCHER SCOTT,
LITTLETON OWENS, H. D. SMITH.
Members of the House of Delegates

MR. SHERMAN'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14, 1880.

The Hon. D. M. Norton, R. G. L. Paige, N. Lewis, and Others, Republican Members in the General Assembly, Richmond, Va.:

GENTLEMEN: I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 31st ult., conveying to me the kindly sentiments of the colored representatives in the General Assembly of Virginia, the assurance of which gives me sincere pleasure. The situation in which you are now placed, not only as voters and equal citizens, but as part of the lawmakers of the ancient Commonwealth of Virginia, where your race was for a long time held in slavery, is one of peculiar interest and importance. You are now invested with all the rights held by any other citizens of Virginia, and you should, and no doubt do, feel the full responsibilities of your position. You may rest assured that so far as my limited influence goes I will seek to sustain you in the enjoyment of full civil and political liberty and equality. The principles upon which our Government is founded were never more eloquently expressed than by the great men of Virginia during the Revolutionary struggle, and the rights which you enjoy are but the logical sequence of these principles. I hope and believe that, while securely enjoying these blessings, you will remember that they are only to be preserved by lawful regard for the equal rights of others, and by contributing your full share to the education, development, and progress of all. The influence of the habits and customs of generations cannot be overcome in a day; but the advance of public opinion in the right direction has been so marked since the emancipation of your race that we may boast that in a brief period the distinction between races in all questions of civil and political rights will be ignored as fully as the distinction between religious sects and of nationalities has been. All are alike citizens of a common country, equally entitled to its privileges and equally bound to obey its laws and usages. Very truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

The *Dispatch* states in addition, that of the four remaining colored members who did not sign the above letter, two are now yet committed to any one, the third is not friendly to Sherman, and the fourth declined to sign, but said he would do more for Sherman than any man in Virginia.

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

PENNSYLVANIA ROADS CONSOLIDATED — A LAND GRANT DECISION.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—Meetings of the stockholders of the Buffalo, Chautauqua Lake and Pittsburg Railway Company and of the Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo Railway Company were held this afternoon, the former at the office of E. W. Clarke & Co., and the latter at the Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo Company's office, for the purpose of taking action upon the articles of consolidation of those corporations. The terms of the contract were read at both meetings, and adopted. The officers of the Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo Company will act for the consolidated company until the next election. The statement is made by stockholders of both companies that the proposition has been made to lease the consolidated roads to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. This is not denied by the President of the Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo Company.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Attorney-General has rendered an opinion touching the right of a land grant railroad to deviate in constructing its road from the line of route adopted. The question arose in connection with the grant to the State of Iowa to aid in the construction of a railroad from McGregor westerly. The portion of the road between Algona and Sheldon was built by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Company, and deviated from the line as surveyed and adopted by the McGregor and Missouri River Company about five miles at one point. The Attorney-General holds that in order to entitle the State to the land, it is necessary that the road should be constructed according to the line adopted. If a different road is built, it cannot entitle the State to the benefit of the lands. The question whether the road constructed is, or is not, the road, as one for the Interior Department to determine. Some defections must, in many cases, be expected, but there must be substantial compliance with the line of location. He also holds that while the State had a right to fix the points at which the road should be constructed, it could not thereby affect the rights of the United States.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—The Union Pacific Railroad Company to-day gave notice to the Western railroad managers meeting here that their proposition respecting a pro rate per mile ticket from San Francisco to New-York, with a rebate at New-York, was not accepted, and that arrangements had been made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to carry Western passengers by way of St. Louis. The Chicago roads will attempt to interfere with this plan.

LOUISIANA'S REVENUE LAWS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—The *Democrat* will publish to-morrow the unanimous report of the Committee on Ways and Means of the Louisiana Legislature, in favor of the adoption of a revenue bill which requires a new assessment under provisions which tax all values in the State. In this respect the bill reaches beyond any former act. The committee strongly advocate a levy of three mills for interest on the full amount of taxation allowed by the new Constitution, the surplus to be applied to the redemption of bonds. The Chairman of the committee estimates the assessment under the new Revenue law as fully $200,000,000. The committee say it is not equal, or uniform, or just, to tax the willing and obedient citizens and allow others to go free. Objections are made to this act that it is too stringent and severe, but the worst that can happen to any man is to pay his taxes, and that he ought to do or ought to be made to do. The citizen who withholds from his Government his just share of contributions levied equally upon all for its support, is not entitled to its indulgence. The committee distinctly announced that the present act is intended to secure an actual collection of taxes voluntarily from the willing, and by compulsion from the unwilling, and no bill having a different intention could receive the approval of its members.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The William Fisher is ashore in an awkward position in Swansea Bay.

The Norwegian ship Hercules, Capt. Martini, and Norwegian bark Guldbringa, Capt. Johannesen, both before reported at Antwerp, the former from Philadelphia and the latter from Baltimore, have been in collision. The bark was much damaged and has been towed to Flushing.

The German ship Gustav and Oscar, Capt. Hartmann, from New-York Jan. 24 for Bremen, is ashore at Nieuwe-Diep.

The British bark Glenfalloch, Capt. Nicholson, before reported at Tenerife, leaky, having put in there on her voyage from Liverpool for New-York, has returned, and been docked at Birkenhead.

MILFORD HAVEN, Feb. 16.—The British bark Modern, Capt. Stewart, from Ardrossan Feb. 5 for Philadelphia, has put in here leaky.

The British ship Marlborough, Capt. Munree, from Liverpool Jan. 18 for New-York, has put in here with the loss of her bowsprit and jibboom.

A JAIL DELIVERY FRUSTRATED.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Feb. 16.—The prisoners in the County Jail in this city attempted to escape this evening. When Sheriff Draper and Deputy Smith went in to lock them up for the night, a prisoner named Boyd, who is under sentence for horse-stealing, attacked the Sheriff with a slung-shot made of a piece of coal tied in a handkerchief. The Sheriff avoided the blow and drew a revolver, which he snapped at Boyd, but it failed to go off. Another horse-thief named Williams then went to his companion's assistance, when the Sheriff shot him in the leg. Deputy Smith grappled with Boyd, and succeeded in securing him. The other prisoners, 15 or 20 in number, became frightened and were locked up without further difficulty. Williams's wound is severe, but not dangerous.

DRIVING OUT THE CHINESE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—The working men to-day continued their demonstration, and visited several places where Chinese are employed, with a request for their discharge. The Directors of the Mission and Pioneer Woolen Mills have announced the discharge of the Chinese in their employ, whose places will be filled by whites.

DISCOVERY OF A COMET.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Smithsonian Institution has received from the Astronomer Royal of England the announcement of the discovery by Gill, at Cape Town, on Feb. 12, of a comet in 8 hours 58 minutes right ascension, 12° 31′ north declination, with a daily motion of 2° 35′ in right ascension and 20′ south.

A RESIGNATION WITHDRAWN.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 16.—It is understood that the Hon. Thomas Durfee, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, tendered his resignation to the Governor. It was not accepted, and has been withdrawn, at least temporarily.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Charles M. Beecher, Jr., a compositor in the Elmira *Gazette* office, was found dead at a late hour to-night, hanging by a clothes-line in his father's barn. He was 24 years of age, and an exemplary young man. The only motive there can have been for suicide was a disappointment in regard to a young lady.

THE BUSY WORLD OF PARIS

SCIENCE, CHARITY, AND THE DRAMA.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE WERDERMANN ELECTRIC LIGHT—M. PERRIRE'S CHARITABLE PROJECT—TWO NEW PLAYS.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Has Mr. Edison definitely left the field, or has he only temporarily taken a back seat, pending the discovery of something more startling than that of the indestructibility of carbonized cardboard? So many extraordinary canards have been flying about within the last six weeks that to get at the genuine state of affairs is somewhat difficult, although M. Du Moncel and all the specialists have ridiculed the story from its outset. The first news seemed so positive that the gas shareholders again began to tremble, as they did 18 months ago, and the capitalists suspended their negotiations with the Werdermann Company, whose patent they proposed to purchase for France. However, the undaunted Dr. Herz stuck bravely to his work, and, when a telegram came from across the water announcing that the card-board invention was not all which its admirers had hoped, he got another chance, resulting in so signal a success that the bargain has been concluded. The experiments are still going on, and I will await their official completion before giving details which must be interesting to all anxious to know how best to light up the universe, simply mentioning, for the present, that Dr. Herz has obtained 100 lamps on a single circuit, with an 18-horse-power engine, and that a machine is now in construction which will furnish 500. Nothing approaching to this has ever been attempted heretofore, as I believe that Mr. Edison's pretensions at no time exceeded 34 burners. Possibly there will be yet some improvement to this invention, but, at present, M. Richard Werdermann stands at the head of the list of electrical lamp-lighters, a result particularly gratifying to your correspondent, who was the first—more than a year ago—to call attention to the merits of his system. So much balderdash had been written about Mr. Edison's miraculous discoveries, which would not work when practically tested, that the scientists announced the hopelessness of expecting anything more than Jablochkoff had accomplished, and the Russian engineer's candles were so inapplicable to the uses of every-day life that the general opinion came to be that it would be better to stick to gas. The reign of the Jablochkoff, however, is fast drawing to a close, and, in the course of another six months there will probably not be half a dozen of his candles in all the City of Paris.

It is a pity that this revolution did not come sooner, for the splendors of the Paris-Murcie fête at the Continental on Friday would have gained by the substitution of any illuminating agent for the flickering colored lights then used. But, this little detail excepted, the festival was decidedly and brilliantly successful. Her Majesty, Isabella Segonda, accompanied by her daughter and by the Marquis and Marchioness of Alta-Villa, arrived at 10 o'clock, while Sivori was executing one of his compositions, a "fantaisie Espagnole," after which the assembly was favored with the performances of Mmes. Elma Sanz, Bonnehies, Geraldi, and those two *immortelles*, Penco and Josephine Martin, of which last respectable artist it was remarked that when once she sits down to the piano it is remarkably difficult to persuade her to get up again. The great card of the evening's entertainment was the juggler, Herrmann, without whom, nowadays, no soirée is considered to be complete, and when he had finished his clever tricks, which lasted nearly an hour, dancing began, lasting till near daylight. So far we have not been told of the value of the receipts, but great although they doubtless were, Parisian charity can be of only temporary relief to the ever-increasing misery of the proletarian classes, to better whose condition, and thus extinguish pauperism, the dazzling primary causes, is the aim of M. Isaac Pereire's generous scheme, of which I have already written, and to which I beg leave again to refer, with the hope that my countrymen also will enter the lists and have a trial for the prizes. Letters are coming in from all quarters asking for explanations and promising contributions to the great work of international philanthropy. The *Liberté* was the organ selected by M. Isaac Pereire for the first promulgation of his offers, but if the *Liberté* has a claim to the honor of being the leader of the movement, the rest of the press has not long been behind-hand. German newspapers, especially, urging the co-operation of their compatriots. Since my first communication on this subject a jury has been appointed and some further details given concerning the form and conditions of the tournament—*concours* is the French word, but nothing in the English language corresponds to the idea conveyed by it. The memoirs, to be forwarded to the office of the *Liberté*, No. 146 Rue Montmartre, previous to the 31st of December, 1880, must be accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the name of the author, and on the outside an epigraph, also appearing at the heading of the treatise. The international character of the work opens competition to foreigners of every nationality, but it will be readily understood by every one that, in order to obtain a clear and impartial consideration for contributions, these must be in the language of the majority of the jury, to wit, in French. Still, if the authors should not be in a position to furnish a full translation of their several works, they will be permitted to accompany their treatises with a short summary, in French, of the principal ideas therein developed. In this case the jury will be able to decide whether the memoir contains elements of sufficient importance to warrant its careful and entire translation. The composition of the jury is all that can be desired on the score of intelligence and competence, and if Americans should desire to take a hand in the matter, they may be sure of obtaining full justice. For their information; then, I will tell them who are the gentlemen who have consented to form the tribunal of which the verdict is to be made known before the 1st of April, 1881. They are the following: Edmond About, President of the Société des Gens de Lettres, chief editor of the *XIXth. Siècle*, who has gained name and fame not only as a clever novelist, but as a political economist of great ability. Joseph Bertrand, Life Secretary of the Academy des Sciences, a savant, and a writer of acknowledged merit. Henri Brisson, Vice-President of the French Chamber of Deputies, and President of the Finance Committee, one of the most sympathetic and distinguished physiognomies among the illustrations of the third Republic. Sadi-Carnot, a Senator and a descendant of the celebrated statesman of whom he is the worthy successor. Charton, also a Senator and one of the deepest thinkers and most active and intelligent political economists of the nineteenth century. J. B. Dumas, member of the French Academy, and Life Secretary of the Academy of Sciences. Courcelles-Seneuil, one of the ablest members of the Council of State. Joseph Garnier, Senator and member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. Garnier is the chief editor of the *Journal des Economistes*, and will render great service to his colleagues by his immense information on the various questions which will be submitted to their appreciation. Emile De Girardin, the Nestor of the French press, and one of the most indefatigable of writers and workers in the cause of humanitarian progress, chief editor of *La France*. Jourde, chief editor of the *Siécle*, and the President of the Parisian Press Syndicate. De Parville, scientific editor of the *Journal des Débats*. Frédéric Passy, member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, who has always been in the advance guard of social reformers. Isaac Pereire, the great financier, whose name is too widely known to need a single word of praise. Camille See, one of the youngest members of the jury, and, at the same time, one of the most valuable, if we can judge from his attitude in the Chamber on the question of female education, and from his remarkable reports on several parliamentary committees. Schultze-Delitsch, a most distinguished member of the German Reichstag, to whose efforts in the fatherland is due the formation of over 2,000 working men's societies, from which, traced as they have been upon the model proposed by him, are excluded all those Utopian theories once characteristic of German political economy. Mr. Schultze-Delitsch's appointment on this jury is an indication of its international character and bearings, while the difference of political opinions among his colleagues proves that every consideration of a politically sectarian nature will be excluded from the deliberations of men who believe that resignation to poverty and misery is an error of the dark ages which it is the duty of modern civilization to extirpate. The brilliant success of American educational innovations at the International Exhibition of 1878 inspires me with the hope that our people will again carry off the laurels, especially on question second, which has particular reference to the amelioration of society by means of an improved system of public instruction.

NEW PLAYS.

Notwithstanding the Paris-Murcie ball on Friday, both the Vaudeville and the Théâtre des Nations had crowded houses to witness the first representations of Alphonse Daudet's "Le Nabab" and an adaptation of Jules Cauvani's novel the "Inquisition," of which two pieces I can safely say that the latter will generally be found to be the more interesting. From its title I was prepared for a fine exhibition of *auto da fés*, racks, thumbscrews, red-hot irons, and bloody daggers, and was a little disappointed, too, that all these accessories were kept out of sight, the only poignant scenes being the extortion of a confession from a woman in the torture-room of the Holy Office at Valladolid, and the appearance of a cart bearing to the stake an unfortunate individual whose sentence had been pronounced by a tribunal which held its sessions in the slips. Still, it is not a bad play, and would bear translation infinitely better than the Vaudeville's affair. We are supposed to be in Spain, in the year 1572, when the authority of the Inquisition was almost boundless. Among its familiars is a certain *Don Manuel D'Aguilar*, whose ambition is to become a grandee, and to obtain the order of the Golden Fleece, both being necessary to his main object in life, which is marriage with *Señorita Claudia De Torral*, the wealthy heiress of a noble Marquis of the same name. *Claudia*, however, does not care for *Manuel*, but is very fond of *Manuel's* brother, by whom her life had once been saved. There is a mystery, of course, about these two young men, only one of them being a real *D'Aguilar*, as just after the birth of the heir an extra baby had been put into the cradle: and even the mother cannot tell one from the other. In the eighth scene only do we begin to get at the truth, first by the torture of the *Duenna Martha* next by the confession of the *Duchess*, wrung from her by the *Grand Inquisitor*, before the Council of State, and, finally, by the discovery of a letter which reveals the precise nature of the strawberry-mark on the left arm of the rightful heir. Upon this, *Charles Quinto* is introduced; *Manuel*, who had been guilty of treason out of revenge for unrequited affection, is pardoned by his sovereign, who likewise extends his clemency to *Manuel's* father *Fabricio Navarro*, an outlawed criminal, but, until the dénouement, a much-respected citizen of Burgos, where he was a corregidor of proverbial severity. Of the "Nabab" we had been led to expect great things, but I am not quite sure that, though pretty generally applauded, it realized the hopes of the manager. Nine-tenths of the audience had already read the famous romance from which Mr. Elzear extracted his drama, and yet I would not like to affirm that everybody fully understood the seven tableaux, by which we were introduced to the home of the *Joyeuse* family, the *Nabab's* drawing-room, *Felicia Ruiz's* studio, the servants' hall, the opening of the fine art *salon*, the vestibule of the *Duke de Mora*, and the antechamber of the Corps Législatif. In the first we see the family of the honest employe, in reduced circumstances, trying to put a good face upon his impecuniosity and bring up three portionless daughters, of whom the eldest, *Aline*, naturally falls in love with and marries *M. Paul De Géry*, the *Nabab's* secretary. Thence we are transported to the princely dwelling of the millionaire, who is surrounded with a legion of parasites, adventurers, and demi reps, male and female, among whom stands out in relief *Monpavon*, a type of that class which, ruined by gambling and unsuccessful speculations, lives upon its wits, keeping up all the time the appearance of wealth. The *Nabab* himself is a low-born adventurer named *Jansoulet*, so unrenowned because he has gained a fortune of 50,000,000 francs at Tunis. The drama, or rather the most romantic episode of the drama, begins in the studio of *Felicia Ruiz*, a young lady with a shaky reputation, who throws herself into the arms of the *Duke de Mora* because *Paul De Géry* marries *Aline*. *Paul* is not quite sure whether he likes *Felicia* or *Aline* better, but finally elects in the latter's favor, whereupon the artist becomes the mistress of the *Duke* out of spite, and is sorry for it ever afterward. The fourth tableau is very weak, and might have been left out altogether with advantage, as it has nothing to do with the rest of the plot. In the fifth scene, where *Felicia* discovers her *Paul's* love for another young woman, we see the gardens of the Palais de l'Industrie, in which the sculptress has exhibited a bust of *Jansoulet*, just as Sara Bernhardt does. In the sixth and seventh tableaux we learn of the death of the *Nabab's* protector, *M. De Mora*, and of the invalidation of his election as Deputy, which is the natural consequence of the demise of the only person whose influence was sufficient to counteract the intrigues of his arch enemy, the *Baroness Hamerlingue*. This unsympathetic person is a former slave of the Tunisian Prince, and has sworn the ruin of her rival, *Madame Jansoulet*, partly because this lady refuses to visit her, more still because *Jansoulet* had decined to marry her before she caught the banker. The action of the play wants unity, although it has several admirable situations, and I doubt much whether, if its interpretation had been confided to other actors than this most talented company, it would stand much chance of a run equal to the vogue of the novel, which has now reached its fifty-sixth edition.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS—NEW-YORK COMPARED WITH ALL OTHER PORTS.

The forthcoming annual report of the Chamber of Commerce gives a synopsis of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York, and of the United States, for the fiscal year 1879, which shows some interesting facts. Of our foreign imports, the heaviest importations were of sugar and molasses, aggregating something over $79,000,000 in value; next came coffee, $47,000,000; next woolen and silk manufactures, each over $24,000,000; gold and silver, $20,000 000; our imports of cotton manufactures followed, at $19,000,000; hides and skins, other than furs, $15,000,000; flax manufactures, about $14,500,000. The total value of our foreign imports for the period named reached $466,073,775. Of this vast amount, there was imported into the port of New-York $314,115,362; leaving for all the other ports of the country together only $151,958,413. This disproportion is very great in the matter of some of the leading articles of import, as the following table shows:

Articles.	*Port of New-York.*	*All other Ports of the U. S.*
Sugar and molasses	$49,719,708	$29,561,991
Coffee	32,730,331	14,617,488
Silk manufactures	23,136,860	816,538
Woolen manufactures	19,081,158	4,988,546
Cotton manufactures	17,618,454	2,309,856
Flax manufactures	12,332,617	2,361,220
Furs	9,815,720	4,757,505
Leather and leather manufactures	6,622,821	934,033
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	5,194,054	618,371
Precious stones	3,624,893	217,114

Our total domestic exports for the fiscal year 1879 aggregated in value $717,093,777. Of this amount there was exported in value from the port of New-York $338,817,546, or less than one-half the total. The value of our leading articles of export was as follows: Breadstuffs, $210,355,523; cotton, $162,304,250; provisions, $116,858,850; mineral oils, $39,439,055; leaf tobacco, $28,215,240; gold and silver, $17,555,035; cotton manufactures, $10,853,950. Our excess of domestic exports for the year over foreign imports was $251,020,002. As compared with the fiscal year 1878 there was a decrease for the year 1879 of our total foreign commerce of nearly $8,000,000 in value; but of the proportion of this commerce falling to the share of this port there was an increase of about $350,000 compared with the previous year.

The following statement exhibits the value of merchandise imported into and exported from the port of New-York by American and foreign vessels for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, compared with all ports of the United States for the same period:

PORT OF NEW-YORK.

	American Vessels.	*Foreign Vessels.*
Imports brought in	$77,962,251	$236,149,584
Domestic exports shipped in	49,103,441	289,714,105
Re-exports shipped in	2,090,542	9,354,285
Total value, 1878-9	$129,156,234	$535,217,964

ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	American Vessels.	*Foreign Vessels.*
Imports brought in	$143,590,353	$310,499,009
Domestic exports shipped in	122,589,538	558,773,718
Re-exports shipped in	5,835,801	11,995,915
Total value, 1878-9	$272,015,692	$911,269,232

PRIZES FOR MILITIAMEN.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 16.—Gen. John F. Wheless, Chairman of the Military Committee of the Centennial Exposition, will to-morrow issue an invitation to the citizen-soldiery of the United States to participate in a centennial celebration at this point on April 24, at which time there will be awarded $2,000 in prizes to the companies exhibiting the highest perfection in drill and soldierly appearance. As it is probable that the equestrian statue of Gen. Jackson will be unveiled, it is anticipated that the military in every State of the Union will be represented on that occasion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 18.—The Eureka Consolidated Mining Company declares a dividend of 30 cents per share.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A LADY ON GYMNASTICS.

YOUNG PEOPLE WALKING AND WASHING THEMSELVES TO DEATH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Uncle William's" letter contains so many suggestions to the thoughtful reader that I would like to follow it up with another letter of advice to the seekers after health. For years past I have been convinced that the mania for gymnastic exercises, athletic development, and muscular power has been productive of a vast deal of harm. Years ago the theory in vogue for gaining health was dieting, and hundreds of people dieted themselves into insanity or the grave. Now the mania is for exercise, and hundreds of young men, and (although it may seem to be a ridiculous statement) young women also, are killing themselves by "exercise." Nature rebels at "knotted" muscles, and requires the full payment of a serious penalty whenever the folly is perpetrated of developing muscle as a business, through the swinging of dumb-bells and Indian clubs. The long walks, which are taken too frequently and with quite too much vim, under the influence of a spirit of emulation or to win a bet, are productive of far more injury than benefit. But, most of all, I wanted to call attention to the idea of daily bathing. It is a simple form of suicide, lacking the element of crime, because done through ignorance, lacking the horror, because it also lacks the crimson stains and mangled form of the ordinary suicide.

Our young men are not content until they are scrubbed bald-headed by the willing barber, and look in their youth very "near of kin," indeed, to their aged grandsires. Were it not for the exceeding tenderness and the quick rebellion raised when the whiskers are tampered with, and the fact that fashion benevolently and fortunately guards them, no doubt they, too, would be shampooed out of existence so effectually as to leave the "coming man" without that very becoming adornment.

The poor body is literally scrubbed out of existence. Nature guards her outposts very jealously, but she cannot do double duty in one direction without signal failure in some other. Consequently, when the surface of the body is daily denuded of the cuticle under the vigorous application of the barbarous "coarse towel," she must repair damages at the expense of the digestion or the natural eliminations of morbid matter; some organ loses the harmony with its fellows which is necessary to a perfect whole. Cleanliness is not only "next to godliness," but a very large part of it, and it is highly important that a bath-tub should be employed as a hygienic force; but not the shower-bath when an exhausted body is slowly waking from an unnatural sleep; not a cold sponge when the day's duties have exhausted mind and body both. To change the clothing frequently and permit a thorough airing, to expose the entire surface of the body for a few moments to the air of the room on rising and retiring, a light brushing with a soft brush or a fine towel, and a good bath once or twice a week are all that an American can endure and retain health. Light exercise of those muscles not called into play in the daily routine is also desirable, but it should be calisthenic, not gymnastic, and should not include a vigorous pounding of the chest, than which nothing can be worse for the lungs.

The man who has a good heart and a clear conscience will require of man or woman will generally be found to answer all the needs of good health. If the system is enervated by excesses and deranged by the use of stimulants, time will be needed to rouse the body to motion. If over-work has caused the relaxation, surely our wisest teacher is nature, when she draws the poor body irresistibly to the couch, and gradually loosens the weary eyes to the infatuation of dumb-bells and the paraphernalia of the Indian-club man.

A LADY PHYSICIAN.

THE NEW INFLATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow one sad soul to have his wail about things in general as they seem to him. To any one who gives any attention to the general business activity of the country, one thing is very apparent—it is not a healthy activity. In the first place, our imports exceed our exports, and heavily at that. You remember what a source of congratulation it was in 1876 that the balance of trade, so long adverse, had at last turned in our favor. Certain articles were singled out, and it was shown how their importation had steadily declined till we exported more of them than we received. This was shown in the case of fine writing paper, and in 1877, instead of receiving hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth each year, we were actually exporting that amount. So the state of affairs went on till last October. Then there was an abrupt change, and the balance turned against us by several millions. To be sure, we were then receiving enormous amounts in gold, but that is a separate thing, and I think it was a great curse to the country—but more anon. Little notice seems to have been taken of this change in the balance of trade, though it is a very serious symptom. It is patent that a man who receives $10 per week and spends $11 will become seriously embarrassed if he continues the practice any length of time, and so it is with a country with a balance of trade against it.

This change of the balance is due to causes which began to operate toward the close of the Summer of 1878. We had then harvested an extraordinary crop of wheat and one which, it was apparent, would leave a very large surplus on hand after home wants were supplied. This surplus was sent to Europe, and payment for it released a very large sum of money which found its way to the farmer and enabled him to pay off his mortgage, buy new farming implements, &c., and thus, in the usual way, it began to affect trade.

In 1879 another large crop was harvested, and in Europe there was a total failure. Thither it was sent, and the enormous influx of gold began in return which was the wonder of the country and delight of the speculators. It soon became apparent that it was affecting values, and prices which had previously ranged about "hard pan," became feverishly excited. The seventy or eighty odd millions of gold were taking their place in the currency, and the worst inflation which the country has ever seen exists to-day. Railroad stocks showed the most marked advance, and rose from nominal quotations in some cases (as New-Jersey Central) to nearly par. In one day in the Stock Exchange 683,000 shares changed hands, representing a par value of $68,000,000. But stocks were not the only things which rose. Bullion jumped, in two weeks, from 77 cents to 34 cents per pound. Iron, which in September, 1878, had been about $17 per ton, rose to $43 last January, or nearly tripled in price. This enormous rise in prices has unsettled men's minds, caused them to lay aside business caution and to engage in anything however chimerical it may be. Railroad combinations are being formed, and people are assured that to take stock in them is the short cut to wealth. Take Cook, the Louisville and Nashville combination! The road, itself only 185 miles long, now controls a larger mileage than any other company in the world—something like 3,500 miles of road. It has acquired by direct purchase, or by guaranteeing the interest on the mortgages, all these lines, some of which are worthless, all of them acquired with the crazy idea that by getting a line of road under one management from Lake Michigan to the Gulf of Mexico they would make a fabulous dividend. Keeping the old adage in mind, that "The longest way around is the shortest way there," they have acquired a line from New-Orleans to Chicago, which is 241 longer than the Illinois Central Railroad. Yet this stock, which pays precarious dividends, is quoted as high as New-York Central. Absurd! It is estimated that between 7,000 and 8,000 miles of railroad will be built this year. The country has been and is suffering from too many roads. It is the old flush times of 1870 back again.

As this influx of gold and consequent rise of values was due to our previous economy practiced since 1873, enabling us to produce better articles than could be purchased in Europe for the same price, coupled with the fact that short crops abroad rendered our surplus wheat available, the converse would seem to hold strongly—that the rise in values has been accompanied with a rise in expenses, public and private; that there is no certainty that this influx of gold is permanent, but if there are good crops abroad it will return, owing to the fact of a balance of trade adverse to us and caused by useless extravagance; that thereupon prices must sink to their former level and a panic be the result. And it will be the worst we have had.

I. S.

FRIDAY, Feb. 13, 1880.

DANGEROUS RAILS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned begs to call your attention to the very horrible accident which occurred yesterday in a Fourth-avenue horse-car, of which, as a passenger, he was a witness, and to a recurrence of which there is no doubt that passengers on that much-frequented route are constantly and unnecessarily liable. The accident referred to is that mentioned in your this morning's paper, coupled with an expression of the probability of fatal results to Mr. Glover, of Fairfield, Conn., who was, in this instance, the solitary sufferer. The cause of the accident, which resulted in the impalement of that gentleman upon a portion of the track, was as follows:

The Fourth-avenue railway tracks seem to differ from those of the other City railways, in the fact that it is not formed of a solid rolled rail, but is a composite arrangement, including a long and heavy strip of iron, which lies within the raised tread of the track and which is spiked to the timber sill upon which it rests. This strip of iron is about ½ inch thick, 3 or 4 inches broad, and perhaps 18 feet long. In the case of yesterday's accident, a length of this iron must have become loosened through some cause, and being very springy, when one end was pressed down by the front wheel of the car, the other end was tilted up to so great a degree that it passed directly up through the seat of the car, partially impaled Mr. Glover, who was sitting by the rear door, and passed out through the end of the car a distance of three or four feet. There is no doubt that had other persons occupied the seats next to Mr. Glover, that gentleman would not have been the solitary victim whose misfortune should have been chronicled.

The fact of this very dangerous strip of iron being loose may be ascribed either to inattention of the railway employes or to the possible fact that through the rottenness of

IN THE CALIFORNIA MINES

A WINTER VISIT IN THE SIERRA NEVADAS.

THE PLUMAS NATIONAL, GOLD STRIPE, AND OTHER MINES—A DISCRIMINATING MULE—AT BAGLEY'S—A FREEZING RIDE.

GREENVILLE, Cal., Jan. 31.—In my last I gave a description of the Green Mountain Mine and its "probabilities." The next one on our list for examination was the Plumas National. This mine is favorably known on the New-York Mining-stock Board, and the recent suspension of dividends may not be thoroughly understood. We found the work of crushing its ores going on steadily, with abundance of product to supply its mill, but the character of its ores, while still maintaining former assay value, had changed from free gold milling rock to sulphurets, which means that the gold contained therein is so coated with sulphur as to prevent amalgamation, hence the impossibility of extracting by the simple free gold process more than one-half what the ores contain. The sulphurets pass through the mill without being taken up by the quicksilver, but are, by a manipulation known as concentration, separated from the débris and saved for future working by another process known as sublimating or roasting, by which the sulphur is expelled, leaving the gold free and susceptible to the action of quicksilver. By placing the roasted ore in large iron pans it is amalgamated and saved. As the company have no furnaces for roasting the sulphurets, they are piled up and preserved for future manipulation. The amount of free gold now obtained is sufficient to pay all expenses, but the dividends are piled up in the form and shape described. All that is necessary is for the company to erect a suitable furnace and work these accumulated sulphurets to resume dividends. The mine never looked better; the slopes show an abundance of good ore considerably in excess of the present capacity of the mill to crush. An increased dividend is apparently only a question of increased facilities for working the ores up to the capacity of the mill to crush them.

The Gold Stripe is another mine embraced in the cluster of gold-bearing ledges of this locality, about six miles from the Green Mountain and Plumas National, similarly situated on elevated ground, and surrounded by splendid timber and abundance of water. The mill is run by water power, and, consequently, at a trifling expense. This property embraces a large area of ground, and includes several claims, all well opened, and from which a large amount of gold has been produced, and continues to pay its owners a handsome profit. From its profits a fine "plant" has grown up in the way of boarding-houses, store-houses, stables, Superintendents' and miners' houses, and, in fact, many a fine mill, cars for the delivery of ores, and tracks on which the ore is run to the mill and delivered at the stamps without handling—all of the most substantial character. To Mr. Bidwell belongs the credit of opening and developing most of the best mines in this district, as well as in building up the prosperous and thriving town of Greenville. The "plant" of the Gold Stripe must have cost at least two hundred thousand dollars, all of which the mine has paid for, besides the large dividends to its owners, as it still continues to do.

In our examination of the Gold Strine we made the acquaintance of one of the most useful adjuncts to its profitable working, in the shape of a venerable mule known as Old Joe. Joe is a character well known by the Greenville miners, having been associated for years with the mines in the vicinity. Joe's duty consists in hauling the car from the end of the tunnel to its mouth, and he understands his business thoroughly. All day long Joe plods backward and forward with a lighted candle-stick in his headstall and he would resent any attempt to instruct him in his duties. He prefers the darkness of the mine to daylight. It is related of Joe that on one occasion his services were not required by reason of some repairs to the track, and it was thought that he would appreciate a holiday. He was accordingly turned out to feed and bask in the sun, but after taking a good look at the surroundings, he gave one loud bray of discontent and started for the tunnel. It was in vain that the men tried to keep him out. Shovels and picks had no effect; go in he would, in spite of all attempts to keep him out. He waved, bit, and kicked until the men had to give up the fight and let him go in, and he made his way to his subterranean stable and remained until his work was ready for him. An attempt was made to make Joe haul an additional car. Starting up, he felt the extra weight, and, stopping, turned his head around and took a look to see what was the matter behind; and, as plainly as a mule could speak said: "No you don't," and refused to budge. It was only by an hour's coaxing with a sapling that Joe was induced to move with the load. Our Professor, who, by the way, with his long beard and fur cap, was taken for Santa Claus by the children, was introduced to Joe, who raised his head, took a good, long look at him, and gave a most unearthly bray, which echoed and reverberated along the tunnel like a peal of thunder. Joe evidently had the most supreme contempt for us, and declined our acquaintance.

The Cherokee, Kittle, and Caledonia mines form a consolidation of the three claims under this title, situated about three miles from Greenville close to the Round Valley Reservoir. They were worked to great profit some five years ago, and were sold to an English company for a large amount, but before the second payment was made the hoisting works and one of the mills took fire and were burned, which interrupted the sale, and led to litigation, which has but recently been settled. The present owners are about to commence work on their property, which is valuable, and will doubtless pay largely, as at the time work was interrupted a large body of rich ore was developed in the lower levels. The three claims are so closely located as to admit of being very economically worked, and having the use of abundance of water-power for its remaining mill from the Round Valley Reservoir, the mill can be run at about nominal expense. The large ledge developed by the tunnel of the Green Mountain Mine undoubtedly runs into the Cherokee. As it is in a direct line, and only about 2,000 feet distant, the continuation of the Green Mountain tunnel will carry it up to the line of the Cherokee, the outcrop having been traced the whole distance. When this tunnel has reached that point, it will be but a few hundred feet from the reservoir, and will give the Green Mountain Company the use of the tunnel to convey water to run an additional mill.

The resumption of work on the Cherokee will have a tendency to increase largely the bullion product of this group of mines, as well as enrich its owners. It is surrounded by splendid timber, belonging to the "plant," and has every facility for cheap working. With proper machinery for hoisting and the repair of the tramway leading to the mill, the ores can be delivered at the batteries for 50 cents per ton, and milled and mined for $1 50. The ore will then pay a net profit of at least $10 per ton, and the question of product is then only a question of mill capacity.

Bagley's is a modest hostelry situated at the summit of the range over which we must pass to gain the plain and valley through which the Central Pacific Railroad runs and the point to which we were bound, to enjoy once more the comforts of a Pullman. Leaving Greenville at daylight, we set out homeward bound. It was a clear, sharp, frosty morning, and the breath of man and beast soon enveloped us in frost. The Professor's beard gave him the appearance of one of the old Norse Kings, the icicles pendent giving him a venerable appearance that his years hardly justified. The driver cracked his whip, and we sped on the crackling snow over hill and dale, changing horses at noon at a wayside station; and we were glad enough, after a long drive over six feet of snow and occasional drifts and along perilous precipices, to reach Bagley's, where we pulled up for the night. I don't think the value of all the mines we had seen would have induced us to drive another mile. When we got out of the sleigh the Professor was so benumbed that he staggered about in a most suspicious manner. A blazing fire and a stiff concoction of a very potent reviver that Bagley handed us soon made matters all right. As we stood before the fire, one of Bagley's boys came in with a string of splendid brook trout, frozen stiff. The sight had a revivifying effect. Inquiries as to where they came from developed the fact that a creek ran through the meadow near the house. It was cold, but there was an hour of daylight left, and so true fisherman would neglect such an opportunity. Borrowing the lines of the boy, the Professor and self started with an axe to cut a hole through the ice and try our luck. Wading through the snow, we soon reached the creek, and, with fingers all thumbs, managed to put the frozen bait on our hooks. The first drop in was rewarded with a fine trout, another, and another; but the sun was declining; the lines froze; the hole kept closing over; the Professor stamped his feet, and my enthusiasm was oozing. Neither wanted to cry "quits;" but finally we had to, and make for the house with our fish. The Professor said if it was not for great love of the sport and being able to say we had caught brook trout in January on the extreme summit of the Sierra Nevadas, he should hazard an opinion that it was cold, and he would prefer deferring any further proceedings until July. Bagley saw us coming, and was ready with another reviver. Blessed be Bagley! This is a trout region; Mrs. Bagley's round, handsome face glowed with pleasure and the effects of the hot stove as she brought in plate after plate of those delicious fish, done to a turn.

After supper, Bagley, with great pride, took us into his best room to show us the work of an itinerant artist who had strayed along, and after remaining a few days confessed his inability to settle the bill, but offered to paint Bagley's portrait, which he did; then Mrs. Bagley's, then Miss Bagley's; then he frescoed the best room, in each corner painting a cherub, with the most unmistakable resemblance to the Bagley family. In fact, the cherubs partook of the characteristics generally of the domestic circle, being most substantial in form. Bagley was proud of the portrait, and particularly so of the cherubs, who did not seem to mind the condition of the thermometer, and Bagley failed to appreciate the Professor's suggestion that they should be blanketed. Bagley said, (Bagley is a Swede or a Dutchman,) "By Yorge I tought I never would get rid of dat feller; he staid all Summer, and painted and painted, and finally he wanted to paint de dog and de cows, and I believe he would have staid all his life if I hadn't cleared him out." Nevertheless, Bagley is proud of his work.

Early next morning we were off again, and, whew, wasn't it cold! As we passed a house by the road-side, a thermometer hanging at the door marked 12° below zero. The last 25 miles of our journey we had to perform in a mud-wagon, there being no snow to speak of on the plain. We reached Reno by moonlight, and as we landed, the whistle of the incoming train was sweet music to our ears. An hour later we were bowling over the plain behind the iron horse that laughed to scorn snow and ice.

PODGERS.

NEW MUSIC.

—The pretty song by Richard Watson Gilder, with the refrain, "Polly, Polly, the cows are in the corn," has been set to music in London, and republished by a Boston house. It is said to have made a great hit.

—Messrs. Spear & Dehnhoff issue sheet-music consisting of two songs for alto or baritone, composed by Carl C. Müller. One is Byron's "She Walks in Beauty Like the Night;" the other, Leander's "Am Himmel Gehn die Sterne," with English translation.

—Messrs. C. H. Ditson & Co., the New-York firm of the wide-spread house of Ditson, have published, among their pieces for the voice, "One, two, three," by J. Emmet Browne, set to a ballad strain by Francesco Berger; "My life is like a Summer rose," by R. H. Wilde, composed by C. R. Adams, and "Fizz Fizz," written and composed by J. Dodsworth, arranged by W. G. Eaton—a comic song with recitative in honor of champagne, as sung by John Wilson, "vocalist."

—The comic opera "Der Seekadet," by R. Genée, which has been played here in both German and English, is being arranged for the piano; Cramer's "Bouquet of Melodies," from the same, occupies a 19-page piece of music. Oliver Ditson & Co., of Boston, publish also the compositions of Rafael Joseffy, the brilliant young pianist. Opus 29 consists of "Dance des Roses," a mazurka. Two pieces from the "Boccaccio," an opera by Franz von Suppé, consist of a galop and a fantasie, the one ("Florentiner Galop") arranged by W. Rab, the other by H. Alberti. Another chaplet of waltzes by Strauss is issued under the title of "Roundelets," (*Rundspsang,*) and a galop by Edward Strauss, under the title of "Swift as an Arrow." "Pictures of the North Sea," (*Nordseebilder,*) by Johann Strauss, and a "Grand Wedding March," in the opera "Rateatcher in Hameln," by Messler, comprise most of the recent additions to sheet-music for the piano, published by Messrs. C. H. Ditson & Co.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Mr. John Morley's "Life of Cobden" is now postponed until Spring.

—A beginning has already been made in printing the catalogue of the library of the British Museum.

—Thomas Nelson & Co. publish Robert Mackenzie's "The Nineteenth Century" as a crown octavo of 464 pages.

—D. Appleton & Co. issue "The Seamy Side" complete, the novel of Messrs. Besant and Rice still running in *Appletons' Journal.*

—A new book is promised by the author of "Mrs. Jernyngham's Journal." It will be called "Very Genteel," and is a story for girls.

—The biography of "Sister Dora," by Margaret Lonsdale, is one of the successful books of the season. It is already in the third edition.

—Messrs. Scribner & Welford have imported Lionel S. Beale's "How to Work with the Microscope," an enlarged fifth edition with 100 plates.

—Cassell, Petter & Galpin publish an "Illustrated History of the Franco-German War," with 500 illustrations and plans of the battle-fields.

—Mr. Richard Jeffries, the author of the "Game-keeper at Home" and the "Amateur Poacher," has a new novel just ready, entitled "Green Ferne Farm."

—Mr. William Allingham, formerly editor of *Fraser's Magazine,* has written a play in three acts, which may possibly be presented this season on the London boards.

—The October, November, and December numbers of *Littell's Living Age* can be had in book form. This old eclectic, of Boston, is in its eighteenth volume of the fifth series.

—A third edition of "The Autobiography of Prince Metternich" is being published by Charles Scribner's Sons, with a chronological table and minute index prepared expressly for the edition.

—The third and revised edition of the celebrated "Manual of Geology," by Prof. James Dwight Dana, of Yale College, which was recently advertised, is now ready with Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.

—Mr. Gerald Massey, whose muse has been silent for many years, will shortly publish the first volume of an important prose work, "Myths and Mysteries Interpreted for Men," on which he has been engaged since 1860.

—Prof. Bonghi announces a new translation of "Plato" into Italian, which shall be as agreeable reading to Italians as the original to the Greeks. Separate dialogues will be issued one by one, each being prefaced by a short sketch of its contents and history.

—The Household Edition of Dickens is now complete in 22 volumes. It is published by Chapman & Hall in London, and D. Appleton & Co. in New-York. The concluding volume is John Forster's "Life of Charles Dickens," a square octavo, with 40 illustrations.

—The fifth volume of Mr. Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort," completing the work, will be published in March. It relates to the Prince's life during 1860 and to the time of his death in 1861, and includes many interesting particulars of his later years, three protraits, a fac-simile, and a copious index.

—A new unabridged edition of the works of Hallam is announced by Thomas Y. Crowell, in connection with A. C. Armstrong & Co. It has a new table of contents and indexes. The set comprises "The Constitutional History of England," "The Middle Ages," and "Introduction to the Literature of Europe," in all six volumes.

—The monument of the late Philip Edward Pusey, the only son of the venerable Dr. Pusey, is his beautiful edition of the works of St. Cyrill, printed at the Clarendon Press. In the libraries of Moscow and Madrid, in the monasteries of Mount Sinai and Mount Athos, he was a familiar visitor, primarily for his own necessary work of collecting manuscripts of St. Cyrill. "How is Philippos?" was one of the first questions with which a later traveler was greeted by the secluded monks of Mount Athos. Mr. Pusey also rendered important service to his father on the patristic side of his studies.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

SCRIBNER & WELFORD.

A HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE. By JOHN HILL BURTON, D. C. L., Historiographer for Scotland. In 3 Vols. $13 50.

MACMILLAN & CO.

FOURTEEN MONTHS IN CANTON. By Mrs. GRAY. With Illustrations. $2 50.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS. By WALTER HERRIES POLLOCK and Lady POLLOCK. 75 cents.

THE LIFE OF JOHN MILTON. By DAVID MASSON, Professor in the University of Edinburgh. Vol. VI. 1660-74. $6.

HARPER & BROTHERS.

BARBARA: OR, SPLENDID MISERY. A Novel. By Miss M. E. BRADDON. 15 cents.

FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT.

CAMP AND CABIN. Sketches of Life and Travel in the West. By ROSSITER W. RAYMOND

MR. COWLEY'S TRIAL CLOSED

EVIDENCE IN REBUTTAL BY THE PROSECUTION.

PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE CASE—DAMAGING EVIDENCE AGAINST THE FOLD—THE TESTIMONY ON BOTH SIDES CLOSED.

The opening of the second week of the trial of the Rev. Edward Cowley for failing to supply Louis Victor, one of the rescued inmates of the Shepherd's Fold, with proper food, nourishment, and medical attendance, was signalized by the presence of a throng of spectators such as has rarely assembled in the General Sessions Court. A remarkable feature was the large attendance of ladies, who sat four deep in the seats allotted to extra jurymen, filled every inch of space in the witness box, and invaded the inclosure occupied by District Attorney Phelps and Assistant District Attorney Bell. They represented all classes of female society, and so deep was the interest taken by them in the proceedings that many of them arose and remained standing in order to get a better view of the principal witnesses. The scene reminded one forcibly of the Beecher trial after the bouquet fever had been suppressed. The Cowley coterie consisted of about a dozen ladies, who, during recess, ate lunch, cracked nuts, and enjoyed themselves immensely. District Attorney Phelps introduced in rebuttal evidence of the ill treatment of the children of the Fold, and the testimony thus introduced was by far the most damaging to the accused of anything pre-ented to the jury during the trial. At the opening of court, District Attorney Phelps recalled the Rev. Mr. Cowley and subjected him to a very trying cross-examination. He called upon the accused to produce the vouchers for the large purchases which he said had been made of Thurber & Co., but Mr. Cowley was able to produce vouchers for only $157 25 for the year 1877. The list of purchases as made out from Thurber's books, Mr. Phelps showed, only aggregated $17 33, and none of these purchases were made during the last two years. The vouchers of the purchases made of C. W. Peck & Co. were produced. They aggregated $54 for fourteen months, and one of the bills had been settled by Mr. Cowley's note, given in the name of the Fold. Of the 21 original Trustees of the Fold, only one—William R. Gardner—was now in office, and he was a brother of Mrs. Cowley. Phelps handed the accused a letter written to Bishop Potter in June, 1878, by Henry L. Hognet, Mrs. Josephine L. Lowell, and Theodore Roosevelt, of the State Board of Charities, complaining of the bedding, clothing, and general management of the Children's Fold, of which Mr. Cowley was then manager, and of the improper treatment of the children. This was the communication action on which caused the deposition of Mr. Cowley from that institution. The prisoner adroitly dodged the pointed questions of the District Attorney as to the origin of the letter and the manner in which it had been brought to his notice, and finally fell back on a dynamic himself in the way of lack of memory. Mr. Phelps tried to get the document in evidence, but counsel for the defense objected, and the objection was sustained on the ground that it referred to the Children's, not the Shepherd's, Fold.

Mrs. Mary L. McClelland, Principal of Primary School No. 21, testified that seven of the children of the Fold attended her school in 1879. She had to send some of them away because of their filthy and diseased condition. The children were poorly clad, had a pinched look, and she had seen them pick apple-cores and orange-peels from the street and eat them.

Jennie Mills, who lived with Mrs. Cowley for eight years, testified that the accused was by no means gentle or kind. Agnes Lawrence, mother of Bessie Lawrence, one of the children, testified that Bessie had frequently complained to her of hunger. Mrs. Mary Knapp, sister of Frances Rennett, another of the children, gave evidence of the want of food in the Fold. Mrs. Mary Mahon, of 155 East Fiftieth-street, testified to having given food for months to Rockwell McCann, one of the inmates, who applied to her daily as he went to school. The boy himself then took the stand, and stated that he asked Mrs. Mahon for food because he was hungry. Mrs. Cowley, wife of the prisoner, in answer to the District Attorney, denied that she had informed Dr. Ridlon, when she took Louis Victor to St. Luke's Hospital, that the child had been fed on farinaceous food and had never received meat, vegetables, or fruit. Dr. Ridlon then took the stand and flatly contradicted Mrs. Cowley as to her admissions in relation to the child's food.

Robert Bolton, father of the children Ida and Lizzie Job, inmates of the Fold, testified to the filthy and emaciated condition of his children when taken from the institution, and stated that Charles Fox, one of the boys, showed him the marks of the blows inflicted on him by Mrs. Cowley for failing to shine the reverend gentleman's shoes to satisfaction.

Mr. Brooke—Mr. Job, didn't you know that Lizzie was suffering from heart disease?

"No, Sir, I thought she was sick—when she came home she was suffering from hunger disease." [Laughter.]

Gussy Sweeney, a child of 12, whose face and head were covered with sores, testified that she had never been troubled with sores before she entered the Fold. Dr. Anderson, a witness for the Fold, was called, but by reason of her youth was not sworn. She showed her little spindle arms to the jury, and after giving this mute but expressive evidence was allowed to leave the witness stand.

Lizzie Hunter, aged 12, whose face was covered with an eruption, testified that she had to do the dirty work of the Fold, sift the ashes, clean the cellar, and do other house-work.

John M. Spencer, a wood-engraver, living formerly at No. 25 Carmine-street, testified that he had placed his 6-year-old boy in the Fold in April, 1879, and removed him in November following. When placed in the institution the child was healthy, but when taken from there he was nothing but "skin and bone," his lip was eaten with canker, he had sores on his head, and scurf fell from his body in scales. His body was very filthy, and his head filled with vermin. The child was so weak and sickly that he had to be carried like a baby for two weeks after his removal.

Dr. James W. Ranney, a physician of 30 years practice, who had made an examination of the children taken from the Shepherd's Fold on Jan. 17, said that of the 24 children examined by him, 15 were afflicted with scalp disease, enlargement of the glands, catarrh, and skin eruptions. Many of them were eliminative for their years, and the condition of their bodies showed that they were poorly nourished and badly cared for. Six of the 24 children required no report as to their condition, and three appeared strong and healthy, particularly the girl who did the cooking. Lenhart, for the defense, to the surprise of the District Attorney, did not cross-examine Dr. Ranney, and both sides announced the close of their case.

The court then adjourned until this morning, when Mr. Brooke will commence his summing up for the defense.

THE KILLING OF MARIA OTTNER.

Yesterday Coroner Ellinger continued the inquest in the case of the lunatic Maria Ottner, who was killed by Elizabeth Christ, on Blackwell's Island, on the 24th ult. Dr. A. E. Macdonald submitted the history of the woman Ottner from the record-book of the asylum. When he took charge of it he found 78 nurses and 23 detailed pauper women. The latter were detailed for night duty, and witness did not think that they were fit for it. He repeatedly remonstrated with the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in regard to their being employed. The discipline among the nurses was lax. There was only one nurse in the lodge in which the woman was killed. Motives of economy prompted the employment of pauper nurses. Better discipline has been enforced under witness's administration, and the records are kept more systematically. Dr. Macdonald said that he wondered at the infrequency of such cases as Maria Ottner's. Dr. Allan Mclane Hamilton said that in October he examined the institutions on Ward's and Blackwell's Islands, together with the medical supervision. On Ward's Island everything was satisfactory, but there was overcrowding. On Blackwell's Island Dr. Hamilton found an entire lack of system, the patients and nurses were left to their own devices to a great extent. He thought that the influence of work-house women upon insane patients was very deplorable, and that medical appointments should never be influenced by politics. The inquest was adjourned until to-day.

STRIKE OF FURNITURE-MAKERS.

Yesterday morning 150 men employed in Worn's furniture factory, at McKibben and Humboldt streets, Brooklyn; 100 men employed in McCrom's furniture factory, at North Fifth and Third streets, and all the men in Goetz's furniture factory, struck for an advance of 15 per cent. In the last-named factory the demand was complied with as soon as made. In the two factories first named the men knocked off work, and declared their intention of not returning until their demand is granted. The men now earn from $6 to $12 a week. The employers do not think the demand unreasonable, but will only comply with it on condition that a like increase is paid by the furniture manufacturers generally. The strikers held a meeting in Humboldt Hall, and appointed a committee to visit the different factories and ask for the 15 per cent. increase.

SUICIDE OF A SOUTHERN GENTLEMAN.

Josephus Echols, aged 30, a native of West Point, Miss., committed suicide some time Sunday night by cutting his throat with a razor, at Mrs. Ann Holland's boarding-house, No. 23 Washington-place. Mrs. Holland knew Echols in 1878, when he boarded at her house, and on Sunday night, when he called and asked her if she would trust him for board, she gave him a room, although he was shabby and evidently penniless. Yesterday morning a servant failed to rouse Echols, and Mrs. Holland sent for a policeman. Roundsman Brady, of the Fifteenth Precinct, burst open the door of Echols's room, and found him dead. He had, it is believed, cut his throat before midnight, as *rigor mortis* was developed. Echols took with him to Mrs. Holland's a bundle in which were many letters which gave glimpses of his history. He was a student in the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, but left it, without having been graduated, in 1877. His father had deeded him a quarter-section of land in Chickasaw County, Miss., in 1873, and he paid taxes on it as late as 1878. From letters from his family in Mississippi, persons of limited means, it appears that he frequently obtained financial aid from them, and that one of them owed him $1,260, collected from Echols's father's estate. Echols, when he died, was utterly destitute, and was urged, no doubt, to take his life by his extreme poverty and despair at being unable to find employment. An inquest was held, and the jury rendered a verdict of suicide.

A SHIP LOST AT SEA.

THE CAPTAIN AND CREW RESCUED BY THE CITY OF BRUSSELS.

The Inman steam-ship City of Brussels, which rrived from Liverpool yesterday, fell in with a sinking ship, which proved to be the Irwell, of London, on the 13th, in latitude 42° 47' and loncitude 57° 60', and rescued her entire crew and brought them to this port. When within a short distance of the ship the Brussels hove to. A Norwegian vessel was observed near by and appeared willing to receive the crew of the distressed ship. Life-boat No. 6 was lowered from the port side of the steamer, and, manned by a picked crew, it was rowed through the heavy sea to the ship. The latter appoared to be in a bad condition, and seemed to have suffered so severely in the gales that she had lost all elasticity. Her rigging threatened to give way, as she rolled heavily. She was evidently filling fast, and her crew were still working at the pumps. The officer in charge of the boat hailed the master of the sailing vessel when he was alongside. The latter said it would be necessary for him to abandon his vessel. The Captain's wife, with a dog under her arm and carrying two canaries in a small cage and a cat in a basket, was lowered into the life-boat by means of a rope. She was followed by the stewardess in the same manner. Capt. McDonald, of the ship, then lowered his long-boat, into which he followed his crew of 22 men. Both boats then pushed away from the Irwell and reached the steam-ship with much difficulty. The abandoced ship was soon left behind, and she probably sank within 12 hours after her abandonment.

Capt. John McDonald, of the Irwell, says he left Brendon Dr Chiton on Dec. 27 with several hundred tons of old iron for ballast and a small cargo of salt and empty barrels. Strong gales were experienced in the North Sea, but the ship passed down the English Channel with fine weather, which held until Jan. 26, when latitude 41° and loncitude 53° was reached. A succession of strong north-westerly gales then set in, and continued until Feb. 5. The intermissions between the gales were never longer than a few hours. The seams of the ship's hull labored heavily and made considerable water, but the crew were able to pump this out, and the hold was kept free from water. On the 4th the leak grew worse, and the gale increased in violence, and it became necessary to take off the three lower topsails. One of the pumps was kept going constantly, and the other was rigged every four hours. But the leak gained steadily. On the 11th the butts gave way in a number of places, and the carpenter, lashed in the boatswain's chair, was obliged to go over the sides and make repairs. Meantime the leak was steadily increasing. At 3:30 P. M. on Thursday, the 12th, there was a windward became intensely dark as a fearful squall rapidly approached. In a moment it struck the ship, laying her almost on her beam ends. The smoke of a steam-ship was discovered at 9 o'clock next morning, and a signal of distress was hoisted at the mast-head. The strange steamer was bound eastward, and passed the starboard bow of the ship at a distance of about seven miles. Capt. McDonald is positive that she must have observed his signal, but she kept steadily on her course, paying no attention to the distressed vessel. The afternoon wore slowly away, and nightfall found the ship tossing heavily about in the cross sea, while no vessel could be discovered in any direction. At 2 o'clock on Saturday morning the foresail was taken in and the vessel was hove to on the starboard tack. The crew passed the time until daylight in keeping both pumps at work, but the water poured in through the open seams more rapidly than it could be pumped out. The men were becoming exhausted, and were greatly alarmed on learning that there were five feet of water in the hold. At 10:30 that morning the lookout reported a sail to the south-westward, which proved to be the Norwegian bark Broderene. Upon learning that the ship was in a sinking condition, the master of the bark offered to receive the crew. He was ranged alongside of the vessel to when the City of Brussels hove in sight. The transfer to the steam-ship was accomplished under extremely dangerous circumstances, owing to the heavy sea. When safe on board the steam-ship the crew were well cared for. Capt. and Mrs. McDonald are enthusiastic in speaking of the treatment which they received while on the Brussels. Capt. McDonald reported at the British Consulate yesterday afternoon. He intends to return by the same steam-ship which rescued him. His crew will probably be sent to their homes by the City of Brussels.

The Irwell was a large ship, measuring 1,518 tons and had double decks. She was 208 feet long, 40 feet across her beam, and 24 feet deep. She was launched at St. John, New-Brunswick, in April, 1864, Mr. G. C. Trufant, of London, was her principal owner.

NEEDS THE CARE OF FRIENDS.

ARREST OF AN INSANE MAN WHO SHOULD BE IN AN ASYLUM.

A short, thick-set man, apparently about 40 years of age, of dark complexion, with a decidedly Hebraic cast of features, well dressed, and quiet and gentlemanly in his manner, was brought before Justice Otterbourg, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon. He was said to be insane. The officer who had him in charge said the prisoner had been arrested in Brooklyn for creating a disturbance by his strange conduct on Sunday, and as his friends and relatives live in this City, he was brought here. As he stood at the bar there was nothing about the man to indicate that his mind was disordered. He held in his hand a memorandum-book, in which he made many hurried entries while the officer was making his statement. On being interrogated by the magistrate, the prisoner said that his name was Francis Jacob Cortissoz, and that he lived at the Fulton Hotel, corner of Fulton and South streets. He had been formerly in the wine business, he said, and had also been Captain in the merchant marine and in the United States Navy. Of course, he denied that he was insane, but admitted that he had been in several lunatic asylums. He said he was living on the income derived from some property in England, and that he had on deposit in the Seaman's Savings Bank, in Wall-street, $1,500. When questioned about his arrest, he, for the first time, showed traces of humor, and the magistrate deemed it prudent to commit him to the Tombs for examination as to his mental condition, where he was at once taken. In the afternoon he was brought before Judge Bixby, who temporarily committed him to the care of the Charities Commissioners.

The unfortunate man is said to be a native of England, the son of a Portuguese Jew, his mother bearing an English woman, and a Christian. He came to this country over 20 years ago and established the firm of Cortissoz & Gould, wine importers. It is asserted that he is afcrelative of Judge Naar, of Trenton, N. J. It is claimed that he has been insane at intervals since 1869, and his friends have been informed of his situation. The memorandum-book which Cortissoz had with him was a sort of diary of his recent experiences, among which was an accoqnt of his commital to the Ward's Island Insane Asylum.

ESCAPING THE DEATH PENALTY.

MEDILL, WHO KILLED HIS WIFE, IMPRISONED FOR LIFE.

Early in the evening of Nov. 5, 1879, John Medill murdered his wife, Catharine Medill, at her home, in Oliver-street. He had been separated for a long time from the woman, who is said to have been a person of lewd habits. Becoming drunk on the night of the murder, he went to her rooms, and, finding her alone, told her he had decided to kill her. He then shot her. She ran into the street, and he, following, shot her three times, inflicting fatal wounds. When he was arrested he said to the policeman, "If you knew what I know about this, you would have done the same." He was indicted for murder in the first degree, and pleaded "not guilty." Upon being arraigned for trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Medill was allowed by Assistant District Attorney Bell to withdraw that plea and put in one of "guilty of murder in the second degree." Medill, who is a respectable-looking fellow, told Presiding Justice Noah Davis that he fully understood he incurred a sentence of imprisonment for life, with hard labor, by his plea. He said he was 34 years old, was born in this City, and was a painter by trade. He was intoxicated at the time of the murder, he said, having been "drinking around at different porter-houses." "All licensed hotels, I suppose," said Judge Davis, bitterly, "and yet there are Excise Commissioners in this City." In passing sentence, Judge Davis said that the fact that Medill's was the second case before him yesterday in which the prisoner advanced the fact that he was drunk when he killed his victim as an excuse for his crime, he should ensure the authorities whose duty it is to license drinking places to be careful how they perform their duties. He then imposed the sentence of imprisonment for life upon the prisoner. Medill seemed to be very much pleased with his escape from a severer punishment.

A WAR CLAIM.

The suit of George A. Kounz and brother against Capt. Otis M. Cutler, formerly a purchasing agent of the United States Government, is now on trial before Judge Wallace and a jury in the United States Circuit Court. The action is brought to recover about $30,000, including interest, on a transaction of purchase of about 800 bales of cotton seized at the close of the war, and on which the plaintiff paid 25 per cent. to enable them to put it on the market. They claim that, shortly after the money was paid, President Johnson issued a proclamation removing the restrictions on trade in the lately rebellious States, and that they are therefore entitled to have the money returned to them.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 16, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	45	Lead, pigs	259
B. K. Peas, bags	120	Leather, sides	3,169
B. W. Peas, pks	200	Molasses, hhds	40
Bees-wax, pks	2	Molasses, bbls	787
Cotton, bales	3,306	Spirits Turp., bbls	623
Cotton-seed oil, bbls	125	Grain, bush	2,979
Copper, bbls	60	Oil-cake, pks	2,531
Dried Fruit, pkgs	9	Oil, Land, bbls	150
Eggs, pks	2,599	Peanuts, bags	1,708
Flour, bbls	15,722	Pork, pkgs	165
Corn-meal, bbls	55	Beef, pks	73
Corn-meal, bags	100	Cut-meats, pks	14,097
Wheat, bushels	39,600	Lard, tcs	3,503
Corn, bushels	108,000	Lard, kegs	475
Oats, bushels	32,200	Butter, pks	3,847
Rye, bushels	1,000	Cheese, pks	2,423
Malt, bushels	12,800	Dressed Hogs, No	580
Barley, bushels	19,250	Rice, pks	800
Peas, bushels	616	Skins, bales	209
Oat-meal, bags	1,057	Sumac, bags	140
Flax-seed, bags	65	Tallow, pks	917
Grease, pks	60	Tar, bbls	77
Grass-seed, bags	1,597	Tobacco, hhds	354
Hemp, bales	5	Tobacco, pks	1,376
Hides, No	353	Whisky, bbls	1,486
Hops, bales	390	Wool, bales	11

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted a trifle firmer, on less urgent offerings, but has been very quiet; 4,641 bags Rio, per Hipparchus, were withdrawn from stock, and 1,000 bags per David Brown, at Baltimore. Job lots sold at 15c. for fair....Rio invoices closed at 13¾c.@14c. for ordinary; 15c.@15¼c. for fair; 15½c.@15¾c. for good; 16c.@16¼c. for prime, and Santos, fair to good, at 14½c.@15¾c., and prime at 15¾c.@16c. Mild was more comfortably, but quiet; 670 bags Laguayra sold on private terms.

COTTON—Option dealings have been to a more liberal aggregate, but indicative of a further decline of 3@4 points.....Early deliveries very quiet; quoted as before.....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 303 bales, including 303 bales to spinners.....Low Middling at 12¾c.@13c.; Middling at 13¾c.@13¼c.; Fair at 14½c.@15c.....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 124,200 bales, basis Middling at 12¾c., closing at 12¾c. bid. We have been 23,239 bales, and thus far this week, 44,206 bales, (against 45,727 bales same time the preceding week,) and since Sept. 1, 1879, have been 4,020,230 bales, against 3,627,125 bales for the corresponding time.....Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 6,490 bales; to the Continent, 1,450 bales; coastwise, 1,013 bales; total, 8,953 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 277,169 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
February	200	13.11@13
March	22,400	13.16@13.22
April	39,200	13.39@13.45
May	34,000	13.50@13.56
June	31,600	13.78@13.85
July	2,300	13.88@13.92
August	6,000	13.96@14.04
September	100	13.84@
October	400	12.64@12.69

Transferable orders issued at 13.15.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Saturday.	To-day.
February	13.20	13.15@
March	13.24@13.25	13.21@13.22
April	13.43@	13.44@13.45
May	13.68@13.69	13.57@13.58
June	13.88@13.89	13.84@13.85
July	13.91@	13.91@13.96
August	14.04@14.05	14.04@14.05
September	13.55@13.58	13.51@13.54
October	12.72@12.74	12.67@12.70

Saturday's Averages on Options.

February	13.20	July	13.90
March	13.24	August	14.07
April	13.48	September	13.51
May	13.69	October	12.73
June	13.89	November	12.44

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Gulf.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
Strict Ordinary	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Good Ordinary	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Strict Good Ordinary	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 9-16
Low Middling	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Strict Low Middling	12 15-16	13 1-16	13 1-16
Middling	13⅛	13¼	13¼
Good Middling	13⅜	13½	13½
Strict Good Middling	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Middling Fair	14⅛	14¼	14¼
Fair	14⅞	15	15

Stains.

Good Ordinary	11 3-16	Low Middling 12¼
Strict Good

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TEACHERS—Sixth Page—7th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 17, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—The False Friend.
PARK THEATRE—Engaged.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Black Crook.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Unknown.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Surprise.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Hornors.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water-Colors.
NEW-YORK SKATING RINK—Skating. Matinée.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY—Philharmonic Concert.

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, falling barometer, winds mostly warmer southerly, and generally clear weather, followed by increased cloudiness.

Mr. Henderson, (Republican,) of the Sixth Illinois District, is one of our public men who think that our tariff is not an absolutely perfect system as it stands. He has introduced a bill, evidently prepared with some care, for the modification of the Customs duties on iron and steel and their manufactures, which embraces some score of the classes into which this portion of the tariff is now divided. With the exception of moisic iron, made from sand ore, on which the duty is advanced from $7 to $10 per ton, all the changes are toward reduction. The principal are as follows: Pig-iron from $7 to $4 per ton; band, hoop, and scroll from 1½ cents per pound to ¼ of a cent; bar iron of various kinds, now paying from 1 cent to 1½ cents per pound, to 1½ cents and ¾ of a cent; boiler and plate from 1¼ cents to ¾ of a cent; castings now paying from 1½ cents to 2½ cents, to $3 per ton, or 1 1-3 cents per pound; rolled or hammered iron from 1¼ cents to ¾ of a cent; scrap iron, cast, from $6 to $3 per ton; wrought from $8 to $4; slit rods from 1½ cents to ¾ of a cent; squares from 3 cents or 6 cents to 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, to 2 cents and 4 cents and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; steel ingots, bars, and coils from 2¼ cents, 3 cents, and 3½ cents to 1¼ cents, 1½ cents, and 2 cents, and the last-named group from an additional duty of 10 per cent. to one of 5 per cent.; railway bars (including, we presume, steel rails) from 1¼ cents per pound, or $28 per ton, to ¾ of a cent per pound, or $16 80 per ton; the same, partly of steel, from 1 cent to ½ of a cent; manufactures of steel not otherwise provided for, from 45 per cent. and 30 per cent. to 25 per cent. and 15 per cent. Mr. Henderson is the gentleman who has just secured from the Committee on Commerce the substitution of his bill for the regulation of inter-State railways for that of Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Strahan will, it is said, introduce to the Senate this week a bill making important amendments in the government of this City. Among its leading features are the consolidation of City departments and the change of the Controllership from an appointive to an elective office, and a reduction of official salaries. It is also said that the bill will include some radical change in the power of appointment, though precisely what does not appear. This latter point is, after all, the key to any reform in our Municipal Government. The plan of requiring Aldermanic approval of the Mayor's nominations has been tried and found worse than inadequate for its presumed purpose. Public opinion in New-York is tolerably unanimous in favoring the vesting in the Mayor of the absolute responsibility for the character of the heads of departments appointed by him. An extension of the Mayor's term to three years and the limitation of the term of his subordinates to the same period would at least give the people a chance to determine at each election for Mayor what the character of the City Government should be. Any frittering away of the Mayor's responsibility and power simply leaves the people without a remedy for the incapacity of their paid agents, and leaves the Government of the City without any directing head, save what may be found in the "boss" of some powerful and unscrupulous political organization.

It is complained of the State Department that it is too nearly patterned after the celebrated Circumlocution Office of Great Britain, and that its illustrious head is chiefly anxious to find out how not to do it. Certainly, the conduct of the State Department respecting the Spanish Claims Commission gives cause for criticism. The Spanish Commissioner refused to carry out the provisions of the treaty; but Secretary Evarts could not make up his mind to appeal to the Spanish Government. The commission, accordingly, has ground out only 40 cases in seven years' time. But a truly comical case of red tape is the suspension of payment of awards to persons having claims against Mexico, in consequence of the Secretary's refusal to sign more than twenty checks in one day. Possibly, the hungry claimants do not think this comical, but the assumption of statesmanlike ease in the State Department is a little grotesque to plain people.

The International Fishery Commission will open at Berlin on the 20th of April, and next to nothing has yet been done to secure for the United States adequate representation there. Congress has voted $20,000 to enable the United States Fish Commissioners to send an exhibit to Berlin, but it is by those engaged in the business of preparing the products of our fisheries for export that the most essential part of the work must be done. The long period of neglect of our boundless resources for fish production is happily at an end, thanks to the labors of State Commissions, and of the National Commission, so ably and indefatigably directed by Prof. Baird. But a great deal remains to be done if the United States are to rival the fish production of countries like Norway and France, which, with far more limited resources, possess fisheries the annual value of whose outcome is one-third greater than ours. As Mr. Morton remarked in his recent speech in Congress on this subject, we could export a hundred times as much fish as we do, did we devote sufficient energy to the business. Representatives of the American Fish Commission are now in this City endeavoring to induce those interested in increasing the export of our fish products to send exhibits to the Berlin Exhibition. It is to be hoped that they will be able to secure a representation of our fish food commensurate with its enormous possibilities as a branch of our exports.

There is a laudable desire at Albany to make all needful provision to give a fair trial to the experiment of allowing women to vote for, and serve as, school officers. The brief bill which was intended to effect this purpose was found to have been defective in its title, in its terms, and in omitting to provide for the separation of school officers from the other local officers who usually occupy a place on the same ticket. The bill introduced to the Assembly by Mr. Baker, of Monroe, yesterday, and passed through all its stages without opposition, was drafted so as to cover all the points necessary to place women on an equality with men so far as the control of the machinery of public education is concerned. It does, moreover, what the other bill failed to do in declaring the eligibility of women to serve as members of Boards of Education where such officers are appointive, and thus places a share in the government of the public schools in cities like New-York and Brooklyn entirely within the reach of women. It remains to be seen whether their lack of direct political influence in these cities will be fatal to their chances of recognition by the appointing power.

NOT A STRONG GOVERNMENT.

The gentlemen who are in favor of the nomination to the Presidency by the Republican Party of various candidates other than Gen. Grant, seem to enjoy very much ringing the changes on the phrase, "a strong Government," which some of Gen. Grant's friends have ventured to think fairly describes the kind of Government which might be expected from him should he be again elected. Unfortunately for the effectiveness of their use of this weapon, they do not agree closely as to the meaning of it. To some it is an intimation that the American citizens, who have confidence in Gen. Grant, desire to erect a sort of veiled Empire under his Administration. Others appear to think that no one can wish for a "strong Government" who is not animated by a hatred of the South which leads him to hope that Gen. Grant will oppress that section by all the means directly or indirectly within his power. Still others can see in a "strong Government" only a concentration of political influence in the hands of a clique of favorites, to whom will be turned over all the patronage of the Government, with free license to use or abuse it as they choose, to promote their personal and party ends.

Without endeavoring to give any interpretation of a phrase which may be a sensible one, expressing perfectly legitimate aspirations, and which, on the other hand, may be a convenient catch-word on which to hook insinuations that their authors do not care to put in definite language, we can perhaps aid our friends to a conception of what those who are ready to see Gen. Grant again lead the Republican Party to victory regard as *not* a strong Government. They would never, for instance, think of applying that term to a Government which permitted such abuse of the most responsible and delicate office under it as Mr. Hayes's Secretary of the Treasury has been guilty of, especially when the head of the Government had declared in advance his prohibition of such abuse. Some of the over-zealous advocates of Mr. Sherman's nomination may have forgotten the once famous "civil service order" of President Hayes. It would not be strange if they had done so, since any clear idea of what that order was, or was intended to be, seems to have long since faded from the President's own mind. To refresh their recollection, and that of Mr. Hayes as well, we venture to quote the following passage from the circular publishing the order, and addressed to every person in the direct employ of the Government. It bears date June 22, 1877:

"'No officer should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, or election campaigns.' This rule is applicable to every department of the civil service. It should be understood by every officer of the General Government that he is expected to conform his conduct to its requirements."

The original of the order was addressed to Secretary Sherman, perhaps because that eminent officer was supposed to be most in need of the direction contained in it, perhaps because he was most relied on to give it its proper effect. Whatever the motive, no one can doubt that the order has been explicitly, frequently, and, we may say, shamefully, disobeyed in the Treasury Department. It is not necessary now to recite in detail the proofs of the existence of this fact. They have been published in our columns on authority which was entirely conclusive, and in all essential regards they have not been denied. Mr. Sherman has vouchsafed to the public the information that he has not promoted the violations of the order that have been committed in his interest. Whether this is true or not, it is undeniable, and he does not deny, that he has neither prevented nor punished them. Nor has the President undertaken to do so. The action of the revenue officers in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and especially the action of the Secretary's direct subordinates in this City and State, has constituted, if anything could, the offense defined in the order. These officers have been some of them "required," and all of them "permitted to take part in the management of political organizations and caucuses," having for their immediate end the nomination of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Presidency. If that does not come within the spirit and the letter of the order, it would be difficult to imagine anything that does. It is, moreover, a peculiarly indefensible and offensive form of the abuse supposed to be aimed at by the President, since, on the one hand, it threatens the purity and independence of the Treasury service, and on the other hand, it is not confined to what would ordinarily be regarded as legitimate political activity, even under the base system in which the civil service is regarded as a partisan machine. Mr. Sherman "permits," and we believe that he "requires," the service to be made a personal machine, worked for his interest against the interests of the public, and for the perversion of the real sentiment of the Republican Party.

The attitude of the President in this connection, we repeat, is not in the least what is intended or expected by those who have ventured to hope for a "strong Government." Mr. Hayes having had the facts to which we have referred called to his attention, has described his own course in a manner which leaves no room for doubt as to its utter feebleness. "His opinions in regard to such abuse of power," he says, "were well understood by the members of his Cabinet and all persons connected with the departments. It was well known to all of these that it was his desire that there should be strict compliance with all the requirements of the civil service order." No doubt this is true, and the fact that the requirements of the order are, nevertheless, flagrantly and repeatedly evaded and neglected, shows how much value is placed on the President's "opinions" and "desire." Nor is this remarkable when we consider the manner in which, according to Mr. Hayes's own description, he has treated violations of his order: "Every charge of this nature," he relates, "which had been brought to his notice against an officer of the Government he had placed before the officer referred to, and had called his attention to it"—with what results our readers already know. It is hardly too much to infer from Mr. Hayes's account of his action in this most important matter, that quite as much respect is paid to his order by others as by himself.

FOREIGN COMMERCE AND THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

The important position which the port of New-York holds in the foreign commerce of the country and the interest of the people in maintaining its pre-eminence receive renewed illustration in the various projects now on foot for its preservation and improvement. The annual report of the Chamber of Commerce, about to be issued, giving statistics of foreign trade for the last fiscal year, shows that out of a total of $1,202,708,609 in value, $665,342,293, or more than one half, passed through this port. A still larger proportion of the imports of foreign merchandise was handled here. The total for the entire country was $466,073,775, of which $314,115,362 was received at New-York. There is, of course, a corresponding disparity in the other direction in the movement of exported articles, showing that while large quantities of our products from the South and West seek other outlets over lines of railroad established with that view, New-York maintains a decided pre-eminence in the receipt and distribution of foreign goods. A comparison of the results of the last fiscal year with that immediately preceding shows a slight gain for New-York, while there was a moderate falling off in the volume of foreign trade for the whole country. A comparison extending over several years does not show any considerable variation in the proportion of our commerce with other countries which is carried on through this port.

The commercial pre-eminence of New-York, which has grown out of the advantages of its position and the early impulse given to the currents of trade in this direction, is no doubt thoroughly established. The strength which it has acquired gives it a decided advantage over its competitors, but our trade is destined to a continued growth, and in order to hold the great supremacy which it has acquired, the City must keep pace with increasing requirements; and just now the need of improvements is occupying a large share of attention. The problem of improved facilities for transshipment is a complicated and difficult one, and the resources of private enterprise and of municipal, State, and Federal Administrations are called upon for aid in its solution. Of the necessity of putting a stop to the fatuous proceeding that is permitted by the local authorities in filling up the bay with rubbish from the City streets, there can be no question. The City Government itself cannot be relied upon to take this or any other action suggested by the dictates of wisdom and foresight, but if the co-operation of State and National authority can be brought to bear against the dumping process, it is just possible that a more sensible and more profitable method of disposing of refuse may be devised than its use for the ruin of the harbor.

Whether the Harlem River improvement is calculated to produce all the benefits which its advocates profess to see in it, may be subject to some doubt. If it were, the effect produced would be a very important transformation of the City. They claim that the bar at Sandy Hook acts as a serious obstruction to the traffic to and from this port, and that great advantages in saving of time and expense would be gained by deflecting the course of foreign steamers into Long Island Sound, with the terminus at Port Morris, above the Hell Gate rocks. This would be near the eastern outlet of the river and canal connecting the North and East Rivers, and thither, it is claimed, would come the bulk of traffic that now goes down the former stream by water or rail, to reach the steamer landings down town. Suppose the channel to be constructed as proposed, at the Government expense, and this current of traffic to be diverted across the upper part of the City, a new focus of growth and development would be established, with a possible effect upon both local trade and population of no small importance; but it is not at all probable that it would carry the centre of commercial activity away from the lower end of Manhattan Island, where it is now so firmly established. The tributaries to our commerce from the New-England and the Hudson River lines of communication form but part of a great system for the concentration and the distribution of merchandise at this emporium. Other streams of great volume come from the West and South by the lines of railroad crossing New-Jersey, and by steam and sail by way of the Southern coasts. It is tolerably certain that the sand in the vicinity of the Hook would not be so serious or so expensive a bar to this part of our commerce, on its way to and from foreign ports, as the necessity of making its way over or around the City to Port Morris. Whatever may be accomplished in the future, by tunnels or otherwise, to effect a closer connection between the railways and the docks, that connection must be with the lower part of the City. There is small chance of any serious diversion of traffic from the bay to a point so far removed from the appliances now in operation for the transaction of business, and it is a question how far it may be worth while to attempt to build up a new point of transshipment, which, to be successful, would involve the growing up of a new "city," in the commercial sense.

Among the requirements of the growing commerce of the City are improvements in the system of docks and in the terminal facilities afforded by railroad companies. The former is in the hands of the Municipal authorities, and to get anything accomplished on a judicious plan and in an economical way requires a constant pressure from the mercantile interest, backed by all the force of public opinion. Our docks and wharves are far from being a credit to the commercial Metropolis of the Western World, and to make them so, under the auspices of such a local Government as it is the fate of New-York to contend with, will be no easy task. The furnishing of better terminal facilities is a matter for private enterprise, acting under the authority and supervision of the State Government. It ought to be inspired and guided entirely by the interests and requirements of business. The situation of the City, which gives it such advantages of water front, entails also the disadvantage of a wide gap between its wharves and the termini of some of the principal arteries of its trade. This makes the task of supplying adequate facilities for the transshipment of merchandise from railways to sea-going vessels, and *vice versa*, a difficult and expensive one, but it is not beyond the power of private enterprise to achieve. An examination of the needs of New-York, as the great entrepot of trade between the United States and other countries, reveals a vast amount of work to be done, but it also opens a broad and encouraging view of the progress which the City has yet before it.

MISSOURI MISSIONARIES.

There is an easily recognizable flavor of the "manifest destiny" doctrine in all that the Western newspapers have to say about the proposed invasion of the Indian Territory. Congress is busy with various bills to open the Territory to settlement, it being expressly agreed that the Indians must first consent to any distribution of the lands. The President solemnly warns trespassers against entering the Territory. But the so-called invaders are very much in earnest. A Memphis paper, for example, says that, after waiting for many years for Congress to do something, "the people have resolved to settle this question for themselves." If the civilized Indians who own the lands object, the visitors will settle them, also. And these exceedingly energetic patriots declare that they are "determined to know whether a Chinese wall can anywhere exist on this continent to bar or stay American progress." Certainly not; if there is anything in the history of the United States which proves that a free-born American citizen does not take whatever he wants (when an Indian has it) we have not yet found it. Another organ of the children of manifest destiny, printed in Kansas City, makes liberal use of the English language in this fashion: "Nine months ago there was awakened in the restless bosom of those hardy pioneers who have peopled the four great States which embrace the Indian Territory a fitful fever of desire, which almost led to the permanent occupation of the fair land which is theirs by birthright." The writer goes on to say that "menacing soldiery and pompous proclamations" deterred the hardy pioneers, but now a new fever of unrest has seized the hardy pioneers, and that ten thousand men are ready to grasp the aforesaid birthright, "by right if they can, and by might if they must." But they will grasp it, anyhow.

All this is so thoroughly in consonance with the spirit of the American people, in regard to the treatment of the Indians, that no reader can fail to recognize the sentiment embodied in the rhetoric. Hitherto "menacing soldiery and pompous proclamations" have circumscribed the area of Freedom, and men who desire, as one of the Kansas papers declares, to dot the hillsides of the Indian Territory with churches and school-houses, have not had half a chance in their missionary work. With an obstinacy which is galling to the child of destiny, the Government of the United States has, up to the present time, respected the right of the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles to the land which the Government sold them. There is really no excuse for this. To be sure, the fee simple of the lands was conveyed to these five tribes, and the bargain was confirmed by a solemn treaty or contract. But has not the Government of the Republic repeatedly torn up treaties, as so much waste paper, whenever these have stood in the way of getting possession of the Indians' land? The invading patriots very properly say that the lands of the Indian Territory are theirs by birthright. All the land within the limits of the United States is theirs by the same token. Why don't they move into Iowa, where a few thousand farmers have managed to get possession of large tracts of "birthright" lands, which they hold under a ridiculous law of the United States which gives every man of them a homestead of 160 acres, if he will live on it. Is the area of freedom to be barred from the fertile fields of Iowa by an absurd statute which makes no provision for dotting hill-sides with churches and school-houses in the manner proposed for the Indian Territory by the church-going and scholarly Missourians? Let us hope not. And, when manifest destiny has begun to make itself felt in this pervasive and invasive manner, why should it stop inside of the limits of our own happy and free Republic? One of the able journals from which we have quoted expressly says that the boundless continent is ours. That "fitful fever of desire," which is reckoned such a commendable inspiration when it leads to the grabbing of another man's land, ought to take a portion of our fellow-citizens into Mexico, where there is a notorious scarcity of good government, churches, and school-houses. And another portion may as well try a similar invasion of Canada. The Canadians might be surprised by the visit. But they should be taught what manifest destiny really is.

The records of prisons and the courts show to what "a fitful fever of desire" will sometimes lead one. A noble gentleman, who had a fitful fever of desire for Mr. Rufus W. Simpson's silver spoons, is now cruelly incarcerated in the Auburn Penitentiary; and an honest young woman who was actuated by a similar fitful fever of desire for Joseph Large's savings, $77 in all, has just been sent to the Penitentiary for a year. These sufferers do not seem to have pleaded that they were in pursuit of their "birthright," or that they had a bad spell of the fitful fever of desire, such as that which now agitates the honest yeomanry of Missouri and Kansas. It is urged that the civilized tribes of the Indian Territory do not use all the land which they own; and that if they will not sell their superfluous acres, they must be invaded. This is the true American spirit. If a man does not employ his wealth, let him be compelled to give up a part of it. We could point out several rich men in this City who have more money than they really need—more than they can use. Let the Missouri patriots move on them. Manifest destiny should require an equal division of all kinds of property, if we concede the distribution of land. The Government should heed this demand for the extension of the area of freedom, churches, and school-houses. We have become thoroughly accustomed to the robbing of Indians. This is no time to forswear theft and live honestly.

THE NEW PROPHET.

In prophecy, as in other professions, boldness and enterprise are always valuable. Any one who tries to combine prophesying with safety by publishing vague and uncertain predictions, or by prophesying exclusively concerning a very remote future, will attract no attention. The public cares nothing for a prediction that it will probably be warm some time between the first of June and the middle of September, or that the City of Chicago will be destroyed by fire and brimstone in 1980. If, however, a prophet boldly promises a tremendously hot day on the 31st of next May, or fixes the destruction of Chicago for the 3d of next August, we instinctively find ourselves watching and hoping that his predictions will be verified, and if by chance he does make a lucky hit, his reputation is at once established.

Prof. Vennor, of Montreal, is at present the most conspicuous and successful of all our prophets. His specialty is the weather, and when he went into the business he announced that there was a generally recognized public want of somebody who could predict the weather for an entire year, and that he intended to supply that want. This was bold, but Prof. Vennor was still bolder when he published, as a specimen of the kind of prophecy which he was prepared to furnish, the prediction that there would be a heavy snow-storm on the 2d or 3d of the present month, followed by a second snow-storm on the 14th or 15th, and a third of extra size and strength between the 21st and the 25th. He virtually staked his reputation on the fulfillment of his first prophecy. If the predicted storm should not take place on the 2d or 3d of February, the public would refuse to have any more of Prof. Vennor's weather, but if the storm should really occur, he would at once become a popular and established prophet. As so bold a man deserved, he won in a really brilliant manner. There was a first-class snow-storm on the 2d of the month, and on the 15th there was a well-meant and perfectly obvious attempt at a storm. Even if the next great storm predicted by Prof. Vennor does not occur, he will have failed only once in three times, which is the smallest percentage of failures ever perpetrated by any previous weather prophet. He can now offer to supply farmers with predictions of weather for every day in the coming season, and if he manages his business wisely, can get possession of all the custom of the present unenterprising Weather Bureau.

While Prof. Vennor was unquestionably bold in his February prophecies, he was also remarkably skillful. To the unprophetic mind it seems much more difficult to successfully prophesy three storms in February than it would be to prophesy one. It may readily be shown, however, that this is a mistake. Had Prof. Vennor predicted a storm on the 14th or 15th of February only, he would have run a very great risk of failure. Had a storm occurred on any day from the 11th to the 18th, he could have claimed it as his original storm, and explained that it was only a little behind or in advance of time. Storms prior to the 11th or subsequent to the 18th would, however, have been of no kind of use to him, since they would not have fallen within the six days of grace which common custom gives to a weather prophet. Prof. Vennor, therefore, astutely arranged three storms—one in the early part of February, one in the middle of the month, and one about a week later, and extending through four consecutive days.

Now, February is notoriously the most stormy month of the year, and the prophet so managed that almost any storm which might occur during the month would be claimed as the storm either of the 2d or 3d, the 14th or 15th, or the 21st. He took a risk in leaving so wide a gap between the 3d and the 14th, but this made his predictions look more truly prophetic, and a man who hesitates to take risks can never succeed as a weather prophet. By his clever arrangement he pre-empted, so to speak, the whole of February, except the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 29th days. This made the chances that his predictions would be verified no less than twenty-four to five. This would be regarded by all betting men as very large odds, and it shows that Prof. Vennor has an intellect which could grapple successfully with that department of zoology which is studied on our race-courses.

Prophecy when thus practiced can hardly fail to be successful, and Prof. Vennor will probably be as successful with the March winds as he has been with the February snow-storms. He will not, of course, commit the obvious error of using the same days of the month twice in succession, but will doubtless predict exceptionally high winds on the 5th or 6th, the 17th or 18th, and the 25th or the 20th days of March. This will give him a claim to all the high winds blowing during that windy month except those which may happen on the 1st, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th, and the 30th and 31st. Thus the odds in the prophet's favor will be twenty-three to eight. As his reputation is now established, he can afford to fail once or twice in March, and can permit the chances against him to be a little greater than they were in connection with his opening prophecies.

The system adopted by Prof. Vennor is the only truly scientific one. Had Prof. Tice adopted it he might still be a reputable and busy prophet. Unfortunately for that now bankrupt and retired prophet, he fell into the error of thinking it safe to predict few instead of frequent storms, and as a consequence took risks greater than any prophet can take who hopes to succeed. Prof. Vennor, on the other hand, if he sticks to his system, will succeed in by far the greater number of his predictions, and his fame as a prophet will continually grow wider and brighter. His system is easily applicable to other things besides the weather, and Prof. Vennor can, if he chooses, add to his business departments of railroad accident prophecy, or of earthquake prophecy, and can, in short, make his establishment a complete magazine of all desirable and useful varieties of prophecy.

The announcement that the Anglo-Persian understanding as to Herat has come to a stand-still for the present clearly implies that Russia's influence is secretly at work. It is the latter's obvious policy to prevent any definite alliance between Persia and Britain, while herself establishing friendly relations with the Afghan tribes of the North. In this she has one great advantage, that of vicinity. England can only threaten from a distance. Russia's 25 Caspian iron-clads can lay in ashes all Persia's northern ports at a day's notice. The prestige of Russia in Persian eyes was singularly exemplified during the siege of Herat by the Persians in 1855-6. When the city was already at its last gasp, the Afghan commandant dressed half a dozen of his servants in Russian costume and paraded them along the walls as envoys sent by the Russians to encourage the garrison with a promise of speedy help. This device not merely revived the drooping spirits of the defenders, but actually struck such a panic into the besieging army that, had not the trick been betrayed by a deserter, it would in all probability have caused the abandonment of the siege.

The recent anniversary of the birth of Lincoln prompts a resident of Washington to relate in a newspaper of that city a striking incident of the civil war in which the late Zachary Chandler played a prominent part. The Washingtonian was walking in the avenue, just after the first battle of Bull Run had filled the town with dismay and despondency, and chanced to encounter Chandler, greatly excited over the disastrous defeat, and swearing like a Templar. The Senator seized him by the arm—the two had been friends for years—and said: "Let's go right up and see Lincoln. Something's got to be done, or the country's gone to ——— sure." In a few minutes they entered the White House, and found Lincoln—he had evidently been weeping—with his wife, in the Blue Room, in a state of agitation. The President held out his hand, exclaiming: "My God, Chandler, I'm glad to see you. We are ruined, ruined. What shall be done?" "Done?" echoed the Senator. "What must be done is this: You must write out a proclamation at once, calling for 300,000 men." Lincoln expostulated. He had not yet had a Cabinet meeting; but he was to have one that evening. "We can't wait," urged Chandler; "we must have the proclamation immediately. It will give confidence to the nation. Without it we'll be in anarchy before a week. Come, Mr. President, there's not a minute to lose," and he urged Lincoln to a desk on which writing materials lay. "I'll wait for the document and take it to the Associated Press, and to-morrow it will be all over the country." The proclamation was hurriedly written out and carried off by Chandler. The man who tells the story wonders what would have happened to the Republic had not the Senator called that afternoon on the President. The result would have been precisely the same if Chandler had never been born. His visit was only a circumstance. The overthrow of the rebellion, given the temper of the North and the conditions of the time, was from the start inevitable.

A Baltimore paper adverts to a "swell" swindler, who has been operating in that section under the name of Pelham Clinton, a relative of the Duke of Newcastle. He is a most protean and plausible person, with a wealth of aliases, and believed to be identical with the clever scamp who, *en route* to India, successfully gammoned Lady Emma Baring, the Viceroy's daughter, and was made a welcome guest at his Excellency's table. In Buffalo, he is said to have been "Lord Courtenay." At another point, the "Hon. —— Denison," son of Lord Londesborough. So soon as he gets into neighborhoods where "Burke" and "Debrett" are not unknown, he appears to drop titles, as being dangerous in identification, and is satisfied with the name of a noble family. So amazingly well "posted" is he, so plausible, and, withal, so gentlemanlike and agreeable, that he imposes on persons with whom an ordinary swindler would not have the faintest chance. Like "Mr. Anderson," who proved to be the son of a baronet, he is believed to be by birth and education a gentleman. This interesting and remarkable person, in whose career many leading hotelkeepers especially feel the heartiest interest, is fully 6 feet high, and in age from 25 to 30; his hair and mustache have lately been brown—neither dark nor light—but after this notice will probably assume for awhile another hue. He has high cheek bones, and a high color in them. Eyes bluish-gray, with black lashes, and sleepy in expression, but brightening as he grows animated. In repose they are half closed. He seldom smiles or laughs, albeit he has much to laugh at, he "cammons" so consummedly. He has somewhat a stoop in his shoulders, and is slightly knock-kneed; is by no means averse to whisky, and can carry a great deal of it. He, of course, constantly changes his field of action, and has been all over the world. Any one who will procure him admission to the Albany Penitentiary will confer a favor on the public.

One of the great advantages claimed for electric lights has been the safety attendant upon their use. Every one knows that accidents may result from the employment of gas or coal-oil for lighting purposes: but the devisers of patent methods for using electricity for producing an illumination have frequently pointed out that their contrivances were entirely free from these objections. If the light was knocked over it was put out, and that was the end of it, and there could be no explosion because there was nothing to explode. Seemingly, therefore, the electricians have found something which might be used by all with impunity if the simple problem of cost could only be satisfactorily solved. This, at least, is the impression which most persons have had lectured and written into them, and it may, therefore, not be out of place to point out that this notion has been pretty thoroughly upset by an accident that happened a week or two ago at Birmingham, England. The Holte Theatre in that city is partly lighted by two electric lights, and when the candles are not lighted two brass connections, used for the purpose of crossing the current, are hung up over the orchestra. On the night in question one of the musicians, whether by accident or curiosity is not known, took hold of this brass wire and received the full shock of the electric current. Wholly paralyzed, the man was unable to disengage himself, but in falling down he parted the wire and so broke the circuit; but from that time to his death, which occurred in less than an hour, he was completely insensible. Now, this accident suggests the thought that even in electric lighting there are certain dangers which should be guarded against. If these wires were ever to be largely introduced into dwelling-houses, where a liability would always exist that they might be tampered with by children, it would be necessary to have them covered by a solid non-conducting material, or else placed in some inaccessible part of the building.

The provisions of the Pennsylvania Constitution and statutes aimed against bribery at elections have just been interpreted by the Supreme Court of that State. The Constitution requires an officer, before entering on the duties of his office, to take an oath of which the following language is a part: "I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing to procure my nomination or election, [or appointment] except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law." The act of 1874 authorizes a candidate to pay or contribute money for printing and traveling expenses, for dissemination of information to the public, and for political meetings, demonstrations, and conventions. But it declares that nothing in the act shall be so construed as to authorize the "payment of money or other valuable thing for the vote or influence of any elector, either directly or indirectly, at primaries, township, general or special elections, nominating conventions, or for any corrupt purposes whatever incident to any election." Under this statute and the Constitution a County Sheriff was recently indicted for perjury in having taken the oath above quoted. At the trial in the Court of Quarter Sessions the Judge ruled that the defendant was guilty of a violation of the statute just cited if he paid or promised to pay any one to electioneer for him. The word electioneer was thus defined by the court: "To make interest for a candidate at an election; to use arts for securing the election of a candidate." The Supreme Court holds that the court below erred in thus interpreting the law. It declares that the Constitution and the statute strike at bribery, fraud, and every corrupt act incident to an election, but leave the candidate free to use all honest means for the success of his party and the promotion of his own election. He may disseminate information to the public respecting affairs of State, the principles, the purity, and the corruption of the several political parties, and the merits and demerits of candidates; and in so doing he may use every honorable art of persuasion, eloquence and reasoning. These are lawful, are "within the very life of free government, and are not forbidden to a candidate, though they make interest for him at an election." The statute expressly authorizes payments and contributions by candidates for printing, traveling expenses, dissemination of information, political meetings, demonstrations, and conventions. What is made unlawful is corruption. The interests of a candidate may be advanced without taint of corruption. Art may be used in securing his election with pure motive and patriotic purpose. The statute forbids "the perversion of art, not its use."

GENERAL NOTES.

Philadelphia's municipal election occurs today.

The Rev. Herbert H. Hayden is to lecture in Hartford, Conn., to-morrow evening on "Circumstantial Evidence."

The City of Norwich carries weight in the Connecticut Legislature. Its two Representatives weigh collectively 552 pounds.

The Philadelphia *Times* has a description of "an immense cavern," comprising several large rooms, recently explored in Venango County, Penn.

It is proposed that a procession of the mechanical trades, in operation, shall be one of the features of the celebration, on the 17th of next September, of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Boston.

Mr. William M. Cooper, founder of the Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon, in Philadelphia, which did so much for the comfort of the Union soldiers throughout the war of the rebellion, died on Saturday in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

The Minneapolis (Minn.) *Tribune* has interviewed several leading Democrats of that city, and finds that the proposition to give Donnelly Mr. Washburn's seat in Congress is denounced by nearly all of them as an outrage of a high-handed character.

On the day Judge Johns was elected Speaker of the Mississippi House of Representatives it became necessary to inform the Senate of the passage of a joint resolution, and in a fit of absent-mindedness, turning to the Clerk he said: "Mr. Clerk, you will at once notify the Sheriff."

The Boston *Traveller* says that a freight car, which broke down on the Boston and Providence Railroad the other day, was way-billed as containing 16,000 pounds. Its contents were then weighed, and the scales recorded 31,170 pounds, almost twice as much as the shipper gave as the true weight.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that the Hon. E. B. Washburne, having seen in the papers that his friends at Mount Carroll, Ill., his old Congressional district, had called a meeting to form a Washburne club, to advance his interests as the candidate for President, has written to his friends there, begging them to desist from such action, as he cannot under any circumstances be a candidate for President; that he is in favor of the nomination of Gen. Grant, who is his first and last choice.

A telegram from Spartanburg, S. C., to the Charleston *News*, dated Feb. 13, says: "Mr. R. L. Taylor, of this place, who accompanied your reporter to Bald Mountain about two years ago, has just returned from the neighborhood, and reports that the residents there felt severe shocks and heard rumblings in the mountain on the 28th and 29th of January. On the 10th of February he heard the rumbling very distinctly at a distance of 17 miles. The people are considerably excited again, and confidently expect the whole mountain to fall to pieces soon."

The San Francisco *Alta* has this suggestive statement: "On the 1st of January, 1879, 58,300 depositors had $54,000,000 to their credit in the savings banks of San Francisco, and one year later there were 47,200 depositors, with $44,350,000. In the same period $11,250,000 were withdrawn from the capital of San Francisco commercial banks, and half a dozen of our millionaires moved or began preparing to move to New-York if extensively credited reports be true. And now the class who have hampered and scared capital by their political follies are holding meetings and denouncing rich men for not furnishing them with employment."

Mr. George I. Seney, of this City, who has added $75,000 to the $50,000 which he gave last Autumn to Wesleyan University, in a private note to President Foss says: "I am only fulfilling a vow made years ago to 'remember Wesleyan University.' I have the highest regard for the college, and most sincerely wish its prosperity. Its history and its Faculty, past and present, are an honor to our Church and country; and I firmly believe its graduates will compare favorably with those of any college in the land." The New-Haven *Journal* says that the university has now secured three-fifths of the centennial endowment of $500,000, which it recently asked for, and of which it stands

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

ENGLAND'S FOREIGN AND HOME POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

REPORTED FAILURE OF THE PERSIAN NEGOTIATIONS—WHAT SPURGEON THINKS OF BEACONSFIELD'S POLICY—THE LIBERAL DEFEAT AT SOUTHWARK.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A correspondent writes: "A serious complication has arisen between England and Persia touching Herat. The negotiations have not been completely suspended, but have failed for the moment."

Mr. Charles Spurgeon, the eminent Baptist divine, preaching at the Metropolitan Tabernacle yesterday, for the first time since his return from Mentone, said that England's rulers were making bloody wars and oppressing nations; that they encouraged and consoled themselves with the reflection: "We are a great people, and, 'by jingo,' do what we like it will come right in the end." But they should remember that pride went before a fall. The proudest and haughtiest of men and nations would yet be brought low. God's chastisements, when they did come, would be terrible, even unto destruction.

The *Times's* leading editorial article this morning, on the Southwark election, concludes as follows: "If constituencies like that of Southwark declare their confidence in the Beaconsfield Government, it is because they believe that the acts of the Ministry have been unfairly judged; that their motives have never received a generous construction, and that the General nation which has been so well governed in making their ejection from power a paramount object has often been pursued with little regard for the interests of the State."

The *Standard* this morning says: "We understand that arrangements are in progress for a general meeting of the Reform Club, at an early date, to decide upon placing in the hands of the Political Committee the power of admitting members of Parliament to membership of the club without subjecting them to ballot.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—The *Vedomosti* declares that the idea of Persian occupation of Herat under British guidance cannot be entertained.

LESS SUFFERING IN IRELAND.

THE DANGER OF FAMINE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN AVERTED—PROGRESS OF THE RELIEF WORK.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Duchess of Marlborough, in her letter to the Lord Mayor of London, acknowledging the receipt of £2,000, says: "The danger of famine appears to be over. If the charity of the public continues to be exercised, no person in Ireland need be allowed to die for lack of food, but the committee, in order to bring their labors to a successful close, must spend over £40,000 per week for six weeks more."

A Dublin correspondent confirms the report that no fears are now felt that anybody will die in Ireland of starvation, but he says that there are some very sad exceptions to the general improvement noted, and that severe distress is felt in many places. There is considerable suffering among the small farmers in Ulster, who are too proud to complain. Fever has appeared in some districts in the South—in Tipperary and West Cork—in consequence of destitution. Relief has been given, but it has come late, and is not of a kind suited to the sufferers.

The Duke of Edinburgh has issued orders to the Coast Guard of the west coast of Ireland to take charges of any relief stores and provisions deposited with them, and to lend every assistance in conveying relieving officers to the islands off the coast.

At Saturday's meeting of the Dublin Mansion House Committee it was announced that the total amount of subscriptions to the fund to date is £28,700. The thanks of the committee were voted to Mr. James Gordon Bennett for his munificence, and also to the New-York Relief Committee and to Mr. Richard O'Gorman.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir Stafford Northcote announced that the Government would make the advance for Ireland £750,000 instead of £500,000, as was originally intended. The House, in committee on the Irish Relief Bill, reported progress on the third clause. The Seed-Potatoes bill passed in committee.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Experts estimate the losses of the farmers in the United Kingdom during 1879, at from £100,000,000 to £150,000,000.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "It is stated, on good authority, that no measures for reorganizing political administration are to be expected on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Czar's accession to the throne. All rumors relative to contemplated new financial measures are declared, in well-informed circles, to be unfounded."

A dispatch from Paris says that the Italian dispatch-boat Cristoforo Colombo is about to be equipped for a year's voyage, including North America in her cruise.

A dispatch from Constantinople says: "The neglect of the military authorities to provide proper food and pay for the troops at Janina led to an outbreak, which might have resulted very seriously. Arrangements were making here to send a force to suppress the outbreak, but it is now stated that the men have received some of their pay, and that better commissariat arrangements will be made."

CAIRO, Feb. 16.—The Governor-General of Taka, Abyssinia, telegraphs to the Khédive of Egypt that several chiefs have revolted against King John of Abyssinia, and that the King of Shoa, among others, has refused to visit King John, whose power is seriously threatened.

ROME, Feb. 16.—The *Official Gazette* announces the appointment of 26 new Senators. It is to be remarked that the appointments were made to further the abolition of the grist tax, which was opposed by a majority of the Senate.

The *Osservatore Romano* to-day publishes the text of a Papal encyclical letter against divorce. It insists on the eminently religious nature of marriage, and exhorts the Bishops to urge that view upon their flocks.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—A railway train from Andalusia, bound for Madrid, carrying a Government treasure chest, under the charge of five gendarmes, was stopped yesterday by 16 brigands, between Alcazar and Argamasilla. Marshal Serrano, who happened to be a passenger on the train, took command of the gendarmes and fired on the bandits, who fled. One of the gendarmes was wounded.

PANAMA, Feb. 6.—A fire was raging in San Salvador, the capital of the Republic of San Salvador, at the time of the departure of the Pacific Mail steamer from La Libertad on Feb. 1. The Cuartel, the principal one in the city, and several other Government buildings had been destroyed. Four thousand stand of arms, 1,000,000 cartridges, and much other property was consumed. No details are given.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The will of M. Raspail leaves the bulk of his fortune of 2,000,000 francs to the Paris municipality on the condition that it be employed in loans to workmen's societies.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A Berlin dispatch says the object of the bill presented in the Bundesrath by Prussia, prohibiting foreign vessels from engaging in the coasting trade of Germany, except where the right is acquired by treaty or by special permission, is to enable the Government to take reprisals against Russia and the United States.

A dispatch from Naples says the municipality of that city gave a splendid banquet to Prof. Nordenskjold and members of the Swedish Arctic expedition on Monday.

A Berlin correspondent reports that the *Germania* (the Ultramontane organ,) calls on the Reichstag to demand from Prince Bismarck explanations regarding the relations of Germany with Austria, and other Governments.

A Berlin correspondent reports that in view of the amount of pressing legislation to be accomplished, an effort is being made to adjourn the Prussian Diet for three months, in order that it may not clash with the Reichstag, which meets again on Wednesday, when general discussion on the budget will ensue, resulting probably in a debate on the foreign policy of the Government.

A Paris correspondent reports that the United States Government has presented the City of Paris with a magnificent album of photographic sketches of the principal sites in New-York.

BRESLAU, Feb. 16.—The men employed in the Scharley Mine have demolished the buildings at the mouth of the pit, destroyed the books, and maltreated the officers. A safe containing their wages was carried off. The military stopped the disturbances.

THE TROUBLES WITH THE PONCAS.

BISHOP HARE AND INSPECTOR KEMBLE EXAMINED BY SENATOR KIRKWOOD'S COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Senate special committee investigating the causes of the removal of the Poncas took testimony this morning from Bishop W. H. Hare, the missionary in charge of a number of tribes of Indians, including the Poncas. His residence is the Yankton Agency, about 20 miles from the former Ponca reservation. He testified that from the time of his first personal knowledge of the Poncas, in 1873, up to the date of their removal to the Indian Territory, they were in trouble on account of the failure of their crops by reason of drought and grasshoppers, and on account of raids and depredations by the Sioux, and that they were anxious to be removed from Dakota. He had understood that they gave their consent to a removal to the Indian Territory, but when the time came they were opposed to it. The negotiations having been concluded and the arrangements made, he thought it essential that the Government, having gone that far, should proceed to their removal. It was then essential, in order to preserve the authority of the United States among all the Indian tribes of that region. In response to further questions, he said the condition of the Poncas was comparatively prosperous, regarded from an Indian point of view. Notwithstanding the failure of their crops and shortness of supplies, however, they would not have desired to leave their lands if it had not been for the frequent incursions of the Sioux, and the failure of the Government to protect them from these depredations. Their lands had been given to the Sioux by the Sherman-Augur treaty of 1868, and the Sioux consequently regarded them as interlopers, and although during some 18 months 20 soldiers were stationed at the Ponca Agency, and protected them, the harassing raids began again when the soldiers were withdrawn, and despite repeated requests made by the Bishop, the Indian Agent, and the local military authorities they were left without the protection which had been guaranteed by the treaty of 1855, and to which their good behavior fully entitled them. The Sioux, in making these raids upon the property of the Poncas, violated the regulations against leaving their reservations, but their were so formidable a tribe that the Government was afraid of them, and was not afraid of the Poncas.

Senator Dawes—So it appears the Government took the Poncas away in order to keep the Sioux from hurting them?

Bishop Hare—Yes; it may be looked at in that way. You know the Indians have a common saying, "The better we are, the worse we are off. Indians who kill and steal are likely to be well provided for."

At the afternoon sitting of the committee, Indian Inspector Kemble gave a detailed account of the removal of the Poncas and the trouble caused thereby, much of which he attributed to the vacillating policy of the Interior Department, the officers of which at that time were new and became easily frightened. Col. Kemble's examination will be continued to-morrow.

A bill was introduced to-day by Senator Dawes for the relief of the Ponca Indians. It requires the Secretary of the Interior to cause them to be returned without delay to their old reservation in Dakota Territory, and invests them with all the rights, titles, and privileges they formerly enjoyed in and to said reservation, anything in the treaty ratified with the Sioux Indians to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Dawes's bill also requires the Secretary of the Interior to replace the houses and other improvements of the Poncas to the same condition in which they were left when the removal took place; and for all the purposes above indicated provides an appropriation of $50,000.

OBITUARY.

HENRY A. HOWE.

Mr. Henry A. Howe, President of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, died at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, at his home, in Orange, N. J. He was born in Putnam, Conn., in 1816, but soon afterward his father removed to Providence, R. I., where he became largely interested in milling. Before attaining his majority young Howe came to this City, entered the dry goods house of Lowell Holbrook, which he afterward left to become a partner in the dry goods firm of Shepard & Howe, and when this concern dissolved he joined the firm of Hunt, Tillinghast & Co., and subsequently that of Bradley & Wheeler. In 1871 he retired from active business, and in the same year he was elected President of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, a position which he held at the time of his death. He was also a Director in the Bank of the Republic. He has resided in Orange a quarter of a century. He was President of the Board of Trustees of the local Presbyterian Church, and was largely interested in the new music hall, now nearly completed. He leaves a widow, two sons, and one daughter. His eldest son is in business in Japan.

THE REV. DR. CRANE.

The Rev. Jonathan Townley Crane, D. D., Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Port Jervis, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday morning of paralysis of the heart. He was born near Elizabeth, N. J., June 18, 1819. He was left an orphan when a boy, and early set to work to carve out his own fortune. In 1843 he was graduated from Princeton College, and was licensed as a local preacher in the New-Jersey Annual Conference. In 1849 he was elected President of the Seminary of the Conference at Pennington, N. J. He retained this position for nine years, when he resigned and again entered the active ministry. He was stationed at Jersey City, Paterson, Morristown, and other prominent points in his Conference, and served one term each as the Presiding Elder of the Newark and Elizabeth Districts. His wife and nine children survive the deceased Pastor. His funeral will take place at Elizabeth, N. J., Thursday.

OBITUARY NOTES.

A cable dispatch announces the death of Karl Von Holtei, the dramatic writer and poet, and Francois Léonce Reynaud, the engineer and architect.

George W. Sherman, of Albany, the well-known insurance agent, and prominent member of the Masonic order and Grand Army of the Republic, died yesterday, of consumption.

Theodore A. Stecker, General Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died suddenly, Sunday morning, of heart disease, at his residence, Ardmore, Penn. Mr. Stecker entered the service of the company in 1853, and was made General Ticket Agent in the Spring of 1873.

UNOCCUPIED LANDS OF LONG ISLAND.

An adjourned meeting of persons interested in the settlement of the unoccupied lands of Long Island was held last evening in Room No. 24, Cooper Union. Dr. A. S. Heath, the Chairman, read a report from the committee appointed at the last meeting, in which was set forth facts that there were 250,000 acres of unoccupied lands in the towns of Huntington, (including Babylon, formerly a part of Huntington,) Islip, and Smithtown. Those lands, close to the railroads, could be purchased at from $10 to $25 an acre, and those more remote at from $5 to $8. The committee had an interview with Col. Sharpe, the Manager of the Long Island Railroad, and that gentleman had pledged himself to make the most liberal concessions to the proposed settlers. The report dwelt at some length on the advantages which would be derived from such a settlement by the poor clerk, the small farmer, and those who intended to enter upon agricultural pursuits on a more extended scale. After some desultory discussion on the subject, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

A CHINAMAN IN TROUBLE.

Sam Gee, of No. 13 Mott-street, employed sometimes as Chinese interpreter in the Tombs Police Court, was arrested last night on a charge of felonious assault preferred by Mary Quinn, of No. 105 Forsyth-street. Gee passed Miss Quinn's house at 10 o'clock, as she was coming down the stoop. He addressed her, believing her to be a street-walker, and she repulsed him and went into a grocery store. Gee waited outside until she came to the door, when he discharged a small pistol at her, but missed her. He was detained by a citizen until the arrival of an officer of the Tenth Precinct.

SAMUEL G. ARNOLD'S FUNERAL.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 16.—The funeral of the Hon. Samuel G. Arnold took place to-day at the First Baptist Church. Eulogies were pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, President of Vassar College; the Rev. Dr. Robinson, President of Brown University, and the Rev. Dr. Hayne, of Boston. There was a large attendance.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE'S ACCIDENT.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 16.—It is said that the Princess Louise lost on Saturday a jewel valued at $20,000. Some 15 or 20 persons spent the greater part of the afternoon searching for it in the snow where the accident occurred. The Princess is much improved this evening.

PEDESTRIANISM IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The pedestrians "Blower" Brown, Hazael, and Day started in the six-day go-as-you-please walking-match for the championship of England belt, at Agricultural Hall, at 1 o'clock this morning.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

THE BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.

The fourth concert of the twenty-second season of this society is to be given to-night. The public rehearsal took place yesterday afternoon at the Academy of Music, which was completely filled, as usual. The programme which Mr. Thomas or the society's directors have arranged is only faulty in quantity; but it seems to be a custom in Brooklyn to give a more varied concert than the public in New-York care to receive. The rehearsal yesterday was a very enjoyable entertainment, and the concert to-night promises to be quite as good as the Brooklyn Philharmonic's reputation leads one to expect. The full orchestra, under their accomplished leader, may always be relied upon, and certainly played yesterday with all the precision and vigor of former seasons. The programme, which is to be repeated to-night, was as follows:

Adagio and Fugue, C minor.....Mozart
Aria, "Il mio tesoro."....Mozart
Signor Baldanza.
Symphony, No. 4, B flat, opus 60.....Beethoven
Overture, "Penthesilea," opus 31.....Goldmark
Aria, "Nasce al bosco."....Handel
Mlle. De Beloeca.
Introduction and Finale, "Tristan and Isolde"....Wagner

The performances of the two solo artists, who have been heard as members of the Strakosch Opera Company, are hardly worthy of the high character of the society's concerts. For some reason, the management of the Brooklyn Philharmonic have a fancy for introducing vocal music, generally of an inferior quality, as has been frequently noticed. The orchestral work is so good that anything less than the best assistance suffers by comparison, and when solos are inserted in a long programme they become all the more tedious. Signor Baldanza is a fairly good tenor singer, but not particularly interesting. Mlle. Beloeca sang the trying song of Handel yesterday in a crude and unfinished manner. She has the advantages of an attractive stage presence and a voice of much sweetness and good musical quality, but she uses her vocal resources in this difficult number in an inartistic way. The changes from her lower to the middle and upper registers are so marked and distinct that her singing lacks unity. It was as if she was possessed of three voices which she could not combine, and, in consequence, the color and character of the aria were lost, and it was evident that she was engaged in an undertaking beyond her powers.

The performance of the orchestra was generally excellent, and with the advantages of this rehearsal will, without doubt, be smooth and perfect to-night. The adaptation of the Mozart adagio and fugue for string orchestra is highly effective, and will always be enjoyed when rendered with the taste which Mr. Thomas's musicians bring to its performance. As to the familiar Fourth Symphony, there is nothing but praise to be recorded for the manner in which it was played yesterday. The introductory adagio which precedes the brilliant and joyous allegro vivace was beautifully rendered, and the second part of this first movement was also given with spirit and perfect effect. In no other of his orchestral works has Beethoven been more felicitous in his choice of the theme and its exquisite treatment than in the adagio. It was the gem of the rehearsal yesterday, and was played with consummate ability. The allegro vivace and the finale were interpreted with spirit, and concluded the symphony in so satisfactory a manner that one hardly cared to disturb the impression by listening to any more music. Goldmark's "Penthesilea" overture is a fine example of the brilliant style of this composer, and received an adequate and careful performance. It has been heard once in this City early in the season, but still has the attractions of novelty. Mr. Thomas gave it earnest attention and made it most interesting. The fire and vigor of the opening parts and its descriptive character throughout, with the solemn funeral march at the close, make an exceedingly effective concert-overture, which will be more enjoyed as it becomes better known. The promise for to-night is one of the best concerts which the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society has given. Certainly so far as the orchestra is concerned there is little to be desired.

PARK THEATRE.

The merits of Mr. Gilbert's delightfully-humorous play, "Engaged," which was revived last evening at the Park Theatre, have often been referred to in these columns, and the majority of our theatre-going public are familiar with the play, so that little more than a mere notice of this revival need be inserted at this time. The piece is a brilliant satire inf the author's peculiar vein, a model burlesque directed against the absurdities of melodrama. It is, strictly speaking, an original work, a fact which is not surprising, since Mr. Gilbert is the only living English dramatist who is original, who stamps his work with the strong seal of individuality. He and the author of "Caste" should be named together. When it is added that the cast last evening included the names of Mrs. Agnes Booth, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Sydney Cowell, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Owens, and Mr. Cullington, it is plain that the parts intrusted to these excellent actors were in good hands, for all were tried last season and not found wanting. The absence of Mr. Riggs and Miss Minnie Palmer—both of whom were identified with two important parts of the piece—was regretfully felt; but their places were ably filled by Mr. W. J. Ferguson and Miss Marie Chester. Mrs. Booth's acting was, of course, the marked feature of the representation, and Mr. James Lewis was, as heretofore, somewhat wrecked in an endeavor to reach the plane of high comedy; but the performance, viewed as a whole, was thoroughly enjoyable. Our readers should bear in mind that "Engaged" will be played only for a few times, as Mr. Byron's comedy, "A Fool and His Money," is announced for production on Tuesday evening, Feb. 24. This latter play will require the services of Mr. James Lewis, Mr. J. G. Saville, Mr. W. F. Ferguson, Miss Rachel Sanger, Miss Ada Gilman, and Miss Marie Chester.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

"The Black Crook" was reproduced last night at Niblo's Garden, where it will be played until March 1, which is the date set for the first appearance at that theatre and in this City of the Boston Ideal Pinafore Company. It is hardly necessary to write that the performance last night was rough and irregular—full of bungling and hitches, which are inevitable, though unpleasant to an audience. It is now produced under the direction of the Kiralfy Brothers, is placed upon the stage in fair style, and is intelligently performed. Its really good features, however, are the ballet and the special acts which enliven its profoundly dull story. The ballet is carefully made up, both as to leaders and supernumeraries. There are six of the former—Miles. De Rosa, Carnalba, Casati, Cappelini, Zalilo, and Arnold Kiralfy. All of these are interesting dancers, and some of them execute their *pas* in a brilliant manner. The *corps de ballet*—liberally termed in the programme "the wondrous double grand Italian ballet"—is composed of a large body of well-trained women, many of them young and fair-faced, who wear their handsome costumes with becoming grace. We may add that some pretty songs have been introduced into the performance and that the play itself has been laboriously revised. The cast included Mr. C. S. Craig, Mr. Page, Mr. John Dunn, Miss Nellie Larkelle, Miss Sadie Bigelow, Mrs. Brutone, Miss Dempsey, and many others. Among the special performers were the popular Ulm Sisters, Master Carlin, the Herbert Brothers, and the Rinaldos. Mr. Kiralfy, as usual, jumped and tumbled about in the guise of the restless *Dragonfin*. Two matinée performances of the "Black Crook" will be given this week, one on Wednesday and the second on Saturday.

As stated above, the Ideal Pinafore Company—which must, apparently, be distinguished from the Real company—will make their appearance on the 1st prox. This company embraces such well-known names as Miss Adelaide Phillipps, Miss Mary Beebe, Miss Adelaide Dechon, Mr. Myron W. Whitney, Mr. George Frothingham, Mr. William Fessenden, and others.

THE MAPLESON OPERA.

The closing performances of the Mapleson opera company in the West were entirely successful. In Detroit the troupe were warmly welcomed, and they secured a pecuniary as well as an artistic triumph. In Cleveland four performances were given, closing Saturday night. "Aida," "Mignon," and "Lucia" were witnessed by large audiences at the Euclid-Avenue Opera-house, and Campanini, Marimon, Cary, Galassi, Ambre, and Valleria were received with great enthusiasm. Last night the company appeared at the Philadelphia Academy of Music for the first time. "La Sonnambula" was the opera, with Marimon, Labiache, Campanini, and Del Puente in the chief parts. Marimon, as *Amina*, created a great furor, and the immense theatre was crowded.

WAS MR. FRICKE MURDERED?

THE MYSTERY SURROUNDING HIS DEATH—HIS FAMILY TROUBLES.

The mystery surrounding the death of William D. Fricke, who suddenly disappeared from his residence, No. 416 Second-avenue, on the 8th of January, and whose body was found in the mud in Overpeck Creek, New-Jersey, last week, is still unexplained. The Coroner of Englewood, N. J., believes that Mr. Fricke did not meet his death until a week before his body was found. He bases his belief on the condition of the body when it was discovered. If this be a true conclusion, it would be interesting to know where Mr. Fricke passed the five weeks immediately following his disappearance. Ex-Judge Gross and Col. John R. Fellows, each of whom has counseled Mr. Fricke within a very recent period, are interested in this matter, and have employed detectives to trace his steps, if possible, from the date of his disappearance. Work in this direction was begun last Saturday, but as yet has resulted in nothing that is considered important. Col. Fellows notified Superintendent Walling three weeks ago that Mr. Fricke was missing, and Detectives Von Gerichten and Shelley, of the Central Office, were detailed upon the case. When they called upon William D. Fricke, Jr., and asked him for some information in regard to his father, he said to Von Gerichten: "Who sent you here on this errand? It's mighty funny. We never reported him as missing. You go to Winfield and he'll tell you all that it is necessary to know about this matter." Fricke declared that he should at once call upon the Superintendent. The superintendent never saw him, however. Von Gerichten said yesterday: "I thought Mr. Fricke acted very strange. He didn't seem to care much about his father's disappearance. I didn't know what to make of him." The detectives devoted several days to the search and then gave it up.

Col. Fellows said the senior Fricke had called at his office every morning for almost three months to consult him in regard to his domestic affairs. "He seemed very much dispirited every time," said the lawyer. "What first led him to consult me was this: He wanted to know what he should do to save himself from arrest, for his two sons, he told me, had declared that he had attempted to poison their mother; that her food had been analyzed, and evidences of his guilt had been found, and that they were going to have him locked up. He said, among other things, that his sons had threatened him with violence, and that he was no longer master in his own house. They had dismissed Dr. August Fresch, the family physician, who was attending his wife, and would not permit him to enter his wife's room. I advised him to get an officer and bundle them all out of doors, and I was all ready to bring an officer from Capt. McClinchy's station-house for this purpose, but he refused to resort to extreme measures on his own account. Then he agreed to dispense with the services of Dr. Leonard, whom the sons had introduced to the house, and I went down and paid the Doctor his bill. I had Dr. Charles Phelps examine Mrs. Fricke, and made arrangements to have her transferred to St. Luke's Hospital. The Doctor said she was suffering from pneumonia. This plan also fell through. I advised him when he made his will to cut off his sons without a cent—he had already given them $15,000 in money and his old business in Broadway—and I think he must have told his sons that this was his intention. The last time I ever saw him was the day before his disappearance, when he made his usual daily visit to my office. I have been to see the Englewood Coroner about the case, and I am satisfied that Mr. Fricke did not commit suicide. I am puzzled when I think what his movements could have been during the five weeks that he must have been alive after he left his home. I am inclined to believe that he must have been forcibly detained somewhere in that time, and that he managed to get away, and, knowing that I lived in Englewood, was on his way to my house when he was murdered, for I can't account for his death on any other theory than that of murder. Somebody may have advised him to leave the train at Leonia, instead of going on to Englewood. It would not have been a difficult matter for anybody to have knocked down an old man like him, robbed him, and then thrown his body into the river at that point."

Another story of the unhappy domestic life of the Fricke family was furnished by Charles A. Winfield, the lawyer of the sons of Mr. Fricke.

"William called on me in January," he said, "and told me that his mother could live no longer with their father, and was desirous of a separation. I agreed to call at their residence on the following day, talk the matter over with Mr. Fricke, and, if possible, persuade him to make his wife a sufficient allowance to live on when she left him. Singularly enough, the next day was the day on which Mr. Fricke disappeared. When I saw Mrs. Fricke she was anxious to have a warrant issued for his arrest. She was positive that he had tried to poison her food and medicine. I asked Dr. Leonard about this and he was inclined to believe that her illness had been prolonged by the fact that poison of some kind had been mixed with her medicine and food. Mrs. Fricke and her sons declared that many of her symptoms were exactly like those of her brother who died some years ago, and who, they believe to this day, was slowly killed by poison of some kind." Mr. Winfield regards this whole affair as one of the most singular, in many of its phases, that has ever come under his notice. He suggested that Mr. Fricke may have been in Freehold, N. J., where he has relatives, during the five weeks in which he is supposed to have been alive.

William D. Fricke, Jr., the manager of his father's old office, at No. 28 Broadway, called upon ex-Judge Gross yesterday afternoon to learn something of the will which his father left. While waiting for him, he opened a conversation with the reporter in regard to his father's disappearance. "Now what can you write about, that is new in this case?" asked he. "What's the use of writing anything about it, anyway? You have no facts, have you?"

"There were some suspicious circumstances in regard to his death," was the reply.

"Who says so?"

"Why, Judge Gross and Col. Fellows both seem to think so."

"What were the circumstances?"

"His pocket-book, wallet, papers, and watch were gone, and his pocket was turned inside out."

"Well, there's nothing suspicious about that," said Fricke. "Any man might lose those things. There were no marks of violence on him, were there?"

"The Coroner says not."

"Then," questioned Fricke sharply, "what's the use of making any such fuss about the matter?"

Mr. Fricke's manner was not that of a son who had sorrowed long or deeply over his father's death, and he laughed immoderately when some one in the office made a jocular remark about the senior Fricke. He refused point blank to answer any questions when an attempt was made to interview him.

The will of Mr. Fricke will be offered for probate to-day. The document was drawn early in December last, and it is understood that Messrs. Cruse and Lauchaus, two old friends, are Mr. Fricke's Executors. The junior Fricke was very curious to know its contents, and plied ex-Judge Gross with numberless questions. "How much was he worth?" was one of his first inquiries. Then followed a pressing request as to what disposition his father had made of his property. Ex-Judge Gross told him that he drew up the will, and that it was under his control, but it would be impossible for him to make public its contents before it was offered to the Surrogate.

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

LONDON, Ontario, Feb. 16.—Heenan, one of the prisoners arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the Donnelly massacre, was discharged today. The evidence against him was insufficient to warrant his detention.

SANDWICH, Ill., Feb. 16.—Two burglars entered the house of Hiram P. Allen, a respectable citizen, yesterday morning, and were surprised by his sitting up in bed and addressing them. One of them immediately fired upon him, hitting him four times. Any one of the shots would have proved fatal. He died instantly. His wife had taken refuge in a closet, and heard some conversation between the burglars, which, with another clue which they left behind, may lead to their arrest. They secured only a trifle in the way of plunder.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Feb. 16.—It is proposed to have an investigating committee appointed to examine the condition of the Somerset County Bank. For several months it has been known that there was a large deficiency in the accounts of the bank, and new Directors were chosen not long ago. No steps have been taken, however, by any of the officers to scrutinize matters. Ex-Cashier Frech and ex-President Veglete are under bonds to appear before the April Term of court on charges of embezzlement, but owing to their contradictory statements the stockholders are kept in a state of anxiety and uncertainty with reference to the deficit. Frech declares that Veglete knows all about it, and is responsible for the loss, while Veglete denies any complicity in the affair. It is certain that $50,000 of the funds have been mismanaged, and the public would like to know upon whom the blame should fall.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Revenue Agent Brown has given notice to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from Dayton, Ohio, that Collector Williams has deposited $10,455 35, being the amount of the deficit of his cashier, Ashley Brown. Brown is in Canada, and has returned to Collector Williams $1,750 by express.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 16.—George W. Fisher and Mrs. Snellbacker are under arrest here, charged with the robbery of Mr. Snellbacker's safe, in Cincinnati.

YANKTON, Dakota, Feb. 16.—Intelligence has just reached this city of a fatal encounter at Brule City, 150 miles up the Missouri River, last Friday, in which the notorious "Jim" Somers and M. Somers, his nephew, killed each other. There was a feud of many years' standing between their families, and on Friday young Somers and his uncle met and had a quarrel. "Jim" seized a needle-gun and shot his nephew through the body. As he fell, the latter pulled out a revolver and shot his uncle, killing him instantly. The nephew died about an hour afterward, and both were buried the next day. "Jim" Somers was known from Yankton to Bismarck as a lawless and dangerous man. Eleven years ago he shot and crippled for life Sheriff Block, of this county, for which crime he was never arrested.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

NEW-JERSEY LAW-MAKING.

CONSIDERING JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS—A SHERIFF AVOIDING A HANGING.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 16.—The Senate went into executive session this evening to receive the nomination of ex-Assemblyman Henry as Judge of the Newark District Court. Nothing was done about the Supreme Court nominations. The Judiciary Committee will meet in the morning, probably, to consider them. The bondsmen of ex-Treasurer Sooy applied to the Legislature for an abatement of $32,000 from their judgment. The ground is that their bonds do not cover all of Sooy's defalcations. In the Senate there was a long and warm debate over the bill authorizing the removal of the statue of Gen. Phil. Kearney to Newark. Senator Francis and Gen. Sewell advocated the passage of the bill. Mr. Gardner opposed it, and intimated that Newark would want the State-house next. The bill was passed—16 to 5—and is now in the Governor's hands. The House passed the bill repealing the act creating the Pleuro-pneumonia Bureau. The establishment of that bureau was one of the Governor's pet schemes. As the result of an expenditure of $25,000 last year, the bureau reports the killing of 80 cows. Mr. Francis, of Essex, submitted a bill, which is evidently designed to relieve Sheriff Van Rensselaer, of Newark, of the actual duty of hanging Mrs. Meierhoeffer and Frank Lammens, who are now awaiting sentence of death in that city. The authorizes the Sheriff to hire a man to do the hanging mechanics experienced in such work. Senator Hobart introduced a bill authorizing townships to sell Montclair Railroad bonds for whatever they can get for them, and another permitting Common Councils to change election and ward lines prior to Aug. 1 of any year.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO IN COURT.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—In the suit of David K. Stewart, a preferred bondholder, against the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company and others for an injunction and the appointment of a Receiver, preliminary argument was commenced to-day in the United States Circuit Court, before Judges Bond and Morris. The argument was on the question of jurisdiction by the United States court, the State, a sovereign power being the owner of five-eighths of the canal, and a suit of the Commonwealth of Virginia against the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company and others being already pending in the Circuit Court of Baltimore City. The question was argued to-day by ex-Gov. Philip Francis Thomas, Bernard Carter, and Thomas W. Lanahan for the canal company against jurisdiction. During the session Judge Jackson, of the United States District Court of West Virginia, occupied a seat at the side of Judge Bond. The argument on the question of jurisdiction will probably occupy several days.

VIRGINIA JUDICIAL DIFFICULTIES.

PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 16.—To-day being the time for holding the regular monthly term of the Dinwiddie County Court, it was expected that there would be a clash of authority between the present incumbent, Judge R. H. Jones, who claims that his term of office does not expire until January, 1881, and R. C. Schell, one of the many newly-elected Readjuster Judges, who maintains that his right to hold court begins with his appointment. As there was much interest as to what agreement the two claimants to the bench would arrive at, a very large crowd was attracted to the courthouse. After a conference between the two Judges, it was determined that Judge Jones should open the court, then adjourn it, and let the case go to the Supreme Court, which is now in session at Richmond for arbitration.

COLORED MEN THINKING OF MOVING.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 16.—A Dallas dispatch says: "The convention of colored men, called a few weeks ago to meet here to-day, to discuss the exodus movement, organize a colored colony in North-western Texas, and deliberate upon other subjects for the welfare of that race, convened at 11 o'clock this morning. After the permanent organization was effected, the convention adjourned until this evening. A. R. Gibbs made a speech deprecating the exodus. Seven counties are represented in the convention. Many delegates are expected to-morrow."

THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—The Executive Committee of the National Republican Committee, consisting of Messrs. Filley, New, and Cooper, reports that the Exposition Building, when fitted up according to the plans, will be the most perfect hall in the country for a convention.

The Democrats are making strenuous exertions to secure the holding of the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, and a committee of 12 prominent citizens will start for Washington on Thursday to present arguments in favor of this plan.

THE MAINE FUSIONIST FRAUDS.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 16.—The missing county returns of the last September election were to-day found in the chamber recently occupied by Gov. Garcelon, and, with other papers, are in possession of the investigating committee, which will give them special attention. It is said that these papers implicate several persons in Kennebec, Androscoggin, Oxford, Franklin, and Washington Counties in changing and substituting returns.

RESTRICTING COAL PRODUCTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—President Gowen, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, decided this afternoon, after consultation with other interests in the coal trade, to suspend work from Wednesday next until Monday. It is thought that hereafter, until April 1, the production will be restricted by stopping three days each week, as previously proposed.

CONTESTING LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES.

The voluntary step taken by the Equitable Life Insurance Company in making all its policies incontestable has led to a bill being introduced in the New-York Legislature to compel the other companies to do likewise. Few corporations can afford to keep the necessary investigating force to make the plan feasible, and it is probable that the Equitable will continue to enjoy the advantages flowing from their just policy.

Further than this, people prefer those who do justice voluntarily, rather than those who are compelled to do it.—*New-York Commercial Advertiser.*

WHAT'S NICER than a box of GREENFIELD'S CANDIES, No. 909 Broadway!—*Advertisement.*

Congress Water.—Its superiority as a cathartic and alterative consists in its entire freedom from everything bitter, acid, or crude that produces headache, internal soreness, and tends to destroy the mucous membrane. All mineral waters that are dangerous irritants may be known by an acid after-taste.

Everdell's, No. 104 Fulton-st.—Every description of ENGRAVING and PRINTING by the best artists. Established 1840.

Valuable Breads, Barley, Oat, Gluten, Whole wheat. C. B. X. HEALTH FOOD CO., No. 74 4th-av.

BUY ALWAYS "Alderney Brand." CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

BOGERT—BOGERT.—At Hackensack, N. J., Jan. 29, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. C. B. Durand, EDWARD E. BOGERT to EVA W. BOGERT.

HAYDEN—CRANE.—At Oakland, Cal., Jan. 22, 1880, by the Rev. S. F. Sprecher, at the residence of the bride's parents, BRACE HAYDEN to ABBY J., daughter of E. S. Crane, Esq.

KITCHELL—PERCIVAL.—At Millburn, N. J., on Monday, the 9th inst., at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. Dr. L. P. Glover, Mr. FRANCIS WILMOT KITCHELL, of Perth Amboy, to Miss FLORENCE PERCIVAL, of Millburn.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Sunday, Feb. 15, at his late residence, No. 251 East 50th-st., GEORGE ALLEN, in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral services at the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, 50th-st., between 2d and 1st avs., on Tuesday evening, at 7:45 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

BABBITT.—The funeral services of HENRY A. BABBITT, son of Margaret Elting Lloyd, who died at Manchester, England, Jan. 29, will be held at the house of his u

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 16.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 4s C., 1907. $275,000.....106¾
100,000.53.106⅝
2,000...b.c.107
U. S. 6s R., '80. $150,000.b.c.104
5,000.....107⅛
U. S. 4s R., '91. $120,000.....106⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 4s C., 1907. $60,000.b3.107
75,000.....107
710,000.b.c.107⅛
30,000.....107¼
U. S. 4s R., 1907. $50,000.b.c.107⅛
10,000.....107
U. S. 5s R., 81. 13,500..b.c.103⅞
U. S. 6s C., '81. 25,000.....105¼

SALES TO 3 P. M.

D. of C. 3.65s C. $15,000.....95
N. Y. L. E. & W. 100,000.....68
new 2d consol. 3,000.....93¼
Mobile & Ohio 1st. 2,000.....100
Metropolitan 1st. 8,000.....103⅜
6,000.....103⅝
Jers. C. & R. 1st. 3,000.....107⅜
Can. So. 1st. g'd 3,000.....93
sy C., C. & I. 5,000.....107
Del., Lack. & W. 10,000.....103¾
R., W. & O. con. 1st. 9,000.....72¾
D. & M. 1st. 5s D. 3,000.....92
2,000.....81
St. L. & M. 1st pm. 3,000.....85
Can. So. 2d. 3,000.....53¾
Erie 3d. 3,000.....100
1,000.....104
Del. Pow. & Lt. Pa. 1st pf. inc. for 2d. 1,000.....b3.103⅜
5,000.....64½
Lacawanna. 10,000.....96
20,000.....100
& O. 1st. sra. b. 10,000.....63¾
N. J. C. adjust. 500 sm.100.....50⅝
Adams Express. 700.....b3.109
100.....109
American Express 20.....85½
Wells Fargo Ex. 100.....b3.
Central 100.....
United States Ex. 20.....
Cantons. 100.....47
Carbon Mining. 100.....
Little Pittsburg. 400.....
5.....23
200.....22¾
200.....22½
100.....22¾
Montauk Gas Coal 100.....
200.....55¾
500.....55½
500.....55¾
200.....b3.56⅜
Del., Lack. & W. 200.....b3.
Gen. Arizona Min. 500.....
Iron. 100.....
Calumet & Hecla. 100.....
Dahlonega. 2000.....b.c.20
1000.....b3.20
Moosa. 500.....
100.b.c.80
50.....b.c.1.95
10.....a.c.2
100 a.c.1.90
50..a.c.b3.1.90
Green Mountain. 400.....b3.37
Independence. 1000.....b3.
100.....b.c.1.25
500.....a.c.1.30
South Hite. 200.....b.c.2.50
200.....b.c.2.50
100.....b3.2.50
100.....b3.2.45
100.....a.c.2.50
200.....a.c.2.45

CENTRAL OF N. J. 100.....84¾
100.....84⅝
200.....84¾
200.....b3.
300.....84¾
300.....84⅝
100.....b3.84¾
100.....84⅝
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100

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.

FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 18 10:30 A. M.
ROTHNIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
BALTIA.....Wednesday March 3, 10 A. M.
PARTHIA.....Wednesday March 10 3 P. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

REPUBLIC, Capt. Irving.....Sat., Feb. 21, 1:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Jenkins.....Thurs., Feb. 26, 4 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Ekenry.....Sat., March 6, 1:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking-rooms and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or to 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY March 2, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 9, 3:30 P. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, March 16, 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, March 23, 3 P. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring the greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room,) $60, $80, and $100. INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Feb. 19, noon
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, March 4, 11:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, March 13, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, March 20, 12:30 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $60 $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 41 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

WESER.....Sat., Feb. 21 DONAU.....Sat., March 6
HERMANN.....Sat., March 13 MAIN.....March 20
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMP.ON, HAVRE OR GREMEN.

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Children between one and twelve years of age, half price. Steerage outfits, $10. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:

Steamer STATE OF INDIANA, Thurs., Feb. 19, 12 M.
Steamer STATE OF NEVADA, Thurs., Feb. 26, 9 A. M.
First cabin $80 to $100, according to location. 2 cabin, excursion tickets, $110 to $130. second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.

For freight and passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY,

Between New-York and Havre,
Company's Pier, (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morr-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

FRANCE, Turpelle.....Wednesday, Feb. 18, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, Santelli.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
CANADA, Pleasonce.....Wednesday, March 17, 10 A. M.

Tickets drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and pass age apply to

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS,

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Bolivia.....Feb. 21, 2 P. M. Ethiopia.....March 6 10 P. M.
Anchoria.....Feb. 28, 7 A. M. Circassia March 13, 7 A. M.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $18.

NEW YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Utopia.....Feb. 21, 1 P. M. California.....Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
Cabins, $35 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Limited, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

WESTPHALIA, Tu. Feb. 19 LESSING Thurs. March 4
GELLERT Thurs. Feb. 26 SILESIA Thurs. March 11

Rates of Passage to Plymouth London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $30.

MARTIN C. GILMAN & CO., 61 BROADWAY.
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co. s pier, 3d, Pavonia Ferry Jersey City, MAAS.....Saturday, Feb. 14
ZEALAND.....Wednesday, Feb. 25
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, March 17

1st Cabin, $65-$70. 2d Cabin, $35. Steerage, $25.

H. OAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
27 S. Wm-st. Freight Agts. 50 B way, Gen. Passage Agt.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Sailing every week alternately from Philadelphia and New-York, landing passengers within a few hours' ride of the important points of interest on the Continent.

NEDERLAND Feb 18 11 A. M.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia. No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN McDONALD, Agent, No. 8 Battery-place.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam ship CRESCENT CITY, Saturday, Feb. 21, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO for JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO Saturday, March 20, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY, Monday, Mar. 15, noon

For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.

G. T. SEWALL, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.

From and after Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1880, the following passage rates between NEW-YORK and SAN FRANCISCO only will go into effect, viz.:

CABIN, $150. STEERAGE, $35.

These rates cover all necessary expenses for the voyage.

TO CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS.

Shippers desirous to make contracts for through freight at greatly reduced rates will please apply to the Freight Office as above.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.

CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only,) Thurs. Feb. 19
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico) Sat. Feb. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana only,) Wed. March 3
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only, Thu. March 11.

*These steamers are furnished with swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.

Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans Feb. 19 and March 8 for Vera Cruz via Sagua, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43, North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT.....Wednesday, Feb. 18
CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEMPTON.....Saturday Feb. 21

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co., and
General Agent S. F. & W. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

Steamer RAPIDAN (carries no passengers).....Wed., Feb. 18
Steamer MORRO CASTLE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 21

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASLETT, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

For the purpose of insurance, notice is hereby given that the steamer Rapidan will sail on Wednesday, Feb. 18, instead of the steamer Morro Castle, as heretofore advertised.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 6 North River, as follows

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. FOOTE.....Sat., Feb. 21
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. VAN SICE Wed., March 3

(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

R. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Feb. 26
R. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, March 6

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

WORLD BUILDING.

FINANCIAL.

No. 31 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1880.

Atchison, Colorado & Pacific R. R.

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.

This road is an extension of the

CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC R. R.,

runs through a rich section of Northern Kansas, and has a large earning capacity.

The bonds are issued at sixteen thousand dollars per mile, have twenty-five years to run; interest 8 per cent., payable February, May, August, and November. Principal and interest guaranteed by Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co.

We offer for sale a limited amount at 100 and interest.

Earnings of Central Branch of Union Pacific, including the Atchison, Colorado and Pacific leased line, for 1879:

On 224 miles of road.....$1,000,000
Less operating expenses.....477,862

$522,138
Total charge of interest.....250,960

Surplus.....$282,178

WOOD & DAVIS.

PHELPS, STOKES & CO.,

I. N. PHELPS,
JAMES STOKES,
ANSON PHELPS STOKES
F. P. OLCOTT,

BANKERS,
45 WALL-ST., N. Y.

ISSUE

TRAVELERS' CREDITS,
CIRCULAR NOTES,
AND
COMMERCIAL CREDITS,

AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Buy and Sell on Commission,

STOCKS, BONDS, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

RED ELEPHANT MINING COMPANY.

Capital Stock, $5,000,000, in 500,000 Shares of $10 each, NON-ASSESSABLE.

Incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York. LOCATION OF MINES: RED ELEPHANT MOUNTAIN, CLEAR CREEK COUNTY, COLORADO.

Six miles from Georgetown, one-half mile from Lawson, on the Colorado Central Railroad.

OFFICERS.

HARVEY DURAND, President.
THEO. LIEBOLD, M. D., Vice-President.
WM. G. SMITH, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

HARVEY DURAND, Member New-York Stock Exchange.
O. HILTON SCRIBNER, Ex-Secretary State of New-York.
RICHARD W. BOGART, Broadway, New-York.
Messrs. O. M. Bogart & Co., Bankers.
Ex-Gov. F. R. LOOMIS, New-London, Conn.
JOSEPH H. PARSONS, Director St. Nicholas Bank.
C. THEO. LIEBOLD, M. D., No. 21 West 30th-st., New-York.
CHARLES TAYLOR, No. 283 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN W. BIGELOW, No. 56 Broadway, New-York.
WILLIAM G. SMITH, No. 31 Broad-st., New-York.
JOHN S. BASSETT, M. D., No. 11 West 31st-st., New-York.
WILLIAM STANLEY, Western Union Telegraph Building, New-York. Messrs. Stanley, Clark & Brown, Counsellors.
J. M. BROWN, No. 7 Wall-st. New-York. Messrs. A. H. Brown & Co., Bankers.

REGISTRAR.
UNION TRUST COMPANY, New-York.

OFFICES.
NO. 33 BROAD-ST., New-York.

PUBLIC SALE OF KINGSTON CITY BONDS.

There will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the

CITY HALL,
In the City of Kingston,
On FEB. 18, 1880,
At 12 o'clock M. of that day,

$40,000 IN BONDS OF THE CITY OF KINGSTON.

Being 6 per cent. semi-annual coupon bonds, payable in 1910, with option of payment after 10 years, of the denomination of $1,000, $500, and $100. Such bonds issued to pay off bonds falling due.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH.

or 10 per cent. of bid down, and balance, with interest, on or before March 1, 1880. A single bond will be offered, and the purchaser to have option of taking, at the rate of the bid, bonds to the amount of not exceeding $10,000.

THOMAS CORNELL,
President Board of Bank Presidents.

Dated Jan. 16, 1880.

DANIEL A. MORAN,

27 Pine-St., New-York.

NEGOTIATE FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD, STATE, AND CITY LOANS.

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF STOCKS AND BONDS DEALT IN AT THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, EITHER FOR CASH OR ON APPROVED MARGIN.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27, 1880.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS: Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., on the 26th day of February, 1880, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of this day, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a contract to consolidate with it, in a form to be agreed upon, the railroad, stock, property, and franchises of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, and also to consider and act upon a resolution of the board to increase under the provisions of your charter the capital stock of the company to the extent thought necessary for the purpose of such consolidation, and for the transaction of any other business incidental thereto. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. M. FORBES, President.

Proxies can be obtained at the National Bank of Commerce, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICE—STOLEN SECURITIES.

The following securities on deposit in the safe of the First National Bank at Westport, Conn., were stolen on the night of the 10th inst. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

No. 6,687, $1,000 Chicago and North-western consolidated Railway Company sinking fund bond, 7 per cent. interest, payable quarterly, Feb. 1. May 1, Aug. 1, Nov. 1, in New-York.

No. 3,608, No. 2,651, each $1,000, Chicago and North-western Railway Company, 7 per cent. interest, payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, in New-York. The above are registered coupon bonds.

FRANCIS SHERWOOD, Owner,
Feb. 12, 1880. Westport, Conn.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, BROADWAY,
CORNER CEDAR-ST.,

Do a General Banking Business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell municipal and other investment bonds, and all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, *and make liberal advances on same.* WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE securities, yielding 9 and 10 PER CENT. INTEREST, for sale at PAR.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 PINE-ST., N. Y.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF

New-York & Oswego Midland R. R.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS,
CONVERTIBLE BONDS,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE WESTERN DIVISION,
MONTCLAIR RAILROAD INCOME BONDS, (guaranteed by the N. Y. and O. M. R. R.)
ALSO, ALL CLASSES OF JUDGMENT NOTES OF THE N. Y. AND O. M. R. R.

Will take notice that unless the same are deposited with the requisite 20 per cent. cash payment, by the 21st of this month, they will become valueless.

We are buying these securities at their present market value.

MOLLER & CO.,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

CLINTON B. FISK & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 3 BROAD-ST., DREXEL BUILDING,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

For cash, or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. Brokers in State, Railway, Municipal, Mining, and miscellaneous stocks and bonds.

WANTED.

GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD
Guaranteed bonds and certificates.
South Carolina Railroad Non-mortgage bonds and stock.
Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock.
South Carolina State Consolidated bonds unrecognized.

By ARENTS & YOUNG,
No. 9 New-st.

WANTED.

NEW YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD
First mortgage Western Extension bonds. Second mortgage, Equipment, and Convertible bonds.
Montclair Railroad Income Bonds.

By ARENTS & YOUNG,
No. 9 New-st.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 82 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1880.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed Jan. 31, at 3 P. M., and reopened Feb. 17, 1880.

THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

A.—THE MINING RECORD, No. 61 BROADWAY, $5 Yearly.—Containing full latest news from the Gold, Silver, Coal, and Iron Mines, Mining Stocks, bought and sold, information free.

A. R. CHISOLM, Proprietor.

MINES OF BODIE DISTRICT.—VALUABLE information relative to new developments for sale at American Bureau of Mining Information, No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 64. Best of reference given.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, (established in 1854,) transact a general banking and brokerage business in railway shares, bonds, &c., &c.

DIVIDENDS.

THE INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS.—Interest on the second mortgage income bonds of this company, earned during the year 1879, will be paid to the registered holders thereof on the 1st days of March and September, 1880, respectively, at the rate 4 per cent. per annum—2 per cent. being payable on March 1, 1880, and 2 per cent. on Sept. 1, 1880, at the office of the company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.

The books will be closed on the 20th days of February and August, 1880, respectively, and opened on the 2d days of March and September, 1880, respectively. By order of the Directors.

THOS. W. PEARSALL, President.

LITTLE CHIEF MINING COMPANY.

ROOMS NOS. 51 TO 57 BOREL BUILDING,
No. 115 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1880.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a MONTHLY DIVIDEND (No. 1) of ONE PER CENT. on the TEN MILLION DOLLARS ($10,000,000) capital stock of this company, amounting to ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($100,000) or Fifty Cents per Share, out of the net earnings, payable at the Central Trust Company on the 25th inst.

Transfer-books will close Feb. 21 and reopen Feb. 26.

DRAKE DE KAY,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 155 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1880.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of 3 1-2 per cent. is payable on demand.

J. K. Van Rensselaer, Sec.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.

BASSICK MINING COMPANY OF ROSITA, Col.,
OFFICE, No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of $25,000 (twenty-five thousand dollars,) being twenty-five cents per share (par value $10) on the capital stock of the company, payable at the office of the company, on and after Feb. 18.

Transfer-books will close Feb. 14, and reopen Feb. 19.

FRANK G. BROWN, President.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1880.

NOTICE.—A CASH DIVIDEND OF THREE AND one-half per cent. on the preferred stock and three per cent. on the common stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 1st day of March next, at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 32 William-st., New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened March 2. C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY,
No. 31 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1880.

The regular monthly dividend of Thirty Cents per share has been declared for January, payable at the office of the Transfer Agents, Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, on the 25th inst.

Transfer-books close on the 20th inst.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE GREEN MOUNTAIN GOLD MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.
No. 54 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1880.

DIVIDEND NO. 5.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a monthly dividend of FIVE CENTS PER SHARE on the capital stock of this company for the month of January, payable on the 25th inst.

Transfer-books close on the 18th, and reopen on the 27th of February. L. D. CORTRIGHT, Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 12, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of March next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 21st instant until March 4.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS

HOTEL DE HOLLANDE,

NO. 20 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

This old-established and favorite family hotel, having been greatly enlarged, newly furnished, is highly commended to American families visiting Paris. Situated on the Rue de la Paix, near the Boulevards, the location is unsurpassed. The proprietor hopes by careful attention to his guests and an unexceptionable cuisine to merit the patronage of Americans visiting Paris.

L. KARST, Proprietor.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARCHIBALD L. HYATT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this court by Archibald L. Hyatt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the twenty-fifth day of February, 1880, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 139 Fulton-st., Bennett Building, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing thereon, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 2d day of February, 1880. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 1 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of acting as companion to a maiden or widow lady; no objection to the country. Address Miss Ella H., care Miss A. Forde, the "Madison," No. 1,242 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A thoroughly competent chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist in washing; town and country. City reference. Call at No. 222 East 56th-st., three flights.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a can experienced young woman; understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 330 East 38th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—AS first-class chamber-maid and laundress; Protestant; City or country; best of City reference. Call at No. 131 West 10th-st., two stairs, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Address E. D., Box No. 255 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND DO WASHING.—BY a can experienced Protestant woman in private family; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 495 3d-av., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid and excellent seamstress; capable of assisting in dress-making; not afraid of work; best of City reference. Call at No. 318 East 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL (a chamber-maid and waitress or nurse; good City references required. Call at No. 124 East Houston-st, Room No. 12.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY YOUNG GIRL (lately landed to do chamber-work and assist with washing and ironing, or manage herself generally useful. Call at present employer's, 64 East 55th-st., until 12 M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—IS first class; in a private family; has best City reference. Call at No. 215 East 29th-st., Room No. 13.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR House-work.—By a young girl; good references. Call as No. 878 3d-av., two flights.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 210 West 32d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 1 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands boning, larding, French dishes, creams, desserts, baking in all branches; best City reference. Call at No. 119 West 46th-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands cooking in all its brances; City or country. City reference, where the lady can be seen. Call at No. 332 East 25th-st., first floor.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK AND BAKER in private family; all kinds soups, side dishes, and deserts; assi-t in washing if required; first-class City reference. Call at No. 223 East 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD Cook and baker; assist in washing and ironing; City reference; City or country. Call at No. 215 East 29th-st., Room No. 10.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK IN A PRIvate family; will be well recommended. Address, for two days, W. E., Box No. 308 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH COOK; understands all kinds cooking, baking, boning, larding; City reference; wages, $30. Call, two days, at No. 203 East 37th-st., one flight.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH COOK (and baker in private family or boarding house; best City reference. Call at No. 140 West 17th-st., in store, for two days.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPEcienced person as cook and laundress; understands all kinds of plain cooking; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 343 East 30th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN (as first-class cook; baking and pastry and all kinds desserts; best City reference given. Call at No. 349 West 43d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; GOOD plain cook; assist with washing; in private family; best City reference. Call at No. 205 East 44th-st., third bell.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN ALL (branches; City or country; private family; understands French and Spanish; City reference. Call at No. 132 West 17th-st. basement door.

COOK—WAITER.—BY A FRENCH PROTestant couple as first-class cook and waiter (butler) in private family; best of references. Address A. B. C., Box No. 310 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family; understands cooking in all branches; excellent baker; best City reference. Call or address No. 5 East 39th-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; WILL ASSIST with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 881 3d-av., near 53d-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK AND (to assist with the washing; first-class City reference; City or country. Call or address No. 490 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family; several years' first-class City reference. Call at No. 225 West 28th-st., second flight.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 166 West 50th-st.

COOK.—AS GOOD COOK AND DO COARSE Washing; best City reference. Call at No. 126 West 19th-st., rear.

DRESS-MAKER.—FIRST CLASS; CUTTING and fitting a specialty; drapes and trims elegantly; best City reference. Address C. E., Box No. 311 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—FIRST CLASS; THE WORK of a few first-class families; none to surpass in fitting or trimming; made over to new. Address two days, W., Box 297 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker work by the day or will take work home. Call at No. 494 2d-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE American woman in a small family, as a working housekeeper. Apply at 469 6th-av.; call for three days.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY NEAT TIDY GIRL TO do general house-work in small family; excellent laundress; good cook; good reference. Call at No. 544 2d-av., corner 30th-st., second bell.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON (as lady's maid; wishes to meet with a family going to Europe, or good family in the City; good dressmaker; very good hair-dresser; understands French; excellent reference. Address L. M., Box No. 294 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY FRENCH PROTESTANT lady's maid and first-class seamstress; knows her duties thoroughly; good City references. Address two days, M. G., Box No. 294 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE Lallemande, parlant bien France's, désire se placer; bonne coiffeuse. Address Expérience, Box No. 300 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—FIRST Class; by a young girl; thoroughly understands dress and family sewing; willing to assist in other duties; best City reference. Call at No. 334 East 21st-st.

LADY'S MAID.—IS A GOOD HAIR-DRESSER (and seamstress; experienced in all the duties of a maid; good reference. Address A. D., Box No. 321 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—TO AN INVALID LADY OR (wait on grown-up young ladies, and do plain sewing; best City reference. Address No. 701 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S (maid. Address G. T., 70 Middleton-st., Brooklyn.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND (Protestant woman as first-class laundress in private family; country or country; country preferred; best references. Address M. L., No. 115 West 33d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT (young woman as first-class laundress and chamberwork; good City references; City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 732 Broadway; pull bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG (woman in private family; first-class City reference. Call at No. 223 East 29th-st.

NURSE.—BY PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN; (competent and experienced; bring up baby on bottle; take charge from monthly nurse; best City reference. Address R. M., Box No. 295 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN ACTIVE AND WILLING (young woman as infant's nurse; takes baby from monthly nurse; first-class City reference; would travel. Call at No. 300 West 20th-st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCHWOMAN AS EXPERIenced infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; will travel; best City reference. Call at No. 491 6th-av., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS INFANT'S (nurse; good experience; can take charge from birth; first-class City reference. Call at No. 212 West 37th-st., two flights.

NURSE. — BY A YOUNG FRENCHWOMAN (Protestant) as nurse for growing children or infant; competent to take full charge; first-class City reference. Call at No. 320 East 33d-st., second flight, front.

NURSE, LADY'S MAID, SEAMSTRESS, OR Companion.—By a respectable Swedish woman, with good education; good reference. Address A. L., No. 152 East 27th-st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL NOT LONG IN this country as nurse. Call or address No. 150 East 42d-st.

NURSE. — BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman; willing to assist in other duties. Call at No. 473 8th-av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN; (Protestant; unexceptionable reference from last employer. Address Nurse, No. 5 Pacific-place, West 29th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; IS GOOD and kind to children; best City reference. Call at No. 803 6th-av.; ring third bell.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; GOOD CITY REFerences. Call at No. 317 East 54th-st., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS AND WAIT ON A LADY (and take care of growing children, or do light chamber-work.—By a respectable young

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

FIVE-CENT FARES DEMANDED.

MASS-MEETING IN FAVOR OF SENATOR ASTOR'S BILL.

An enthusiastic mass-meeting was held last evening in the Harlem Music Hall, Third-avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, to urge the Legislature to pass the bill now before it proposing the reduction of fares on the Elevated Railroads to a uniform rate of 5 cents. Charles Crary presided. He said the time had come when the people could with justice claim that the fares on the elevated railroads should be reduced to the uniform rate of 5 cents. Although a bill proposing this reduction had been introduced into the Legislature last year, the people agreed to give the railroad companies time to see the results of rapid transit, that the companies themselves be in a financial condition to make the reduction. One year's experience has satisfactorily demonstrated to the people that the fares ought to come down to the rate demanded. [Applause.] Resolutions were then read and unanimously passed. In the resolutions it was stated that it was universally conceded that the reduction of fares to 5 cents would be the direct means of building up and increasing the population of the upper sections of the City, and at the same time would prove of great benefit to the railroad corporation in largely-increased traffic; that, as the corporation was greatly indebted to the public for a free franchise, whereby it monopolized the streets to the detriment of trade and private property, it was but just that it should consult the public interests in this particular. The resolutions further thanked Senator Astor and Assemblyman Tarpeney for their efforts in behalf of the people, pledged support to those representatives, and urged upon the Legislature the passage of the bill.

Assemblyman Nathaniel Tarpeney related what had been done in the Assembly with reference to the bill. Two discussions were had before the Committee on Railroads upon the subject. A large delegation had been sent up to Albany by the railroad companies, and they depicted a desperate picture of what the state of affairs would be if the proposed reduction were made. These gentlemen were probably well paid for their services, and Judge Porter, in a long speech before the committee stated that if the fares were reduced to 5 cents, the result would be bankruptcy to the railroads. He argued that no new association members of people would travel over the roads that they would be destroyed in a very little while. He further argued that the roads were experimental, that the companies wanted to get all they possibly could, that the Third-avenue elevated railroad was 100 miles long, and that hundreds of tons of human flesh daily rode over it from the Battery to Harlem bridge. Mr. Tarpeny reminded him that the people wanted to ride cheap, that the distance was hardly nine miles, that the large majority of the passengers did not go through, but got on and off all along the road, and that the reduction would eventually result in an increased revenue to the company. The speaker further said he had been informed that a great deal of the opposition to the proposed reduction had come from the surface roads, who were exerting all their influence in that direction. Opposition was also shown by certain persons who object to having the population move up town, and would rather see the people go over to New-Jersey.

J. B. Haskin said that within 25 years Commodore Vanderbilt had made $100,000,000 out of the railroad owned by him. The Third-avenue Horse Railroad Company was 20 years old, and carried passengers to Harlem at the rate of 8 cents. This brought them such an income that they were able to pay dividends of 32 per cent. on watered stock. These figures clearly show that the elevated railroads can carry passengers at 5 cents and make money. If it be true that the roads would soon go to ruin by an increase of travel, then it was time to take them down as nuisances. Railroad corporations have often corrupted Legislatures. The bill to reduce fares passed the Assembly last year, but was set down upon in the Senate. The present Assembly Railroad Committee was not in the interest of the railroads, and the Chairman of the Senate Committee was Mr. Wagner, of the New-York Central Railroad. Although that gentleman was supposed to be in the interest of railroads, it was a question whether Vanderbilt was thoroughly satisfied interested in local railroads to prevent such an honest and legitimate thing as a five-cent fare. The Astors had purchased large tracts of property in Morrisania, on which they desired to build small houses for families of moderate means, and the people unanimously demanded the reduction. The present was the best time for the success of the bill, the Presidential campaign was approaching, and the Governor would willingly sign the bill. The Broadway stage companies, since their reduction of fares to 5 cents, have had, he said, their receipts increased by $3 per day from every stage.

Henry C. Robinson said the people in Yorkville had long been agitating this matter. It was not proper that poor working people should pay 10 cents when they were a little behind the time limited by the companies for five-cent fares, and the Legislature would be derelict in its duty if it did not make the reduction. A telegram was received from Senator Astor, who is at Albany, regretting his inability to be present at the meeting, and stating that he hoped to get the bill reported this week in the Senate.

A GAMBLING-HOUSE RAIDED.

EFFECTUAL SURPRISE OF THE PLACE—CAPTURE OF THE INMATES.

A young man, who gave his name as Joseph T. Fox, and residence as No. 296 Pearl-street, came before Justice Bixby yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court, and said he had just lost $5 in Peter Delacey's gambling-house, No. 15 Ann-street. During the past year, he said, he had lost $1,200 there, and had ruined his business. His friends were hurrying on to ruin also, and he begged that a warrant might be granted for the arrest of the proprietor. Fox swore to an affidavit, and upon it Justice Bixby issued a warrant and placed it into the hands of Sergt. Woodruff for execution. The latter telegraphed for a section of men from the Fourth Precinct, and at 2 o'clock 25 officers in citizens' dress left the court in groups of two and three, and congregated about the premises No. 15 Ann-street. The Sergeant rang the bell at the door, on the second floor. The peep-hole panel was lifted, a face peered out, and a moment later the door was opened on a crack. The officer pushed it wide open, and an instant later, the other officers swarmed in. Eighteen men were in the place, and 17 were seated at a faro-table, and the game was in full blast. The men sprang to their feet in alarm, and endeavored to gather up the cards and other implements, but the officers had escaped their movements, when Woodruff cried: "You are all under arrest here," they submitted quietly. Notwithstanding the precautions taken, however, the money-drawer was rifled by the gamblers with lightning-like rapidity. The sum of $42.75 was found. The Police seized a complete set of gambling implements, including checks, card stacks, "cue" boxes, and faro-tables. They also arrested Peter Delacey, the proprietor of the place; John Minner, William Brown, Martin Benjamin, John Adams, of No. 182 East Thirty-fourth-street; Hart Gaylord, Joseph Crohn, of No. 3 Washington-street; Joseph Leonard, John Davis, of No. 16 Stanton-street; John Smith, Thomas Raymond, Joseph Brown, James Wilson, Edward J. Wilson, David Webster, of No. 172 West Fifty-first-street; William Robinson, of No. 408 West Sixteenth-street; William Brown, of No. 104 Madison-street, and William Johnson, of No. 48 Clinton-place.

Immediately after the raid the street filled with curious spectators, who trooped after the prisoners as they were led to the Tombs. The "lay-out" and other paraphernalia were brought to court. The prisoners were arraigned late in the afternoon. Delacey said he was 35 years old, was born in Albany, lived at No. 15 Ann-street, and was a speculator. He denied the charge of keeping a gambling-house. He was held in $1,000 bail for trial, and furnished the security directly. James Campbell, of No. 82 Centre-street, becoming his bondsman. The other prisoners were fined $3 each, which Delacey paid, and they were discharged from custody.

AN IMPUDENT DEMAND.

After his acquittal, (which the Judge on the bench declared to be a failure of justice,) in the Court of General Sessions, of the charge of complicity in the robbery of the Manhattan Savings Institution, John Nugent, the ex-policeman, applied to the Police Commissioners to be again placed upon duty as a patrolman. His request was denied. He then applied for the sum he would have received if he had continued to perform Police duty from June to December—the period in which he was in the Tombs. This application was also denied. He then appealed to the Supreme Court, asking for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the Police Commissioners to replace his name on the roll of the Police Department, and to certify to the Controller that he was entitled to $600. In opposition to the petition of Nugent, Police Commissioner French made an affidavit that Nugent was not entitled to payment as a patrolman after June 6, 1879, nor to restoration to his former position, as he had been absent from duty without leave, which absence was, by statute, equivalent to resignation. Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, denied the motion for a peremptory writ, but granted an alternative writ of mandamus for the purpose of a trial of the case on its merits.

WANTS HIS MONEY BACK.

Some time ago Charles Masterer, a German, of No. 148 East Forty-second-street, left a subscription of $100 with William Butler Duncan, the banker, to be invested in ex-Judge Hilton's Viaduct Railway. Recently he began suit, through some lawyers, in the Marine Court, to recover the money. Yesterday he went to Mr. Duncan's office, No. 11 Pine-street, and, it is charged, demanded the settlement of the case and the payment of the money then and there, and threatened to get it back by other means than a suit at law. He made so much of a disturbance that Mr. Duncan caused his arrest. He was subsequently arraigned before Justice Bixby, in the Tombs Police Court, where he declared hotly that he had been swindled. His lawyers, he said, cheated him, and everybody else did the same. Mr. Duncan said he did not wish to have the man punished, but merely desired to be rid of the annoyance of his noisy visits. The magistrate discharged the prisoner, at the solicitation of one of Mr. Duncan's friends.

THE MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

A NATIONAL SOCIETY FORMED—A LARGE AND INFLUENTIAL MEETING.

Mechanical and dynamical engineers from eight States of the Union met yesterday, at No. 96 Fulton-street, for the purpose of forming a national society of mechanical engineers. Invitations to the meeting were issued under the auspices of Prof. R. H. Thurston, of the Stevens Institute of Technology; Prof. John E. Sweet, formerly of Cornell University, and other prominent engineers, who believe that such a society, if properly conducted, would prove an invaluable aid in the dissemination of technical information and the promotion of professional and social intercourse among engineers. The gentlemen present were: Prof. W. P. Trowbridge, of Columbia College; Henry R. Worthington, of New-York; Lewis F. Lyne, of the *American Machinist*; Alfred R. Wolff, of New-York; I. S. Coon, of Cambridgeport, Mass.; Charles E. Emery, of New-York; E. A. Leavitt, Jr., of Cambridgeport, Mass.; F. F. Hamenway, of Troy; Charles T. Porter, of Newark, N. J.; William Lee Church, of the Buckeye Engine Company; George A. Barnard, of the Buckeye Engine Company; Egbert P. Watson, of Elizabeth, N. J.; Herman T. C. Kraus, M. E., New-York; Samuel Webber, dynamic engineer, Manchester, N. H.; W. H. Odell, Yonkers, N. Y.; Robert Grimshaw, Ph. D., of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; C. C. Newton, Cleveland, Ohio; Prof. John E. Sweet, Syracuse, N. Y.; Alfred B. Couch, Philadelphia; William H. Hoffman, Passaic, N. J.; M. N. Forney, editor of the *Railroad Gazette*, New York; Frank C. Smith, Delaware, Ohio; George M. Copeland, New York; D. S. Hines, New York; John Flak, New York; Thomas R. Pickering, Portland, Conn.; A. L. Holley, New-York, and Samuel S. Webber, Manchester, N. H. Prof. John E. Sweet called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. A. L. Holley, of this City, for the chairmanship. Mr. Holley, after the approval of the nomination, briefly spoke of the need for, and importance of, such a society. Through the organization of a society professional rivalry would be wiped out, and much-desired facilities for the reading of papers and the comparing of notes would be established. Prof. Trowbridge, of Columbia College, expressed his concurrence in the movement. Other addresses favorable to the project were made by Messrs. Charles E. Emery, H. R. Worthington, Charles T. Porter, and Samuel Webber. A draft of by-laws and rules to govern the new association was read by the Chairman, and was then referred to a committee for their approval or rejection. It sets forth that the object of the society will be to enable mechanical engineers to meet and compare notes, and to facilitate the interchange of ideas respecting improvements in the various branches of mechanical science by the publication of papers, &c. The members are to be divided into four classes—regular members, associates, honorary members, and junior members. The initiation fees are fixed at $15 and $10, and the annual dues are $10. Payment of $150 will entitle eligible candidates to life-membership. A protracted discussion took place in connection with the selection of a title for the organization. Mr. Emery, of this City, moved that it be termed the Institute of Dynamical Engineering. Mr. Robert Grimshaw, of Philadelphia, thought that the title would lead outsiders to suppose that it had more reference to dynamite than to mechanical engineering. Mr. Samuel Webber, of Manchester, N. H., was in favor of calling it the American Society of Mechanical and Dynamical Engineers. A motion to that effect was lost, and it was finally agreed to call it the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Leavitt, and Porter were appointed a committee to nominate permanent officers. It is understood that Prof. Thurston, of the Stevens Institute, who could not attend yesterday, will be elected President of the society. Letters from the following engineers, expressive of their desire for the formation of such a society were read: E. H. Parks, Providence, R. I.; James W. See, Hamilton, Ohio; Ambrose Swasey, Hartford, Conn.; Thomas Robbins, Jr., Miami, Ohio; John W. Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio; Edgar Penney, Fitchburg, Mass.; John H. Cooper, Philadelphia, Penn.; William Kent, Pittsburg, Penn.; Frank H. Pond, St. Louis, Mo.; D. Thrope Lowell, Mass.; Obadiah A. Hague, Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Hoadley, Lawrence, Mass.; F. G. Woodward, Worcester, Mass.; William J. Williams, West Conshohocken, Penn.; George W. Norman, Boston, Mass.; W. Barnet Le Van, Philadelphia, Penn.

In the evening the members of the society dined with the editors and publishers of the *American Machinist*, at the Astor House. Mr. Emery, in responding to the toast of "The American Society of Mechanical Engineers," said the members of that organization recognized the necessity for a society of mechanical engineers. Prof. Sweet spoke encouragingly of the future of the new society. Mr. Holley made a short address on engineering generally, in response to the toast of "The American Institute of Mining Engineers." Prof. Grimshaw, confining himself to the subject of technical schools, remarked that accurate reports of the proceedings of mechanical engineers would be of greater value to students than all the text-books published. Mr. T. E. Pickering, United States Agent for the Melbourne International Exhibition, who was requested to give an account of the prospects of the great Australian fair, remarked that of the 28,500 square feet set apart for the accommodation of American products and manufactures, 20,000 feet had already been applied for, and that it is more than probable additional space will be required. Other speeches were delivered by Messrs. Miller, Moore, Porter, Webber, Smith, and Hoffman.

CHEATED, STARVED, AND SUFFERING

THE PITIFUL TALE OF TWO WOREMEN RETURNING FROM BRAZIL.

The bark May, of Belfast, arrived in this port yesterday morning from Pernambuco, having on board two men, William Blackburn and Andrew Magill, of Troy, who tell a pitiful story of suffering and wrong. From the statement of Blackburn, who is a molder by trade, it appears that the two men formed part of a gang of 106 collected by Mr. Gilbert, of Gilbert, Bush & Co., for Davenport, Orne & Co., of this City. The men were engaged in October last, and shipped to Brazil to work upon a railroad which Messrs. Davenport, Orne & Co. have contracted to build from Natal, on the Brazilian coast, about 200 miles south of Pernambuco, to Nova Cruz, a town in the interior. The distance is 90 miles. Laborers were to receive $1 75 per day, and skilled workmen $3 50, and their pay was to begin 25 days after sailing. Fifteen of the men refused at the last moment to sign the contract. This reduced the number that went out to 91, who were forwarded by the bark Sacramento on Oct. 8, and arrived in Natal on Nov. 28, after a voyage of 42 days. Blackburn states that on going ashore the men were told off into gangs of 20 each and set to work on a section of the projected railroad. The understanding was that they were to pay $3 50 per week for their board, which, Blackburn says, consisted, in the main, of imperfectly cooked apple-sauce, bread, and farina. Mr. Blackburn says he complained of the rations to the resident engineer, Mr. Ridgeley, an Englishman, but the man refused to listen to their petition. The men were very careful, however, to work out their month, in order to entitle themselves to wages under the contract, and, when the end of the month came, went to the section contractor for their money. He put them off for the time, and asked them to keep on with the work for a few days and he would make it right with them. The men went to work again on the strength of these promises and worked for several days, until the food became so bad they could not eat it, and discontent became general in the little camp. Murmurs loud and deep came to the ears of the contractor's partner, who finally circulated among the men by that worthy, exhorting them to remain until he could complete a section of the road-bed and he would pay them, but adding that those who wished to settle, and insisted upon it, could obtain their money by calling at the office. Many of the men agreed to this, but the rest called in a body upon the contractor, and were astonished to find the agent's office guarded by a squad of Brazilian soldiers, as if in anticipation of a riot. The reason for this precaution was soon apparent. By charges and deductions of various kinds, the accounts of the men had been so reduced as to show in some instances an indebtedness to the company. Magill, who had worked 26 days and supposed himself entitled to $35, after all deduction for board, found that he owed the company $3 50, instead of having 10 times that amount to his credit. Blackburn, who had worked 63 days and expected to receive $108 50, was obliged to be satisfied with $25.

Four thousand miles from home, in rags, nearly penniless, the men determined not to work any longer, and 15 started for Pernambuco by sea in a small lighter, while six others undertook to walk the 200 miles that intervened between them and the nearest Consulate. Magill was one of the walkers, and Blackburn one of six who set out by sea in another lighter. Those who journeyed by land lived on cocoa-nuts and berries, and slept where they could for the eight days and nights required to tramp to Pernambuco. Those who went by sea suffered inconceivably from exposure and want of food, but all managed to make Pernambuco in safety. Magill, starved, weak, and half naked, appealed to the British Consul, by whose kind interposition he and Blackburn were secured a free passage on board the May, where the sailors took up a collection to give them a decent outfit of clothing. Blackburn says that the number of deserters was in all about 30, and that others, who will verify their story, will arrive by the Ransom and the Evening Star, which were loading for New-York when the May left. The men speak in the warmest terms of the kindness of Capt. Hawthorne, of the May, and of the treatment they received from all on board.

On arriving in the City they reported to the office of Davenport, Orne & Co., No. 21 Cortlandt-street, stated their wrongs, and were supplied with tickets for Troy, for which point they took passage about 5 o'clock.

To a TIMES reporter who called at the office of Messrs. Davenport, Orne & Co. to obtain their version of the facts, Mr. Orne said that the two men, Blackburn and Magill, with about 20 others, some of whom were still in jail at Natal, were discharged from the road. He totally denied the correctness of the statements the aggrieved parties had made, and said that the work was making satisfactory progress, and that from 600 to 800 men were kept constantly employed. The reporter asked permission to look at the contract under which the men were sent out, but this was refused. Beyond a general denial of the men's story, nothing could be obtained from Mr. Orne.

STREET-CLEANING IN THE CITY.

THE KIND OF INFORMATION MR. VARNUM'S COMMITTEE ARE AFTER.

The Assembly Committee on the Affairs of Cities, of which Mr. Varnum is Chairman, proposes making a thorough inquiry into the matter of cleaning the streets of this City. Sessions of the committee to take testimony will soon be held here, and due notice will be given of the time of holding the meetings. Meanwhile a circular has been issued by the committee in relation to the subject which shows the scope of the proposed inquiry. The sessions in this City will be held in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, and the committee will notify those persons whom they desire to have appear before them. No others will be heard except by special order of the committee. On the subject of street-cleaning, there are before the Legislature Assembly bills Nos. 58 and 59 and Senate bill No. 18. The committee announce, however, that they will not confine their attention to these bills, but will consider the subject generally. They request that all testimony be given in as concise a form as possible, and be confined strictly to the main points of inquiry. A memorandum in support of the committee's circular gives the following as the "information desired by the committee:"

I. *Present System of Street Cleaning.*—Explanation of details of present system. Its chief defects. Are the defects in the system itself, or are they due to the lack of facilities for properly carrying it out? Effect of the wretched pavements of many streets upon the question of street-cleaning.

II. *Who should have the Management of Street-cleaning?*—Should it continue in the Police Department? Or be vested in a separate department of street-cleaning? Or be transferred to a bureau in the Department of Public Works? Or be under a separate board of supervision, (as suggested by the Municipal Society,) to be composed of the President of the Board of Public Works, the Health Board, and the Commissioner of Public Works?

III. *What is the Best System for New-York?*—Is it desirable to have the work done directly by its own employes, as a public work, as at present, or should the contract system, under the general supervision of City officers, be adopted? If the contract system is adopted, should there be one contract for the whole City, or a number of separate and distinct contracts for different sections of the City? If the latter, into how many distinct districts or sections could the City be advantageously divided? Should each of such districts have a separate "dump," (or dumping wharf?)

IV. *Separation of Garbage from Ashes and Street-sweepings.*—Would it be practicable to enforce the separation by citizens of ashes and garbage? Is there any reasonable distinction in this connection to be moved in this respect? Could not the street-sweepings be sold to advantage for fertilizers? Could not all garbage be disposed of in a similar manner to farmers and others? Could not ashes and street-sweepings, if separated from garbage, be disposed of to advantage for filling lots and low grounds in this City or vicinity? If such a separation is practicable, would it be advantageous, after dividing the City into districts, to make in each district separate contracts, (or contract, if that), for cleaning the streets and the removal of ashes and street-sweepings; (second,) for collecting and removing garbage? Give suggestions as to the details of such contracts, if they are deemed desirable.

V. *Disposition of Refuse after Collection.*—Present disposition and its embarrassments. Objections to present dumping-ground, and as to mode of access thereto. What, if any, injury results to the Harbor of New-York under the present system? Would the low lands and strait between Ward's and Randall's Islands, known as "Little Hell Gate," be a suitable place for a dumping-ground? Suggestions as to other places of deposit. How can the refuse be better or more rapidly transported to the dumping-ground? Would the construction of large steam dumping-lighters be desirable? Would it be advisable? Is any dumping-ground absolutely necessary? 1. If a separation of ashes and garbage can be enforced, it would seem that the quantity of refuse for dumping-ground will be greatly decreased, because, (1.) Garbage can be sold, and thus a considerable proportion of the refuse disposed of. (2.) Ashes and street-sweepings can be disposed of to a considerable extent for filling low or sunken lots in City or vicinity. (3.) If this separation be effected, then, under chapter 677 of the Laws of 1872, there will be comparatively little refuse which will be retained in the City and utilized. 2. If there is a large amount of refuse to be disposed of which can neither be sold, given away, or utilized, is it not practicable to adopt the system prevailing at Manchester, England, where public yards are established where refuse is stored, that which is salable sold, that which is useless burned, and the remainder converted into manure and sold?

VI. Other and other suggestions upon the subject under consideration as you may think will be of assistance to the committee in its investigation.

Statistics Desired.—Number of miles of streets in New-York; number of miles paved; number of miles which department actually clean; number of "dumps" now in use; amounts appropriated and spent for street-cleaning annually from 1870 to 1880; how much of above for actual expenses and what amount for purchase of rags, scows, carts, and other property; how much of above paid for salaries and how much for laborers' wages; number of employes at present, giving laborers separately; how much of above appropriation in each year was expended for removal of sweepings from wharves and dumping-grounds, including expenses of hiring or maintaining boats and pay of laborers employed upon them; number of rags, scows, carts, horses, sweeping-machines, and water-carts now owned by the department, and their condition.

THE ITALIAN MURDERER, BELLO.

HE IS SENTENCED TO TWENTY YEARS' IMPRISONMENT—JUDGE DAVIS'S WARNING.

A party of Italians were playing cards in a room occupied by Antonio Cellandaus, in No. 423 East One Hundred and Eleventh-street, on the evening of Dec. 5, 1879. Frank Bello, who lived in the same house, entered the room, drunk, and in a quarrelsome mood. He became so troublesome that Cellandana put him out of the apartment. He went to his own room, and got a stiletto. Going down stairs again, he beat at the door of Cellandana's room until Cellandana opened it. Bello then dragged him into the hall, and stabbed him repeatedly. Cellandana died within a short time. Bello attempted to escape, but was pursued and arrested. Frank Vassetti, an aged Italian, was also arrested as an accessory to the murder. Both men were indicted for murder in the first degree. They were arraigned yesterday for trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The case of Bello was called up first. By the permission of Assistant District Attorney Bell, the prisoner's counsel, Mr. William F. Kintzing, was allowed to withdraw the plea of not guilty of murder in the first degree and to interpose one of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. Judge Noah Davis then sentenced Bello to imprisonment for 20 years. He said he imposed the full penalty of the law, not more to punish Bello than to warn the Italians in this City, all of whom seem to go armed with stilettoes or knives, and ready to use them. He considered that the time had come when a stop should be put to such a practice, and the Italians must be made to understand that whenever they make use of deadly weapons the severest punishment within the power of the courts to inflict will be visited upon them.

Frank Vassetti, the alleged accessory to the murder of Cellandana, was then called to the bar. Mr. Kintzing moved for his discharge on the ground that there was no evidence that he was a party to the crime, or that he had done anything else than attempt to separate Bello and Cellandana. Assistant District Attorney Bell assented to this view of Vassetti's case, and he was accordingly discharged. Judge Davis telling him to inform his acquaintances of the fate of Bello, and to warn them of the consequences of using deadly weapons.

FUNERAL OF ROBERT LIVINGSTON PELL.

The Protestant Episcopal burial service was held yesterday over the body of the late Robert Livingston Pell, in Trinity Chapel. Six undertaker's assistants bore the coffin on their shoulders from the house to the chapel, accompanied by the following ball-bearers: Robert Livingston, John Hammersley, R. R. Crosby, the Hon. John Day, T. Timpson, Col. Clark, J. D. Warren, and Frederic de Peyster. Next came the members of the family, and the household servants, the latter unfolding a tall colored cockade in full livery. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Dr. Samuel Cooke, Rector of St. Bartholomew's; the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Swope, Minister of Trinity Chapel; the Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, and the Rev. Dr. S. H. Weston, Rector of St. John's. During the services, which did not include a sermon, the choristers sang "Nearer, my God, to Thee," and other appropriate hymns. The body was interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

Detective Price, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, while in plain clothes, in Fourteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, yesterday afternoon, noticed a young man acting suspiciously among the lady shoppers who thronged that thoroughfare. The officer followed this fellow, whom he recognized as John Casey, an adroit pickpocket, Mrs. Emmertz was aware that two well-dressed young men were following him and seemingly acting in concert with Casey at Sixth-avenue. Price met two officers in uniform, and the trio were arrested. To his surprise Price was then informed by the two young men whom he suspected of being the accomplices that they were two clerks employed at the store of James A. Hearn & Son, No. 30 West Fourteenth-street. They had detected Casey in the act of stealing a portemonnaie containing a small sum of money from the sacque pocket of Miss Amy Jane Lane, of Chicago, while she was looking at the goods in the window of the store, and had followed him for the purpose of causing his arrest. Of course, they were at once released, and Casey was, on complaint of Miss Lane, sent to prison, by Justice Otterbourg, to await trial.

MR. WEED RECOVERS HIS LOST MONEY.

Yesterday Mr. Thurlow Weed, escorted by his daughter, called at Police Head-quarters and received from Mr. C. A. St. John, the Property Clerk, a check for $250 and some railroad passes. These were stolen, with about $45, by a pickpocket last week, and the thief sent the articles which were returned to Mr. Weed to Inspector Dilks's office.

DELEGATES TO THE UTICA CONVENTION.

The Ninth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for at a primary meeting, Friday evening, as delegates to the State Convention, to meet in Utica on Feb. 25. On motion of C. A. L. Goldey, the following-named gentlemen were chosen: Delegates—George F. Merkles, Jeremiah Pangborn, and Floyd Kane; Alternates—W. Howard Cargill, John H. Seaman, and W. H. Ely. On motion, it was decided that the delegation should go unpledged and uninstructed. The candidates for delegates were non-committal when asked who their individual choice for President would be. Vice-President Ackerman said they were probably divided in their personal choice, but that they would undoubtedly vote solid with the City delegation. A gentleman, who desired his name withheld, said the sentiment of the district was "all for Grant," and that the delegates were chosen with the knowledge that they were favorable to the nomination of Grant, although they did not like to make that fact public.

On Saturday evening the Seventeenth Assembly District Republicans adopted a resolution in favor of an unpledged and uninstructed delegation to the State Convention at Utica.

A GREENE COUNTY LAWSUIT.

GIVING REASONS FOR CHANGING ITS VENUE TO ANOTHER COUNTY.

Some curious facts are stated in the record of a suit which came before Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday. The action was brought by George W. Palmer, as Assignee, against Addison P. Jones, William W. Rider, and others, in the Supreme Court of this County, to recover about $12,000 on certain cotton contracts. Last Fall, on motion of the defendants, the venue was changed to Greene County, on the ground and common ground of the convenience of witnesses, and so forth, the order of removal being made by Judge Van Brunt. Since then the plaintiff moved, before Judge Westbrook, in Ulster County, to change the venue into Herkimer County, Judge Van Brunt having allowed such an amendment of the order as would enable the plaintiff to make this motion. This motion to change the trial to Herkimer was denied by Judge Westbrook, the papers being indorsed so as to show that the Judge had no time to write an opinion. Ulster and Greene Counties are a part of the Third Judicial Department, and the department is coequal in its boundaries with the State Senatorial District of which A. P. Jones is the representative in the Senate. The papers used on the motion before Judge Westbrook set up by the plaintiff's affidavit that he verily believes it to be true that it will be impossible for him to secure a fair or impartial trial in the County of Greene, the grounds of this belief being that the defendants have retained five counselors for the defense of the action, four of whom reside at Catskill. One of these is ex-Judge Griswold, formerly on the bench in that county; that another of the counsel, G. H. Jones, the son of the defendant Senator Addison P. Jones, is attorney to the Corporation of Catskill; that still another of them is E. Raymond, who is District Attorney of Greene County, and that the other two are influential and are well known there; that A. P. Jones, and Rider, who is his brother-in-law, are wealthy men, who have resided in Greene County for about 40 years, are known personally or politically nearly all of the persons who are likely, or are likely to be, on the jury list of said county, and that the defendants' lawyers are equally well acquainted with such persons; that A. P. Jones especially has large and almost absolute political influence in the county, and largely, if not entirely, controls the nominating conventions for judicial and other County and municipal offices; that Rider is also powerful in the same direction as the relative and friend of Jones; that both of them are extensively engaged in agricultural, financial, and manufacturing industries and pursuits, and that they are two of the wealthiest men in the county; that Jones is now a State Senator, and has for several terms previously held the same office, and that his personal influence, politically and otherwise, are so great that no reasonably-suitable person in the county can be induced to accept a nomination to run against him when he is in the canvass as a candidate. There is a copy of a letter, also, which forms a part of the record, written in August, 1879, by Griswold & Crowell, attorneys, of Catskill, to More & Fitch, attorneys in this City, which is a peculiar document. It will be remembered that in their affidavit they are to take to secure the change of venue to Greene County, and states plainly to them that on a trial of the case in that county the plaintiff cannot succeed. The case came before Judge Blatchford, yesterday, on a motion for a writ of certiorari, to compel the Clerk of the County of Greene to transmit the record in this suit to the United States Circuit Court. It appeared that though Palmer was a resident of New-York when the suit was begun, he is now a citizen and resident of New-Jersey, the fact of his foreign citizenship and residence being used as the basis of a movement on his part to remove the cause into the Federal courts, under a provision of the United States statutes. Some of the assignors also are citizens and residents of Texas. The plaintiff filed affidavits in Greene County setting forth these foreign citizenships, and filed the customary bond. As the movement is new, it is also his duty to transfer to the United States Circuit Court the record of the cause in the State court. He alleges that he has applied to the Clerk of Greene County for the record, and was informed by him that such transfer, but that the Clerk refuses to transfer it or deliver it to plaintiff on the ground that the court has not ordered it. Judge Westbrook was applied to ex parte by the plaintiff to make an order for the transfer of the record, and he refused to hear it ex parte, saying that it could only be moved on notice to the defendants to appear and oppose the motion. The plaintiff claims that, having filed the bond and affidavits and tendered the fee, he is entitled to the removal of the cause as a matter of right, ex parte. Judge Blatchford denied the motion for certiorari to the Clerk of Greene County, yesterday, because of some technical defects and omissions in the moving papers.

THE "MURILLO" IN PAWN.

A STATEMENT FROM FRIENDS OF THE OWNER—THE CLAIMS AGAINST IT.

A paragraph copied from the San Francisco *Chronicle*, which was published in THE TIMES of Saturday last, concerning a "Murillo" held in that city, subject to claims against Mme. De Prusdorff, its owner, has brought out a statement from friends of the lady, of which the following is the substance: Mme. De Prusdorff, a lady of the highest respectability, and now well advanced in years, who for over 25 years has moved in the best circles of Parisian society, came to this country, bringing with her an original painting of Esteban Murillo, known as the "Flagellation of Christ." As to the genuineness of the picture, the most eminent art experts in Paris, and some of our best artists and art critics, had expressed themselves satisfied. The painting was estimated to be worth $60,000, and the fortune of the owner having been impaired, she endeavored to obtain a purchaser for it. In this, however, she failed, because we were then in the midst of a financial crisis, the end of which no one could foresee. At this time (Fall of 1873) it was represented to her that California and the Pacific coast would be the place of all others to obtain a large price for the painting; that some Bonanza King would be the Mecenas who would liberally pay for a Murillo. Her wealthy but unsolicited New-Yorkers had failed to appreciate. This was particularly urged on her by a Mrs. Emmertz, who had once the entire confidence of Mme. De Prusdorff, and was a person whose natural acute intellect had been sharpened by a very varied experience. On the other hand, Mme. De Prusdorff was an aged woman, one unaccustomed to business, ignorant of the language, a stranger in a strange land, in straitened circumstances, and almost friendless a friend. The journey to California was undertaken, and, as could be foreseen, was a deplorable failure. No rich Californian could be found willing to buy the picture. The result was that Mme. De Prusdorff became indebted to various persons in the sum of about $700, and in order that no one who had a proper claim upon her might lose anything, she placed the painting in possession of Mr. John Wieland, a wealthy and well-known citizen of California, who agreed to hold the same until the debts were paid. At this time Mrs. Emmertz presented to Mme. De Prusdorff a claim of $5,000 for alleged services, and requested of her some document which might give her lien or claim on the painting. Mme. De Prusdorff finally promised to give her $2,000 when the painting might be sold, and then returned to this City to raise money to redeem the painting and have it brought back to New-York. Mrs. Emmertz soon followed her, and in this City again endeavored to obtain some written recognition of her claim. In this she failed, and thereupon she returned to San Francisco, and, in conjunction with one August Schöffi, a man whom Mme. De Prusdorff had befriended and supported in her better days, prepared a bill of her claims, amounting to over $4,000, and also a claim for Schöffi, amounting to about $2,400. Two other women, a mother and daughter, friends of Mrs. Emmertz, presented two more claims for upward of $800. One of the last-named women claims to have been engaged as a lady's companion to Mme. De Prusdorff at the rate of $40 per month, and this at a time when all the money Mme. De Prusdorff possessed to make the journey to San Francisco and provide for herself while there was about $500. Mrs. Emmertz assigned the several claims to one George Wheeler, a resident of California, who instituted an action against Mme. De Prusdorff, and obtained an attachment on account of her non-residence. It was an application made by Mr. Wheeler, that the painting might be delivered to the Sheriff, that was decided by Judge Evans the other day, but this was only for the purpose of safe keeping until the suit may be tried and decided. The decision did not order the painting to be sold. Mme. De Prusdorff has instructed Judge Cooney, of San Francisco, at present in this City, to defend her interests.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

S. H. Kauffmann, of Washington, is at the Everett House.

Gardiner G. Hubbard, of Boston, is at the Gilsey House.

Congressman J. J. Davis, of North Carolina, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Julio Carrie, Argentino Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Congressman J. W. Dwight, of Dryden, N. Y., and Assistant Postmaster-General J. N. Tyner are at the Astor House.

Commander Henry Glass, United States Navy, and H. H. Wells, of Washington, are at the Hoffman House.

M. De Corcelle, of the French Legation at Washington, and Benjamin P. Cheney, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

F. Gordon Dexter, of Boston; John B. Brown, of Portland, Me., and Daniel Robinson, of Troy, are at the Windsor Hotel.

The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop and Henry L. Pierce, of Boston; William Goddard, of Rhode Island, and Judge H. R. Low, of Middletown, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Produce Exchange will be closed for business on Monday, the 23d inst.

The Shakespeare Club will hold a reception on Saturday evening at the lodge-rooms, Nos. 115 and 117 West Twenty-third-street.

Mr. Charles D. Haines, President, will explain the history and objects of the "Loyal Sons of America" this evening, at Pythagoras Hall, No. 134 Canal-street.

Daniel Leonard, the sailor who murdered his shipmate, Anton Klovitovski, a Russian, on board the bark Archer, at sea, in December last, has been indicted for murder by the United States Grand Jury.

The trials of Capt. McDonnell and Detective Murphy, of the Eighth Precinct, for failing to purge their command of disorderly houses and persons, were yesterday adjourned by Mr. Nichols to the 1st of March, at the request of counsel for the defendants.

President Jordan, of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company, announces that there will be no extension of the time from Feb. 21 allowed to holders of junior securities in the old company to exchange into new stock by paying $20 per share in cash, notwithstanding reports to the contrary.

Dr. George C. Seibert will begin on Friday afternoon a course of 10 lectures in German on the "History of German Literature in its Relation to the Growth of German Culture Since the Time of Klopstock." The lectures are under the auspices of the Church German Society, and will be delivered in Grace Hall, East Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music.

Mrs. Maggie G. Stephenson, a cabin passenger on the steam-ship Crescent City, which arrived from Aspinwall yesterday, died of exhaustion on Feb. 11, in latitude 22° 31' and longitude 84° 42'. Her remains were buried at sea on the same day, after a funeral service had been read over them. The vessel was hove to with her flag at half-mast during the ceremony.

Among the real estate transfers recorded yesterday was that of the property at Nos. 12, 14, and 16

The New-York Times.

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WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING

THE NEW REFUNDING BILL.

PROVISIONS OF THE MEASURE AS AGREED UPON BY THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Committee of Ways and Means to-day adopted the draft of a bill for refunding the 5 and 6 per cent. loans which become redeemable next year, and it will probably be reported to the House to-morrow. The bill contains all the features agreed upon last week by the committee, which have already been printed in THE TIMES's dispatches. The only change made in the bill as agreed upon last week is in reference to the rate of interest to be paid on the Treasury notes to be issued for $200,000,000 of the redeemable 5 and 6 per cent. bonds. The rate of interest on these notes was originally fixed at 4 per cent., but the committee to-day changed the rate to 3½ per cent., which is the rate fixed for the new refunding bonds. As it now stands, the bill provides for refunding all the 5 and 6 per cent. bonds except the sum of $200,000,000, in a loan redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, 20 years from the date of issue, and payable in 40 years, and the issue of $200,0000,000 of Treasury notes, bearing the same rate of interest, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after two years from the date of issue, and payable in installments of not more than $40,000,000 in any one year. It further provides that the $200,000,000 of Treasury notes shall be issued at the same time, that they shall run for 10 years, that the numbers to be called annually for redemption shall be determined by lot, and that when paid they shall be canceled and destroyed. Judge Kelley moved to increase the amount of Treasury notes to $250,000,000, but this motion was rejected by a vote of 10 to 3. Mr. Wood will endeavor to have an early day fixed for the consideration of the bill.

TALK AND ACTION IN THE HOUSE.

THE OLD ISSUE OF RIDERS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS—DEMOCRATS ENCOURAGING LOTTERIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—There was another animated contest in the House to-day over the new rules, the point in controversy being the twenty-first rule, which relates to General Appropriation bills. On Thursday last the house adopted an amendment to the third clause of the rule proposed by Mr. Warner as a substitute to an amendment offered by Mr. Speer, of Georgia. As reported by the Committee on Rules, the twenty-first rule provides that no provision in any appropriation bill or amendments thereto changing existing law shall be in order, except such as, being germane to the subject-matter of the bill, shall retrench expenditures. Such a rule would permit the engrafting of any character of legislation on an appropriation bill, provided it reduced expenditures, and in effect it is the same as the rule now in force, under which all the political legislation of the extra session was attempted. Mr. Lowe, of Alabama, on Thursday last proposed to add a proviso to the new rule, in these words: "Provided, however, that no provision or amendment of a partisan character shall be in order," and Mr. Speer proposed further to amend by adding to the above proviso the words, "But it shall be in order to strike out any sum of money in an appropriation bill and insert a less sum." Mr. Warner's substitute for Mr. Speer's amendment was as follows: "Except that it shall be in order to reduce the amounts of money provided for by existing law and covered by the bill, and to that end only to change the law." This substitute was adopted on Thursday last by yeas 124, nays 79. But to-day the Speer amendment, as amended by Mr. Warner's substitute, was defeated. The Republicans, aided by a few Democrats who are opposed to changing existing laws by riders on appropriation bills, desire so to perfect the rule as to prevent special legislation on such bills, while the Democrats want to adopt the rule as reported by the Committee on Rules. The substitute of Mr. Warner would have accomplished what the Republicans are striving for and should have been adopted to-day. Through the counsel of Mr. Garfield, however, who desired to encourage Mr. Speer and those Democrats who are acting with him in opposition to the Committee on Rules, the Warner proposition was defeated to-day by one majority. Subsequently, Mr. Price moved an amendment, requiring that all amendments offered to appropriation bills proposing to reduce expenditures, shall specify the amounts to be reduced, the purpose of this amendment being to prevent such partisan legislation as was attempted at the extra session, such as that providing that the Army shall not be used at the polls, &c. The amendment of Mr. Lowe and that of Mr. Price are still pending, the House having adjourned without reaching a vote on them. During the consideration of the rules, Mr. Hurd made a speech, in which he justified the action of the Democrats at the extra session, and advocated the continuance of the contest which resulted so disastrously to the Democratic side. He wanted the present rule maintained, talked eloquently about the right of the House to withhold supplies to redress grievances, and rehearsed many of the old arguments advanced by the Democrats at the extra session in defense of their revolutionary plan to starve the Government. Mr. Hurd's remarks were applauded on the Democratic side. Mr. Warner replied to Mr. Hurd, deprecating partisan legislation on appropriation bills, and was applauded by the Republicans. The contest will be renewed to-morrow.

The bill to prevent the publication of lottery advertisements in this district, the passage of which the Democrats succeeded in preventing in the House yesterday by interposing dilatory motions, came up to-day as unfinished business. The pending question, which was to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday ordered the main question, was decided in the negative by a yea and nay vote. Proctor Knott then moved to lay the bill upon the table, which was defeated by 105 to 120. At this stage of the proceedings the regular order was demanded, and the Democrats had the satisfaction of having served the lottery cause to the extent of deferring further action upon the bill until the third Monday of March, which will be the next "District day," upon which, under the rule, bills relative to this District can alone be considered. The party lines were pretty strictly drawn on several votes taken on this subject yesterday and to-day. The Democrats supported the lotteries; the Republicans opposed them. But the latter, with the aid of a few Democrats and Greenbackers, were enabled by a small majority to prevent the defeat of the bill. The significance of these votes is that the lottery people have converted a majority of the Post Office Committee to their views. It is not probable, therefore, that a bill effectually to prevent the use of the mails by the lotteries and other swindles will meet with the concurrence of the committee.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

SOME OF THE IMPORTANT QUESTIONS CONGRESS IS EXPECTED TO ACT UPON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Mr. Morton presented in the House to-day a petition signed by Arnold, Constable & Co., and numerous other merchants and business men of New-York, in favor of the passage of a national bankrupt law.

A bill introduced in the House by Mr. James appropriates $70,000 for a pile protection to the harbor of Ogdensburg, New-York.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Pendleton introduced the petition of 79 citizens of Pomeroy, Meigs County, Ohio, asking for an amendment to the Constitution which will prevent any one from holding the office of President or Vice-President for more than one term, and providing for the election of these officers by the direct vote of the people. Among the signers are several well-known Republicans of Meigs County.

To aid the efforts of those who have been trying to secure the National Democratic Convention for this city, Mr. Bliss, of New-York, introduced in the House, some time ago, a bill tendering the use of the unfinished Government building known as the National Museum, on the Smithsonian institution grounds, to the National Democratic Executive Committee, in order that the convention might be held in it. The House committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has indefinitely postponed this bill, but Washington Democrats are still urging the claims of this city, and it is said that the convention will be offered the use of a market building on K street.

In answer to a resolution passed by the Senate, the information has been furnished that the horse railroad companies of the District of Columbia are charged with unpaid assessments for pavements to the amount of over $243,000, one company owing more than $100,000. In the Senate to-day Mr. Edmunds took steps, by means of a resolution, to discover why these assessments have not been collected.

The bill for holding an international exhibition in the City of New-York in 1883 was reported favorably from the Senate Finance Committee, to-day, by Mr. Kernan. The bill creates the "United States International Commission," under whose direction the exhibition is to be held. This commission is to consist of two members from each State, and one from each Territory, and about 60 citizens of New-York, mentioned by name in the bill. This commission is to be appointed within 60 days after the passage of the act, and is required to report to Congress at the first session after its appointment a suitable date for opening and closing the Exhibition, and such other matters as in its judgment may be important. The bill provides that no compensation for services shall be paid to the commission, its officers, or agents, from the Treasury, and that the United States shall not be liable for any expenses attending the exhibition or accruing by reason of the same. The commission is authorized to receive subscriptions of capital stock, not exceeding $12,000,000, to be divided into $10 shares. The shareholders are to be called together in the City of New-York, by public notice, and are to elect a Finance Committee from among the shareholders or members of the commission, consisting of 25 persons, who, when elected, shall—if not already so appointed—be ex officio members of the commission.

The Hon. Hamilton Fish, who is in this city for the purpose of attending a meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody fund, was on the floor of the Senate to-day, and had interviews of a social character with several Senators, among them Senator Eaton, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. In his conversation with the latter, Mr. Fish alluded to the interoceanic canal question, and commended Mr. Eaton's course in presenting the resolution passed by the Senate on the 11th inst., requesting the President of the United States to transmit copies of all the correspondence between this Government and any foreign power since February, 1869, respecting the proposed ship-canal across the isthmus. Mr. Fish observed that the subject was one of great importance, and he deemed it essential to intelligent action in the premises that Congress should be in possession of all the official correspondence between the Executive and foreign nations. Referring to the disagreement among many Senators touching the wisdom of appointing a special committee to take charge of the interoceanic canal question, Mr. Eaton said to-day that he for one would strenuously oppose the creation of the proposed special committee, but would insist upon the reference of the subject to the Committee on Foreign Relations, where it rightfully belonged. The unpleasantness in the Democratic Senatorial family over the question of whether or not there shall be a special committee on the interoceanic canal scheme will have an airing to-morrow. Senator Gordon having given notice to-day that he would move for a secret session to-morrow for that special purpose.

A bill introduced in the House by Mr. Whithorne, provides for the establishment of a commission to examine existing and proposed rules for preventing collisions on the water, and for framing such rules as shall be in consonance with, and in furtherance of, the interests of international law. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to name three naval officers to be members of the commission, on the part of the Navy; the Secretary of the Treasury is to name two members of the Board of Supervising Inspectors as Commissioners, on the part of the merchant service, and one officer of the revenue marine as a representative of that service; and a Pilot Commissioner is to be added by the Governor of New-York, to represent the pilot service. The code framed by this commission is to be submitted to the Navy and Treasury Departments for approval, and then, upon approval, to Congress for legislation. The Commissioners are also empowered to consider other matters of international maritime importance which may be submitted to them by the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary or the Treasury, and to make recommendations thereupon. The long preamble of the bill declares that in 1865 14 maritime nations, including the United States, adopted rules for preventing collisions at sea, which were submitted by Great Britain and France, in order that vessels of all nations might be guided by one and the same law; that by this action these rules became an integral part of international law; that the rules appeared in the Revised Statutes in 1874, modified and altered in intent; that Great Britain submitted to the world, in 1878, another code, which was approved by the majority of maritime nations, including the United States; that this approval by the United States was given without proper examination of the rules, and that a bill was introduced which is under consideration, making in the Revised Statutes changes which are in violation of the principles of international law, and of the formal approval of the rules of this Government.

The House Committee on Manufactures to-day agreed to report favorably a bill prepared by Mr. Beale, of Virginia, prohibiting the adulteration of food and drink by the use of ingredients deleterious to health, and prescribing penalties therefor. The bill provides that any person having cause to suspect the character of any article of food or drink may demand a sample of the same, and the dealer refusing to comply shall be subject to arrest and fine not exceeding $100.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day granting permission for the erection of certain statuary on the buttresses and in front of the Sub-Treasury Building in New-York City.

THE DUTY ON STEEL RAILS.

A LARGE NUMBER OF PROTESTS AGAINST THE PROPOSED REDUCTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Memorials having recently been presented to Congress from a number of railroads for a reduction of the rate of duty on steel rails, and it having been asserted at the hearing before the Ways and Means Committee that the reduction was demanded by nearly all the roads in the country, a very extensive counter-demonstration of the opposing interests was made to-day by the presentation in the two houses of Congress, through Representatives Wood, Kelley, Garfield, Morrison, Dunnell, Tucker, and Phelps, and Senators Kernan, Conkling, Eaton, Wallace, Randolph, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Bayard, Whyte, Johnston, Thurman, Logan, Voorhees, Cameron of Wisconsin, Windom, and others, of memorials from the following railroad officers, protesting against the reduction as injurious to the railroad interests, as well as to the American steel industry: Franklin B. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 869 miles of road; G. B. Roberts, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 782 miles of road; J. N. McCullough, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Company, 3,535 miles of road, and Vice-President of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, 201 miles; A. J. Cassatt, Vice-President of the Northern Central, 322 miles; Vice-President of the Baltimore and Potomac, 90 miles, and Vice-President of the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad, 32 miles; A. B. Stone, President of the St. Louis, Keokuk and North-western, 135 miles; T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago and Alton, 678 miles; T. C. Platt, President of the Southern Central of New-York, 114 miles; John S. Barbour, President of the Washington City, Virginia Midland and Great Southern, 360 miles; Robert H. Sayre, President, and R. A. Packer, General Manager, of the Pennsylvania and New-York Canal and Railroad, 128 miles; Alexander Mitchell, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 1,512 miles; James Callery, President of the Pittsburg and Western, 47 miles; Henry Wood, President of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central, 57 miles; G. St. John Sheffield, Vice-President of the New-Haven and Northampton, 109 miles; Albert Keep, Chicago and North-western, 2,158 miles; Le Grand B. Cannon, Director, of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Railroad, 665 miles; E. F. Hatfield, Jr., President of the Green Bay and Minnesota, 244 miles, and the Secretary and Treasurer of the Sussex Railroad, 34 miles; Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 670 miles; M. E. Ingalls, President of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette, 195 miles, and President of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago, 56 miles; F. A. Comly, President of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, (mileage included in Philadelphia and Reading;) E. C. Knight, President of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 561 miles, and President of the Delaware and Bound Brook, 31 miles; William A. Ingham, President of the East Broad Top Railroad, 30 miles; Charles Hartsherne, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 303 miles, and Isaac Hinckley, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, 207 miles. These railroads, according to "Poor's Manual" for 1879, have a total length of 15,125 miles. The representatives of the above companies here announce that a large number of smaller petitions are on their way.

COST OF BURYING CONGRESSMEN.

WHAT IS PAID FOR FUNERAL LUNCHES, TRANSPORTATION, AND GLOVES OUT OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The member of the Senate or House of Representatives who dies in office is sure of a funeral befitting his position. The arrangements for a proper representation of his fellow-members at the last services are made with little regard to expense; his virtues are declared in long and eloquent eulogies in Congress, and elegantly-printed volumes of these tributes are distributed by the thousand. By the annual report of the Clerk of the House of Representatives for the year ending June 30, 1879, it appears that the funerals of members who died in that year cost the Government $13,366 97. The funeral of the Hon. Gustave Schleicher, of Texas, cost $5,102 92, of which $313 50 was expended for gloves and silk scarfs, at $9 each, for the delegation. The cost of the funeral of the Hon. A. S. Williams was $1,449 60; of the Hon. T. J. Quinn, $452 15; of the Hon. Rush Clark, $2,634 45; of the Hon. B. B. Douglas, $1,041 63, and of the Hon. Julian Hartridge, of Georgia, $2,686 22. The itemized account of the expenses of Mr. Hartridge's funeral show the manner in which funeral delegations spend the Government's money. The railroad tickets cost $709 50, and $300 were added for a special car. The bill for baggage was $183. Before starting on the trip, apparently, an elaborate lunch was provided, and afterward a dinner. The dinner cost $15, but the cost of the lunch was $140 90: $48 40 of this sum was used at a dining saloon which contains a bar, and $92 50 (which is specifically set down as "lunch") at a liquor saloon, which does not furnish meals. Persons employed on the train which conveyed the delegation had no reason to complain of the generosity of the passengers. The car porter received $10, and the conductor $10. Other servants were pleasantly remembered, the servant at the hotel in Savannah getting $5. Another "lunch" was served since Michael Fedorovitch, including many pictures of Peter the Great. On the second floor of the palace are kept the Crown jewels, embracing some of the finest gems in Europe. Among them is the Orloff diamond, weighing 194⅜ carats, or 8 carats more than the Koh-i-noor. It was given to the Empress Catharine II. by the famous Count Orloff, who purchased it from an Armenian merchant, and gave him for it $360,000 in gold, an annuity of $1,600, and a patent of nobility. It is said to have been stolen from the eye-socket of an idol in a temple at Seringham, India, by a French deserter. It now surmounts the Czar's sceptre. On the main floor of the palace is the room known as the death chamber of Nicholas I., where that monarch died March 2, 1855. It is, and was then, entirely devoid of any luxurious splendor. His sword, helmet, and military cloak have for years lain there where he left them.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

A BREACH OF PRIVILEGE—AN ANIMATED DEBATE ON A HOME RULE MOTION.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Charles Russell, member for Westminster, and Mr. Onslow, member for Guildford, asked Mr. Plimsoll, member for Derby, whether he was responsible for the handbill signed with his name and placarded in Westminster and Guildford, censuring them in bitter terms for opposing a technical and—under the rules of the House—fatal objection to the second reading of his bill for loading grain in bags. Mr. Plimsoll admitted the authorship of the handbill, and maintained the justice of its contents. Sir Charles Russell then moved that the placards constitute a breach of privilege as an attempt to coerce members of the House. Lord Hartington moved to adjourn the debate until Friday. The Chancellor of the Exchequer seconded the motion, and it was agreed to. It is understood that Mr. Plimsoll will, on Friday, disclaim the intention of directly applying the epithet "degrading," which was the term complained of, to the conduct of Sir Charles Russell, whose motion will then be negatived without a division.

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SARDOU'S NEW DRAMA.

WHAT PARIS CORRESPONDENTS OF LONDON PAPERS SAY OF "DANIEL ROCHAT."

LONDON, Feb. 17.—M. Victorien Sardou's new play, entitled "Daniel Rochat," was produced at the Paris Théâtre Français last night. The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says: "The new play of Victorien Sardou is a satire on the mania for irreligion paraded just now in certain political circles, and is likely to prove as great a hit as 'Rabagas.'" The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says: "The successive tirades of the clerical and free-thinking characters in 'Daniel Rochat' evoked wild applause from the excited audience." The correspondent of the *Times* says: "M. Sardou has written nothing showing more beauties and more blots than his new play. There is a struggle between atheism and faith, and the decisive arguments are on the side of faith. But the author has placed his great talent at the service of the falsest, most irritating, and least life-like of subjects. Protests and hisses were mingled when, at the end of the play, M. Sardou's name was announced, but the actors were warmly and justly applauded."

ITALY AND THE VATICAN.

OPENING OF THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT—POPE LEO'S LETTER AGAINST DIVORCE.

ROME, Feb. 17.—The Italian Parliament was opened to-day. The speech from the throne treats almost exclusively of internal affairs. It recommends the abolition of the grist tax, and the adoption of electoral reform bills. In regard to foreign affairs, the speech says that Italy needs peace, and it is, therefore, easy for her to support the observance of the treaty of Berlin, and remain faithful to her promise to be an element of progress and civilization in Europe.

The Latin text of the Papal encyclical letter against divorce fills 12 columns of the *Osservatore Romano*. It argues in favor of the removal of the rite of marriage from all civil jurisdiction whatsoever. It traces the history of marriage from patriarchal to Roman Catholic times, and declares that Christ elevated it to a sacrament which only His Church can administer. The attempt made under various guises by the modern spirit of irreligion to rob the Church of her right either to bind or loose the marriage tie must be resisted by the whole Roman Catholic world. His Holiness indicates the conditions under which a separation of husband and wife may be sanctioned by the Church, and closes with an exhortation to the universal episcopate to communicate his teaching to the faithful for their welfare in both worlds.

VERMONT IN LINE FOR GRANT.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 17.—A fully-attended and harmonious Republican caucus tonight made a unanimous choice of an Edmunds-Grant delegation to the State Convention. The preferences of the delegates are for Edmunds, providing there is a chance of his nomination; otherwise, they favor Grant. The caucus unanimously adopted a resolution indorsing the Hon. G. G. Benedict as delegate at large to the Chicago Convention.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

AN ATTEMPT TO KILL THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

A MINE EXPLODED UNDER THE DINING HALL OF THE WINTER PALACE—FIVE SOLDIERS KILLED AND THIRTY-FIVE WOUNDED.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from St. Petersburg, says an abortive attempt was made, yesterday, to kill the imperial family by laying a mine in the Winter Palace. Five soldiers were killed and thirty-five wounded.

A later dispatch from St. Petersburg reports that the mine was laid under the guard-room of Winter Palace, which is immediately under the dining hall. Owing to an accidental delay the Imperial family had not entered the latter at the usual time. The explosion occurred at the usual dinner hour, and made a hole in the floor of the dining hall 10 feet long and 6 wide.

The Winter Palace, at St. Petersburg, is the largest palace in the world, and is the residence of the Emperor and his Court during the Winter, at which time it is said to be inhabited by no less than 6,000 persons of all ranks. It is, in fact, a vast and imposing pile of buildings in the form of a square, 455 feet in length and 350 feet square. It occupies the site of a palace which, during the reign of Peter the Great, belonged to Count Aphraxin, the High Admiral, who made it a gift to the Czar Peter II. The Empress Anne caused it to be demolished in 1754, and rebuilt it in 1762. That edifice remained until 1839, when it was entirely destroyed by fire. The present palace was completed in 1849, occupying only two years in construction, although it was built in a style of unexampled splendor, and at a cost almost fabulous. A magnificent flight of marble steps, leading up from the Neva to the state apartments, forms the principal entrance, and is known as the "Perron des Ambassadeurs." Suites of splendid halls, with gilded walls and ceilings, filled with marbles, malachites, precious stones, costly and rare vases, statues, and pictures, constitute a gorgeous interior. The Hall of St. George, or audience chamber, is an apartment 140 feet long by 60 feet broad, and in it the Court receptions are held. The Throne-room of Peter the Great, the Gallery of the Field-Marshals, the Alexander Gallery, and the Empress's Drawing-room are also superb apartments. But the most magnificent of the chambers is the White Hall, where the Court fêtes are held, and which is finished in pure white and gold. The picture gallery of the Winter Palace contains one of the finest collections of paintings in the world, taken in conjunction with the collection in the Hermitage, which adjoins it, but of itself it is confined mainly to its pictures. In the Hermitage galleries are some of the best works of Rubens, Murillo, Van Dyck, Rembrandt, Tintoretto, Teniers, Velasquez, and other renowned artists. The Romanoff gallery, in the Winter Palace, contains portraits of every sovereign of the Romanoff line since Michael Fedorovitch, including many pictures of Peter the Great. On the second floor of the palace are kept the Crown jewels, embracing some of the finest gems in Europe. Among them is the Orloff diamond, weighing 194⅜ carats, or 8 carats more than the Koh-i-noor. It was given to the Empress Catharine II. by the famous Count Orloff, who purchased it from an Armenian merchant, and gave him for it $360,000 in gold, an annuity of $1,600, and a patent of nobility. It is said to have been stolen from the eye-socket of an idol in a temple at Seringham, India, by a French deserter. It now surmounts the Czar's sceptre. On the main floor of the palace is the room known as the death chamber of Nicholas I., where that monarch died March 2, 1855. It is, and was then, entirely devoid of any luxurious splendor. His sword, helmet, and military cloak have for years lain there where he left them.

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CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Mr. Benjamin Moran, American Minister to Portugal, is said to be in a very helpless condition, in consequence of a paralytic seizure some time ago, and that it is feared he will be obliged to abandon his post.

A dispatch from Vienna says: "Outwardly the Austrian Cabinet remains what it was before—a coalition Government—but in fact, liberal opinions are excluded."

As far as the health of the Empress will permit, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Czar's accession to the throne will be celebrated in the same manner as the twenty-fifth anniversary of his predecessor, Nicholas, in 1850. The Prince of Bulgaria has arrived at St. Petersburg to participate in the Czar's fête.

A Berlin dispatch says: "Private accounts from St. Petersburg represent the condition of the Empress as very unfavorable—indeed, almost critical."

MADRID, Feb. 17.—The Minister of Colonies, in the Congress to-day, severely attacked the Cuban policy of the Martinez-Campos Cabinet, saying its introduction of the abolition and tariff reforms was premature. He declined to hold out any hopes of tariff reforms which might injure Spanish trade. The Cuban budget would show that the revenue was sufficient for everything except the suppression of the insurrection and the consolidation of the debt, both of which would be covered by a loan through the Paris Société Generale. Señor Orovio, Minister of Finance, presented the budget for the fiscal year 1880-81. He estimates the revenue at 792,000,000 pesetas, and the expenditure at 829,000,000 pesetas. He asked for authority to borrow to the amount of 198,000,000 pesetas as a floating debt, although it might be necessary to exceed the maximum in the event of war or serious disturbances. The budget statement caused a decline on the Bourse.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A dispatch from Lahore says a Turcoman force, believed to be accompanied by Abdul Rahman Khan, has reached Akwehs, in Afghan-Turkestan. There is great excitement at Kabul over this report.

A Berlin dispatch says it is asserted at St. Petersburg that Gen. Skobeleff will start for Tashkend this week, arriving there on the 1st of March.

There is a general feeling in Burnley that the differences between the operatives and masters are not sufficient to justify a strike. The Blackburn operatives have accepted the conditional advance of 10 per cent., by installments, as offered by the masters. At a meeting of operatives and masters in Manchester the same terms were agreed to.

A COLORED SCOUNDREL LYNCHED.

TAKEN FROM A SHERIFF AND HANGED FOR A BRUTAL ASSAULT UPON A WOMAN.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.—Page Wallace, colored, who was imprisoned for a brutal assault on a respected married lady near there, escaped from the jail at Leesburg, Va., on Jan. 27. He made his way toward the Potomac, and next night about dusk reached the river opposite Point of Rocks, a quarter of a mile from the landing. He met Miss Morman, a teacher in the district, returning home from the ferry. Sneaking up behind her, he grasped her around the waist, carried her away from the road, hushing her screams by threats to kill her and blows about her head, which finally rendered her senseless. When he had accomplished his purpose, he left the woman for dead on the ground, and, stealing a boat, escaped to the Maryland shore. When Miss Morman recovered consciousness, late at night, she hobbled to her home and told the story of the outrage. She was confined to the house by the injuries many days. A gang of Regulators immediately started in search for Wallace. Six days later he was arrested by the Washington County authorities, and taken to the Hagerstown Jail to prevent mob violence while waiting for a requisition from Gov. Holliday.

The Regulators were disgusted that the colored scoundrel had eluded their grasp, and vowed that he should not live an hour after he was identified. About 50 members of the gang remained in Maryland, boarding all trains from Hagerstown, lest the man should escape them. High Sheriff Caruthers, of Loudon County, and Deputy Nixon, arrived in Hagerstown to-day with a requisition, and took the afternoon train for Point of Rocks, to take Wallace over to Leesburg. A body of 200 men, armed and masked, met them, and as it stopped at Point of Rocks, took possession of the Sheriff and the prisoner, and acted as guard as all marched to the ferry and crossed the river. As soon as they landed on the Virginia shore, about dusk, the Regulators took the prisoner by force from the Sheriff, placed a rope around his neck, marched him to the spot where he had outraged Mary Morman. Hooting at his piteous appeals for mercy, they hanged him to the nearest tree. After the rope had been fastened, the Regulators marched off 20 paces, turned and fired three volleys of bullets into his dangling body. The crowd then dispersed, and Wallace's body was left hanging. This is the fourth negro lynched within 10 months in a circuit of 20 miles per rape. At Point of Rocks, James Carroll, April 19, 1879, for outraging Mrs. Thomas; at Poolesville, Md., Jan. 12, George Peck, for attempting to outrage a little girl, Ada Hays; George Jordan, Jan. 19, near Warrenton, Va., for miscegenation.

Mary Morman, the outraged woman, was among the crowd which waited for the landing of Wallace on the Virginia shore. She fully identified the prisoner, and she led the party to the spot where the outrage was committed. After the lynching, she was the first to shoot at the negro's dangling form.

CLAIMING A FORTUNE.

AN AGREEMENT OF TWO FRIENDS, WHEN DRINKING, WHICH HAS BEEN ANNULLED.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—An interesting and novel suit was disposed of by Judge Baxter, in the United States Court, to-day, involving the title to an estate of $100,000. In 1874 John M. Mueller, contractor for the United States Custom-house in Chicago, borrowed $60,000 from James P. Morris, an old personal friend residing in Ironton, Ohio. Soon after this loan, Morris, who was a wealthy bachelor, came to Cincinnati to celebrate, with Mueller, the birthday of the latter. The two drank freely, and while in wine they entered into a formal agreement, which was reduced to writing, by which Morris, upon his death, was to leave to Mueller all his property, of every kind, and Mueller was to guarantee to Morris an annuity of $30,000 a year, payable quarterly. About a year later, Morris visited his former home in Wales, and while there died. Hearing of his death, Mueller, who had paid none of the promised annuity, immediately produced the agreement, and claimed the entire estate. The heirs who live in Wales brought suit to have the agreement set aside, on the ground that the two men were drunk when it was made, and that Mueller never fulfilled his part of it. Judge Baxter to-day ordered the agreement annulled and the property distributed among Morris's legal heirs.

EQUALIZING COAL PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—It was resolved this morning to make such changes in the New-York and Eastern prices as will equalize the figures of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company with those of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company and other corporations that make New-York their leading market. These prices, which go into effect at once, are as follows: For hard white ash coal on board vessels at Fort Richmond—lump and steamboat, $3 75; broken and egg, $3 25; stove, $3 65; chestnut, $3 50; pea, $2 25. This is a decline of 15 cents per ton on lump and steam-boat, 35 cents on broken, egg, and stove, and 25 cents on pea. The prices for hard white ash coal on board vessels at Elizabethport are: $4 for lump, steam-boat, and stove, and $3 60 for broken and egg. These figures are a decline of 25 cents per ton on lump, steam-boat, and stove, and of 35 cents on broken and egg.

WHO WILL THE DEMOCRATS CHOOSE?

A PARTY WITH TOO MANY LEADERS—HANCOCK AND MORRISON FAVORITES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—A Democrat from New-York, formerly a prominent member of Congress, who is here looking into the political situation, says that the Democrats in his State are watching the movements of the Republicans with the greatest interest. According to his statement the feeling of the Kelly party is more determined against Tilden than ever. It is also quite evident that Tilden and his friends are determined, if possible, to control the coming convention. This belief, together with the general conviction among Democrats that the Legislature of New-York will undoubtedly change the mode of the selection of Presidential Electors, has a most depressing effect upon the Democracy, and as regards the best candidate under the circumstances there is the greatest diversity of opinion. It is the impression that Bayard is out of the race, for the reason that his financial policy is opposed to the Southern and Western sentiment. Thurman has also lost his prominence from his uncertain course upon the same question. Davis, of Illinois, has been spoken of, but his course on the Electoral question, by resignation at a critical point, has created a suspicion that it was to some extent a bargain. Hendricks stands well, but his sympathies and tastes belong more to the past than the present. The Democrats, next to Grant, are all more afraid of Blaine than of any of the possible Republican candidates, for the reason that his plucky bearing and personal magnetism appeal to the more enthusiastic qualities naturally more prominent in young men. Seymour would be the strongest candidate the Democrats could nominate, but his pronounced declination because of physical inability precludes his nomination. The wonderful success of Grant as the silent man disposes of the popular belief that oratory and campaign music are essential to success. This fact has improved the chances of a number of Democrats who are not especially prominent as talkers. Morrison, of Illinois, is now frequently spoken of. His friends say that he has a splendid record; that he was badly-treated by the New-York delegation in the contest for Speaker some years ago; that he is one of the strongest men in the West, and that with him a good fight could be made. Randall has lost ground, especially among the friends of Kelly, for his blunder in mixing up with New-York politics by an injudicious speech at Brooklyn. The prominent New-York Democrat referred to expressed the opinion that if the Republicans nominated Grant, Hancock would be the Democratic favorite; if Blaine, Morrison, or some man who would unite the party in New-York and the West. The South, he believed, was certain to support the Democratic nominee, no matter who he might be.

MORE UTE CHIEFS COMING EAST.

JACK BRINGS IN THREE PRISONERS—EXCUSES FOR NOT FINDING OTHERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The following was received at the Interior Department this afternoon:

LOS PINOS AGENCY, Feb. 15, 1880.

The Hon. C. Schurz, Secretary of Interior:

Chiefs Jack, Sowawick, and Wash returned here yesterday with Douglass, Thomas, and Tim Johnson; will start with these and three additional Uncompahgres to-morrow on sleighs, hoping to reach Fort Garland next Tuesday, and will proceed to Washington without delay. Matters here are perfectly quiet and peaceful. All the Indians are expecting a permanent settlement of the trouble and peace. The road to Ouray and other settlements via Los Pinos is now perfectly safe and open except where blockaded by snow. Mail and teams are traveling it daily. Will advise you further when reaching telegraphic communication.

CHARLES ADAMS, Special Agent.

LOS PINOS, Agency, Col., Feb. 15.—Promptly at the expiration of 10 days, as promised, Jack rode up to the agency with three of the 12 prisoners demanded by the Government, viz: Chiefs Douglas, Tim Johnson, and Thomas. Jack is very reticent and declines to state how or in what manner the capture was effected. Sowerick returned several hours later, but brought no prisoners, and Jack assured Gen. Adams that, owing to the depth of the snow on the mountains and the scattered location of the camps, it would take at least three weeks to capture the remaining nine prisoners. Chief Johnson, one of the prisoners demanded by the commission, sent his regrets at being unable to accompany the party to Washington, giving as a reason that he was a medicine man and had a very sick patient, whom he could not leave. Jack insists that the women were mistaken in the names of certain Indians who, they testified, were present at the time of the outbreak. Douglass is ill at ease and extremely nervous, and says little. Military preparations for the protection of the prisoners are complete. The Indians are confident of a peaceable settlement of existing difficulties. All is quiet here. Gen. Adams will leave here to-morrow with the prisoners for Washington, by way of F

serve without salary, and at an expense not to exceed $3,000; it is to report with suggestions to the Legislature of 1881.

The Troy charter came up in general order, and was discussed for an hour or more. The Democrats opposed it, one reason given being that the present charter was good enough, and another being that the charter contained an unjust provision proposing to limit the newspapers in which city printing or advertising was to be allowed to four papers in the Associated Press. The bill also changes the time of the charter elections from Spring to the Fall. It was ordered to a third reading by a strict party vote.

Mr. Bennett's bill repeals chapter 373 of the Laws of 1855, which authorized the Second-Avenue Railroad to build a bridge across the Harlem River, and to build another bridge across the Bronx River.

Henry Bergh will address a joint meeting of the Assembly and Senate Judiciary Committees, to be held in the Assembly Chamber, on Thursday evening, to consider the bill against vivisection of animals.

Mr. Forster's bill relative to the Harlem River improvement came up on its third reading, when Mr. Forster moved to recommit, with instructions to amend the seventh section so as to make it substantially as it was when he first introduced it, that is, to require the City of New-York to guarantee the payment of the assessments on the adjoining property to the extent of $100,000, and authorizing the Controller to issue assessment bonds to that amount. A long discussion ensued. Mr. Forster argued that the City could well afford to guarantee the payment of so small an amount as $100,000 in order to secure the expenditure by the General Government of $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 in improving its commercial facilities. He said that the General Government had refused to spend one cent until the right of way was perfectly secured, and that this could not be done as long as any of the assessments on the adjoining property remained unpaid. Mr. Woodin agreed with Mr. Forster that it was a very small amount for New-York to guarantee in return for the expenditure of so large a sum, which would set thousands of her unemployed laborers to work, and would be of so much benefit to her harbor. Mr. Bixby adhered to the opinions expressed by him when the bill originally came up for discussion, that it belonged to the State of New-York, and not to the City to furnish the right of way to the General Government, the same as it always had done in other improvements of like character. Mr. Astor, for the first time since he has been a Senator, joined in the discussion. He said that it was generally conceded that the great curse of New-York City had been the system of issuing assessment bonds, and the feeling was almost unanimous in favor of putting a stop to it. While he thoroughly sympathized with the project for improving the navigation of the Harlem River, he would rather see it fall to the ground than that it should be dependent on the further issue of assessment bonds by the City. The improvement, when completed, would be, to all intents and purposes, an extension of the Erie Canal. This was its principal scope, and it would be of quite as much benefit to the State as to the City. Under these circumstances he thought the State should pay whatever amount was necessary to secure the right of way. Mr. Forster's motion to refer back for amendment was lost—yeas 4, nays 24—and the bill as reported passed.

Mr. Strahan introduced a bill to allow strangers in New-York City to be treated at the Bellevue Hospital.

THE RAILROAD MINORITY REPORT.

MR. THOMAS F. GRADY'S PLEA FOR THE RAILROADS.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Ex-Assemblyman Thomas F. Grady sent to the Legislature to-day a minority report on the railroad question. It is, of course, signed with his name; but no one who knows anything on the subject has any doubt about its real author being Mr. Blanchard, the able Vice-President of the Erie Railway, to whom, though not a lawyer, the railroad companies assigned the task of making the closing argument on their side before the committee of investigation. Mr. Grady attended scarcely any of the meetings of the committee, and is a young man who has neither the natural ability nor the acquired knowledge necessary to prepare this minority report. He, therefore, may be dismissed, and the report treated as that of its real author. The report takes up the charges made against the railroad by the Chamber of Commerce seriatim, and answers them. It says: "The charge in their language, 'that an English merchant is given a rate Liverpool to Chicago less than the combined ocean rate to New-York, and rail rate to Chicago,' was proved to have been untrue for nearly two years prior to the date of the complaint. It was also shown to have been a fact only for the limited period between July 1, 1877, and December of that year, and to have been caused by old contracts which were uniformly discontinued by all the trunk railroads as soon as practicable.

"The serious personal and official allegation that rates were in February, 1879, made unnecessarily high to maintain fast freight lines, bridge companies, rolling stock companies, etc., based upon exorbitant and collusive terms, stock-yard companies, construction and supply companies, lighterage companies, elevator and other terminal facility companies, was made, specifying each company in the 'indictment.' Notwithstanding the advice of counsel, it was not even attempted, during the entire investigation, to prove that any construction or supply company existed in connection with any railroad railway, lighterage, elevator to unjustly depiote their revenues or otherwise.

"The charge that the trunk lines establish differential rates between the various sea-board cities and like West, unjustly to Chicago, was disproved. It was not proved in the sense that they control and determine the question, but it was proved that the excessive and unusual terminal expenditures required by the city of New-York, and by New-York, which expense is charged by the railways to their connections only, at but 60 cents per ton, instead of the cost to the New-York roads of from 80 to 85 cents per ton, is deducted from the actual rate from Chicago to New-York and the remainder of the through rates from Chicago to Jersey City and Sixty-fifth-street, are as low as the rates from Chicago to Baltimore, and 1 cent per 100 pounds less than to Philadelphia.

"The charge that 'some discriminations are based entirely upon personal favoritism' was founded solely upon certain instances alleged against the New-York Central Company, which action it had, in large measure, corrected prior to the presentation of the majority report.

"The grave accusation stated, without exception, by those who should not have made it universal without ample cause and proof, that the 'whole system of special contracts diverts trade from one state point to another,' was not sustained."

The report agrees generally with the committee in its recommendations, and upon which the leading railway officers have given the most testimony, as to the need or their willingness to furnish whatever further information or adopt whatever additional safeguards might be justly required by the public interest. First—Adequate provisions of law, needful to secure compliance with former legislation as to the proper meaning of the 10 per cent. dividend provision. Second—That the reports to the State Engineer be furnished with whatever amplitude and detail will more clearly enlighten public officers in the administration of their duties, and the shareholding and financial interests affected thereby.

On the subject of the proposed State Railroad Commission, the report objects to it for this among other reasons: "In whatever States wherever such commissions have been tried, they have accomplished no practical services for the States, communities, or railroads they represent, for the cogent reason that they cannot have positive authority over rates, and their positions and duties (the shatters of the railroad companies being observed) being simply advisory, the making and changing of all rates and conditions continue to be as fully in railway hands and judgment as before, and such being the case, I can discern no substantial benefits to be derived by or for the people from mere consultation, or possibly interference in affairs which the Commissioners will have no right to regulate, enforce, alter or modify, while railway companies keep within their charters and the laws relating thereto, and when they go beyond such limits the remedy at common law is already ample and specific." The report relates a number of other objections, and supports them at length. It makes a pamphlet of 47 pages, and is marked throughout with that vigor and directness of statement characteristic of Mr. Blanchard.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Italian brig Maria S., Capt. Romano, at Bordeaux, from New-York Dec. 27, and the French bark Quillota, Capt. Thoreaux, from San Francisco, and the Italian bark Resoluto, Capt. Lepari, from New-Orleans, before reported at Bordeaux, are all leaky, having experienced heavy weather.

The German bark Laura Maria, Capt. Lademacher, from Baltimore Jan. 14, for St. Malo, has arrived at Falmouth, leaking. She lost a boat, bulwarks, and stanchions. Her cargo is damaged.

The British steamer Canopus, Capt. Horsfall, which arrived at Liverpool yesterday from Boston, lost boats and 247 head of cattle, and sustained other damages in consequence of heavy weather.

The British bark Clifton, Capt. Parry, from Liverpool Jan. 28, for Charleston, has put back leaky.

The British steamer Fylgia, Capt. Kemp, from Antwerp, for Philadelphia, has put into Falmouth. She has lost her life-boat and sustained sundry other damages.

A dispatch from Paris states that the Vero, an Italian vessel, laden with 3,000 casks of alcohol and tallow, from New-York, has been destroyed by fire in Marseilles Harbor.

LISBON, Feb. 17.—The German bark Maria Wilselmina, Capt. Schesl, from Liverpool Jan. 21, for Baltimore, has been lost. Four of her crew were saved.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 17.—The schooner S. V. W. Simmons, from Philadelphia, for Wilmington, put in here with loss of rudder.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 17.—The bark Christopher Columbus, abandoned at sea Feb. 6, was seen Feb. 13, 100 miles east-north-east of Hatteras.

QUEBEC, Feb. 17.—Information has been received here that the brigantine Alexina, of this port, from Newfoundland for Malaga, with fish, has been lost at sea. The crew arrived from Barcelona.

THE AMBITIOUS SECRETARY

SHERMAN'S STRUGGLE TO SECURE OHIO'S DELEGATION.

KICKING HARD AGAINST A STRONG GRANT SENTIMENT—WHY THE SECRETARY IS SO ANXIOUS ABOUT THIS STATE—GARFIELD AS A "DARK HORSE"—THE DEMOCRATIC FEELING.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 17.—A State Senator, of much influence in his district, which is strongly Republican, who is counted as a careful manager of politics in his part of the State, and whose predictions in the past have been sufficiently fulfilled to show that he is a shrewd observer of events, is quite outspoken concerning the hopelessness of Mr. Sherman's chances. In speaking of the Sherman meeting of last Thursday night, he said: "I believe that John Sherman is shrewd enough to know that he is already beaten, and, if he is as smart as I have given him the credit of being, he will spend the rest of his time between now and June in letting himself down easy, and in making some combination that will help him to something after the Presidential question is settled."

"In your opinion, who will receive Ohio's support in the Chicago Convention?"

"It won't be Sherman, and it may be Grant. To tell the truth, there is more of a Grant sentiment here than one would believe from reading the newspapers of the State. There is a desperate effort being made just at present by Secretary Sherman and his followers to persuade the Republicans of other States that Ohio, especially in its German population, is opposed to the nomination of Grant, and that all sorts of disaster would follow such a nomination. The only foundation for these declarations and for these notes of alarm, is the desperate hope of Mr. Sherman to carry Ohio in his own behalf, for he knows that unless his own State comes to his support solidly in the National Republican Convention, he is not only barred out of any hope for himself, but will be able to have no voice in the determination of the candidate of that convention. By sly and far-reaching methods, and occasionally by influences that would not bear the closest scrutiny, the Secretary of the Treasury is using his position and the friendship of the President to combine support enough from the various parts of the State to give him the object of his ambition; and the very strenuousness and desperation of some of these efforts have enlisted against him a measure of public feeling that possibly may take the form of a decided protest before his calculations are carried very much further into effect. The anti-Grant newspapers have been very earnest in their endeavor to show that the Germans of the State are a unit for Mr. Sherman. How much of this is true and how much is born of their desire to have it true, only the final result can determine. But it does not need any thorough canvass, nor any grand demonstration to prove that the people of Ohio to-day would rather put Gen. Grant in the Presidential chair, knowing that he can be thoroughly and entirely trusted in the dangerous times which are certain to come within the next four years, than any other man in the nation. There is, of course, with many, and among the Federal office-holders and machine politicians especially, a desire to give Secretary Sherman the compliment of the vote of his native State, but the best Republicans do not think there is a necessity for that compliment that will override the interests of the party or of the country at large."

"How about Senator Blaine?"

"The Blaine movement has been slightly accelerated by the result of the recent Pennsylvania Convention, but it is not so much directed against Gen. Grant as it is against Mr. Sherman. The Blaine strength has mostly grown out of the idea that Gen. Grant would not be a candidate, and a great deal of its propelling power has been furnished by a desire of the best Republicans to prevent Mr. Sherman from gaining Ohio's delegation. The chief desire to defeat him has been Blaine's opportunity so far, but when it is understood that Gen. Grant would actually and really accept the nomination, much of this Blaine movement will lose its force, and its sponsors will go back to their first love. There is in Ohio, and especially in the line of counties lying along the lake shore and the Pennsylvania border, an intense feeling of loyalty that grew out of the war, and that has been increased and strengthened by the recent actions of the extra session of Congress, and the feeling is growing that the only way to preserve the fruits of the war is to have a Government, in the loyalty and strength of which the most patriotic sentiment of the country can have dependence and faith. The people of Ohio do not propose to be mammoth-pumby Government, and are in favor of no measure that shall weaken the force and the strength and the high position that the Republican Party has always taken and in which it is strong, and that gives it its only strength and hope for the future. They say that with Grant to supply the courage tempered with moderation, the one thing needed in the Government's dealings with the South, the next four fateful years will be tided over safely, and the country placed upon a more solid foundation than it occupies to-day. A great deal of stress is laid by the Sherman men upon the support that Gen. Garfield and Gov. Foster have granted their candidacy. Garfield's letter and Foster's declarations for Mr. Sherman are counted in Ohio at their exact worth, both being the returns that gratitude, coupled with a bargain made long ago, compels these gentlemen to give the Secretary. It is thoroughly understood that Gov. Foster is under obligations to Messrs. Sherman and Garfield for his position, and that Mr. Garfield would not have won his splendid Senatorial triumph with the ease he did if Messrs. Foster and Sherman had not supplied him with aid and strength in the beginning of the fight, at a time when both were needed. It is also understood that it would be an act of rank ingratitude for either Mr. Foster or Mr. Garfield to fail to support Secretary Sherman at a time when he so sorely needs their help. Looked at in this light, it is, therefore, easy to see that the support of these gentlemen in a moral sense has no very great weight, regardless of the number of votes they may be able to deliver. There is in some parts of Ohio, especially on the Western Reserve, a very decided objection to open bargains and sales in politics, and, therefore, neither the letter of Gen. Garfield nor the personal expressions of Gov. Foster will count for as much as some of Mr. Sherman's friends seem to rate them at. Gen. Garfield may be a Sherman man, but his district does not indorse his views in that respect. It is doubtful whether either that district or the Twentieth District, which includes Cleveland, will be found unlisted in his behalf. In the Nineteenth, especially, Garfield's district, there is a very bitter feeling toward the Administration, and as Secretary Sherman is universally looked upon as the Administration candidate, one can easily see how little strength he will have in those five powerful north-eastern Ohio counties. There is very strong talk that, if Gen. Grant is not a candidate, and that if Secretary Sherman fails to secure the Ohio Convention, all parties shall turn in and give Gen. Garfield a strong lift toward the Presidency. It is certain that Garfield to-day is not a candidate, and that he would not allow his name to be used under any circumstances either against Grant or for Sherman, but there is no chance as to his acceptance of the nomination if it should be tendered him. His whole life shows that his ultimate object is the Presidency; but some of his best friends seem to feel that his time has not yet come. But, should Grant step out of the way, and should Secretary Sherman find that he could not secure the nomination for himself, it is easy to see how his influence might be thrown for Gen. Garfield as a dark horse, whom others would be glad to unite upon in order to prevent some prominent enemy from taking the prize that they could not win. Either Blaine or Conkling would throw their power in aid of Garfield in preference to giving it to Mr. Sherman. If Grant should step out of the way, the situation would be such as to suggest the presence of a dark horse, and when the question of qualifications and availability is raised, it is safe to assume that there are few men in the country who would fill the bill with any more certainty than the newly-elected Senator of Ohio."

"How do the Ohio Democrats feel?"

"Their actions indicate that they expect Mr. Tilden to be renominated. The Thurman men—a somewhat discouraged crowd since the surrender of Mr. Thurman to the Inflationists, and still more recent immersion of Mr. Ewing in the inflation gulf—are more loud in declamation and more extensive in claims than they are equipped with opportunity or strength. The talk of John G. Thompson, State Chairman, and his followers, that Thurman is the only Democrat who can carry Ohio, is the merest gammon in this sense, that neither he nor any other Democrat can carry Ohio in the coming election. But Mr. Thurman is far weaker than other candidates mentioned, and as against Mr. Tilden he does very little show. His name to put the matter in a nut-shell, is tired of him and sick of his shifting conscience, his time-serving, his cowardice at important moments, and the ease with which he surrendered his financial virtue at the demand of the Greenbackers in his Hamilton speech of 1878. They, therefore, make a show of supporting him, not so much because they expect to put him through, as to put themselves in a position to largely dictate to the convention, and by withdrawing their own candidate at the proper moment to be able to throw their power in favor of some man who can repay them substantially for the help thus given; and among all the candidates yet mentioned Mr. Tilden is most likely to be able to make terms with them that shall fulfill their their expectations officially and otherwise. It is a matter of common note that a number of the most prominent Ohio Democrats are at heart determined that Mr. Thurman shall not be a powerful candidate before the Democratic Convention, and no less persons than ex-Gov. Bishop, Senator Pendleton, ex-Congressman Henry B. Payne, of Cleveland; Gen. Steedman, of Toledo; George L. Converse, of Columbus, and Gen. Thomas Ewing are to-day Tilden men at heart, and will make themselves powerful in secret and effective opposition to Mr. Thurman at a time when Mr. Thurman's only hope of success will be grounded upon the hearty, earnest, and united support of his own State delegation in the Presidential Convention."

THE SECRETARY'S EFFRONTERY.

SOUTH CAROLINA REPUBLICANS DENOUNCING THE "INDECENT SCRAMBLE."

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 17.—The unblushing effrontery of some of the officers who hold appointments under the Secretary of the Treasury to pack the State Convention with delegates favorable to their chief's nomination in the National Convention, has become a subject of general remark and much severe criticism at the State capital, among Democrats and Republicans. It is openly asserted, by men of unquestionable veracity, that most of the Deputy Collectors, Storekeepers, Gaugers, and clerks of the Internal Revenue and Customs Departments, distributed throughout the counties, are working assiduously to send Sherman men to the State Convention. It is also stated that very nearly all the County Chairmen and members of the Executive Committee have been appointed to office in either of the departments above named. It is further alleged that R. B. Elliot, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Robert Smalls, ex-Congressman, in the guise, and drawing the pay, of Special Agents of Customs, are traveling over the State in Sherman's interest. An eminent lawyer and stanch Republican said to-day: "This whole business is simply infamous, but how can we prevent it, when the whole power of the Administration is working against us, and the popular choice of the people? I was requested a few days ago to take part in the convention, and to allow my name to be used as a delegate to the National Convention, and I felt constrained to decline. We cannot, without loss of self-respect, enter into a controversy with the Treasury trash that, for a per diem machinery by which some of the cities are now controlled. The bills are to be presented to the Legislature on Monday evening next, by Gov. McClellan, who will accompany them with a Message. In the House, an adverse report on Mr. Sheeran's bill exempting bank officers from criminal responsibility was sustained. The House passed Mr. McDermott's bill for the drainage of the Hoboken meadows.

POISONING A FAMILY.

ONE OF ITS MEMBERS DEAD—CONFLICTING CHARGES OF CRIME.

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When the family was first taken sick, suspicion fell upon a young girl named Bertie Kaiser, who had been in its employ for several years. She declared herself innocent. The members of the family were very severe in denouncing her as the author of their misfortune, particularly Mrs. Nichols, who seemed to be destitute of the requisite courage to tell her to go away, so the neighbors took the matter in hand and hustled her out of the house. On the one hand, it is claimed that Mr. Nichols and the girl were criminally intimate, and that they are guilty of the alleged poisoning. On the other hand, it is said that Mrs. Nichols had been made jealous by her husband's attentions to Bertie, and not having the nerve to order her out of the house for fear she would expose some family secret not yet understood, she herself put poison or something else in the soup, in order to make them sick, and then accused the girl of attempting to destroy the family. On receiving notice of the death of the daughter to-day, Coroner Fowler took charge of the case and will hold an inquest Saturday. A post-mortem examination was made of the body, and the stomach and vital organs have been handed over to Prof. Davidson for chemical analysis.

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GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TWO REPUBLICAN CAUCUS QUESTIONS—GENERAL PROCEEDINGS IN THE TWO HOUSES.

TRENTON, Feb. 17.—The main interest in to-day's proceedings centred in the general joint caucus held at noon to-day. There were two matters presented for their consideration. One was the publication of the laws in the newspapers. This has been attended in former years with a large expense. To-day several propositions were discussed, but the caucus refused to make the matter a party question, and left each member of the two houses to vote on it as his best judgment may dictate. The second topic of discussion was the appointment of a Police Justice in Jersey City. Judge Davis, the present incumbent, is about to finish his term, and there are 30 candidates for his position. The three Republican members from Jersey City have been heretofore unable to agree upon a man. Potts, who is anxious to secure the choice of an ex-book-keeper named Van Alst, and unable to induce the local caucus to nominate him, insisted upon the general caucus making the selection. Lawrence and Stilsing, his two Republican colleagues, insisted that the right to make the selection lies with the local caucus and not with the general caucus. The joint caucus to-day took the same view of the case. There was much discussion in the House over a bill of Mr. Potts, reducing the rental on lands held by the State Riparian Commissioners from 7 to 6 per cent. It was urged against the bill that it would take $10,000 a year from the school fund, and that as the leaseholds have largely increased in value since they were taken, there is no reason why the leaseholders should have their rents reduced. A motion to indefinitly postpone was carried by a large majority. The bill, introduced by Mr. Potts early in the session, to abolish the office of Director at Large in Hudson County has been withdrawn, and another, cutting him out of his right to veto appointments made by the Board of Freeholdes was to-day reported by the committee as a substitute. A bill introduced into the House this morning and passed this evening, permits townships to sell their Montclair Railway bonds for whatever they can get for them. Kearney Township has $100,000 of these bonds, which were always regarded as valueless. A day or two ago it was learned that if the township could get authority to sell before Friday it could realize $8,000 from them.

Senator Leon Abbett, the Chairman of the commission appointed last year to draft a general law for the government of all the cities, towns, and counties of the State, to-day presented to Gov. McClellan the several bills designed to accomplish these purposes. The City bill is that which is anticipated with the largest share of interest. It is said to provide generally for the government of the cities by Boards of Aldermen, and wipes away much of the cumbrous to the election of the Legislature on Monday next, by Gov. McClellan, who will accompany them with a Message. In the House, an adverse report on Mr. Sheeran's bill exempting bank officers from criminal responsibility was sustained. The House passed Mr. McDermott's bill for the drainage of the Hoboken meadows.

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A HEBREW SECRETARY MISSING.

FEARS THAT A PROMINENT OFFICER OF A JEWISH NATIONAL SOCIETY HAS BEEN MURDERED.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 17.—Great excitement has been caused in Jewish circles here by the mysterious disappearance of Bertheid Landau, Secretary of the Kescher Sher Bassel Society, who had in his keeping nearly $40,000 of the society's money. The society is a national one, and its annual meeting is being held this week at Evansville, Ind. Last night telegrams were received from Evansville inquiring about him, and investigation to-day failed to show where he was. Landau was last seen here two weeks ago, and at that time he announced his intention of going to New-York prior to the meeting of his society. Since then no letters have been received from him, and fears are entertained that he has been foully dealt with. He was known to have had on his person when he left here $1,700, and he was in the habit of carrying large amounts of money. Landau was in the liquor business, and an examination of his books and safe made this afternoon shows his accounts to be straight, with $4,000 in Government bonds and deeds to property worth $10,000 standing to his credit. There is, as yet, no reason to believe that there is any defalcation. He has always maintained a high reputation in the community, and he was prominent in the national council of his society. His friends are in great distress over his disappearance, and telegrams sent in every direction by his bondsmen have so far elicited no response.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

REPORTS IN THE INGALLS CASE — COMMITTEE VIEWS ON THE WASHBURN MATTER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Mr. Saulsbury presented a report in the Senate to-day from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, together with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the testimony taken by the committee proves that bribery and corrupt means were employed by persons favoring the election of the Hon. John J. Ingalls to the Senate, to obtain for him the votes of members of the Legislature of Kansas, in that State; but it is not proved by the testimony that in fact votes were secured by such means to determine the result of the election in his favor; nor is it shown that Senator Ingalls authorized acts of bribery to secure his election.

Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, substituted the following as the views of the minority of the committee:

The undersigned, the minority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, who were directed to investigate certain statements and charges touching the recent election of a Senator in the State of Kansas, beg leave to submit our views, as follows: We concur in part of the report. We exonerate Mr. Ingalls from any complicity in improper practices. We also find that the election was not accomplished by such practices. But we submit that when the report goes further and finds that persons favoring Mr. Ingalls's election were guilty of such practices, it should in justice state what was clearly and unequivocally proved, that such means were employed in opposition to his election.

ANGUS CAMERON,
JOHN A. LOGAN,
GEO. F. HOAR.

The reports and accompanying testimony were ordered to be printed, and laid on the table.

The House Committee on Elections met this morning to receive the verbal reports of the five members comprising the sub-committee on the contested case of Donnelly against Washburn, of Minnesota. Messrs. Manning and Beltzhoover stated their views in favor of seating Mr. Donnelly, according him a legal majority of 145. Representative Keifer urged the claims of Mr. Washburn, the sitting member. The sub committee in charge of Bradley against Slemons, of Arkansas, have unanimously signed a report in favor of Mr. Slemons, the sitting member.

COLORED EMIGRANTS FROM TEXAS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 17.—A colored State convention, to oppose the exodus of the colored people from Texas and to divert the emigration movement, if possible, to the Northwestern part of the State, assembled at Dallas yesterday. Delegates from all parts of the State were present, including many influential men of the colored race, and deep interest was manifested in the work of the convention. Several white men spoke to the convention by invitation.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 16.—A dispatch from Dallas says: "At to-night's session of the convention of colored men to discuss the exodus movement resolutions were adopted approving emigration from the States east of the Mississippi River, denying the necessity of emigrating from Texas, showing the advantage offered by this State to those seeking new homes, and inviting colored men to turn toward Texas instead of more northerly States."

HIGH PRICES FOR PAPER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 17.—Owing to the remarkable increase in the price of printing paper, the proprietors of the newspapers in New-Orleans assembled at the office of the *Picayune* this evening, and a resolution was adopted that "the Representatives of Louisiana in Congress be, and they are hereby earnestly requested to use their influence to have the duty on printing paper, chemicals, and materials used in the manufacture thereof, removed or materially reduced."

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 17.—At a meeting of the Book and Paper Trade Association, of this city, to-day, resolutions were adopted opposing the passage of any bill having for its object the lowering of the duty upon paper, and requesting Pennsylvania Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose any such measure.

A NEW PLANET DISCOVERED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Smithsonian Institution has received from Prof. Peters, of Clinton, the announcement of the discovery by himself on Feb. 17, of a planet of the eleventh magnitude, in 10 hours 50 minutes right ascension, and 13° 22′ north declination, with a daily motion of 7 minutes north.

WHAT FRAUD COST IN MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 17.—In the Senate, to-day, a communication was received from the Governor showing the expenses connected with the recent action of the late Governor and Council in seating and unseating members, amounting to $20,000. The communication was referred to the Finance Committee.

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 17.—There has been an official announcement that the first regular freight train through to Chattanooga on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad will start on Sunday next.

METHODS OF COMMITTING SUICIDE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—W. E. Guernsy, a passenger on a train from the West, last evening threw himself under a car at the Desplaine's-Street Viaduct, and was so badly crushed that he died in a few hours. On a leaf of a memorandum-book was this entry: "My brother-in-law's name is Frank A. Deans, Wilesboro, Penn. I killed myself because I knew the Masons would when we got to Chicago. W. E. G." He was from San Francisco, and was evidently of unsound mind.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 17.—Dr. J. J. O'Reilly, a stranger here, committed suicide in the station-house last night by cutting his jugular vein with a lancet. It is said that he is a prominent physician of Louisville, and that he strayed to Texas while under the influence of liquor.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 17.—Louis Marlburg, 38 years old, of the firm of Marlburg Brothers, tobacco manufacturers in this city, was found dead this morning with two bullet-wounds in his head at Homewood Park, near this city. A pistol was found lying near his side, and it is thought he committed suicide.

WALKING-MATCH AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—At the close of the first day of the 70-hour "go-as-you-please" match, walking time limited to 14 hours each day, the score to-night for pedestrians making the greatest number of miles was: Panchot, 79; Colbert, 79; Elson, 73; Fitzgerald, 68; Riley, 60; Albert, 76; Barrett, 75; Lacouse, 73; Campana, 66; Monahan, a boy 14 years old, from Worcester, 50 miles. Of the 30 men who started this morning, Brody, the New-York newsboy, retired from the track permanently after scoring 23 miles. Edwards, the Californian, broke down at the end of 39 miles.

MONTREAL, Feb. 17.—The Consolidated Bank will resume payment on March 1. This arrangement has been arrived at by the creditors of the bank and the Government withholding their claims for the present.

THE CITY REPUBLICANS

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE GERMAN ASSOCIATION.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE RECOGNIZE MR. FRIEDSAM AND IGNORE EX-JUDGE DITTENHOEFER—A DECISION WHICH IS LIKELY TO CAUSE TROUBLE.

The Republican Central Committee spent nearly the whole of the session at its meeting last night in a debate on the subject of the admission of the President of the German Republican Central Committee into that body as an honorary or ex officio member. For some years it has been the custom to admit this officer in that capacity, though there is no rule of the by-laws or constitution requiring it, and each Central Committee, after organizing for the year, has voted upon the matter as a special motion. This year there has been a bitter controversy in the German committee on the election of their President, and at their meeting for organization, held Jan. 17, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer and Morris Friedsam, the rival candidates, both claimed to be elected.

The Republican Central Committee at its last meeting voted to admit the German delegate, and appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Hall, Lawson, and McCord, to inquire into the facts relating to the dispute, and to report their findings and conclusions to the Central Committee. That report was made last night. Vice-President Lent occupied the chair in the absence of the President, Gen. Arthur.

Mr. Hall, from the special committee, reported that they had given to the contestants, Messrs. Dittenoefer and Friedsam, a hearing, and that they found that the German Central Committee was composed of 124 members; that on the night of the election for President there were, according to Mr. Dittenhoefer's report, 116 members present, and that Mr. Dittenhoefer, as President for 1879, occupied the chair; that after the business of the committee had been opened Mr. Freidsam moved to proceed

THE BOARD OF POLICE MEET

COMMISSIONER VOORHIS SEEKS RECOGNITION FOR MR. MACLEAN.

MR. MACLEAN IN ATTENDANCE—COMMISSIONER VOORHIS OFFERS A RESOLUTION—HIS SPEECH—REPLY OF COMMISSIONER FRENCH.

Police Head-quarters were all bustle and confusion yesterday morning. Many politicians visited the building, and messengers constantly ran errands. Messrs. Nichols and French arrived early. Mr. Wheeler followed, and about 11 o'clock Messrs. Voorhis and MacLean entered the building and went into Mr. Voorhis's room. Mr. Nichols held quite a levee in Mr. MacLean's rooms. He was waited on by his counsel, Mr. John D. Townsend, and among his visitors were John J. O'Brien, R. G. McCord, Solon B. Smith, and ex-Alderman Burns. At 12:30 Deputy Clerk Kipp came out of Mr. Wheeler's room and told a messenger to notify Mr. Voorhis that the board was in session. A minute later Messrs. Voorhis and MacLean passed through the crowd in the corridor, outside the board-room. The door was unlocked, but they alone were admitted. At this there was much grumbling, the Tammanyites in the crowd declaring that Mr. MacLean was just as much of an outsider as they were. There was some talk of storming the door, when it was opened and the crowd poured in. Messrs. French, Wheeler, Nichols, Voorhis, and MacLean were seated at the board table. Mr. French, as President, sat at the head, and was faced by Mr. MacLean. Mr. Nichols appeared to be flushed and uneasy. Mr. Kipp began the proceedings by calling the roll. He named in succession Messrs. French, Wheeler, Voorhis, and Nichols. Mr. MacLean then said:

"Mr. Kipp, I should like to have you call my name."

Mr. Kipp made no reply, but looked at Mr. French, who said: "That cannot be done. There are only four Commissioners under the law, and they are present and have been called."

Mr. MacLean replied: "Everybody is supposed to know the law, Mr. French. That is a supposition contrary to fact."

Mr. Voorhis then offered a resolution, with a preamble, to the effect that Charles F. MacLean has been acting as Police Commissioner of the city of New-York since the 9th of April, 1879, under an appointment made by the Mayor of New-York, which appointment Mr. MacLean claims to be still in force; and Sidney P. Nichols has presented to some of the members of the board an opinion of Judge Lawrence, and claims that, upon the basis of that opinion, the board is bound to admit him as a member in place of Mr. MacLean, but the board does not recognize any such judicial powers as enable it to determine between conflicting claims for office; therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board it is proper that Mr. MacLean should be permitted to continue the exercise of the functions of a Police Commissioner until Mr. Nichols shall have established some better title, by some proceedings to which Mr. MacLean shall be properly made a party.

In speaking to the resolution, Mr. Voorhis said that his reasons for offering it were that on the last occasion he had the privilege of meeting the members of the Board of Police, on the 6th inst., there were present Messrs. Nichols, Wheeler, MacLean, French, and Voorhis. It was a meeting on street-cleaning business, not officially recorded on the minutes. He was not aware that Mr. MacLean had been removed since the 6th inst., or of any letter of resignation for a removal or substitution. He was, therefore, bound to regard Mr. MacLean as still being a Commissioner of Police. From minutes of alleged meetings held since the 9th inst., and from information furnished by the press, he understood that what purported to be the board had thought proper to organize on Saturday, the 7th inst., and to recognize Mr. Nichols. Such an action he should have been proper in Messrs. French and Wheeler as private individuals, but it cannot have the force of law. There should have been a quorum present. What was done was only the act of two members of the board. At what was termed a subsequent meeting, held on Thursday last, there then being only two Commissioners present, Messrs. Wheeler and French, other proceedings were had, against which Mr. Voorhis protested as illegal, the ground that only two Commissioners were present. At that time an order from Judge Lawrence was directed to be entered in the minutes, that order says nothing about a removal of one or the appointment of another. Looking at the state of affairs at the last legal meeting of the board, and, as nothing has since been legally done to change it, Mr. Voorhis did not feel warranted in recognizing as Police Commissioners other than those present at that meeting. Mr. Nichols based his claim on the ground of recognition. Mr. Voorhis cautioned the board against adopting such a dangerous precedent, and urged them to preserve the dignity of office, and eventually recoil on those who established it. Mr. Voorhis alluded to the gentleman who occupied the position taken by Mr. Morrison. "Suppose," said Mr. Voorhis, "that Mr. Dinkelspiel were recognized under this precedent. It might make a vacancy in the seat of Mr. Wheeler."

Mr. Wheeler—He was appointed in Mr. Matsell's place.

Mr. Voorhis, in continuation, said that on the same principle this might apply to Mr. French in the case of Mr. Erhardt, and denounced the recognition of Mr. Nichols as being against public policy. The first claim of Mr. Nichols, that of Police Commissioner, had been abandoned by him, and the ground now taken is that he was never out of office. This claim Mr. Voorhis denied. He had never taken that view, having never seen Mr. Nichols at meetings of the board exercising the functions of Police Commissioner. Mr. Nichols did not claim at the time of his removal that such removal was illegal, and did not present himself before the board for recognition. Mr. Voorhis did not see how Mr. Nichols had been a Police Commissioner from April, 1879, to the present time.

Mr. Voorhis made these remarks temperately, and Mr. French, in replying briefly to them, spoke pleasantly. He said that a long discussion would not be out of place in court, and sketched the progress of the Nichols litigation up to the time when he (Mr. French) and Mr. Wheeler, in view of the decision of the Court of Appeals, discussed the advisability of recognizing Mr. Nichols. They decided that they ought to do so, and were fortified by legal advice. The point raised, that Judge Lawrence's opinion does not stand as a decision of Judge Robinson, is disposed of by saying that if the foundations of a house are pulled away the superstructure falls. Mr. French recognized the right of Mr. MacLean to endeavor to regain his seat, and assured him that he is welcome to all he can.

Mr. Voorhis's motion was then put and lost, only Mr. Voorhis voting yea. Mr. Voorhis then offered two resolutions directing the Chief Clerk to expunge from the minutes of the board the proceedings at the alleged meetings of the 7th and 9th inst. They were lost. Mr. Voorhis moved that the papers from the Supreme Court relating to the case of Nichols against the Mayor be referred to the Counsel to the Corporation, with the request that he give an opinion on their effect upon the claims and rights of Messrs. MacLean and Nichols to the office of Police Commissioner. Mr. French said that to pass the resolution would be to place Messrs. MacLean and Nichols on equal terms. Now, one was in and the other out. Mr. Wheeler did not object to the resolution if it were stipulated that Mr. Nichols should be undisturbed until the decision was given. The resolution was lost. The board then transacted routine business until Mr. Voorhis endeavored to have the protest served on Messrs. French and Wheeler entered on the minutes. The motion was rejected, as well as a motion to place the protest on file. In the course of a discussion on the first resolution, Mr. Wheeler said the protest was simply the ventilation of a personal grievance, and Mr. Nichols said that the proper place for it was the waste-basket. He made a motion that it be consigned there, but subsequently withdrew it. This was the only acrimonious or unpleasant incident of the entire proceedings. Commissioner of Yorkville, Mr. Nichols was "continued a member of all committees on which he had heretofore served." Mr. Voorhis asked Messrs. French and Wheeler to notice that in sitting with them and Mr. Nichols, he did not recognize him as a colleague.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

OPPOSING INQUIRY INTO THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT—A NEW NOMINATION.

For the first time in several weeks there was a full meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday. After the roll had been called, Alderman Marshall invited attention to the charges that have repeatedly been preferred against Superintendent Dudley of the Department of Buildings, who is still in office, after which he offered the following:

Whereas, Attention has been called by the press of the City to the fact that gross irregularities and violations of the law have occurred, and are now constantly occurring, in the Department of Buildings, of which Mr. Henry J. Dudley is the Superintendent, and,

Whereas, The said Henry J. Dudley is now under indictment by the Grand Jury for the offenses alleged to have been committed by him and with his knowledge, and,

Whereas, The proper administration of the Building Department is absolutely essential as a protection to the lives and property of the community, and it is well known that such protection is not afforded by the department as at present managed by the said Henry J. Dudley, and

Whereas, This board cannot longer ignore what is of common report and belief as to the said Henry J. Dudley, and if it continues so to do, it will become in the judgment of the public largely responsible for, and as appearing to justify, his acts; be it therefore

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President of this board, with authority to investigate the charges thus alleged against the said Henry J. Dudley, and to report in regard to the same at the earliest practicable date.

The resolution was anticipated by some of the Tammany members, and they sat uneasily in their seats, and cast inquiring glances at each other, as if desirous to know what course they should pursue. At length, Alderman Sauer arose, and, when the Clerk had read only the preambles, moved that the further reading of the paper be dispensed with, and that it be referred to the Committee on County Affairs. Mr. Sauer being Chairman of that committee, Alderman Haughton hoped the Clerk would be allowed to proceed with the reading, and then, after casting a glance at the Tammany and Republican sides of the house, he said: "I think it would be a great outrage—a very great outrage—on the part of the combination which forms a majority of this board to prevent the reading of the resolution after it had been called for. It is unfair and unjust.

Alderman Marshall said that the subject which he had introduced was most important to the City, and should be acted upon. The motion to refer the matter to a committee was, in every sense, unjustifiable and should not be adopted. He was ready to stand before the board and prove to the satisfaction of the members that any measure which may stide any action in regard to Mr. Dudley and his actions was something which should not be approved by the Common Council. It seemed apparent, however, that there was a disposition on the part of members of the board to stifle everything calculated to show how Mr. Dudley had administered the affairs of his department, but he contended that publicity should be given to the matter by the press, however the board might set on the subject.

Alderman Sauer here became much excited. Leaning across his desk and pointing to Mr. Marshall, he said: "I do not want that gentleman to go on making capital for himself at the expense of the members of this board. I will allow Tenth Ward to do that. He shall not make capital at my expense; and I warn him of that fact. If he is a man, he should not offer these resolutions at a time when Mr. Dudley is under indictment. I object to the measure, and to every one of the kind that may be offered against Mr. Dudley."

The question as to whether the resolution should be read was then put, and on the roll being called, Alderman Haughton, in explaining his vote, said that so far as Superintendent Dudley was concerned, an investigation of his conduct should be made. "When, like Mr. Dudley," added the speaker, "a public officer had disgraced himself, and still held office, and——"

Alderman Sauer—I ask the President of this board to require the gentleman to confine his remarks to the subject before the house. The Aldermanic chamber is not the place where a public officer should be vilified in this manner. The thing should be stopped at once.

Alderman Haughton—But when a City officer has received bribes and been indicted for the offense; when he has allowed all sorts of violations of the Building law; when his department has become the synonym of all that is wrong and objectionable; when his actions have evoked hostile comments from the press, it is time to investigate the facts.

After some further remarks, the motion to stop the reading of the resolution and refer it to the Committee on County Affairs was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Morris, Finck, Jacobus, McGlave, Farley, and Wade, (Republicans.) Foster, Goodwin, Haffen, Bilbie, Keenan, Kirk, Sauer, Sheils, and Slevin, (Tammany)—15.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Coggey, Haughton, Kenney, Marshall, Murphy, and Strack, (Anti-Tammany)—7.

After this matter was settled to the satisfaction of Mr. Sauer and his colleagues a communication was received from Mayor Cooper, withdrawing the name of Mr. A. B. Graves, and naming Mr. Charles E. Whitehead, a prominent lawyer, for Police Commissioner in place of Mr. De Witt C. Wheeler, whose term expired May, 1878. The name had hardly been announced when one of the Tammany members, Alderman Slevin, adopted the tactics used in similar cases, by moving that the nomination be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices. The motion was adopted—the Tammany and Republican Aldermen voting in the affirmative, and their colleagues of Anti-Tammany in the negative.

Mr. Whitehead was born in Dutchess County 49 years ago, and was educated at Rutgers College, Newjersey. He studied law in the office of Horace Hotchkiss, in this City. Five or six years prior to the death of the late William Curtis Noyes, Mr. Whitehead became a partner of that gentleman, the firm being then known as Noyes & Tracey. He subsequently formed a copartnership with Hon. John Jay Ward, of Georgia, with whom he is at present associated at No. 61 Wall-street. Of late years Mr. Whitehead has been extensively engaged as a railroad lawyer. He filled the position of President of the Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad Company, and is a member of the Advisory Boards of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Companies. During the past 20 years Mr. Whitehead has resided at No. 64 West Thirty-fifth-street. He has never held a public office, and is not a politician in the ordinary sense of the term. When informed yesterday afternoon of his nomination, he was very much surprised, owing to the fact that he was not aware of the intention of Mayor Cooper to send his name to the Board of Aldermen.

A VALUABLE PRIVILEGE.

CONFERRED BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN YESTERDAY.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday, the Committee on County Affairs presented a long report in favor of authorizing the United States Heating and Power Company to lay pipes in the streets for the purpose of heating buildings, &c. A resolution granting the privilege accompanied the report. The conditions on which it was proposed to grant the franchise were that the company should enter into a bond in the sum of $50,000 to repair and restore all the pavements that might be disturbed by the laying of their pipes; that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall fix the schedule of rates to be charged for heating the public buildings; that the latter may impose a tax of 3 cents per lineal foot of pipe laid by the company; that the company shall pay 2 per cent. of their net profits every year to the City, and that if at the end of three years the company has not laid 10 miles of pipe, then the franchise is to be revoked. The company, in consideration of these conditions, are authorized to furnish power and heat by means of steam, hot air, and the privilege is to be enjoyed by the incorporators and their assigns.

Alderman Marshall, who is also a member of the committee, presented a minority report in which he opposed the resolution. He thought the conditions named in the majority report would not sufficiently protect the interests of the City. Mr. Marshall's report recommended that the company should pay to the City three cents per square for removing any street, and replacing any pavement or sidewalk that may be disturbed by or for the purposes of the company; that the work of repairing shall be done by the Department of Public Works, as discussed, in all cases where a pavement or sidewalk is disturbed a permit for repairing the same shall be obtained from the Commissioner of Public Works. Among the other conditions recommended by Mr. Marshall, were that the company shall deposit a sum with the Chamberlain sufficient, in the judgment of the Commissioner, to repair the streets disturbed by them; that the mains and service pipes shall be laid under such conditions as the Commissioner of Public Works may prescribe; that the company shall be liable for any damage or injury which may result to any sewer or pipe from their work, and that the Commissioner of Public Works may revoke any permit if the work shall not be carried out completed according to the regulations agreed upon. The report also contained many other conditions guaranteeing the City from loss which might otherwise be incurred from the work of the company.

Some discussion followed the introduction of this report. It was evident, however, that the majority of the board were determined to grant the privilege. Alderman Sheils moved that the resolution conferring the franchise be put on its passage, and subsequently adopted, only three of the members—Aldermen Morris, Wade, and Marshall—voting in the negative.

THE SALT TRAFFIC ON THE CANALS.

The Boat-owners' Association have prepared a statement to be submitted to the Legislature, setting forth certain points with regard to salt traffic on the State canals. The boatmen have, they say been endeavoring for the past two or three years to secure a removal of tolls on foreign salt so that they could for secure return freight the large quantities of salt now imported into the West through Montreal and Boston. The Canal Board gave the association a hearing on Feb. 11, when ex-Senator James Wadsworth appeared for the boatmen, and Senator McCarthy and ex-Speaker Alvord, of Syracuse, in opposition. After this hearing, Senator McCarthy told Mr. Wadsworth, and Mr. Alvord told Capt. W. C. Clark, at Albany, that while the boatmen might succeed in the Canal Board, they would be beaten in the Legislature. The boatmen call attention to these facts, and urge the Legislature not to allow the Syracuse Ring to dictate the canal management in the future as it has done in the past. Resolutions have also been adopted by the association calling upon the Republican majority in the Legislature to provide honest and efficient management of the State canalways, as well as provide for the widening and deepening of the same in the near future, and also asking that the railroad bills proposed by the Hepburn committee be passed.

THE GOVERNMENT LOSES A SUIT.

The second trial of the suit of Kounz Brothers, of New-Orleans, against Otis N. Cutler, who was a purchasing agent of the Treasury Department in that city in 1865, closed yesterday in the United States Circuit. It was tried before Judge Wallace and a jury, the plaintiffs being represented by Jefferson Clark and H. C. Bliss as counsel, and the United States Attorney for the defense, the United States being the actual defendant. The suit was brought to recover $30,000 and interest, exacted from the Messrs. Kounz as one-fourth of the value of a cargo of cotton bought from a lately insurrectionary or rebellious State. Judge Wallace held that the Proclamation of President Johnson, issued June 16, 1865, removing all restrictions on trade east of the Mississippi, applied to this cotton, it being in New-Orleans when the proclamation took effect, although it came from points west of the Mississippi, and he held that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover all of the amount so paid after June 13, if the payment was under protest or involuntary. The jury gave a verdict to the plaintiffs for $29,679 55.

WHAT BOTHERS THE RAILROAD MEN.

Commissioner Fink has issued a call for a meeting of the Trank Line Joint Executive Committee to be held in the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, on the 26th inst. The subjects to be considered are: 1. The revision of classification. 2. The revision or tariff to New-England interior points. 3. The revision of rates on live hogs. The committee appointed at the last meeting in this City reported by a vote of 5 to 3 in favor of making the rate the same as fourth class. 4. The lumber tariff during the Summer months, beginning April 1. 5. The rates on whisky—referred at the last meeting to the Classification Committee. 6. The adoption of percentages on east-bound traffic, from Ashland, Beardstown, &c. 7. The adoption of a plan for making rates on foreign freight the same via all Eastern ports between the same points of shipment and destination. 8. The investigation of charges of cutting rates. Charges to be preferred against any member of the committee should, if practicable, be forwarded to the Chairman so that the same can be communicated to the accused party prior to the meeting. 9. The revision of the organization and by-laws of the Joint Executive Committee. Any other subjects relating to the business of the committee may be introduced and will be considered. The New-York delegates will leave for Chicago by special train on Tuesday next.

A DESPERATE RUFFIAN.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY—SEVERE STRUGGLES WITH THE THIEF.

A bold attempt at robbery was made yesterday noon in the premises No. 121 Forsyth-street, owned by Bernhard Breder. Breder keeps a cigar store in the front of the house and occupies the second story as a dwelling, renting the remainder of the place. About noon a tall, muscular, coal-black negro sneaked, it is supposed, through the hallway to the rear of the house, and, in full view of a number of neighbors, clambered up a window-blind, opened the second-story window, and sprang from the top of the blind into the room. As soon as the neighbors, who viewed this unusual acrobatic feat, recovered from their astonishment, they ran to the cigar store and breathlessly told Mr. Breder that a thief had just entered his apartments. Breder was inclined to be incredulous at first, but the frightened looks of his informants convinced him that something had happened. He is himself a well-built and muscular man, and, leaving the store, he rushed up stairs, hastily unlocked the door, and found himself face with the tall negro. Both men stood for a moment speechless with astonishment, the negro especially being amazed at the sudden appearance of the owner of the house. He was standing in the middle of the room, and was, to all appearances, quite unabout to begin his work of rifling the apartment of such valuables as he could lay hands on. Scarcely had Breder asked, "What are you doing here?" when the negro raised his clinched fist and aimed a powerful blow at his face. Breder parried it, and the two men grappled, and for some moments a desperate struggle ensued for mastery. The negro was the stronger of to two, however, and soon his superior muscle began to tell, and Breder soon found himself in the grasp, and struck him a stunning blow that instantly felled him to the floor. The negro then sprang toward the open door, intending to make for the stairs and escape to the street. The struggle had, however, aroused all the inmates of the house, who had rushed in affright to the staircase and erled in loud voices, "Police! Police!" These cries were heard by Officer Herrick, of the Tenth Precinct, who was passing the building, and he ran to see what the cause of the disturbance was. He confronted the negro just as he was about to dash into the street, and another short and sharp struggle ensued, in which the officer finally captured his man and took him to the Tenth Precinct Station-house.

Here the officer made a complaint of robbery and assault against him in behalf of Mr. Breder. The negro gave his name as Charles Nelson, and his age as 24. He lives at "No. 340 West Forty-second-street." At the time of Mr. Breder's sudden entry into the room there was no evidence that the negro had had time to steal anything, but when he was searched, a solid silver box and a gold watch were found in his pocket, both identified as his property, were found upon him. After his pedigreed had been taken, Capt. Allaire asked him what, if he lived up town, he was doing in the lowerity 'st. 1324, 1326, 1734, 1736, 1738, 1740. any, knowing leer he responded: "Never mind. I guess I know my business." Then of a sudden he became infuriated at the officer who had arrested him, and when the latter was for a moment off his guard, kicked the foot and leg of him in powerful kick in the abdomen that caused the officer excruciating pain. The prisoner was seized and prevented from doing further injury. Williams's face was familiar to Capt. Allaire, for the latter had seen it in the Rogues' Gallery. It was subsequently ascertained that he has gone by the alias James Smith, and, the Police say, is an "up-town criminal," who has recently been piled his operations so far down town. After his demonstration of violence, he was hurried to the Essex Market Police Court, where a long delay ensued, awaiting the arrival of Justice Patterson, who came in at 4 o'clock, having been absent since the morning adjournment of the court. The affidavits in the case being already made in advance, the magistrate held the prisoner. He claimed to be innocent of any attempt at robbery, and said he was employed in the building by occupation. When asked where he lived, he replied "Fifty-second-street," changing the residence given at the station-house.

AN ITALIAN'S FATAL BLOW.

HOW FRANCIS P. HUGHES LOST HIS LIFE—FLIGHT OF THE ASSAILANT.

Francis P. Hughes, of No. 325 East Thirty-fourth-street, who was struck on the head with a heavy iron nut-cracker by Giacomo Boglioli, on the night of Wednesday, Jan. 28, at the junction of Fulton and Washington streets, Brooklyn, died on Monday night at his residence in this City. The version of the affair given by Hughes and a friend named Charles H. Benn, of No. 113 Henry-street, Brooklyn, who was with him at the time of the assault, indicates that Bogliolli struck the murderous blow without provocation. Hughes had come to Brooklyn to attend a meeting, and he and Benn were strolling about the city during the evening, had taken several drinks. Hughes was slightly under the influence of liquor, but Benn was perfectly sober. About 10 o'clock at night while passing the junction of Washington and Fulton streets on their way to the ferry, Hughes took a cigar from his pocket and attempted to light it as a torch on Bogliolli's fruit-stand, which is located at the corner. Bogliolli resented this act slightly and fell against the Italian. The latter uttered an angry exclamation, and when Hughes turned round to see what the matter was, Bogliolli struck him a blow on the side of the head with a heavy iron nut-cracker. The jaws of the nut-cracker cut through Hughes's stiff felt hat, and made a deep gash in his head. At the First Precinct Station-house, which is only half a block from the scene of the assault, Hughes's head covered that Hughes's skull was slightly fractured. The injured man was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, and Bogliolli was arrested. The Italian said he struck the blow because Hughes had frightened him and he feared a further assault when he used the nut-cracker. The injured man improved rapidly, and about a week ago was removed from the hospital to his home in this City. District Attorney Catlin, hearing that Hughes would die, and that probability recover, consented that Bogliolli should be admitted to bail in $2,000. On Monday the District Attorney of Kings County was notified that Hughes was in a dying state. A bench warrant for Bogliolli was at once issued, but when the officers went to the Italian's residence, No. 59 Front-street, Brooklyn, he was not to be found. It is said that Bogliolli, who has accumulated some money, went to Hughes's house a few days ago and offered to pay the wounded men $2,000 in cash if the complaint were withdrawn. The offer was promptly refused. District Attorney Catlin was not informed of Hughes's death yesterday. No effort will be spared to arrest Bogliolli, but thus far no clue has been secured likely to lead to the whereabouts of the fugitive.

THE NEW EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

The annual meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held in Castle Garden yesterday afternoon. With the exception of Commissioner Kauffman the entire board was present, including Mayor Cooper and the three newly-appointed Commissioners—Pinckney, Ulrich, and Stephenson. Commissioner Hurlbut, Republican, was elected President of the board in place of Commissioner Forrest, Democrat, whose term of office had expired. The vote was unanimous with the exception of Mr. Hurlbut's own ballot, which was cast for Commissioner Starr. Commissioners Pinckney, Starr, and Lynch were appointed a special committee to revise the by-laws, which were drafted seven years ago, when the head-money system was in vogue. The appointment of standing committees on Finance, Castle Garden, and Ward's Island was postponed until the 28th inst. The contract for the expressage of immigrants' baggage was taken away from ex-Assemblyman James Daly and was given to ex-Assemblyman Bernard Biglin, to date from the 23d inst. Mayor Cooper made a motion to postpone the consideration of the subject until June 1, which was lost. Mr. Biglin was in Castle Garden while the meeting was in progress, taking observations for possible improvements. A communication was received from Congressman Morton, stating that he was urging forward the measure to prevent the landing of pauper, lunatic, or criminal immigrants, and that he hoped for early favorable action. The meeting then adjourned.

THE SIEEL MANUFACTURERS.

A meeting of the merchant steel manufacturers of the United States was held in the Astor House yesterday, and it was deemed injudicious to make other than slight advances on the present card, and that only on a portion of the list. It was generally admitted that the profits on steel had been greatly reduced by the extraordinary advance in the cost of raw material used in its manufacture, but it was thought advisable that manufacturers should be content with the present narrow margin of profit. It was shown that foreign competition has not yet lost hone of recovering its former prestige and prominence, as the circular of the leading English firm, issued to the trade, states that the time has arrived to take advantage of the condition of the American market.

A HORSE THAT WOULD NOT GO.

James F. McAllister, a resident of Paterson, N. J., caused the arrest, yesterday, of James McCoy, of No. 142 Spring-street, who claims to be the foreman of a stable at No. 529 West Twefity-first-street, on a charge of swindling him out of $65 in a horse trade. When arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, McAllister alleged shat he was attracted to what was advertised in one of the morning papers at the Rapid Transit Ice Company's stables, and purchased a horse for $65, which was warranted by McCoy as sound and kind and a good working horse. When he had got about 10 blocks the horse stood stock still and resisted all the efforts of McAllister to move him except in the direction of the stable. He was, therefore, compelled to take the horse back. McCoy had disappeared, and McAllister demanded his money from the person then in charge of the stable, but did not receive it. He did not see again see McCoy until yesterday, when he had him arrested. Justice Otterbourg remanded him for examination until today.

A CHINAMAN WHO SHOOTS.

Sam Gee, a Chinese interpreter, living at No. 13 Mott-street, stood talking with three women in Grand-street, near Forsyth-street, on Monday evening. While the four were thus engaged, Mrs. Mary Creighton, of No. 105 Forsyth-street, left her home with the intention of purchasing eggs at a neighboring store. As she passed Gee and the women, the former suddenly left his companions, and, following her, made, as it is alleged, an insulting request in broken English. She turned and pushed him away. The action enraged Gee, who suddenly drew from his clothing a revolver, and deliberately aiming the weapon at Mrs. Creighton's head, discharged it. Fortunately, the ball missed its mark, and whizzed to the pavement without injuring any one. Capt. Allaire and Officer Buskirk, of the Tenth Precinct, were walking together in Grand, and hearing the report of the pistol, rushed toward the spot. They reached Gee just as he had the weapon raised and was about to fire again. Before he could carry his purpose into execution, they sprang upon him. Capt. Allaire seized one arm and the officer the other. Gee dropped the weapon, and as it fell to the sidewalk kicked it out of sight. It was recovered after a careful search, and the prisoner was locked up in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. A complaint of felonious assault was preferred against him, and he was locked up in default of $1,000 bail.

BURGLARS IN A CHURCH.

An attempt was made yesterday morning by burglars to open a safe in the sacristy of the Church of the Sacred Heart, in West Fifty-first-street. The thieves were surprised by Father Brophy's sexton, Richard Cody, who came to the church at 5:30 A. M. to prepare for morning service. He heard a noise in the sacristy, and going there discovered the burglars attempting to drill a hole in the safe door. They escaped through a window in the rear of the church. The burglars did not succeed in getting into the safe contained money collected for the Irish relief fund, but had they opened it they would only have found a plated goblet of little value. Capt. Ward, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was immediately notified, and took possession of the burglars' tools, a complete kit, which they had abandoned in their flight.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 2, 15, 16, 24, 37, 38, 39, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 76, 88, 108, 122, 124, 133, 137, 141, 142, 167, 168, 171, 175, 182, 183, 191, 195, 198, 199, 204, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Law and Fact.—Case on—No. 495—Tugnot vs. Cowing. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. 1701, 1793½, 886, 1783, 1794, 95, 1587, 2284, 1028, 1547, 2365, 1830, 1833, 1809, 2090, 4091, 1249, 2517, 1361, 2536, 1772, 1432, 1751, 2292, 580.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Beach, J.

Nos. 746, 1377, 509½, 1741, 170, 1625, 2463, 1646, 732, 963, 995½, 1354, 2181, 2240, 680, 1665, 1208, 1089½, 661, 1838, 1784, 886.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 1187, 1199½, 1711, 468, 1585, 1190, 1247, 1359, 941, 1475, 1629, 1713, 1738, 1205, 1616, 1617, 1667, 1495, 1063, 1064, 507, 727, 951, 1845, 1277, 1095, 829, 1919, 1554, 1836, 1837, 1899, 1828, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos. 322, 72, 311.—Learned vs. Tillotson, 515, 423, 213, 324, 569, 452, 314, 180, 456, 405, 577, 1018, 288—Hunt vs. Lawless.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Case on—No. 469—Cleland vs. Sherwood. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 1, 14, 3, 4, 5, 6.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 10, 7, 14, 3, 16, 12, 6, 18, 9, 5.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. 1950, 1313, 1036, 1470, 1474, 962, 1307, 2450, 1384, 1385, 1395, 1242, 2387, 1490, 1512, 2318, 1264, 1243, 1414, 1279, 1498, 1467, 2060, 1546, 2412, 1463, 1464, 1540, 1551, 1552.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos. 1429, 1451, 1461, 1377, 1213, 1945, 1533, 1536, 1328, 1404, 1412, 1363, 1357, 1431, 1481, 1203, 1460, 1432, 1380, 1381, 1935, 1188, 1408, 1543, 1545, 1524, 1519, 1921, 1563, 1554.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos. 523, 519, 784, 1200, 1234, 1244, 1245, 1249, 3990, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 2618.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos. 225, 114, 183, 270½, 3772, 1276, 1284, 1290, 1297, 104, 1362, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Hawes, J.

Nos. 772, 3921, 135½, 840, 1148, 3849, 3878, 1629, 1630, 1652, 4361, 907, 774, 1146, 872, 1090, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Smyth, Recorder.

Timothy Shea, burglary.	Paul Deschamps, grand larceny.
John Wilson, burglary.	Henry Boland, grand larceny.
James McGovern, burglary.	Thomas Morris, larceny from the person.
Thomas Kingston, burglary.	Louis Brewster, larceny from the person.
Edward Garigan, burglary.	William Valtermeyer, forgery.
Michael McGinn, burglary.	James O'Donnell, petit larceny.
Ellen Gilbert, grand larceny.	Peter R. Hallis, forgery.
George Willard, grand larceny.	Frederick Hummel, forgery.
Sidney Dyer, grand larceny.	
Paul Watchman, grand larceny.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Cowing, J.

Frederick Hummel, felonious assault and battery.	William Swarberg, felonious assault and battery.
Jeremiah Bowden, felonious assault and battery.	William D. Bigelow, grand larceny.
Daniel Layons, felonious assault and battery.	Frank Doyle, grand larceny.
	Dora Miller, grand larceny.
	Louis Baker, grand larceny.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 17.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅛c.; net receipts, 6,437 bales, gross, 7,251 bales; exports, to France, 1,349 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; last evening, 1,000 bales; stock, 362,136 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 17.—Cotton steady; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅛c.; net receipts, 1,013 bales; exports to the Continent, 615 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 47,332 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 17.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 2,251 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,010 bales; sales, 1,466 bales; stock, 73,958 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 17.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 3,233 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 800 bales; stock, 69,543 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 17.—Cotton quiet, firm; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 846 bales; exports, coastwise, 683 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 63,706 bales.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 17.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 12⅝c.; receipts, 1,981 bales; shipments, 1,616 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 121,833 bales.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—The False Friend.
PARK THEATRE—Engaged.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Black Crook.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Unknown. Matinée.
COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Surprise. Matinée.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Horrors.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water-Colors.
NEW-YORK SKATING RINK—Skating. Matinée.
CHICKERING HALL—At 2:30 P. M.—Organ Concert.
STEINWAY HALL—La Damnation de Faust.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, slowly falling barometer, warmer, southerly winds, and increasing cloudiness, followed by colder, westerly winds, and rising barometer.

The provisions of the Refunding bill have finally been fixed by the Committee on Ways and Means of the House. They authorize the issue of enough bonds, within $200,000,000, to refund the 5 and 6 per cents outstanding; the new bonds are to be redeemable in 20 and payable in 40 years from date; the $200,000,000 excepted are to be issued in certificates, the entire sum at the same time, redeemable in 2 and payable in 10 years, but not more than $40,000,000 can be redeemed in any one year; on redemption, they are to be canceled and destroyed; both bonds and certificates are to bear interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It is difficult to see wherein lies the policy of these certificates. If they are to be successfully put on the market in a block of $200,000,000, there must be an amount of idle capital in the country quite unknown to most men in the financial world. An investment at that rate, terminable by lot after two years, does not seem to be especially attractive. As a means of paying off the fives and sixes by the use of the surplus revenues, they do not promise very much. As to the longer bond, the experiment may succeed, and it may not. It is possible that while we are trying it, valuable time may be lost, and opportunities let slip which will not be easily regained.

We should take more interest in the dispatch which states that the representatives of 15,125 miles of railroad in the United States "protest against the reduction of the duty on steel rails as injurious to the railroad interests as well as to American steel industry," if it informed us on what ground these gentlemen base this opinion of the effect of the reduction. Mr. Gowen, of the Reading Road, who heads the list, is on record as accusing at least two of his associate signers of deliberately robbing their stockholders of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent. on their capital annually for the enrichment of the Standard Oil Company. It is difficult to see wherein the steel rail makers are less of a monopoly than the oil company, or why the railroad managers have any more right to build up that industry at the expense of their shareholders or the public. If the managers really believe that they will get better and cheaper rails with a high duty than with a low one, we should extremely like to see their reasons for that belief.

The familiar claim that the Republicans of Ohio are "first and last" for the nomination of Mr. Sherman is hardly borne out by the facts stated in our Columbus dispatch this morning. That there is a strong sentiment in that State in his favor is inevitable, partly from State pride, and partly from the large proportion of the male adult population which draws its sustenance under this blessed Administration from the Federal Treasury; but that the majority of Ohio Republicans out of office wish Mr. Sherman's success, is doubtful. Meantime, in South Carolina, the feeling aroused by the Secretary's scheming and plotting is very strong. Our readers will note with some interest the nature of the means by which an indignation meeting on this subject at Charlotte was prevented. The enlistment of a colored Bishop, who assures his brethren in the fold that "Sherman promises to divide the offices equally between white and colored Republicans," is the reduction of civil service reform to its lowest possible terms.

Considerable debate was had in the Senate yesterday over a memorial from St. Paul, Minn., asking that a vessel of the Navy be detailed to carry food to Ireland. The older Senators, led by Messrs. Edmunds and Thurman, opposed the plan of sending a naval vessel, because it would be slow and very expensive, but expressed themselves entirely willing to vote for an appropriation to charter a proper freight vessel for the purpose. Senator Whyte, of Maryland, wished a war vessel, in the character of a "messenger of peace," to sail to Irish ports, "with the flag of the Union floating over that which is to bring to many homes peace, happiness, and comfort." This is a very creditable sentiment on Mr. Whyte's part, but it is hardly fair, to say nothing of its not being humane, to let the sufferers in Ireland wait, as they must if the clumsy method of employing a naval steamer is adopted, merely to gratify a sentiment on the part of Senators. It is, unfortunately, proved by experience as fresh as that of the Paris Exposition that freight cannot be readily carried in war ships. They are not built for the work, and they cannot easily be adapted to it. Moreover, when Congress is voting the people's money, it is not amiss to consider that the plan proposed would be about twice as costly as that of hiring a merchant vessel. The Senate apparently took this view of the case, as the memorial was sent to the Committee on Appropriations, and not to the Naval Committee.

Senator Eaton and Senator Thurman objected the other day to appropriating money to bring to West Point, from Texas, the remains of Gen. Sykes, lately deceased. The last-named Senator said that Congress went heavily into the funeral business on account of its own members, and that the line must be drawn somewhere. If Congress really desires to draw a line for the sake of reasonable economy, let it cut off the ridiculous eulogy business. The Public Printer reports that the eulogies of deceased members already printed have cost $20,000 since the beginning of the present Congress; and there are more of these costly tributes to the vanity of mourning survivors yet to come. Last year's Congressional funerals cost the Government $13,366, one funeral alone costing over $5,000. There are, doubtless, many Congressmen whose funeral expenses would be gladly paid by the taxpayers; but it does not seem just and fair that the Congressional mourners should spend $92, or $140, of the public money for liquid refreshments while on duty, as has been done in at least one case. This is not decent. Congressional grief, instead of being mitigated, seems to have been irrigated, in this particular instance.

A DISGRACEFUL APPOINTMENT.

The official term of John F. Smyth as State Superintendent of Insurance expired on Tuesday, and he was yesterday renominated by Gov. Cornell for a second term of three years. When, on Feb. 14, 1877, Gov. Robinson sent in the name of John F. Smyth as head of the Insurance Department, The Times pointed out that the nominee was "a trading politician of a rather low order, a man totally destitute of the special kind of experience needed for the position, and one whose appointment would be in every way calculated to excite public distrust, instead of allaying it." Exactly a year after the date of his confirmation, a resolution of inquiry into the official methods of Superintendent Smyth was adopted by the Assembly, and on Feb. 21, 1878, Gov. Robinson sent a communication to the State Senate recommending his removal. The chief accusation against him was that he had, in open violation of law, procured the payment from insurance companies of $64,000 on account of alleged services of examiners and appraisers, which could only be legally paid for out of State funds, and after the audit and approval of the Controller. Mr. Smyth's only defense to these charges was that the law prescribing a State audit of the bills of his department was unconstitutional, and the only authority he could give for such an opinion was that of Senator Harris, then one of his closest friends, now one of his bitterest enemies.

The hearing of the evidence in support of the Governor's recommendation could hardly be dignified with the name of a trial. Jealously restricted as it was, it showed that charges of the most grossly exorbitant character had been made by the department against insurance companies, and that they had been paid under compulsion not essentially different from that which, in other circumstances, would be called black-mail. The money thus extorted had been divided among a little ring of the personal and political favorites of the Superintendent, and the place of its division was, in one case at least, the house of Mr., now Governor, Cornell. Partisan or other reasons of a sufficiently urgent character were found to induce 15 Republican and 4 Democratic Senators to vote that the disregard of law by the Insurance Superintendent was not sufficient to warrant his removal from office. A year later, Gov. Robinson renewed his charges against John F. Smyth, though, this time, they were not of his own finding, and the mode of attack was palpably ill-chosen. Since then Smyth has been less heard of as the receiver of tribute extorted from the fears of insurance companies than as the arrogant and unscrupulous dictator in the Republican politics of Albany, and the typical representative of all that is corrupt in the working of the party machine in this State.

By sending in his name to the Senate, the Governor indorses equally the jobbery of Smyth's official record and the chicanery of his methods as a politician. His first nomination by a Democratic Governor, at the instigation of a Democratic contestant for the Presidency, was the result of some understanding between the friends of Mr. Conkling and those of Mr. Tilden, which may or may not have had reference to the action of the Senate on the Electoral vote of Louisiana, but which at least involved a shameful betrayal of public interests. His second nomination is no less a prostitution of Executive power because the chances of Smyth's confirmation are decidedly fewer than they were three years ago. Gov. Robinson found bitter cause to repent his surrender to Tildenism in the selection of Smyth; of the 15 Republican Senators who voted against Smyth's removal, but seven are now in the Senate, and of these, five will probably vote against his confirmation. Superintendent Smyth's official term began in corruption, was sustained by jobbery, and has been marked throughout by weakness, incompetency, and favoritism. There is not a policy-holder in this State who knows anything of the conditions of life insurance solvency but feels less secure because of the possession by John F. Smyth of the position of Insurance Superintendent. There is not an honest and reflecting Republican who will not be tempted to regard with suspicion every official act of Gov. Cornell, now that he has descended low enough to accept John F. Smyth as an honest and capable public servant. Mr. Cornell can no more afford to act as the political dummy of Mr. Conkling than Mr. Robinson could afford to surrender his Executive conscience into the keeping of Mr. Tilden. There is not one member of the Senate who is not himself a professional jobber who does not feel that the confirmation of John F. Smyth would be an act alike disgraceful to the party and pernicious to the public interests. Let any Senator who feels moved, out of partisan servility, to vote against his convictions for Smyth's appointment remember, if not the public contumely which has attended Smyth's supporters in the past, at least the miscarriage of all the personal ambition which has been identified with fidelity to his interests.

THE EXTENT OF CONVICT LABOR.

The State of Massachusetts indulges in a remarkable number and volume of official reports. It has a great variety of boards and bureaux, each of which considers itself bound to furnish each year a bulky volume of information, profitable to the State Printer, and embarrassing to public libraries with limited space at their command. These reports contain essays on every conceivable topic even remotely related to the subjects with which they deal, and formidable tables of statistics, valuable and otherwise. Massachusetts has what, we believe, no other State is provided with, a Bureau of Statistics of Labor. Its industrious chief, Mr. Carroll D. Wright, has just contributed a volume of nearly 300 pages as his share of the official library for the year past. It contains a mass of material on strikes, convict labor, crime, and divorces, but nothing in the way of statistics on the actual condition of the industries of his State. His figures in regard to convict labor, which he represents to be official and entirely trustworthy, whether altogether relevant to the duties of his office or not, are of unquestionable value as furnishing a basis for deductions upon the mooted question of the effect of prison work upon general industrial interests.

Mr. Wright has gathered his information from all the States and Territories of the Union, and classified it in tables showing the industries in which convicts are employed, and comparing the numbers so employed with the number "out of jail" engaged in the same occupations. He finds that there are 129 penal institutions in the country, the inmates of which are kept more or less at work. The whole number of inmates of these institutions is 47,769, and the number employed in labor of one kind or another, 40,122. Of the latter, 4,930 are engaged in duties connected with the prisons themselves, leaving 35,192 to compete in general industries with the whole force of the "free labor" of the country. Of this last number, 23,524 are employed at "skilled" work, that is in mechanical trades and various kinds of manufacture, and 11,668 at "unskilled" work, on farms and plantations, in quarries and mines, on roads and levees, &c. The number of convicts set down as farmers and laborers is 10,607. Neither this report nor the United States census furnishes information as to the number of persons in the country with whom they are competing, but it is obviously so large that the competition is wholly insignificant in its effect upon the wages or opportunities for work of the great mass of laborers. The department of manufactures in which the largest amount of prison labor is employed is that of boot and shoe making. Convict Crispins are at work in the penal institutions of 26 States, and the total number employed is 6,581. The whole number of persons engaged in the same industry in these States is 129,989, and in the United States, 135,889. Thus less than 5 per cent. of the boot and shoe making of the country is done in prison. In certain States, however, the proportion is much greater. In New-York, for instance, where it is a prominent industry in the prisons, and not a prominent one outside, it is something over 10 per cent. Next in prominence is the manufacture of iron goods, which is carried on in the prisons of 14 States, and employs 3,504 persons. But the whole number engaged in this industry in the country is 137,545, so that little more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of our iron-workers are toiling in prison-shops. In 17 States there are 2,884 convicts employed in furniture-making, and this number is about 5 per cent. of the whole number set down to this employment; 2,262 make clothing in 18 different States, the whole number of clothing-makers in the country being 118,375, or about 50 times as many; 1,687 in 16 States are workers in stone, and constitute nearly 5 per cent. of the stone-working force. Other prominent prison industries are carriage-making, the manufacture of brooms, brushes, woodenware, hats, leather goods, and cigars and tobacco. The ratio to outside workers varies from a fraction of 1 per cent. to about 10 per cent., but, in general, the variation is between 2 and 6 per cent.

The competition of prisons in the labor market, measured by the number of persons employed, is, as will be seen, comparatively slight. But it must be further considered that prison labor is much less effective than free labor, and that even when let out by contract under any proper system of bidding, it cannot materially affect the general cost of production or the prices paid for labor. In view of other important considerations, such as making prisoners support themselves by labor and giving them habits of, and capacities for, industry, it may be questioned, whether the cry of competition is deserving of serious attention. The method of employing convicts in the different States is worthy of passing notice. It is noticeable that the system of leasing them out bodily prevails in nearly all the Southern States. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Texas lease all their prison-laborers except the small number employed in duties about the prisons themselves, and in several of them none are left within the prison walls at all. Mississippi, South Carolina, and Virginia lease nearly all their convicts, and Missouri a part of hers. In most of the other States there is a combination of the contract system and of employment on public account. Where the prison force is leased, it is mostly for rough employments on plantations and railroads, or in mines. The whole number in the country employed under lease is 9,041, by contract 16,747, and on public account 9,404. The plan of employment by contract, with the privilege reserved to the authorities of working the prisoners on public account, is the one recommended by Mr. Wright, but his recommendations are of far less value than his figures, as, for instance, when he recommends the prohibition of machinery in penal institutions, and the abandonment of the idea of making prisons self-supporting. His sage remark that "we have not yet reached the right methods for treating crime," doubtless contains a deal of truth, and his opinions in favor of diversifying prison employments and adopting systematic methods of training and instruction, are worthy of serious consideration.

JAY GOULD'S CANVASS.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania held a convention at Harrisburg, lately, at which delegates were chosen to the National Convention. As it was known that this convention would probably instruct the delegation to cast the vote of the Pennsylvania Republicans for some one of the several candidates for President, much interest was felt in the election of the delegates to the State Convention, as well as in their subsequent action. The Harrisburg Convention did instruct the delegation to the National Convention. By a decided vote, Gen. Grant was declared to be the choice of the Republicans of Pennsylvania. This was done without any appearance of contest, and with no manifestation of excitement in the convention. Mr. Jay Gould, who has blighted with his friendship the honorable ambition of Senator Blaine, was very much dissatisfied with the result in Pennsylvania. Having, all along, predicted that the convention would show that Pennsylvania was solid for Blaine, Mr. Gould was exceedingly chagrined to find that his political knowledge was of so small account. Pausing for a moment in the midst of his Wall-street speculations, and permitting the lambs to go unshorn for a day or two, Mr. Gould resolved to hold a Pennsylvania election on his own account. "What is the use," he sourly said, "of owning a political paper, unless I can make people think that I know something about politics." To be sure, some years since, when Mr. Gould was before a Legislative committee, under examination as to his alleged purchases of members, he said that he was a Republican with Republicans, and a Democrat with Democrats. But this was before he had begun to amuse himself by running a newspaper. For the time being, he claims to be a Republican. And he is in favor of Sherman. Therefore he pretends to be for Blaine, as the best means of killing off the Maine Senator.

Mr. Gould's method of conducting his canvass in Pennsylvania was, like everything else which he does, very peculiar. He bought several hundred postal cards, on which the recipients were requested to write the name of their favorite Presidential candidate. These were fired over the State of Pennsylvania as if shot out of a cannon. The result was satisfactory. At least, it was satisfactory to Mr. Jay Gould, who has been chuckling over it ever since. Mr. Blaine has not been heard from on the subject.

One newspaper authority in Pennsylvania says that many of the alleged answers purport to come from towns and post offices which have no actual existence. But this must be the criticism of some enthusiastic Blaine man who is dismayed to find his favorite put in jeopardy by the dangerous friendship of Jay Gould. For all practical purposes these cross-roads precincts, destitute of county ties, and bereft of any topographical connection with each other, are good enough to fill up a poverty-stricken newspaper and damage Blaine. There is Hickory Hill, for example, which, with a burst of enthusiasm, informs Jay Gould that its "first, second, and last choice for President of the United States, with 99 per cent. of the county, is Blaine." There may be such a place as Hickory Hill in Pennsylvania. We defy anybody to prove that there is not; and if Hickory Hill is for Blaine, is it not clear that the Republican Convention at Harrisburg did a wicked thing in voting for Grant? Is the voice of Hickory Hill to be stifled in this high-handed manner? Not if Jay Gould's postal cards hold out. Then there is Codorus. Let no sneering skeptic say that there is no Codorus. It has two votes in Jay Gould's canvass. In one place Codorus is for Blaine first, and for Sherman next; and in another line Codorus puts Blaine first and Grant second. Crafty Gould! always putting Blaine first. What is the use of holding a private election without having everything your own way? Jay Gould never votes, himself, unless he holds a majority of the stock. Corry is another town heard from in thunder tones. Corry says that "four-fifths of the convention were at heart opposed to instructing for Grant." And yet that wicked convention actually voted for the instructions just as if four-fifths of the convention were not opposed to this course. It was a most extraordinarily and totally depraved convention. Hopbottom is another metropolis whose inhabitants are solid for Blaine. This enterprising city, which is situated at the head of sloop navigation on one of those beautiful streams which are found only in the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, reluctantly admits that its second choice is Grant. But we are sure that no right-minded Hopbottomer will ever think that his second choice will be required at his hands.

There will not be two Pennsylvania delegations to the National Republican Convention. As soon as the State Republican Committeemen read the alarming returns which the admirable Mr. Gould has collected from Hickory Hill, Codorus, and Hopbottom, they will make haste to undo everything that has been done. It is monstrous that an entire State should be misrepresented by the votes of men from big and well-known towns and cities. Are Moshannon, Tunkhannock, and O'Grady'sville to be ignored when the voice of Pennsylvania is demanded? Let us hope not. As long as the *Postal Guide* can be used as a directory of unheard-of places, and Jay Gould's imagination does not give out, Pennsylvania will continue to roll up majorities for Blaine, much to the consternation of that eminent man. And when the canvass is over, and the already recorded vote is reversed, Mr. Gould may well congratulate himself on what he knows about politics.

MIND IN SCIENTIFIC PERSONS.

That animals have minds and can reason has lately been maintained at great length in an interesting book written by one Dr. Lindsay. According to this learned author, there is hardly anything that a dog cannot learn. He tells, among hundreds of other entertaining and surprising anecdotes, the story of an able Newfoundland dog who was accustomed to accept pennies from his human acquaintances as testimonials of their respect and affection. These pennies he deposited in a cat-proof safe scooped out by himself under the front door mat, and when he wanted a piece of cake or a roll, he would take the proper price from his bank, carry it to the baker, and buy what he wanted. He was also accustomed to lend money at interest on promissory notes to other dogs, and when any note became due and unpaid, he would carry it to the front door of a notary's office and solemnly protest it with six distinct howls, after which he would return the note to the bank, and subsequently take its value out of the hide of the debtor. Dr. Lindsay unaccountably fails to mention this latter feature of the dog's commercial career, but perhaps his capacity for receiving truth was exhausted when the first half of the story was told to him.

There is nothing very novel in Dr. Lindsay's claim that animals can be taught reading, writing, arithmetic, modern languages, geology, botany, the use of the globes and of tobacco, and most other useful arts and sciences. Learned dogs, cultured pigs, and accomplished mules are by no means infrequent. What is still more remarkable is the fact that animals can teach a variety of things to scientific persons, and that the latter unquestionably possess instinct which is susceptible of cultivation, and which gives us a right to consider them as differing from animals only in degree. There are scores of interesting facts which support these assertions, and which ought to be collected and published by some judicious literary dog.

For example, there is the anecdote of the scientific person who was taught to speak the cat language. He was of the small French mathematical breed, and of great intelligence and activity. He was once matched against a wiry Scotch mathematician to extract cube roots, and won in twenty minutes and three seconds, having at the end of that time extracted fifty roots, to his antagonist's thirty-four. The cat, who was a remarkably accomplished animal, with an especial fondness for scientific persons, taught the French mathematician to converse fluently not only in the classical cat language, but in the difficult and little-known tortoise-shell and Maltese dialects. The two would frequently sit up on end on the front piazza and converse with an evident enjoyment which excited the envy of the neighbors. The cat testifies that the mathematician displayed in conversation a degree of intelligence upon rat, bird, and other important subjects which is unusual even among well-informed cats, and that his accent, except as to a few difficult syllables, was unexceptionable. It is painful to be compelled to say that the French scientific person's morals were not cultivated by the cat, who was, unfortunately, an avowed atheist. He took his pupil with him on midnight excursions, and introduced him to the dissolute and musical circles of the back fence, where a bullet from a revolver put a premature end to what was certainly a most interesting and valuable experiment.

Only less remarkable was the English scientific person, who was taught to sit with his mouth open in hot weather and pant. He was the property of a respectable mastiff, who treated him with great familiarity. By bribing him with small mineralogical specimens which the mastiff found and brought home in his mouth, the scientific person was gradually taught to sit up and hang out his tongue precisely like a dog, and to pant with an ease and perfection which could not be surpassed. The scientific person was evidently quite vain of his accomplishment, and found it a great relief in warm weather. His example, however, was never followed by others of his kind, and in some cases even seemed to excite the anger of his less intelligent acquaintances.

That scientific persons really possess instinct has often been claimed and as often denied—the assertion being made that what observing dogs mistake for instinct in scientific persons is only reason simulating instinct. But there is evidence to the contrary that cannot well be resisted. There was a scientific person in New-Jersey of the Positivist species, who was accustomed to break into yells of rage whenever he heard a church bell. Now, this was evidently not a reasonable act. He knew that he was not compelled to go to church, and that the church could not come to him. The sound of the bell was not intrinsically unpleasant, and did not do him any possible injury. His rage, then, was not reasonable, but instinctive, and was a clear proof that he was possessed of genuine instinct. The same Positivist, if he heard a casual remark implying the possible existence of a God, would instantly fly into such a frenzy that the dog could with the utmost difficulty restrain him from attacking the person whose remark had excited him. It is impossible to account for this scientific person's conduct except upon the assumption that the hatred of Positivists to religion is largely if not entirely instinctive.

These incidents sufficiently prove the propositions that scientific persons are possessed of instinct, and that their minds are susceptible of cultivation. Hundreds of other incidents of the same general nature might be mentioned, did time and space permit. Nothing can be done, however, within the limits of a newspaper article with such a subject except to call the attention of intelligent and observing animals to it, in the hope that it will be taken up and investigated by our leading dogs with the care and fullness which it deserves.

The report of Russia's wish to negotiate a new loan, and the undoubted fact of her paper ruble being now worth only 50 cents instead of 75, suggest some curious ideas in connection with the magnificent church now being completed in Moscow, with a thick plating of gold on its dome and cross. This fashion of gilding church towers is universal in Russia, and it has been calculated that enough gold is thus lying idle to pay off the national debt. The Isaac Cathedral, in St. Petersburg, has a plating of gold three-quarters of an inch thick over the whole of a dome as large as that of St. Paul's, in London. The Church of Our Lady of Kazan has a massive altar furniture of solid silver. During the great fire of Moscow, in 1812, the molten gold and silver were seen flowing like water from the burning churches, and the new addition to them which is about to be consecrated, represents an outlay of fully $15,000,000. The late King of Italy, a practical man in his way, defied the anathemas of the Vatican, and melted down, to feed his people, the tons of silver saints and archbishops that crowded his churches. When will Russia be ready to do the same?

The very general belief, entertained in scientific as well as in popular circles, that the fine anatomical collection made by Dr. James R. Wood, and known as the Wood Museum, belongs to the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, appears to be an entirely erroneous one. On the contrary, the collection was conveyed by deed executed by Dr. Wood, June 13, 1867, to the City of New-York, or more properly, "to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City and County of New-York." The conditions of the transfer are five. First, the collection must be classified and arranged in cases in the second and third stories of the Morgue, or some other convenient place in the buildings of Bellevue Hospital, and must bear the style of the Wood Museum of Bellevue Hospital. The second condition prescribes that the collection shall be kept entire, held and preserved, as a City property. Third, during his life-time Dr. Wood reserves the management of the collection to himself, in conjunction with an advisory board appointed by the proper officers. Fourth, after his decease his share of the management reverts to his son or such other person or persons as he may appoint, in conjunction with a board of four medical men appointed by the proper officers. The fifth condition prescribes that the collection shall be forever devoted to the promotion of medical science. In default of compliance with these conditions, the entire control and management of the collection revert to Dr. Wood or to such person, persons, or body corporate as he may nominate or appoint. It will be seen from these conditions that the collection is not the property of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, nor in any manner under the special control of the College Faculty. On the other hand, under certain restrictions, the preparations collected, embracing the finest and most minute dissections in this country, are at the disposal of Professors of Anatomy in medical colleges of good standing in the City, and may be used for class-room illustration by such Professors. The style prescribed in the deed—the "Wood Museum of Bellevue Hospital"—appears to be the clause which has given rise to the popular notion that the collection belongs especially to the medical department of that institution.

At the present moment, a large number of persons employed by the United States as Census Agents, are performing their peculiar duties. Apart from the simple Enumerators, whose business it is to count all the men, women, and children in this big country, as if they were sheep in a pasture, other facts of a much more complex character enter into the work of Special Agents of the Census. A thorough census means that the whole wealth of the country, its boundless resources, the wonderful ramifications of trade, should be studied and tabulated. Provided with proper powers, such agents, as officers of the United States, are obliged to gather information not only from railroads, banks, insurance companies, but from manufacturers. If such questions may appear to some as inquisitorial, it is nevertheless obligatory to answer them. It should be remembered that if the course of trade or manufactures can be better understood, its advance in some directions, its retrogression in others, noted, that possibly reasons for such changes may be deduced, and remedies suggested, when any peculiar branch of industry may apparently be suffering. A well-made census, thorough in all its parts, herculean though the task may be, is, of course, possible. But the accuracy of such a census depends more on the givers of such information than on the recipients. It seems very strange that in this age of enlightenment, there should be found people who are unwilling to answer the questions propounded. A refusal of this kind should rather be placed to the account of stupidity, than on the score of secretiveness. To withhold such information is to defeat the whole plan of the census, and to render the formation of any basis of statistics impossible. It may be stated, however, for the benefit of those who refuse to give such information as the Census Agents may require, that according to certain sections of the act, which provides for taking the tenth census, such refusals are considered as misdemeanors, and are punishable by the offenders being mulcted in an amount varying from $500 to $10,000, with the little additional penalty, on conviction, of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year. This punishment may seem harsh, but when one looks at the matter dispassionately there is justice in it, for otherwise, without some pressure, it would be quite within the power of many ignorant persons to defeat the objects for which the census is made. This rule holds quite positively, as much with a recalcitrant President of a railroad company as with an obtuse manufacturer of penny whistles. On the other hand, for the protection of the informants, whose particular business might suffer from the hands of a dishonest agent, should any Supervisor, Enumerator, or expert give communications or information, or statistics of property or business to any persons other than those authorized by the Superintendent, he is heavily fined, and on conviction can be imprisoned for ten years.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts is probably the only person living who would have found it necessary to deny more than once that she had given $2,500,000 for the relief of the distress in Ireland; but when the story was told of her, the largeness of her heart and her fortune alike made it easily credible. Her annual income as the owner of a half interest in the historic banking-house of Coutts & Co. was given at $600,000 several years ago, and it is scarcely likely that it is less now, while the record of her charity is simply magnificent. She has endowed three Bishoprics, (in Africa, Australia, and British Columbia,) at a cost, it is stated, little less than the sum she was said to have given to the Irish. The magnificent Church of St. Stephen, Westminster, with a parsonage and three adjoining schools, was built and endowed at her sole expense, and several other churches and schools, notably a Magdalen Reformatory, would not now be in existence but for her efforts. She supplied the funds for Sir Henry James's topographical survey of Jerusalem, and it is quite certain that she would have made good her offer to supply the city with water by rebuilding the aqueducts of Solomon, had not the work been undertaken (though afterward abandoned) by the Government. She endowed the Geological Professorship at Cambridge; she has erected more drinking fountains in more cities than can be catalogued here; she assisted Dr. Livingstone when he was in his greatest need; and a square of model dwellings was built by her around the Columbia Market, which also she built and presented to the Corporation of London. Even this list does not exhaust her public charities, and in private she is reputed to be not less munificent. But little can be added to complete the life-story of this "Lady Bountiful" of our age. She was born in 1814, and is the youngest daughter of the late Sir Francis Burdett, Baronet. Her fortune comes to her from her maternal grandfather, Sir Thomas Coutts, and she assumed his name when she inherited his property. That was in 1837, upon the termination of the life-interest of his widow, who was Miss Mellon, the actress, before he married her as his second wife, and who died the Duchess of St. Albans. Sir Thomas Coutts's first wife, the grandmother of the subject of this sketch, was Elizabeth Starkey, the daughter of a Lancashire peasant, who was a servant in the employment of the banker's brother until her marriage made her one of the first ladies of the Kingdom. The Baroness received her title in 1871. She received the freedom of the City of London in 1872, and, 18 months later, the City of Edinburgh similarly honored her. At the end of the last Russo-Turkish war the Sultan decorated her with the grand cordon of the order of Medjidie in recognition of her services to the wounded. The estimation in which she is held by the people of England is shown by the fact that when, in 1868, the reform procession passed her house and she was recognized at the window, a shout was raised, and for over two hours the air rang with the cries of the thousands who filled the street.

Every fresh item of news that another nation of Europe has increased its fighting force shocks all right-thinking people by its suggestion of the awful slaughter which must follow the collision of these hosts armed with modern instruments of war. At such a time the question, "Does the maxim, *inter arma silent leges*, apply to the laws of humanity?" acquires fresh point, and the manner in which the subject is discussed by an officer of the United States Army, writing in the current *United Service*, is not a little startling. He finds that in the past all objections in the name of humanity to each successive improvement in the art of wholesale destruction of human life have vanished in the fierceness of international competition, and so he thinks it will and ought to be in the future. Greek fire and gunpowder were in turn, he points out, denounced as inventions of the devil until the secret of their manufacture and use became generally known. In the age of projectiles, the smooth bore came first, and every shot was meant to kill, but the bore was rifled to increase the certainty of death, and breech-loaders and magazine guns were invented to kill more men in a given time. Therefore he foresees that the adoption of poisoned or explosive bullets is but a question of time, and declares that if he were a General in command he would not hesitate to poison the enemy's water supply. Nor can he see any reason why he should not, for example, with a satisfied conscience, use a projectile which, on explosion, should liberate a suffocating gas and destroy every living thing for yards around. He protests against the hasty and unthinking condemnation of his views as bloodthirsty and cruel, and bespeaks for each new murderous machine thoughtful consideration in the name of mercy and peace. For, he argues, the more terrible the recognized instruments of destruction, the greater is the reluctance to engage in war, and, should war break out, the shorter, of necessity, will be its duration. The discussion, it is announced, is to be continued by Major-Gen. Schofield.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Boston Board of Brokers has increased the price of admission from $2,000 to $3,000.

Only five Fusion members of the Maine House of Representatives are now absent from their seats.

Maine is beginning to find out the cost of the recent Democratic and Greenback conspiracy to count out the legally-elected officers.

Judge Michael Hahn, of New-Orleans, fell, as he was leaving his house on Friday morning last, and broke his left leg. His right leg had been previously disabled.

The Trustees of the Peabody educational fund, of whom the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop is President, meet in Washington to-day, and will dine with the President to-morrow.

The Greenbackers are in a troubled state of mind because calls are out for two National Conventions of their "party"—one in St. Louis, March 4, and the other in Chicago, June 9.

The Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says that the State of Maryland pays its Governor $4,500 a year, and gives him a house to live in that requires an income of $10,000 a year to keep up.

Bonds of the City of Auburn, this State, to the amount of $100,000, issued in aid of the Southern Central Railroad Company, were sold at auction on Monday at a premium of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the rate of interest being placed at 5 per cent.

The Scranton (Penn.) *Republican* says that Miss Fanny Ranck, whom it was said ex-Gov. Tilden was to marry, was married on Thursday last to Mr. William McGinness, of Rockford, Ill. This announcement it makes on the authority of the lady's brother.

The Troy *Press* (Democratic) not only approves the contemplated partial extension of the right of suffrage to women, but says: "There never yet has been, and never can be, uttered an argument founded on justice against making women the peers of men at the ballot-box. Our Government is of the people; it is not intended to be a man-ocracy."

The friends of Fisk University, at Nashville, Tenn., report that the present is its most prosperous year. There are 331 students, of whom 92 are from outside of Tennessee, and represent 13 States. Several hundred former students are employed in teaching, and 115 of the pupils now in attendance spend a part of each year teaching in the public schools.

The Providence *Journal* says that it is understood that Chief-Justice Durfee, of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, has resigned, and infers that he has done so because, being unable to remove a disqualification which prevents him from sitting in the case of the Cranston Bank against Chafee, and having doubt as to the expediency of the action of the General Assembly in the manner proposed, he seeks to enable the court to perform a duty which has, and properly, been imposed upon it.

The Rev. J. Sanders Reed, of Indianapolis, Ind., has declined an invitation to take part in a public discussion on the question of woman's suffrage. In his note he pleads want of time, and says: "Then, too, I deprecate, for the minister, anything like newspaper notoriety. It is destructive of spiritual influence to have one's name bandied hither and yon as an opponent or upholder of mooted political questions. I prefer to do my work, and move along through the world with the slightest amount of noise and friction possible."

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* implores the Southern Congressmen to have nothing to say in the Fitz John Porter case. It says: "If Southern Congressmen fall into the trap it will do the Democratic Party great harm. The Democratic Party lost ground by the extra session, and the foolish and inflammatory speeches made by prominent Southern Congressmen gave us a political set back which it will take us some time to recover from. The truth of the aphorism that silence is golden was never better exemplified

A SHORT LIFE OF MISERY

THE SAD EXPERIENCE OF A POOR IRISH GIRL.

QUARRELING WITH HER PARENTS AND LEAVING HOME—NEARLY KILLED IN AN ACCIDENT—MARRYING HER WORTHLESS LOVER—ROBBED, DESERTED, AND DRIVEN TO A LIFE OF SHAME—SENT TO AN INSANE ASYLUM.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Feb. 17.—A few days ago there were taken from this place to the County Alms-house, at Goshen, a young woman and her infant child—the former to be placed in the department for the pauper insane. Although only 24 years of age, of a respectable and well-to-do family, this young woman has been subjected to experiences of a most painful and sad character. In 1872 she was living with her parents in Rathlagne, Maryborough, County Queens, Ireland. Her name was Maggie Burton. She had a lover named John Hart. He was a miller in the neighborhood, but Maggie's parents did not think he would be a suitable husband for their daughter, who was a quiet, unassuming girl of 16, while he was a wild and roistering fellow, several years her senior.

One day Maggie quarreled with her mother about Hart. The result was that she ran away from home and embarked on a vessel bound for New-York. She arrived in America with only a few dollars in her possession. She had an uncle living in the vicinity of Lackawaxen, Pike County, Penn., on the Erie Railway, and she bought a ticket to that place and found her relative. She subsequently obtained work in a Port Jervis family. She was in that family employ until the Spring of 1877, proving to be a girl of excellent character and qualifications. In the Spring of the above year she started from Port Jervis on the Honesdale way freight on the Erie to pay a visit to her uncle's family at Lackawaxen. When near her destination, the locomotive of a train passing on the east-bound track was thrown from the rails as it was opposite the car in in which the girl was sitting. The car was wrecked, and Maggie Burton was buried beneath the broken timbers and débris of the car. She was taken out unconscious, and it was found that she had received a severe fracture of the skull, from which the brain was oozing. She had other serious injuries besides, and it was thought that it would be impossible for her to live more than a few minutes. She was taken, however, to the Williamson House, at Lackawaxen, and the railway authorities at Port Jervis sent physicians by a special train to do what they could for the injured girl. She lay in a comatose state for seven days, and as a large amount of her brain had been lost before aid reached her, the physicians did not calculate on her ever showing signs of returning consciousness. Their wonder was that she was alive at all. On the seventh day she revived, and apparently recognized objects around her. Careful and judicious nurses were provided by the railroad company, and the girl gradually improved. At the end of three months she was able to resume her journey. Her case was noted by several prominent physicians, who regarded it as one of the most remarkable on record.

Miss Burton, in full possession of her mental and physical vigor, took up her residence at her uncle's for the time. The railroad company paid all the expenses of her illness, and gave her $1,000 in cash. After rewarding persons who had been kind to her in her misfortune, Maggie purchased a ticket for Ireland, and returned to her old home. She remained in Rathlagne about two months, marrying her old lover, John Hart, in the meantime. Believing that they could do better in America than at home, Maggie, now Mrs. Hart, made arrangements to return to this country with her husband, and to take over a younger sister. Hart had a boon companion named Thomas Foster, whom he wanted to accompany him to America. The two men concocted the story that the officers were after Foster on a charge of poaching, and this being told to Hart's wife, awakened her sympathy, and she bought a ticket for Foster also. The party landed in New-York late in 1877. Mrs. Hart purchased tickets for Lackawaxen, where she supposed her husband could get work at his trade. This he was unable to do, and, Foster being also idle, and the sister not having found a situation, the unfortunate wife found that her little fortune was being rapidly eaten up. One day in December, 1877, Hart, his wife, and Foster were out walking. Mrs. Hart always carried her money with her for fear it might be stolen. It was now reduced to a sum less than $100, which she kept in a portemonnaie. This she had in her cloak pocket. Her husband told her she would lose her money by carrying it that way, and told her to let him carry it. She handed him the pocket-book. When they returned home, Hart and Foster remained outside talking. When Mrs. Hart went to call them to tea they were not in sight. It was soon discovered that they had both run away, leaving the wife without a penny. She and her sister were thrown upon the charity of friends for several weeks, when they found situations—Maggie returning to Port Jervis. Some time ago her head began to trouble her, and, being unable to work, she was left destitute again. Her head continued to grow worse. To earn her bread she had recourse to a life of shame. A few months ago she gave birth to a child. Since then her mind has been tottering, and a few days ago, as stated, it was necessary for the authorities to remove her to the pauper insane asylum and her child to the alms-house.

THE RED BANK ARSON CASE.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Feb. 17.—Jacob Naftal, the Hebrew clothier, accused of being the originator of the conflagration at Red Bank on New Year's night, which destroyed nine buildings, including the business portion of the town, was placed on trial to-day. Naftal was indicted for arson and incendiarism. The count on which he was arraigned to-day was that of arson. John E. Lanning, the Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, and ex-Judge Robbins appeared for Naftal. Gen. Charles Height was to have been associated with Mr. Robbins in the defense, but he fell out of his wagon last night, broke his ankle, and was unable to appear. Twenty-two witnesses testified on the part of the State. It was shown that Naftal left Red Bank on New Year's morning with his family, and went to Keyport; that he returned on the late train, which arrived at Red Bank at 6:58 o'clock. Mrs. Matchow and Mrs. Jenkins, living next door to Naftal, testified to hearing footsteps in his house just before the alarm of fire was given. They thought this was strange, because they supposed that Naftal was absent. They soon after saw smoke coming out of Naftal's windows, and later saw Naftal on the street. Richard Wardell testified that he was a judge of clothiers' goods; he thought Naftal's stock was not worth $200. Mr. Francis testified to examining the ruins of Naftal's store, and found a broken kerosene-oil lamp and several rolls of smoldering cloth; the cloth was standing erect. Charles D. Warner testified to insuring Naftal's stock in the New-York Fire Insurance Company, for $2,800, in March, 1879; thought the stock was worth that much by the survey he made at that time. The other evidence for the State went to show that Naftal reached Red Bank from Keyport, at 6:58 o'clock, the train being eight minutes behind time; that he quickly walked to his store, entered it, and left it in a few moments; the store was discovered to be on fire at exactly 7:10 o'clock. It was also shown that Naftal, immediately after the fire, went to a neighboring billiard hall, and there remarked to Mr. Matchow that he was insured, but not for more than half the amount he should be. The trial will probably continue several days.

ONLY SAID IT IN JOKE.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 17.—Acting Police Justice Crutchfield, who was summoned before the bar of the House of Delegates to answer interrogatories upon an allegation of contempt of authority and breach of privileges, appeared before that body to-day, and purged himself of the charge by submitting a written statement asserting that his remarks were made in joke and in a friendly manner, and not intended in contempt of the authority of the House. He was thereupon relieved from further attendance. The large crowd present in anticipation of a lively debate was greatly disappointed at the summary termination of the affair.

ICE COMPANIES' PLANS.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The ice companies in the central and lower Hudson have given up all hopes of securing a crop of ice from the river. The high temperature which has prevailed during the past few days has loosened the ice along shore. The river for several miles is entirely clear. To-day the Knickerbocker Ice Company, at Marlborough, Ulster County, has had a gang of men at work erecting platforms for the purpose of unloading ice from wagons. As soon as the water on the ice in the ponds west of that village freezes, a large force of men will be employed cutting the crop. Many teams and wagons will be kept busy carting the ice from the ponds to the houses. Four years ago the Marlborough houses were filled from the ponds, and the berry-growers netted a handsome amount carting the crop at so much per ton. The houses at Marlborough have a capacity of 25,000 tons. Other companies elsewhere along the river are preparing to haul ice from ponds.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

AN AMENDMENT TO THE FITZ JOHN PORTER BILL—ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The following amendment to the Fitz John Porter bill was presented in the Senate to-day by Mr. Randolph: "Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: 'That the President is hereby authorized to nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate to appoint, Fitz John Porter as Colonel of Infantry in the Army of the United States, his commission to bear date January, 1863, with the pay and emoluments of that rank from that date until he shall be retired according to law or as hereinafter provided; that at any time after the granting of such commission it shall be lawful for the President to place said Porter on the retired list of the Army, with the pay of a retired Colonel of infantry.'" This amendment leaves to the discretion of the President the nomination of Gen. Porter for reappointment in the Army and to the Senate his confirmation. It is claimed that this change in the bill will rid the case of any political significance, as it contemplates the nomination of Mr. Republican President and his confirmation by an opposition Senate. It is also claimed that the objections urged against the original bill in relation to the power of Congress to reinstate an officer are obviated by this new measure.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs today authorized Senator Maxey to report for passage a bill in accordance with the suggestion of his recent resolution extending to non-commissioned officers of the Army the same privileges of retirement after 30 years of meritorious service that are now provided by law for commissioned officers.

The following transfers are ordered in the Third Artillery, to take effect May 1: First Lieut. A. B. Osgood from Battery F to Battery A, Vice First Lieut. C. W. Harrold, transferred from Battery A to Battery F. Lieut. Osgood will report for duty at Fortress Monroe, May 1, and he is, by direction of the President, relieved from duty at the Western University of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg, to take effect at such time as may enable him to comply with this order. Lieut. Harrold will join his new battery within 30 days.

The United States training-ship Constitution arrived at Aspinwall on the 1st inst.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The United States steamer Swatara arrived at Gibraltar on the 14th inst., and will leave on the 18th for Malaga, Malta, and Port Said.

RESULTS OF CITY ELECTIONS.

LARGE REPUBLICAN GAINS IN SYRACUSE AND JAMESTOWN—VOTING IN OTHER PLACES.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 17.—At the charter election in this city to-day, the Republicans were successful by largely-increased majorities. Francis Hendricks, Republican, is elected Mayor by 1,700 majority. The Republicans elect Supervisors and Aldermen in every ward in the city, except one. The triumph of the Republicans is all the more significant, for the reason that the Democrats were united, both factions pulling together. A meeting of the two factions of the Democracy was held last week at which it was resolved to harmonize all differences. The majority for Hendricks is unprecedented, with one exception. The Democratic candidate for Mayor was J. W. Yale, Colonel of the Fifty-first Regiment. Mr. Hendricks, the Mayor-elect is a merchant, and never before ran for a political office. Mr. Mulholland, Republican, was elected Police Justice by 2,700 majority, and the remainder of the Republican city ticket by upward of 1,500 majority. The Common Council stands seven Republicans and one Democrat; City Supervisors, seven Republicans and one Democrat. The Republicans elect all four School Commissioners. Thirteen women voted.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Robert N. Marvin, Republican, a son of Judge Marvin, was elected Supervisor by a majority of 556 over the Democratic and Greenback candidate. John Dewey was elected Excise Commissioner by 357 majority. Mr. Dewey's election will abolish the License Board for the coming year. The majority last year for license was 17.

WILKE-BARRE, Penn., Feb. 17.—Thomas Frodrick, the Democratic and Labor-Reform candidate for Mayor, was to-day elected over Charles Loomis, Republican, by 21 majority. There is a Republican gain of two in the City Council.

MEADVILLE, Penn., Feb. 17.—At an election here to-day, the Hon. Charles W. Miller, Republican, was re-elected Mayor over Horace Cullum, Greenbacker, by 697 majority. The Republicans elect two out of the four Councilmen, and probably three.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Feb. 17.—B. Wood, Republican, and present Chief Burgess, was re-elected to-day. The Republicans also elect members of Council and other officers.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Feb. 17.—Dr. E. G. Martin, Democrat, was elected Mayor to-day.

LANCASTER, Penn., Feb. 17.—Mayor McGonigle, Democrat, has been re-elected Mayor. The Democrats claim a majority in Common Council, which is now largely Republican.

CHESTER, Penn., Feb. 17.—The Republicans have elected their entire ticket, including the City Treasurer and six Councilmen.

YORK, Penn., Feb. 17.—Alexander Duncan, Democrat, was elected Burgess to-day, over Henry J. Gresley, Republican, the present incumbent.

READING, Penn., Feb. 17.—Democrats elect five and Republicans three members of the Select Council; the Common Council will stand 24 Democrats, 20 Republicans.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—The municipal election was held here to-day, when there were elected members of City Councils, being the same as the Board of Aldermen of New-York. City and Police Judges. The Republicans made a gain of two or three Councilmen, and elected two-thirds of the Judges. The great fight was between the regular Democrats and the County Committee or Tilden Democrats. Up to 1 o'clock this morning the official returns had not been received from one ward, leaving the entire matter in doubt. This is due to the fact of there being so much scratching. No important officers were voted for.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 17.—The Republicans have elected 20 members of the Common Council and the Democrats 12, with the Fifth Ward, electing four, yet to be heard from.

SUGAR-BEET CULTURE.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Feb. 17.—A company of capitalists is preparing to erect and operate a sugar-beet factory at Carthage, better known as Low Point, three miles north of this village. The projectors were formerly engaged in a like enterprise in Cuba. The farmers of Duchess County and along the Valley of the Hudson, generally, are requested by the projectors to state how many acres of land they intend to plant with beets. Should sufficient acreage be secured, the factory will be erected immediately. It is claimed that the farmers can make more money cultivating beets than by raising grain and other produce. The factory proposes to pay $4 a ton for beets, the crop to be grown from seed furnished by the company. The pulp, which averages about 20 per cent. of the weight of the beets, will be returned to the farmers. The pulp, it is claimed, is among the best food for cows and other stock. The sugar-beet can be grown successfully on almost any soil in this part of the Hudson Valley if the land is under good cultivation and free from stones. The crop, on an average, will yield 20 tons to the acre. Several land-owners have signified their intention of going into the beet-culture. On Friday of this week it will be known whether or not sufficient acreage has been secured.

REPUBLICANS IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 17.—The Republican State Committee met to-day, Col. Bryant, the Chairman, presiding. A State Convention was called to meet in Atlanta on April 21, to choose delegates to the National Convention, and transact other business.

HIGHER PRICES FOR CHAIRS.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 17.—At a convention of the chair manufacturers of New-England and New-York, held in this city to-day, it was agreed to advance the price on certain grades of chairs from 10 to 15 per cent.

THE LATE MR. W. D. FRICKE

SOME IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT HIS MOVEMENTS.

HIS WHEREABOUTS BETWEEN HIS DISAPPEARANCE AND THE FINDING OF THE BODY—THE ATTEMPT TO POISON MRS. FRICKE—THE WILL AND ITS PROVISIONS.

Several important facts relative to the movements of the late W. D. Fricke between the date of his disappearance from his home, in Second-avenue, and the time of the finding of his body in Overpeck Creek, N. J., were made known yesterday. In searching Mr. Fricke's clothing, the Englewood Coroner found a ferry ticket which had been sold in connection with a passenger-ticket on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. This was turned over to the sons when they removed their father's body to this City. It was numbered 221,450. They communicated with General Ticket Agent Abbott, of the Erie Railroad, with a view to learning the day on which it was sold, and the station at which it was purchased. They received a reply that it was issued by the agent at Demarest, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, in connection with a ticket from Demarest to Jersey City, and during the week ending Jan. 15, 1880—about Jan. 10, as near as could be judged.

Up to the receipt of this information no traces had been found of the direction which Mr. Fricke took when he left his home on the morning of the 8th of January. The probabilities now appear to be that he went to New-Jersey, spent two days with friends in the vicinity of Demarest, and started upon his return to New-York on Saturday, the 10th of January. This view is strengthened by the fact that he was Executor of an estate in Demarest which belonged to his brother-in-law, a Mr. Wetyen. A family named Renner are now tenants of the estate, and they say they have not seen Mr. Fricke for a number of months. He is known, however, to have had a number of friends in the vicinity, and with some one of these, it is conjectured he passed either the whole, or a portion, of the two days succeeding his disappearance from New-York. Mr. Fricke had some business with ex-Surrogate Isaac Wartendyke in connection with his estate. The ex-Surrogate lives in Hackensack, and Mr. Fricke, his sons think, may have left at Leonia the train on which he started from Demarest to Jersey City, and started across the country to Hackensack. In the inquiries which they made, they found a livery-keeper with whom a stranger left a horse some weeks ago, saying he would return in a few hours. He never came back; the horse was kept a week, then advertised, and as no one appeared it was sold. Whether any connection exists between their father and the stranger they have not yet determined to their satisfaction.

To-morrow, William D. Fricke, Jr., intends to begin a thorough search among the New-Jersey hamlets for traces of his father, something, he says, which he was prevented from doing before, partly because he had not the means, and principally because he believed until a week ago that his father was still alive, but for some unexplained reason was absenting himself from his family. The sons say they do not believe he committed suicide. They believe that he was overpowered, robbed, and his body thrown into the creek in which it was found. They are positive that he had his gold watch and chain on the morning he disappeared. The daughter says he took with him, on leaving his room that morning, three white shirts and an extra quantity of under-clothing. A new overcoat which disappeared from the house is now accounted for. Mr. John Beck, of No. 519 Second-avenue, has it in his closet. He says that Mr. Fricke made a present of it to him some days before New Year's. The sons were informed yesterday by Englewood Coroner that a hat was found by one of the residents of Leonia about four weeks ago, not far from the spot where Mr. Fricke's body was imbedded in the mud. They have identified it as their father.

The use of poison for the purpose of ending Mrs. Fricke's life has been referred to both by Col. John R. Fellows, Mr. Fricke's lawyer, and by Mr. Charles A. Winfield, the lawyer for the sons. Dr. William Leonard made a statement to the effect that on or about the 19th of November last he was sent for in a great hurry, and found Mrs. Fricke suffering from diarrhea, croupy pains in the stomach, and burning of the throat, all symptoms of arsenical or oxalic poisoning. He gave her an emetic which relieved her pains. He secured the matter rejected from her stomach and kidneys, and the remainder of the food which had been prepared for her, such as soup and milk, and sent them to a Professor for analysis. He examined it for arsenic only, but found none. The material is still preserved for further analysis should this ever be necessary. The morning following, Dr. Leonard, Mr. Fricke called upon Capt. Clinchy, and complained that an attempt had been made to poison his wife. Police Surgeon Phelps and a policeman went immediately to the Fricke residence. Concerning their visit, Dr. Leonard said: "I detailed to Dr. Phelps the symptoms of Mrs. Fricke, the treatment which I had pursued, and also the disposition which I had made of the matter for analysis. He said he had nothing to suggest, and after making a number of visits to Mrs. Fricke, at her request, he discontinued his calls."

The Doctor's statements were corroborated by the sons. Henry Fricke added: "Father asked me what the doctor said in regard to mother. I told him that she appeared to have been poisoned. He looked scared, and turned around and said, 'Then, if anything of that kind has been done, you and your brother and sister and the doctor have done it.' I said that 'people do not commit suicide by a hundred cent ones.' He went out of the house, and did not return till 1:30 o'clock the next morning. He went to bed an hour afterward, and a few minutes past 6 o'clock in the morning, quit the house, and did not return till the next day. Then he went away, and was gone three days. He told us on the night before he disappeared that if he had kept away from the lawyers he would have been much better off, for they were all rascals, and were looking for his money." The sons unite in saying that they cannot understand why ex-Judge Gross ever interested himself in the case, as he was never their father's counsel.

The will of Mr. Fricke was offered for probate yesterday. It is dated Dec. 16, 1879, and names as Executors his friends Albert T. Kruze and John Blockhaus. The witnesses were Jacob A. Gross and August Breda. Mr. Fricke directs, after his debts are paid, that a monument shall be erected in the family plot in the Lutheran Cemetery, its cost to be between $1,000 and $2,000. He gives all his household furniture to his wife, and directs the rest of his personal property to be divided equally between his brothers, Henry J. Fricke, and Ludwig Fricke, who reside in Germany, and to the daughter of his deceased sister, Leona Fricke. All his real estate is bequeathed to the Executors to be held in trust for his wife during her life; after her death it is to be sold, and the following legacies are to be distributed: To the German Hospital, $1,000; to the Deaconesses' Institution of the Lutheran Church, in trust for the Wartburg Orphan Farm-School, $500. One-third of the remainder of the estate is then to be paid to his son John H. Fricke and $50 each to his son William D. Fricke, Jr., and his daughter Mary Elizabeth Fricke. The Executors are to receive then $800 apiece. The following additional legacies are then to be paid: German Presbyterian Sunday-school, $500; German Lutheran Church at No. 323 East Sixtieth-street, $1,000; German Lutheran Church in Leonard-street, Greenpoint, $500; German Lutheran Church in Christopher-street, $500; German Lutheran Church corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street, $500, and the St. James Lutheran Church, in East Seventeenth-street, $1,000. If there remains any balance it is to be distributed among such charitable institutions and persons as the Executors agree upon. The 27th inst. has been designated as return day by the Surrogate.

UNFORTUNATELY ONLY ONE SHOT.

During a fight, last night, in front of No. 430 East Thirteenth-street, between three young ruffians, named John Ryan and John Duffy, alias "Plum Duff," of No. 432 East Thirteenth-street, and John Hughes, of No. 430 East Thirteenth-street, Ryan was shot in the left breast and seriously wounded. The Police say that all three are thieves and are associates of Sheridan, who is now in Sing Sing Prison, having been convicted of receiving stolen goods. It will be remembered that Sheridan's liquor store, at No. 428 East Thirteenth-street, was raided on by the Police some months ago, and in it were found the proceeds of a number of house robberies, among which was the one stolen from the house of Mr. F. J. Allen, of the Union-Square Hotel. Ryan, Duffy, and Hughes went to Sing Sing yesterday to visit Sheridan, and on their return to the City went to the place formerly kept by him, but which is now run by his bar-keeper. They played billiards and drank beer there until they got drunk and quarrelsome. They inducted in a fight in the saloon, and were ejected. In front of No. 430 East Thirteenth-street the quarrel was renewed, and during the fracas which followed Hughes was severely beaten. Finding that he was being worsted, he drew a revolver from his pocket and shot Ryan in the left breast. The wounded man staggered and fell to the sidewalk, and Hughes and Duffy thereupon fled and made their escape before the Police arrived. Ryan was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and a general alarm was sent to all precincts directing the arrest of his companions.

A ROUNDABOUT WAY FOR FREIGHT.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, Feb. 16.

It is a somewhat strange proceeding to ship freight from New-York to Chicago by way of New-London, yet it is quite a common occurrence just now, probably as a method of economy. Yesterday two heavy extra freight trains, made up entirely of Western freight, passed north through this city on the New-London Northern Road, to make a connection by way of the Vermont Central and other lines with the Grand Trunk Road, and thence it will go directly west to Chicago.

A TENEMENT-HOUSE ROW.

William Schlobeck, a young German laborer, living at No. 36 Washington-street, got into a row last night with Charles Karnitzsky, a man named "John" and an unknown man, all living in the same house, and during the mêlée Karnitzsky struck Schlobeck a heavy blow on the side of the head with an old sword. Ellen Murphy, who was in the room, was also badly cut about the head. The Police were called in, and arrested Karnitzsky and "John," the unknown man escaping. Schlobeck was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where his wounds were pronounced serious. The affray grew out of an old feud between the Irish and German tenants of the place.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CASES OF CRIME—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—William Hartly, tried for the murder of Martin Wylie, near Mexico, Mo., in January, 1879, was found guilty of murder in the second degree by the jury last night, and sentenced to 60 years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 17.—At a late hour last night, Mrs. Mary Maguire, said to be over 60 years old, was found dead at her residence, No. 1,207 Temple-street. Her body was lying in a pool of blood from a hemorrhage, in all probability caused by a kick or other violent blow. The room was in a state of confusion, showing every indication of a violent struggle. Her husband, Thomas, is under arrest to await an investigation.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 17.—The trial of William Buchols, for the murder of H. Schulte, at Norwalk, Dec. 27, 1878, commenced to-day. Chief-Justice Park presides, with Judge Loomis as associate. At the hour of adjournment no jurors had been obtained. An extra panel has been summoned for Wednesday morning.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 17.—About 10 days ago Annie Doran, a chamber-maid, at the Narragansett Hotel, was robbed of $1,800, which she had drawn from the savings bank and kept in her trunk. Suspicion was directed to another servant, who left the hotel two or three days after the occurrence. Detective Parker followed the trail persistently, and to-day arrested the thief in Fall River, and recovered an order for a large part of the money, now on deposit in New-York. The thief's real name is Lizzie Waddington, daughter of a retired sea Captain, of St. John, New-Brunswick. Her career at various hotels in Massachusetts has been marked by similar robberies on a smaller scale.

ALTOONA, Penn., Feb. 17.—John Nevlin this morning shot and mortally wounded Samuel Pennington, at Hazzdale, Cambria County. Nevlin is a desperado, and has served a term in the Penitentiary. He was arrested and lodged in jail. Pennington is a mere boy. The persons had a quarrel on Monday, in which Nevlin was worsted, and it was supposed the matter had ended.

THE FEDERAL PATRONAGE.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—CENSUS NOMINATIONS REJECTED ON PARTY GROUNDS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate this afternoon: Louis H. Ayme, of the District of Columbia, to be Consul at Merida; William W. Hicks, of Florida, Supervisor of the Census, Second Census District of Alabama.

Postmasters.—Hiram L. Tillotson, at Nevada, Mo.; William H. James, Berea, Ohio; Isaac Heyman, Opelika, Ala.; William G. Wilkinson, Donaldsonville, La.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Supervisors of Census—New-York—Charles D. Adams, First District; Stephen Condit, Second District; V. C. Trover, Third District; J. C. De Remer, Sixth District; George Parker, Seventh District; A. B. Northup, Eighth District; A. W. Knetles, Ninth District; C. E. Fitch, Tenth District; S. J. Douglass, Eleventh District. Connecticut—William E. Disbrow, First District; J. Q. R. Stone, Second District. New-Hampshire—George E. Jenks. West Virginia—George R. Latham, First District. Utah—John B. Neil. District of Columbia—William H. Boyd. Texas—George W. Van Vleck, First District; P. W. Graham, Second District; William H. Andrews, Third District; J. H. Tarbett, Fourth District; E. H. Calloway, Fifth District; F. A. Vaughn, Sixth District.

W. F. Goodspeed, to be Marshal for Northern District of Ohio; Edward S. Wheat, Marshal for the Middle District of Tennessee; James H. Marshall, Postmaster at Lancaster, Penn.; William Alexander, Postmaster at Charlton, Iowa.

Army.—First Lieut. John S. Loud, to be Captain. Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants: George B. Beaton, John P. Messer, and Edward W. Casey. George W. McCreery, of New-York City; E. D. Schue, of New-York City; Richard C. Newton, of New-York; John C. Cochran, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Surveyors. Second Lieutenant Elcroe B. Steel, of the 9th Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant of the Nineteenth Infantry.

The following nominations of Supervisors of Census were rejected by the Senate: William M. Hedges, Fourth District of New-York; William H. Haskell, Fifth District of New-York; John S. Stidger, Third District of Iowa; Lemanuel C. Bristow, First District of Virginia; Robert Bolling, Second District of Virginia. The rejections were effected by strict party votes.

MR. DICKENS IN WASHINGTON.

JUDGE POLAND PUTS A QUIETUS ON A LATELY-PUBLISHED STORY.

Judge Poland, of Vermont, has written a letter to the Burlington *Free Press* contradicting a recently-published story detailing how Mr. "Dickens got paid for his bad manners" in Washington. Mr. Poland says:

"The substance of his statement is that while Dickens was in Washington during his late visit to the United States, 'a party consisting of Admiral Farragut, the Hon. Luke Poland, of Vermont; Henry Winter Davis, Major John Fellows, Commissary-General Shiras, Capt. Hartzell, of the Second, and the Duke of Grammont, French Legation, whose name is forgotten, and the writer [Derrick Dodd] called by appointment on Dickens at Welcker's Hotel, and were received and treated by him with the greatest discourtesy, and that his manner and speech displayed the coarsest incivility and rudeness possible.' The article goes on to relate that Dickens remained in Washington for some weeks, and how a few days after the aforesaid call, 'Capt. Hartzell and his wife called upon Dickens and gave him a piece of his vulgar rudeness in kind. Now this entire story, in my belief, is a sheer fabrication, containing not one syllable of truth, and it seems to me that, as one of the persons named as knowing it to be true, I ought not to apparently countenance its truth by remaining silent.

"I was in Washington during the Winter of 1867-8, at the time Mr. Dickens visited that city and gave his public readings there. I am not right in saying the series consisted of four. I am glad to say this, as I think this is the only word of truth he states. My recollection is that the 'readings' were given in four consecutive evenings, and that Mr. Dickens left very soon. I think he was not in Washington a week in all. I did not call upon Mr. Dickens at all, either with the list of gentlemen named, or any other. The only persons named with whom I had any acquaintance, are Admiral Farragut and Gen. Shiras—except possibly I may know 'D. Dodd' under some other name. I feel quite sure that Henry Winter Davis was not of the party, for he died in 1865, more than two years before Mr. Dickens visited Washington.

"While Mr. Dickens was in Washington he was the lion for the time; the eye of 'society' was on him all the time; he was followed and watched by a crowd of newspaper men, and every act and word of his was given to the public. If he had been guilty of so public and flagrant a rudeness, as stated, to the party of gentlemen named, (some of whom were men of high standing,) it would have gone through 'society' in Washington quicker than a fire alarm. I feel sure I should have heard of it, but I never did. The story itself is wholly incredible and sensational. Mr. Dickens read for pay. His profits depended on his audiences. On this last visit he evidently courted the good opinion of the American people. However 'John Bully' he might have felt on this occasion, he would not have thwarted his whole purpose in coming, by such conduct as 'D. Dodd' attributes to him."

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

DELAWARE, Ohio, Feb. 17.—Collins P. Elsbee, the oldest citizens, and one of the wealthiest farmers of Orange Township, was gored to death by a bull last evening, one horn piercing the heart, and the other breaking his neck. At the time of the attack he was engaged in feeding the animal. The deceased man came from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1811, and was 80 years of age. To-day would have been the fifty-fifth anniversary of his marriage.

GORHAM, N. H., Feb. 17.—The boiler in John F. Thompson's steam saw mill, at Randolph, burst to-day, destroying the mill and killing Elden Page, of Orono, Me.; Roger Johnson, of Oldtown, Me.; Gilbert Sylvester, of Bethel, Me., and Mr. Buzzell, of Randolph, all workmen, and badly injured S. F. Berry, of Randolph.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—Matanzas papers report that a collision occurred yesterday morning, between a passenger train from Havana and a freight train, on a curve of the road near San Miguel, and that 50 persons were more or less seriously wounded.

HOBOKEN CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES.

The Hoboken Common Council last evening took action in relation to the reduction of salaries so long talked of. The following are the salaries to date and the reductions: City Collector from $2,500 to $2,000; Assessor from $2,500 to $1,800; Recorder from $1,500 to $1,200; City Clerk from $1,500 to $1,200; Assistant City Clerk from $1,000 to $800; Park Keeper from $750 to $600; Chief of Fire Department from $1,000 to $750. The salaries of the Mayor, City Treasurer, and Chief of Police remain unchanged. The salary of the City Attorney was raised from $1,200 to $1,800; of the Overseer of the Poor from $400 to 500, and of the Sluice-gate Keeper from $350 to $420.

DEATH OF GEORGE W. GILLETT.

George W. Gillett, who had a larger shipping trade to Bolivia and Venezuela than any other firm in this City, died at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 7 Lafayette-place, Brooklyn, of pneumonia, aged 40 years. He had been ill only 10 days. Mr. Gillett was born in this City. He began his business career as book-keeper in the Merchants' Bank, and afterward held a similar position with Harbeck & Halsey. He subsequently formed a partnership with Capt. Joseph Morrill, at No. 81 Beaver-street, and after the latter's death continued the business by himself. He leaves a widow and three young children—a son and two daughters—comfortably provided for.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

An audience which was so dense that the people in the galleries seemed to be standing upon each other's shoulders witnessed the first performance of "The Mulligan Guards' Surprise" at the Theatre Comique on Monday night. It was a noticeable fact also that the orchestra was filled by a grade of persons much higher than that usually seen at this theatre—quite a first-night audience, in short, made up, too, in a large measure, of ladies. It is plain that the popularity of Messrs. Harrigan and Hart is reaching the up-town quarters of the City, and that the patrons of fashionable theatres are beginning to find their way beyond Wallack's. Perhaps the remarks of THE TIMES have had something to do with this movement, for we have on more than one occasion commended the entertainments given at the Theatre Comique; not because these entertainments are refined or wholly in good taste, but because there is an agreeable freshness about them, an earnestness and originality of spirit, which deserve encouragement. The history of this house has thus far been a progressive one, and there is no reason why it should not in time take a higher and more permanent place than it now holds in the public's good-will.

The "Mulligan" plays, as already stated here, are rough and rollicking farces, chiefly interesting for their pictorial realism, and, though over-boisterous in humor, excellent of their kind. They are brightly written by Mr. Edward Harrigan—who seems, by the way, to have a knack for light, flowing rhythms—and are set to very pretty and spirited music by Mr. David Braham. In some respects, "The Surprise," the fifth and latest of life series, is one of the best of them all, for it has more of the character of a connected play than any of the others, is more clean and regular in its scene, and is constructed with some ingeniousness. Its faults are a superfluity of coarse fun and cheap wit, and a tiresome diffuseness of dialogue. It seems to lack briskness and snap; a few of its incidents are dull and useless, though if the dialogue were condensed these might be made more interesting. As in the other pieces, "The Surprise" includes three or four local scenes, which appear to have been drawn from real life. The quarrel in the last scene between *Mrs. Lockmuller* and *Mrs. Mulligan* has a true Irish flavor, and the negro wedding ceremony is quaintly amusing. The story of "The Surprise" goes on to show how the irascible *Mr. Mulligan* finds himself in a high-toned French flat, surrounded by his wife's relatives; how he gets out of these quarters, with the help of his black wench, *Mrs. Allup*, and his old-time crony, *McSweeney*, and goes back to Mulligan-alley; how he sleeps on the roof of his house in a drunken state, while the negroes of the neighborhood are enjoying a bridal carnival below; and how domestic quarrels and other troublesome matters are brought finally to a peaceful end. Here is a quantity of broad, farcical material which is well used, and which, though at times rather noisy and vulgar, is in the main certainly amusing. The acting was as vigorous as ever, every one seeming to take a special interest in his part. Mr. Harrigan's *Mulligan*, Mr. Hart's *Mrs. Allup*, Mr. Wild's *Capt. Primrose*, Mr. Gray's *Rev. Palestine Pewter*, Miss Mack's *Mrs. Lockhmuller*, Miss Yeaman's *Mrs. Mulligan*, and the various other stock characters, were but repetitions of parts already popular. Most of the scenery—painted by Mr. Withaus—was neat and appropriate.

We may add that Mr. Braham has been particularly successful with his music this time. His songs are flowing, melodious, and will probably be popular, though they suggest at times other pieces, as, for instance, the waltz in scene five, which is embraced in a song and dance called "Dat Citron Wedding Cake." However, Mr. Braham deserves a great deal of credit for his work. "Linger Not, Darling," "I'll Wear the Trousers, Oh!" "The Fall Moon's," "Hark! Baby, Hark!" and "Never Take the Horseshoe From the Door," will take their places with "Sallie Waters" and "The Little Widow Dunn."

The first matinée performance of "The Surprise" will be given this afternoon, the second on Saturday, and the piece will be played until further notice.

THE SPRING OPERA SEASON.

The Spring season of Italian opera will begin in the Academy of Music on Monday evening, March 1. "Lucia" will be the opera that night, with Mlle. Marimon as *Lucia*, Signor Campanini as *Edgardo*, Signor Galassi as *Aston*, and Herr Behrens as *Raimondo*. Mr. Mapleson announces that during the season, which will last five weeks, he will revive a number of popular operas, which have not been given here under his management, among them Verdi's "La Forza del Destino," with the rearrangement of the score recently made by the composer. This work will be placed upon the stage of the Academy with entirely new scenery, and, it is needless to add, a notable cast. The appearance of Mlle. Marimon in a number of new parts is promised, and a new soprano, Mme. Marie L. Swift, will make her first appearance on the stage in this country.

GENERAL MENTION.

"The Danites" has reached Chicago this week.

"A Scrap of Paper" is being played in Philadelphia this week.

The first performance of "Hiawatha" at the Standard Theatre has been postponed until next Saturday evening.

Mr. John T. Raymond will perform in Boston next week. "The Galley Slave" is also announced for Monday night.

The second concert of the Fisk University Jubilee Singers will be given at Chickering Hall on Saturday evening next.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg is still in Paris, where she has been forced to remain on account of the sickness of her mother.

Stephane, the tenor, who has replaced Capoul in Paris, is reported to have made a success in Massé's "Paul et

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 17.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 4½ c. '81, $200,000.....109¾
U. S. 4s R., 1907, 500.....107¾
U. S. 4s c., 1907, $100,000.....107¼
$2,000.....b.c.107⅜
U. S. 6s, cur., '98, $9,000 bc.s3.107¼
$6,000.....b.c.128½
$3,000.....b.c.128½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 4s c., '81, $100,000.....103⅜
U. S. 5s c., '81, $10,000.....s3.103⅜

SALES TO 2 P. M.

D. of C. 3.65s C.	New Central Coal.	Kansas & Texas.
$30,000.....99¾	200.....29	300.....46
N. J. 6s 1st sers.ss	100.....s30. 29	200.....46¼
4,000.....107	300.....29¼	500.....45⅝
Cin. P. Col. Trust.	100.....29¼	200.....45½
3,000.....102⅝	Lake Shore.	300.....45¾
2,000.....103	1200.....104½	400.....45¾
Union Pacific L. g.	1700.....b3.104⅝	400.....46
1,000. b3.113¾	1000.....b3.104¾	Lou., N. A. & C.
N. Y. L. E. & W.	N. Y. L. E. & W.	100.....81½
new 2d consol.	3100.....47⅜	Louisv. & Nashv.
5,000.....92¾	3650.....47⅜	100.....143¼
20,000.....92¾	1000.....47⅜	100.....143
N. Y. L. E. & W.	1400.....47⅜	500.....142
new 2d 5s t.	800.....47⅜	100.....141⅞
15,000.....87¾	N. Y. L. E. & W. pf.	400.....140
1,000.....88	300.....72⅜	Lake Erie & West.
L. E. & W. 1st.	200.....72¾	100.....34¾
7,000.....108	200.....72¾	100.....34⅝
Cin., L. & C. 1st.	200.....72¾	100.....34⅛
2,000.....103	200.....72½	100.....34
Pacific of Mo. 1st.	Pacific Mail.	100.....81½
10,000.....105¾	200.....42¾	Man. & Cin. 2d pf.
N. Y. Elev. 1st.	520.....42¾	200.....10½
1,000.....112¾	1000.....43	Mobile & Ohio ss.
Great Western 2d.	300.....42¾	300.....25¾
5,000.....104⅜	200.....42⅞	200.....26
Erie 7s, con. gold	700.....43	50.....26⅛
15,000.....121⅛	200.....43¼	Metropolitan.
Mob. & O. 1s. ds.	1300.....43¼	25.....117
20,000.....76⅜	100.....43¾	20.....117½
11,000.....78⅝	2400.....43⅝	50.bc.118
Oregon & N. 1st.	800.....43⅝	Manhattan.
5,000.....93	25.....43	100.....50
R., W. & O. 1st con	300.....43¼	500.....49¾
5,000.....72¾	1300.....b3.43¼	Northern Pacific.
30,000.....73	550.....b3.44	300.....35
20,000.....73¼	500.....bb9. 44	200.....34½
Ohio Central 1st.	200.....43¾	Northern Pac. pf.
5,000.....93	1200.....43⅝	600.....58⅞
M. & St. P. 7s gold.	300.....43¾	400.....58⅝
10,000.....113¾	300.....43⅞	100.....58¾
D. & R. 1st. Sp. D.	Panama.	500.....58¾
3,000.....83	100.....185	200.....58¾
5,000.....83⅝	b3.184	Nash., Ch. & St. L.
6,000.....83¼	Pittsburgh.	1000.....93¼
B. C. R. & N. 1st.	400.....102¾	800.....93¼
2,000.....90½	100.....103	1200.....93
C. C. & I. C. inc.	200.....102⅞	N. Y. Ont. & W.
1,000.....44½	100.....103⅛	1200.....27⅞
St. L. & S. F. 2d.	200.....103¾	20.....27⅝
5,000.....74½	100.....102¾	400.....27¾
St. L. & I. M. 2d	100.....b3.102⅜	200.....27⅝
5,000.b3.104	C. C. C. & I.	1000.....28
St. L. & M. 2d pf.	100.....77¼	100.....25⅜
15,000.....84	Union Pacific.	300.....28¼
Ind. Dec. & Spr. 2d.	100.....81⅝	800.....28⅛
23,000.....75	300.....b3. 81⅜	300.....28⅝
Wells-Fargo Ex.	300.....81¼	100.....28⅝
3½.....103¼	100.....81⅜	800.....28¾
Adams Express.	Central of N. J.	800.....28⅝
3.....107½	100.....84	1200.....29
7.....108	100.....83¾	300.....29⅛
Am. Arizona Min.	100.....83¾	Ohio Central.
100.....9¼	644.....83⅜	200.....s3. 25
100.....9¼	200.....83⅜	200.....25¼
100.....8¾	500.....83¾	100.....b3. 25⅛
100.....9	North-western.	Phila. & Reading.
100.....b3. 9¼	800.....b3. 91¼	200.....1.05
200.....9¼	500.....91¼	Rome & Water'n.
200.....bx. 9¾	North-western pf.	68.....30
100.....9¾	100.....91⅝	St. L. & S. Fr. pf.
100.....9¾	Michigan Central.	50.....s. 57¾
100.....9¾	25.....90	100.....57¾
100.....9¾	800.....90¼	100.....57¾
Nitro Tunnel.	700.....89	St. Paul & S. C.
1100.....3⅜	400.....91¼	100.....43¾
1400.....3⅜	200.....91¼	100.....43¾
Little Pittsburg.	100.....91¾	400.....44
200.....22½	200.....89¾	100.....43¾
5.....22¾	100.....90	St. P. & S. C. pf.
43.....22¾	St. Paul.	100.....81¾
Carbon Mining.	100.....78⅞	100.....81½
100.....4¼	400.....78¾	200.....81⅝
100.....4¼	100.....78¾	100.....81⅝
Quicksilver pf.	100.....78⅞	C. C. & I. C.
100.....63½	St. Paul pf.	100.....21⅝
100.....63¾	100.....103⅜	Han. & St. Jo.
Standard Mining.	100.....103¾	700.....40⅜
50.....31¼	W., St. L. & Pac.	500.....40⅜
100.....31	100.....44⅜	200.....40⅜
100.....30¾	400.....44⅜	Han. & St. Jo. pf.
Pullman P. Car.	100.....45⅛	200.....71¾
100.....124	400.....45¼	Wab., St. L. & P.
St. Joseph Gas Co.	200.....45¼	100.....71¾
100.....57	100.....80	St. L. & I. M. ass.
100.....57¼	100.....80½	100.....69¼
100.....57¼	100.....80½	St. L. & San Fr.
100.....c. 45¾	300.....69¾	1400.....64
Del. & Hudson.	100.....82¾	100.....c. 45¾
20.....75¾	Del. Lack. & W.	1200.....65¼
500.....75¾	600.....84¼	100.....65¼
100.....75¾	1400.....83¾	300.....64¾
400.....75¾	2400.....83¾	300.....64¾
Atlantic & Pacific.	1500.....80¼	200.....64¾
300.....47¼	500.....83¾	200.....64¾
200.....47¼	R. & Texas Cent.	250.....64¾
100.....47¼	200.....82¾	100.....64¾
200.....47¼	700.....82	600.....65
200.....47¾	700.....82	500.....65¼
100.....47¾	100.....82¾	200.....65¼
100.....48¼	300.....83¾	400.....65¼
300.....48¼	100.....84	700.....65¾
100.....47¾	N. Y. L. E. & W. pf.	1000.....65¾
400.....47¾	1400.....47⅜	300.....64¾
Amer. Dist. Tel.	100.....b3. 84	300.....64¾
100.....88	100.....84¾	100.....64¾
Western Union.	Chic., St. P. & Min.	Ohio & Miss.
1085.....104¾	300.....57¼	11.0.....30
100.....104⅝	100.....57¼	2100.....30¼
200.....104⅞	100.....57¼	2000.....30¼
1700.....107	700.....57¼	200.....35¾
2,000.....107¼	500.....57¼	200.....35¾
200.....107¼	400.....57¼	200.....35¾
200.....107¼	Chicago & Alton.	200.....35¾
1400.....107¾	100.....109	500.....35¾
1000.....107¾	Chi. & T. H. pf.	1400.....36
1000.....107¾	200.....60	1400.....36
2,500.....108	Canada Southern.	300.....36⅜
500.....b3.108¼	100.....s30. 68	300.....36⅜
2000.....108¼	700.....68	900.....36¾
2000.....108¾	Ches. & Ohio.	200.....b10. 35¾
15 0.....108⅝	100.....b3. 22¾	600.....35¾
1000.....108¾	200.....22¾	100.....s3. 35¾
400.....108¾	Chic., Bur. & Q.	Ohio & Miss. pf.
2150.....108⅞	100.....147	83.....79½
1000.....108⅞	Central Pacific.	300.....81
500. b10.109	6.....s24¼	100.....80¼
1500.....108¾	100.....82¼	600.....80¼
1000.....108¾	100.....82¼	200.....80¼
2000.....108¾	50.....86	800.....79½
500.....108¾	Mar. & Cin. 1st pf.	200.....79¾
1000.....108¾	200.....79	100.....80
500.....108¾	300.....13½	Boston Land Co.
500.....b3.108⅝		100.....b3. 11¾

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—FEB. 17.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Leadville.	Tuscarora.	Rappahannock.
50.....a.8.85	600.....c. .52	500.....b3. .38
500.....b3.4.90	Shamrock.	500.....b3. .38
500.b.c.b3.4.90	200.....b.c.1.20	500.....b.c. .37
100.....3.85	100.....b.c.1.15	100.....s3. .38
100.....s3. .85	100.bc.s30.1.20	100.....s3. .38
100.....4.75	Tip Top.	500.....s3. .38
Gold Placer.	100.....b.c.4	500.a.c.s3. .39
500.....c. .44	100.....b.c.4.05	500.....a.c. .39
100.....b3. .45	Green Mountain.	500.ac.b30. .40
500.....a.c. .45	100.....b.c.3	500.....c. .38
500.....a.c. .48	Independence.	25.....b.c.9
Iron Silver.	100.b.c.4 1.25	100.....b.c.s9.13
1000.b.c. .58	Consol. Virginia.	Bulwer.
200.bc.10. .58	100.....b.c.3.75	10.....b.c.9.13
500.....b. .59	26.....a.c.5.75	Calaveras.
2000.....c. .57	May Belle.	200.....1.05
500.....b30. .59	200.....b.c. .24	200.....s3.1.05
100.....c. .57	Great Eastern.	500.a.c.b3.1.10
1500.bc.b2. .60	1500.bc.b2. .60	100.....a.c.1.10
Lucerne.	Moose.	400.a.c.b3.1.10
100.b.c.a.c. .18	130.....b.c.1.85	1100.....a.c.1.05
100.b.c.1.c. .18	Hale & Norcross.	Granville.
100.....a.c. .19	Homestake.	400.....a.c. .39
South Bulwer.	500.....b.c.3.25	La Plata.
200.....b.c. .60	100.....b.c.3.25	60.....a.c.6.25
100.bc.s20.1.80	Findley.	American Flag.
South Noonday.	100.....c. .57	500.ac.b30. .55
200.....b.c.1.c.0	Eureka.	South Hite.
Buckl.	100.....a.c.16	100.....a.c.2.45
100.b.c.b3.4.05	Thos.	200.....a.c.2.50
200.....b.c.4.10	100.....2.90	

TUESDAY, Feb. 17—P. M.

The stock market was active, and the speculation throughout the greater portion of the day was characterized by a buoyant tone. The advance in quotations ranged from ½ to 6 ₱ cent., Houston and Texas, Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sioux City, and Ohio and Mississippi leading the upward movement. In the afternoon there was a reaction of ½ to 4¼ ₱ cent., which was generally attributed to realizing sales. Louisville and Nashville made the greatest decline, and appearances indicate that the manipulators of the pool in this stock may possibly find considerable difficulty in unloading their shares. Houston and Texas and Ohio and Mississippi preferred were also quite prominent in the depression. Toward the close a very firm feeling was developed, and under the leadership of Western Union and Pacific Mail, the entire market advanced, the improvement ranging from ½ to 2¾ ₱ cent. The coal shares were comparatively quiet, and the speculation in them presented no particular feature of interest.

The transactions aggregated 348,925 shares, including 41,844 Ohio and Mississippi, 31,770 Pacific Mail, 30,088 Western Union, 27,986 Erie, 20,860 Iron Mountain, 18,400 Lake Shore, 17,325 Ontario and Western, 16,440 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 11,375 Wabash, 9,850 Nitro, 9,834 St. Paul and Sioux City, 9,300 Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, 8,920 Kansas and Texas, 8,800 Houston and Texas, 8,521 Northern Pacific, 8,280 St. Paul and Minneapolis, 7,800 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 6,100 North-west, 5,994 New-Jersey Central, 5,500 Central Arizona, and 5,300 Illinois Central.

North-western common sold at 91¼@91¾, and preferred at 106¾; St. Paul common fell off from 79 to 78¾, rose to 79⅛, declined to 78⅝, and recovered to 78⅞; the preferred sold at 103¼@103⅜; Lake Shore declined from 104⅜ to 103⅞, and rose to 104¾; Canada Southern sold at 67¾@68¾; Michigan Central at 89¾@90; Erie fell off from 47⅜ to 47⅜, and preferred from 73¼ to 72½, but the latter rallied to 72½; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 86½ to 86⅞, and fell off to 86; Delaware and Hudson declined from 76¼ to 75¼; New-Jersey Central fell off from 84⅜ to 83½, and closed at 83¾; Reading sold at 68¾@69; New Central Coal at 29@29½; Mobile and Ohio at 26@26½; Kansas and Texas declined from 46½ to 45⅝, and rallied to 46; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis declined from 94½ to 94, rose to 94¾, and fell off to 93; Louisville and Nashville rose from 144 to 144¾, and fell off to 140; Northern Pacific rose from 35 to 35½, and preferred from 58¼ to 59, but the former afterward declined to 34⅜, and the preferred to 58; Ohio and Mississippi rose from 34⅞ to 36⅝, and reacted to 35¼; the preferred rose from 78½ to 82, receded to 79½, and finally sold at 80; St. Paul and Sioux City advanced from 43 to 44, and preferred from 81 to 83¼; the latter afterward fell off to 81½ and recovered to 82; Wabash declined from 45¼ to 44⅝, and recovered to 45¼; the preferred fell off from 69½ to 69¼, rose to 69⅞, and closed at 69⅜; St. Louis and San Francisco fell off from 45½ to 45; the preferred rose from 57½ to 58, and declined to 57; Iron Mountain rose from 65⅜ to 66, declined to 64, and closed at 64½; Union Pacific rose from 91½ to 92, and closed at 91⅝; Central Pacific declined from 81½ to 81, and advanced to 82; New Albany and Chicago rose 61½ ₱ cent., to 81½; Ontario and Western rose from 27½ to 29¼; Ohio Central sold at 25@25¼; International at 45; Alton and Terre Haute at 23½@24½; preferred at 60; Chesapeake and Ohio at 22⅝@23; C. C. and I. C. at 21½@21⅞; Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis rose from 54⅜ to 58, and reacted to 57; Hannibal and St. Joseph rose from 40¾ to 41, and preferred from 71⅛ to 71¾, but the former closed at 40¼, and the latter at 71⅜; Houston and Texas rose from 79 to 85, reacted to 82, recovered to 84½, and finally sold at 83; Lake Erie and Western rose from 34 to 34¾, and fell off to 33¾; Marietta and Cincinnati Firsts preferred rose from 14½ to 14¾, and declined to 13½; do. Seconds preferred rose from 10 to 10⅛; Manhattan Elevated rose from 50¼ to 50¾, and fell off to 49¾; Metropolitan sold at 117½@118, and odd lots of New-York at 125@126; Pacific Mail rose from 41½ to 43½, reacted to 42⅝, and advanced to 44 and closed at 43⅝; Western Union fell off from 106⅝ to 106⅛, rose to 108⅞, and closed at 108½; Atlantic and Pacific fell from 48 to 46¾, rose to 48⅛, and closed at 47⅞; American District advanced from 68¾ to 68; Central Arizona rose from 9¼ to 10, fell off to 8¾, and closed at 9½; Montauk Gas Coal rose from 56 to 57½; Sutro Tunnel, 3¼ to 3½. Among investment shares, Panama rose to 185, and reacted to 184; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy fell off to 147, Rock Island sold at 150; Illinois Central rose from 101 to 103¼, and reacted to 102⅝; New-York Central sold at 131¾; Pullman Palace Car at 120@120½.

The Money market worked smoothly, and borrowers readily supplied their requirements at 4 ₱ cent. on Government bonds, and at 5@6 ₱ cent. on railway and miscellaneous collaterals. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 4½@5½ ₱ cent. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying 1-16, selling 3-16@¾ premium; Charleston, very scarce, 15 bid, but none on market; New-Orleans, commercial, 50 discount, bank, 1 premium; St. Louis, 50 discount; Chicago, 25 discount, and Boston 1a discount.

The foreign advices reported an active market at London for British Consols, which, after advancing to 98 5-16, closed at 98⅛@98¼ for both money and the account. United States Government bonds were strong and ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. higher, at 109¾ for 4s, 110¾ for 4½s, and 106¼ for 5s. In American railway securities, Erie common declined from 49⅜ to 49⅛, and do. consolidated Seconds from 96½ to 95⅞, the other issues remaining unchanged; Illinois Central advanced from 103¾ to 105¼; New-York Central from 136¾ to 137; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts from 72½ to 72¾, and do. Seconds from 33½ to 34½; Reading fell off from 35¾ to 35½; Atlantic and Great Western common stock sold up from 10¼ to 11⅛ on the street, and do. preferred from 24⅛ to 24¾. The weekly statement of the Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 2,100,000 marks. At Paris, Rentes advanced to 82f. 40c.

The Sterling Exchange market was very firm in tone, with business close on to the posted rates. Commercial bills thus far this week have been in small supply, and command full rates.

Government bonds continued strong at a still further advance in prices of ⅛ to ¼ ₱ cent. The transactions in new 4s amounted to over $1,100,000. Fives of 1881 and 4½s were active and in good demand at the close. Currency 6s were also higher, selling at 126 for 1898, and at 126½ for 1899 issue.

In railroad bonds the transactions were rather smaller than of late, but the dealings generally were characterized by a strong tone. Erie consolidated Firsts advanced from 120¼ to 121¼; do. Seconds rose to 93¼, fell off to 92½, and recovered to 92⅞, and do. funded 5s sold at 87¾@88; a heavy business was transacted in the Chesapeake and Ohio issues, which sold up to 68⅝ for Firsts, series B, and to 43¼ for currency 6s; New-York Elevated Firsts rose to 112½, and Metropolitan Firsts were taken freely at 103½; Ohio and Mississippi, Springfield Division, advanced from 81 to 83⅜; Mobile and Ohio Firsts, debentures, fell off from 77 to 76½, and recovered to 76½; Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Firsts fell off to 72, and rose to 73¼; the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Assented 7 ₱ cents, which pay interest quarterly, sold at 99⅝@99⅞, and, owing to the large earnings of the company and the favorable condition of its finances, a further advance in the price of its bonds is anticipated; Kansas and Texas Seconds and Iron Mountain preferred incomes were 1@1½ ₱ cent lower; St. Paul and Sioux City Firsts sold up to 102, and Wabash convertibles to 101; C., C. and I. C. issues were ½@1 ₱ cent. higher. In State bonds the feature was District of Columbia 3.65s, which advanced to 96¼.

The exports of domestic produce from this port for the past week were $6,825,443, against $6,817,258 for the corresponding week last year, and $6,949,877 in 1878. The imports of produce since Jan. 1 were $36,304,-181, against $34,302,463 for the same period last year, and $37,849,737 in 1878.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1880.

Receipts.....	$1,112,860 80
Payments.....	960,677 83
Balance, coin.....	98,267,256 38
Balance, note.....	6,918,618 01

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 17.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon.....	107¼	107⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon.....	108⅞	109¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupon.....	103⅝	103⅝
Adams Express.....	109	107½
American Express.....	56¾	57
Albany and Susquehanna.....	104	104
Alton and Terre Haute.....	23½	24½
Alton and Terre Haute pref.....	60	60
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph.....	48	47⅞
American District Telegraph.....	66¾	68
Boston Water Power.....	17⅜	17⅜
Boston Air Line.....	53	53
Boston Land Company.....	11¾	11¾
Canada Southern.....	68¾	68¾
Canton.....	59	59½
Canada Southern.....	68	68
Climax Mining.....	3⅜	3⅜
Carbon Mining.....	4⅞	4½
Central Arizona.....	9¾	9¾
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans...	42	42
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind.....	77	77¼
Chesapeake and Ohio.....	22¾	22¾
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref.....	31¾	31¾
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.....	23⅜	23⅜
C. C. and I. C.....	21⅝	21⅝
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.....	147⅜	147
Chicago and Alton.....	108½	109¼
Chicago and Alton pref.....	117	117
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis.....	54¾	57
Chicago and North-west.....	91⅜	91⅝
Chicago and North-west pref.....	103¾	104
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	79	79
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref..	103⅜	103⅜
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	150	150
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	110½	110½
Consolidation Coal.....	32½	32½
Cumberland Coal.....	66	65
Davenport, Lackawanna and Western...	86½	86⅛
Delaware and Hudson Canal.....	76¼	75½
Excelsior Mining.....	21⅝	21⅝
Frankford and Kokomo.....	22½	22½
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	40¼	40¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.....	71⅜	71⅜
Hecla.....	160	160
Homestake Mining.....	37	37
Houston and Texas.....	79	83
Illinois Central.....	101	102⅝
Ind., Bloom. and Western.....	42	42
Central Pacific.....	81½	82
Ohio Central.....	25½	25⅜
Keokuk and Des Moines.....	19	19
Keokuk and Des Moines pref.....	37½	37½
Lake Shore.....	104¾	104¾
Lake Erie and Western.....	34¾	33¾
La Platte.....	6	6
Louisville and Nashville.....	144	140
Little Pittsburg.....	22½	22½
Law., N. Alb. and O.....	75	81½
Manhattan Railroad.....	50¼	49¾
Marcellus.....	3⅞	3⅞
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref.....	14½	13½
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref.....	10	10⅛
Metropolitan Railroad.....	117½	117½
Michigan Central.....	90	89½
Mobile and Ohio.....	26	26
Missouri, Kansas and Texas.....	46	45⅝
Maryland Coal.....	24	24
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis.....	94½	93¾
New Central Coal.....	29	29
New-Jersey Central.....	84¾	83½
New-York Central.....	132	131¾
New-York and New-Haven.....	186¾	186¾
New-York Elevated.....	122	125
New-York, Lake Erie and Western.....	47⅜	47⅜
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref.	73	72½
Northern Pacific.....	35½	35½
Northern Pacific pref.....	58⅜	58⅜
Ohio and Mississippi.....	34⅞	36⅝
Ohio and Mississippi pref.....	78⅝	80
Oregon Railway and Navigation.....	108	108
Pacific Mail.....	41¾	43⅝
Panama.....	181	184
Pennsylvania.....	196	195
Philadelphia and Reading.....	69	68¾
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago....	116	116
Pullman Palace Car Company.....	118	120½
Quicksilver.....	20½	20½
Quicksilver pref.....	64	63¾
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg.....	33	33
Rensselaer and Saratoga.....	116	114
Standard Mining.....	32¾	30¾
Nitro Tunnel.....	3⅜	3⅜
St. Louis and San Francisco.....	45½	46
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.....	57½	57
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref..	77	77
St. Louis and Iron Mountain.....	65¾	64¾
St. Paul and Sioux City.....	43	43¾
St. Paul and Sioux City pref.....	81	82
Union Pacific.....	91⅝	91⅝
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific.....	45	45¼
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref....	69¾	69¾
Wells-Fargo Express.....	102½	102½
Western Union Telegraph.....	108⅝	108⅝
United States Express.....	42	47¼

The following were the closing prices of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight.....	—@484	483½@483¾
Demand.....	—@486½	486 @486¼
Cable transfers.....	—@487	486¼@486½
Commercial.....	—@ ..	481¾@482
Commercial, 3 days.....	—@ ..	483½@484
Paris francs:		
60-days sight.....	520 @521¼	520⅝@521⅞
Demand.....	517½@518¾	518¼@518¾
Cable transfers.....	—@517½	—@519⅝
Commercial.....	—@ ..	524⅜@525⅝
Commercial, 3 days.....	—@ ..	522½@523⅝
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight.....	520 @521¼	520⅝@521⅞
Demand.....	517½@518¾	518¼@519⅜
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight.....	521¼@522½	521⅞@523½
Demand.....	518¾@519¾	518¾@520
Reichmarks:		
60-days sight.....	94¾@ 95	94⅝@ 94⅞
Demand.....	95⅜@ 95⅝	95¼@ 95½
Commercial.....	—@ ..	94¾@ 94⅞
Commercial, 3 days.....	—@ ..	94¾@ 95

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges.....	$129,196,175
Balances.....	3,880,165

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala., class A, 2 to 5...	62¼	N. C. N. C. R., A. O...	110
Ala., class B, 5s.....	90	N. C. N. C. R.'7s, coff.	90
Ala., class C, 5s.....	71	N. C. f. s. '96, '98, '99.	100
Ark. 6s, fd.....	19	N. C. f. s. '68-'98.....	10
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. Is.	8	N. Cn., J. J., '92-8....	16½
Ark. 7s, L. R. & M. R..	5	N. C. 7s, A. O.....	18½
Ark. 7s, L. R., P. B. & N.O.	7	N. C. C. R.....	4½
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R..	5¼	N. C. sn. s. of '1.'98-9.	5
Conn. 6s, gold.....	105	N. C. sp. r. of. S.....	11
Ga. 6s, '80-86.....	101	Ohio 6s, '81.....	101½
Ga. 7s, n.....	109½	Ohio 6s, '86.....	109
Ga. 7s, ind.....	109	Ohio 6s, o.....	114
Ky. 6s.....	100	S. C. 6s, a. & J., '66, ss.	5½
La. 7s, cn., '14.....	48¼	T. 6s, n., '92-8-1900.	33½
Mo. 6s, due '82 or '83.	102	Tenn. 6s, n. s., '14.	33½
Mo. 6s, due '86.....	109	Va. 6s, n.....	25
Mo. 6s, due '87.....	109½	Va. 6s, n., '66.....	25
Mo. 6s, due '88.....	109	Va. 6s, n., '67.....	25
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90.	109	Va. 6s, cnn.....	25
Mo. 6s, A. or U... 92..100¾		Va. 6s, xnn.....	49¾
Mo. fd., due '94-5.... 105¼		Va. 6s, cn., 2d s.....	32
Mo. H. & St. J., due '86. 105¾		Va. 6s, def.....	8
N. C. 6s, '86-'98.....	98	Dis. col. 3.65s, '24..	95
N. C. 6s, A. O.....	98¾	Dis. Col. sm.....	95
N. C. N. C. R. 7s, coff.	90	Dis. Col. r.....	95
N. C. N. C. 7s, coff.	90		

And the following for railway mortgages:

B. & O. 1st 6s, P. br...	109	L., R. & M. 1st 6s.....	97½
B., N. & A. 1st 7s.....	112	L., St. L. & T. 1st 7s..	91
B., C. R. & N. 1st 5s..	90¼	Met. Elev. 1st 6s.....	103
C. & O. 6s, g. s. B.ind.	68¾	Mich. Cn. con. 7s.....	119½
C. & O. 6s, cur. in. d...	63¾	Mich. C. 1st 8s, s. f..	110
La. & Mo. R. 1st 7s...	107	Mich. C. 6s.....	110½
La. & Mo. R. 2d 7s.....	100	Mich. C. & T. cn. as...	105⅜
La. L. & T. 1st 7s.....	112¾	Mich. Cn. con. 7s.....	109
C. & Q. & S. p. s. 1st.	109½	M. & O. n. 6s.....	100
C., B. & Q. cn. 7s.....	119½	N. C. & St. L. 1st 7s..	112⅝
C. & Q. D. M. 1st 8s...	99½	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.....	105
K. & D. M. 1st, ss.....	90	N. Y. C. 6s, '87.....	105
C. R. of N. J. 1st 7s..	115½	N. Y. C. 6s, r. e.....	104
C. R. of N. J. cn. 7s..	107¾	N. Y. C. 6s, sub.....	104
C. R. of N. J. ex. 7s..	107¾	N. Y. C. & H. 1st c. 7s.	133½
C. R. of N. J. adj. 7s..	106⅞	N. Y. C. & H. 1st r. 7s.	123¼
L. & W. cn. std.....	113½	Rud. R. 7s 2d s. f.....	110
L. & W. 1st gtd. ss.....	99½	Rich. & D. 2d 6s, o. to.	92
A. D. & I. 7s.....	110	Harlem 1st 7's. c.....	126
A. D. & I. 7s, ss.....	110	Harlem 1st 7s, r.....	126½
Ala. S. R. 2d 3.10 P. A.	75	Harlem 1st 6s, r.....	112½
M. & St. P. 1st 7s g. R. d.	113½	O. & M. con. 6s, '78....	102
M. & St. P. L. C. div. 7s.	113⅞	O. & M. 1st. Sp. d. 7s..	82
M. & St. P. 1st L. & D. 7s.	109	O. Cen. 1st 6s.....	90
M. & St. P. 1st I. & M. 7s.	107	O. Cen. 1st 6s, r.....	90
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M. 7s.	114	C. P. 6s, 6s.....	111
M. & St. P. cn. s. f. 7s.	109	C. P. S. J. bn. 6s.....	105¾
M. & St. P. 1st 7s & D. ex.	109¾	C. P. S. J. 1st 6s.....	104
C. & N. W. s. f. 7s.....	107¼	C. P. S. a. 7s.....	104½
C. & N. W. 1st. 7s.....	106¾	C. P. L. g. 6s.....	105
C. & N. W. 1st 7s.....	133	C. P. 1st 7s.....	107½
C. & N. W. c. g. 7s.....	116¾	U. P. 1st 6s.....	111½
C. & N. W. r. g. 7s.....	116	U. P. l. g. 7s.....	113¾
C. & N. 1st. 7s.....	116½	U. P. s. s. 8s.....	119
C. & M. 1st 7s.....	116	U. P. s. f. 8s.....	118
C., C. & I. 1st. 7s & 7.116		U. P. c. t. 6s.....	102
C., C. & I. cn. 7s.. 108¾		P. R. of Mo. 1st 6s...	105¼
C., C. & I. con. 1st pf.	121¾	P. R. of Mo. 2d 7

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1880.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1879:

Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1879 to 31st December, 1879	$3,669,066 58
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1879	1,671,981 91
Total amount of marine premiums	$5,371,048 49
No policies have been issued upon life risks during the year. Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1879, to 31st December, 1879	$3,875,101 26
Losses paid during the same period	$1,524,331 04
Returns of premiums and expenses	$840,736 77

The company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock, City, bank, and other stocks	$3,875,558 00
Loans secured by stock and otherwise	1,307 900 00
Real estate and claims due the company, estimated at	500,000 00
Premium notes and bills receivable	1,522,826 35
Cash in bank	231,465 16
Total amount of assets	$12,437,739 51

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profit will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d of February next.

Fifty per cent of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1876 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date interest on the amount so redeemable will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled to the extent paid.

A dividend of 40 per cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1879, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of May next.

By order of the Board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

D. JONES,	HORACE GRAY,
CHARLES DENNIS,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
WM. H. MOORE,	JOHN ELLIOTT,
LEWIS CURTIS,	ALEXANDER V. BLAKE,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	ROBT. B. MINTURN,
JAMES LOWNDES,	CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
DAVID LANE,	GEORGE W. LANE,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,	EDWIN D. MORGAN,
A. A. RAVEN,	ROBERT L. STUART,
WM. STURGIS,	JAMES G. DE FOREST,
ADOLPH LEMOYNE,	FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
BENJAMIN H. FIELD,	CHARLES D. LEVERICH,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	WILLIAM BRYCE,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	WILLIAM H. FOGG,
ROYAL PHELPS,	PETER V. KING,
THOMAS F. YOUNGS,	THOS. P. TODDINGTON,
C. A. HAND,	HORACE K. THURBER,
JOHN D. HEWLETT,	WILLIAM DEGROOT,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,	HENRY COLLINS,
CHARLES P. BURDETT,	JOHN L. RIKER.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
WM. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
A. A. RAVEN, Third Vice-President.

RED ELEPHANT MINING COMPANY.

Capital Stock, $5,000,000, in 500,000 Shares of $10 each, NON ASSESSABLE.

Incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York, LOCATED IN SECTION 6, RANGE 70, MOUNT PLEASANT, CLEAR CREEK COUNTY, COLORADO.

Six miles from Georgetown, one-half mile from Lawson, on the Colorado Central Railroad.

OFFICERS.

HARVEY DURAND, President.
C. THEO. LIEBOLD, M. D., Vice President.
WM. G. SMITH, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

HARVEY DURAND, Member New-York Stock Exchange.
C. HILTON SCRIBNER, Ex Secretary State of New-York.
RICHARD W. BOGART, Broadway, New-York.
Messrs. O. M. Bogart & Co., Bankers.
JAMES P. B. LOOMIS, New-London, Conn.
JOSEPH H. PARSONS, Director of Nicholas Bank.
C. THEO. LIEBOLD, M. D., No. 21 West 30th-st., New-York.
CHARLES TAYLOR No. 238 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN W. BIGELOW, No. 56 Broadway, New-York.
WILLIAM G. SMITH, No. 31 Broad-st., New-York.
JOHN S. BASSETT, M. D., No. 11 West 31st-st., New-York.
WILLIAM STANLEY, Western Union Telegraph Building, New-York. Messrs. Stanley, Clark & Brown, Consignees.
J. M. BROWN, No. 7 Wall-st., New York. Messrs. A. M. Brown & Co., Bankers.

REGISTRAR
UNION TRUST COMPANY, New-York.

OFFICES
NO. 33 BROAD-ST., New York.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000 IN U. S. BONDS.

Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. It is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar of Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.

HENRY E. SPAULDING, President.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN, } Vice-Presidents.
FREDK H. COSSITT, }
C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	GEORGE W. LANE,
JONATHAN THORNE,	GEORGE W. PERKINS,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,	G. O. MACCULLOCH MILLER,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	ROBERT SKEEL,
CHARLES LANIER,	A. A. LOW,
EDMUND W. CORLIES,	AMOS R. ENO,
BROOK M. COSSITT,	CHAS. E. FRANCKLYN,
WM. H. APPLETON,	WM. H. WEBB,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
DAVID DOWS,	PERCY R. PYNE,
MARTIN BATES,	BENJ. B. SPAULDING,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	DAVID WOLFE BISHOP,
JAMES F. WALLACE,	CORNELIUS N. BLISS.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN,	

PUBLIC SALE OF KINGSTON CITY BONDS.

There will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the CITY HALL, In the City of Kingston, On FEB. 18, 1880, At 12 o'clock M. of that day,

$40,000 IN BONDS OF THE CITY OF KINGSTON,

Being 6 per cent. semi-annual coupon bonds, payable in 1910, with option of payment after 10 years, of the denomination of $1,000, $500, and $100. Such bonds issued to pay off bonds falling due.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH,

or 10 per cent. of bid down, and balance, with interest, on or before March 1, 1880. A single bond will be offered, and the purchaser to have option of taking, at the rate of the bid, bonds to the amount of not exceeding $10,000.

THOMAS CORNELL,
President Board of Bank Presidents.

Dated Jan. 16, 1880.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 } BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1880.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF BONDS of the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY of $1,000 each, issued under the indenture of trust to the Union Trust Company of New-York as Trustee dated July 1, 1873, have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund Commission, and after May 1, 1880 until, and including, May 31, 1880, on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, viz.:

COUPON BONDS.

98	361	96	128	198	343	443
447	467	557	573	1002	1022	1417
1425	2160	2093	2734	2757	2,916	2,955
3,078	3,100	3,313	3,400	5,416		

REGISTERED BONDS.

143	295	406	579	895	1,339	1,507
1,527	1,572	1,601	1,809			

Interest on bonds presented for payment ceases May 1, 1880. Bonds not presented prior to Aug. 1, 1880, are not entitled to payment under this drawing, but will continue to bear interest and be subject to be drawn in an future drawing.

JAMES H. OGILVIE, Vice-President.
111 Broadway.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO., No. 64 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following bonds of the Company of $1,000 each, issued under the Sinking Fund Bonds, have been designated by lot to be paid at par and accrued interest, at the Company's office according to the provisions of the deed of trust securing the same. The numbers are as follows:

115	1863	3502	5187	7487	8017
141	1909	3501	5222	6263	7488	8088
553	1703	3677	5261	6409	7503	8203
1027	1719	3977	5343	6447	7523	8261
1050	177	4041	5382	6489	7525	8283
1117	2063	4107	5775	6553	7602	8300
1179	2145	4275	5859	6749	7705	8474
1307	2237	4412	5842	6824	7778	8525
1411	2675	4584	5840	7048	7812	8550
1521	2697	4939	6078	7066	7819	.....
1741	2743	5103	6203	7363	7904	.....
1846	3227	5138	6127	7421	8004	.....

Interest on these bonds will cease on the last day of July, 1880.

JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,

CHICAGO, Jan. 27, 1880.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS: Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., on the 28th day of February, 1880, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a contract to consolidate with the form to be agreed upon, the railroad, stock, property, and franchises of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, and also to consider and act upon a resolution of the board to increase under the provisions of your charter the capital stock of the company, to the extent thought necessary for the purpose of such consolidation, and for the transaction of any other business incidental thereto. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. M. FORBES, President.

Proxies can be obtained at the National Bank of Commerce, New-York.

John A. Dodge & Co.,

BANKERS AND STOCK-BROKERS,

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, buy and sell on 3 to 5 per cent. margin, all stocks dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange, and execute orders for stock privilege contracts at favorable rates. Full information on all matters relating to stock speculation furnished on application. Weekly report of movements in the Stock market sent free.

N. Y. AND OSWEGO MIDLAND R. R.

Last week for conversion of these bonds into new stock.

See or write KIRKLAND & MILLIKEN,
No. 47 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GERMANIA Petroleum Company call on or write to JOHN PONDIR, No. 19 Broad-st. Stockholders please bring stock.

FINANCIAL.

No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1880.

Atchison, Colorado & Pacific R. R.

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.

This road is an extension of the CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC R. R., runs through a rich section of Northern Kansas, and has a large earning capacity.

The bonds are issued at sixteen thousand dollars per mile, have twenty-five years to run; interest 6 per cent., payable February, May, August, and November. Principal and interest guaranteed by Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co.

We offer for sale a limited amount at 100 and interest.

Earnings of Central Branch of Union Pacific, including the Atchison, Colorado and Pacific leased line, for 1879:

On 224 miles of road	$1,000,000
Less operating expenses	477,862
	$522,138
Total charge of interest	259,960
Surplus	$262,178

WOOD & DAVIS.

NOTICE.

TO HOLDERS OF

N. Y. AND OSWEGO MIDLAND R. R.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS,
CONVERTIBLE BONDS,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE WESTERN DIVISION,
MONTCLAIR RAILROAD INCOME BONDS, (guaranteed by the N. Y. and O. M. R. R.,)

ALSO, ALL CLASSES OF JUDGMENT NOTES OF THE N. Y. AND O. M. R. R.

Will take notice that unless the same are deposited, with the requisite 20 per cent. cash payment, by the 21st of this month, they will become valueless.

We are buying these securities at their present market value.

MOLLER & CO.,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,

Bankers,

NO. 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.....LONDON

Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

A YEAR BOOK OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION.

A MANUAL
FOR
INVESTORS AND BROKERS.

THE FINANCIAL REVIEW (annual) for 1880 is just out. It is a most complete book of practical information.

Price of the REVIEW, in cloth.....$2

To subscribers of the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*.....1

WILLIAM B. DANA & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 81 William-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1880.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of the City of New-York, Trustee of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of twenty-one (21) of said bonds, viz: Nos. 69, 91, 100, 135, 199, 266, 342, 396, 465, 472, 550, 558, 842, 880, 895, 1070, 1,022, 1,015, 1,172, 1,292, 1,341; and that on presentation and delivery to them of said twenty-one bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at the par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said twenty-one bonds not presented for redemption on or before the 1st day of July next will cease from and after that date.

R. G. ROLSTON, President
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

BANKING HOUSE

—OF—

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 18 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK,
Near door to the Stock Exchange.
UP-TOWN BRANCH, NO. 1142 BROADWAY, COR. 26TH-ST.

Connected by private telegraph and telephone.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Securities bought and sold for cash or on margin, strictly on commission.

Deposits received subject to check on demand; interest paid on all daily balances.

Our office being on the same floor, and next door to the Stock Exchange, insures the execution of orders the instant received. The senior partner attends the Board and gives this department his personal attention.

S. F. JOHNSON & CO.

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 2 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell on commission all classes of securities. Careful attention given to investment orders.

S. FISHER JOHNSON, CHAS. W. MILLER,
Members New-York Stock Exchange.

PRINCE & WHITELY

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY ARE PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCES

on favorable terms on the following mining stocks, namely: LITTLE PITTSBURG, CHRYSOLITE, LITTLE CHIEF, HUKILL, and FREELAND.

NO. 64 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
FEBRUARY 18, 1880.

CLINTON B. FISK & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 3 BROAD-ST., DREXEL BUILDING,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT AND STATE SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

For cash, or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange, Bankers, in State, Railway, Municipal, Mining, and miscellaneous stocks and bonds.

WANTED.

GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD Guaranteed bonds and certificates.
South Carolina Railroad Non-mortgage bonds and stock.
Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock.
South Carolina State Consolidated 6 bonds unrecognized.

BY ARENTS & YOUNG,
No. 9 New-st.

LOUIS MEISER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18, at 12:30 P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom is may concern:

152 shares Stock of the Saratoga Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses.
54 shares New-York Central Sleeping Car Company.

WANTED.

NEW YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD First mortgage Western Extension bonds. Second mortgage, Equipment, and Convertible bonds. Montclair Railroad Income Bonds.
By ARENTS & YOUNG,
No. 9 New-st.

TO INVESTORS AND ESTATES.—$75,000

wanted at 6 per cent. on first mortgage of first-class improved City property worth more than double. No brokerage paid. Address BROADWAY, Room No. 82 Drexel Building.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit or Circular Notes on the Union Bank of London for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

GWYNNE & DAY, 46 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, (established in 1851,) transact a general banking and brokerage business in railway shares, bonds, &c., &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of acting as companion to a maiden or widow lady; no objection to the country. Address, by letter, Miss H., care Miss A. Forde, the "Madison," No. 1,242 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl: will assist with washing and ironing; best City references. Address E. G., Box No. 235 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—WILL ASSIST WITH washing and ironing; by a respectable young girl in a private family; willing and obliging. Call at No. 315 West 44th-st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chamber-maid and assist with washing, or as cook and assist in washing; good reference. Can be seen at No. 877 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—AS first-class chamber-maid and laundress; Protestant. City or country; best of City reference. Call at No. 131 West 19th-st., two stairs, front.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress or nurse; good City references required. Call at No. 124 East Houston-st., Room No. 12.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—IS first class; in a private family; has best City references. Call at No. 215 East 29th-st. Room No. 13.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 219 West 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR Chamber-maid and Sewing.—Good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 212 West 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND DO FINE WASHING.—By a competent girl: none but a nice family need apply; employers can be seen. Call at 338 East 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND DO FINE WASHING.—By a young girl in private family; best City reference. Call at No. 236 East 24th-st., Room No. 20.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Frenchwoman as chamber-maid and seamstress; good references. Call at No. 120 East 13th-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters, together; thoroughly competent and obliging; do work of small private family. If required; City or country; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 262 West 41st-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer in a small family; is an excellent cook; where she can have her daughter, 15 years old, who can assist in light duties; best references. Call or address M. G., No. 103 President-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; Thoroughly understands all branches; unexceptionable City references from last place. Call at No. 141 West 39th-st., second floor.

COOK.—BY YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL; UNDERstands English and American cooking; do coarse washing if required; City or country; best reference. Call, for two days, at No. 262 West 41st-st.

COOK.—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK; GOOD BAKER; no objection to assist with washing in small private family; best City references. Call at No. 429 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN A small family in the country where second girl is kept; good reference; wages, $12 per month. Call at No. 255 Elizabeth-st., milk depot.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH COOK; understands all kinds cooking, baking, boning, larding; wages, $25 to $30; good City reference. Call, two days, at No. 333 East 35th-st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; willing to assist with coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 622 6th-av., between 38th and 37th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable widow woman; good reference; no objection to a private boarding-house. Call, for two days, No. 413 West 53d-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK and baker; do plain washing; City or country; best City reference. Address Cook, Box No. 255 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; WILL DO coarse washing or care of milk; City or country. City reference. Address K. P., Box No. 310 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family; understands cooking in all branches; excellent baker; best City reference. Call or address No. 10 West 43d-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class French and American cook; dessert and jelies; good baker; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 233 East 29th-st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is also plain washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country; City reference. Call at No. 114 West 35th-st.

COOK.—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK; EXCELLENT pastry cook; do coarse washing if required; no objection to the country; good City references. Call at No. 248 West 20th-st., second floor, front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly. best City reference. Call at No. 166 West 50th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A stranger in the City; to do plain cooking and plain washing. Call at No. 686 6th-av., two flights.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG EXPERIENCED WOMAN as excellent cook; City reference; in private family; no letters or cards. Call at No. 204 East 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as good cook in private family; best City reference. Call at No. 279 West 27th-st., grocery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit; City reference. Call at No. 110 Park-av., corner of 41st-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 228 East 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST CITY reference. Call, from 1 to 3, at 957 6th-av., in store.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS first-class dress-maker, cutter, fitter and trimmer, and operator; would assist with other work; best City references; City or country. Address M. A., Box No. 279 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY competent person; go out by day, week, or month; expert fitter and operator; first-class reference. Address Dress-maker, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker of long experience, with best reference, a few more customers by the day. Call at No. 242 East 50th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker work by the day or will take work home. Call at No. 429 2d-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FEW ENGAGEMENTS BY the day; is a good cutter, fitter, and a stylish trimmer. Call at No. 342 West 28th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY; COMPEtent at fitting, trimming, renovating, operating; family sewing. Call at 422 West 27th-st., basement.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Swedish person as housekeeper or to take care of an invalid lady, or to take care of children. Call at No. 284 6th-av., in store.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE American woman in a small family, as a working housekeeper. Apply at 469 10th-av.; call for three days.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL IN small family as general house worker. Address No. 371 West 52d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO do general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 239 East 26th-st., second floor, back room.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as lady's maid; has lived in the City; going to Europe, or good family in the City; good dress maker; very good hair dresser; understands French; excellent reference. Address L. M., box No. 294 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY FRENCH PROTESTant lady's maid and first-class seamstress; knows her duties thoroughly; good City references. Address two days, M. G., Box No. 294 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT; capable in all her duty, in American family; would take charge of a little girl. Address G. R., Box No. 305 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A German Protestant girl; no objection to travel; first-class City reference. Call at No. 412 West 40th-st., one flight.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—FIRST class; by a young girl; thoroughly understands dress and family sewing; willing to assist in other duties; best City reference. Call at No. 334 East 21st-st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY La respectable girl as laundress and chamber-maid; willing and obliging; good City references. Call at No. 120 East 13th-st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class laundress and chamber maid; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 151 East 32d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN Washing by the day, week, or month; no objection to country; assist in other work. Call at No. 347 East 34th-st., in candy store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress and chamber-work; good City references; City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 732 Broadway; pull bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman in private family; first-class City reference. Call at No. 223 East 29th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS laundress and assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 330 West 44th-st.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTestant woman, or take full charge of infant from birth; best City references. Call at No. 211 East 40th-st., third floor, front; no cards.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS INFANT'S nurse; good experience; can take charge from birth; first-class City reference. Address M. B., Box No. 301 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as nurse to grown child and seamstress; will assist in chamber work; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 836 2d-av., second door.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman; good operator; willing to take entire charge of infant from birth; best reference. Call at No. 409 West 27th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN TO take care of grown child or bring up baby on bottle; best reference. Call at No. 406 1st-av., third floor, back room.

NURSE, LADY'S MAID, SEAMSTRESS, OR Companion.—By a respectable Swedish woman; with good education; good reference. Address A. L., No. 163 East 27th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL: IS GOOD and kind to children; best City reference. Call at No. 808 Sixth-av.; third bell.

NURSE, &c.—BY YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS nurse or chamber-maid. Call at 232 East 54th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY OR WEEK, UNderstands all machines; can cut and fit; first-class City references. Address B., Box No. 262 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY GERMAN GIRL TO do sewing and dress-making. Address Miss Dusel, No. 516 West 45th-st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A FIRSTclass Swedish laundress; reference given. Mrs. Johnson, No. 235 East 22d-st.

WASHING AND IRONING, OR ANY HOUSEwork.—By a respectable Protestant woman; City reference. Mrs. Morrison, No. 410 7th-av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN family washing or go out by the day; best City reference if required. Call at No. 431 East 17th-st.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT COLORED laundress, by the dozen, week, or month, at her home. Call at No. 159 West 20th-st., rear, first floor.

MALES.

ATTENDANT TO A GENTLEMAN, OR AS Waiter in a Private Family.—By a willing and industrious young man, who is well recommended. Address E., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMily or a young man well recommended. Address C. Box No. 295 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH couple; will give the highest references. Address M. P., Box 275 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

BUTLER.—A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCHMAN AS Butler; City or country. Call or address, No. 11 West 26th-st., care of A. Sort.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS; IS A CAREFUL driver; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; good flower and vegetable gardener; can milk; will be found willing and obliging; good references. Address J. M. B., Box No. 325 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY MAN AND WIFE ON Gentleman's place; man as coachman; understands gardening; wife as cook; City or country; Protestants; three years' first-class reference; understand care of steam. Address C. N., Box No. 282 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THOROugh, competent Swede; single man; great experience in care of fine horses and carriages; careful driver; first-class man in every respect; seven years' reference from last employer. Address Driver, Box No. 253 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGle young man; understands both branches thoroughly; good milker, and not afraid of work; willing and obliging; first-class reference. Address Joseph, Box No. 297 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—NOT KEEPING MY ESTABLISHment this Winter, I have a thoroughly competent coachman, whom I can confidently recommend to any lady or gentleman. Apply to C. Crowell, President Metropolitan Insurance Company, No. 195 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care of horses carriages, and harness; is an experienced driver; 14 years' unexceptionable reference for strict sobriety, honesty, and capability. Call or address Coachman, No. 213 West 36th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, (a Protestant,) who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; five years' first-class reference. City or country. Address Coachman, Box No. 257 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of carriages and harness; four years' good City references. Address J. M., Box No. 270 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL Man.—By an Englishman; understands everything about a gentleman's place; country preferred; five years' reference. Call at Thompson's, No. 126 West 24th-st., two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class, experienced young man; no family; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; first-class City reference from last place. Call or address Coachman, No. 409 8th-av.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS this business; will be found willing and obliging; eight years' best City reference. Call or address P. N., No. 135 West 51st-st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—By a Protestant young man; understands the care of stock; otherwise handy on a gentleman's place; good City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY FIRST-CLASS German in private family; understands his business; is sober and reliable in every respect; best references. Address, or call, Coachman, 124 West 35th-st.

COACHMAN AND GENERALLY USEFUL Man.—Can milk; best reference from last employer. Address Coachman, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RESpectable Protestant man; best of reference. Call or address J. C., No. 137 West 38th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; BEST REFERences; six years in last place. Address J. L., care of Barry & Neu, No. 28 East 29th-st.

FOOTMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WHO has been trained in England, and has had some experience in his country; will be found an excellent servant; six years' reference. Address P. M., No. 324 West 38th-st.

GARDENER AND FLORIST, — SINGLE; of fruit, vegetable, and plant grower; best grower of hot and cold grapes under glass; landscaping and farming; improves the beauty of the place under his care; has long experience, with first-class recommendations. Address W., gardener, No. 419 3d-av.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; MARried, small family; 20 years' experience in the management of hothouses, stove, and greenhouse plants, hot and cold graperies, fruits, and vegetables; first-class reference. Address H. S., No. 125 Chambers-st., seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL, married man; understands his business in all its details, including orchard-ses, rose-house, grounds, &c., the management and improvement of a gentleman's place; several years' reference. Address Mass, Box No. 284 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; IS A practical working man; has a family able to assist him; is willing to attend dairy and poultry if required. Address J., care W. Randall West Chester, Westchester County, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, ENGLISH; understands his business; greenhouse, grapery, lawns, flowers, plants; would groom and drive on a small place; City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, this week.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A MIDDLEaged man, who understands the care and management of a gentleman's place and all kinds of cattle and stock; not afraid to work. Address J. R., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS PLAIN gardener; also, can take care of horse and milk, and make himself generally useful; will be found willing and obliging; good reference. Address T. L., Box No. 226 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A SCOTCH man, (married;) is a thorough, practical man in all branches; can make it pay proprietor if desired; those having glass preferred. best of reference. Address William Reid, No. 236 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MARRIED man, who has a thorough practical knowledge of gardening in every department; forcing of fruits and flowers; best of references for ability, industry, sobriety, &c. Address R., care of Bridgeman's, No. 870 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE GERman gardener; understands hot and cold graperies. Address N. K., American seed warehouse, No. 114 Chambers-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS German; single man; is a thorough gardener in all branches of the business; best City reference. Address Gardener, Box 254 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY.—BY A NORWEGIAN BOY IN AN Office; 17; experienced in bookkeeping; City reference. Address E., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG AND ACTIVE City Colnaman, with good City reference. Address Van, Box No. 270 *Times Up-town Office

M. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS

THE PREPARATIONS FOR HIS RECEPTION IN THIS CITY.

A GRAND BANQUET TO BE GIVEN AT DELMONICO'S—NAMES OF THE PROMINENT GUESTS—OTHER RECEPTIONS CONTEMPLATED.

The preparations for the reception of M. Ferdinand De Lesseps and his party of engineers and co-workers in the Inter-oceanic canal project are progressing rapidly. The Committee of Arrangements for the grand banquet have fixed upon Friday, Feb. 27, as the date, thus allowing the visitors a day or two in which to recover from the fatigue of the voyage, and the hospitalities attending their reception. The banquet, which will take place in the grand salon at Delmonico's, will be one of the most elegant and elaborate ever tendered to a distinguished foreigner. The arrangements will be under the personal supervision of the Messrs. L. and Charles Delmonico, who have pledged themselves to provide an entertainment in every respect worthy of the guest. The doors of the parlors adjoining the salon will be thrown open at 6 o'clock, and from that hour until 7 will be devoted to a reception, in which the members of the company will be personally introduced to M. De Lesseps. The banquet is to begin at 7, and the speech-making and attendant festivities will be prolonged far into the night. The walls of the salon will be decorated with the standards of the United States, the French Republic, the United States of Colombia, and other nations. Exotic plants, flowers, and ornamental pieces of appropriate designs will be supplied in profusion. Music will be furnished during the repast. The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn Heights, will preside, and among the distinguished guests invited are Secretary of State William M. Evarts, Mr. Max Outrey, the French Minister; E. M. Archibald, the British Consul-General; the Minister and Consul of the United States of Colombia; Gen. Winfield S. Hancock; the commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard; Mayor Cooper, Admiral Ammen, Gov. Cornell, of New-York; Gov. McClellan, of New-Jersey; the President of Yale College, the President of Princeton College, Charles O'Conor, Samuel J. Tilden, and others. Among the subscribers to the banquet, whose autographs have been enrolled in a richly-bound volume for presentation to M. De Lesseps are Samuel D. Babcock, William H. Appleton, the Rev. Henry W. Bellows, President Barnard, of Columbia College; Judge Brady, Judge Van Vorst, Judge Van Brunt, Judge Curtis, S. L. M. Barlow, Morris K. Jesup, United States Senator John P. Jones, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Albert Bierstadt, Peter Cooper, Dr. Howard Crosby, Erastus Corning, Joseph H. Choate, Charles F. Chandler, Judge Noah Davis, Judge Donohue, President Dickson, of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company; Frederick E. Church, Eugene Daubigny, Alfred John F. Gillon, William E. Dodge, V. Dabney, Albert Fink, President of the Society of Civil Engineers; David Dudley Field, Austin Flint, Jr., Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, William H. Guion, S. S. Conant, Chester Griswold, President Franklin B. Gowen, of the Reading Railroad; S. R. Gifford, Wilson G. Hunt, Henry Hilton, George Jones, John Jay, ex-Minister to Austria William M. Kingsland, Abram S. Hewitt, John Hoey, Daniel Huntington, M. L. Holly, Henry L. Hoguet, President Brayton Ives, of the Stock Exchange, Samuel E. Hiscox, Hugh J. Hastings, Hugh J. Jewett, Clarence King, Postmaster James, A. A. Low, Charles Lanier, Judge Abram R. Lawrence, J. Pierpont Morgan, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCulloch, Charles H. Marshall, Collector Merritt, Isaac Newton, Joseph J. O'Donoghue, George H. Potts, President of the Park Bank; the Rev. Dr. S. Irenæus Prime, Wheeler H. Peckham, George W. Quintard, Edward D. Randolph, President of the Continental Bank; Prof. R. W. Raymond; Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell, Algernon S. Sullivan, Russell Sage, the Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, David M. Stone, President Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, Lawrence Turnure, Stevenson Towle, John T. Townsend, Mark Townsend, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, Jenkins Van Schaick, Sidney Webster, James F. Wenman, S. V. White, Prof. E. L. Youmans, W. E. Worthen, C. E., John T. Agnew, Morris K. Jesup, V. K. Stevenson, William A. Cole, Henry H. Anderson, Miguel Aldama, Gen. C. K. Graham, Surrogate Calvin, Judge George C. Barrett, Francis A. Stout, Legrand B. Cannon, L. B. Cesnola, Trenor W. Park, Gunning S. Bedford, Andrew Carnegie, ex-Judge Noah Davis, Sigismund Kaufman, Henry C. Potter, Salem H. Wales, John K. Porter, Charles G. Francklyn, W. Butler Duncan, and others. The size of the hall rendered it necessary to limit the number of subscribers to 1200 and of invited guests to 25. Although the list has been full for several days, applications have continued to pour in on the committee.

Besides the banquet at Delmonico's, other receptions and entertainments are to be provided for the De Lesseps by the American Geographical Society, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the South American and Californian merchants. M. De Lesseps's head-quarters during his stay in the City will be at the Buckingham, corner of Fifth-avenue and Fiftieth-street. A committee will go down the Bay in a steamer to receive him as soon as the Colon is sighted.

A meeting of merchants and others engaged in the South American and Western coast trade was held in the rooms of the Down-town Club, Monday afternoon, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements to welcome M. De Lesseps. There was a large attendance, every house of prominence in the trade in the City being represented. Mr. Royal Phelps presided, and Mr. J. M. Hertado acted as Secretary. Speeches were made by several gentlemen, referring to the importance of the proposed canal, and also to M. De Lesseps's eminent ability as an engineer. While care was taken to refrain from expressing a preference for any particular route, the general sentiment favored a route of a tide-level canal, without locks. Resolutions were adopted expressive of the high appreciation of those present for M. De Lesseps's talents, and offering him a cordial welcome to this country. The Chairman was instructed to appoint a committee of five to meet him on the arrival of the Colon, which is expected on Monday, and to express to him the great interest which the merchants of America take in the construction of the proposed canal across the Isthmus. Mr. Phelps subsequently appointed the following committee: J. M. Hertado, of Hobson, Hertado & Co.; J. M. Muñoz, of Muñoz & Sapriella; B. De Castro, of De Castro & Co.; John Riley, President of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and R. H. Hoadley, of R. H. Hoadley & Co.

ANOTHER SUFFERER FROM BRAZIL.

WILLIAM NOLAN'S EXPERIENCE IN THE COUNTRY, AND WHY HE CAME BACK.

The brig Evening Star, Capt. Clark, which arrived from Pernambuco yesterday, brought another of the party who went out to Brazil last Fall to work on the Natal and Nova Cruz Railroad. This man, who gives his name as William Nolan, says he received only a small portion of the wages due him under the contract which he signed here in October last. He is a baker by trade. When he first landed at Natal there was no work for the party to do. Natal is a small, straggling place, consisting chiefly of old wooden shanties. The harbor, though small, is a very good one. After a week of waiting, Col. Davenport, who was to take charge of the work, arrived. The men were divided into gangs, and set to work grading the road at different points, the furthest of which was four miles from Natal. The men worked 10 hours a day, and slept in tents. On Dec. 5 the first pay fell due, but the contractor induced the men to wait until the 15th for their pay, assigning various reasons for having no money at hand. Trusting in his assurances the men resumed work. Meanwhile complaints about the quality of the food had been frequently made, but there was no improvement in this particular. Several hundred natives had been employed at 38 cents per day, and Nolan thinks the contractors concluded on one pretext or another to get rid of the white laborers and to replace them by Brazilians. After working a few days more the men went to the contractor's office, which was guarded by Brazilian soldiers as if in anticipation of a riot, and asked for their pay. They received little or nothing for their hard work, claims being set up against them, which, in some instances, swallowed up their whole wages. When Nolan went to Paymaster Conners he received $20 in Brazilian pieces, every two of which counted as a dollar, but each would bring only 44 cents in American money. According to the contract signed by Nolan he was entitled to over $100. Nolan and some 20 others decided to leave the place, and started for Pernambuco. Nolan paid his passage in a lighter, and was accompanied by 10 others, who had no money, but were sent at the expense of the contractors. The rest of the party traveled on foot. The lighter was very small, and the hatchway leading down into the hold was not more than two feet square. It was terribly close below, and the place where the men slept was infested with large black flies. He arrived at Pernambuco on Dec. 24. Nolan says that all of his money was soon expended in purchasing food for his destitute companions. They were finally obliged to part with most of their clothing in order to procure food. They were allowed to sleep in the "calaboose," or jail. Nolan suffered from hunger during the three weeks which he spent in Pernambuco. On Jan. 14, however, Capt. Clark, of the Evening Star, consented to let him work his passage home on the brig. The Captain says the man had evidently had a rough experience, but that he performed his work faithfully while on board the vessel. Nolan said that for all he knew the 100 white men whom he and his companions had left at Natal were still employed on the road. The contract which he signed before leaving here last Fall had been lost.

PROTECTING THE HARBOR.

Two scows loaded with mud were towed by a steam-tug to a point near Coney Island and there emptied into the Lower Bay on Aug. 15, 1879. This violation of the law which prohibits the dumping of garbage, mud, &c., nearer to the City than three miles beyond Sandy Hook was reported to the Pilot Commissioners. It was discovered that the mud was taken from the water front on Newtown Creek owned by Francis Pidgeon, Sr. The Pilot Commissioners at once began a suit against Pidgeon and Thomas Murphy, who was Captain of the tug that towed the scows down the Bay. The case was tried yesterday before Judge Donohue and a jury in the Supreme Court, Circuit. The law imposes a penalty of $5 for every cubic foot of waste material dumped into the Bay. The jury returned a verdict for $3,000 in favor of the Pilot Commissioners.

TWO HUNDRED YOUNG DOCTORS.

THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY'S CLASS OF 1880 GRADUATED—EXERCISES IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Over 200 graduates from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York were last evening sent adrift upon the sea of professional life, carrying with them the kindliest wishes of their preceptors and nearly 3,000 spectators. The Academy of Music, in which the Commencement exercises were held, was densely crowded, when, at 8 P. M., the Faculty and the Council took their places on the stage. Grafulla's Band played Strauss's "Persian March" as the members of the class filed through the central doorway and seated themselves in the orchestra. The embellishments of the stage consisted of tastefully-arranged palms, ferns, and potted plants, together with a large shield of variegated flowers bearing the legend, "Class of '80," and the symbols *caduceus*. Chancellor Crosby presided. Among the other gentlemen on the stage were Prof. Charles J. Pardee, Dean of the college; Prof. A. L. Loomis, Prof. J. W. Wright, Prof. William Darling, Prof. William A. Hammond, Prof. William Thomson, Prof. A. L. Ranney, Prof. William A. Patten, Prof. J. W. Goley, Prof. F. D. Weisse, Prof. J. W. S. Arnold. Prof. J. L. Little, Prof. M. D. Polk, Prof. Alfred C. Post, Prof. Charlier, Prof. Henry G. Biffard, Richard O'Gorman, Surrogate Calvin, Dr. T. C. Finnell, Col. Richard Lathers, Morris K. Jesup, J. W. C. Leveridge, and Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa. The exercises were opened by Chancellor Crosby, who read a portion of the Gospel of St. Matthew and offered a brief prayer. The formality of conferring the degree of Doctor of Medicine on the following, comprising the graduating class, was next proceeded with, the declaration being, according to custom, made in Latin:

L. C. Andrews,	A. S. Gockley,	H. A. Pardee,
W. H. Aldrich, B.S.,	J. Gordon,	L. F. Partengill,
M. E. Anderson,	S. F. Green,	J. N. Parson,
C. D. Albro,	J. F. Graham,	J. N. Platt,
U. Allen,	J. F. Griswold,	J. T. Potter,
B. Z. Aplington,	G. M. Hammond,	C. B. Porter,
C. E. Ames, A. B.,	G. H. Hasbrouck,	L. Pratt,
J. H. S. Aumann,	H. H. Hitchcock,	M.D. Phillips, A.B.,
J. A. Anderson,	L. N. Hilleary,	T. R. Parker,
M. E. Aguilar,	W. S. Hubbell,	L. Pelaje,
H. A. Burns,	L. H. Hunt, B. S.,	L. R. Quackenbush,
G. F. Brooks,	D. Haig,	
M. Bandi,	J. J. Healey,	J. L. Rafter,
L. W. Baker,	B. F. Harvey, A.B.,	A. W. Rice,
H. N. Borrn,	E. E. Harris,	A. Y. Reid,
A. D. Blakely,	W. E. Hopkins,	A. W. Riley,
W. Betts,	J. N. Hallen,	H. R. Rice,
J. W. Bennett,	L. P. Hammond,	G. T. B. Reed,
J. D. Brewster,	O. A. Harvey,	J. F. Rowan,
C.E. Bagwell, A. M.,	B. B. Hermance,	E. C. Randall,
W. Bryan,	G. H. Hammond,	W. L. Ranney,
O. W. Burr,	J. A. Henry,	M. S. Sullivan,
N. C. Brill, A. B.,	G. Jakyson,	D. Sawyer,
F. E. Brayman,	F. S. Jennings,	C. B. Stephens,
J. M. Buchanan,	A. Jewell,	G. C. Shakinan,
M. D. Barrows,	T. A. James,	C. F. Smith,
F. H. Burch,	G. H. Johnson,	W. E. Santee,
H. M. Brown,	C. M. Jordan,	W. H. N. Stickle,
G. J. Brady,	H.W. Johnson, A.B.,	E. B. Sowen,
W. F. Conners,	E. A. Judson, A.B.,	E. E. Swift,
M. Coryell,	J. B. Kirby,	H. R. Smith, B. S.
W. J. Cruikshank,	A. P. E. Klippert,	W. A. Stratton,
T. G. Cusack,	D. Kelly, A. M.,	E. D. Straw,
A. D. Coffin,	F. E. Kendall,	T. F. Sprague,
M. H. Clank,	J. Kingsbury,	A. S. Shepard,
W. H. Crocker,	C. Newton Lester, A.B.,	S. Stinart,
J. F. Croston,	Z. N. Leonard,	R. C. Schultz,
D. Collins,	G. N. Lehr,	G. R. Salisbury,
J. K. Crook, B. S.,	C. H. Lawrence,	J. G. Schaller,
F. H. Curran, A.B.,	C. P. Lawrence,	Z. K. Theodorian,
J. A. Cosgrove,	J. B. Lawrence,	T. G. Talmage,
C.W. Calhoun, A. B.	T. W. F. Lauterbron	T. C. Tierney,
O. G. Clarke,	W. Lee, Jr.,	W. Thompson,
W. H. Dukeman,	J. C. MacKenzie,	A. W. Thompson,
W. E. Dold,	W. J. Moore,	D. Thomas,
E. Douglass,	T. Murray,	A. Thompson,
J. Douglass,	C. W. Massie,	W. F. Van Dyck,
W. E. Davis,	J. H. McNett, Ph.B.,	M. E. Vandusen,
W. B. Dewitt,	J. Martin,	S. J. Wilson,
R. C. Davis, A. B.,	D. J. McIlravy,	C. B. K. Walker,
F. T. Disbrow,	R. McLearn,	
J. B. Driggs,	S.M. Mousally, A.B.,	P. Whitehead,
S. C. Dyer,	H. M. McDonald,	H. G. Webber,
G. A. Elston,	S. L. Montgomery,	I. C. Wilson, A.B.,
W. H. Eck,	F. W. Merriam,	S. O. Watkins,
C.H. Finch, B.P.H.,	O. K. Mowbray, B.S.,	W. Welling,
T. C. N. Finnell,	Jas. McCullough,	J. W. Wright, A.B.,
D. M. Flannery,	A. T. F. Meisenheimer	E. T. Wilcox,
B.,	E. C. Miller,	P. Wilson,
M. A. Farrie,	D. L. Murray,	G. L. Wood,
M. S. Feeney,	W. A. McCornack,	L. Weber,
A. Fitch,	A. Newton,	A. Wolf,
A. E. Fenham,	M. Neuman,	T. M. Wells,
W. S. Graves,	F. C. D. Naumann,	W. M. Wilkerson,
C. H. Gilbert,	M. R. Newth,	A. W. Warden,
P. P. Goggan,	W. R. Newton,	L. W. Whitford,
G. Gensenbacher,	F. Oakes, A. B.,	D. F. Wemple,
G. Goodhue,	T. W. Putnam,	D. H. Wiesner.
H. Gibbs,		

Honorable mention was made of the following members of the class for proficiency and superior excellence as shown in their examinations: L. H. Hunt, F. Oakes, W. T. Van Dyck, D. Haig, S. M. Mousally, H. A. Pardee, M. D. Hammond, S. A. Thompson, J. K. Crook, W. H. Crocker. Honorable mention was also made of the theses presented by the following gentlemen: S. M. Mousally, on "The Diagnostic Value of Pain;" H. A. Pardee, on "Ethylic Alcohol;" M. B. Sullivan, on "Chronic Cystitis;" J. D. Kelly, on "Strangulated Inguinal Hernia," G. F. Brooks, "Aneurisms;" E. A. Ayers, on "Massage."

The Mott prize medals for the two best anatomical preparations were awarded as follows: Gold medal to T. H. Burch, silver medal to S. C. Blaisdell, and the Mott bronze medal for the best book of recorded cases of the surgical clinics to W. E. Dold. The Faculty having offered a prize of $100 to the candidate who should pass the best examination for his degree, and the examinations having shown that three gentlemen possessed equal merit, decided to award $100 to each of them, viz.: Leigh Harrison Hunt, B. S.; Frederick Oakes, A. B.; William Thomson Van Dyck.

Prizes for the best examination in the following branches were awarded as follows: Pathology and practice of medicine, W. Stow; materia medica and therapeutics, to David Haig; physiology, to Leigh H. Hunt; obstetrics, to L. R. Quackenbush; chemistry, to Leigh H. Hunt; surgery, to L. N. Hilleary; ophthalmology and otology, to S. Outwani.

A valedictory address was delivered by Robert Chalmers Davis, A. B., of the graduating class. The address to the newly-fledged physicians was made by the Hon. Charles C. Jones, of Georgia. At the close of the exercises Chancellor Crosby pronounced the benediction.

CURIOUS SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT.

THE INVENTION OF A YOUNG JAPANESE ENGINEER—A BOON TO SURVEYORS.

A very curious instrument, and one that will be eagerly welcomed by civil engineers and surveyors, has been invented by Mr. T. A. Matsdaira, of Tokio, Japan, a young Japanese engineer, recently in the employ of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway. Mr. Matsdaira, who came to this country in 1870, is the first civil engineer of Japanese birth ever employed in a professional capacity in this country, and has been engaged upon the little instrument he has just perfected for several years past. It is a familiar fact to those acquainted with the problems of surveying and engineering that the most tedious calculations associated with professional services of that class arise from the method of triangulation now in use, and from the fatiguing and abstruse relations of sines and cosines which enter into the work. The necessity of an instrument capable of measuring these relations with accuracy, and of experimentally solving the problems of trigonometry arising in the course of a survey, has been long confessed by engineers; but just how such an instrument was to be adapted to the necessities of the case has not been so evident. The invention perfected by the young Japanese engineer—not patented, by the way—consists primarily of a steel or brass plate, near the bottom of which is a graduated bar which may represent the base of any given triangle. The bar is graduated into 10 equal parts with extreme accuracy, and these sections are again graduated until a linear register of the utmost conceivable fineness is produced. At one end of the bar is fixed a semicircular plate, the circumference of which is graduated into degrees, minutes, and seconds, and the base of which is parallel with the bar itself. At the other end is placed a quadrant, or quarter of a circle, graduated in the same manner. At the centre of each of the circles, of which these plates form sections, a movable bar turns upon a pivot in the same manner as the hands of a clock. Each of these bars is graduated into 10 equal parts of the same length as those of the bases, and each part is finely subdivided. The quadrant and semicircular plates are also so constructed as to slide upon the fixed bar, thus forming a base line of any convenient or assignable length. With this instrument such problems as those in which one angle and the adjacent sides, one side and the adjacent angles, or one angle and the opposite side are given to find the other factors, may be performed instantaneously without calculation. Having, for example, one angle and the adjacent sides given, the engineer revolves the graduated bar upon the quadrant if the angle is less than a right angle, and upon the semicircle if it is obtuse, until the proper angle is registered. He then revolves the second bar until a triangle is formed whose sides are exactly proportionate to those given, and reads off the second angle from the plate. To find the third it is only necessary to substract the sum of the two already ascertained from 180. In the meantime, the ratio of the third side to the other has already been registered upon the second movable bar. The problem is consequently solved without reference to the sines, cosines, and tedious logarithms with which trigonometry abounds; and if the graduation of the bars, quadrant, and semicircle is accurate, the solution is as exact and unquestionable as that of a mathematical calculation, although performed in possibly less than 20 seconds. Besides this curious and valuable contribution to mathematical instruments, Mr. Matsdaira has nearly finished a mathematical work of vast labor entitled "Loci in Space," which will extend through three volumes. It has received the highest ecomiums from mathematicians who have examined it.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

COWLEY STILL IN SUSPENSE.

CLOSING THE TRIAL—COUNSEL ON BOTH SIDES ADDRESS THE JURY.

The closing hours of the trial of the Rev. Edward Cowley attracted to the General Sessions Court yesterday one of the largest audiences ever congregated in that building. Mr. Brooke spoke for two hours in defense of the Shepherd, and was followed by District Attorney Phelps, who made one of his most effective speeches. Recorder Smyth would have delivered his charge at the conclusion of Mr. Phelps's argument, and the fate of Mr. Crowley would have been determined ere this, but, at the urgent request of two of the jurors, deferred it until this morning. At the close of the day's proceedings an extraordinary scene was witnessed in the court-room. Ladies in velvet and diamonds pressed through the crowd to shake hands with Mr. Phelps, and insisted on looking at the photographs of Louis Victor, which he had used so effectively in addressing the jury. The vast throng of men in the body of the court-room followed the example of the ladies, and invaded the jury-box, whence they could obtain a good look at the exhibits showing the little fellow's terribly-emaciated body. When the Rev. Mr. Cowley turned from the bar with his wife and a number of female admirers, he found his exit blocked by a solid mass of humanity. Turning from the crowd, he whispered to Capt. Lindsay, and was allowed to leave by the private door. The crowd, however, had seen the manœuvre, and, rushing pell mell from the court-room, overtook him on the stairs. The crowd followed the party through the City Hall Park, and only separated after the reverend gentleman and his companions had taken refuge in a passing street-car.

In his summing-up address to the jury, Mr. Brooke said the accused had been condemned by the public and the press before he had ever been brought to court. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children had, he contended, in bringing this prosecution, been actuated by a greed of notoriety, as well as by the desire to enrich their treasury through the conviction of the accused. They had framed indictments—the allegations in which they knew well they could not maintain—in order to prejudice the prisoner's case. Mr. Cowley had done all that lay in his power to support the little homeless creatures who found food and shelter in the Shepherd's Fold. If his judgment was at fault, his humanity was correct, and on that score the jury could not convict him. Counsel then analyzed the evidence of the prosecution at great length. He contended that Mr. Cowley had not wilfully failed to provide proper food and treatment for Louis Victor, but had given him the best the means of the institution would allow, and was, therefore, blameless before God and man.

District Attorney Phelps followed in an argument in which he compared Mr. Cowley to *Mr. Wackford Squeers*, in "Nicholas Nickleby." The former watched the boy while he put a few drops of laudanum in a glass of water, and this process, Mr. Phelps said, was exactly similar to that pursued in the Shepherd's Fold when a cupful of condensed milk was mixed in a few gallons of water to make "milk" for the helpless little inmates. Fresh air had been prescribed by the doctor for little Louis; and here, again, Mr. Cowley had followed the example of *Mr. Squeers*, who, for a change, sent the little boy out to graze in a turnip field, by putting little Louis sitting in a chair in the back yard to enjoy the free air of heaven. The accused had sworn that he had supplied the children under his care with good food, but the testimony proved conclusively that they were actually starving. When they went to school they stole the children's lunches, made begging expeditions along the route, and actually picked up apple-cores and orange-peels to appease their hunger. "When Louis Victor entered the Shepherd's Fold," said Mr. Phelps, pathetically, "he was a bright, rosy, blooming boy, [showing the jury his photograph as he then appeared.] After less than two years' residence in that institution, he presented the appalling appearance here shown." [producing a photograph of the boy taken after he had left the Fold.] 'By their works ye shall know them,'" continued he, looking full at the accused, who cowered beneath his denunciations, "and here behold the handiwork of Reverend Cowley. The boy had been taken to hospital simply because it would not do to let a doctor see him in his surroundings at the Fold, and if he had been kept there 48 hours longer, a Coroner's inquest would have been rendered necessary. The boy had been taken to hospital, but neither Mr. nor Mrs. Cowley had ever inquired for him after he left their charge, because they did not want to be bothered. Poor little Louis Victor had no protector, no friends, and could only look for protection to the strong arm of the law. What had been done in his case could not be undone; but the verdict of the jury would have the effect of preventing in the future hypocrites of the stamp of the accused from perpetrating atrocious acts of cruelty in the guise of philanthropy. Mr. Phelps closed an argument in which wit, pathos, denunciation, irony, and eloquence were used with telling effect against the prisoner, by calling upon the jury to find him guilty of the offense which, he claimed, had been proved beyond a doubt.

The court then adjourned until to-day, when Recorder Smyth will charge the jury.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

ANNUAL DINNER AND REUNION OF THE ALUMNI.

The Alumni of Hamilton College had their annual reunion and dinner at the Westminster Hotel last evening. There were about 50 members present, among whom were the following-named gentlemen: Dwight H. Olmstead, President of the Alumni; Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, of Columbia College; the Rev. Henry Randall Waite; the Rev. N. W. Goertner, James S. Baker, the Rev. Albert Erdman, Prof. A. K. Eaton, Prof. G. B. Docharty, Frank H. Johnson, Henry R. Pratt, the Rev. James H. Hoadley, E. W. Lytle, Prof. Albert H. Chester, Prof. Ambrose P. Kelsey, Charles T. Porter, George S. Webster, Gilbert Reid, John T. Perkins, Howard Allison, H. Kendall, Lewis Ray Foster, Elihu Root, James S. Sherman, William L. Parsons, Henry A. Porter, James S. Greve, James W. Morey, Dr. Edward Hall, David H. Cochrane, Edwin A. Rockwell, James C. Spencer, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cook, James F. Brodie, Dr. William A. Dwinelle, Prof. Charles R. Kingsley, George H. Starr, H. B. Tompkins, Prof. J. P. Silvermall, Prof. Arch. R. Love, Southboro, Mass.; Col. George S. Hastings, counsel of the Board of Health, who demanded. A meeting of the strikers was held on Monday night, at which it was resolved to appoint a committee to see Mr. Steinway, to inform him that if he would give the workmen the increase, then the whole shop would remain out. This committee waited on Mr. Steinway yesterday morning, but that gentleman positively refused to accede to their demands.

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AN OLD WOMAN BEATEN BY HER SON.

An aged woman, with her gray hair streaming in the wind, her clothes disarranged, and looking as though she had received very rough usage, rushed out of the five-story tenement-house No. 542 West Twenty-ninth-street at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and, meeting Patrolman Finnerty, of the Twentieth Precinct, implored his protection. She said that her son, Richard Meehan, a desperate youth, aged 19, after being out on a debauch all night, returned home at 8 o'clock in the morning intoxicated with liquor, and had demanded from her money to purchase more drink. Upon her refusal he seized a hatchet and proceeded to demolish the few articles of furniture in the poorly-furnished apartment. When she remonstrated with him, he seized her by the hair of the head, knocked her down, and dragged her about the floor, threatening to brain her with the hatchet. She escaped from his clutches and ran out into the street. Patrolman Finnerty entered the house and found young Meehan standing in the centre of the floor, with the hatchet in his hand. The officer seized Meehan, and with the assistance of Patrolman Burke disarmed him. The officers got Meehan out of the room into the hallway, but when they reached the landing he wrenched himself from their grasp and sprang up the short flight of steps leading to the roof. The officers followed him, and before he could reach the roof of the adjoining house, which was doubtless his intention, they had seized him. A desperate struggle ensued, but Meehan, although fighting with great determination, was quickly subdued and taken to the West Thirty-seventh-Street Police Station, where he was locked up. Subsequently he was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, in the Jefferson Market Police Court. His mother did not appear against him, and as the officers preferred no complaint, the magistrate was obliged to discharge him.

VERDICT FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

The suit of the United States against D. Haas & Sons to recover $210,000 for duties alleged to have been fraudulently withheld from the Government by the defendants in 1873-4, was concluded yesterday in the United States District Court, before Judge Choate and a jury. The suit was a branch of the famous Des Anges-Lawrence silk-smuggling conspiracy, and Lawrence was used as a witness for the Government in the case. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $48,118 13. Col. Bliss, ex-United States Attorney, who appeared specially for the Government, waived a large part of the claim entirely, and, in respect to other items embraced in it, the proofs were not clear, but he contended finally for a verdict for $50,000. The defendants were represented by Townsend & Weed.

ANOTHER NEW STEAM-SHIP LINE.

A new line of freight steam-ships has been founded to ply between this port and the new warehouses built by the Newcastle-on-Tyne merchants at Newcastletown. The pioneer steamer, the Barnard Castle, sailed from Glasgow for this port on the 12th inst., and will leave here on her first return voyage on March 15. She was formerly engaged in the Montreal trade, and is of iron, 256 feet long, 33 feet beam, 23 feet 5 inches deep, and 1,673 tons burden. Other steamers will sail fortnightly thereafter, and should the anticipations of the founders of the line be realized, four new steamers will be built and a weekly traffic established. The competing line—the Red Cross, recently established—now unloads at the Tyne Docks, some distance from the city, and it is claimed that by going direct to the Newcastletown warehouses the extra handling and transshipment now necessary will be avoided. Newcastle now takes from this side 1,000 tons of provisions alone weekly for distribution through Northern England and Scotland. Laws, Sertees & Co. are the owners abroad, and Benham, Pickering & Co. are the agents in this City.

STEAM-SHIP AGAINST RAILROAD.

NO COMPROMISE IN THE WAR FOR TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAFFIC.

The reports current around Wall-street yesterday that a new working arrangement between the Pacific railroads and the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company had been referred to the Executive Committees of the two companies for adoption, were flatly denied by President Riley and Counsel Lauterbach, of the steam-ship company. Mr. Riley said that no negotiations of that kind were in progress, and the Executive Committee had no such agreement before them, nor had any such been referred to them. Before the split, the Union Pacific Company made a proposition to renew the old contract, and that having been declined, offered to give the steam-ship company a stated sum per month, which was also refused. Now, Mr. Riley said, none would be accepted based on anything like the terms of the old contract, or on any other terms than such as would be recognized by the steam-ship company as equal, at least, to its present prosperity. The steamer which sailed on Monday was crowded to overflowing with freight and passengers. Not only was the passenger list of the next steamer complete, but three persons were to be packed in every state-room, and the company was selling sofas and cots to be placed in the saloons. For the steamer sailing March 12 the condition of affairs was nearly similar. Advices from San Francisco show the same state of things there. Mr. Riley said that the company were decidedly making money at the reduction. Arrangements, he asserted, have been completed with all the Atlantic steam-ship companies to pro rate on their overland business, and the company had received a cable dispatch stating that a large number of emigrants have already sailed, who are to be transferred to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company on their arrival here, for transshipment to California. "My own opinion is," said Mr. Riley in conclusion, "that we will do much better without a contract than with one." In regard to freight contracts, Mr. Lauterbach said that he is now preparing a draft of one for the signature of shippers. The company has already received a large number of applications, and has made numerous temporary arrangements. One of the clauses of the new contracts will require the shippers to agree to send all their goods by way of the steam-ship route.

It is reported from San Francisco that a reduction of 10 per cent. is to be made on the railroad fare from that city to this, beginning on May 1. The railway officers here acknowledge that a reduction is being talked about, but aver that no definite action has yet been taken.

THE ARION BALL.

PREPARATIONS MADE AT THE MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.

Madison-Square Garden is now in the hands of a large force of workmen, and is rapidly being arranged for the grand Arion ball and carnival which occurs to-morrow evening. There is no question as to the success of the affair, for nearly all the boxes were sold within two days after the sale began, while over 3,500 tickets have already been disposed of. The dressing-rooms are at the Madison-avenue end of the Garden, and also along the Twenty-seventh-street side, on the first floor. The entire second floor at the Madison-avenue end, is set apart for the supper-room, and will be open all night. Two rows of boxes have been built on the nothern side, four rows on the southern side, and an extra row has been arranged in a gallery over the main entrance on Madison-avenue. The dancing floor, which no one but masqueraders will be separated from the promenade by rustic seats, placed between the columns which support the myriad of gas-jets at the ceiling. The music stands are at the north and south sides. Across the fourth row of boxes is an immense grotto of imitation icicles, behind which is the space reserved for the participants in the grand procession. The decorations, floral and otherwise, are, of course, on a large scale. Among the novelties will be a mammoth floral star, hanging from the ceiling, which will fall apart at midnight and release 50 imprisoned sparrows. At the same time, a large eagle, also hanging from the ceiling, will break and let a shower of bouquets fall upon the dancers. The police regulations require that all persons shall enter the Garden either by the main entrance or by a new entrance to be opened on Twenty-seventh-street. The doors will be closed at midnight. No tickets will be sold at the door, and no one will be admitted after 12 o'clock. Carriages will arrive from the north through Madison-avenue, stop at whichever entrance the Police direct, and leave by the same route. There will be but one way by the main entrance and take the first carriage at the door, paying a fixed carriage hire. No charges will be made in the ladies' dressing-rooms. Gentlemen's hacks and checks will be 50 cents. No one but a mask will be allowed on the floor, and all must unmask at 1 o'clock. The carnival will open at 9 o'clock with a concert by the military band.

STEINWAY'S MEN ON STRIKE.

VARNISHERS DEMAND AN INCREASE OF WAGES—THE REQUEST REFUSED.

A strike has broken out among the workmen employed in Steinway's piano factories in this City and Astoria, Long Island. The strike originated among the varnishers, who demanded an increase of from 11 to 18 per cent. in the wages that are now being paid; and, the request being refused, on Thursday afternoon last all the varnishers in the New-York shop, 65 in number, struck work in a body. On Monday morning Mr. Steinway, according to the statement of the disaffected men, received a lot of tramps from Philadelphia and other cities, and when the rest of the workmen saw these strange men brought into the shop, they resolved that the entire body of working men employed in the shop should go on strike. The men in the Astoria shop quickly followed the example of their New-York, and there are now nearly 600 men on strike in the two shops, and it is stated by the leaders of the movement that there is a unanimous determination to remain on strike until the 65 varnishers get the increase they have demanded. A meeting of the strikers was held on Monday night, at which it was resolved to appoint a committee to see Mr. Steinway, to inform him that if he would give the varnishers the increase, then the whole shop would remain out. This committee waited on Mr. Steinway yesterday morning, but that gentleman positively refused to accede to their demands.

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AFFAIRS OF THE NATION

CONGRESSMAN ACKLEN LIKELY TO BE EXPELLED.

HIS SCANDALOUS CONDUCT RELATIVE TO THE NICARAGUAN CLAIMS—A COMMITTEE REPORT SUSTAINING THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day submitted a report upon the case of Mr. Acklen, of Louisiana, who is charged with having imposed upon the House a paper which he falsely represented to be a report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Acklen was a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Forty-fifth Congress, and at the second session of that Congress introduced a bill in relation to claims of certain American citizens against the Government of Nicaragua, which bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A report on the bill was made by Mr. Acklen, but the bill was not acted upon. On Jan. 14 last Mr. Acklen rose in his place and asked unanimous consent that the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in relation to the claims of certain citizens against the Government of Nicaragua, be referred to the Committee of the Whole and ordered to be printed, which order was made, and the bill was placed on the calendar. The bill in question had indorsed thereon the name of Mr. King, of Louisiana, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Acklen privately explained to the Clerk that his action was with the knowledge and at the request of Mr. King, who was upon that day absent from the House. The report submitted last month by Mr. Acklen was a copy of the report made by him to the Forty-fifth Congress, with a page or two of new matter introducing and indorsing that document. Subsequently, Mr. King protested to Mr. Acklen against his unusual procedure, and forced that gentleman to rise in his place and publicly withdraw the paper. The facts of the case having been published in the newspapers, with comments severely reflecting on Mr. Acklen, that gentleman asked for an investigation, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs was charged with the inquiry. The report submitted to-day by the committee sustained the charges made against Mr. Acklen, but as they were simply instructed to investigate and report the facts no recommendation was made. After some discussion as to what should be done by the House to redress so flagrant a breach of its privileges, the report and accompanying testimony were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report what action the House should take. Mr. Acklen's conduct in this matter constitutes the most scandalous breach of privilege ever perpetrated by a member of the House and there is a decided sentiment in favor of his expulsion.

DRIFT OF CONGRESSIONAL WORK.

A GREENBACK PLAN FOR SECURING RECOGNITION—REJECTION OF A NEW-YORK NOMINATION — EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Greenbackers in the House at last see a chance to get the door, in spite of the Speaker, and secure a vote upon some of their wild financial schemes. The Refunding bill having been reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made a special order for the first Tuesday in March, the Greenbackers have agreed, it is understood, to seek the door for the purpose of offering an amendment to this bill when it comes up. The amendment will consist in striking out all after the enacting clause, and substituting another bill embodying all the features of the financial creed of Messrs. Weaver, Gillette, De La Matyr, and Murch. This substitute will provide for the re-enactment of the Income-tax law, and for the payment of the bonds in greenbacks, and will direct the Secretary of the Treasury to issue greenbacks to an amount equal to the amount of national bank notes outstanding. The money power will be denounced, the abolition of the national bank system demanded, and other measures proposed which can be easily imagined. The Greenbackers are preparing to use this opportunity to the greatest possible advantage, and if they do not succeed in defining the position of many members of the House by this means, it will not be their fault.

The rejection by the Senate of the nomination of William H. Haskell to be Supervisor of Census for the Fifth District of New-York, has caused considerable comment among the Republican Representatives from New-York. The Fifth Census District is composed of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-first Congressional Districts, and the nomination of Mr. Haskell was recommended by Messrs. Lounsberry, Bailey, Walter A. Wood, and Wilber, who represent those districts in the House. Mr. Haskell is acknowledged to be a proper and competent man for the place, and had numerous recommendations from citizens of the Fifth Census District without regard to party. His competitor for the nomination was Frederick Washburn, a Democrat, of Albany, who was also well recommended, and who is said to be fully qualified for the work of taking the census. Senator Kernan made no objection until within a few days to Mr. Haskell, and has uniformly acknowledged his fitness for the position. A few days ago he intimated to Representative Bailey that he would be required to oppose Mr. Haskell's confirmation, for the reason that the Democrats of New-York were demanding the appointment of a number of the Supervisors from that party. The Senator admitted, however, that there could be no objection to Haskell's nomination except for political reasons. It is understood that the great pressure brought to bear by Mr. Wadham's friends was the primary cause for Mr. Haskell's rejection, the theory being that Haskell's rejection would be followed by the appointment of Wadham. Bishop Wadham, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ogdensburg, is the uncle of Mr. Wadham, and it is intimated that the influence of the Church was used against Haskell with the ulterior purpose of helping the Bishop's nephew.

By a law enacted in 1867 it is provided that no person shall be appointed as policeman or watchman in the District of Columbia who has not served in the Army or Navy of the United States during the rebellion and received an honorable discharge. The recent murder of a young man named Hirth, in the north-west part of the city, not far from the dwellings of the wealthiest residents, while he was on his way to call upon a young lady to whom he was soon to be married, directed the attention of the people to the fact that the Police force was not large enough properly to patrol the city. Last Monday Mr. Hendin reported to the House, from the Committee on the District, a bill authorizing the addition to the force of as many patrolmen, not exceeding 100, as might seem necessary. This bill proposes to remove the restriction to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors. The demand for more policemen has given rise to the statement that the law concerning this restriction has been violated in many instances. On this account Senator Blair introduced in the Senate to-day a resolution directing the District Commissioners to furnish to the Senate the name, age, place of birth, and date of appointment of each policeman and watchman on the force, to describe the service of each in the Army or Navy, and the circumstances of his discharge, and to say whether there have been any violations of the statute within the last two years. Objection being made to its immediate consideration, the resolution went over. It is said by those who favor the removal of the restriction that because 15 years have passed since the close of the war, the average age of honorably discharged soldiers applying for the position of policeman cannot be much less than 50 years. It is urged that, for this reason, the statute makes it impossible to place young and energetic men upon the force.

In compliance with a Senate resolution, the President sent to the Senate to-day a Message containing information relative to the claims laid before, and the work done by, the American-Spanish Claims Commission. The number of days in which this commission sat during the years from 1871 to 1879, inclusive, is given. In 1877 the session lasted three days, and in 1878 six days. During the nine years the sittings covered only 140 days, or an average of about 15 days a year. The total amount of claims entered for the consideration of this commission was $27,000,000, and awards have been made to the amount of only $967,166. The expense of the commission to the United States alone for these nine years has been $112,958.

The Secretary of the Interior transmitted a communication to the Senate to-day in reply to the Senate resolution calling on him for information as to whether any member of the Board of Indian Commissioners had been interested in contracts for furnishing supplies to the Indian Office. The communication contains copies of letters received from all of the Commissioners except Mr. Amos C. Barstow, denying having any connection whatever with such contracts. Mr. Barstow says in his letter that he is interested in several manufacturing establishments that furnish goods, such as are generally supplied to Indians, but that no contracts of this kind had been entered into, except with the Barstow Stove Company. He consented, he says, to enter into competition to furnish stoves, provided the price was put down to the actual cost, because it was a dull season, and he did not want to discharge his workmen. He told the other members of the board this at the time of the bidding. Letters from other Commissioners, which accompany the report, bear him out in this statement.

An adverse report was made to-day by Mr. Warner, of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, on the petition of the Bullion Club of New-York City praying for specie currency.

Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, introduced a bill in the House to-day to secure a more uniform collection of duties on imported sugars. It provides that the sugars, the apparent color of which, as imported, is not above No. 7 Dutch standard in color, and which contain over 92 per cent., and not over 95 per cent., of crystallizable sugar in a hundred parts of the dry substance, shall be classified as above No. 7 and not above No. 10 Dutch standard. All sugars the apparent color of which, as imported, is not above No. 10 Dutch standard in color, and which contain over 95 per cent. of crystallizable sugar in 100 parts of the dry substance, shall be classified as above No. 10 and not above No. 13 Dutch standard. The per centum of crystallizable sugar shall be ascertained by such means as the Secretary of the Treasury by regulation may prescribe.

THE NEW FUNDING BILL.

TEXT OF THE MEASURE AS REPORTED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The House Committee of Ways and Means reported the Refunding bill to the House this afternoon, and the first Tuesday in March was assigned for its consideration. The following is the text of the bill:

A BILL to facilitate the refunding of the national debt:

Be it enacted, &c., That all the existing provisions of law authorizing the refunding of the national debt shall apply to any bonds of the United States bearing a higher rate of interest than 4½ per centum per annum, which may hereafter become redeemable; provided, that in lieu of the bonds authorized to be issued by the act of July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," and the acts amendatory thereto, and the certificates authorized by the act of Feb. 26, 1879, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of the refunding of the public debt," the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue bonds in amount not exceeding $500,000,000, which shall bear interest at the rate of 3½ per centum per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after 20 years, and payable 40 years from the date of issue, and also notes in the amount of $200,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per centum per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after 1 and payable in 10 years from the date of issue; but not more than $40,000,000 of said notes shall be redeemable in any one fiscal year, and the particular notes to be redeemed from time to time shall be determined by lot, under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. The bonds and notes shall be all other respects of like character, and subject to the same provisions, as the bonds authorized to be issued by the act of July 14, 1870, entitled, "an act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," and acts amendatory thereto; provided, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize an increase of the public debt.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, in the process of refunding the national debt, to exchange, at not less than par, any of the bonds or notes herein authorized for any of the bonds of the United States outstanding and uncalled bearing a higher rate of interest than 4½ per centum per annum; and on the bonds so redeemed the Secretary of the Treasury may allow to the holders the difference between the interest on such bonds from the date of exchange to the time of their maturity, and the interest for a like period on the bonds or notes issued; but none of the provisions of this act shall apply to the redemption or exchange of any of the bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies; and the bonds so received and exchanged in pursuance of the provisions of this act shall be canceled and destroyed.

SEC. 3. Authority to issue bonds to the amount necessary to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby granted.

SEC. 4. The act approved Feb. 26, 1879, authorizing the issue of certificates of deposit, is hereby amended so as to continue and limit the amount of certificates to be issued to $50,000,000, to be outstanding at any one time, and fixing the rate of interest to be allowed thereon at 3 and ½ of 1 per centum per annum, for one year, after which interest shall cease; and the said certificates shall be convertible, at the option of the holders, when presented in sums of $50, or multiples thereof, into the coupon or registered bonds authorized by this act; and whenever any of the said certificates shall be converted into bonds, the same shall be canceled and destroyed. But the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, issue new certificates in place of those so converted, up to the limit of $50,000,000, until the aggregate amount of the bonds authorized by this act, and of the said certificates combined then outstanding, shall equal the amount of bonds hereby authorized. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to form combinations by which to procure said certificates of deposit authorized under this act for purposes of sale to others, or for acting as agents of others, and any person so offending shall be liable, on conviction, to be fined $1,000, or imprisonment not to exceed one year. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to make suitable regulations in compliance with this act; providing that the expense for the disposing of the certificates and bonds authorized to be issued shall not exceed one-quarter of 1 per centum; provided, that said certificates shall not be sold or converted at less than par.

SEC. 5. From and after the 1st day of July, 1880, the 3½ per centum bonds authorized by the first section of this act shall be the only bonds receivable as security for national bank circulation.

SEC. 6. This act shall be known as the Funding act of 1880, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

OIL MONOPOLY LITIGATION.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 18.—The Grand Council of the Petroleum Producers' Union convened, to take action on the terms of compromise of the monopoly litigation, here this afternoon. There was a large attendance of delegates, every lodge, with one or two exceptions, being represented. Two sessions were held, both extremely lively. Warm discussion arose concerning the wisdom of the settlement, which ended finally in the approval of the compromise by a bare majority. The delegates from the northern field are outspoken in their hostility to the compromise; some of them aver that they will not sign the contracts appended to the article. The Council adjourned until 9 A. M. A full session is probable.

THE SAN FRANCISCO TROUBLES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—Committees from the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade met to-day, and decided to call a meeting of business men to concert measures for the relief of unemployed working men.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

THE EXPLOSION IN THE PALACE OF THE CZAR.

AN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR—EIGHT SOLDIERS KILLED AND 45 WOUNDED—THE MINE FILLED WITH DYNAMITE AND GUN-COTTON.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—The following is the official account of the explosion in the Czar's Winter Palace: "At about 7 o'clock last evening, an explosion occurred in the basement of the Imperial Winter Palace, under the principal guard-room, by which 8 soldiers of the Finland Regiment of the Guard, then on duty, were killed, and 45 were injured. The flooring of the guard-room and several gas-pipes were damaged. An official inquiry into the cause of the explosion is proceeding." The mine was filled with dynamite and gun-cotton. The train by which it was fired can be traced to a cellar in the inner court, where a quantity of fuel was stored.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—A Russian was arrested yesterday in the Champs Elysées charged, on an extradition warrant, with attempting the life of the Czar.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Various sovereigns have sent congratulations to the Czar on the escape of his Majesty and the imperial family from the atrocious attempt on their lives in the Winter Palace.

The London and Continental journals unite in expressing horror at the plot, in which it is generally believed that some of the employes of the palace were concerned. No additional details of the affair have been received.

The Grand Duke Nicholas will leave Paris today for St. Petersburg.

NO STARVATION IN IRELAND.

HOPEFUL REPORTS—THE RELIEF FUND—END OF THE AGRARIAN AGITATION.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A Dublin dispatch says: "The accounts from the country during the past few days have been more hopeful, and are summed up in the words, 'much suffering, but no starvation,' except in the far off islands, to which relief is being sent without delay or stint. In parts of County Donegal, also, the want is great, but the Dublin Mansion House fund has been made promptly available in that quarter. Meanwhile, the agrarian agitation may be said to be completely at an end. Attempts to get up meetings of the sort, recently, have all failed."

DUBLIN, Feb. 18.—The Mansion House Relief Committee announce that the total of the fund is now £67,700. The amounts received since Saturday last include £3,500 from Melbourne, Australia; £500 from Halifax, Nova Scotia, and £200 from the Irish Relief Committee of New-York. Eighty-one grants have been made to local parochial committees since the last meeting of the committee, aggregating £3,560, and one grant of £2,000 to Bishop Logue's Central Donegal Committee. The total of grants made to date is £34,400.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The following joint resolution was adopted by the Senate to-day:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ any ship or vessel belonging to the Navy of the United States, best adapted for such service, for the purpose of transporting to the famishing poor of Ireland such contributions as may be made for their relief, or to charter or employ under the authority of the United States any suitable American ship or vessel for such purpose. Any sum of money necessary to carry out the provisions of this resolution is hereby appropriated.

GERMANY'S FINANCES AND POLICY.

A FAVORABLE FINANCIAL EXHIBIT—THE AUSTRIAN ALLIANCE—THE PARTIES IN THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The Reichstag to-day discussed the budget and the bill authorizing the Government to contract a loan. The Under Secretary of the Treasury, in the course of the debate, said the financial situation of the country had greatly improved during the current year. The total increase of receipts this year had been estimated at 28,000,000 marks, but this estimate is now reduced to 20,000,000, by calculating a decrease in the receipts from the beet-root sugar, brandy, and brewers' taxes. Last year's deficit will be met by this year's surplus. The present budget shows an increase in the ordinary expenditures of 11,000,000 marks, and in the extraordinary expenditure of 5,000,000 marks, while the reduced receipts from some of the sources of revenue amount to 14,000,000. Towards the 30,000,000 marks therefore required, the increase of receipts from certain sources will only yield 22,500,000, and the matriculatory contributions of the various States will consequently be increased by 7,500,000 marks. The Secretary concluded by declaring that no steps had been taken toward reforming the coinage, that the alteration of the legal standard of money had not even been mooted, and that sales of silver had been suspended.

The *North-German Gazette* says: "It is unfortunate that the Clericals, who will probably oppose the Army and Anti-Socialist bills, were able to elect Count Von Arnim-Boitzenburg President of the Reichstag, with the help of the Conservatives." This article is believed to indicate Prince Bismarck's dependence on the National Liberals for carrying these measures. The Protectionists have begun a fresh agitation with the object of further increasing the new tariffs and taxes, which, they say, are not high enough to secure the results desired.

MILAN, Feb. 18.—The *Perseveranza*, an influential Liberal-Monarchical journal, states that the Austrian Government addressed an inquiry to Prince Bismarck as to whether Germany would oppose Austria, should she ever find it necessary to take measures hostile to Italy, and that the Chancellor replied that Germany would not. The *Perseveranza* adds: "Austria took this step simply as a precaution, in view of possible future contingencies."

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A dispatch from Vienna says, "The Emperor William dined with Count Czéchényi, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Berlin, yesterday, (Tuesday.) The great distinction this conferred upon the Ambassador is regarded here as intended to silence the rumors about the Emperor not fully sanctioning the Austro-German alliance. The rumors were based on the absence of any mention of the alliance in the speech from the throne on the opening of the German Reichstag."

MEASURES IN CUBA.

OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE HAVANA BANK—SURRENDER OF INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, Feb. 14.—A royal order was recently issued appointing Señor José Canovas Del Castillo as Governor of the Spanish Bank of Havana. This appointment has encountered marked opposition from the shareholders of the bank, who have gone so far as to announce their disobedience to the royal order. The enemies of the measure argue that Señor Del Castillo, who is a brother of the President of the Spanish Ministry, has been appointed to this dignity with a salary of $18,000 in gold a year, only for the purposes of giving him a fat sinecure and having the business of the bank carried on in favor of the Government. When Vice-Governor-General Callejas received notice that the Board of Directors, in session at the bank, openly opposed itself to the appointment of Señor Del Castillo, he appeared in company with the latter before the board, and, by way of reconciliation, said that he did not come in his official capacity, but in order to try and bring about an understanding. Finding that he made no progress in this direction, he laid his cane, an emblem of his authority, upon the table, and pressed Señor Del Castillo upon his chair, ordering him in the name of the King to assume his new office, as the royal order had to be obeyed. Thereupon one of the Directors arose, and protested, in the name of the whole country, against this measure. The new Governor of the bank, who has acted with perfect dignity throughout the whole controversy, took his chair in obedience to the royal order, but immediately afterward resigned his office on account of the obvious hostility of the shareholders. Meanwhile, the Board of Directors has convoked a general assembly of shareholders for March 2 to discuss the appointment of a Governor for the bank, but the Government will sustain the appointment, and should Señor Del Castillo insist upon non-acceptance, another person will be appointed.

Rumors were current in this city yesterday that the well-known ex-chief, Cecilio Gonzales, with five of his principal former companions, had landed, with hostile intentions, on some part of the northern coast, between Sagua and Remedios. The rumor has not been confirmed, and at present it is only known that Gonzales and three or four other persons have left Key West, where he has lately resided. The insurgents under Maceo and Guillermon have again been defeated in the Province of Santiago de Cuba. It is reported that the insurgents loss was 12 killed, 6 wounded, and 9 prisoners, besides which 225 insurgents, with 56 weapons, surrendered. The Spanish troops lost 1 killed and 5 wounded.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Spanish Minister has received a telegram from Havana today stating that the insurgent leaders Mariano Forres and Miguel Ramos surrendered yesterday in the District of Bayamo, with four field officers, five line officers, and more than 200 armed men.

MADRID, Feb. 18.—The law abolishing slavery in Cuba was promulgated to-day in the *Official Gazette*.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A dispatch from Madrid says a great free-trade meeting will be held there on Sunday next, under the patronage of the principal Liberals. The West Indian members and the Democratic leaders have promised to attend to discuss the expediency of an active campaign in the Cortes in favor of free trade, reforms in the West Indies, a treaty of commerce with the United States, and colonial reciprocity.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Most of the journals here declare that M. Sardou's new play, "Daniel Rochat," is a complete failure.

It is said that M. Gambetta's friends intend to push him as a candidate for the vacancy in the French Academy, created by the death of M. Jules Favre.

The *Côte Européenne* says: "We hear from Copenhagen that a new steam-ship company has been started there, for the purpose of establishing direct communication between Copenhagen and New-York."

MADRID, Feb. 18.—Twelve of the brigands, including their leader, who on the 5th inst. stopped a railway train coming from Andalusia to Madrid and attempted to rob it of a Government treasure-chest, have been captured and have confessed their guilt.

Floods are reported in the Provinces of Leon, Zamora, and Corunna. Portions of the railway in Leon, Asturias, and Galicia are submerged.

LARNACA, Cyprus, Feb. 18.—An engineer on the Austrian steamer Espero assaulted a Custom-house officer while discharging his duties on board the vessel, and the authorities withheld the steamer's health papers. The Captain protested against their action, and claimed £400 a day for the detention of the vessel and damages for his passengers. The steamer was finally allowed to proceed, upon surrendering her engineer.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—The statement contained in a Vienna dispatch, that "Gen. Ignatieff will soon proceed on an important political mission to Teheran," is untrue.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The result of the conference between the masters and operatives of the Manchester mills, by which the operatives agreed to accept a conditional advance of 10 per cent., in installments, on their wages, will also affect the operatives of North-east Lancashire.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs as follows: "It is said that Gen. Skobeleff will command the Russian main army of invasion, numbering 20,000 troops, marching from Tashkend across Bokhara to Merv, with the view of operating in the rear of the Turcomans, while two other armies, starting from Tchikishliar and Krasnovosk respectively, will form a junction with him before the end of May."

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A Madrid correspondent reports heavy gales yesterday on the coasts of Galicia, Asturias, and Biscay. Many fishing-boats, with their crews, were lost, and several shipwrecks have occurred.

A dispatch from Cologne says news from Merv has been received at Odessa that the Turcoman chief recently met one from Merv and resolved to send messengers to Persia and India asking for support. They also determined upon the military measures to be taken.

A Paris dispatch says: "M. Spuller, on assuming the Presidency of the group of the Advanced Left of the Chamber of Deputies today, urged them to act in cordial co-operation with the Cabinet."

THE REV. MR. HAYDEN'S LECTURE.

WHAT HE HAS TO SAY ON CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE—AN AFFECTING REFERENCE TO HIMSELF.

HARTFORD, Feb. 18.—The Rev. H. H. Hayden lectured in the Opera-house here to-night. The audience was small, owing to the heavy storm. He was favorably received, and made a good impression. His subject was "Circumstantial Evidence." His principal allusion to his own case was as follows: "I have thought it better to make very little allusion to my own personal experience in this matter of circumstantial evidence, but I should be making too great a sacrifice to my sense of propriety if I did not speak. I speak most warmly and tenderly of one incident of that experience. I have children whose welfare and honor are very dear to my heart, and a wife whom I regard with not only a tender, but a worshiping affection. That wife knows me thoroughly. She knows not only what is best in me, but all that is weak and human. She knows that I am innocent. When other hearts have quailed, hers has not. When the storm broke heaviest, she only stood by me the closer. There was nothing that she would not suffer for me, and nothing that she would not do for me, except to perjure herself to save me; with all her love, she would not have done that. She loved me with all her heart, but she feared God more."

"This wife, so true, so brave, so unwearied in her devotion, represents to me the devoted wives of other men who, in their innocence, have been accused of crime. These children of mine represent to me the children of those innocent victims of the law and of its errors, and when I see what it would be to me to look from the scaffold upon the agony of such a wife and children as mine, and to have to think, at that last dreadful moment, of the inheritance of disgrace that I was leaving to them—alas the only inheritance—I can realize a thousandth of the refined torture to which such unfortunate men are subjected, and something of what the hearts are, into which both the sense of wrong and the disgrace have sunk, each intensifying the other. And though the innocence of the dead husband and father may be discovered, no empty parade of honors to his memory can recall the agony of his last hours, nor the darkened years that have passed over his household. And remember in how many, many cases—the great majority beyond question—the vindicating truth never comes to light. Pardon this digression. I could not but yield to the pressure of my feelings in the matter, even though it called your attention more directly to myself." In closing, he said: "I leave the subject with you, hopeful that here and everywhere God's great goodness and mercy may protect every one from undue suspicion or peril, and that when every course is run in mortal life, we may all, in a better world, guided by the wisdom of the Supreme Judge, have that perfect vision which shall help us to know our neighbors as ourselves. Thus may be revealed in us the secret of all motives, and no hidden purpose shall be undiscovered. Then we shall see and know, and in the midst of our sight and knowledge, we can then understand the mystery of God working in all, and of the saving power which has given us all here faith and strength to bear burdens, though we have many times been heavily laden."

NEW-HAMPSHIRE GREENBACKERS.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 18.—Delegates from the different Greenback clubs throughout the State met in convention at the National Hotel this afternoon and evening, and a State club was organized. Delegates to the National Convention will be elected by the district conventions.

NEW-YORK LAW MAKING

THE FRIENDS OF SMYTH HANGING BACK.

THE APPOINTMENT NOT REPORTED FAVORABLY TO THE SENATE—RELYING NOW UPON OBTAINING A CHANGE IN THE RULES—FEATURES OF NEW BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The reappointment of Smyth for Superintendent of Insurance is the absorbing topic of conversation in the Legislature, as well as among the citizens of Albany. No act of the Governor could have been more ill-timed. Coming, as it did, so soon after the great demonstration of Albany Republicans against Smyth and his methods, it is looked upon as an intentional exhibition of contempt for public opinion. It is so much like Roscoe Conkling that many are disposed to credit the rumor that it was done solely at his dictation, and against the better judgment of the Governor. Some go so far as to intimate that the Governor submitted to the dictation of Conkling in this matter for the purpose of getting Smyth off his hands, knowing, as he must have known, that in the present state of feeling he would be rejected by the Senate, and the Governor would then be at liberty to nominate another man.

It was the intention of Smyth's friends, who compose a majority of the Insurance Committee, to report favorably on the nomination this morning, but after the Senate assembled they found they could not get votes enough to confirm, and so they gave it up. They were anxious to have a vote taken before the doubtful Senators had an opportunity to read the comments of the press on the nomination, but it will be too late now, and it is not believed that they will venture to risk a vote until they can get the rule changed so that less than 17 Senators will be necessary to confirm. It is now regarded as impossible to get 17 votes for confirmation by any political or personal pressure that can be brought to bear, or even by the lavish use of money, which, it is understood, Smyth and his friends are prepared to furnish if necessary. Smyth's case has become so notorious, and his merits have been so extensively canvassed among the people throughout the State, that even the "jobbers" and "commercial men" in the Senate, if there are any such, are afraid to sell out. As stated in these dispatches yesterday, there is no possibility of Smyth's getting confirmed without a change in the rule of the Senate, and the rule cannot be changed unless some of the anti-Smyth Senators purposely absent themselves in order to allow it to be done.

Mr. Woodin called from the table, this morning, his joint resolution for an adjournment of the Senate from Friday evening next until a week from the following Monday. In the discussion that followed, Mr. Woodin said he thought that, in addition to the accommodation it would afford to those who wished to attend the Utica Convention, it might have a wholesome effect, in view of certain recent occurrences, for Senators to go home and spend a few days with their constituents. The reference was understood to be to the Smyth nomination, and, by a queer coincidence, most of the Smyth men voted against the adjournment. Enough of the other side went with them, however, to defeat the resolution, which was lost by 17 to 14.

Senator Forster made an ineffectual attempt to renew the discussion on the subject of taxation. He moved that the Finance Committee—to which his resolutions on the subject were referred two weeks ago, with instructions to report in 10 days, but which has not yet reported—be discharged from further consideration of them and that they be referred to the Senate. Mr. McCarthy moved to amend by referring the resolutions to the special joint committee on the Revision of the Tax laws. Mr. Forster said that in his opinion the Senate ought to indicate some general principles on which our system of assessment and taxation should be founded before they were referred to any committee to draft a bill. The object in having his resolutions discussed in open Senate was to get at the views of Senators on the general principles involved in the question, so that it might serve as a guide to the committee or commission in framing a bill. Mr. McCarthy's amendment was carried, and the resolutions were referred to the special joint committee, which, by the way, has not yet been appointed in either house.

The Lieutenant-Governor has not yet appointed the two additional members of the Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation, which were authorized by an amendment made to the rules a week ago. The reason for the delay is inexplicable, except on the theory advanced by several Senators that the Lieutenant-Governor is holding them back to be used to capture votes for Smyth. Mr. Hoskins has been remarkably active in Smyth's interest since the nomination was sent in, but it cannot be discovered that he has made any headway as yet. Mr. Schroeder's Brooklyn Election bill, which provides for an equal representation of both parties in the Election Board and in the Inspectors and Canvassers, besides making many other useful amendments to the present law, was ordered to a third reading by the consent of all the Brooklyn Senators of both parties. Mr. Fowler introduced a bill providing that no policy of fire insurance shall contain any of the following clauses or agreements, in substance or effect: A covenant clause that the policy shall become void on transfer or change of title of the insured property; that the policy shall be void if the premises become vacant; requiring the person burned out to attach proof of loss or certificate other than his own affidavit. Mr. Murtha introduced, by request, a bill providing that no corporation shall be permitted to make insurance, as provided for in chapter 463, Laws of 1853, unless securities amounting to $100,000 have first been deposited in the State Insurance Department. Another bill, by Mr. Murtha, provides that no insurance company shall loan on real estate more than one-half the actual value of such property. Mr. Braman's bill provides for an appropriation of $1,500,000 for work on the new Capitol, and directs that the remainder of the work on the building be done by contract. Mr. Schroeder introduced a bill providing that any person who shall, by offensive act or language, interfere with the passengers of any public stage, railroad, or boat, although such conduct may not amount to an assault or battery, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

DISCUSSIONS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

FILIBUSTERING ATTEMPTS BY DEMOCRATS—ACOUSTICS—LIQUOR LAW SUGGESTIONS.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The Democratic minority of the Assembly has behaved very well thus far during the session until this morning, when, under the leadership of Mr. Shanley, assisted by Mr. Clancy, of Kings, they made a feeble but irritating attempt to hinder the passage of two political bills. The first was the bill to provide new Justices in Brooklyn, and to make sundry changes in the minor courts that are considered to be needful, and the other was the Troy charter, a bill known as a political measure, introduced by a Republican for the benefit of the Republican Party. As fast as Mr. Shanley threw out his filibustering motions, he was met by Mr. Husted and Mr. Alvord, with motion after motion, until he was left without a parliamentary leg to stand on. The disposition thus manifested has led several of the Republican members to declare that they will change the rules, if the course is continued, so that 40 votes will be required to order a call of the yeas and nays. This would debar the Democrats from obtaining a roll call unless the Republicans were disposed to grant it.

Another long discussion took place over Mr. Case's resolution, offered yesterday, complaining of the defective acoustics of the Assembly Chamber. Mr. Case made a long speech, and it was a curious commencing on the subject that half the members declared they could not hear one out of ten words spoken by Mr. Case, who does not occupy a remote place. Gen. Husted favored walling up the arches at the back of the east and west galleries. The galleries are declared to be of no use to spectators, as they could see very little from them, and could hear less. Mr. Bradley thought something must be the matter, as the Legislature had sent 19 bills to Gov. Cornell, and had asked to have seven of that number returned, because they had been acted upon so hastily that grave defects were discovered in them. Mr. Skinner said that with all the beauty of the edifice admitted, the fact stared them in the face that the chamber for Legislative purposes was one of the most stupendous failures ever known in this country. Mr. Varnum and others complained of the awkward arrangement of the seats, and something was said by careless members about "cowsticks" which caused much laughter. Mr. Potter suggested that if members would be satisfied to permit one person to speak at a time, avoid conversation, and listen, the acoustics would be found excellent. Mr. Case's resolution, amended by Mr. Varnum and Mr. Cullinan, calls for experiments for securing better acoustic properties, an improved method of heating, and a different arrangement of the seats, so that members may go to their places or leave them without disturbing their neighbors.

A resolution by Mr. O'Brien, of Erie, calling upon Congress to favor the bill removing the duty on printing paper, was tabled, debate arising. Another resolution, offered by Mr. Varnum, calling for an adjournment from Friday to Tuesday morning, went over under the rule. Mr. Cushing's resolution, asking that $50,000 be appropriated for the relief of Ireland, was tabled, debate arising. The Greenback member, Mr. Gwinup offered a series of five preambles and two resolutions, calling upon Congress to amend the Constitution so as to limit the eligibility of citizens to two terms of office as President, and, although Mr. Alvord suggested that it be referred to the Committee on Grievances, it went over, debate arising. Mr. McCabe's resolution asking Congress to appropriate money to improve the fortification of New-York Harbor was adopted. It had been lost on a previous occasion by a very positive vote, but was reconsidered. Among bills introduced was one by Mr. Costello, providing for public stock to the extent of $25,000, to complete the improvement of Tompkins-square.

The Committee on Internal Affairs this afternoon listened to arguments on the Excise question. The Rev. Dr. Crosby appeared as an opponent of extending the liquor-dealing privilege. As to the bill of Mr. Varnum, which he considered a very good one, he would amend it by limiting the number of licenses to that now in force, but to reduce the number 500 each year for several years. One amendment he suggested was the extension of hours during which liquor shops must be closed at night from 12 to 6 instead of from 1 to 5. He thought the bill went as far as the public in New-York were prepared to go, and that it would be acceptable to a large proportion of the community. Believing that, he appeared before the committee as an earnest advocate of the bill. He thought it would be a good thing to make it an offense for any "liquid" to be sold in drinking shops on Sunday, so that any sale whatever would be sufficient ground for interference by the Police. Mr. Lockwood, of Brooklyn, appeared to request that a clause should be incorporated in any law to protect druggists, and exempt them from the necessity of taking out licenses. W. H. Munday advocated the modification of the laws of evidence and stringent restrictions, but was not opposed to a change of the laws that would enable the authorities to collect license fees and regulate the traffic. Mr. Grosse advocated his bill, which repeals the "three-bed" clause. He spoke of the absurdity of endeavoring to apply such a law in New-York, and hoped it would be wiped from the statute-book as unnecessary.

Speaker Sharpe's bill, adding three members to the State Board of Charities and legislating Dr. Ordronaux out of office as Commissioner on Lunacy, was argued upon before the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies. Dorman B. Eaton advocated the bill in a long speech, expressing the belief that the bill would provide better inspection of the State institutions and at a less expense than now. Among those present were Dr. Gray, of Utica; Mr. Letchworth, Mr. Deveraux, Dr. Ordronaux, and Mr. Church, who sent the bill to Albany.

Mr. Skinner, for the Railroad Committee, will to-morrow report adversely Wells's bill to reduce the fare on the Harlem and Fordham Street Railroad; also Newman's bill requiring the use of "T" rails on all street-railways; also the "No Seat, No Fare" bill, and the bill requiring a conductor or driver for each street car. All are reported adversely and unanimously without hearing. In the Senate Railroad Committee action on the Astor five-cent fare bill was postponed for a week from to-morrow.

CITY CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The report is circulated here to-night that the amendments to the City charter will be introduced by Senator Strahan to-morrow. The Senator says the rumor is incorrect, but Solon B. Smith, Bernard Biglin, Henry C. Perley, and Robert G. McCord, who have been here to-day, looking after the interests of the City, say that they probably will go in. Gen. Arthur is here, and has talked with several members of the Legislature on the subject, but all of them maintain silence, after declaring that the amendments are ready and will go in, and that they are to be put through promptly.

LIQUOR-DEALERS' REVENGE.

DESTROYING THE ORCHARDS OF AN OBNOXIOUS EXCISE COMMISSIONER.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 18.—For several years a bitter and protracted warfare has been waged in Highland Village, opposite this city, and throughout the Town of Lloyd, by the temperance people against the sale of liquor. The objective point which the advocates of temperance had in view was to elect an Excise Board which would refuse to grant licenses. Last Spring the temperance party of Lloyd succeeded in electing an Excise Board of their own choosing. The new board did not grant a single license in the town, and the "local option" people were jubilant. Early last Summer it was discovered that a number of the hotel-proprietors and saloon-keepers were violating the law. Complaint was made to the Grand Jury, at Kingston, and the hotel and saloon proprietors were ind

Convention Frederick Tomkins, Isaac W. Edsall, and Dwight B. Baker. The alternates are Hon. Robert Avery, W. W. Snow, and Brewster J. Allison. A resolution that the delegates go unpledged was adopted, but they are known to stand two for Blaine and one for Grant.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 17.—The Second Assembly District of Dutchess County to-day appointed Sherman H. Leroy, Ezra White, Morgan Lamoree, and William J. Thorne as delegates to the Republican State Convention. They were not instructed.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 18.—The following delegates to the State Convention were elected to-day: John Waller, H. J. Garles, and B. G. Wales. They are all Blaine men. The convention was thoroughly that way.

LAKE GEORGE, Feb. 18.—The Republicans of Warren County held their convention to-day, and T. S. Coolidge, L. R. Locke, and Lewis Burgess were elected delegates. They are uninstructed. No preference has been expressed.

SHERMAN'S BORROWED PLUMAGE.

PROOF THAT THE SECRETARY WAS NOT THE AUTHOR OF THE RESUMPTION ACT, AND OF HIS OPPOSITION.

A Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* sends a long communication to that paper defending Secretary Sherman's claim to being the author of the Resumption bill of 1875, and leaving, generally and specifically, all the statements of ex-Senator Dorsey in the interview published in THE TIMES of Tuesday morning. The correspondent says: "One of the members of the then Finance Committee says that he does not believe Mr. Dorsey ever used the language imputed to him, but that if he did he was much mistaken. He says the committee of the caucus to frame the Resumption act was organized upon the motion of Mr. Sherman. It was composed of nine members, of whom Mr. Sherman was Chairman. The act was framed in the room of the Committee on Finance, all the members of the caucus committee being present. It was reported to the caucus by Mr. Sherman, who earnestly supported it, and afterward reported it to the Senate."

The caucus committee was composed of 11 members instead of nine, and included Senators Sherman, Edmunds, Conkling, West, Robertson, Frelinghuysen, Morton, Allison, Sargent, Logan, and Ferry. Several members of this committee stand ready to substantiate the statements of Mr. Dorsey with regard to the opposition of Mr. Sherman to the Resumption act in caucus, whenever an authoritative denial is made. As to his "half-hearted and doubtful" support of the measure in the open Senate, the report of his speech in the Congressional *Record* is the only verification of Mr. Dorsey's charge that is necessary. Secretary Sherman made his speech on the Resumption bill on Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1874, and that the measure did not meet his views, but was supported by him simple because he felt bound to abide by the decision of the caucus, is manifest all through the argument. He says: "I am free to say that if I were called upon to frame a bill to accomplish the purpose declared in the title of this bill, I would have provided some means of gradual redemption between this and the time fixed for final specie payments." Again, he says: "The second plan that I have favored myself often, and would favor now, *if I had my own way, and had no opinion to consult but my own*, is the plan of converting United States notes into a bond that would gradually appreciate our notes to par in gold." Further on, he confesses: "I, therefore, have been *compelled to surrender my ideas on this bill* in order to accomplish a good object, without using those means that have been held objectionable by many Senators. * * * I take this bill, not as the bill that I should propose myself, a bill which surrenders many of my convictions as to the means to be employed to accomplish the particular purpose designed."

These are the words uttered by John Sherman in 1874, and if such support is not "half-hearted and doubtful," as Mr. Dorsey says, there is no meaning in the English language. At all events, they prove that the present Secretary of the Treasury, so far from being the author, as his friends claim, of the Resumption act, which has operated so successfully, was opposed to its inception, and only supported it in the Senate at the command of a power which he dared not disobey—the power of the caucus. They indirectly prove the truth of Mr. Dorsey's charge that he opposed the bill bitterly in the caucus, for they are the confession of views which he had a right to ventilate in that body, but which he could not elaborate before the Senate after the caucus had decided upon the act.

SHERMAN'S FRIENDS IN BROOKLYN.

The Sherman movement was started last evening in Brooklyn under very dispiriting circumstances. Some days ago a circular was sent out from the office of Col. Rodney C. Ward, recently appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, calling for a meeting of Mr. Sherman's friends. The meeting took place last evening, in the Directors' room of the Academy of Music. The appointed hour was 8 o'clock, and, according to Col. Ward, about 75 invitations were issued. The first person to arrive was Mr. Franklin Woodruff, the only man of note in Brooklyn who has so far connected himself with the Sherman movement in that city. He is credited with having been accosted by Col. Rodney C. Ward, Franklin Woodruff, and Samuel A. Haines, the President of the New-York Sherman Club. Soon after Mr. Woodruff, Mr. Haines arrived, and in a little time Col. Rodney C. Ward came sauntering in. Then there was a painful pause, but during the next hour about 12 or 15 gentlemen straggled in at intervals. Among them were City Works Commissioner George C. Bennett, ex-Alderman David S. Arnott, of the Eighth Ward; Capt. Ambrose Snow, of the Nineteenth Ward; William H. Maxwell, J. W. Woodhead, of the Eighth Ward, and Dr. Doane, of the Sixteenth Ward. Reporters were excluded, but after the meeting was over it was learned that no definite action had been taken. No delegates were elected, nor was any attempt made to form a club. In point of fact, the 12 or 15 persons who were present could not agree as to the advisability of forming a club.

Col. Ward told a gentleman yesterday afternoon that he was in favor of Sherman, but was of opinion that Grant would be nominated. Before entering the meeting-room ex-Alderman Arnott said he had merely come to hear what the Shermen men had to say. He had not made up his mind as to what candidate he would support for the nomination. After waiting for some time in the vain hope of an addition to their numbers, the meeting was called to order, and Capt. Ambrose Snow elected Chairman. Mr. Haines submitted the address, protesting against pledged delegations, adopted by the New-York Sherman Club. It was signed by all the gentlemen present. A letter was received from Mr. Bernard Peters, of the Brooklyn *Times*, saying he was in favor of anybody to beat Grant. A letter received from a Mr. Clark, and read by Col. Rodney C. Ward, was treated as Secretary, announced the writer as a confirmed Blaine man. Mr. George C. Bennett and ex-Alderman Arnott said they were opposed to Grant, but could not say they were in favor of the nomination of Mr. Sherman. After some further desultory conversation a motion to adjourn, subject to the call of the Chair, was made and carried. The meeting was, in effect, a complete fizzle, although one of the gentlemen present said that Mr. Sherman's friends would contest all the primaries to-night.

According to present indications, Kings County will send a Grant delegation to Utica—nominally unpledged it may be, but in reality it will be for Grant. The Third Ward Republican Association instructed their delegates to vote for Grant. The Twentieth Ward—the banner Republican ward—in effect did the same thing, and the Twenty-third Ward voted down a resolution against a third term by a large majority. Even with all the patronage of the Internal Revenue Collector's office and the active aid of the Custom-house Republicans, the Sherman movement will not, in the opinion of experienced politicians, amount to enough to be considered within the realm of practical politics in Kings County.

YATES COUNTY SOLID FOR GRANT.

PENN YAN, Feb. 18.—The Postmaster of this place, many professional politicians, and a Yates County paper, who have been very active in looking after Mr. Blaine's interests in this section, were terribly disappointed by the result of last Saturday's town caucus, when, after a sharp contest, Gen. Grant's friends were victorious by the decisive vote of 296 to 77. The old cry of "Anything to beat Grant" is no longer heard, and the result achieved is a fair indication that Yates County will send to Utica a solid Grant delegation.

A GERMAN'S VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Senator Don Cameron received a letter to-day from a prominent German citizen of Cleveland, Ohio, stating that a memorial protesting against the nomination of Gen. Grant for a third term is being circulated among the German element "by a few men," and that "they will roll up a heavy memorial," but the writer alleges that some of the persons signing it "never voted anything but the Democratic ticket," and he closes his letter with the remark that if "we [the Germans] have got to be consulted every time, I think we had better ask Bismarck to come over and rule."

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

WHERE WILL IT BE HELD?—TILDEN'S CHOICE SAID TO BE ST. LOUIS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Having been refused the use of the unfinished National Museum Building, those persons who are endeavoring to secure the National Democratic Convention for this city have turned their attention to a market building on K-street, and an architect has informed them that the expenditure of $5,000 will put it in condition for use, and render it capable of holding 15,000 persons. A committee from Cincinnati is now in this city, preparing for a presentation of the claims of that city. In opposition to their claims it is urged that the Democrats of Cincinnati have raised only $46 for the expenses of the convention. It is also said that Senator Thurman is opposed to the selection of Cincinnati, on the ground that the newspapers there do not show a proper respect for candidates. Against the choice of New-York, it is said that to hold the convention there would only widen the breach between the factions of the Democracy of the State. Indiana Democrats advance the claims of Indianapolis, on the ground that a convention in that city would encourage the Democrats as to the strength of the party in Indiana. Hendricks and his supporters favor Indianapolis, but it is believed that Tilden has power enough to prevent the selection of that city. It is understood that Tilden favors St. Louis. Statements have been made that he would be willing to have the convention held in this city, but it is believed that they are incorrect, for the reason that Tilden's power lies with the masses of the party rather than with its leaders, especially its leaders in Congress. On this ground, he would prefer not to have the convention held where Congress could exercise a powerful influence upon it. The Washington Democrats recognize the force of this argument, and assert that possibility should be given to a convention wherever it may be held. They say that in 1876 there was not a quorum in the seats of either branch of Congress during the sessions of the Republican and Democratic Conventions, and that it was tacitly understood that no important Legislative business should be transacted during the days of the conventions in order that members could attend them if they so desired.

TROUBLE IN THE GREENBACK CAMP.

HEAD OF THE STATE COMMITTEE ACCUSED OF SELLING OUT—THE STATE CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 18.—A secret and stormy session of the State Committee of the National Greenback-Labor Party was held at the Temperance Hotel, in this city, last night. The session lasted until an early hour this morning, and was conducted with closed doors. Thirty members of the committee were present. The meeting was called at the request of two-thirds of the members of the committee. The Chairman, Thomas P. Saunders, of Adams, Jefferson County, refused to make a call. Charges of selling out were preferred against Saunders, and he was summoned to appear before the committee at Albany March 23. A resolution was adopted calling a State Convention at Albany on March 24, with a representation as follows: One delegate from each Assembly district, and one additional delegate for every 100 votes cast for the head of the Greenback ticket at the last State election. A committee of five was appointed to draft a plan for organization in the State, to report at the next meeting of the committee. The committee adjourned to meet at Stanwix Hall, in Albany, on March 23. The Greenbackers announce their determination to send delegates to the Greenback National Convention, and declare that the party will nominate straight-out candidates for President and Vice-President.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—The Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, this afternoon selected the Hon. Henry L. Dawes to preside over the State Convention, to be held at Worcester, April 15, and John E. Sanford, of Taunton, to be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. The basis of representation will be the same as for the Convention of 1876.

KANSAS REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 18.—The State Central Republican Committee to-night resolved to call a State Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention, and to nominate Presidential Electors, to meet in this city on March 31.

THE CHOICE OF THE REPUBLICANS OF TENNESSEE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see conflicting statements in the press of the country as to the choice of Tennessee Republicans for our next President. I therefore take the liberty of stating that, after having corresponded with Republicans in almost every county in this State, I am satisfied that 19 out of every 20 Republicans in Tennessee are for Gen. Grant. Grant would poll more votes in Tennessee, if a candidate, than could any other Republican in the United States. Revenue agents, with their expenses paid, could not turn the tide against Gen. Grant in this State. The present Secretary of the Treasury, while his financial ability is admitted, would fall far short of being Tennessee's second choice.

JOSEPH R. DILLIN,
Chairman State Republican Executive Committee of Tennessee.

OFFICE STATE REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Feb. 14, 1880.

RECENT CHANGES IN THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As so much is being said about civil service reform by the admirers of that peculiar institution, I would like to inquire if some of the recent changes in the rules were made in consistency with its principles? Or what emergency exists whereby men are appointed to positions without examination, when there are a large number of applicants who have passed the prescribed examination, and have been waiting many months for their appointment? If the business is to be intrusted to such hands, what is the benefit of this much-vaunted reform?

INQUIRER.

NAFTAL'S TRIAL FOR ARSON.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Feb. 18.—The trial of Jacob Naftal, the Hebrew clothier, for the Red Bank incendiarism, was continued to-day before Judge Walling and associated Judges. The principal part of to-day's proceedings was the testimony of Naftal. He admitted to leaving Red Bank early on New-Year's Day with his wife and children, and also that he returned to Red Bank on the 6:58 P. M. train, and going to the store, made a fire and lighted the lamp, and then went to a neighboring billiard-room. It was shown that Naftal's safe, after being dug from the ruins of the fire, was found to contain a valuable lot of jewelry and silver, a policy of insurance and other valuable papers. Prosecutor Lanning failed to shake the strength of Naftal's testimony. Other witnesses testified to seeing Naftal in the billiard hall when the fire broke out, and of seeing him assisting in fighting the conflagration. All the testimony was in by 1 o'clock, and after a brief recess Judge Robbins addressed the jury for the defense, taking two hours. Prosecutor Lanning followed for the State. Judge Walling gave a fair and impartial charge, and at 5 o'clock the jury retired, but has not agreed. It now stands 11 for acquittal and 1 for conviction.

NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL LITIGATION.

TRENTON, Feb. 18.—The case between the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey and others against the Trustees for the support of Public Schools, the West Line Railway Company, and others, is now being argued before the Chancellor. The complainants are represented by ex-Senator John W. Taylor, ex-United States Senator F. T. Frelinghuysen, and ex-Chancellor Williamson. The defendants are represented by Attorney-General J. P. Stockton, ex-Attorney-General Robert Gilchrist, and Thomas N. McCarter. The subject in dispute is a bill filed by the Central Railroad Company, asking an injunction to prevent the Trustees for the Support of Public Schools from selling what is known as the West Line Grant under a decree of the Court of Chancery, on a bill to foreclose a mortgage given to the school fund. The case comes up on a rule to show cause why a perpetual injunction should not issue, and a notice on the part of the defendants to vacate the preliminary order and dismiss the bill for want of jurisdiction. The pleadings occupy several hundred printed pages.

THE RAILROAD PROBLEM

SOME FACTS FROM THE REPORT ON INTERNAL COMMERCE.

INFLUENCES OF COMPETITION ON TRANSPORTATION AND TRADE—THROUGH AND LOCAL RAILROAD RATES—GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION OF RAILROADS.

The report of Mr. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, on the internal commerce of the United States presents a body of facts and figures on the subject of commerce and railroad transportation of great interest at this time. The following extracts are made from that portion of the report in which the question of the relations of the railroads to the public interests are discussed. In his concluding remarks on this topic, Mr. Nimmo says:

"As the result of the various competitive influences of transportation and of trade, and of the possibility of increasing the actual number of competitors for the traffic furnished by the important trade centres of the country by the establishment of direct traffic over connecting lines, the question as to whether rates are reasonable or unreasonable is now determined mainly upon the ground of what transportation services are worth to the shipper, and not by their cost to the transporter. The manner in which the charges for transportation services are determined, in so far as relates to inter-State or highly competitive traffic, is clearly illustrated in the case of the rail lines connecting New-York and Chicago—these lines being the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, (formerly the Erie Railway,) the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, through its Eastern connections between the Cities of Baltimore and New-York. The cost of constructing these several lines differed widely, and the cost of maintaining and operating them also differs widely, but it is found in practice that the four lines must maintain very nearly or exactly the same rates for the carriage of freights between the two terminal cities. If the line which cost least, and which is maintained and operated at least expense, were to grant lower rates than any of the other lines it would very soon secure all the traffic. Competition would not then exist, and there would be no occasion for an apportionment of traffic. In the case under consideration, the rates which can be secured by each one of the four lines under any possible agreement are not only greatly restrained, but, in many respects, absolutely determined by competitive influences of transport and of trade entirely beyond their control. With respect to the transportation of grain and other bulky freights between Chicago and New-York, the rates which may be obtained on the four railroads are determined by the rates which prevail on the water route composed of the lakes, Erie Canal, and Hudson River. The rates which can be obtained on other classes of merchandise are also in a greater or less degree influenced by the possible competition of that cheap water line.

"The fact that it is impracticable to determine the reasonableness or unreasonableness of freight charges upon the basis of the cost to the carrier, is clearly recognized by the courts of the country. The same thing is true where railroad companies unite in a pooling or apportionment scheme. In such cases the share of the traffic apportioned to each road has no relation whatever to its length, to the cost of its construction, to its characteristics with respect to economy in operating, to its method of operating, the relation of receipts to expenditures, nor any other question affecting the financial status of the company. The only question which is at all considered in making the apportionment is simply the relative power of the several roads to secure traffic when the same rates prevail over them all. In practice, freight tariffs are framed and from time to time adjusted by railroad managers solely with reference to two following considerations: First, the direct influence of the competition of rival transportation routes, and, second, all that is implied in the expression what each commodity will bear, by which is usually meant the rates which, under all the direct and indirect competitive influences of transportation and of trade, will yield the largest profit consistently with the object of stimulating production through the facilities afforded for transportation.

"*Discriminations.*—Within the range of the discretionary power over rates exercised by railroad managers lie all those difficult and vexatious questions which are summarily comprehended in the term discriminations. This subject embraces very largely the practical question as to the relations of the railroads to the public. Since, in a broad and general sense, the proper conduct of the affairs of life depends largely upon the observance of proper discriminations, the practical question which presents itself for solution in the framing of freight tariffs, as well as in devising governmental regulations over such tariffs, is not whether discriminations shall or shall not be made, but how to discriminate. The following are some of the more important considerations upon which discriminations are based:

"*First*—The establishment of lower rates for the carriage of commodities in large than in small quantities. The economies of transportation indicats that differences in rates based upon this consideration are justifiable, and yet experience proves the importance of setting a limit to the discretion which may be exercised by railroad companies in this regard. A single car-load has been suggested as the unit of charges for the carriage of commodities of one kind.

"*Second*—The granting of special rates to favored shippers. This is one of the most objectionable forms of discrimination, inasmuch as it constitutes a direct interference with the freedom of trade, and is a flagrant violation of the well-established principle that the common carrier shall not discriminate in the matter of freight charges between persons shipping goods under like circumstances. Intelligent and fair-minded railroad managers condemn such discriminations, regarding them as merely an expedient to be resorted to during a war of rates. Certain exceptions to the entire abolition of special rates are urged with much force. Perhaps in no other branch of railroad operations is there such a demand for the interference on the part of the functions of a technical tribunal, such as is supplied in Great Britain by a Board of Railway Commissioners.

"*Third*—Discrimination with respect to through or competitive traffic and local or non-competitive traffic. The differences which prevail in all parts of the country between the rates charged for the transportation of through or competitive freights and those for the transportation of local or non-competitive freights, in proportion to the distance carried, constitute the largest, the most complex, and the most difficult question connected with the subject of discriminations in rates. The principal part of the railroad traffic in many of the country is highly competitive, mainly as the result of combinations entered into between railroads to facilitate direct shipment over connecting lines. 'Through rates' on railroads are also influenced and regulated by competition of water lines and of rival markets, both in this country and in foreign countries. The economies of transportation are also largely in favor of the low rate for the long haul. In all cases where large quantities to be moved are large and supply a considerable part of the business of the road engaging in the traffic. To a great extent these commercial and economic conditions have had the effect of eliminating the value of distance as an element of the cost of transportation, the tendency being constantly toward a parity of freight charges as well as of prices. But the great reductions in through rates realized in recent years were the cause of most unjust discriminations as against local rates. The same causes produced very marked discriminations in favor of certain cities as against intermediate points, and caused widespread dissatisfaction and complaint in various parts of the country. These evils have, however, been greatly abated, and in many instances have entirely ceased since the railroads have turned from an attitude of hostility toward each other to one of amity under apportionment schemes. As the result of the low rates of transportation which have prevailed with respect to the carriage of surplus agricultural products of the West, an enormous inter-State commerce as well as foreign commerce has been developed. In very many cases, producers in the Western and Northwestern States are now more favorably situated with respect to the markets and to the markets and ports of Europe than are many of the agricultural producers in the Atlantic sea-board States. Complaints against apparent discriminations of this nature are heard in all parts of the country. The question in each case as to whether the discrimination is just or unjust is, of course, subordinate to the more complex question as to how far such discriminations are dictated and enforced by the economies of transportation, by the cheapness of cheap water lines, by the competition between rival railroads, and by the restraining influence of the competition between rival markets. The answer to the question also involves the inquiry as to how far such discriminations are caused by a reckless or unjustifiable exercise of power over local rates by railroad managers, in their efforts to recoup losses incurred in the conduct of their through or competitive traffic. The question as to the relative rates which shall prevail to and from different localities with respect to the different classes of freight is one of national importance, affecting vitally the interests of agriculture, of manufactures, of mining, and of commerce. Its practical determination under our present system of transportation, devolves entirely upon railroad managers. This large discretionary power has come to them by the force of circumstances, and not of their own seeking. Not only are railroad managers obliged to determine the degree of consideration which shall be given to the various commercial and economic circumstances which surround them, but they are also compelled to pass upon such vitally-important questions as the economic and commercial laws governing production and trade, subjects which are commonly supposed to fall within the range of practical statesmanship. To assert that this enormous power should not be remitted entirely to an interest (that of transportation) giving employment to only 2 per cent. of all the laborers in the country, and controlling interests representing only about 8 per cent. of the property value of the country, amounts to an assertion that the other interests should have a voice in this matter through some Governmental agency competent to deal with it, and authorized to represent the interests of the whole country in the subject of transportation. Under existing circumstances relative to the mixed jurisdiction of the State and National governments over the internal commerce of the country, the question as to the scope and the proper limits of the practical exercise of Governmental authority touching discriminations of this character is an exceedingly difficult one. A large part of the so-called local traffic of the railroads of this country is subject to the absolute and exclusive control of State legislation. This has been clearly announced in a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. But a considerable part of the local traffic, as well as the principal part of the through traffic, of many railroads is, in its nature, inter-State commerce, and therefore subject to regulation only under the provisions of national laws. The Federal courts have not failed to observe the practical impotency of State legislation to correct those abuses in freight charges which most seriously affect the public interests, and the question has arisen as to whether a power in a State Government so limited can be beneficially exercised in the absence of any exercise of the authority of the National Government.

"While complaints as to unjust discriminations with respect to different localities are heard from producers and shippers, railroad managers and others who speak in behalf of the railroad interests, freely concede that such discriminations constitute a great public evil. They assert, however, that the causes of the difficulty are beyond their control. At the present time, railroad managers appear to be quite generally of the opinion that the only practicable remedy for the evils of unjust and improper discriminations is to be found in a confederation of the railroads under Governmental sanction and control, the principle of the apportionment of competitive traffic being recognized as a feature of such a confederation. This is a subject worthy of careful investigation. It must be confessed that a satisfactory solution of the railroad problem is yet involved in obscurity.

"*The Governmental Regulation of Railroads.*—No important measures have been adopted during the last two years by any of the State Governments or by the National Government in regard to the regulation of railroads. The subject has, however, commanded a more general and intelligent interest than at any previous period. Experience has proved that certain of the restrictive measures adopted a few years ago by the Legislatures of some of the Western States were, in their practical workings, detrimental to the producing and commercial interests of the country, and at the same time injurious to the railroad interests. Nevertheless, the Legislative acts regulating freight charges which have been adopted in this country have generally had a salutary effect as to such reformatory measures. The benefits of such acts have resulted rather from their moral influence in restraining and preventing abuses than from their direct effect in enforcing the right and correcting the wrong. The railroads have been able to so construe and strained to explain the principles upon which their freight tariffs are based, and thus the public have been enabled to gain much valuable information as to the distinction which exists between just and unjust discriminations, and between practices which are based upon economic considerations and sound commercial principles and such as are indefensible and therefore constitute abuses of the rights and privileges conferred upon the companies.

"As all intelligent action touching the regulation of railroads must be based upon accurate, reliable, and duly-authenticated information, it is essential that the publicity should be given to the operations of railroad companies in so far as they relate to or affect the public interests. For the purposes of comparison, it is important that in the accounts of railroads from which such information is collected a certain degree of uniformity should be observed as to the manner in which they are kept, and also as to the manner in which the necessary returns are made. This fact has been fully realized by Railroad Commissioners in the preparation of their annual reports. On the 12th of November, 1878, a convention of Railroad Commissioners of several of the States was held at Columbus, Ohio, mainly for the purpose of conference upon this subject. A Committee on Bookkeeping and Accounts was appointed, and certain railroad accountants were requested to act with the committee as experts. At a subsequent convention of the Commissioners held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., June 10, 1879, that committee presented a report embracing certain general rules and a form of returns. The report of the committee was unanimously adopted by the convention, and the railroad accountants were invited to join in a recommendation of the new form of accounts to the railroad companies of the several States. It is believed that the reform thus suggested and urged upon railroad companies by the State Railroad Commissioners would, if generally carried into effect, tend to protect the interests of railroad companies by affording to the public a better understanding of the condition of the roads, and thus prevent dissatisfaction. So long as the policy of concealment is pursued, an ever-jealous public will be apt to be influenced by its prejudices and suspicions in the formation of opinions as to the operations of railroad companies."

PENSION ARREARS SQUANDERED.

BAD EFFECT OF THE PAYMENT OF MONEY TO INMATES OF THE NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The annual report of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteers for the year 1878, recently submitted to the House by Gen. B. F. Butler, contains interesting information relating to the effect of a recent decision of the Attorney-General. According to the rules, all pensioners who are inmates of the Home must assign their pensions to it, to be used under the regulations of the board as prescribed by law. The Arrears of Pensions bill gave to many of the inmates large sums of money, varying from $200 to $1,500 each. Upon application made by the pensioners, the Attorney-General decided that this money must be paid to the pensioners themselves, and not to the Treasurer of the Home as the Board of Managers desired. Many of the pensioners took their money and demanded their discharge on the ground that they could support themselves. They were allowed to go. "Now they are coming back," the report says, "after one, two, three, and four months' leave of absence, with their money entirely gone, almost universally squandered, broken down in health, with increased disabilities, many of them only fit subjects for the hospital, to be cared for out of our funds, making an additional burden upon us." While not criticising the decision of the Attorney-General, the managers bring the matter to the attention of Congress, "so that if ever hereafter any gratuity is to be given to the soldiers, so far as the National Home is concerned, it may not be, in fact, given to the gambling sharks and rumsellers who prey upon the soldiers."

LIVES OF TWO OLD WOMEN.

DEATH OF THE "AMAZON OF PLATTEKILL"—AN OLD LADY'S COMING CENTENNIAL.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Esther Yates, the Amazon of Plattekill, Ulster County, died a few days ago at her home, near Break-neck Hill, on the mountains, in that town. She was born in the Town of Plattekill, in 1788, and resided there until the day of her death. Physically, she was more like a man than a woman; her shoulders being broad and her muscles well developed. She acquired little or no education. She is credited with having been self-reliant, and asking no favors from any one. During the Winter season Mrs Yates cut cord-wood on the mountain, and, in the language of one of the natives, "it took a good man to swing an axe alongside of her." On several occasions she cut as much as three cords of wood in one day, in addition to performing the household duties in her home after sunset. In the Summer time this remarkable woman cut grain for the Plattekill farmers, and was rated as "a good hand." She cultivated a small garden-patch of her own, the product of which she sold principally in this city. She carried her garden truck in two large baskets. Farmers, while driving here to ship their hay on the boats, would offer her a ride, and her invariable reply was: "I am in a hurry; take you all day to get there." She could easily outwalk any team with a load behind them. Six years ago a horse, while passing her home on Break-neck, fell, and became fast in the harness. The driver and several other men could not succeed in getting the animal loose. Mrs. Yates lifted the horse up bodily, but in so doing fractured her leg. The bone never set. Her spirit, however, was not curbed, even if she was an octogenarian and a cripple. Though suffering much pain, her daily employment consisted in chopping an kindling wood on a block while she sat in a chair in front of her house. A short time previous to her death her general health began failing, but she retained her faculties to the last. Prior to the accident she never was sick a day in her life. Mrs. Yates was buried from the Plattekill Methodist Episcopal Church, of which denomination she was an adherent. Mrs. Yates was married twice. She leaves no family.

Two miles north-east of the house of the "Amazon" resides one of the playmates of her childhood, Mrs. Sallie Pressler. This lady is the oldest inhabitant of the Town of Plattekill. In May next she will be 100 years old. She was born in the hamlet of Fostertown, Orange County, but has resided nearly all her life in Plattekill. Mrs. Pressler's eye sight remains good, but her hearing is defective. Every day she performs manual labor about the house of her son, contrary to his wishes. The old lady, during the Winter months, busies herself knitting stockings. Mrs. Pressler lives happily surrounded by her children and their children's children. She has a vast fund of historical reminiscences. The citizens of Plattekill and adjacent towns propose giving the old lady a banquet when she celebrates her centennial.

EXECUTIVE WORK OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

Supervisors of Census—Georgia, Second District, William H. McWhorter; Third District, William Clifton; Fourth District, Charles R. Johnson; Fifth District, William A. Harris.

James M. Beardsley to be Postmaster at Rock Island Ill.; Thomas M. Gibson to be Register of the Land Office at Dardanelle, Ark.

The executive session of the Senate this afternoon was prolonged to the unusually late hour of 6:30 by a tedious debate on the nomination of John B. Stickney for reappointment as Marshal for Florida. Senators Edmunds and Conkling contended that the motive for the proposed rejection was merely political, and, despite the disclaimers of the Democrats, an earnest and protracted discussion ensued on this point, which was finally terminated by a vote that resulted in Mr. Stickney's rejection, the majority against confirmation being about two to one.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE ST. PATRICK'S DAY NUISANCE.

IRISH SOCIETIES VOTING TO PARADE ON MARCH 17.

The convention of Irish societies, comprising delegates from 41 of the 49 divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and from the St. James's and St. Columba's Societies, met in Academy Hall, Third-avenue, last evening, for the purpose of deciding whether a parade should be made on St. Patrick's Day, or the money usually expended for that purpose devoted to the relief of the starving people of Ireland. Peter McGowan presided. Over three hours were spent in noisy discussion, and it was after midnight before the meeting adjourned. Patrick Mallon moved that the Irish societies celebrate the 17th of March by a parade, in the same manner as heretofore. "Is there not a communication here from the Sixty-ninth Regiment?" asked a delegate. "There is," responded the President, "and it will now be read." "I object to the reading," shouted Mr. Mallon, "until my motion is disposed of." Fifty delegates were on their feet at once, with motions and counter-motions in regard to the Sixty-ninth. The President was bewildered, and the confusion continued for a full quarter of an hour, at the end of which time the difficulty was disposed of by the convenient, but scarcely parliamentary, method of letting the subject drop altogether. George E. Finley, in the midst of the confusion, gained the floor, and moved as an amendment to Mr. Mallon's motion that there be no parade on the 17th of March, and that the money hitherto expended for that purpose be appropriated to the relief of distress in Ireland. Ten minutes were consumed in loud yells of "Question!" "Question!" to which no attention was paid by the President, and then Vice-President Nutley made a short speech. He regretted that the Sixty-ninth had not sent a delegation to the convention, as he thought it was a matter of courtesy whether any communication from the regiment should be received. He hoped and trusted that no hasty action would be taken, and that each delegation would be heard before a vote was taken.

The Rev. Father McAleer, of St. Columba's Parish, a venerable, gray-headed priest, expressed his regret that the Sixty-ninth Regiment had been treated so unkindly. Every Irishman ought to be proud of that regiment. They gave dignity to the parades. "I feel," said Father McAleer, "greatly embarrassed in view of the main object for which this convention is assembled. In our St. Columba's Temperance Society we recently decided not to parade. But when the papers began to tell us that we must not parade, my Irish pluck was raised, and I thought we would show these people how little we cared for them. But after great reflection on the subject, I would now advise you, delegates and gentlemen, to dispense with the usual parade on St. Patrick's Day, to dispense with it with unanimity and without much discussion. Such action would indicate a genuine sympathy for our distressed friends in Ireland. Let us observe the 17th of March as a fast day, and put on sackcloth and ashes. It strikes me very forcibly that it is unwise while Ireland is starving, for the children to be feasting. It seems to me almost as bad as dancing at a funeral, or at a wake. I assure you, gentlemen, that I do not yield to any man in my love for Ireland and her people. I am not there, and I think that when she is starving it is time for us to fast a little, too. If my mother had nothing to eat, on my conscience, I could not eat myself."

The reverend gentleman was the only person present to whose words any attention was paid, and while he was speaking there was strict silence in the room. The moment he stopped, however, Babel broke loose again, and a dozen delegates were on their feet. Mr. Mallon was recognized, and after yelling themselves hoarse, the other candidates for the floor sat down and allowed him to speak. He apologized to Father McAleer for differing with him in opinion, 9, Young, while a clerk in the employ of Mr. Starin, collected from H. B. Claflin & Co. $37.09, for which he made no return, and, it was believed, had appropriated to his own use.

The Clerk began to read this, when he was interrupted by some frivolous and impertinent objections by Walkey, which caused him to complain once more to the magistrate. After a reprimand, Walkey became obstinate, and said that they might do so. The Hibernian Societies were already engaged in collecting money to be sent to Ireland, and when their subscriptions were handed in they would not ask to have their names published to the world in any newspaper. Mr. Mallon read several reputed interviews with Richard O'Gorman, Dion Boucicault, Eugene Kelly, and Edward L. Carey, and paid his respects to these gentlemen in no very complimentary terms. "Now, he said, no one never contributed to the expenses of the parade, but sneaked into the coaches, and rode through the City Hall Park to make political capital for themselves. At this point the meeting generally shouted, and cried out, "I withdraw from this convention." I won't stay here and listen to these falsehoods." And he kept his word, and elbowed his way to the door, amid the laughter and jeers of the crowd.

At this time the excitement was intense. Motions and questions followed each other with such rapidity that no person could keep track of them. "Mr. Chairman, how many questions are before the house?" asked one delegate. "Give us some order, Mr. Chairman, and don't keep us here all night," shouted another. "I move to turn out," screamed a third. The Chairman escaped from the difficulty of his position by ignoring all motions and amendments, and calling for a vote on the question of the parade. Tellers were appointed, and each delegate as his name was called stepped to the table and recorded his vote. There were several attempts to stop the proceedings, but it was believed that all such were detected. The vote continued for half an hour, amid shouts and groans and cheers, and at the end of that time a victory for those in favor of the parade was announced, the score standing 71 for to 34 against the demonstration. The announcement was received with loud and long-continued cheers, and the convention then adjourned.

THE STREET-CLEANING QUESTION.

The Dock Commissioners received a communication from the Assembly Committee on the Affairs of Cities, of which James M. Varnum is Chairman, in which it was stated that the committee has under consideration the question of improving, if possible, the present system of street-cleaning in this City, and that it purposes to hold several sessions in the Aldermanic chamber at an early date. The committee desires an explanation of the details of the present system of street cleaning, its chief defects, and whether the defects are in the system, or are due to lack of facilities for properly carrying it out; what the effect of the wretched pavements of many of the streets has upon the cleaning of the streets, and whether the management of the Street-cleaning Bureau should continue in the hands of the Police Department or should be vested in a separate Department, or in the Department of Public Works; what is considered the best system; whether the City should do the work or have it done by contract. The question of separating ashes before removal for consideration, and whether the citizens should be forced to make the separation. It is suggested that street-sweepings could be sold to advantage for fertilizers, while the garbage could be easily disposed of to farmers or others. The Dock Commissioners directed Engineer Graham to ascertain where a dumping-ground could be found, the committee suggesting the lowlands and strait between Ward's and Randall's islands, known as "Little Hell Gate." The Secretary was directed to suggest that the dumping-boards on the docks should be covered.

Capt. Williams, Inspector of Street-cleaning, says he is satisfied with the condition of the streets, and that he believes the force under him have done all they could to make them clean since the last storm. The Street-cleaning Bureau has been greatly aided recently in disposing of the products of street-cleaning by garbage contractors, who, when paid, were accepted as manure for the Tompkins-square Park, and 100 loads for a like purpose for the Battery Park. The Department of Charities and Correction take daily three scow-loads of street-sweepings as manure for grass lands and gardens on Blackwell's, Randall's, and Ward's Islands. The scows are loaded by the Street-cleaning Department, and are unloaded by the employes of the Department of Charities and Correction. The average daily amount of refuse collected by the Street-cleaning Department is 13 scow-loads.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.

A fire occurred at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening in the basement of the premises No. 528 Broome-street, occupied by Solomon Lehfreund, dealer in woolen rags and cloth clippings, but was discovered and extinguished before more than $100 damage had been done. Yesterday Albert Peters, a tailor, who occupies the first floor of the premises, caused the arrest of Lehfreund and charged him with having set fire to the premises. Lehfreund was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and Peters then told Justice Otterbourg that the reasons which actuated him in causing the arrest of the prisoner were as follows: Some time

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE MARCH MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

—The art of wood engraving is continually out-doing itself, and some of the monthly magazines furnish us with a running record of its progress. The rivalry of artists and of publishers develops new processes and new effects, and these are straightway improved upon until no man can follow the mere technique of the art unless he give his whole mind to it. But we can compare, admire, and wonder at results in casual moments. The March number of *Harper's* cannot fail to please and surprise its readers by the beauty of its illustrations. They unquestionably raise the standard once more. Mr. James Jackson Jarves writes, in an article which leads the number, of the "New School of Italian Painting and Sculpture," and the work of many of the artists he writes of—Morelli, Chierici, Vinea, Conti, and others—is set forth to the eye by a series of evidently faithful wood-engravings. Mr. Jarves finds that the "old creative, æsthetic, instructive, and religious aspects of art," the emotions and forces that influenced the masters of the old days, do not appear in the work of the new school. Raw naturalism is sufficient for the Madonnas of today. They call for admiration certainly, for they are careful works of art, animated with "effective naturalism," but they are neutral in sentiment, and awaken no feeling of reverence. There is no divinity in them. The master-piece of the magazine, in point of illustration, is "William Hamilton Gibson's Study Lady," the words and text made after his own drawings. Mr. Gibson is undoubtedly animated by a complete sympathy with the scenes he describes. His prose is perpetually melting down into poetry, and his Homeric fullness of epithet makes it impossible to forget the Odyssey until we come upon the phrase, "Hush! get out of the way, there's Thirst on yer own side!"—expressions which we may be sure never fell upon the ears of the well-greaved Greeks. In the composition of his sketches Mr. Gibson felt no prosaic restraints. They are highly poetical. Nothing could be more graceful than his use of witch-hazel, golden-rod, and swamp-grasses to adorn his pages. These engravings will delight every body who has ever been a boy, up to his knees in snow in New-England woods. In Lieut. Lemly's "Among the Arrapahoes," we have a readable sketch of Indian life, and several portraits of noted red men and women. In "Pinafore's Predecessor," J. Brander Matthews tells of Gay's "Beggars' Opera" and Sheridan's "Duenna," and excellent portraits of those gifted authors are given. Charlotte Moscheles contributes a so-called story, "Obstinacy," whose autobiographical flavor awakens the suspicion that it was at least "founded on fact." C. C. Coffin describes the great wheat-fields of Dakota, and the broad-gauge style of agriculture which prevails there is well illustrated in the accompanying engravings. Mr. Philip O. Sullivan's pen and Miss Cakey's pencil have agreeably filled two pages of the magazine in the poem "Valentine," with its two illustrations. J. L. Cloud describes "An Irish Wake," with appropriate sketches. The wild scenery and wilder society of Colorado are cleverly depicted by A. A. Hayes, Jr., with text and numerous engravings. "Transportation by Railway and Ship Canals" is discussed by E. H. Derby, who rapidly surveys the progress and some of the problems of freight carriage, and fully sets forth the benefits likely to accrue from the intercontinental canal. He has no doubt of admiration for M. De Lesseps, and favors the route across Central America, by the San Juan River and the Lake of Nicaragua. Dr. Samuel Sexton gives some excellent advice on "The Preservation of Hearing." Mr. Black adds three chapters to "White Wings," and a generous installment of Mr. Blackmore's "Mary Anerley" is given. Mr. Gustafson's "Karin" is a fresh and pleasant romance of Swedish life. Mr. Longfellow's poem, "The Sifting of Peter," has been copied in THE TIMES. The other contributions in verse are "The Snow Messenger," dedicated to Whittier and Longfellow, by Paul H. Hayne, and shorter poems by Frances L. Mace and James T. Fields. The editor is in a retrospective mood this month, and from his "Easy Chair" discourses of New-York and Washington in the olden time, coming down to the present, however, to speak of Parnell and the literary calling.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

—The *Atlantic* for March is not a strong number, though it contains several readable articles. We have read with most pleasure Charles Dudley Warner's critical sketch of Washington Irving and his work, though to mention it first hardly accords with the arrangement of the magazine, in which it appears as the seventeenth article. Mr. Warner asks himself what basis Irving's "great reputation had in enduring qualities, and whether it was largely a social product and ephemeral," and in the course of an article which pleasantly combines biographical recital with critical judgments, candidly lays open to his readers the process by which he forms his estimate and answers the question. He feels the charm of Irving's style, which he pronounces "as little wearisome, when read continuously in quantity, as any in the English tongue," but finds this excellence unaccountable on "principles of culture which we recognize," in allusion to Irving's want of training and irregular and defective education. The amiability of his mind "helped to fix upon him the complimentary disparagement of 'genial.'" "Of England," says he, in speaking of Irving's happy faculty of accommodating his tone to his theme, "he wrote as Englishmen would like to write about it." After much just and well-weighed commendation, comes this final judgment:

> And yet it must be said that the total impression left upon the mind by the whole of his works is not that of the greatest intellectual force. . . . And this fact, when I consider the effect the man produced, makes the study of him all the more interesting. As an intellectual personality, he makes a great effect. On instinctive, as by-the-by, a dozen other living writers who could be named. The incisive critical faculty was almost entirely wanting in him. He had neither the will nor the impulse to force his own way transversely across popular opinion and prejudice that Ruskin has, nor to draw around him disciples equally well pleased to see him demolish to-day what they had delighted to see him set up yesterday as eternal. . . . The play of his mind depended upon the sunshine of approval. And all this shows a certain want of intellectual virility."

Returning to the article with which the magazine opens, we find a second installment of reminiscences of the City of Washington. The period covered is the Administration of John Quincy Adams. The writer concerns himself with the pleasant gossip of society and the occupations of the public men of that day in their hours of ease, rather than with the working of political forces or the grave affairs of State. He tells how Russell Jarvis, editor of the Washington *Telegraph*, pulled the augur nose of John Adams, son and private secretary of the President, and how a Congress unfriendly to the Administration refused to punish the offender; how the President was accustomed to "go in swimming" in the Potomac every morning through the Summer; how he would treat distinguished politicians who called on him with "glacial dignity," and how he went off for a solitary ride on horseback while his successor, Gen. Jackson, was being inaugurated. These reminiscences give an entertaining picture of life at the national capital 50 years ago. Horace E. Scudder contributes a bit of fiction—not a story, but an episode—in which a young lady gives a party at which the guests are forbidden to speak aloud, all communications being by pantomime or in writing. Some of the written communications afterward figure in the relations between the two principal characters in a manner that recalls some lately celebrated cipher telegrams, and it is a singular coincidence that the invitations to the party are dated "Gramercy Park." Mr. Howells leads the personages of his "Undiscovered Country" through a variety of adventures in his own inimitable fashion, and Lucy Lee Pleasants tells a pathetic story about "Hannah Dawsten's Child." Mrs. Edward Ashley Walker studies the religious manifestations of early childhood as they appear through the medium of anecdotes of precocious piety or shocking depravity and ensuing remorse. Mr. Richard Grant White's "English in England" is the fruit of his careful observation of the habitual slips and solecisms in the speech of our British cousins. Of his mention of the pronunciation "tew" for too, "like a rustic Yankee," it should be said that he, in common with James Russell Lowell—in the first series of the "Biglow Papers"—and other writers leaves room for a misapprehension. This "tewing" of words is by no means common among "rustic Yankees," and is as frequently heeded in New-England farm-houses as among the more highly-cultivated people of New-York, Boston, or London. The poetry of the number is by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, whose "Pepita" is a pleasing piece of verse-making; by Sarah O. Jewett, who finds "Flowers in the Dark" better company than chattering human folk by gas-light; by Celia Thaxter in a little "New Year Song;" by Oscar Laighton, who "takes on" lover-like about "Her Shawl;" and by Louise Chandler Moulton, whose subject is "Helen's Cup." There is also an unsigned piece, "Areopagus," by somebody who has studied Greek models. There are several articles in the number which are based on recent books, being in the nature of reviews, and call for no notice.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL.

—The March number of *Appletons' Journal* is, as usual, made up chiefly of judicious selections from the latest foreign periodicals. A new story from the French is begun under the title "The Return of the Princess." It is by Jacques Vincent, and is translated from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The Duke of Argyll's second paper on "First Impressions of the New World," from *Fraser's Magazine*, and Fritz Cunliffe Owen's contribution to the *Nineteenth Century* on "Russian Nihilism" are reprinted, and from *Blackwood's* is taken "A Turkish Effendi on Christendom and Islam." An essay on Theophile Gautier, from *Temple Bar*, "Flesh Color," from *All the Year Round*, "Life at High Pressure," from *Macmillan's*, and the "Restoration of the Jews," from the London *Spectator*, complete the selections, with the exception of some translations from the poems of François Coppee, taken from a published volume. In the "Editor's Table" is an article on a "Dangerous Class in Authority," directed at the arbitrary action of the Police in arresting unoffending citizens in a Bleecker-street dance-house in this City, which had been allowed to go on undisturbed for many weeks before. The editor says:

> "The whole transaction was a high-handed piece of despotism of a kind that should never be tolerated in any self-respecting community. In this wholesale capture every arrest was distinctly illegal, although it is very likely that under a legitimate process some person could have been held. But the majority were nothing more than idle spectators, allured into a public place by bright lights and the promise of amusement, and some no doubt were ignorant of its reputation. Is it doubtless very bad taste to visit a place of this character, but if exhibitions of bad taste are contrary to law some of our churches as well as dance-houses will have to be closed. Some of the inmates of the Bleecker-street house were very likely no better than they should be—but it is not yet a principle of law that a roomful of people may be arrested and incarcerated because there is a pick-pocket among them. The case of the persons who fell victims to misused authority on the 31st of January night, the worst thing we know of them is their littleness of spirit. They did not seem to know their rights as citizens, but stunk away after paying their fines as if they had been really guilty of some offense.
>
> "The submission of the men arrested was deplorable, but the indifference of the general public was worse. Had this dance-house been a reputable place, there would, no doubt, have been a great explosion of wrath on the part of the people; but, as the principle is the same whether a dance-house or a fashionable club falls a victim to despotism, a lofty public sentiment would make no discrimination between them. We fear, though, that the public would exhibit indignation in one case, they are disposed to look upon the other as simply a good joke. Their feeling in the matter is wholly personal and social. It is possible, also, that party sects of despotism on the part of the Police do not seem of much importance to many persons. An act of usurpation on the part of the Federal or a State Government would doubtless arouse all their spirit, especially if the act had been committed by their political opponents; but Police affairs they consider undignified and insignificant, and affecting none but inferior people. And yet the Police stand in very intimate relations to us all; and, though to be always living under the likelihood of arbitrary arrest and imprisonment for purely fictitious offenses would not be as serious a form of despotism as that which many communities have endured, it would be intensely galling, and should not be submitted to for a day."

NEW BOOKS.

—*The Broken Looking-glass. Robert Carter & Brothers.*—The authoress of "Ministering Children" is Maria Louisa Charlesworth, who now relates "Mrs. Dorothy Cope's Recollections of Service" under the above title. It follows "The Old Looking-glass," and is meant to instill ideas of reverence and religion into young minds.

—*The Child's Catechism of Common Things. Henry Holt & Co.*—A little book of titles arranged under the three general divisions of mineral, vegetable, and animal things, instead of alphabetically. It is conducted somewhat on the principlo of "The Biblical Reason Why" and such works of reference or study. For instance, we read: "*What is borax?* A colorless salt, with a greasy feel, and a smell like soap. When heated it melts into glass, and is therefore much used in making enamels, false gems, and paints and glazes for pottery. It is also used in washing clothes and for cleaning the hair. *Where is it found?* In India," &c. A full index makes it a book of reference, but the information is rather to make it a text-book of useful knowledge. The compiler is John D. Champlin, Jr., lately connected with the "American Cyclopedia," and author of a "Young Folks' Cyclopedia" issued by the same house.

—*Camp and Cabin. Fords, Howard & Hulbert.*—Mr. R. W. Raymond is a good follower of Bret Harte in the mining regions, about which he evidently knows more than Mr. Harte, however much he may lag behind him in the story-telling faculty. "Thanksgiving Joe" and "Agamemnon" are very well told indeed, the excellence of the way in which the characters are introduced making up for some weakness in the catastrophes. "Widow Baker," on the other hand, is a New-England story, and the rest of the pretty little book is occupied with descriptions of travel in the far West. Mr. Raymond was United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics, and in 1871 traversed the Yellowstone region, which at that time was comparatively untrodden by the tourist. He has a pleasant, lively style, and cannot fail to interest even a fastidious reader. He is the author of "Life Scenes of Washington," and Governor of Montana.

—*Around the World With Gen. Grant. American News Company.*—This profusely-illustrated and finely-printed book of travels is nearly complete, lacking only two numbers of the 20 parts originally projected. However, as Part 18 closes with the party still in Japan, it is likely that 20 parts will not contain all that Mr. J. R. Young has to say. This last issue has a very interesting report of a conversation of Gen. Grant on the conduct of certain Generals and battles, and occasionally as to the whole war. He expressed himself fully satisfied as to the battle of Shiloh, and maintained that it was neither a surprise to his army at the beginning nor undecided in favor of the North at the time of Johnston's death. (Mr. Young writes Sydney Johnson instead of Johnston.) "If I were to name the two battles during the war with which I myself have reason to be satisfied, I would say Shiloh and Mission Ridge. Mission Ridge was a tactical battle, and the results obtained were overwhelming when we consider the loss sustained. Shiloh was a pitched battle, fought in the open field. * * * The death of so great a man as Johnson was a great loss to the South, and would have been to any cause in which he might have been engaged. But all he could do for the battle of Shiloh was done before he was killed. The battle was out of his hands, and out of that of his army. What won the battle of Shiloh was the courage and endurance of our own soldiers. It was the staying power and pluck of the North as against the short-lived power of the South; and whenever these qualities came into collision the North always won. I used to find that the first day or the first period of the battle was most successful to the South; but if we held on to the second or third day we were sure to beat them, and we always did."

A CASE OF CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE.

On the 28th ult., Michael Wall, aged 7 years, of No. 1,179 Second-avenue, was fatally injured at Sixty-second-street and Second-avenue, by a ladder which fell from the elevated railroad. At an inquest in the case yesterday it was shown that the ladder was not properly secured, and the jury found that the contractor in charge, Francis A. Page, of No. 265 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, was guilty of criminal negligence. Coroner Ellinger fixed bail in $2,000, which was furnished by D. R. Kelly of No. 242 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street.

SECRETARY THOMPSON'S LECTURE.

The Hon. R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, will deliver a lecture to-morrow evening, in the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn. He takes for his subject, "Personal Recollections of Distinguished Statesmen." The Secretary was a prominent member of the National Congress when Clay and Calhoun, Webster and Benton, and other men of high rank were at the zenith of their power, and his store of personal recollections is exceedingly rich.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

AN OLD TRAGEDY REVIEWED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The "truth of history" impels me to offer a correction of some errors contained in an interesting article in your paper of yesterday, entitled "An Old New-England Home," copied from the Boston correspondence of the Hartford *Courant*. I have now before me a pamphlet entitled:

"The Solemn Declaration of the Late Unfortunate Jason Fairbanks. From the original manuscript composed and signed by himself a very short time before his death. To which is added some account of his life and character.

"Tell them the lamentable fall of me.
And send the hearers weeping to their bed."

"The whole collected and published by Ebenezer Fairbanks, Jr., a farmer of Dedham. Copyright secured. Dedham: From the Minerva Press of H. Mann, and sold at his office, and by E. Fairbanks, Jr. 1801."

The pamphlet comprises 55 pages, of which the prisoner's statement occupies but nine. John Rowe, a fellow-prisoner, certifies that he took it "word for word from the mouth of Jason Fairbanks at his request, and that his name is signed to it with his own hand." Then follows:

We, the subscribers, having been of counsel for Jason Fairbanks, at the importunate request of his relations, do attest that the foregoing narrative is declared by him to contain a true statement of facts, and that the same having been written by him in the foregoing form without our advice or assistance, we promised him to attest the same when requested by his friends.

HARRISON G. OTIS.
JOHN LOWELL, Jr.

Some account of the "Life and Character of Jason Fairbanks" occupies 28 pages, "Examination of the witnesses on the part of Government," (a portion only,) 16 pages, and "Notes," 2 pages. Jason says that at a very early age (his brother says 16) he formed the acquaintance of Elizabeth Fales, daughter of Nehemiah Fales, of Dedham. "I paid my addresses, and was received by her as a favored lover for a whole year, living in perfect harmony with all her family, and treated with the greatest respect and attention by them, until, by the most trifling events imaginable, they were totally alienated from me." (He indulged in badinage.) "The expression was but a jest, yet, from that trifling, Charles (Elizabeth's sister) was my inveterate enemy, and, induced by her influence, the parents, one, if not both of them, became my inveterate enemies also." For about four years after this they met as neighbors' houses, at his home, in the pasture where the catastrophe occurred, and in the outbuildings attached to her home. Before the close they became criminally intimate, but there is no suggestion that she ever became *enceinte*. The great obstacle to their marriage appeared to be his total inability to support a family. He had a weakly constitution, and was apparently dependent upon his brother for support. His brother, we infer, always speaks of his character in the most eulogistic terms, says: "Though not strikingly beautiful, her person and manner were infinitely engaging; her natural understanding of the first class; her conversation and attainments beyond her age, her education, and instruction. Self-taught and original, the passion she felt was like that she inspired, enthusiastic and extraordinary. Yet some features of their characters were marked by the most distinguishing contrast. She was healthy, active, animated, and of opinions the most decided, energetic and undeviating—he, weakly sedentary, conciliating, and pacific. Yet, as the most melting sensibility was the reigning principle of his mind, when roused into action, when brought to the test, a reciprocal and delightful unison of disposition. Wherefore, sometimes, assuming each other's qualities, you would find him gay, sportive and independent—her, pensive, submissive, and contemplative, while in the dearest sentiment of their hearts, they were equally united and invariable. Interdicted by maternal authority from partaking the fruits of the ardor of the ruling passion increased by restraint. And thence the indiscretion of their evening assignations continued to expose both health and reputation, until the perilous moment when, with a guardian hand I snatched my precious brother from the dangerous avocations of his favorite academy."

Jason, after relating the conversation, closing in anger, at the last interview, in the pasture before referred to, says: "At length, after looking coolly her hand, she took the knife, [with which he was whittling,] and began, as if in a state of distraction, to stab her breast and body—screaming out and walking from me to the distance of two or three yards; and then, with a quick movement, returned without power and in a cold state of insensibility, but was too, too soon awakened from this dreadful stupefaction by her coming, and either falling or sitting down. Her throat was cut, not deeply, but gaping. I immediately seized that cruel knife which had robbed me of all my fond heart held dear, and, while it yet remained wet with her blood, stabbed myself in two several and repeated places, only leaving off when I had finished cutting my own throat, and when I believed all was over with me." Samuel Fales testified: "About 3 o'clock P. M., I saw Jason Fairbanks standing by my house, with his throat cut, and bleeding a number of gills in a body." He said, Betsey had killed herself." It seems that the *Courant* correspondent was misinformed; that, with one or two points of resemblance, the case was very distinct from the Ingleden case; that Jason made no attempt to escape, and consequently was not captured near the Canada line. J. S. C.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1880.

THE DUTY ON STEEL RAILS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The great interest your influential journal takes in tariff reform, and the recent able editorials you devoted to the reduction of the outrageous duty on steel rails, induces me to claim a place in your valuable space to consider the latter subject. The duty of $28 a ton on steel rails is, whenever rails are cheap in Europe, virtually prohibitory. In 1878, when steel rails averaged about $30 a ton in England, we only imported 4,189 pounds, and collected a revenue of $52 36. In 1879, rails were still lower in Europe. But Mr. Vanderbilt made his famous purchase of steel rails, notwithstanding the high duty, which, as your readers are aware, caused so much controversy—and it will astonish the most intelligent men in the country to see the official facts as returned in commerce and navigation for the fiscal year 1878-9.

We imported during that fiscal year exactly 5,811,947 pounds of steel rails, invoiced $69,254, which at 2,240 pounds per ton is a trifle less than 2,600 tons, at the average price of about $26 70 per ton. On this amount there was paid $72,649 34 duty, or nearly 105 per cent. on the original cost. Surely, somebody ought to blush at these official figures. We can no more blame the 11 steel-rail corporations for using all exertions to keep this swindling tax on steel-rails, than we can blame the former Georgia delegation for obtained under "Corn-Law" Cobb, or rather from the Pompadour, the sole privilege of grinding taxes out of the people. These people, however estimable otherwise, see no impropriety in oppressing their fellow-citizens, provided it is done legally.

But the great facts remain that—first, the revenue is not benefited; secondly, the railroads are robbed, or rather the people who use the roads; and thirdly, that whenever the duty is not fully collected the home manufacturers are not able to supply the demand. Thus we are now importing steel rails and paying £10 to £10 10s. per ton for them in Europe, which, with $28 duty and freight charges, brings the cost of steel rails over $80 a ton in the United States. Your correspondent "Iron-master" seems to justify this infamous steel-rail tax by simply showing how infinitesimal the relief to the shippers on railways would be if the tax were totally repealed. I need hardly point out that there would be more justification in pleading that the pickpocket who robs a millionaire of a handkerchief should not be punished, because it is only an infinitesimal loss to the rich man. But, Sir, let us see how this tax really bears not on the corporations, but on those who invest money in them. The Erie Road had occasion to use 41,252 tons of steel rails in 1878-9, every ton of which might easily have been laid down for $20 less (the duty is $28) if there had been no duty, which would have given that road over $800,000 more money to its credit, and actually amounts to 1 per cent. dividend on the common shares.

The Western roads, either new or those who relay their roads with steel rails, are at this moment compelled to pay to 11 steel-rail mills a bonus of $28 a ton on their most needed commodity, and the West alone will be mulcted in over $15,000,000 on steel rails during the year 1880. It is surely no great pleasure to myself continually to chase these glaring wrongs and outrages, nor do I wish here again to bring up the disgraceful combination which deprived the St. Louis working men of their livelihood and shut up the Vulcan Works. But it must be perfectly obvious that competition is the sole safety of a large commercial and agricultural country. That a monopoly is and must be oppressive, as, indeed, the steel-rail monopoly has proved. On the other hand, it is not asked at present to make steel rails entirely free; on the contrary, a duty of $10 a ton is proposed, which will give the manufacturers ample protection, the Government considerable revenue, and the railroads, or rather the people, cheap rails; above all, it will break up a monopoly. J. S. MOORE.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1880.

DON'T BELIEVE IN PORT MORRIS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In to-day's issue I read an article headed "Why Ocean Steamers Should Stop at Port Morris." I would like to ask how they are to get there. Port Morris possesses an available water-front of about 12 City blocks—One Hundred and Thirtieth to One Hundred and Forty-first street. Opposite, about half a mile distant, is the North Brother Island, running parallel to Port Morris, and from the north end of the island a reef of rocks projects under water a considerable distance, making the passage very narrow between that island and Barretto's Point, which juts out from the mainland at right angles to the North Brother. Another reef runs parallel to Barretto's called Mulberry Reef. The pilots would not venture to bring the Great Eastern steam-ship through this narrow strait, and she was anchored three miles from Port Morris. In fact, Port Morris is hemmed in by rocks north, east, and south. As for the Harlem canal, I fear there is an awful big job, and I cannot imagine what good is to result from its completion. If the Harlem River could be narrowed to half its width, and Spuyten Duyvil filled in, the City would be a gainer. I hope these few lines will elicit the opinions of those more thoroughly conversant with the subject. W. H.
MORRISANIA, Monday, Feb. 16, 1880.

THE LYING GAS-METER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day, "Carburetted Hydrogen" comes to the rescue of the gas companies—the creature rushes to the defense of its creator. Said defense, excepting a laudation of the gas-meter that no doubt will make that sensitive instrument blush, consists in airily pooh-pooing the complaints commonly made against these admirable corporations. Particularly, "the old stock story of a friend of theirs who went to Europe," &c., which our champion, "Carburetted Hydrogen," distinctly implies to be an absurd and groundless fable. Now, I do not boast a numerous circle of acquaintances—and some one else may care if he doesn't—among them are three gentlemen whose experience justifies that this "stock story" is no fiction, except that they did not go "abroad," while, without any motive-power, that able, but no wholly unprejudiced, piece of mechanism, the gas-meter aforesaid, was keeping record against them of hundreds of cubic feet of undephlogisticated carburetted hydrogen gas in figures that never lie. But I say this, that in these three cases no gas whatever was used; in one case the burners were removed and the pipes plugged; in another the service pipe was entirely disconnected; but when the set time was come, the bill was sent in, as large as ever in every case. And the serene officers of the companies, it must be said, made use of very discourteous language, on refusal to pay those bills. I do not recollect whether they actually instituted any of the legal processes they threatened; but I know that neither bill was ever collected, which again may be satisfactory to some one, if not to "Carburetted Hydrogen." It is to be feared that the angelic gas-meter sometimes is in the condition of

"Little Hippety-hop,
Who got to going and couldn't stop."

C. W. M.
HOBOKEN, N. J., Monday, Feb. 16, 1880.

THE SINGING BIRDS IN THE COUNTRY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in your issue of Feb. 15 that the Duke of Argyll deplores the scarcity of feathered songsters in this country. It seems to me that he must have limited his researches to the forests of Canada, for these, in common with all large forests, are generally barren of song birds. If he had visited the more cultivated parts of the Canadas and the States, he certainly would have found cause to change his opinion. My own experience has been mostly along the trout streams of Pennsylvania, where a majority of our small birds are very plentiful. From morning until night the air is alive with the song of the robin, *(Turdus migratorius,)* the catbird, *(Mimus Carolinensis,)* the song sparrow, *(Melospoza melodia,)* the bobolink, *(Dolichonyx oryzivorus,)* the oriole, *(Icterus spurius,)* and an endless variety of the warblers. These are only a few of the commoner of our songsters. Then early in the morning, and again in the evening, can be heard the sweetest of our song birds, the wood robin, *(Turdus mustelinus,)* the soft, flute-like notes. I had nearly forgotten to mention our magnificent mocking-bird. *(Mimus polyglottus,)* now rare, but still often heard in the Southern States. There are many others that I cannot call to mind at present, but have mentioned enough to show that we are not entirely without song birds in this country. W. HOLBERTON.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1880.

INTERESTED PETITIONERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I think if the list of railroad officers given in your Washington dispatch of the 17th inst., represented as bringing such a formidable mileage in opposition to any reduction of the duty on steel rails, be critically examined, it will be wonderfully reduced if you throw out all who are directly or indirectly interested in the present Bessemer monopoly. For instance the Cambria, Edgar Thomson, Bethlehem, and Pennsylvania Steel Works, in which the various Pennsylvania names take a deep interest. The Scranton mill might claim Mr. S. Sloan, and Mr. Blatchford, Jr., and the Union Steel Mill, of Chicago, could not have a better champion than Mr. A. B. Stone, seeing that he is President of the company. What the stockholders of the St. Louis, Keokuk and North-western Railroad think may be quite another thing. Altogether this railroad memorial is about the "thinnest" thing which the discussion has yet produced.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1880.

WHITE-FISH WANTED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I think there will be an effort made to stock Lake Ontario with white-fish, and any persons knowing where they are taken in large numbers during the Spawning season will confer a favor by letting me know by letter. SETH GREEN.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Thursday, Feb. 12, 1880.

THE SUIT AGAINST JUDGE COWING.

TESTIMONY ON BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANT —WHAT HE SAYS ON THE SUBJECT.

The trial of the suit of George E. Tugnot against City Judge Rufus B. Cowing is still on in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge Van Vorst. The plaintiff and defendant are brothers-in-law. Judge Cowing was one of the Executors of his father-in-law's will, and also guardian of George E. Tugnot, who is now about 23 years old. When Tugnot became of age, Judge Cowing handed over to him first and second mortgage bonds, issued by the Lafayette Coal Company, of the par value of $6,500. The mortgages which the bonds represented in part were placed upon lands in McKean County, Penn. Tugnot avers that, after handing the bonds to him, Judge Cowing induced him to sell them to him for $1,000, and he charges that Judge Cowing knew that sum to be very much less than the real or prospective value of the securities. The defense is that Judge Cowing did not buy the bonds, but that his wife bought them to help her brother. the plaintiff, who was in pressing need of ready money. The defendant also claims that he did not know that oil had been struck on the lands in McKean County, and that the value of the mortgage bonds was thereby increased when Tugnot sold them. The first witness examined for the defense yesterday was Judge Cowing, the defendant. She testified that the bonds were bought for her by Judge Cowing testified that after the death of his father-in-law, he and the plaintiff went over the accounts of the Tugnot estate together. The plaintiff then learned of the bonds. The plaintiff was dissatisfied with what he then learned. Judge Cowing continued: "Every investment that was made for my young ward was made with his full knowledge and concurrence, and every one of them was made by me in good faith. I told him there was no possibility of the discovery of oil on the McKean County lands, and that, therefore, it would be better for him to put the bonds in a safe place. I had him put the bonds in the care of a safe deposit company. I now state that if there is any error in any of the accounts, if my ward lost by my bad management, or through me, I stand ready, and I should consider it my duty, to make restitution four-fold." Judge Cowing next detailed the circumstances of the sale of the bonds by the plaintiff. He said that young Tugnot called on him on July 30, 1878, and said he wanted to sell the bonds, and that if the witness would not buy them he would go elsewhere. He advised him not to sell, but Tugnot persisted in his determination. The witness said he would speak to the plaintiff's sisters, and ask them if they would give $1,500 for the bonds. He did speak to them, and they said they would not give $1,500 for the bonds. He [Judge Cowing] then asked his wife if she would give $1,000 for them, and she said she would. When he reported the facts to the plaintiff, the latter said he ought to get $1,500. The witness then told him he ought to keep the bonds. Tugnot refused to keep them, and finally accepted $1,000 for them. The examination of the witness will be continued to-day.

A POOR WIFE'S TROUBLE.

Richard Roach, an idle, dissipated fellow, was brought to the bar in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, to answer a charge of threatening to kill his wife at No. 262 West Thirty-third-street. The complainant, who appeared to be a respectable, hard-working woman, said that she married Richard five years ago, and they had two children living. They lived happily for about a year, when his conduct toward her underwent a change, and he began to beat and abuse her. Finally he deserted her, and two years ago last December she had him arrested for abandonment, and he was sent to Blackwell's Island for one year. After serving out his term he returned home, and made profuse promises of reform, but after a week's stay he disappeared, taking with him $50 worth of her clothing. She did not see him again until last September, when he again returned, promising to lead a better life. On the 16th of that month he again decamped, taking with him $75 worth of dresses belonging to her patrons. Last evening he again entered her apartments, and said he intended to take up his abode there. He was partially intoxicated and very abusive, and when Mrs. Roach told him that she could not afford to support him as well as herself and children, he drew a large dirk-knife and threatened to kill her. She ran past him into the street, and caused his arrest by Patrolman Buckley, of the Twentieth Precinct. Justice Dittenhoeffer committed him to Blackwell's Island for six months.

A VERY MEAN THIEF.

Chief Detective Kealy is endeavoring to find a very mean thief. She is Lizzie Waddington, alias Sadie Eagan, a hotel servant. Last week a fellow-servant at the City Hotel, Providence, R. I., who had no faith in savings banks, had in her trunk $1,800, the savings of many years. During the night the trunk was forced, and the money was stolen, and the woman Waddington's disappearance was simultaneous. The fugitive is 26 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, stout and swarthy, and is a native of St. John, New-Brunswick. Circulars describing her have been sent out by Chief Detective Kealy and C. H. Hunt, Chief of Police, Providence.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

THE WESTERN UNION ACQUIRES A MONOPOLY OF VALUABLE TELEGRAPHIC RIGHTS.

Priscilla W. Page, as Administratrix of the estate of Charles G. Page, deceased, and the Western Union Telegraph Company brought a suit jointly in the United States Circuit Court against the Holmes Burglar-alarm Telegraph Company, and the suit was decided by Judge Blatchford on Tuesday last in favor of the plaintiffs. The action was based on the plaintiff's right to a reissued patent for improvements on induction coil apparatus and circuit-breakers in electric telegraphy, the original patent having having been granted to Charles G. Page under an act of Congress passed in July, 1868. Fifteen claims were made for improvements in the reissue, and the plaintiffs insisted that Nos. 11, 12, and 13 of these improvements were infringed upon by the defendant corporation; No. 11 is for the adjustment of the retractile force of an automatic circuit-breaker; No. 12 is for the combination of an electro-magnet armature and adjustable retractor, and No. 13 is for adjusting and regulating the length of vibration of the armature and the electro-magnet by means of a set screw or any mechanical equivalent for substantially the same purpose. The plaintiffs sued for an injunction to restrain further infringement on these improvements, and for an accounting of profits accrued under infringements. The opinion accompanying the decision of the court is full of interesting detail on the subject of telegraphy and the law relating to patents. The defense endeavored to make it a point that the original patentee had no right to the letters granted to him. Besides he was at one time an employe of the Patent Office, and that under an act passed in 1836 no employe of that department is allowed while so employed to acquire an interest in any patent right. In page's case, however, the patent was for his own invention made before he became a Patent Office employe, and improved on and perfected by him either while there or after he had left it, or in both circumstances. The court held that the act of March 3d of 1836 did not apply to his case. The court rendered the usual decree for the plaintiff. It is claimed that by virtue of this judgment the plaintiffs become practically the owners of improvements of vast value, and which in effect are indispensably necessary in carrying on telegraphy under the improved modern system.

A DISMASTED BRIG.

Capt. Card, of the bark Flashlight, which arrived from Dublin, by way of Long Island Sound, yesterday, reports that he crossed by the middle passage, and experienced no very severe weather. On Feb. 7, in latitude 37° 50', and longitude 58°, a dismasted vessel was sighted, and the Flashlight ran down to her. The vessel turned out to be the brig Tempest, of St. John, Capt. Stewart, bound from Hull, England, for this port. She was heading in the direction of Bermuda. A boat from the bark was sent to the dismasted vessel. Capt. Stewart stated that the vessel had been dismasted during a hurricane on the 4th, but that his vessel was not leaking badly. Some provisions, and a small part of fresh supply was sent to the brig from the stores of the Flashlight. The Captain hoped to reach Bermuda in a few days if the wind held fair. When the bark reported the brig was struggling along with a foresail, two staysails, a jib, and a storm trysail, set to portions of the lower spars, which had escaped the storm. Bermuda was about 400 miles to the south-west. The steam-ships Bolivia, of the Anchor Line, and the Rosaline, of the White Star Line, which were both several days overdue, arrived yesterday. Violent westerly gales and head-seas were encountered, and prevented the steamers from making their usual speed.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Assessment cases—Nos. 161, 162, 178, 179, 198, 230, 233, 234, 235, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255. Day Calendar—Nos. 14, 30, 35, 56, 59, 60, 77, 81, 83, 84, 94, 95, 110, 112, 116, 118, 122, 184, 192, 200, 208, 220, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229 230.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Law and Fact.—Case on—No. 495—Tugnot vs. Cowing. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. 886, 1783, 1794, 95, 1587, 2084, 1022, 1547, 2366, 1830, 1331, 1800, 1801, 1249, 2212, 2301, 2536, 1772, 1432, 1751, 2292, 580, 1701, 1743, 1703.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Beach, J.

Nos. 746, 1741, 1625, 2403, 1816, 732, 995½, 1334, 2141, 2254, 680, 1665, 1208, 1080½, 681, 1336, 947½, 1350, 1735, 1321, 1555, 1125, 1134, 1347, 1855.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 1265, 1187, 1711, 468, 1585, 1190, 1247, 1359, 941, 1475, 1620, 1738, 1316, 1617, 1667, 1495, 1063, 1004, 567, 727, 661, 1845, 1277, 1095, 829, 1019, 1582, 1121, 1236, 1264, 1354, 1884, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos. 72—Learned vs. Tillotson—515, 213, 324, 569, 456, 314, 180, 456, 405, 577, 1018, 288—Hunt vs. Lawless.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos. 257, 381, 211, 219, 703, 345, 337, 525, 282, 631, 547, 348, 98, 109, 141, 260, 329, 337, 984.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 11.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 19, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—The False Friend.
PARK THEATRE—Engaged.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Black Crook.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Unknown.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Surprise.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Horrors.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water-Colors.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN—Arion Ball.
CHICKERING HALL—At 3:30 P. M.—Readings.
O'CONNOR'S HALL—Billiard Match.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, lower temperature, rapidly rising barometer, high westerly winds, and generally clear or fair weather.

A week has elapsed since the State Senate concurred in the Assembly resolution to appoint a special committee of three Senators and five Assemblymen to prepare a bill for the revision of the Tax laws. As yet no steps have been taken by the presiding officer of either house to select the members of the committee. This needless delay augurs ill for the sincerity which the Legislature brings to the treatment of this vitally-important question. It will be easy, by a repetition of such tactics, to defeat all chances of tax reform during the present session, but it will not be so easy to escape the party odium which will attach to failure to deal with a problem which the people regard as more urgently in need of solution than any now before the Legislature. The readjustment of the relations between the railroads and the people is the only other question of State legislation which rivals it in importance, and neither can be dodged by the Republican majority in the Legislature without detriment alike to the interests of the public and the prospects of the party.

There seems to be a disposition at Albany to connect the presence of Messrs. Biglin, Perley, and McCord at the capital with the introduction of certain important amendments to the New-York City charter. It is to be hoped that the connection is merely accidental, for any changes in the organic law of the City which were inspired by patriots of the Biglin order would not be likely to commend themselves to the approval of the people who have to pay for legislation intended for "the good of the party," *i. e.*, for the good of the party politicians. The suggestion that the amendments in question will be "put through promptly" rather favors the Biglin theory of their origin, but betrays a somewhat unsafe reliance on the partisan subserviency of a majority of both houses. Whatever be their character or the nature of their backing, any proposed changes in the organization of the Government of this City should be fully discussed both here and in the Legislature, and should be molded by suggestions from those competent to express the wishes of the better portion of our citizens. We trust that the Committee on Cities of neither house will lend itself to any attempt to carry through a partisan patching of the New-York charter under the whip of any outside influence whatever.

The appeal which we publish this morning from a number of well-known citizens for aid in relieving the distress of destitute colored emigrants in Kansas, is calculated to touch the heart of every person animated with a spirit of discriminating benevolence. These poor creatures, driven from a congenial climate and familiar occupations by the cruel injustice of those who ought to be their best friends, find themselves in the midst of a Northern Winter, to whose rigor they are unaccustomed, without means and without employment, and hence dependent on charity to save them from starvation. They may have gone into this exodus from the land of their bondage somewhat blindly, but it was a blind groping for a land of promise in which they might enjoy the rights and opportunities of men, and ought to beget sympathy rather than censure. No doubt, with the opening of Spring they will find among a generous people the opportunities which they seek, but in the meantime they ought not to be allowed to suffer. They have claims upon us such as no other people in distress in any part of the world can possess. The response ought to be prompt and liberal.

The offense of Representative Acklen, of Louisiana, does not fall far short of forgery. Moreover, the deception which he has practiced on the House is a most scandalous breach of its privileges. Mr. Acklen, while in the last Congress, was a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. In that capacity he made a report on certain claims of American citizens against the Republic of Nicaragua, accompanied by a bill. He is not now a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee; but, in the absence of Mr. King, of Louisiana, a member of that committee, he offered a pretended report, purporting to be from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and which he said was authorized by Mr. King. This fraudulent report was Mr. Acklen's old document, dressed over by himself for the occasion. His offense is a grave one, and it remains to be seen whether the Judiciary Committee, which has charge of the case, will recommend his expulsion, or a lighter punishment.

Gen. Skobeleff's rumored acceptance of the chief command of the impending expedition against Merv seems to show that he considers the force employed sufficient for the purpose, though far inferior to his own estimate, as recently given to the Minister of War. The plan of action is that of "converging columns," which proved so successful against Khiva in 1873. Skobeleff himself, with 20,000 men, is to march southward from Tashkend to the Oxus, and thence cross the Merv Desert from the north, while two other columns, numbering probably about 30,000 more, are to move up the Attreck and strike Merv on the west, starting respectively from Tchikishliar, at the south-eastern extremity of the Caspian, and from Krasnovodsk, about 100 miles north of it, on the same side. Whether this movement is intended as a reply to the challenge offered by England's invitation to Persia to seize Herat, is an open question; but it shows at least that the bitter lesson of last year's failure and the humiliating defeat of Geok-Tepe has not been thrown away.

A much-needed change has been made in the editorial supervision of the Albany *Evening Journal*, and in connection with that change it is announced that the *Journal* "will endeavor to show that it is wedded to 'principles not men,' and that its devotion to principles will make it bold to dissent from the policy of men whenever it shall believe that that policy will jeopard the integrity of the Republican Party." This programme is all the more excellent because it involves a decided departure from the policy by which the *Journal* has recently been controlled. A strict adhesion to it will restore to the *Journal* that salutary influence on the Republican politics of this State which it is so well fitted to exert, and may serve to encourage other journals, at present more devoted to men than to principles, to follow its example. Every fresh elevation of the standard of journalistic criticism is a positive gain to the cause of more statesmanlike politics and more faithful public service.

STRAINING THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

It is a long time since the bellicose section of our politicians have had an occasion on which they could stir the patriotism of the country and shake their fists at the effete monarchies of Europe. Our people have treated themselves to a dose of belligerency which has made them content, for one generation at least, to devote themselves to winning the victories of peace, unless some very serious provocation should arise calling upon them to defend the rights or the dignity of the nation. Now, however, the recent presence of a Frenchman at the Isthmus of Panama, with the franchise for an interoceanic canal in his pocket, a corps of engineers at his command, and the project of a company, to be constituted under the laws of France, for the construction and operation of a waterway between the oceans in reserve, has aroused the wrath of warlike Congressmen, and the American eagle is once more called upon to shake himself and strike terror to the heart of the foreigner. The Monroe doctrine, grown somewhat rusty from disuse, is again drawn from the paper armory of the national archives and furbished up for service. A few uncured brigadiers have lashed themselves into a state of excitement, and uttered vows that the foot of the Frenchman shall not be allowed to plant itself on the neck of the American Continent at Panama for any purpose whatsoever.

The occasion for these fierce fulminations is hardly visible to the ordinary peaceful-minded citizen. For a long time the desirability of cutting a ship-canal across the isthmus has been patent to all the world, and the advantages to accrue therefrom were seen to be such as all commercial nations must share in. The United States was on all accounts the nation most nearly interested and most to be benefited, but the undertaking is a gigantic one and we have had too much to do to attend to it. We have explored and surveyed and discussed, but we have not set about the job. Now comes this Frenchman, with his concession and his plans and promises, and proposes to cut the canal. He says it is a purely commercial enterprise; the people of the United States are invited to participate with all the money they choose to risk, and all the influence and power that it will give them the right to exercise. Neutrality and protection are guaranteed in the concession, but if this is not sufficient, as it certainly will not be when any exercise of power shall be called for, nothing has been said or done to indicate that the Governments whose citizens may be interested will not be ready to secure to the utmost the commercial character of the enterprise and the neutrality of the canal, giving to the United States all the voice in the matter to which they are entitled. The route selected is not that in which we have had most faith, and the circumstances under which the French enterprise was conceived and brought forth were not calculated to give us confidence, but the real ground of opposition is that it *is* a French enterprise, and that is said to bring it within the purview of the Monroe doctrine. An attempt is made to stretch and expand that famous enunciation to the exclusion of all foreign corporations from a work of international importance at the isthmus, and it is claimed that the United States must exercise an exclusive control in order to be safe.

It will be extremely difficult to find any warrant for all this in the Monroe doctrine itself, and some zealous and overweening Congressmen at Washington are engaged in an effort to force the Administration into a position from which the inevitable backdown will be peculiarly ungraceful. When President Monroe, in 1823, made his declaration, this country was weak, and it had substantial ground for fearing a European intervention on the Western Continent. It had lately recognized the independence of the revolted colonies of Spain, and that country was calling upon the "Holy Alliance" to help her to bring them back into subjection. The United States did not feel entirely free from a danger that such an intervention might extend to her own territory. A few years before, Castlereagh, as the head of the British Government, had shown an inclination to join with the Alliance for the exercise of control on this side of the Atlantic. But Mr. Canning was disposed to an opposite course, and intimated to Dr. Rush, in London, that we would have the support of Great Britain in taking a firm stand against European intervention anywhere on the continent. Under such circumstances, Mr. Monroe was emboldened to say, and justified in saying, that we should consider any attempt to extend the system of the Holy Alliance to this hemisphere as "dangerous to our peace and safety," and that we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing those Governments whose independence we had acknowledged, or of "controlling in any manner their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Is there anything analogous to this situation now? Even taking the later expansive interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, as opposed to European colonization in the Spanish-American countries, is anything of the kind proposed? An interoceanic canal project for the benefit of general commerce, to be maintained free from political complications, is something with which the Monroe doctrine has no possible connection. We have grown strong and confident since 1823. It does not become us to exhibit a spirit of timidity. We should insist that the canal, if constructed, shall be maintained as a purely commercial work, and that its neutrality shall be absolutely secured. We should have our full share in any international arrangement for this purpose, and the guarantees should not only be satisfactory to us, but such as we should be at liberty to enforce. To claim more than this would be to put forth pretensions that would not be admitted, and could not be supported. The utmost that we could hope to effect would be the defeat of the present canal project by intimidating capital, and that we ought not to desire. If we can have the canal, by all means let us have it, though Frenchmen do the work and furnish a large share of the money; and instead of indulging in puerile fulminations of the Monroe doctrine, let us direct our efforts in a rational way to secure the results of absolute neutrality and adequate protection.

MR. WEAVER'S SOLDIER BILL.

Possibly some of those Congressmen who are engaged every Monday in dodging Mr. Weaver's Greenback bill, hope by like tricks to dodge, in due time, his Soldier bill. If so, they delude themselves. They will have to face the Soldier bill. The petitions for the scheme to give the Union soldiers and sailors the difference in value between greenbacks and gold on their various pay-days during the war, swarm with signatures. True, some of these have been denounced as bogus; true, also, that in St. Louis and elsewhere there have been counter-petitions of soldiers; most true that the scheme is one of arrant demagogy. But none of these facts—least of all the last—can lessen the dangers in the bill. When we remember that Congress once passed, by enormous majorities, an Equalization of Bounties bill which, but for a veto, would have taken hundreds of millions from the Treasury, and that only last Winter it passed the thirty million Pension Arrearage bill, without any mitigating amendments, in a devil-take-the-hindmost race between the two parties, we see that the absurdity of a Soldier bill does not make it the less perilous. We are on the threshold of a Presidential canvass, "which no party dares enter," says a prominent newspaper advocate of the Weaver scheme, "with a record of opposition to this bill." It is clearly important to arouse public sentiment, that both parties may agree that they will not be sacrificed, and that the public welfare shall not be sacrificed, to any such threat.

Section third of Mr. Weaver's bill (House Bill, No. 2,480) appropriates "the sum of $500,000,000, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to make the payments required by this act;" section second directs the issue of "$500,000,000 of United States notes, or so much thereof as shall be found necessary," which shall be "a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and shall be kept in circulation" like other notes. This provision alone should kill the bill. An outlay of half a billion, in time of peace, for no existing obligation, and with no pretense of return, is not to be thought of. But is not the amount thus appropriated excessive? Let us see. The first section of the bill declares that the Second Auditor shall ascertain the "amount of currency" paid to every private soldier, non-commissioned officer, sailor, teamster, or musician regularly mustered into the United States service during the war of the rebellion, at each date of payment during his term of service, and shall ascertain the gold value of said currency payment at the time, by reference to the quotations of gold at the City of New-York, and shall pay this difference in value to him or his legal representatives. To ascertain the exact difference, or the exact average difference, would be enormously difficult; but it will be easy to give a sufficient approximation. The price of gold, Jan. 1, 1862, was 134; Jan. 1, 1863, it was 152½; Jan. 1, 1864, it was 285; Jan. 1, 1865, it was 233¾; Jan. 1, 1866, it was 167¾. The average for these dates is between 194 and 195; since the largest annual payments were made at times when gold was above 200, it is safe to say that almost the entire pay of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the great Army for four years would have to be repeated. This is not all. Nothing, if not liberal, Mr. Weaver's difference bill provides for paying "six per centum interest thereon per annum, from the date said soldier or sailor was mustered out of the service of the United States, up to the date of the payment of the sum found due him by the provisions of this act." The average time up to any practicable payment will be at least sixteen or seventeen years. This is the time in which a sum at 6 per cent. doubles without compounding. Hence we have not double but treble pay demanded for the great armies and navies. Will $500,000,000 satisfy that?

Some notion of this scheme may be got in still another way. It is hard, with the constant musterings in and musterings out, to compute an exact average of the numerical strength of the two services. But for the downfall of the rebellion we have official figures. Secretary Stanton's report of Nov. 22, 1865, says: "Our national military force on the 1st of May, 1865, numbered 1,000,516 men." The pay of privates was then $16 a month; that of some non-commissioned officers, higher. The average would be about $200 year. Now, considering that we are dealing not with one year only but four, and with trebled wages, subtracting the commissioned officers and adding the sailors, and calling the average total force only half or three-fourths of a million, instead of a million, Mr. Weaver's five hundred millions will not defray the bill. Again, to take still another method of estimate, the Paymaster-General reported that during the fiscal year 1864–5, "$7,839,225 47 was paid to the regular Army, while $300,,738,635 76 was paid to volunteers." For the fiscal year 1865–6, $248,943,-313 36 were paid to volunteers, exclusive of the regulars. The deduction for the pay of commissioned officers must be very large, but there is the Navy to add. With all deductions, taking the four years together, it is evident that Mr. Weaver's estimate of what his bill will cost must be, not too large, but too small. We dwell on this point because Congress passed the Arrearage of Pension bill when none knew, and few cared, how many millions it would cost, and because in a challenge of parties to rival bids for soldier votes in a Presidential election, no folly may be too great for Congressmen to forego.

Of course, if the project be viewed from the point of either moral or legal obligation, the bill can have no status. It is styled "a bill for the relief of soldiers and sailors;" but if a relief, it has taken fifteen years to find the need of it. It cannot be called a remedy, for there has been no wrong. The petitions aver that bondholders have been paid in gold and the soldiers in greenbacks; but each was paid according to law. Under any other view, the Army contractors might next demand reimbursement in gold values. Besides, the pay of the soldier was increased nearly one-fourth, that is, from $13 to $16 a month, early in the war, expressly on the ground that prices were rising. This does not represent the final rise, but this rise came on citizens generally for everything they bought, as well as for all they sold, while the rise in the soldier's living—his food, his clothing, his tent or house, and all his necessities—fell not on him but on the Government. As a matter of legal right, the Weaver scheme has no ground to stand on; as a gratuity to merit it is much too costly for the present state of the Treasury.

THE CONVICTED SHEPHERD.

Edward Cowley, of the so-called Shepherd's Fold, was yesterday convicted of misdemeanor under a State statute which provides that no person having the care of a child shall permit its health to be injured, or place it where its life shall be endangered. There are several indictments against Cowley, the number being determined by the number of the children in his care. The indictment on which the accused has just been convicted related exclusively to his treatment of the boy, Louis Victor, this being selected on account of the special aggravation of the case. This child was sent to a hospital, before Cowley's arrest, in such a condition as to attract attention to the institution from which he had been taken. His symptoms were those of starvation, accompanied by neglect, if not absolute ill-treatment. If Cowley could be convicted on any one of the several indictments against him, he could be convicted on this. Nevertheless, it might be argued in the prisoner's favor that the case of Victor was an exceptional one. If he could have proved that all of the other inmates of his "Fold" were in fair health and bodily condition, it might have been urged that Victor's state was due to special causes. Unfortunately for the accused, the general appearance of the children in his care was very unfavorable to the theory that the "Fold" was conducted on sound, humane principles. The hapless little ones brought into court showed by their wretched garments, their emaciated condition, and their repulsive sores and bodily disorders, that they were the victims of low diet, neglect, and uncleanly habits. Aside from the direct evidence bearing upon the case of the boy, Victor, the evidence given by the inmates of the "Fold" showed that the management of the institution was just what might have produced the complication of disorders from which that child was suffering when received at the hospital.

It was set up by the defense that Cowley could not have acted willfully in his neglect of the boy, Victor, in depriving him of proper nourishment and medical attendance. That is to say, the failure to do what was needful for the maintenance of the child's health might have been the result of heedlessness or carelessness, not of intentional neglect. But the court ruled that the law required of Cowley that he should provide proper food, clothing, and medical care for the children in his charge, so far as was reasonably necessary to prevent their lives from being endangered. If he intentionally neglected to do these things, which the law required that he should do, the law implies a criminal intent on his part. The material parts of the allegation were certainly proved. Here was a child (no matter what his previous condition was) so reduced as to be literally a living skeleton, a disgusting and repulsive object, and yet deprived of that tender care, patient nursing, and special nourishment which were absolutely needed to keep him alive. The evidence would seem to show that the boy was dying of starvation and neglect. The jury, without long hesitation, declared that Cowley was guilty of cruel treatment of the child, which, under the law, is punishable by a fine not to exceed $250, and imprisonment in the Penitentiary, which shall not exceed one year.

Cowley's offense is the more serious because his crime has been committed in the sacred name of charity. His practice has been to establish a claim on the liberality of the benevolent by the plea that he was caring for friendless children, that unprotected and homeless little ones found in his "Shepherd's Fold" the nourishment, education, and loving care which they were denied elsewhere. At the time of his arrest, Cowley was pressing a claim for State aid, and the theory of the prosecution is that he collected moneys for the pretended purpose of taking care of these poor waifs, and that he lived comfortably on the gifts of the charitable while the children in his care were starved, ill-treated, and neglected. It is a monstrous crime against humanity that a man should collect money under the pretense of succoring the needy, and leave the objects of his alleged care to suffer, while he diverts these collections to his own use. This branch of the subject, however, has not been thoroughly explored. Incidentally, it has been claimed that Cowley used his own private means to support the institution of which he was the head. But no account of the receipts and disbursements of the concern has ever been made.

There is an air of irresponsibility about the institution which demands that severe censure should be visited upon the persons who lent their names to the work as directors, advisers, or counselors. Everything was left to Cowley, who, whatever else may be claimed for him, is proved to have been cruelly neglectful of the health and comfort of his unfortunate little charges. It is not likely that Cowley ever resolved that he would pursue a systematic course of starvation and neglect toward his wards, in order that they might be crippled or brought to death. But, to save expense, these children were fed on innutritious food, were insufficiently clad, were allowed to become diseased through neglect and habitual uncleanliness of person, and were not unfrequently ill-treated with personal violence. Cowley complains that he has been made the victim of a popular outcry. If there is not an outcry from our people when a monster like this permits starvation, disease, and filth to be the common condition of children committed to his care, we shall lose faith in the justice and generosity of our fellow-men.

A SUBSTITUTE.

There has been another attempt to kill the Czar. The Nihilists have evidently undertaken to carry on the business of Czar-killing in serial form. They blow their sovereign up monthly, and make extra efforts at assassination with pistol-bullets on holidays. So far they have not positively killed him, but there is no reasonable doubt that before long they will succeed. Even if he is not killed with bullets or dynamite, he will die of demoralized nerves. No matter what precautions the unfortunate man takes, he cannot feel safe for a single moment. If he shut himself up in his palace, his dining-room is blown up, and if he goes out of doors, the earth opens with explosive abruptness to maim him. No man can long endure the strain of such a life, and though every separate attempt at assassination should temporarily fail, the fell purpose of the Nihilists will be none the less surely accomplished.

It is always open to the Czar to save his life by abdicating, and probably were he left to himself he would take this course. There is, however, a tremendous pressure put upon him by other monarchs to induce him to keep his place out of regard to the interests of the profession. The Emperor of Germany writes to him, "For heaven's sake, Alexander, don't resign. If you let the Nihilists freeze you out, there won't be a monarch left in active business three years from now." The King of Spain writes: "Whatever else you do, stick! Look at me. I'm shot at to that extent that bullets fall out of my clothes every time I change them; but I know what is due to the profession, and I won't abdicate while there is a dollar left in the Treasury." Other monarchs write: "We fully concur in the above," and the Czar is made to feel that it would be a cowardly and dishonorable thing for him to quail before the attacks and threats of his dissatisfied subjects.

But it does not follow that the Czar is shut up to a choice between death and abdication. When a man is drafted as a soldier he is, in most countries, allowed to hire a substitute, as Mr. Blaine did during the late civil war. The same privilege ought to be extended to monarchs who are shot at to an uncomfortable degree. The Czar cannot abdicate, because he would thereby allow his enemies to triumph. Neither can he file a petition in bankruptcy and apply to the Russian Supreme Court to appoint a Receiver to manage the Empire. This would merely be another form of abdication, and the Receiver would be only an Emperor under another name, and as such liable to be shot and blown up daily. The Czar can, however, hire a substitute, and if he conducts the affair in a quiet and unostentatious way, he may enjoy the substance of Empire with comfort and safety.

It would be necessary to find a bold and needy man, of about the Emperor's size, who, for a salary of, say $200,000 annually—to be paid in weekly installments every Saturday night—would be willing to wear the Emperor's clothes and to pass himself off as Alexander II. The Czar could retire to Paris, and, disguising himself as a Persian nobleman, or a Japanese ambassador, live in luxurious ease, and manage the affairs of Russia by telegraph. Only a few trusted counselors need be admitted to the secret, and in order to carry out the scheme more effectually, the Czarina, who refuses to live with Alexander under any circumstances, might be induced to reside in the imperial palace at St. Petersburg, and thus earn the reputation of being a brave and devoted wife. In his comfortable Parisian lodgings, the Czar could read in the morning papers of new and peculiarly atrocious attempts to assassinate his substitute, and would look on these as extremely amusing incidents—a view which he now finds it impossible to take of the efforts made to assassinate him personally. And should the Nihilists finally succeed in killing the substitute, the Czar could regard it as an enormous joke on the deceived assassins, and could promptly hire a new substitute and issue a proclamation saying that "his Majesty had happily recovered from the injuries lately inflicted upon him."

Very probably a succession of substitutes would be found necessary. No man would care to hold the place longer than would be necessary to amass a respectable fortune, and probably the first substitute, after having served six months would take his hundred thousand dollars and retire to spend it in private life. There would be no difficulty, however, in hiring a successor. The world is full of men who are ready to risk their lives for such a magnificent salary, and the Czar would find thousands of poor but loyal Russians who would gladly wear his imperial clothes for a consideration of four thousand dollars per week, with explosions and bullets at the risk of the wearer.

If it would be of any assistance to a worthy Emperor, who is certainly in an unpleasant situation, it might be suggested that he could make an arrangement with Mr. Blaine, who understands all about the substitute business, and who never proves a "deadhead" in any enterprise which he is induced to join. Mr. Blaine is, as his friends assure us, one of the most fearless men now living—a sort of modern Henry of Navarre, with a beautiful white feather waving from his silk hat. Just at present Mr. Blaine is contemplating a withdrawal from business, owing to the depressed state of the market in Pennsylvania and New-York. To play at being the Czar of Russia, at a salary four times that of the President of the United States, would appeal powerfully to all the finer feelings of Mr. Blaine's nature. He might even induce the President to appoint him Minister to Russia, where, after having accepted the position of substitute for the Emperor, he would really be American Ambassador to himself, and could arrange diplomatic and other affairs in the most satisfactory way. As for being shot at, the gallant Mr. Blaine would undoubtedly like it. He is clearly the man for the Czar, and that troubled potentate ought to be immediately apprised of the fact.

The latest volume of Maine Reports, just published, contains the opinion of the Supreme Court of that State on an important question that was curiously raised under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. It was an action against the City of Portland brought by Charles H. Pearson and his wife to recover damages for injuries sustained by Mrs. Pearson by reason of a defective highway. At the time of the accident, and at the time of the trial, the plaintiffs were residents of Cuba, where they had been living for several years. They were, however, citizens of the United States, and natives of Maine, though they had no residence in this country. They had not been naturalized in Cuba, or assumed any of the duties or liabilities of Cuban citizens. They were merely residing there temporarily for business purposes. As a bar to the action, the City of Portland pleaded the act passed by the Maine Legislature in 1872. This statute provided that no damages for personal injuries caused by a defective highway should be recovered against a city or town by any person who was at the time of the injury "a resident of any country where damage done under similar circumstances is not recoverable by the laws of said country." The Supreme Court holds that this statute is a violation of that clause of the fourteenth amendment which declares that no State shall "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law." Under the general statutes of Maine, municipal corporations are made liable to all persons alike for injuries resulting from highways negligently left defective. The statute of 1872 destroys this equality of protection. It declares that one class of persons are not entitled to redress, namely, those who happen to be residents of a country where a similar remedy does not exist. Such persons must travel in this State at their peril, and without that protection which the law affords to all others. This is a denial of that "equal protection of the law" which is guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment. "The denial," said the court, "might as well be based on race or color as upon the law of a foreign country, for the parties to be affected by it may be as powerless to change the one as the other."

Comparatively few persons remember that the equestrian statue of Washington, in Union Square, which has been so severely criticised was the first bronze statue executed in this country. It was unveiled July 4, 1856, with appropriate ceremonies, and was for some time regarded by the general public as a very creditable specimen of American art; but it has of late grown the fashion to ridicule it unsparingly. The statue is often supposed, for reasons needless to mention, to be the work of Clark Mills, whose equestrian statue of Jackson at the national capital (the duplicate is in New-Orleans) has failed to secure the appreciation naturally considered by the sculptor to be its due. Henry Kirke Brown is responsible for the "Washington," which was not put up till three years after Mills had put up his "Jackson" at the capital, unveiled Jan. 8, 1853, although, as has been said, the "Washington" antedated the "Jackson" in execution. Brown's other well-known productions are the "Indian and Panther," the statue of De Witt Clinton, in Green-Wood Cemetery; Gen. Greene, in the Capitol at Washington, and Gen. Scott, in bronze—his latest effort for the same city. His ideal works—"Adonis," "David," "Ruth," and "Rebecca"—have little fame. Indeed, his reputation has declined with his years—he is now near 66—but he deserves credit for the energy and perseverance with which he prosecuted his early studies, and for developing to the fullest whatever talent he possessed. J. Q. A. Ward, one of the very best of our sculptors, was one of Brown's pupils, having studied under him for six years. The pupil has far surpassed the master.

The amusement-seeking public of to-day know little or nothing except by hearsay of "The Beggars' Opera," by John Gay, and "The Duenna," by Richard Brinsley Sheridan, which were the first and most famous of those English satirical, musical comedies of which "Pinafore" and the "Pirates of Penzance" are the latest. The success and popularity of the former pieces in the last century are recalled by *Harper's Monthly*, in an article entitled "'Pinafore's' Predecessor." Gay's opera was rejected by Drury Lane Theatre, where it was first offered, and even after it was accepted by Manager Rich, for the theatre in Lincoln's Inn, both Pope and Swift thought it would not succeed, while Congreve said that it would "either take greatly or be damned confoundedly." The more pleasant part of Congreve's prediction was verified. The piece made a hit at the start and met with unprecedented success. It ran in London for sixty-two nights, when the season ended. It was brought out with success next season, and was given in Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. Its favorite songs decorated ladies' fans and the screens of houses. It drove Italian opera out of England for the time being. Swift wrote to Gay, "'The Beggars' Opera' hath knocked down *Gulliver*." Both author and manager reaped a pecuniary harvest from the success, which, according to a feeble pun of the time, made Rich gay and Gay rich. The success of "The Beggars' Opera" was not merely for a few months or seasons. It was lasting, though, as it was first produced in 1727, we cannot agree with the writer in *Harper's* that "it held the stage for something like two hundred years." Gay wrote a continuation of or a sequel to "The Beggars' Opera," which he called "Polly." But its representation was prohibited by the Lord Chamberlain, doubtless on account of the author's earlier satirical cuts. "The Duenna" was first given at Covent Garden in November, 1775, and achieved the extraordinary run, for that time, of 75 nights. Its success interfered seriously with the business of Drury Lane, whose manager, Garrick, found it necessary to make his greatest efforts in order to stem the current of popularity that had set in toward the rival house. The success of "The Duenna," like that of Gay's opera, was permanent. It lasted for many years, but the piece is now one of the least known of Sheridan's plays.

About the time of the execution of the Siamese nobleman, Pra Preecah, which then seemed to have some mysterious connection with his runaway marriage with the daughter of British Consul Knox, at Bangkok, we made comments on the tragedy, and we copied some of its revolting particulars the other day from the Hong Kong *Press*. We now have later advices from Bangkok, showing that the barbarous treatment of Pra Preecah, represented as an enterprising and capable nobleman, and the savage accompaniments of his decapitation, have struck the English-speaking residents with horror. It appears that he was not flogged before execution, and that the savage sentence in respect to the seizure of his wives and children will not be carried out, but that his once influential family will be politically obliterated. The Siamese authorities have continued silent concerning the matter, but somebody in position to know gives the causes of the nobleman's punishment. He had failed to account for more than $500,000 of Government money; he had appropriated a large amount of gold from the mines; he had slowly murdered Nai Kost, an honest officer, to prevent the King from hearing of his peculations, and he had ordered two faithful Chinamen to be drowned. The Judges of the High Court of Criminal Justice approved of the sentence, declaring that Pra Preecah deserved death because the King had generously favored him, making him Privy Councilor and Governor of the Province of Pachim, in order to work the gold mines there. He had shown no gratitude; he had despised the royal authority; he had tortured Nai Kost by causing him to be flogged, to be chained with a ring around his neck, squeezed into a cage, and fed with only three mouthfuls of rice a day until he had died, simply to prevent his own exposure. The nobleman is declared to have had no compassion no humanity, and his punishment was deemed necessary as a warning to Government servants against following his example. Pra Preecah's property has been confiscated, but when his house was examined it was found to be stripped, his English wife, now on her way home having carried off all that could be removed. There was no intent, it is said, on the part of the Government, to harm either her children or her late husband's children by a previous connection, but she is not likely to return with them to Siam. All her misfortunes are the result of her father's marriage with a native woman, from whom she inherited her tendency to a similar union. Races absolutely distinct can seldom be crossed with impunity. Nature seems to be opposed to miscegenation.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, has devised a plan for protecting large cities from fire which, we understand, has been laid before a number of large property-owners in this City and has met with their approval; so that it is not improbable that an effort may be made to give a practical test of it here. The system is simply an adaptation of the method in use in most of the large manufacturing establishments in New-Eng and, by means of which a supply of water can always be obtained without trouble at the highest point on any of the buildings composing the factory. In applying it to cities, Mr. Atkinson proposes that a four-inch pipe shall be laid along the roofs of all the buildings in a block, to be fed by three or four stand pipes located at convenient distances and connecting with the water-mains under the streets. The roof-pipe is to have openings at which hose can be connected at each party wall, and, in order that its circuit around the square can be conveniently traversed, even where the buildings are not of the same height, there is to be a narrow pathway, with stationary steps or ladders. The roof-pipe may also be connected with the steam force-pumps of the building in the block that may happen to be supplied with such apparatus. Under ordinary circumstances, this roof-pipe is to be empty, for, in this latitude, if it were filled it would in the Winter months be liable to rupture by the freezing of the confined water. The advantage claimed for the system is this: When a fire now occurs which cannot be put out by the firemen forcing their way with their hose into the burning building, the plan of attack is changed, and the firemen, by means of ladders, carry lines of hose to the roofs of the adjacent buildings, and attempt to quench the flames by deluging the building that is on fire with water. This is an exceedingly awkward method, the hose is heavy and not easily handled, and cannot readily be conveyed from place to place, while great difficulty is experienced in forcing large and serviceable streams of water through it when taken to a great altitude. Now, with Mr. Atkinson's plan, the course of procedure would be wholly different. Failing to put out the fire in the building the firemen would mount to the roofs, and the water having been let on at the various stand-pipes, they could make connections with one or more short lengths of hose wherever they desired. If the natural flow of water was not sufficient, and this would frequently be the case, its force could be greatly increased by having steam fire-engines pump directly into any one or all of the stand-pipes. The great merit of the plan is that it utilizes natural forces in raising the water to a high elevation. The cost of the improvement would not be great, for, from long experience in fitting up mills, Mr. Atkinson has made an estimate that the expense of the outfit for a block such as those in the dry goods district of this City would not exceed $4,000; while, if the system was put under the care of the Fire Department the additional outlay for inspection and repairs would be merely nominal.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Boston Art Museum is open on Sunday, and last Sunday it was visited by 825 persons.

The people of Minneapolis, Minn., are going to celebrate on the 3d of July the two hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony.

Three colored men were acquitted in Baltimore, on Thursday last, upon trial on a charge of stealing certain goods and selling them to one William Barkley, also colored. On Monday Barkley was tried, and the three all swore that they did steal the goods and sell them to Barkley, but that Barkley did not know that they were stolen. Barkley was acquitted.

An oddly-constructed will has been admitted to probate in Boston. It was dated at the top of the sheet, and was signed by the testator and three witnesses. The names of the legatees were placed in a column on the left hand side, and the amounts of their respective legacies opposite their names in a column on the right. It contained no attesting clause or any words whatever beyond this.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says that the expenses of the Lord bribery cases were $8,638, of which $2,500 was paid to the Hon. James M. Humphrey for his services; that the bill was paid by Erie County, but subsequently the county recovered from the State $6,138, the amount expended for witnesses, jurors, &c., and that now a claim for the remaining $2,500 has been presented to the State Board of Audit, and, although at first opposed by the Attorney-General, will probably be paid.

Mr. Frank Alverson, a teacher in Amity Township, Penn., undertook to correct George Preston, a 17-year old pupil, and George marked his disapprobation of the correction by slashing the teacher's hand with a knife. Mr. Alverson then administered a sound box on the ears, which enraged the boy still more, and he raised the blood-stained knife and dealt the teacher a stab in the breast. The blade penetrated his clothes, and the point buried itself in a book which Mr. Alverson carried in his breast pocket.

Mr. Charles E. Smith has suddenly withdrawn from the editorship of the Albany *Evening Journal*, expecting, it is announced, to become connected with a Republican journal elsewhere. The publishers say that Mr. Dawson has consented to act as editor of the *Journal* for the time being, and that the paper will endeavor to show that it is wedded to principles, not to men, and will be bold to dissent from the policy of men whenever it shall believe that that policy will jeopard the integrity of the Republican Party

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

THE RESULTS IN PHILADELPHIA—RETURNS FROM OTHER PLACES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—In the election in this city yesterday for magistrates and City Councilmen, more interest was taken than is usual in municipal elections, owing to the number of candidates in the field. Twenty-three magistrates were to be chosen, for which there were nominated 15 Republicans, 15 regular Democrats, and 8 Democrats by an Independent Convention. The election resulted in the choice of the 15 Republicans, 7 of the regular Democrats, and 1 Independent Democrat—ex-Judge John K. Findlay, who received the votes of many Republicans. For members of the Select and Common Councils there were, in several wards, nominations made by the Republicans in opposition to the regular conventions, and the contest was carried on with much bitterness by the opposing factions. For Select Council in the First Ward, Houseman, the regular Republican nominee, was elected. In the Nineteenth Ward, Albright (regular) was elected over Emsley, who was supported by both the Democrats and the Independent Republicans. In the Twenty-third Ward, Charles Thompson Jones (regular) was defeated by John S. Davis, (Independent Republican.) The above are all strong Republican wards, and the Democrats generally assisted the Independent Republicans. The Select Council now stands 26 Republicans and 5 Democrats. For the Common Council, the interest centred in the Ninth, Fifteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Thirtieth Wards, where the Independents made a strong fight against the regular nominees of the Republicans, and were successful in three wards, the regular nominee being elected in the Ninth Ward. The vote for Common Council resulted in the election of 32 Regular Republicans, 3 Independent Republicans and 5 Democrats; and with those holding over the Common Council will stand 72 Regular and Independent Republicans and 12 Democrats.

POTTSVILLE, Feb. 18.—The counting of the returns of the election here yesterday was not finished until this morning. Bell (Ind.) was elected Chief Burgess by 22 majority over Stevens, (Rep.) This is the fifth time that Mr. Bell has been elected to that office on the Independent ticket.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 18.—The result of the election in Jefferson County yesterday for Supervisors was as follows: Republicans, 18; Democrats, 8—a Republican gain over last year of 4.

BOYS AS HOUSE-BREAKERS.

ENTERING A SUMMER RESIDENCE AND STEALING AND DESTROYING PROPERTY.

MILTON-ON-THE-HUDSON, Feb. 18.—The Summer residence of Mrs. Stone, a New-York City lady, is situated a short distance north of this village. Last Fall Mrs. Stone returned to New-York to spend the Winter, leaving the house in charge of a man named C. A. Valentine. Last night Valentine visited the house, and found that the place had been entered by burglars, knives, spoons, bric-à-brac, sachels, and other property having been stolen. Fruit preserves had been carried up from the cellar to the dining-room, where they were eaten. After the jars were emptied the burglars threw them against the mirrors and windows. Curtains were torn down, and other property wantonly destroyed. Three boys—Alva Davies, 13 years old; John Davies, 11 years old, and Myron Stevens, 10 years old—were suspected of the crime. All of the boys live in or near this village. Two of them have bad reputations. Alva Davies, while attending the district school, was noticed to have property in his possession other than his own. The teacher, Earl Stone, took a pocket-book from him on which was printed the name of Mrs. Stone, of New-York. This circumstance led to the arrest of the boys. In the Court of Special Sessions, before Judge C. M. Woolsey, to-day, the boys pleaded guilty and were held for trial. They stated that they broke into the Stone residence the first time about a week ago. Since then they had visited it daily, carrying off plunder each time. No reason was assigned for the malicious destruction of the mirrors, curtains, &c. The bulk of the property carried off and secreted by the boy burglars has been recovered. The father of the Davies boys is a hard-working farming man, generally respected by the community. The Stevens boy is an orphan, without friends. Heretofore his reputation has been good.

THE EXODUS INVESTIGATION.

AN ABSURD CHARGE AGAINST SENATOR WINDOM MADE BY A COLORED WITNESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Senate Exodus Committee resumed the examination of witnesses this morning. The committee-room was crowded with spectators, who expected to hear charges preferred against Senator Windom by John B. Syphax, a colored politician from Virginia, who stated on Monday that he would accuse Senator Windom of having originated the exodus movement. Syphax began his testimony by referring to a resolution, introduced by Mr. Windom, in which he proposed the appointment of a committee to be charged with the duty of inquiring into the expediency of encouraging, by all proper methods, the partial migration of colored persons from those States where they are not allowed freely to enjoy their rights as citizens, into some Territory which might be provided for their occupation. Syphax then said that he knew nothing of the origin of the movement beyond the speech which Mr. Windom made in support of this resolution, except that a man who sweeps the door of the Senate Chamber informed him that Mr. Windom requested him to originate something touching the status of the colored people in the South."

Mr. Windom, in cross-examining Syphax, asked: "Have they a lunatic asylum in Virginia?" and, on being informed by Syphax that they had, inquired further, "How did you escape from it?" After considerable badinage between the Senator and the witness on the subject of lunacy and lunatics, the witness was discharged.

R. C. Badger, of North Carolina, stated that he had made a close study of negro character before and since emancipation; that the race was gradually improving and growing more thrifty and self-reliant. When the war ended, both whites and blacks were bankrupt, but they have since slowly emerged from that condition of poverty. The blacks do not get strict justice in the courts, as they are more easily convicted—convicted on weaker testimony—for larceny, than the whites. He did not believe there was any good reason for the exodus from North Carolina. He related reminiscences of Ku-klux days in North Carolina, and gave instances of the prosecution of negroes and Republicans, but thought the recollection of these things had no influence over the negroes who were now leaving North Carolina.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

A NON-COMMISSIONED RETIRED LIST—ORDERS FOR A NAVAL EXAMINING BOARD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The bill to authorize a retired list of non-commissioned officers of the United States Army, who have served therein continuously, honorably, and faithfully for 30 years or upward, was reported to the Senate to-day and placed on the calendar.

A Board of Naval Surgeons, not yet detailed, will meet at Philadelphia on March 1 for the examination of candidates for the position of Assistant Surgeon in the Navy. The law fixes the age of eligible candidates at not less than 21 or more than 26 years. The examination will be very thorough, and in the literary and scientific branches the candidates will be required to be familiar with what is taught in well-organized schools. The professional examination will be both oral and written, and will include anatomy, physiology, surgery, the science and practice of medicine, obstetrics, diseases of women and children, chemistry, medical jurisprudence, materia medica, and therapeutics, pharmacy, and hygiene. There will also be clinical examinations at a hospital, involving the use of the thermometer, laryngoscope, ophthalmoscope, and microscope, as aids to diagnosis, and surgical operations upon the cadaver.

The Senate Naval Affairs Committee to-day decided to adhere to their adverse action in the case of Lieut. Woodnull S. Schenck, now nominated for promotion as Quartermaster in the Marine Corps, with the rank of Captain, this nomination replacing the one that the committee reported against last week, which proposed to make him "Captain and Quartermaster." The ground of objection is that the nomination proposes to "jump" 30 of Lieut. Schenck's senior officers.

Assistant Paymaster M. C. McDonald has been ordered to duty at the Naval Depot at Villefranche, France; Sailmaker John S. Franklin to the receiving-ship St. Louis.

NEW-JERSEY'S PLAN FOR TAXATION.

THE REPORT SUBMITTED BY A COMMISSION—LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

TRENTON, Feb. 18.—The special commission appointed last year to consider questions relating to taxation has published its report. The commission consists of Prof. George W. Atherton, ex-Senator Dayton, John P. Jackson, Nathan T. Stratton, and William Patterson. The commission first discusses the question how to reach the vast amount of personal property which escapes taxation, and on what principles it may be wisely dealt with. After considering the different ways of dealing with this class of property, which have been advocated in different states, the commission recommends that real estate and personal property of tangible and visible kinds be taxed in all cases where found, that bonds, stocks, &c., issued by the corporations organized under the laws of the State be taxed at the place of issue. To reach bonds and stocks issued by corporations out of the State, the commission recommends a modified system of listing. In case the Assessor, within a proper time after making an assessment, should have reason to suspect fraud, he may apply to the Circuit Court, and have the delinquent appear before the court and be examined.

The commission also recommends that a State board be appointed to equalize taxes, and that no deductions for debts be allowed, nor book accounts and similar forms of credit be taxed. As to mortgages, the commission says that the mortgaged premises should be taxed where they lie, in order that such locality may have the benefit of a contribution from the property which it protects. But one of the parties (mortgageor and mortgagee) may derive a greater benefit than the other from their respective interests in the mortgaged property, and it is therefore sound policy to allow them to decide between themselves which one shall bear the burdens imposed by the State upon what, in a sense, may be regarded as their joint possession. The commission opposes the taxation of property held for church and school purposes, and recommends that machinery used for manufacturing purposes (except fixtures of real estate) and agricultural implements be exempted. In conclusion, the commission recommends that Assessors and Collectors be elected for a term of three years, being ineligible for re-election until after the expiration of the same period; that the compensation of Collectors be fixed by the local authorities by a percentage on moneys actually collected—not in any case to exceed 2 per cent., and that the compensation of Assessors be fixed by the local authorities, within certain limits to be prescribed in the law; that real estate be valued every three years, with provision for a change of valuation on account of an addition or destruction of improvements on it, and that, in order to facilitate such revaluations, land and improvements be in all cases separately valued; that household goods to the value of $100 be exempt from taxation; that all persons be furnished with lists specifying the property subject to taxation; that taxes be made payable somewhat earlier than at present—this recommendation coming from nearly every section of the State, the time most generally suggested being about the middle or the 20th of October; that the Commissioners of Appeal hold their meeting before, rather than after, the Assessor completes his work; that the alias warrant issue, if ever it is necessary, to the Collector instead of the constable, but that the Collector be held responsible for a proper return to the original warrant; that certificates of tax sales be recorded; that uniform books be furnished to Assessors throughout the State; that the Tax law be separately printed and furnished to officers.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Judge Depue to the Supreme Court bench, but the nomination of Joel Parker was not reported or acted on. In the House, Mr. Board, of Middlesex, offered a resolution asking Congress to appropriate $100,000 to be expended in clearing the harbor of Perth Amboy. A shoal there interferes with navigation of heavy draught vessels. The resolution was referred. The bill changing the time of Elizabeth's local election was defeated.

The House Committee on Revision of Laws tonight heard argument for and against the bills providing for modification of the Sunday laws. The Assembly Chamber and lobbies were crowded. Judge Rankin, of Jersey City; Sutterley, of Camden; Col. Zulick, and others appeared on behalf of the brewers and saloon-keepers, and Hugh Hamil, of Trenton; Crow Curry, the Rev. Messrs. Porter and McNair, of Newark, and the Rev. Dr. Mott, of Flemington, for the opposition. Mr. Hamil said it would be unwise for the Legislature to disturb the settled policy of the State. He was followed by Mr. Rankin, who spoke in favor of the bill. He argued that beer was pronounced by eminent physicians a good healthy stimulant. Col. Zulick concluded with a powerful argument, saying that the duty of the Legislature was to enact laws in the interest of the State. He hoped the committee would report the bill favorably.

AGITATION IN MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 7.—As the election approaches the passions rise. The opponents of Gen. Gonzales now claim that he is not a Mexican, but a Spaniard, and hence disqualified for the Presidency. Gonzales has been challenged to prove his nativity, or produce records showing that he has one blood relation in Mexico. As a result of this state of affairs, a number of his supporters have abandoned Gonzales. Even President Diaz is reported to have said that if the fact is as stated, it will prove an insuperable bar to the installation of Gonzales if elected. The inveterate revolutionary element is getting bolder. A new report is being circulated that President Diaz has sent all of the Government troops to Gen. Gonzales's division, with the object of marching upon Congress if that body should accuse the State Dias of being accessory to the executions in Vera Cruz last June. The intelligent portion of the people, however, reject the idea.

WESTERN RAILWAY AMALGAMATION

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 18.—The rumor of the amalgamation of the St. Paul and Sioux City, Chicago and St. Paul, and Minneapolis and North Wisconsin Railroads, is confirmed on the authority of one of the Directors of the first-named road. The consolidated road will be mainly controlled by New-York and Chicago capitalists, the chief of whom are David Dows, H. H. Porter, and Messrs. Drake and Wilder. The President and Directors of the Sioux City Road will remain in the Directory, the President of which will be an Eastern man. The headquarters and shops will remain at St. Paul.

WHY A LEGISLATOR TURNED PALE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—Much excitement was caused in the House of Representatives, yesterday, by the sound of a pistol shot. The Speaker, the Hon. Robert N. Ogden, turned pale, and left his seat in haste. It was subsequently discovered that a pistol in the hip pocket of Speaker Ogden had exploded, wounding him slightly in the leg.

District Attorney Finney filed an information against Mr. Ogden to-day, charging him with carrying concealed weapons.

THE DEBT OF COLUMBIA, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 18.—The General Assembly, at the request of the Mayor and Aldermen, has passed an act authorizing the funding of the entire indebtedness of the city, bonded and floating, at the face value, by the issue of 30-year bonds bearing 2 per cent. interest for the first decade, 3 per cent. for the next, and 4 per cent. for the last, the coupons to be receivable for all taxes and debts due the city except water rent. The city creditors will accept the terms of the act.

THE COLORED EMIGRANTS.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 17.—A special dispatch from Dallas says: "The colored convention, on reassembling last night, elected officers, appointed agents to canvass the counties for contributions to the colony fund, and adjourned sine die. Arrangements will be made for immigration to the colony with the opening of the Fall. One hundred and fifty families from Louisiana are expected to join."

WESTERN PASSENGER RATES.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—The roads leading to Missouri River points to-day signed an agreement withdrawing for redemption tickets from all offices, except regular ticket offices, along their respective lines, also allowing a commission of $1 on all tickets from Chicago to Missouri River points, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado. This agreement takes effect to-morrow, and ends what threatened to be a serious war.

LONDON'S MIDDLE TEMPLE

WHERE SHAKESPEARE READ TO QUEEN BESS.

AN ARISTOCRATIC SOIREE—MR. BRANDRAM RECITES "TWELFTH NIGHT"—THE HALL OF THE TEMPLE AND ITS HISTORY.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—One of the most brilliant assemblages ever gathered together in the historic hall of the Middle Temple, responded on Candlemas Day (Feb. 2) to the invitation of the Treasurer of the Temple to a soirée. My gorgeous card of invitation informed me that Mr. Brandram would recite "Twelfth Night; or, What You Will," that the incidental songs and choruses would be sung by the choir of Temple Church, and that I was requested to be in my numbered stall exactly at 8:30, so that the reading might not be interrupted after it had commenced. Now, not being a barrister-at-law, or a resident within the temple, I had some little difficulty at first in making out why Mr. Brandram's recital of Shakespeare should create such a fashionable, not to say pretentious, flutter. I knew that Mr. Brandram had been "taken up" by society, that he is gifted with a wonderful memory, and can without a hitch deliver, without a book, every line in any play of Shakespeare you might select. That he had done this for many charities and also for his own benefit as a professional reciter, but why had he taken possession of the Temple? And why was the upper ten hurrying thither in its chariots, submitting to rules and regulations as to how they should approach the classic precincts of the law, and at what time they should be seated before the reader's desk? The mystery is presently solved. The Treasurer, in bidding his guests for Candlemas Day, bethought him of the interesting fact that on that very day in 1601, and in that very hall, Shakespeare read for the first time the play of "Twelfth Night," having for his audience Queen Elizabeth and her court. Whereupon he resolved to recall that memorable night by engaging Mr. Brandram to recite the comedy, and thus provide intellectual entertainment for his friends, and at the same time do honor to the memory of the bard and his patron, "good Queen Bess." Except at one of the receptions in honor of Gen. Grant, I never before brushed shoulders so much en masse with what Mr. Yellowplush would call the very highest "succles." The Right Hon. Robert Lowe enters with his wife, followed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, bluff, hale, and hearty, and the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London. Then come Lord Chancellor Cairns and his wife, Lady Cairns; then Lord Granville; then Lord Colvile, of Culross; then the Dean of Westminster, and they form a little group of greatness round the wealthy Marquis of Bute and the Marchioness, whose castle at Cardiff is "a dream of splendor." This is society, indeed, I say to myself, and I look round for the distinguished reporters and editors of the society journals. Lord Justice and Lady Tower, Lord and Lady Onslow, Lord and Lady Ellenborough, the Right Hon. Hugh Childers, member of Parliament, and Mrs. Childers take their seats. Lord and Lady Chelmsford are ushered into their seats, which reminds me of the stinging attack on his Lordship by Forbes in this month's *Nineteenth Century*, and of the fact that an inspired reply is to appear in the Standard. Sir Henry Elroy Kelly comes tottering to his stall, and by him are seated the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls and his wife, Lady Jessel, Lord Justice and Lady Cotton, Sir Henry and Lady Holland, the Lord Justice and Lady Baggallay, the Rev. Canon Liddon, Mr. Theodore Martin, "Ben Gaultier," Prof. Abel, Canon Duckworth, (at whose church, in St. John's Wood, the Prince and Princess of Wales occasionally go to worship;) Col. Fraser, Lady Bovill, Sir Henry James, member of Parliament, and many other eminent persons. Behind me sit a galaxy of legal learning and judicial power in the Right Hon. Sir Robert Phillimore, the Right Hon. Sir Montague Smith, the Right Hon. Sir James Hannen, the Right Hon. Sir John D. Karslake, Vice-Chancellor Sir Charles Hall, Sir Henry Hawkins, Sir Thomas Chambers, member of Parliament; and there are rows of Queen's Counsels and their wives, members of Parliament, famous Generals, and leaders of society. But where is the press? Not a single "sweet will with a pen in his hand" can I find; and literature is only recognized in the persons of Anthony Trollope, Miss Braddon, and Theodore Martin. But it is a gallant show of wit and learning nevertheless, of female beauty, and aristocratic dignity; and it is here chiefly to honor the name of William Shakespeare.

MIDDLE TEMPLE HALL.

While Mr. Brandram is beginning to recite "Twelfth Night" to this famous company, let me give you a few reminiscences of the hall in which we are assembled, kindly compiled for me by Mr. Ex-Treasurer Shaw.

"This splendid structure, built in pure Elizabethan style, is inferior to none in beauty and stateliness. It was commenced in 1562, under the superintendence of the learned Edmund Plowden, who had been especially constituted treasurer of that work; and it was here, as I have previously remarked, that Shakespeare's play of "Twelfth Night" was recited before Queen Elizabeth, on Feb. 2, 1601. The hall was finished in 1572, at the cost being defrayed by assessment, at three distinct periods, upon the members of the Inn, the pensions having been augmented *pari passu*, by an order in Parliament, to enable them to meet this impost. The length of the hall is about 100 feet, and the breadth about 40 feet. The roof is of dark oak, elaborately carved, and ornamented with appropriate devices. On entering the hall, immediately beneath the music gallery, the eye of the spectator sweeps over the scene with a sense of profound admiration. The sides of the walls (also of the same rich, dark oak) are now all but covered with the arms of Lent and Autumn readers, who were members of the Inn. The hall is likewise embellished with portraits of Charles I., on horseback, attended by the Chief Equerry, M. De St. Antholne, by Vandyck; Charles II., by Sir Godfrey Kneller; James, Duke of York, (afterward James II.;) William III.; Queen Anne, by Murray; George I.; the Prince of Wales, by Watts. Also, with a rare collection of ancient armor, and with busts in imitation of bronze of the 12 Cæsars, and in marble of the Prince of Wales, Lords Eldon and Stowell, and Edmund Plowden. In the Parliament chambers are several interesting and valuable portraits. There are also in the corridor a large number of engraved portraits of Judges and other eminent members of the society. In the library is a portrait of its founder, the Hon. Robert Ashley, collateral ancestor of the present Earl of Shaftesbury. The screen, in exquisitely-carved oak, was erected in 1574—toward the expense of which every Master of the Bench was assessed at 20s.; each member of the Utter-Bar, officers and attorneys, 10s., and all other members of the Inn at 6s. 8d. This hall has been honored by the presence of Queen Henrietta, consort of Charles I.; Peter the Great of Russia, and King William III., all of whom were entertained here with masks; the last royal personage (on the occasion of his accession to the throne) at a grand banquet, followed by a masque, which was the last of these performances of which we have any account. These historical reminiscences, however, received their crowning interest and importance when, in October, 1861, the Prince of Wales was called to the Bar, elected a Bencher of the Middle Temple, and finally opened the new library, (containing upward of 40,000 volumes,) which had just then been built in the Middle Temple Gardens. These gardens are even now very beautiful, but what must they have been in the time of Queen Elizabeth, when but one bridge spanned the Thames—when there were no buildings on the opposite bank of the river, and when Essex House, Somerset House, the Savoy Palace, Durham House, York House, and Whitehall, were the only connecting links between the Temple and Westminster. One of the most remarkable features that distinguished the habits and manners of the Inns of Court in the olden time was the ludicrous formality with which their feasts and revels were conducted. In the Middle Temple on the feast of All Saints, the Judges and Sergeants who had been members of the Inn were entertained in the hall. They came in their scarlet robes, and were received by the Readers. Members of the Inn, under the Bar, brought in the dishes, which the Readers placed on the table. Dinner being ended, the guests retired into the garden till the hall was cleared and prepared for dancing. This done, and the musicians having struck up, the senior Reader summoned the Master of the Revels, and then, with his white staff, advanced to "lead the measures," followed by the barristers and students, according to their several degrees of standing. At the conclusion of the last dance, the Reader called on some gentleman of the Bar to give the Judges a song, after which the guests took their departure. Though the *sobriquet* of "The Dancing Chancellor," applied to Sir Christopher Hatton, gives to the Lord Chancellor's character a certain frivolity in modern opinion, it should not detract from the dignity of this historic character, for in his day the learned lawyers made dancing a special accomplishment, and it was a fine thing to move in the minuet and gavotte with grace. Queen Bess had an eye for physical beauty, as well as mental power, and Sir Christopher Hatton was an eminently handsome and "taking" fellow.

"TWELFTH NIGHT; OR WHAT YOU WILL."

But the reader or reciter is now at his table and begins to recite from memory the five acts of "Twelfth Night." A middle-aged gentleman, with a clean-shaven face and whitish hair, Mr. Brandram has somewhat of a professional look. His voice is not sympathetic, hence his female impersonations lack interest; but he has considerable histrionic power, and when he comes to the humorous and vagaries of Sir Toby Belch and Sir Andrew Aguecheek, his realization of the fun of the scenes is admirable. One of the great difficulties in a reading or recitation of this kind is the maintaining of the individual characteristics of each person introduced. Mr. Brandram was quite successful in this respect, and peculiarly so in dealing with Belch, Aguecheek, and Malvolio. The music was a pleasant relief to the spoken dialogue. Miss De Fonblanque sang "She never told her love," and Mr. Coates, of the famous Temple Choir, gave "Come away Death," Mr. Brandram himself trolling out right merrily, "O Mistress Mine." Between the parts coffee and teas were handed round, and when the play was over, the choristers gave, with delightful effect, half a dozen exquisite part-songs, Shakespearean words by Jackson, Cooke, Stevens, Bishop, Shield, Purcell, and Macfarren. Then the distinguished company adjourned to the adjacent chambers and partook of supper, and by midnight the last carriage was entering homward through the historic gate of the Middle Temple, which was erected in 1684 from a design by Sir Christopher Wren. It was within the shadow of this gate, in Brick Court, that Oliver Goldsmith lived and wrote his "History of the Earth and Animated Nature." Sir William Blackstone also had his chambers here; and close by, in Middle Temple-lane, resided Elias Ashmole, founder of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. John Evelyn, the author of "Sylva," lived near, and during Christmas, 1642, was one of the Controllers of the Middle Temple Revels. But to dwell upon all the historic and personal associations of the locality were to risk becoming tedious: and so all these notes shall now close with the chiming of the Temple quarters, and the answering boom of Big Ben at Westminster as the last guest of Treasurer Milward, Queen's Counsel, passes out of the Temple.

THE COLORED REFUGEES.

A MOVEMENT AMONG NEW-YORKERS TO AID THEM IN THEIR EFFORTS TO SETTLE IN KANSAS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1880.

Touched by the account of the sufferings of the colored refugees in Kansas, the undersigned appeal for help for them. There are already 15,000 to 20,000 of them in the State. They continue to come day by day, arriving ragged and bare-foot, and without money. Many are sick from exposure to the severe climate, and a number have been frozen to death. They are willing to work, but at this season of the year unable to get employment, as most of them are only accustomed to labor on a farm. A considerable part of those who came in the Summer have contrived to pick up a living, and now offer to help those who have followed in their distress. Gov. St. John says he "has seen *no tramps* among them."

We are gathering up money and supplies for the Irish, which is right. Ought we not to remember our starving fellow-citizens in our own country?

The Freedman's Relief Association of Topeka, Kan., with which Gov. St. John is connected, calls urgently for aid, especially to enable it to buy fuel and food, and to pay railroad fares, as the association forwards the refugees as fast as possible to all places where the people are willing to care for them till the Spring comes, when they can set them at work. Contributions should be sent promptly to

BENJAMIN B. SHERMAN,
President Mechanics' Bank.

JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, SINCLAIR TOUSEY, CHARLES WATROUS, F. D. TAPPEN, L. G. B. CANNON, GEORGE BLISS, RICHARD BUTLER, THOMAS C. ACTON, J. M. REQUA, J. BISHOP PUTNAM, ISAAC SHERMAN, E. D. MORGAN, WILLIAM E. DODGE.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. DR. J. B. JETER.

The Rev. Dr. J. B. Jeter, one of the sole editors of the *Religious Herald*, the organ of the Baptist Church in Virginia, died at Richmond yesterday morning, at the age of 78 years. He was a native of Bedford County, Va., and entered the Ministry in 1822. He traveled for five years over Virginia, preaching as an evangelist; was Pastor of several churches in different parts of the State, including the First Baptist Church of Richmond; was Pastor of the Second Baptist Church of St. Louis, Mo., from 1849 to 1852, when he was recalled to Richmond to take charge of the pastorate of the Grace-Street Baptist Church, which position he resigned in 1870 and became senior editor of the *Religious Herald*. He held several positions of prominence in connection with various institutions of learning, including the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky. He was present in 1823 at the organization of the Baptist General Association of Virginia. He was several times a delegate to the Baptist Triennial Convention, embracing all the Baptists in the United States, and, since the division of the denomination, has presided over the Southern Baptist Convention at several sessions. At the instances of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, in Richmond, Dr. Jeter visited Italy, about six years ago, to supervise the mission work of the board in that land, and especially to provide a chapel for the missionaries in Rome. As a writer, he possessed rare excellence, and was the author of various memoirs and religious works. Dr. Jeter was, perhaps, better known than any other minister of the Baptist Church throughout the United States.

THE HON. JAMES SPEER.

The Hon. James Speer, who was a well-known member of the Bar of New-Jersey many years ago, and for six years one of the Judges of the New-Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, died yesterday, at his home, No. 201 West Thirteenth-street. Judge Speer was in his eightieth year, and had long ago retired from active practice. He sprang from an old New-Jersey family, and, during most of his active career, was a resident of Paterson, where he was widely known, and in the vicinity of which most of his relatives reside. After retiring from the Bench Judge Speer removed to this City, where he had lived for a number of years. His wife died about 10 years ago, and after that event his life was even more quiet and retired. Death was due to heart troubles, and was sudden, although not entirely unexpected. He leaves no immediate family. Funeral services will be held at his late home at 2 o'clock tomorrow, and the burial will take place on Saturday, at Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Passaic, N. J.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Gen. William S. Farnell, a prominent lawyer and Democratic politician of Lockport, N. Y., died Tuesday night.

Col. Seth P. Remington, Collector of Customs at Ogdensburg, N. Y., and editor of the *Daily Journal*, died yesterday.

Dr. Benjamin H. Catlin died at his residence in Meriden, Conn., yesterday morning. He was one of the oldest physicians in the State, for years a member of the American Medical Association, and a former Vice-President of that organization. He was 78 years old. Until within a few months he had attended to his regular practice.

THOMAS C. KINNEAR, who died suddenly Tuesday, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, is said to have left an estate worth $500,000. While in the Royal Canadian Insurance office he was seized with a paralytic fit, and was carried home and soon afterward died. He was 70 years of age. For many years he was a leading West India merchant, and was one of the wealthiest men in Nova Scotia.

Dr. Daniel Sheffer died at York Sulphur Springs, Penn., on Monday, in his ninety-seventh year. He early obtained an active and successful practice of medicine in his native county, but later turned his attention to politics, and became one of the most energetic and prominent Democrats of York. He served in the Twenty-fifth Congress from Sept. 4, 1837, to March 4, 1839. He was a man generally respected in his community, where he did much good in a quiet, unobtrusive way.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The German ship Gustav and Oscar, Capt. Hartmann, from New York for Bremen, before reported ashore at Nieuwe-Diep, has floated.

The Italian bark Il Vero, Capt. De Martino, at Marseilles, from New-York, and her cargo, have been damaged by fire.

ROUNDOUT, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Forty thousand dollars of the City of Kingston 6 per cent. funding bonds were sold to-day at 113.

DEATH OF JAMES LENOX

THE END OF A PHILANTHROPIC LIFE.

THE RECORD OF HIS GENEROUS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CHARITIES—THE LENOX LIBRARY—A MAN WHO LOVED HIS FELLOWMEN.

Mr. James Lenox, the founder of the Lenox Library, and the author of many other important public benefactions, died at his house, No. 53 Fifth-avenue, on Tuesday evening. Mr. Lenox had suffered much during the last 10 years of his life from a bronchial affection, but his last sickness, which was of two months' duration, was due to general decay and the gradual failure of his vital powers, consequent upon advanced age. The funeral services will take place on Saturday morning in the First Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Lenox was an earnest member, and the interment will be in the Marble Cemetery, in Second-street. It is announced that the Lenox Library will be closed until after the funeral.

Mr. Lenox was the last of his line, and leaves none to bear the name he bore, but the preservation of that name and the transmission of its fame rests upon monuments less perishable and more trustworthy than issue of the body. His blameless life is secure from unworthy reflection in the lives of dissolute or unmanly sons. There will be no strife over his grave. The charities he endowed, the institutions he founded will not crumble. The poor who blessed him while he lived, will cherish a grateful remembrance now that he is dead; and the wise foresight that laid in solidity and permanence the foundations of his benefactions, makes posterity a sharer in the blessings that have flowed from his hand. Mr. Lenox's business habits, his secluded manner of life, and, we may reasonably suppose, the qualities of his heart, were entailed upon him in his Scotch lineage; his refined literary and artistic tastes must have been the outgrowth of surroundings and opportunities secured to him by the possession of large wealth from his youth up. His father, Robert Lenox, was a sturdy and clear-headed Scotchman, a native of the town of Kirkcudbright, where he was born in 1759. He came to this country during the Revolutionary war, and was placed in the care of an uncle in the British service in Philadelphia. At the close of the war he came to New-York, married the daughter of Nicholas Carmer, a cabinet-maker, and after a wedding trip to Scotland, settled down to business in this City in 1783, the year before John Jacob Astor arrived, and became a very successful merchant, amassing what was then considered a very large property in the East India trade. His operations surpassed those of any other merchant in the country at that time. He invested his money in City real estate. In 1817 and 1818 he bought for $6,920 about 30 acres of land between Fourth and Fifth avenues, Sixty-eighth and Seventy-fourth streets, which then became known as the "Lenox farm." Robert Lenox died in 1839, leaving his property to his only son, James Lenox, who was born in the year 1800, and his five daughters. That property was, fortunately, large enough to permit the son to retain his ownership of the "Lenox farm" until the northward growth of the City had vastly increased its value. That "farm" is now worth something like $10,000,000. Mr. Lenox's sales, mostly at the high prices which ruled the market from 1864 to 1872, made him a very rich man. His life was not given to business in the strict sense of the term. The care of his estate furnished him with a worthy and sufficient employment, but left him ample leisure for his charities, his picture-buying, and his book-collecting.

Mr. Lenox is said to have made the request on his deathbed that no particulars of his early life and career should be given for publication. Such a request was in entire harmony with the retiring nature of the man. But a light like that shed by James Lenox is not to be hidden under any bushel of concealment. Very few men in New-York knew Mr. Lenox at all, and the number who had intimate acquaintances might be told on the fingers of one hand. But his deeds have made him known to the public, and a record of his noble life has been written on imperishable granite and marble, and on countless human hearts. He abhorred notoriety, and if ever it could be said of any man that his left hand knew not what his right hand did, it was true of James Lenox. His private donations were immeasurable in number and amount known only to himself, but their aggregate must have been enormous, for that kind of charity was with him a constant stream of giving. Of his benefactions it is possible only to speak with more certainty. There is no doubt that he gave fully $2,000,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital, the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, the Phillipps Memorial Church, and the Lenox Library. He was a devoted member of the Fifth Presbyterian church at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twelfth-street, and was the originator and founder of the Presbyterian Hospital. Recognizing the necessity of enlarged hospital accomodations, Mr. Lenox issued a circular, in January, 1868, to many prominent gentlemen of this City, suggesting the organization of a new hospital, and proposing, if the project met with their approval, to give the building site, together with a fund of $100,000. This circular received many hearty responses, and a meeting was held soon after, at which liberal additions were made to the donation of Mr. Lenox. The act incorporating the Presbyterian Hospital was passed on Feb. 28, 1868, and the fine hospital buildings in East Seventy-first-street were formally opened on Oct. 10, 1872. On that day, during the opening exercises, the Rev. Dr. Adams was authorized by Mr. Lenox to announce that if $125,000 should be subscribed by others, he would himself give the same amount, thus constituting a permanent fund of $250,000. Such was the response to the proposition of Mr. Lenox that subscriptions amounting to $91,370 were received during the following 10 days. Since then the fund has been completed. Mr. Lenox was President of the Board of Managers at the time of his death. Another institution, founded and partially sustained by Mr. Lenox, is the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, of which Mrs. J. Fisher Sheafe, a sister of the dead philanthropist, is First Directress. The land upon which the Home stands was contributed by Mr. Lenox. The Home was also indebted to him for liberal donations of money. In honor of the late Rev. Dr. Phillipps, who was formerly Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Mr. Lenox erected the Phillipps Memorial Church, in East Seventy-second-street.

To a large majority of the public, the splendid library which Mr. Lenox founded, and which bears his name, is the most conspicuous and widely useful gift to the people of New-York. The purpose to create this library and art gallery, and the collections now contained in the building, resulted from the enlightened bibliomania and the artistic taste which the collection formed one of the most delightful occupations of Mr. Lenox's life. In a sketch of some of the rare books in this library, published in THE TIMES of May 18, 1879, occurs the following statement of the origin of the enterprise: "Mr. Lenox possesses the prime and indispensable attributes of a successful collector—large wealth and cultivated tastes. During the years of his active book-collecting he was without a rival among the book-buyers in this country for his thorough bibliographical information, intimate knowledge of editions, extending to all the minutiæ of textual differences and nice distinctions that escape the notice of mere title-page and colophon experts, and for unbounding determination to possess the most immaculate copies the book-markets of the world could furnish. Unwilling to see the treasures that had cost him so much time and money and brought him so much enjoyment exposed to the peril of dispersion in the auction-room, and desirous of making the most beneficent use in his power of such materials as means of intellectual culture and delight, Mr. Lenox decided some years since to share them with the public, with a purpose, and while preparing, to ultimately make them useful in the highest degree possible by placing the institution, which now bears his name, upon the same footing with others of a similar nature." In organizing the library, Mr. Lenox called to his assistance a body of wise counselors, who were incorporated as Trustees by an act passed Jan. 20, 1870. The building site was the first of Mr. Lenox's gifts to the library. The building, occupying the entire Fifth-avenue front of the block between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, and extending back to a depth of 144 feet, was erected by his means. It is of Lockport limestone, in the Neo-Greek or mixed classical style. Mr. Lenox's successive gifts of lot, building, and furniture, and finally of his priceless collections of rare books and costly pictures, raise the full measure of his generosity to fully $1,000,000. Of the character of the books and pictures, THE TIMES, in the sketch alluded to, and in a second article on May 25, has already given pretty full information and description. In some departments of bibliography, notably in books relating to the early history of America, the collection stands first in the world; while pictures by some of the world's greatest artists hang upon the walls. This library is under the immediate care and supervision of Mr. George H. Moore, one of the two most accomplished and thoroughly informed bibliographers in the country. He is assisted by Dr. S. Austin Allibone. A catalogue of the books is in preparation, and when it is completed the library will probably be made available to the public, or at least to those special students to whom its privileges will be most useful. It should be understood that it is by no means a "popular library," or one in which the general public would feel deeply interested were its treasures freely opened to them. It is designed to supply the wants of the highest scholarship, and to foster and furnish with material that spirit of profound study which makes men really learned and creates books that live. Mr. Lenox's million of dollars could not have been invested to better purpose.

Mr. Lenox never held public office. To do so would have been wholly incompatible with his tastes and temperament. He was a Trustee of Princeton College, and caused to be painted for the college a portrait of his friend, Prof. Hodge. He was also, like his father before him, a member of the Chamber of Commerce of this City, though it is probable that many of his associates did not know him by sight. He was accustomed in former years to spend

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 18.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 6s, C., '81. $1,000 ..... 105⅞
U. S. 6s, C., '80. $1,000 ..... 105⅞
U. S. 6s, C., '67. $5,000 108
U. S. 6s, C., '67. $5,000 108
U. S. 4½ C., '91. $100,000 ..... 109¼

SALES TO 3 P. M.

N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. $10,000 28
N. C. 6s, old. $1,000 28
10,000 ..... 28⅛
N. C. & R. R. 7s. 10,000 97
Mo. K. & T. 2d. 10,000 ..... 90¼
Mo., K. & T. 2d. 5,000 ..... 67⅞
C. & O. cur. inc. 8,000 ..... 48¼
25,000 ..... 44⅜
20,000 ..... 44¾
C. & O. 1st. cts. b. 5,000 70
5,000 70
Mo., K. & T. com. as. 20,000 20
15,000 ..... 104⅜
10,000 ..... 104⅜
C. & O. cur. inc. 8,000 ..... 48¼
25,000 ..... 44⅜
20,000 ..... 44¾
C. & O. 1st. cts. b. 5,000 70
5,000 70
Mo., K. & T. com. as. 20,000 20
15,000 ..... 104⅜
10,000 ..... 104⅜
Mo. K. & T. 2d. 10,000 ..... 90¼
5,000 ..... 67⅞
2,000 ..... 67⅝
Mob. & O. 1st. reg. 2,000 ..... 103½
10,000 ..... 103⅝
K. P., Den. D. & G. 200 ..... 84⅜
without cer. as. 200 ..... 84⅜
50,000 ..... 13⅜
Can. So. 1st g'd. 25,000 ..... 83½
1,000 93
Den. & Rio G. 1st. 5,000 ..... 83½
3,000 ..... 103½
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d cons. 1,000 73
new 2d 5st. 1,000 73
10,000 88
Minn. & E. 1st con. 5,000 109
5,000 109
Mor. & E. Mortgage. 52 88
Adams Express. 100 ..... 93½
25 ..... 107½
Wells-Fargo Ex. 100 105
20 105
United States Ex. 100 ..... 47½
200 ..... 47½
100 ..... 47¼
5 ..... 47¼
New Central Coal. 200 ..... 29⅛
200 ..... 29⅛
Sutro Tunnel. 1,000 ..... 3½
1,000 ..... 3¾
500 ..... 3¾
500 ..... 3¾
Carmon Mining. 500 4
1,000 4
Little Pittsburg. 500 ..... 4½
100 ..... 4½
100 ..... 4½
Excelsior Mining. 500 ..... 3¾
500 ..... 3¾
Mutual Gas Co. 300 95
300 95
Atlantic & Pacific Tel. 100 ..... 83½
100 ..... 83½
100 ..... 83½
C. & O. cur. inc. 8000 ..... 48¼
25,000 ..... 44⅜
20,000 ..... 44¾
C. & O. 1st. cts. b. Illinois Central. 100 ..... 25⅜
5,000 70
10,000 70
Mo., K. & T. com. as. 20 ..... 104⅜
15,000 ..... 104⅜
10,000 ..... 104⅜
Mo. K. & T. 2d. 2600 90
2,000 90
Mob. & O. 1st. reg. Central of N. J. 100 ..... 103½
10,000 ..... 103⅝
K. P., Den. D. & G. 200 ..... 84⅜
without cer. as. 200 ..... 84⅜
50,000 ..... 13⅜
Can. So. 1st g'd. 25 ..... 83½
1,000 93
Den. & Rio G. 1st. 5,000 ..... 83½
3,000 ..... 103½
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d cons. 1,000 73
new 2d 5st. 1,000 73
10,000 88
Minn. & E. 1st con. 5,000 109
5,000 109
Mor. & E. Mortgage. 52 88
Adams Express. 100 ..... 93½
25 ..... 107½
Wells-Fargo Ex. 100 105
20 105
United States Ex. 100 ..... 47½
200 ..... 47½
100 ..... 47¼
5 ..... 47¼
New Central Coal. 200 ..... 29⅛
200 ..... 29⅛
Sutro Tunnel. 1,000 ..... 3½
1,000 ..... 3¾
500 ..... 3¾
500 ..... 3¾
Carmon Mining. 500 4
1,000 4
Little Pittsburg. 500 ..... 4½
100 ..... 4½
100 ..... 4½
Excelsior Mining. 500 ..... 3¾
500 ..... 3¾
Mutual Gas Co. 300 95
300 95
Atlantic & Pacific Tel. 100 ..... 83½
100 ..... 83½
100 ..... 83½

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—FEB. 18.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Grantville. 600.bc.b10. .35
1100 .35
500.bc.b10. .35
300.....bs. .34
150 bc.b30. .36
2500 bc.b30. .32
600.bc.b30. .34
1000.....bc. .32
2500 bc.b30. .32
700.....bc. .32
600.....bc. .32
600.....bc. .32
1000 bc.b30. .32
Excelsior Mining. 300.....bc. .32
500.....bc. .32
1000 bc.b30. .32
1000 bc.b30. .32
1000 bc.b30

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
TALLIA.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
PARTHIA.....Wednesday, March 10, 3 P. M.
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

MONTANA.....TUESDAY March 2, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY March 9, 3:30 P. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, March 16, 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, March 23, 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, March 30, 8 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, according to state-room, $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.

JAMES F. GUION & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, and sail from the outward and homeward passages.

REPUBLIC, Capt. Irving.....Sat., Feb. 21, 1:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Jennings.....Thurs., Feb. 26, 4 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Newell.....Sat., March 6, 1:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Feb. 19, noon
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, March 4, 11:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, March 13, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 20, 12:30 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

WESER.....Sat., Feb. 21 | DONAU.....Sat., March 6
GEN. WERDER, Sat. Feb. 28 | RHEIN.....Sat., March 13

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morgan-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

LABRADOR, Sangster.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
AMERIQUE, B. Jones.....Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Wednesday, March 31, 9 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:

Steamer STATE OF INDIANA...Thurs., Feb. 19, 12 M.
Steamer STATE OF NEVADA...Thurs., Feb. 26, 8 A. M.

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $25.

For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Kay-st.

Bolivia...Feb. 21, 1 P. M. | Ethiopia...March 6, 1 P. M.
Anchoria...Feb. 28, 7 A. M. | Circassia, March 13, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 45, North River, foot of Christopher-st.

Cropia...Feb. 21, 1 P. M. | California, Feb. 28, 7 A. M.

Cabins $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for CLYMER, HAVRE, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

WESTPHALIA, Tu. Feb. 19 | LESSING, Thurs., March 4
JELLERT, Thurs. Feb. 26 | SILESIA, Thurs., March 11

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co. s pier, ad. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:

P. CALAND.....Wednesday, Feb. 25
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, March 17
W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, March 24

1st Cabin, $65 $70. 2d Cabin, $45 $50. Steerage, $26.

HAZAZUS, Spiess Agent, No. 2 Broadway, Wm. Schuyler, Niemann & Co.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS.
37 S. Wm-st. Freight Agts. 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, Saturday, Feb. 21, noon Connecting for Central and South American ports. From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO, Saturday, March 20, noon From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY, Monday, Mar. 15, noon For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 222 BROADWAY.

C. P. SEWALL, H. J. SCLLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

Passenger Department No. 257 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.

From and after Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1880, the following passage rates between NEW-YORK and SAN FRANCISCO only will go into effect, viz:

CABIN, $75. STEERAGE, $35.

These rates cover all necessary expenses for the voyage. For tickets or further information apply to

C. P. SEWALL,
General Passenger Department.

NEW YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Sailing at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA, CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 13
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,) Sat. March 21
CITY OF NEW YORK, (Havana & Mexico,) Sat. March 6
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thu. March 11.

These steamers are furnished with swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.

Steam-ship pulley of Merida will leave S. New Orleans Feb. 19 and March 4 for Vera Cruz via Sagua, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43, North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

GATE CITY, Capt. Daggett.....Wednesday, Feb. 18
CITY OF MACON, Capt. Kempton.....Saturday, Feb. 21

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgia & Florida Inland Steam Boat Company. Outside inland route, and with the new and elegant steamer FLORIDA, just built for this company, and designed expressly to run via the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points on the St. Johns River. GEO. YONGE, Agent,

C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co., and
General Agent S. F. & W. R. R, Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 313 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 6 North River, as follows:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote.....Sat., Feb. 21
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. Vassmer.....Wed., March 3

(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

Steamer MORRO CASTLE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 21
Steamer GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO. Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Feb. 26
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, March 6

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

CLINTON B. FISK & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 3 BROAD-ST., DREXEL BUILDING,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

For cash, or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. Brokers in State, Railway, Municipal, Mining, and miscellaneous stocks and bonds.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, (established in 1854,) transact a general banking and commission business in railway shares, bonds, &c., &c.

FINANCIAL.

No. 31 Pine-st.,
New-York, Feb. 11, 1880.

Atchison, Colorado & Pacific R. R.

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.

This road is an extension of the

CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC R. R.,

runs through a rich section of Northern Kansas, and has a large earning capacity.

The bonds are issued at sixteen thousand dollars per mile, have twenty-five years to run; interest 6 per cent, payable February, May, August, and November. Principal and interest guaranteed by Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co.

We offer for sale a limited amount at 100 and interest.

Earnings of Central Branch of Union Pacific, including the Atchison, Colorado and Pacific leased line, for 1879:

On 224 miles of road.....$1,000,000
Less operating expenses.....477,862

$522,138
Total charge of interest.....259,960

Surplus.....$262,178

WOOD & DAVIS.

RED ELEPHANT MINING COMPANY.

Capital Stock, $5,000,000, in 500,000 Shares of $10 each, NON-ASSESSABLE.

Incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York. LOCATION OF MINES—RED ELEPHANT MOUNTAIN, CLEAR CREEK COUNTY, COLORADO.

Six miles from Georgetown, one-half mile from Lawson, on the Colorado Central Railroad.

OFFICERS.

HARVEY DURAND, President.
C. THEO. LIEBOLD, M. D., Vice-President.
WM. G. SMITH, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

HARVEY DURAND, Member New-York Stock Exchange.
G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Ex-Secretary State of New-York.
RICHARD W. BOGART, Broadway, New-York.
Messrs. O. M. Bogart & Co., Bankers.
Ex-Gov. F. B. LOOMIS, New-London, Conn.
JOSEPH H. PARSONS, Director, St. Nicholas Bank.
C. THEO. LIEBOLD, M. D., No. 21 West 30th-st., New-York.
CHARLES TAYLOR, No. 288 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN W. BIGELOW, No. 56 Broadway, New-York.
WILLIAM G. SMITH, No. 31 Broad-st., New-York.
JOHN S. BASSETT, M. D., No. 11 West 31st-st., New-York.
WILLIAM STANLEY, Western Union Telegraph Building, New-York. Messrs. Stanley, Clark & Brown, Counselors.
J. M. BROWN, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York. Messrs. A. H. Brown & Co., Bankers.

REGISTRAR.
UNION TRUST COMPANY, New-York.

OFFICES.
NO. 33 BROAD-ST., New-York.

NEW-YORK & OSWEGO MIDLAND SECURITIES.

Time Expires Feb. 21.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE WESTERN DIVISION.
MONTCLAIR RAILROAD INCOME BONDS GUARANTEED BY THE N. Y. AND O. M. R. R.
ALSO, ALL CLASSES OF JUDGMENT NOTES OF THE N. Y. AND O. M. R. R.

Notice that unless the same are deposited with the requisite 20 per cent. cash payment by the 21st of this month they will become valueless.

I am buying these securities at their present market value.

Member New-York Stock Exchange.
No. 7 New-st. and No. 78 Broadway,
Opposite Stock Exchange.

$100.000

WILSON COUNTY, KANSAS,

7 Per Cent.

BONDS DUE 1909.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY IN NEW-YORK CITY.

ASSESSED VALUATION WILSON COUNTY, $1,673,704.

WHOLE DEBT, INCLUDING ABOVE, $100,000. WE OFFER $50,000 OF THESE BONDS AT PAR AND INTEREST.

MOLLER & CO.,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk R.R Co.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds,

DUE 1917.

Issued at $12,000 per mile of completed road: $10,000 cash per mile already paid in on stock subscriptions and expended in construction.

Principal and interest payable in New-York, coupons April and October.

We offer the balance of $402,000 of these bonds at 92½ and interest, reserving the right to advance price without notice, and recommend them as a safe investment.

J. W. AMERMAN & CO., Bankers,
(Successors to Amerman & Burwell.)
NO. 16 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK & OSWEGO R. R. Securities (all the junior securities must be deposited before the 22d inst.)

WANTED BY

WM. R. UTLEY,

31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27, 1880.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS: Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., on the 28th day of February, 1880, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a contract to consolidate with it in a form to be agreed upon, the railroad, stock, property, and franchises of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, and also to consider and act upon a resolution of the board to increase under the provisions of your charter the capital stock of the company to the extent thought necessary for the purpose of such consolidation, and for the transaction of any other business incidental thereto. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. M. FORBES, President.

Proxies can be obtained at the National Bank of Commerce, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD SECURITIES,

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILROAD SECURITIES,

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN

RAILROAD SECURITIES,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
MOLLER & CO.,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF DEALING IN STOCKS,

Should write to or call on the old Banking-house of
HOWES & COMPANY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York,
(Formerly HOWES & MACY.)

This house transacts a general Stock Commission business, with very large experience.

Interest allowed on deposits at 4 per cent, payable on demand.

R. M. RAVEN & CO.,

Members of New-York Stock and Mining Exchanges,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
POST OFFICE BOX NO. 368. NO. 15 WALL-ST.

Buy and sell all securities dealt in at the Exchanges, strictly on Commission, for Cash, or on Margin. Our office, adjoining the Stock Exchange, enables us to execute orders with dispatch. Mr. Raven attends personally in the Exchanges. Interest allowed on deposits. Correspondence solicited.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 PINE-ST., N. Y.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS.—The first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, and the second mortgage income bonds of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company are now ready for delivery to persons holding the Purchasing Committee's first mortgage receipts. The exchange will be made at the office of J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 63 William-st., New-York.

By order of the Purchasing Committee.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, Chairman.

N. Y. AND OSWEGO MIDLAND R. R.

Last week for conversion of these bonds into new stock.

See or write KIRKLAND & MILLIKEN.
No. 47 William-st.

MINING STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD daily, in large or small lots, viz.: Chrysolite, Little Chief, Amie, Mayflower, King Bee, Silver Cliff Gold Rock, Freeland Bull Domingo. NASH & HEBBERD, No. 53 Cedar-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GERMANIA Petroleum Company call on or write to JOHN PONDIE, No. 19 Broad-st. Stockholders please bring stock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of acting as companion to a maiden or widow lady; no objection to the country. Address, by letter, Miss H., care Miss A. Forde, the "Madison," No. 1,242 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A smart, active young girl; will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Address E. G., Box No. 285 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Frenchwoman, as chamber-maid and seamstress; best of City references. Call at No. 120 East 13th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN experienced young girl; or chamber-maid and assist with washing, in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 325 West 42d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—IS first class; in a private family; has best City reference. Call at No. 215 East 29th-st., Room No. 18.

CHAMBER-MAID AND DO FINE WASHING.—By a competent girl; none but one family need apply; employers can be seen. Call at 338 East 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND DO FINE WASHing.—By a young girl in private family; best City reference. Call at No. 236 East 24th-st., Room No. 20.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS OR Fine Washing.—First-class City reference. Call at No. 59 West 44th-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters, together; thoroughly competent and obliging; do work of small private family, if required; City or country; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 202 West 14th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer in a small family; is an excellent cook; where she can have her daughter, 15 years old, who can assist in light duties; best references. Call or address M. C., No. 103 President-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable young girls, in a private family; good City references; City or country. Call at No. 238 East 39th-st., three flights.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK; UNDERstands milk and butter; best of country references; country preferred; best City and country reference. Call at No. 131 West 19th-st., two flights, front.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN Cook; excellent laundress; small private family; good reference. Call at present City reference. Call at No. 114 West 33d-st., one flight.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; IN PRIVATE FAMILY; understands all kinds of cooking; excellent baker; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 36 West 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD Cook; willing to assist with coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 622 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG EXPERIENCED WOMAN as excellent cook; City references; in private family; no letters or cards. Call at No. 204 East 26th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 228 East 35th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK; WILL ASSIST in washing; makes excellent bread and all desserts; best City reference. Call at No. 220 East 26th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—COMPETENT; WILL GO out by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st., second floor.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch person as housekeeper or to take care of an invalid lady, or to take care of children. Call at No. 284 6th-av., in store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT, capable in all her duty, in American family; would take charge of a little girl. Address G. R., Box No. 305 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A German Protestant girl; no objection to travel; first-class City reference. Call at No. 412 West 40th-st., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS (she is first-class private American family; seven years' City reference. Call at No. 212 West 37th-st., second floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant as first-class laundress; country preferred; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 236 West 35th-st., in store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class laundress and chamber-maid; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 55 East 41st-st, near Park-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class laundress and assist with chamber-work in private family; best City reference. Call at No. 223 East 29th-st, for two days.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a respectable girl as laundress and chamber-maid; willing and obliging; good City references. Call at No. 120 East 13th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Laundress and assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 330 West 44th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST-CLASS; DON'T OBJECT to a boarding-house, willing to assist in kitchen work; best City reference. Call at No. 145 East 22d-st.

NURSE-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to take care of children and assist at chamber-work; 10 years' reference from last place. Address No. 40 East 32d-st.; no cards.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL LATELY landed as child's nurse or chamber-maid; is fond of children; can give good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 169 7th-av., corner of 20th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman; good operator; willing to take entire charge of infant from birth; best reference. Call at No. 408 West 27th-st.

NURSE, LADY'S MAID, SEAMSTRESS, OR Companion.—By a respectable Swedish woman, with good education; good reference. Address A. L., No. 163 East 27th-st.

NURSE.—BY EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; take entire charge or bring up on bottle. Seen at present employer's from 10 to 5 o'clock. No. 158 East 45th-st.

NURSE.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant woman; competent to take entire charge of infant or growing children; City reference from last place. Call at No. 246 West 35th-st., store.

NURSE.—BY A NORTH GERMAN GIRL TO take care of children and as seamstress; best of City reference; no cards. Call at No. 99 West 36th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS nurse or chamber-maid. Call at 232 East 54th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON as first-class family seamstress; would take charge of growing children; can cut and fit; is a competent dress-maker; has lived with the best families; excellent reference. Address R. G., Box No. 251 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS Seamstress and dress-maker by day, week, or month; cuts and fits; best references. Address A. G., Box No. 271 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY OR WEEK; UNderstands all machines; can cut and fit; first-class City references. Address B., Box No. 262 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do sewing and dress-making by the day or week; best references. Address Miss Dusel, No. 515 West 45th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS SEAMStress; understands dress-making and hair-dressing; best of City and country references. Box No. 296 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS Seamstress; good operator; no objection to do other light work. Call at No. 688 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT North German girl in small family, or nurses for one child. City or country; first-class reference; no cards. Call at No. 104 West 31st-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CASHIER, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY AS Cashier, copyist; is handy with the pen; speaks three languages; first-class recommendations; compensation moderate. Address, for three days, Mrs. M., care Mr. Levy, No. 458 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A BOY OF 15, WHO RESIDES with his parents and can give good recommendation, a position in some good house where he can grow up and learn the business and make himself useful. Address H., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

LADY BOOK-KEEPER (DOUBLE ENTRY) wishes a position. would take charge of small store. Address Business Woman, Box No. 324 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

MALES.

BUTLER.—IN PRIVATE FAMILY BY A MARried Protestant man; speaks German, French, and English; highest references. Address C. P., Box No. 323 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMily by a young man well recommended. Address C., Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH People; will give the highest references. Address M., Box No. 275 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

BUTLER.—A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCHMAN AS Butler; City or country. Call or address, No. 11 West 25th-st., care of A. Rost.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS BUTLER in a private family. Address Butler, Box No. 309 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COMPANION OR COURIER.—BY A FRENCH Woman as traveling companion or courier with single gentleman or family going to Europe; has excellent references from Paris and New-York; speaks French, German, English. Address A. B., No. 242 East 26th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY RESPECTAble single man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; no objections to country; careful City and country driver; seven years' first-class City reference from last employer. Call or address C., No. 100 West 31st-st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY PROTESTant, reliable man; temperate; understands care of horses, carriages, harness; good City or country driver; willing and obliging; make himself useful; first-class City reference. Address W. R., Box No. 286 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN IN CITY or country; is willing and obliging; five years in last place; not afraid of work; can refer to first-class families in this City. Address J. B., Box No. 301 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN, &c.—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A man and wife, no children; man as coachman and gardener; good milker; understands care of poultry; wife if required is good washer and ironer; will do general house-work; good City reference. Address G. B., Box No. 295 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THOROugh, competent Swede; single man; great experience in care of fine horses and carriages; careful driver; first-class man in every respect; seven years' reference from last employer. Address Driver, Box No. 253 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of carriages and harness; four years' good City reference. Call or address J. J. M., No. 144 5th-av., harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent, reliable young married man; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; can milk and care garden; undoubted reference. Address J. R., Box No. 270 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MIDDLEaged man; 10 years' best City reference; good careful driver; hard worker; obliging, respectful, and understands business thoroughly. Call or address, for two days, J. L., No. 44 East 18th-st., in feed store.

COACHMAN.—NOT KEEPING MY ESTABLISHment this Winter, I have a thoroughly competent coachman, whom I can confidently recommend to any lady or gentleman. Apply to S. Crowell, President Phenix Insurance Company, No. 195 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY SINGLE YOUNG MAN; JUST disengaged on account of family giving up horses; best City reference; country preferred. Address H., No. 44 East 41st-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SOBER man; honest, willing, and obliging; thoroughly competent; eight years' reference from last employer. Address Coachman, Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; single; thoroughly understands his business; will be found well trained and obliging; 12 years' reference. Call or address, for two days, M. S., No. 75 West 49th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man; good groom and careful driver; good reference. Address P. B., Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—PRACTICAL AT ALL BRANCHES; greenhouses, &c.; German single middle-aged; temperate and obliging; would take care of a horse or cow if required, and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; good references. Address Gardener, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; MARried, small family; 20 years' experience in the management of hothouse, stove, and greenhouse plants, hot and cold graperies, fruits, and vegetables; first-class reference. Address H. S., No. 125 Chambers-st., seed store.

GARDENER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO take care of a garden; also, care of horses and cattle, and to make himself generally useful; best City and country reference. Address P. E., No. 230 East 47th-st., fourth bell.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO HAS a thorough practical knowledge of hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, and rose culture under glass, vegetables, &c., best testimonials from employer, honesty, and sobriety. Address R. S., Tremont, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; UNDERstands his business thoroughly in greenhouses, graperies, and vegetables; is a first-class pruner and propagator; small family; unquestionable references. Address P., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS Protestant man; is a thorough gardener in all branches of the business; best City reference. Address Gardener, Box 264 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH MARRIED MAN; no children; excellent fruit, flower, and vegetable gardener; good references. Address Gardener, No. 387 2d-av., for three days.

GARDENER.—$20 BONUS FOR SITUATION by thorough gardener, German; married, without children; 20 years' reference. Apply or address Drug Store, 7th-av. and 34th-st.

NURSE.—ANY GENTLEMAN IN NEED OF A strictly first-class body-servant, (colored,) willing and obliging, thoroughly competent of filling the place for which he applies, can get one by addressing T. B., Box No. 276 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY.—BY A NORWEGIAN BOY IN AN office; 17; experienced in bookkeeping; City reference. Address E., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AGED 23, AS porter, or to make himself useful in store or wholesale business; good reference. Call or address W. J. E., No. 2 Marion-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG AND ACTIVE Chinaman, with good City reference. Address Yaman, Box No. 270 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; IS WILLing to make himself useful at anything. Call or address No. 3 West 23d-st.

VALET OR SECOND.—IN A GOOD FAMILY, by a young Englishman of good appearance. Address A. P., Box No. 284 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and reliable man, with the highest testimonials for sobriety and capability from last employers; salads a specialty. will be found obliging; don't object to the country. Call or address Waiter, No. 1,203 Broadway, in the florist s.

WAITER.—IN PRIVATE FAMILY BY THOROughly competent man; all kinds of table; meatcarver; a most satisfactory man, and anxious to please; very best City references; no objection to the country. Address, two days, L. S., Box No. 291 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SINGLE man, with American and Scotch references; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address W., Box No. 304 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man, with from one to ten years' reference from the highest families in this City, will be found a valuable servant; no objection to the country. Address Waiter, Box 300 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDISH MAN AS FIRST-class waiter; fully competent of taking full charge of first-class house; very best City references. Address K. B., Box No. 298 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT; UNderstands his business thoroughly; first class reference. Address J. S., No. 150 East 42d-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED waiter; best City reference. Call or address R. M., No. 70 Grove-st., rear.

HELP WANTED

THE SHEPHERD CONVICTED

A PROMPT VERDICT BY THE JURY.

THE RECORDER'S CHARGE—THE LAW IN THE CASE EXPLAINED—THE REV. MR. COWLEY ONCE MORE IN THE TOMBS.

The eight days' trial of the Rev. Edward Cowley for having failed to provide proper food, clothing, nourishment, and medical attendance for Louis Victor, a little 6-year-old inmate of the Shepherd's Fold, on East Sixtieth-street, resulted yesterday in the conviction of the accused by an intelligent jury after 15 minutes' deliberation. The closing hours of the trial attracted the usual large throng of spectators, and the General Sessions court-room was crowded to overflowing. Mr. Cowley and his wife were in attendance early yesterday morning, and very little time was spent in preliminary proceedings. At 11:10 Recorder Smyth began his charge to the jury. He said the first and second counts charged that Edward Cowley had neglected to provide Louis Victor with proper food, nourishment, care, and medical treatment, thereby injuring his health and imperilling his life. Before they could convict the prisoner of these charges, the prosecution should establish, first, beyond all reasonable doubt, that Mr. Cowley had the care of the child, and had willfully caused his health to be impaired in the manner specified in the indictment. His Honor quoted from the testimony of Mr. Cowley himself to show the condition of the child when he entered the Fold, and then read from the evidence of Dr. Ridlong, of St. Luke's Hospital, showing his condition after he had been removed from the institution. How and by whom was this condition brought about? It was a question for the jury to determine whether the food supplied by Mr. Cowley was sufficient in quantity, quality, or nutriment for a child in the condition of Louis Victor, whether such food brought about the results described, and whether the accused furnished the child with necessary medical attendance. They had a right to take into consideration all the circumstances adduced by both sides, and weigh them carefully, in order to aid them in arriving at a verdict. The prosecution claimed that the food given little Louis was insufficient in quantity and unfit in quality for a child in his condition, and that his health was injured by this innutritious food. The defendant, on the other hand, claimed that he furnished sufficient food of a wholesome quality, added extra food when he became ill, and did all he could to preserve the health of the child. These were questions to be decided upon solely by the jury. His Honor then charged on the law of the case as follows: First. If the defendant received Louis Victor into his custody, the law imposed upon him the duty of furnishing such reasonably proper food, clothing, care, and medical attendance as was reasonably necessary to prevent his life being endangered or his health injured, and if he willfully—that is intentionally—neglected to do so, and the life of the child was thereby endangered or his health injured, he was guilty of the offense charged in the first two counts of the indictment. Second, if the defendant, during the time he had the care and custody of Louis Victor, did not have the means necessary to provide reasonably proper care and attention, food, and nourishment for the child, so as to prevent his life being endangered or his health injured, it was his duty to apply to the proper public authorities for such assistance and relief as was necessary to prevent such a result. And if the prisoner willfully neglected so to do, and the child's life had thereby been endangered, or his health injured, he was guilty of the offense charged in the indictment. That the prisoner did all he could do was not enough; if he failed to provide proper food, nourishment, and medical treatment, his inability to do so would be no excuse whatever for the consequences of his act. The question of intent should be arrived at from the evidence, and it rested upon the prisoner to satisfy them that what he did was without any intent to commit crime. If, after carefully weighing all the evidence and taking every circumstance into consideration, they had any reasonable doubt of the prisoner's guilt, it was their duty to give him the benefit of that doubt, and acquit. This case, his Honor said, was an important one not only to the prisoner, but to the people of the State, and whatever its result might be, the developments, he felt sure, would do a great deal of good. In concluding his charge, the Recorder said that the prisoner, although a clergyman, differed from no other person placed on trial, and should be treated just as others were. If he was innocent, they should say so, and if guilty, they should so find him, entirely irrespective of the fact that he was a minister of the Gospel.

Mr. Brooks excepted to several portions of the charge, but his Honor declined to charge otherwise.

At 12 o'clock the jury retired, and in five minutes returned into court. The entrance of the jury created intense excitement in the court-room, and the spectators pressed forward to get a good look at the accused. A pin could be heard drop when Clerk Hall asked the usual question, "Do you find the prisoner guilty, or not guilty?" "Guilty," responded the foreman, in a loud, clear voice, and the announcement was greeted by a storm of applause, which the court attendants were unable for some minutes to suppress. Recorder Smyth expressed his disapprobation of such a demonstration, and threatened to punish the offenders should they be discovered. Mr. Cowley, on hearing the verdict which consigned him to a prison cell, threw himself forward on the desk, buried his face in his hands and sobbed aloud. Notwithstanding his apparent grief, however, it was noticed that the Shepherd placed one of his hands behind his ear and listened attentively to the proceedings in which he was so deeply interested. When he lifted his head from the desk, too, it was noticed that his eyes bore no traces of weeping, and the face wore a brutal unsympathetic look. The prisoner did not expect to be acquitted, but felt confident that the trial would result in a disagreement.

Mr. Brooks asked for a postponement of sentence, in order to give counsel an opportunity to argue a motion for a new trial and in arrest of judgment. It was the first conviction under the statute, the points raised on the trial were new, and the people would suffer nothing by the postponement for which he had asked.

District Attorney Phelps opposed the motion. The prisoner's rights, he said, could suffer nothing by having sentence pronounced. The matter, however, was in the hands of the court.

Recorder Smyth decided on granting a postponement without bail until Friday next, when Mr. Cowley will be sentenced. The highest penalty in the power of the court to impose is one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary and a fine of $250. It is scarcely probable that the District Attorney will put Mr. Cowley on trial on any of the remaining 24 indictments on file against him, as his conviction on one charge will have as much effect as though he had been convicted on all.

On being removed from the bar by Capt. Lindsay, Mr. Cowley was placed in the prisoner's box. There he broke down completely and wept repeatedly. After a short time he was allowed to leave the box, and sat by a window, where he was joined by Mrs. Cowley, closely veiled, and several female friends. Capt. Lindsay allowed the crowd half an hour to disperse, and then took the shepherd to the prison from which he had been but such a short time before released on the bond of the Rev. Dr. Dix and the Rev. Dr. Howland. The prisoner was not handcuffed, and walked beside the Captain from the Court-house to the Tombs.

The jury, who had given such attention to the case during the long trial, received the thanks of the court and the District Attorney.

A MILLION OF BONDS PURCHASED.

The first of the recently-ordered weekly purchases of $1,000,000 United States bonds—sixes of 1880 and 1881, or fives of 1881—for the sinking fund, was held in the Sub-Treasury yesterday. In all, offers aggregating $3,362,200, were received at 103.95 to 105 and interest for sixes of 1880; 105.56 to 106 for sixes of 1881, and 103.50 to 104 for fives of 1881. These having been telegraphed to the Secretary, he accepted the following:

Hatch & Foote—$12,000 sixes of 1880 at 103.45; $70,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.60, and $53,300 fives of 1881 at 103.67.

Fisk & Hatch—$45,000 sixes of 1880 at 103.97, and $155,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.62.

Drexel, Morgan & Co.—$167,700 fives of 1881 at 103.66; $42,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.56, and $43,000 sixes of 1881 at 105⅝.

L. & S. Wormser—$130,000 fives of 1881 at 103.67.

Speyer & Co.—$50,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.74.

Edward Sweet & Co.—$100,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.61½.

Chase National Bank—$50,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.60.

Naumkeag National Bank—$7,000 sixes of 1881 at 105⅝.

Harrisburg National Bank—$60,000 fives of 1881 at 103.50.

L. Von Hoffman & Co.—$15,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.68.

Total—$57,000 sixes of 1880 at 103.45 to 103.97; $532,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.56 to 105.74; $411,000 fives of 1881 at 103.50 to 103.67. Grand total, $1,000,000.

AN OLD LANDMARK GONE.

On Tuesday afternoon one of the oldest houses in Westchester County, known as the "Old State House," located on the hill overlooking the State Prison grounds, at Sing Sing, was burned to the ground. It was set fire to by sparks from a building on the prison grounds. Built upward of 90 years ago for a residence, it was purchased by the State, and for many years was the residence of the Wardens of the prison. A few years ago it was repurchased from the State, and was jointly occupied at the time of the fire by James Howes and Erastus Hemmingway, who succeeded in removing very nearly all their furniture.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE WILLIAMS CASE.

The case of Edward F. Williams, President of the Greenpoint Savings Bank, who is charged with sending obscene matter through the mails, set down for examination yesterday before United States Commissioner John J. Allen, was again postponed. In court yesterday, Mr. Williams was represented by District Attorney Catlin and the people by United States District Attorney Tenney. Mr. Sidney Williams, counsel to the Board of Health and brother of the accused, was also present. A dispute arose between counsel on either side as to the right of the defense to scrutinize the letter sent to Mr. Bowland, which forms the ground of the charge, before the examination of the case was proceeded with. The court finally decided that Mr. Catlin should have an opportunity to examine the letter, and the further hearing of the case was adjourned until the 25th inst. Since Mr. Williams's arrest, Mr. Josiah Palmer, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, has received an anonymous letter telling him that Mr. Williams was not the person who sent the obscene letters, and threatening that if Palmer or any of the others who received obscene letters testified against Williams they would be shot.

CAPTURED BY A DOG.

A PRISONER ESCAPING FROM AN OFFICER IS SEIZED BY A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.

Central Office Detective Jacob Von Gerichten had an odd adventure yesterday, at the foot of East Fifty-second-street, while chasing an escaping prisoner, whom he would have lost but for the sagacity of a Newfoundland dog. He went to the place indicated to arrest a man by the name of Joseph Bachman, who had served three months on the Island for petit larceny, but was wanted by the Pennsylvania Police for more serious offenses. Convicts released from the Penitentiary are generally landed at the foot of the bluff at Fifty-second-street and the East River. There is a float out in the river, and the top of the bluff is reached by steep steps. Von Gerichten was at the float at 8:45 A. M., when the launch W. H. Wickham from the Penitentiary arrived. There were on board with Bachman five convicts, who had served short terms for various offenses. When Bachman landed he appeared to be on the lookout for a detective, and was not astonished at Von Gerichten laying his hand on his shoulder and arresting him. By this time Bachman's five companions had gone partly up the steps leading to the top of the bluff. They turned and shouted to Bachman, "Don't go with him; run away from him," &c. Bachman was walking to the foot of the steps, when he darted from Von Gerichten's grasp and ran south. Bachman is thin, young, and active, and Von Gerichten is stout. Bachman ran swiftly along the river-shore, and distanced Von Gerichten. The five other convicts ran behind Von Gerichten, taunting him. Bachman came to a railing leading to the river gate of F. & M. Schaefer's barrel-yard. He vaulted over this and entered the brewery. Von Gerichten, in attempting to scale the railing, fell. As he rose he pulled out his revolver and shouted to several men in the barrel-yard to stop Bachman. They gazed stupidly at him, and he climbed over the railing. Meanwhile Bachman had attempted to get into East Fifty-first-street through a gate, but finding it padlocked, he ran into a cottage occupied by Henry Gehring, the brewery yard-master. As he opened the door, Sultan, a large black Newfoundland dog, five years old, who, last year, saved a boy from drowning in the East River, sprang upon Bachman, and held him tightly by the left arm. Bachman's retreat was discovered by his screams for some one to take the dog off. Von Gerichten, as soon as Bachman was released from Sultan's grip, collared the man, and, pistol in hand, marched him back to the river shore. There he found the five men on the rails. They menaced the officer, and proposed to take Bachman from him. Von Gerichten leveled his pistol at one of the fellows who advanced toward him, and, going back to the barrel-yard, secured several of Schaefer's barrel-wagons. They accompanied him to the top of the bluff. The five convicts followed at a distance, but at First-avenue they disbanded, and Von Gerichten, at Third-avenue, got on a car, and lodged Bachman in the Police Head-quarters. He was taken to court, and remanded until a requisition arrives from Pennsylvania.

THE MINING ENGINEERS.

ANNUAL MEETING—THE PAPERS READ AND OFFICERS ELECTED.

The American Institute of Mining Engineers began its annual February meeting on Tuesday evening, at the rooms of the American Society of Civil Engineers, No. 104 East Twentieth-street, and continued the session yesterday at the same place. A large number of members from all parts of the country are in attendance. At the first session, an interesting paper was read by E. F. Loiseau on the successful manufacture of pressed fuel at Port Richmond, Philadelphia, which was aptly illustrated by a fire in a grate. Prof. R. H. Richards, of Boston, gave some notes on battery and copper-plate amalgamation, and Prof. F. Prime, of Philadelphia, spoke of the failure of the United States Testing Board, through a lack of Congressional appropriations, to complete the work of testing iron and steel. He offered a resolution providing for a committee of three, to co-operate with a similar committee from the Society of Civil Engineers, to complete this work. The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. A. L. Holley, James Park, Jr., and J. F. Holloway were named as such committee. At yesterday's session papers were read by Russell B. Harrison on "Gold Crystallization;" J. M. Hartman, "Notes on the Blast Furnace;" Julian Kennedy, "Blast Furnaces Working;" Percival Roberts, Jr., "The Puddling Process, Past and Future," and Prof. Wurtz, "Fuel Gas and the Strong Water Gas System." Secretary Drown also read a paper by F. H. Mell, Jr., of Auburn, Ala., on "The Claiborne Group and its Remarkable Fossils," and another, by W. Hamilton Merritt, of St. Catherine's, Canada, on "The Coal and Iron Field of North Staffordshire, England." The report of the Council of the Society for the past year was read, showing the receipts for the year to have been $7,122, and the disbursements, $6,488. The membership was given at 792. One member—John Torrence, of Wilkesbarre, Penn.—died during the year. The museum of the institute has been transferred to the Pennsylvania Museum at Philadelphia. By the destruction of Pardee Hall, Lafayette College, the entire library was destroyed, but the council hope soon to have it replaced. Forty-eight new members and seven associate members were elected to the institute. At the afternoon session, President Eckley B. Coxe announced that the election for officers for the ensuing year had resulted as follows: President—William P. Shinn, of St. Louis, Mo.; Vice-Presidents (in place of those whose term expires this month)—James A. Burden, of New-York; Dr. Charles B. Dudley, of Altoona, Penn., and Persifer Frazer, Jr., of Philadelphia. Managers (in place of those retiring this month)—James C. Bayles, of New-York; W. S. Keyes, of San Francisco, and Percival Roberts, Jr., of Philadelphia. Treasurer—Theodore D. Rand, of Philadelphia. Secretary—Dr. Thomas M. Drown, of Easton, Penn. The Engineers will continue their session to-day at Columbia College. To-morrow the meeting will be held at Stevens Institute, Hoboken, and in the evening Chairman Cox will tender a reception to the members of the institute, and to morrow evening the members will dine at the Hoffman House. Last evening they were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, No. 139 Fifth-avenue. The sessions will close to-morrow.

A BOLD ATTEMPT AT FRAUD.

A woman of about 35 years, named Martha J. Fairclough, formerly the wife of Thomas Dawson, from whom she has been divorced, was arrested at Paterson, N. J., yesterday, and held to bail to answer a very serious charge. She had applied to two different parties for a loan on a house and lot at No. 75 Spruce-street, Paterson, representing herself as Mrs. Susan Bottomley, the owner. In one case she asked for $2,500, and in the other she wanted only $1,500. She was very particular to have nothing said about it, as she did not want the neighbors to know anything of her business. In the first case the lawyer to whom she applied visited the property, and on inquiring for Mrs. Bottomley was surprised at the appearance of a woman of 70 years, who was greatly astonished at learning of the application for a loan. The lawyer feared there was something wrong, and wrote a note to Mrs. Bottomley, but meantime Miss Fairclough had hired a box in the Post Office and directed that all mail matter for Mrs. Bottomley should be deposited therein, instead of being sent to the house, in this way she got the note written by the lawyer, and took it out in the presence of several persons, who were stationed as witnesses. The second agent to whom she applied also found that there was something wrong about the business, and he also wrote to her to bring her deeds, &c. This she could not do, but she subscribed her mark to a written statement that described Mrs Bottomley's circumstances exactly, but hardly her own. On being arrested, she was taken before the Recorder, and identified by several persons as the woman who had represented herself as Mrs. Bottomley, and endeavored to mortgage the latter's property. She denied the whole story, but the Recorder required her to furnish security for her appearances before the next Grand Jury. The genuine Mrs. Bottomley was greatly exercised at this audacious attempt to borrow money in her name. It seems that Miss Fairclough had in some way become quite familiar with the old lady's personal history and her circumstances, so that she came near succeeding in her scheme.

ONE MORE NEW STEAM-SHIP LINE.

A cable dispatch from Paris yesterday announced that a new line of freight steamers had been formed to ply between that port and this by a company with a capital of 800,000 crowns—a little over $200,000. The agents of the company in this City say the pioneer steamer, the Thingvalla, has already made three voyages between New-York and Copenhagen with such success that another steamer, the Harold, of 1,600 tons capacity, recently in the Havre trade, has been chartered to run in connection with her, and a new steamer is being built. The Harold sailed for Havre a few days ago. She will proceed thence to Copenhagen, and after loading will start on her first voyage to this City. The service between the two ports is to be monthly.

A WESTERN RAILROAD'S ACQUISITION.

A consolidation of the Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis and St. Paul and Sioux City Railroads has been agreed upon. The first named road is the old West Wisconsin Railroad, running from Elroy, Wis., where connection is made from Chicago via the Chicago and North-western Road, to St. Paul, Minn., 177 miles. The St. Paul and Sioux City joins it at St. Paul and runs to Sioux City, Iowa, 148 miles additional. The West Wisconsin Company was sold out under foreclosure, March 1, 1878, and was reorganized under its present title. Its capital stock is $5 000,000, and its funded debt $5,284,688. The capital of the Sioux City and St. Paul Company is $2,800,000, and its funded debt $2,679,600. It is understood that the proposed consolidation is in the interest of the Chicago and North-western Company.

THE PIANO VARNISHERS.

STEINWAY'S MEN STILL ON STRIKE—WHAT BOTH SIDES SAY.

The strike of the men employed in the piano manufactories of Steinway & Sons continues. At the big factory at Fifty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, yesterday, everything was quiet. As on the previous day, the busy hum of the machinery was stilled. Two or three clerks were in the office, and they were guarded by two policemen stationed at the street door, and there were few men to be found in the building. In several of the neighboring lager-beer saloons and other places around the neighborhood there were strikers to be found seeking information as to the movements of the "bosses." At the Turtle Bay Assembly Rooms, in East Forty-fifth-street, there was a public meeting of about 500 of the workmen. It was orderly but earnest feeling was exhibited. The majority of those present were Germans, and speeches were made in German and English. The speakers denounced, in general terms, the Steinways as hard masters, and claimed that they should give the 65 varnishers, who originated the strike, the increase demanded by them, which was stated in yesterday's TIMES. Reports from committees were received, in which it appeared that the Messrs. Steinway absolutely refused to accede to the demands of the workmen, and also that the men generally would not return to work until the "bosses" yielded. An Executive Committee was appointed to manage the strike, and it was resolved that communication with the manufacturers should be held only through and by that body, and that no man among the strikers should be allowed to go to work unless the committee allowed him. There are still nearly 150 of the workmen in the Astoria factory at work, but a large number of the men striking, it is said, are expected to join the strikers before long. Mr. Sommers, the manager of the Fourth-avenue factory, says that this is the dull season of the year in the trade, and that the men could not have selected a better time, for the interests of their employers, to strike. The latter, he said, had been paying the workmen liberally and always promptly, and they had no cause to complain of their treatment. The demand of the strikers, he believed, would not be acceded to. Of the varnishers employed in the place of the men who have quit work but a small number have been retained.

NATIONAL BASE-BALL ASSOCIATION.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING—REVISION OF THE RULES—OFFICERS ELECTED.

The National Base-ball Association held their third annual meeting yesterday at Earle's Hotel, at Canal and Centre streets. About 20 clubs in different parts of the country belong to the association, but only four were represented, being those which will compete for the championship at the games to be played during the next season. These were the National Base-ball Club, of Washington, D. C., represented by M. B. Scanlon and H. R. Bennett; the Albany Base-ball Club, represented by W. H. Meyers and W. G. Arnold; the Jersey City Base-ball Club, represented by Messrs. Cuthbert and the Baltimore Base-ball Club, represented by A. L. Henderson and L. H. Mahn. Mr. Bennett was elected temporary Chairman. The championship for the games played during the past season was awarded to the Albany Base-ball Club, and the National and Holyoke Clubs were given second and third rank respectively. The report of the Secretary and Treasurer showed that the association was in a good financial condition. The constitution and rules were next revised. Among the amendments made were some to the effect that the Secretary and Treasurer shall not be connected with the press, or with any professional base-ball club, either in or out of the association. The reason for this amendment, as afterward stated, was that the reports of the games and meetings should not be given exclusively to any one paper, while the editor might be tempted to do it a journalist, and that he might not show partiality to any particular base-ball club, which he might do if he were one of its members. Other amendments provided that the annual meeting of the association shall be held on the Wednesday following the second Tuesday in December; that all games between clubs entered for the championship played upon the ground of either shall be for the championship, and that at championship games the umpire shall receive $5 for each such game played the sum of $75. Changes in the Rules of Games were made to to the effect that the game shall consist of nine innings (to each side) and nine men shall constitute a full side. The umpire in any match game shall, in case of rain or darkness, determine when play shall be suspended. When the side last at the bat in the ninth, or any succeeding inning, scores the winning run, the game shall terminate. One run shall be scored every time a base runner, after having regularly touched the first three bases, shall touch the home base before three men are out, and players shall score in the order of going to the bat unless previously put out. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—H. W. Garfield, of the Albany Base-ball Club; Vice-President—H. R. Bennett, of the Washington National Club; Secretary and Treasurer—J. A. Williams; Judiciary Committee—H. R. Bennett, Milton Staples, of Jersey City, and the President of the association. The meeting then adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

PRINCIPAL MOORE, OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 61, DISMISSED BY UNANIMOUS VOTE.

The Board of Education, in executive session yesterday, unanimously voted to dismiss Mr. John B. Moore from service as Principal of Grammar School No. 61, in the Twenty-third Ward. All of the Commissioners were present, excepting Mr. Vermilye, who is in Europe. The report of the special committee on which the action of the board was based stated that their investigation into the matter "conclusively established that the said Moore has been seen frequently in the streets and public places of the City, intoxicated; that he has been frequently heard using profane and grossly obscene language; that he has uttered such language in the presence of women, and of his own child—a daughter 5 or 6 years old—whom he has made repeat some of his gross expressions; that his conduct has given public scandal; and that, in the opinion of the committee, the said Moore, in accordance with the recommendation of the City Superintendent, should be dismissed from his position." The testimony in the case was pronounced "so indecent that it was impossible." The Committee refrained from submitting a request that it be printed, and it was given to the clerk to be printed with the minutes. A curiosity, in connection with the proceedings, was a set of resolutions, signed by Mary W. Kemmer, Sarah Spratley, Eleanor Ford, Eleanor Hillgrove, and Sarah C. Hawley, subordinate teachers under Moore, in which they testified "to his irreproachable official character, and to the high standing and efficiency of the school which he has established and maintained." Superintendent Jasper reported that the whole number of classes examined in January in the Thirteenth, Eighteenth, and Twentieth Wards was 205, of which 201 were classed "excellent." The total number of pupils enrolled in the same period was 125,280, and the daily average attendance was 113.664, an increase of 4,532 in the enrollment and 7,247 in the attendance over the corresponding period last year.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction at the Exchange Sales-room yesterday: 220 shares Chemung Railroad Company, $25 each, at 80 per cent.; 82 shares Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua Railroad Company, $100 each, at 53 per cent.; 125 shares Merchants' Steam-boat Company, $100 each, at 100 per cent.; $400 promissory note of David Wagstaff, dated April 2, 1877, to order of W. S. Toole, with interest, on demand, for $41; 100 shares New-York State Loan and Trust Company, $100 each, for $510 the lot; 200 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, $100 each, for $21 the lot; $20,000 Ninth-Avenue Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due October, 1880, coupons January, April, July, and October, $1,000 each, at 91 per cent.; $5,000 Kansas and Nebraska Railroad Company first mortgage bonds at 85¼ per cent.; 100 shares Erie and Pittsburg Railroad Company, guaranteed 7 per cent. by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $50 each, at 90 per cent.; 1,360 shares Meriden Britannia Company, $25 each, $105 per share; 30 shares Republic Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, at 75 per cent.; 10 shares Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, $50 each, at 125½ per cent.; 25 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Company, $40 each, at 82 per cent.; 300 shares Chicago and South-western Railroad Company, $100 each, at 1¾ per cent.; $50,000 New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company equipment convertible mortgage bonds, (hypothecated,) $1,000 each, at 3⅜ per cent. The right, title, and interest of, in, and to 3,848 coupons, cut from the first mortgage sold bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, due July 1, 1873, and unpaid, as represented by a certain receipt of the Committee of Reorganization, face value, $160,002, (hypothecated,) at 3¼ per cent.; $500 Town of West Farms 7 per cent. bond, No. 11, due and payable Feb. 1, 1878, with coupons attached for 1878 to 1878, inclusive, for $500; $500 Town of West Farms 7 per cent. bond, No. 5, due and payable Feb. 1, 1877, with coupons attached for 1875 to 1877, inclusive, for $500; $500 Metropolitan Gas-light Company Scrip at 100 per cent.

THE IRISH FAMINE FUND.

Mr. Lester Wallack has issued the following circular:

The Associated Managers of New-York and Brooklyn:

DEAR SIR: You are invited to attend a meeting of this association to be held to-morrow, Thursday, Feb. 19, at Wallack's Theatre, at noon, to express your wishes and intentions regarding the benefits to be given on St. patrick's Day, and to appoint a Committee of Management and Control.

It is suggested that meetings of the companies and employes of theatres shall be convened on Tuesday next, to enable each theatre to be represented fully, and pass resolutions which may be duly recorded in the press of the following day.

FEB. 18, 1880. LESTER WALLACK.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

On account of the death of Mr. Lenox, the Lenox Library will be closed until further notice.

The Commissioners of Emigration yesterday sent 31 of the recently-arrived destitute Hungarians to Honesdale, Penn., where work has been procured for them in the coal mines.

Mr. Thomas H. Sullivan, the Sheriff's auctioneer, will sell three Brahma fowls on Saturday next at noon, in the City Hall. The proceeds of the sale will be added to the fund for the relief of the distress in Ireland.

A Purim entertainment and reception will be given by the Young Men's Hebrew Association, of Harlem, in Harlem Music Hall, Third-avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 20.

"General" Gustavus Voges, who has been known to visitors to the Custom-house for years past as the excruciatingly polite usher of that institution, has been discharged. The "General" was perhaps a too-outspoken Grant man.

A lecture on "Forces and Phenomena of the Atmosphere" will be delivered by Prof. W. C. Richards, in Steinway Hall, this evening, under the auspices of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New-York.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners announce that they have given authority for the construction of the new iron bridge across the Harlem River, at the terminus of the West Side elevated railroads. It is to cost $250,000, and work is to begin on it at once.

The wheat market, after numerous fluctuations, closed active yesterday at an advance of ¼ to ½ a cent, the business being almost entirely speculative, and mainly in Winter. New corn was ½ a cent higher and in demand. Oats and lard were also a shade firmer. Freights were quiet.

At the meeting of the Park Commissioners yesterday, the board refused to grant a request of the Westchester Kennel Club to have a field trial of their dogs with the sheep at Central Park in April, for the reason that at that time the grass would be young and tender, and liable to injury by such a trial.

Anthony Comstock calls attention to a circular which has been sent to colleges and seminaries throughout the country by one Mrs. Mattie L. Kendall, of Lebanon, N. H., asking for the names of the officers and students of the respective schools. He thinks the circular in question has been issued for no good purpose.

The suit of the United States against D. Jugla & Co. for the recovery of about $80,000 for duties claimed to be unpaid on undervalued importations of kid gloves, was closed yesterday, in the United States District Court, by the jury rendering a verdict in favor of the defendants after about five minutes' deliberation.

Upon the complaint of Assistant Sanitary Inspector Edward Martin, Justice Bixby, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, held John Hogan, of No. 73 Roosevelt-street; Adolph Weber, of No. 57 New Chambers-street, and Charles E. Patton, of No. 79 Baxter-street, to answer for selling adulterated milk. The prisoners gave $100 bail each to stand trial.

A telegram was received at Police Head-quarters yesterday from Boston, announcing that it is strongly suspected that the thieves who, on the 11th inst., robbed Mr. H. H. Norman, of No. 1 Park-square, Boston, of $12,000 worth of jewelry, were from New-York. Capt. Kealy has distributed the circulars forwarded by Chief Adams, of Boston.

It now appears that the burglars who last week robbed the vault of the Westport National Bank not only secured about $3,000 in money, but bonds worth $18,800. Capt. Kealy has received a circular describing the stolen securities, which are $15,800 in North Carolina bonds and $3,000 in Chicago and North-western Railroad bonds, the property of Mr. Francis Sherwood, a Director of the bank.

The following liquor-dealers pleaded guilty to selling liquor without license, in General Sessions, yesterday: John White, No. 116 Goerck-street, was fined $25; Lawrence Kelly, No. 32 West-street, and Owen Backus, No. 567 Grand-street, were fined $10 each; Gustavus Engel, No. 77 Lewis-street; John Early, No. 71 East Houston-street; Peter Masterson, No. 976 Ninth-avenue, and Frederick Hamacher, of No. 237 Stanton-street, were fined $5 each.

At the meeting of the Sub-committee of the Central Parnell Relief Committee yesterday a telegram was read from Mr. Parnell stating that he had both by letter and telegram to the *Herald* office formally accepted its invitation to act as a member of the commission for the distribution of the famine fund, with the understanding that his duties as such were not to interfere with his political mission, and that Mr. Patrick Egan, treasurer, Dublin, should represent him on the committee in Dublin.

The merchants doing business with South American and Western coast ports held another meeting yesterday, in the Down-town Club, to arrange details of their proposed reception to M. Ferdinand De Lesseps. In addition to sending a delegation to meet him on his arrival, a formal address of welcome is to be drawn up and presented to him, and he is to be requested to name a date when he will be pleased to hold a reception of the merchants and their friends. There will be a collation, but no formal speeches. It is definitely announced that M. De Lesseps will stop at the Windsor.

Luder Krudop, a butter dealer at Twenty-sixth-street and Second-avenue, was yesterday fined $100 in the Court of Special Sessions, on a charge of selling oleomargarine without a proper label and stamp. But one pound of the substance was sold and it was Krudop's first offense. He denied his guilt, and said he purchased the article either of H. K. Thurber or S. S. Long, reputable merchants, as butter, they selling it to him as such. He sold it believing it to be genuine butter. An appeal was at once taken from the judgment of the court, and the case will be carried to a higher court.

Officer Chiardi of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, took before Justice Otterbourg, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, James McDonald, aged 13, whose parents reside at No. 637 Washington-street, and who was found lying drunk and insensible at the corner of Barrow and Washington streets, by Patrolman Mahn Field, of the Fourteenth Precinct, on Tuesday. The lad was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital where he was restored with great difficulty. He said yesterday that while playing in the street with a comrade, they found a bottle of whiskey, and drank from its contents. The lad was committed for examination.

On the 2d day of April, 1878, Mr. Moses Levison, of New-Rochelle, was ejected from a train on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad after having paid his fare and given his ticket to the conductor. The conductor contended he had not taken his ticket, and, as Mr. Levison would not pay a second time, put him off the train. Suit was commenced in the United States Circuit Court, in this City, before Judges Wallace, for "exemplary damages." Martin J. Keogh appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. C. Childs, of Stamford, Conn., for the defense. The jury yesterday afternoon rendered a verdict for Mr. Levison—$750 damages. He sued for $5,000.

BROOKLYN.

Giacomo Boglioli, the peanut vendor, who struck and killed F. P. Hughes, is in Raymond-Street Jail.

While working round a stove at the residence of her employers, No. 105 South Eighth-street, Eveline Kennelt, a colored girl aged 17 years, was fatally burned yesterday morning by her clothes catching fire.

Several gentlemen prominent in political circles in this city have purchased, it is stated on good authority, the old Brooklyn and Coney Island (horse car) Railroad. The new company, according to the rumor, will place steam on the road, and build a large hotel on the 20 acres at the island end of the route, which they acquired in purchasing the road.

A young girl, named Annie Murphy, in the employ of Miss Fannie Mordaunt, the actress, was brought before Justice Ferry yesterday, on a charge of stealing some clothing from her mistress's residence, at No. 351 Hoyt-street. The complaint was not pressed, but as the girl had no home, Justice Ferry committed her to the House of the Good Shepherd.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Police Pension Fund, held at the Mayor's office yesterday morning, a resolution, offered by Gen. Jourdan, was adopted, directing the counsel to the Board of Police and Excise to draw up a bill for presentation to the Legislature making the maximum amount of the pension to relieve officers, of whatever grade, $400, and providing that pensions shall be paid only to members of the force who shall be physically or mentally incapacitated, and to the widows and orphans of deceased members.

Leave has been granted by Judge Pratt for service of complaint by publication in the suit for seduction and breach of promise of marriage brought by Grace Haynes against Harwood C. Mann, the son of Dr. Mann, of Gates-avenue, near Bedford-avenue. Damages are laid at $10,000. The defendant is said to be in Europe, but his friends claim that he is in Boston. Mann was a clerk in the employ of the plaintiff's father when, as alleged, under promise of marriage he accomplished her ruin. It is said the death of the plaintiff's father, at one time a New-York merchant, was hastened by the misfortune of his child.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Rev. James H. Hoyt was on Tuesday afternoon last installed as Pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian Church. The Rev. J. D. Wilson, D. D., preached the sermon; the Rev. Wilson Phraner, D. D., of Sing Sing, delivered the charge to the people, and the Rev. John Dixon, of Yonkers, the charge to the Pastor.

In the year 1876 Supervisor William H. Pemberton, of the Town of East Chester, issued four-year tax-relief bonds. They were dated with the month, (February,) but by some oversight the year was left blank. They matured on the last inst., but provision had not been made for redeeming them till next August, when they will be taken up and canceled, provided the town can secure a Receiver of Taxes and get them collected.

Some time ago a commission was appointed to widen Railroad-avenue at West Mount Vernon, Westchester County. This road runs parallel with the New-York and Harlem Railroad, in front of the depot. A survey of the proposed widening was made and was strongly opposed by the property-owners along the line. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees on Tuesday evening, a resolution was adopted to abandon the proposed improvement, provided the petitioners would pay all the costs thus far incurred, and it is understood they will.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Governor having signed the bill for the removal of the Kearney statue to Newark, it is expected to arrive there to-day. No decision has as yet been arrived at as to its location.

Secretary Carr, of the defunct International Trust Company of Jersey City, says that in a few days a dividend of 10 per cent. will be paid to the depositors. This is the company of which ex-Indian Commissioner Hayt was President.

John Muller, a butcher, living on Nelson-avenue and Griffith-street, Jersey City Heights, had $425 in a greasy bag beneath the carpet of one of his rooms Sunday night. Yesterday Muller discovered that the savings had been stolen.

A boy aged 15 years, named William Thompson, fell from the fourth story of Naumberg's butter factory, at Newark, yesterday afternoon, through the elevator, to the ground floor, and received injuries that will undoubtedly prove fatal. He lived in Harrison.

The depositors in the Dime Savings Bank, of Newark, have at last received some encouragement to hope that at least a portion of their money that has been tied up in that institution since its failure will be refunded them. The Chancellor has issued an order that 10 per cent. shall be paid depositors on March 9. This will make 40 per cent. the depositors have received in two years.

The Newark District Conference commenced a two days' session in the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday, with Presiding Elder Van Horne in the chair. Encouraging reports were read from all the churches and a number of exhorters licensed. The day sessions were occupied with reading of papers on different matters of interest to the Church, and discussions on the same. In the evening a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Baker. Sessions will be held to-day.

Daniel McGeary, a laborer, 50 years of age, walked upon the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad track, at Orange, yesterday. The flagman at the street-crossing warned him that a fast express was approaching, but he kept on the track, with his face to the train, till he was struck. His body was carried about 50 yards on the pilot, and then thrown beside the track. It was not badly disfigured, and the shock is supposed to have killed him instantly. He doubtless went upon the track with the deliberate design of ending his life. He resided in New-street, where he leaves a family.

Some excitement was created a few months ago by the love affairs of Charles Spangenburg, of Hoboken, and the woman who is now his wife. Spangenburg's parents ascertained that he had engaged himself to the girl, and that a day had been appointed for their wedding. They discovered that she was of bad character, and on the day fixed for the wedding he was enticed to this City, and, on their complaint, locked up in the Tombs on a frivolous charge, that the nuptials might be prevented. The young man was constant in his love, however, and as soon as he was released from durance, wedded the girl. Tuesday night she

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CONTESTS OF CANDIDATES

SENATOR LOGAN DECLARES HIMSELF A GRANT MAN.

A STALWART LETTER ON THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION—STRONG REASONS WHY GEN. GRANT SHOULD BE NOMINATED—GEN. LOGAN NOT A "DARK HORSE."

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—A gentleman residing in Chicago has just received a long letter from Senator John A. Logan, in which the question of the Presidency is pretty freely discussed, at least so far as it bears upon his preference for Grant. Mr. Logan declares himself to be decidedly in favor of Grant; thinks the cry against a third term is without reason; believes Grant's experience and observations since the expiration of his last term qualify him to fill a third term better than he filled his first and second terms, and then continues in the following strain: "There are reasons of much greater weight that control my action. I am not in the habit of sounding an alarm when there is no danger ahead, but there is great danger to be apprehended to our country in the near future. The evidence of this has been accumulating for some time, and thoughtful people must have observed it. The questions that have and will again affect the peace and good order of our people are not settled. Very much depends upon our next election. We ought to carry it, if we can, by any honest ballot. We want for our candidate an honest man. We want him a true man; we want him a tried man. Who is there that will fill this measure better than Grant? He is a safe man, and all can trust him. He is no schemer. He is a straightforward man, who wants proper laws, and if President we know he will execute them. His election, if nominated, in my judgment becomes a certainty. This, we who are Republicans, ought to desire." Gen. Logan says he does not credit the reported opposition of German Republicans to Grant, one reason being that he deems Germans "a patriotic and sensible people." He expresses the opinion, based, he says, upon "reliable information," that Grant would carry several Southern States, which he thinks no other Republican could do. Replying to charges which have been made relative to his endeavor to control this State through political trickery, Gen. Logan says: "I have been pained to see that I am persistently misrepresented by some of the newspapers in reference to this question. It is represented that I am trying to force a nomination on the people of our State distasteful to them. Nothing could be further from the truth. There is not a man in Illinois who will say that I have ever tried to influence him against his preference on this Presidential question. Can any one truthfully say that I ever engaged in packing a convention, or assisting to do it, either State, city, or county, in my life? The object of this is perfectly apparent. Enemies of Grant think that if they can create a prejudice against me in this convention, and turn the fight on me instead of Grant, their designs will not be so easily seen. The same kind of warfare has been made on me before, by constantly starting some story about what I was attempting, and then making a fight against it, as though it was a reality. This is a most despicable mode of warfare. The people of Illinois know that it is not necessary for them to make a declaration of independence against me to prove that they are independent of me, for the reason that I have not in any form, at any time, assumed to dictate to them, either in or out of conventions."

Passing on to the "dark horse" assumption, Gen. Logan feels constrained to say, relative to his reported aspirations toward the Presidency: "It is asserted that I am trying to play the part of the dark horse in this contest. Unless this grew out of the fact of my dark complexion there is no foundation for it. If any friend of mine thinks that I am engaged in any such business, or that I am looking to any such result, he may at once dismiss it from his mind. I never play hide and seek in politics. When I wish to be a candidate I say so, and make a square and honorable fight for the prize. I am not, in this contest, playing any game, and have no dark horse or second choice. I never have second choices. The man that I am for is my choice always, unless defeated; then the choice made by my friends becomes my choice. No man ever played himself as dark horse, as that term is used, when professing to be for another person, that ever played true. I am for Gen. Grant in good faith, for the reasons assigned, and others that might be added. I have not changed my opinions on this subject since I came to the conclusion that he was the man for the Republicans to unite on for success. My convictions are sincere, that his nomination and election, which would certainly follow, would be the best thing for our party and our country. That being the case, why should I not be earnestly for my old commander, to whom I have looked for instruction on many a bloody field. We need Grant. He is honest, true, faithful, and thoroughly competent, with a will and courage to do right in the crisis through which our country is now passing. He is a citizen of our own State, having done it great honor and credit. No State ranks higher in her devotion to our Union. None made a grander record during our recent war. Grant was our head and front, as leader of our armies, and now, as a citizen of Illinois, I feel that I am doing honor to myself when I support him as a citizen of my own native State."

CONNECTICUT PREFERENCES.

GRANT WITH MORE FRIENDS AMONG THE LEGISLATORS THAN ANY OTHER CANDIDATE.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 19.—A political canvass of the members of the Legislature has been made during the past two days, to ascertain preferences on the Presidency. In the Senate there are 16 Republicans to 5 Democrats, and the latter, with one exception, say they are for the man who can win; the odd one is for Tilden. One Republican Senator is sick, and the other 15 divide as follows: For first choice—Grant, 6; Edmunds and Washburne, 3 each; Blaine, 2; Garfield, 1. Three each are for Sherman and Blaine as second choice. The House members are slower about expressing themselves. Fifty per cent of the Republicans are for Grant, either first or second choice. The next favorite is Blaine, though only by a comparatively small margin as against Sherman. Washburne and Edmunds average about the same strength. There is a very light feeling for Hayes, and a slight expression for Garfield. Upon the Grant, Blaine and Sherman there is a preference expressed for Hawley, who is named as the first choice of many. There is this peculiarity about the canvass, that many of the Grant men say that those who favor Blaine do not represent their constituents, while the Blaine men assert that there is a strong popular feeling against Grant. Yet the returns show an apparent inconsistency in this, that a good proportion of those who favor Blaine name Grant as second choice, and some of the Grant men favor Blaine, second. The Democrats divide up between Bayard, Tilden, and Hancock, with a little diversion in favor of ex-Govs. Hubbard and English. The feeling of the Republicans is, that at the State Convention, to be held early in April, the party should send delegates who will be a unit in their action for what seems to be the best good of the party and country, regardless of personal and partisan leanings, and that the delegates should hold themselves so well together that they may make useful combinations in the right directions.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The advance guard of a delegation of Chicago Democrats who are coming to Washington for the purpose of inducing the National Committee to hold the convention in their city, arrived to-night, and the remainder will arrive on Saturday. Those already here are Messrs. Kerfoot, Winston, and Harrington. It has been discovered by those interested that Speaker Randall, who is regarded as Tilden's representative, favors the selection of Chicago, and that Chairman W. H. Barnum, of the National Committee, agrees with him in this matter. On the other hand, Mr. Bayard prefers Washington, and the movement for the selection of this city is by no means an insignificant one. Senator David Davis naturally prefers Chicago. It is believed that Mr. Hendricks and Senator Thurman have combined their forces in favor of the choice of Cincinnati.

SHERMAN'S OHIO OPPONENTS.

A GREAT GATHERING OF THE BLAINE MEN—WHAT THIS EXPRESSION OF FEELING MEANS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 19.—The meeting held at the City Hall to-night, in the interest of Senator Blaine, assumed large proportions, when outside attractions are considered. The body of the hall was filled, there not being less than 1,500 voters present. In many respects the meeting was an extraordinary one, consisting, as it did, of many prominent members of the party from various portions of the State, there being not less than 60 counties represented, although the opening meeting to-night was intended to be merely local. In enthusiasm, no political gathering for years has been more pronounced, while the name of Blaine brought forth spontaneous applause. Among the speakers, of whom there were about 15, was the Hon. J. F. Mack, of the Sandusky *Register*. Mr. Mack, with wit and great sarcasm, referred to the Sherman meeting one week ago, and the heavy actor in the play, Gov. Foster. "Imagine my surprise," said Mr. Mack, "when I read the speech of Charley Foster, in which he sought to tell the Republicans of Ohio their duty, and that was to stand by John Sherman. I remember what Charley Foster told me at Cincinnati, and that was to stand by Jim Blaine; he is the best man in this nation. Now, what does the Governor of Ohio mean by advising the people to aid the nomination of John Sherman? Was he sincere then or is he joking now?"

Gen. Beatty made one of the leading speeches of the evening, in which he reviewed the visit of Mr. Sherman to Louisiana, and his declaration that the Republicans had carried the State. The people believed John Sherman told the truth; and yet, after Hayes was inaugurated and the Republican Party of the South betrayed, did John Sherman ever raise his voice or protest? Not once. "Let me put the question," said Gen. Beatty: "Is he the man to bestow new honors upon?" The meeting throughout was earnest. Reports from Mahoning, Cuyahoga, Miami, and other counties, showing a thorough organization of Blaine Clubs throughout the State, were read. The leading Sherman men, who have cautiously watched the growth of Blaine organizations, and have canvassed the matter thoroughly, are now more than ever convinced that the probability of the Secretary's having his own State delegation at Chicago, is doubtful in the extreme, and growing less every day. The meeting to-night was much larger and more enthusiastic than the Sherman meeting one week ago.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 19.—Viewed in the light of Northern Ohio Republican sentiment, the Blaine demonstration in Columbus to-night was a direct notice to Secretary Sherman that this State would send to Chicago an unpledged and uninstructed delegation, and that all the drumming and enrolling done by his newly-constituted Committee of Management will in no sense take the bluntness from that positive fact. If Mr. Sherman should be nominated, says the logic of to-night's meeting, it will not only not be at the hands of his native State, but in direct opposition to the influence of that State. The dislike to Mr. Sherman, and the weakness of his hold on public affection, has long been suspected by those who viewed the situation with the coolest and clearest judgment, but the active opposition that has so suddenly developed is a surprise to all. It must be borne in mind, in reference to this state of affairs, that this is really the first time that Mr. Sherman has been placed directly at the bar of public feeling, to be tried on his merits as a strong and popular man. His election to Congress was the choice of a new man in a narrow district; his promotion to the Senate, with the re-election thereto, was a matter in the hands of a few politicians, and his subsequent admission to the Cabinet was by the grace and favor of one man. The people have heretofore had no chance to speak in their collective capacity, and had they spoken a few years ago, the country would have discovered before now that while a prominent public officer may be strong with the politicians because of the loaves and fishes he is able to furnish, he may have no hold whatever on the constituents those politicians represent.

The Blaine movement, as seen by to-night's light, has gained perceptible force through the mere weakness of the Sherman attempt of last week, and its growth in the future can be counted as a matter of moral certainty. There is a dash and vim about Gen. Beatty and his colleagues, that ex-Gov. Dennison and his assistant Sherman managers do not possess, and an element of that sort tells wonderfully in Ohio. It was what made Charles Foster Governor of Ohio, and the lack of which has stranded Judge Taft so often when the floods to success ran below him in another channel. The Ohio Blaine men, in short, are like Senator Blaine, while the Sherman men feel and deepen the cool shadow of their Arctic candidate. If the fight finally falls to a personal contest between these two men, there will be little difficulty in foreshadowing the result, so far as the popular feeling of Ohio is concerned. How much Gen. Grant may disturb the fast-settling lines of contest remains to be yet determined, but at present the fight is on Sherman and Blaine. That the Grant men may, for the time, be helping the latter in order to kill Sherman without receiving any scars on account of their own candidate, may be among the possibilities, and is one of those deep political problems that time alone can solve.

DELEGATES AND THEIR WISHES.

RENSSELAER, BROOME, AND CLINTON FAVORING GRANT—BLAINE WANTED IN ST. LAWRENCE—MANY UNINSTRUCTED DELEGATIONS.

TROY, Feb. 19.—The following delegates to the State Convention were elected by the Republicans of the Third Assembly District of Rensselaer County yesterday afternoon: James Smyth, Jr., W. F. Taylor, and Thomas B. Simmons. The District Convention adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the delegates chosen at this convention are requested to vote for delegates to the Chicago Convention who will be pledged to vote for Gen. Grant.

The Second District Convention, to-day, adopted a similar resolution, and chose Grant delegates.

BINGHAMTON, Feb. 19.—The Republicans of Broome County to-day elected the following delegates to the State Convention: E. G. Halbert, C. W. Sears, W. L. Ford, George W. Stoddard, and E. A. Keller. They are uninstructed, but are supposed to favor the nomination of Gen. Grant.

CANTON, Feb. 19.—The Republicans of the Second Assembly District of St. Lawrence County held their convention to-day. A resolution indorsing Blaine was passed unanimously. The Hon. A. B. Hepburn, from the committee, reported a delegation headed by the Hon. L. W. Russell. An amendment recommending another delegation was presented. The delegation headed by Judge Russell was chosen by a majority of three. Judge Russell headed the delegation to Saratoga last Fall. The delegates chosen are as follows: Leslie W. Russell, J. M. Palmer, George G. Simons, and George A. Mowitt.

PLATTSBURG, Feb. 19.—In the Republican Convention here to-day for Clinton County the following delegates to Utica were elected: Andrews Williams, Benjamin E. Wells, Everett C. Baker, and A. B. Wood. The delegation is uninstructed. It is generally conceded, however, that three of the members are for Grant and one for Blaine.

RIVERHEAD, Long Island, Feb. 19.—The Republicans of Suffolk County to-day elected the following delegates to the State Convention: Samuel Dickerson, John S. Marcy, George F. Carman, and E. C. Ackerly. Anti-Grant resolutions were adopted by a vote of 28 to 26.

JOHNSTOWN, Feb. 19.—The Republican Convention for Fulton and Hamilton Counties was held to-day, and the following delegates to Utica were elected: The Hon. John Stewart, James C. Livingston, Frederick M. Young, and Robert Humphry. The delegates are uninstructed, but are understood to be for Blaine.

CARMEL, Feb. 19.—The Putnam County Republicans to-day elected the following delegates to the State Convention: Assemblyman George McCabe and Col. Stephen Baker. The convention gave no instructions.

DELHI, Feb. 19.—The delegates to the Republican State Convention from Delaware County are Ferris Jacobs, Jr., Edgar B. Owen, William F. White, and John Bell. They are unpledged.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The Republicans of the First District of Dutchess County to-day appointed George W. Ketcham, J. Wesley Stark, A. A. Brush, and W. H. Mase as delegates to the State Convention, without instructions.

BALLSTON, Feb. 19.—The following delegates to the Utica Convention were elected to-day by the Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Saratoga County: George D. Story, John H. Westcott, and H. L. Grose.

SCHOHARIE, Feb. 19.—J. M. Handy, Henry Getter, and M. S. Wilcox have been chosen by the Republicans of Schoharie County as delegates to the State Convention.

MALONE, Feb. 19.—Franklin County sends the following delegates to the Republican State Convention: F. J. Seaver, F. W. Lawrence, and J. B. Hays.

NOMINATING CITY DELEGATES.

THE ELEVENTH DISTRICT UNPLEDGED—THE TENTH FOR GRANT.

The Eleventh Assembly District Republican Association met last night at No. 19 West Twenty-eighth-street, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, First Vice-President, in the chair. About 20 new members were elected, and, after the transaction of some routine business, a caucus was organized to nominate delegates and alternates to the State Convention, to be voted for at the primary to-night. After a brief conference, the following gentlemen were nominated: Delegates—John C. Connor, Jr., J. W. Hawes, S. V. R. Cruger; alternates—R. Ray Hamilton, Henry E. Cleveland, Edward S. Flow. No resolutions of any kind were offered in caucus in regard to the choice of the delegates, and the delegates claim to be entirely uninstructed as to how they will vote. Mr. Hawes said he had not exchanged a word with his colleagues, and could not tell whether they favored Grant, Blaine, or Sherman.

The Republican Association of the Tenth Assembly District met last evening in Concordia Hall, Nos. 28 and 29 Second-avenue. The usual routine business being quickly disposed of, the selection of candidates to be voted for at the primary meeting to be held this evening as delegates to the State Convention, to meet in Utica, on Feb. 25, was at once entered upon, and the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen: Delegates—Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., Ferdinand Eidman, Ferdinand Erhart; alternates—Ferdinand Dreyer. John Baier, Otto Baese. Mr. Patterson then delivered a speech in which he supported the candidacy of Gen. Grant, first, last, and every time. No other man, he considered, filled the popular heart in the same fashion as did that illustrious soldier, whom Emperors and Princes had been proud to honor. Nominated, he would be elected, and elected, he was just the man to see that he was not kept out of the office by the rebel element that still was loud and rampant in the country. Mr. William Duncan followed in Mr. Patterson's footsteps, and declared himself as warmly in support of Gen. Grant. In the opinion of both speakers, it was false to say that the nomination of Gen. Grant was not popular with the German people. No matter what this journal or that journal might say, he was now, as always, the choice of the German Republicans, and they would prove it, according to their wont, at the polls. The following preamble and resolutions were then offered and carried unanimously:

Whereas, The Senator of the Seventh District, in an interview with a reporter in Albany, on the 20th of January last, was outspoken in his support of Gen. Grant.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Republicans of the Tenth Assembly District are hereby tendered to the Hon. Ferdinand Eidman for his prompt and manly announcement that Gen. Grant is his choice for President, and that in making such an announcement he fully represents the sentiments of the district, (almost wholly German.)

Resolved, That the delegates from this district to the State Convention to be held in Utica on the 25th inst., are requested to vote for representatives to the National Republican Convention, to be held in Chicago on the 3d of June next, who will favor the nomination of Gen. Grant for President of the United States.

The meeting then adjourned.

KINGS COUNTY FOR GRANT.

SHERMAN'S FRIENDS CARRY ONLY TWO DISTRICTS IN BROOKLYN.

The Custom-house and Navy-yard adherents of Mr. Secretary Sherman turned out in force last evening, and, aided by the very few non-office-holders in Brooklyn who are supporters of Mr. Sherman, made a determined effort to carry the primaries held in that city last evening to elect delegates to the Assembly district conventions which meet to-day and to-morrow, and in turn elect delegates to the Utica Convention. A strange rumor, borne out to some extent by the facts, was in circulation for some days back, to the effect that ex-Sheriff Albert Daggett, heretofore a pronounced Grant man, had espoused the cause of Mr. Sherman. Mr. Daggett has obtained from the Government the weighing contract until recently held by Solomon Soltzer, and has thus placed in his gift 1,500 places. The combined efforts of the office-holders had, however, after all but little effect. A large majority of the delegates elected will, in any event, be in favor of Grant, and unless some dickering takes place between the districts, the Sherman men cannot hope to carry more than the First and Second Assembly Districts. The First District, composed of the First and Sixth Wards, has been carried for Sherman by Internal Revenue Collector Rodney, C. Ward, and a number of Custom-house office-holders. The Second Assembly District, composed of the Second and Fourth Wards, has also been carried for Sherman. This result was brought about in like manner by Custom-house and Navy-yard employes, led by Joseph Reeves, a man who went over to the Democrats in 1872, but came back again in after years. The Third District, composed of the Third and Tenth Wards, is solidly for Grant. The Fourth District, composed of the Fifth and Eleventh Wards, is also for Grant. The Sherman men claim to have carried the Fifth Ward, but as the Seventh will have the appointment of the delegates it matters very little how much there is in the claim. In any event there is but a Corporal's guard of Republican voters in the ward. The Twelfth Ward, which forms the Fifth District, is for Grant, but Sherman's friends claim that the delegates are subject to Custom-house influence. The Sixth District, composed of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards, is for Grant. The Seventh District is formed of the Sixteenth Ward, and is for Grant. In the Eighth District, composed of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards, a signal victory was gained. Charles Goddard, the leader of the Sherman movement in that district was badly defeated. The delegation is solid for Grant. In the Ninth District, composed of the Thirteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Wards, the delegation as it stands is for Grant. Stewart L. Woodford will head the delegation to Utica. The Nineteenth is ex-Sheriff Daggett's ward, and the Thirteenth Ward is controlled by Portwarden William L. Leaycraft, who has been very intimate with Mr. Daggett. No person seems to know the complexion of the Nineteenth delegation, and possibly by Daggett's influence it may be for Sherman. If Leaycraft should dare to make a deal with Daggett, and both could control their delegations, the Twentieth Ward would, of course, be swallowed up. Such a rumor was in circulation, but it is fair both to Mr. Daggett and Mr. Leaycraft to say that it could not be traced to any trustworthy source. The Tenth District, composed of the Eighth, Ninth, and Twenty-second Wards, is overwhelmingly for Grant. The same is true of the Nineteenth District, composed of the Seventh, Twenty-first, and Twenty-fourth Wards. The Twenty-fifth Ward and the country towns will almost certainly be for Grant, but the towns, with the exception of New-Lots, had not been heard from last night. Although the Assembly district conventions to elect delegates to the Utica Convention have not yet been held, the primaries last night absolutely determine the fact that the Kings County delegation, with the possible exception of five or six members, will be for Grant. Following are the delegates elected in each of the wards to the Assembly district conventions:

First Ward—Jonathan Ogden, W. H. Dike, C. Frothingham, C. L. Fincke, Alfred T. White.
Second Ward—James Trundale, John Collins.
Third Ward—Richard Oliver, Thomas W. Wood, Charles Brandt, William Bryn, Thomas Campbell.
Fourth Ward—Thomas Foreman, J. W. Reill, Henry Mapes, M. Fennell.
Fifth Ward—H. Donaghy, James Boerson, James Waldron.
Sixth Ward—C. H. Boyer, D. M. Hurley, A. J. Perry, T. B. Gates, C. H. Bechtel.
Seventh Ward—J. M. Goddard, O. W. Wilmott, C. H. Cotton, W. Ray, H. E. Wheeler, E. Kenbal, William Julian, J. J. Curtin
Eighth Ward—Thomas C. Ward, William H. N. Cadmus, Richard Gilliard, William L. Drain.
Ninth Ward—Henry Morianus, Albert Winterson, W. C. Prime.
Tenth Ward—W. H. Riley, Oliff Anderson, Thomas Bell, William Perry, James Balmer.
Eleventh Ward—J. J. Schlusser, R. Rakestraw, S. F. Adams, George Leffingwell, Thomas Lynch, E. M. Roberts.
Twelfth Ward—William J. Morrison, Patrick Byrne.
Thirteenth Ward—A. E. Hibbs, Charles Dodd, A. M. Avrinus, W. H. Curtis, A. Van Vein, David Harned, Frank Wendover.
Fourteenth Ward—J. M. Johnson, John Greany, Thomas O'Connor.
Fifteenth Ward—J. C. Johnson, J. C. Cabble, G. V. Sloan, J. Westervelt, Edwin Northrop, Hubbard Hendrickson.
Sixteenth Ward—Jacob Worth, Andrew Lesse, John Reitz, Philip Kreuscher, John A. Langdon, Henry Goetz, Louis W. Werle, John Richert.
Seventeenth Ward—Jacob Ritchy, George Gillully, A. N. Childs, W. Sutton, W. T. Giles.
Eighteenth Ward—F. E. Williams, H. McKinley, Z. B. Doty, W. Hodgets, G. Leibrich.
Nineteenth Ward—W. R. Pettigrew, L. R. Stegman, M. Frank, W. C. Carrick, J. W. Jones, Robert Miller, E. A. Walter.
Twentieth Ward—R. S. Roberts, B. G. Neff, L. A. Meyers, Thomas J. Hughes, O. E. Houghton, G. R. Elmore, Egbert B. Goldsmith, Robert J. Ross.
Twenty-first Ward—John M. Phelps, George Butler, E. A. Fritter, Frederick Hauck, William H. Perigo, Hamilton T. Disbrow, and Thomas B. Darrell.
Twenty-second Ward—P. M. Watt, D. W. Browne, John Buchanan, Rudolf Van Brunt, J. S. Curry, and William H. Benson.
Twenty-third Ward—H. M. Smith, P. C. Grening, Horace Graves, R. P. A. Webster, E. D. Proper.
Twenty-fourth Ward—E. A. Doty, J. O. Watkins, E. L. Morrison.
Twenty-fifth Ward—W. G. Abbott, Peter Shute, H. C. Conrady, John A. Edwards, Jesse B. Lung.
New-Lots—Ditmas Jewell, Henry Miller, Stephen Meserean.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATION.

THE NOMINATION OF EX-GOV. PARKER—ASKING THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE CHANCERY CLERK.

TRENTON, Feb. 19.—The failure of the Senate to act on Joel Parker's name when it confirmed the nomination of Judge Depue, on Wednesday, has caused much comment. Yesterday it was said that some of the Republican Senators who are on terms of intimacy with the Governor had advised him to withdraw the ex-Governor's name or it would be rejected. As the Governor is no more anxious to spread the Parker boom than the Republicans are themselves, it is probable that the name will be withdrawn.

Counselor S. B. Ransom has placed in the hands of Assemblyman Lawrence, of Hudson, a memorial asking for the impeachment of Henry S. Little, the Clerk of the Court of Chancery, and one of the most prominent Democratic politicians in the State. Mr. Ransom says in the memorial that he has for many years been a practitioner in the Court of Chancery; that between October, 1871, and February, 1874, he transacted business with Little that, on the legal rates, would have entitled Little to claim fees amounting to $582; that Mr. Little rendered a bill amounting to $857 94, and Ransom gave him a check for $651 57 in May, 1875, and a note for $228; that since that time Mr. Ransom has examined Mr. Little's bill, and discovered that many of the items were for services never rendered, and that for the services rendered he had charged much more than the legal fees; that he had charged at the rate of 14 cents per folio for copies of chancery papers in some cases, when by law he was authorized to exact only 8 cents; and in another item he had demanded $25 15 for Clerk's commission on a surplus that had never been paid into the court, and for which Mr. Ransom claims he was entitled to no pay. Attached to the paper are a number of schedules showing, item by item, what Mr. Little was entitled to demand, what he did demand, and the difference. The paper charges, too, that because Mr. Ransom has refused to pay the overcharges, Mr. Little has refused to issue papers to him, or permit him to do business in the Clerk's office, and demands his impeachment for malfeasance and extortion. The paper was offered to Mr. Potts and Mr. McDermott, but each refused to present it. When Mr. Lawrence received it, he showed it to Mr. Vernon, and a self-appointed committee of Assemblymen is now discussing the question whether or not it shall be presented to the House. It was not presented yesterday, nor can it be said that it will be presented at all. Some of the gentlemen who have investigated the matter say there is nothing in it, but are giving it further attention. Both houses adjourned to-day until Monday.

NEWARK, Feb. 19.—Ex-Gov. Joel Parker, in conversation with several of his friends yesterday, said: "I do not want the Judgeship, and I will not take it. Neither will I accept the Governorship again. Should I be nominated by the Democracy of the land for the Presidency, I would not decline that honor, however. I maintain that when a man has been Governor of a State he should never accept an inferior position afterward. New-Jersey has twice appointed me to fill that office, and, therefore, in accordance with my belief, I will not permit myself to take any position, or be a candidate for any office, which ranks lower than that of Governor." It is asserted that the reason the ex-Governor does not decline the nomination for Judge offered him by Gov. McClellan, as he says he will, is because he desires to learn the status of the Republican members of the Legislature toward him, which will be evinced when they come to vote on his confirmation.

JUDGESHIPS IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 19.—The Supreme Court of Virginia to-day delivered its opinion in the case of William Walsh and John E. Broaddus, Deputy Sheriffs of Henrico County, each committed to jail for contempt in refusing to obey the orders of the incumbent, Judge Minor, and Judge-elect Waddell, between whom there is a difference upon the construction of the law as to the time of the expiration of office of the one and the right of the other to assume the judicial functions. They unanimously decide in favor of Judge-elect Waddell's side of the question. This case, having been made up as a test one, the decision virtually settles the disputed right of 75 or 80 of the newly-elected County Judges, elected after Jan. 1 last, to enter upon the duties of office at once.

SALES OF ULSTER COUNTY BONDS

RONDOUT, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The sale of Ulster County bonds at the Court-house in this city was attended largely by capitalists from New-York City, Albany, Ithaca, and elsewhere in the State. County Treasurer Hayes acted as auctioneer. A $1,000 bond, with privilege of $10,000, was started at 1 per cent. Bids of 2, 3, 4, 5, 5½, 5¾ followed; $10,000 worth was sold at 5¾. Then a lot of $3,000 worth was sold at the same price. The third and fourth lots were struck off at 5¾, and the fifth at 5½; the sixth, seventh, and eighth for 5½; tenth, 4⅞; eleventh, 5; twelfth, 5; thirteenth, 5⅛. Single $500 bonds commanded 5 per cent.; $1,000 bonds, 5⅝. The bidding throughout was spirited and the average price 105⅜. The tax on the bonds is nominal, there being many holders in Ulster County who have never paid a single cent of taxes on them. Many of the bonds were purchased for savings banks.

NO LONGER MISSING

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—John Allen, Dows & Co.'s Baltimore agent, who disappeared so mysteriously two weeks ago and went to New-Orleans, returned this morning, and was driven immediately to his residence. He refuses absolutely to make any statement. He has not been seen or heard from at Dows & Co.'s office.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

FAILURE OF THE HUDSON ICE CROP.

AN ADVANCE OF 50 PER CENT. IN PRICE EXPECTED—GOING TO MAINE FOR A SUPPLY.

KINGSTON, Feb. 19.—The ice in the Hudson, which was yesterday very generally broken up, is now all on the move. Early last week the large ice companies gave up all hope of obtaining anything like the quantity of ice required to fill the various river houses. The Knickerbocker Company, early in the season, began to harvest in Maine, having, it is learned through one of their agents in this city, secured thorough success in that State. The Mutual Benefit Company on Saturday followed the example of the Knickerbocker, and men and machinery were transferred to Maine, where it is stated they will be able to house a fully supply. The ice harvest in Maine is of excellent quality, averaging 14 inches in thickness, and is of a clear water formation. Other smaller companies left the river, and have been busily engaged in gathering inferior ice on inland ponds. One or two private New-York companies having houses on the river near this place, have gone to Northern New-York, erecting temporary houses there, and proposing to ship when navigation opens, for storing in the regular houses. Investigation shows that all the smaller companies will obtain a supply adequate to meet their own demands. The Knickerbocker Company, in addition to going to Maine, has also invested quite heavily in lakes in this and adjoining States. At Shakers Village, Mass., on the line of the Boston and Albany Railroad, this company has a large force of men at work under Superintendent Samuel Penniman, of this city. Shakers is one of the coldest points in this country, and good ice is being cut there. Several thousand tons have already been housed, and the warm temperature that has prevailed along the Hudson for the past week has not yet had any effect there. Business brought Mr. Penniman to Kingston a few days ago. "At the beginning of the Winter," said he, "the Knickerbocker Company had 130,000 tons of ice in store, left over from last season. We will now put 600,000 tons additional, to meet the demands of an ordinary season. The idea is current in New-York and elsewhere that we have enough ice in our houses left over from last Summer to carry us through till next Summer, and there is a general belief that the company has been crying short crop in order to advance its own interests. This is a mistaken opinion." Mr. Penniman furnishes the following data relative to the Hudson River houses, which will show with what success the ice business has been carried on along the river this season: The two Rondout Creek houses will hold 40,000 tons, and between them have less than 1,000 tons in store. The Fort Eveen house will hold 45,000 tons, and is about two-thirds filled. The Esopus house will hold 45,000 tons, and is virtually empty. The Rhinebeck house will hold 25,000 tons, and is one-tenth filled. The Washington Point house will hold 50,000 tons, and is one-fifth filled. The Parker house will hold 20,000 tons, and is empty. The two Platzkuh houses will hold 70,000 tons, and there is less than 100 tons in store. The Turkey Point house will hold 40,000 tons, and is empty. The High Hook house will hold 20,000 tons, and is empty. The Eavesport house and the Ulster County house will together hold 90,000 tons, and are entirely empty. Heretofore all of these houses have been filled every Winter.

Interviews had with other prominent icemen show the general opinion to be that the price of ice the coming season will not be so great as has been anticipated, the majority averring that rates will not be more than 50 per cent. in advance of last year. None, however, think the advance will be less than 50 per cent. The cost of harvesting and housing ice in Maine is greater than on the Hudson, to say nothing of freight charges for transportation hundreds of miles to market. And, too, the loss by waste in transportation from Maine to New-York will average 25 per cent. These are the facts which will cause high prices the coming season, for there will be a full crop harvested at the North, and there need be no fear of extortion because of a corner. Business in this city and at other places along the river has been materially injured by the failure of the river crop. Kingston, it is estimated, will lose $100,000 by the non-employment of men who regularly depend upon the ice-harvesting as means of support through the Winter. One day last Winter Cornell & Co. cashed $16,000 worth of ice-tickets; this year they have not altogether cashed as many cents' worth. In many instances no little distress has been caused. Many families who have been looking forward to support by the ice business have come almost to starvation.

A SWINDLER ON HIS TRAVELS.

APPEALING TO THE CHARITABLE ALONG THE HUDSON UNDER VARIOUS GUISES.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 18.—A well dressed Englishman, about 30 years of age, is on a swindling tour along the Hudson River. He is a fluent talker, and his victims are principally clergymen and members of the Episcopal Church. At several places he has given the name of Robertson, and at others that of Johnsone. A week or so ago he called on the Rev. John W. Buckmaster, Rector of Christ Church, Marlborough, eight miles north of this city. He told a plausible story, and was furnished his supper and a sum of money. He requested Mr. Buckmaster to give him letters of recommendation to other clergymen in the vicinity of Rondout and points above. Mr. Buckmaster refused to do so. During the past few days the Englishman has been exhibiting letters of recommendation, purporting to be signed by the Rector of Christ Church, and other clergymen. The letters are alleged to be forgeries. At many of the villages along the western shore the swindler has represented himself as being a clergyman in poor health, engaged in collecting funds for a Bible society. In one or two places he has stated that he was a merchant who had "seen better days." He claimed to be an authorized collector, and the local letters of introduction, purporting to have been written by the clergy, gave strength to his statements. He has collected a large amount of money. At the present time Robertson, alias Johnsone, is believed to be in the Town of Shawangunk.

COLD WEATHER AND GALES.

NEWPORT, Feb. 19.—Ice is forming rapidly, and the indications are that the thermometer will reach zero before morning. To-night the wind is moving at the rate of 40 miles an hour.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The roof the corset manufacturing company's building in West Troy, 50 by 130 feet in size, was torn off this afternoon by the wind, and carried across the street, wrecking a two-story frame building. The loss is $6,000. No one was hurt. A building in First-street, below Madison, in this city, was also unroofed. Many trees were uprooted, and numerous sign-boards destroyed.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—A heavy gale of wind prevailed here this afternoon. Wacey's distillery was unroofed, fences were prostrated, and considerable other damage was done.

RHODE ISLAND PROHIBITIONISTS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 19.—The Prohibitory State Convention met at the State-house, here, to-day, Charles E. Carpenter, of Providence, presiding. Albert Howard, of East Providence, was nominated for Governor; Thomas M. Seabury, of Newport, for Lieutenant-Governor; Willard Sayles, of Providence, for Attorney-General; J. M. Addeman, for Secretary of State, and Samuel Clark, for General Treasurer, the three last-named persons being the present incumbents.

DENYING CHARGES OF FRAUD.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—The answer of Count Eugene Mitkiewicz to the complaint of Castner & Co., of Philadelphia, charging the defendant with obtaining a quantity of coal by false pretenses, has been filed in the City Court. The answer admits that in the early part of November the respondent applied to the complainants for credit on coal to be shipped to Baltimore, and states that, through arrangements made with Benjamin P. Powers, the agent of Castner & Co., in Baltimore, he ordered 800 tons of coal. He denies that a credit was given to him for shipments made to Baltimore and Washington on any other consideration than the credit he had established by his dealings with the complainants and the security given by his wife, to the extent of $3,000, and to the expectation that if Admiral Porter's son became a partner in the firm, the complainants would derive great advantages from a great extension of their business.

RAILROAD METHODS.

ATLANTIC AND CHICAGO EXTENSION—SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATION.

MARION, Ohio, Feb. 19.—J. Condit Smith, of New-York, accompanied by two well-known railway engineers, is in this city inspecting a route for the proposed extension of the Atlantic and Chicago Railroad. Mr. Smith says that the line will start from Marion, passing through Kenton and other cities, and will run direct to Chicago, thereby giving the Atlantic and Great Western an outlet to Chicago, which has been a want long felt by that line. Under the proposed arrangement, the Atlantic and Great Western Company can have the advantage of a continuous line from New-York to Chicago. It was also stated by Mr. Smith that the management of the proposed route would not exactly be connected with the Atlantic and Great Western Company, but would be favorable to, and act in conjunction with, that line. The road will be of the standard gauge, and will be well equipped throughout. Several years ago the subject of this new route was agitated, and surveys were made, and the grading from Marion to Kenton was partially accomplished when the Eastern managers were unable to continue on account of monetary difficulties, and they were forced to abandon operations. The project, however, is again being revived, and will be pushed forward vigorously, and the indications are, at present, that active operations will soon be commenced. The party will proceed along the entire route from this city to Chicago, making careful observations, and select the most advantageous route.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 19.—Both houses of the General Assembly to-day passed the bill to facilitate the completion of the Blue Ridge Railroad, which will supply the missing link in connecting Charleston with the Cincinnati Southern Railroad by way of Knoxville. The first section authorizes county subscriptions to the enterprise. In section three, the State agrees to remit all taxes and penalties now due on the road, and all taxes except the School tax, for the next three years, provided the work be begun by Jan. 1, 1881, and be completed in three years. In section 5 the State pledges its faith to remit all State, county, and municipal taxes, except the school tax, for 20 years consecutively, to persons beginning the construction of the road from the present terminus by Jan. 1, 1881, and completing it to Knoxville within three years from that date. Section 6 defines as one of the conditions of the act that the persons accepting the benefits shall build the road from Walhalla, in the direction of Clayton, Ga., and thence to Knoxville, Tenn., and that when

amendment, and one changing the salary of the State Engineer from the canal fund to the general fund, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Immediately after this bill was disposed of, Mr. Skinner introduced a bill fixing the salary of the Superintendent of Insurance at $5,000. He said, in presenting it, that the term of the old Superintendent had expired, and a new one might soon be appointed. The present was a good time in which to pass the reduction bill, and as Mr. Tozier, of Wyoming, objected to permitting the bill to have its third reading, Mr. Skinner gave notice that he should, at a future time, move to suspend the thirty-seventh, fortieth, forty-second, and forty-third rules, in order that the bill might have a third reading without reference to a committee.

The bill introduced by Speaker Sharpe, providing for three additional members of the State Board of Charities, and legislating Dr. Ordronaux out of office as State Commissioner in Lunacy, was reported favorably by the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies.

The Senate did little beyond routine business to-day. Among the bills passed was one introduced by Judge Robertson, authorizing the Directors of any corporation, by a two-thirds vote, and also by the written consent of the holders of "preferred" stock, to exchange such "preferred" stock for common stock. But in no case shall the total amount of the capital stock be increased by such change.

Oliver Cotter and William H. Mundy had an intemperate wrangle to-day in the Committee on Internal Affairs over the discussion of the Excise bills. Mundy opposed any relaxation of the Laws of 1859, and asked that the laws of evidence should be made more vigorous. Cotter advocated the repeal of the "three-bed" clause, and said the Law and Order League of Brooklyn, including leading ministers, was in favor of a reasonable Excise law. He denounced Mundy, and declared that he was making false pretensions.

In the Railroad Committee of the Assembly, the Five-cent Fare bill was taken up. Senator Astor and Assemblyman Grosse spoke in favor of it. Ex-Senator Wagstaff, on behalf of Gen. McCook, who had promised to be present, asked for a postponement until next week. This was opposed by Mr. Skinner and four members of the committee, but five members—Catlin, Tozier, Havens, Gillett, and Andrews—voted to postpone. Mr. Tozier and Mr. Catlin expressed themselves as being favorable to the bill, but they were willing to give its opponents every opportunity to be heard.

The Cities Committee of the Assembly heard Dock Commissioner Delmock, who spoke against the bill. Deputy Comptroller Ely and Corporation Counsel Whitney and Mr. Southmayd, one against and the other in favor of the West-Street Improvement bill. The committee will go to New-York Thursday night and will sit Friday morning at 10:30, in the Aldermanic chamber, to hear different persons on the questions of Municipal expenses and miscellaneous. It will hold its sessions Saturday and Monday. Among the witnesses who have been summoned are the Police Commissioners, Capt. Williams, Deputy Controller Storrs, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Dock and Pilot Commissioners, and Mayor Cooper.

The Federal Relations Committee postponed action on the Robbin's Reef Island bill for a week.

OUR SAVINGS BANKS.

REPORT ON THEIR EXPENSES COMPARED WITH DEPOSITS.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Acting Superintendent Henry L. Lamb, of the Banking Department, this morning sent to the Senate the report called for in May, 1879, by the Legislature, on the expenses of savings banks in this State. Part of the report consists of compendious tables of the expenses of savings banks in other States and countries. The following is the report:

THREE REPRESENTATIVE BRITISH SAVINGS BANKS.

	Total Deposits.	Total Expenses.	Cost of Care of each Account.
Liverpool Savings Bank	$8,910,750	$28,491	0.39
Edinburgh Savings Bank	5,670,640	21,114	0.40
Savings Bank of Glasgow	14,700,000	40,458	0.39
Total	$29,281,390	$85,063	0.39 1-3

COMPARATIVE EXPENSES OF SAVINGS BANKS IN 1878 AND 1879.

	Total Amount of Deposits.	Total Number of Accounts.	Cost of Care of each Account. 1878.	1879.
Connecticut	$72,515,468 53	139,795	$1 11	$1 03
Massachusetts	209,860,681 18	673,251	89	87
N. Hampshire	26,282,156 10	8,727	1 11	*
New York	299,074,639 00	819,017	1 63	1 56

*Report for 1879 not received.

No other States have such organized systems as to furnish the data for exact and fair comparisons.

The comparative per cent. of expense and deposits in 1878 and 1879 in the same States is:

	1878.	1879.
Connecticut	.0030	.0029
Massachusetts	.0028	.0029
New York	.0044	.0038

The current expense of each account for the 10 largest savings banks in Massachusetts in 1878 was as follows:

	Per Cent. of Expense to Deposits.
Boston Five-cent Savings Bank	.00355
City Institution for Savings	.00170
Fall River Savings Bank	.00220
Institution for Savings, Newburyport	.00158
New-Bedford Institution	.00178
Provident Institution, Boston	.00211
Salem Savings Bank	.00202
Springfield Institution	.00232
Suffolk Savings Bank	.00227
Worcester County Institution	.00211

The per cent. expense in Connecticut for eight of the largest banks ranged from .00159 to .00220.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANKS.

	Salaries, 1879.	Expenses other than Salaries, 1879.	Cost of care of each Account.
Bank for Savings	$49 393 28	$0.6-4 95	$0 68
Bowery	61 256 90	32,598 96	1 18
Broadway	15,643 00	5,479 17	1 13
Bible	20,888 00	9 498 37	1 25
Dry Dock	22 000 00	10,443 89	1 95
East River	21,900 00	5,547 29	1 98
Hall		34 00	0 46
Eleventh Ward	1,810 00	614 28	1 18
Emigrant Industrial	40,862 84	11,516 72	1 38
Excelsior	13,000 00	1,849 22	4 15
Franklin	5,100 00	3,253 44	1 07
German	27,940 00	12,300 10	1 82
Greenwich	42,393 34	13,365 91	1 47
Harlem	4,050 00	1,493 50	1 07
Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks	17,700 00	4,296 34	2 06
Irving Savings Institution	13,650 00	2,252 62	2 12
Manhattan Institution	16,849 50	5,184 89	1 72
Metropolitan	7,866 00	7,926 38	1 96
Morrisania	1,346 00	1,139 27	1 24
New-York	13,220 00	3,804 76	1 71
North River	5,600 00	2,351 08	1 65
Seaman's	4,480 80	18,157 89	0 89
Union Dime	13,935 03	19,947 04	2 27
West Side	2,230 00	1,971 49	1 97

The averages in New-York show some reduction in the last year. The average percentage of expense to deposits for 1879 is 0.042. The average cost of each deposit account is $1 56. This result is due in an appreciable degree, however, to very great reductions made in a few savings banks in New-York City, like the German, the Metropolitan, the Manhattan, and the Union Dime Savings Institutions. Some of these large reductions were made during 1878 and some in 1879.

The absolute rate of percentum proportion of deposits for current expenses cannot properly be adopted for all savings banks, although that is the law in New-Hampshire. Special conditions affect each one. Yet I am convinced that the expenditures now made are too large in many savings banks; that in time are likely to need to be and ought to be in order to secure fidelity and efficiency in the service, and larger than is just to the depositors. The evidence of this appears to me to be quite conclusive. For when the same service is procured in the British savings banks for about one-fourth as much as in ours, where it is obtained for about two-thirds as much in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New-Hampshire as in this State, and for such much smaller rates than the expenses in savings banks are found so exist in this State as the figures show, the facts sustain the conclusion that very frequently the expenditures in our savings banks are excessive. Under the present requirements of the statute, that, after paying necessary current expenses, the depositors shall receive the benefit of the income from their deposits.

The reported current expenses fall short of the actual cost. For the savings of 55 of them in the State, own banking-houses in which is invested the sum of $9,000,000. The income from this property barely pays the current expenses upon it. In consequence the capital invested yields no net income and pays no interest to those savings banks. The cost of their rent, respectively, is the interest on the amount of capital expended in the banking-house, less the net income from it, if there be in fact any. In the gross these savings banks have $9,000,000 invested in banking-houses, the interest upon which is $450,000 per year, at 5 per cent. In a just and exact statement of current expenses of those savings banks, such interest charge should be added to the sum otherwise reported.

For past extravagance and unprofitable investments in palatial banking-houses, there is but one present remedy and relief. I think each conduct impose the duty of rigorous economy now and in the future upon such savings banks. And certainly the State, which has taken up the relation of copartner and co-manager in the conduct of savings banks, fails in the duty when it does not insist upon the most practical recognition of Trustees of savings banks of the rules of frugality which the original charters of the savings banks established, and which all general laws have repeated and emphasized.

Should our savings banks serve the depositors? That is the vital question to be answered in the most practical manner. The deposit accounts now exceed in the savings banks $70,000. I presume one-half the people in the State have a substantial interest, direct or indirect, in the institutions. The State by its code of laws and its system of supervision, has pledged itself to protect the rights and the interests of these depositors. It is, therefore, bound to use its efforts to secure fidelity in the execution of the trust and the most reasonable economy in expenses for management.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

MR. STEPHENS ON COERCIVE LEGISLATION.

A SPEECH IN WHICH HE TAKES STRONG GROUND AGAINST THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY OF FORCING LEGISLATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—In the House to-day the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens spoke against the principle of placing riders on appropriation bills, the subject under consideration at the time being Rule 21 of the new Code. Mr. Stephens said he was opposed to the twenty-first rule individually. Why? Because he did not believe that, according to the democratic doctrine of Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson it was ever intended that appropriation bills should be incumbered with any other legislation than appropriations. If there had been any progress in legislation in this country, it had been in excluding from appropriation bills other matters as riders. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Hard] had said the other day that it was Democratic doctrine to seek redress of grievances by withholding appropriations. He [Mr. Stephens] repudiated that proposition *toto cœlo*. That had never been Democratic doctrine. It was monarchical doctrine. It came from England, where the withholding of appropriations was a legitimate mode of seeking a redress of grievances. There, powers were not divided as they were here. There, all sovereign powers were considered as inherent in the Crown; here there was a different kind of Government. Here, the several powers were divided into three departments of government—the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial—each co-ordinate and coequal, and each within its sphere exercising sovereign powers. In the Constitution of the United States the "redress of grievances" was not provided for by withholding the necessary supplies. The redress of grievances in this country was, first, by petition to the Legislative body, next to the Judiciary, and next to the ballot-box. Under the Constitution, the Executive had the same rightful and constitutional power to veto a bill as the House and the Senate had to pass it, and the new doctrine of making war upon the veto power through the means of appropriation bills was not democratic, was not republican, but was anti-constitutional. The only war waged against the veto power in the past was by the Whig Party, under Clay—"one of the few, the immortal, names that were not born to die." But he, [Mr. Stephens,] exercising that independence of thought which he ever had, had disagreed with Clay in that war on the veto. But where had stood the entire Democratic Party on that occasion? It had stood in defense of the veto power. He repeated that he was against all riders on appropriation bills, and that was a position on which the advanced thought in political science all over the world had arrived. In his Congressional experience, before the late separation or war, the most corrupt and mischievous of all legislation that took place was by means of riders—amendments to appropriation bills. He quoted from the provisional Constitution made at Montgomery, Ala., from the subsequent Confederate Constitution, and from the Georgia Constitution of 1877—all of them guarding against independent legislation on appropriation bills. He would be glad to see such a provision in the Federal Constitution. "Gentlemen on this side," said he, wheeling round his chair so as to face the Democrats, "talk of economy. Economy! Yes, that is the cry. I am for economy; and the best way in the world to have true, real, lasting, good economy is to shut down the door on your Appropriation Committee. [Applause on the Republican side.] That committee will have enough to do by following the estimates. Let it bring forward its bills in the way provided in the Georgia Constitution. Who is harmed by that? Does that rule prevent the committee from reporting any reform? If retrenchment is the object, I am for it. If reform is the object, I am for it. If the Committee on Appropriations seeks reform in the Army, or in any of the departments of the Government, or seeks to reduce salaries generally, is not the door just as wide as it is narrow? I think so; and, therefore, my opinion is, as I stated in the beginning, that there should be no riders to appropriation bills. One reason why I feel so much interest in this question is the intimation from the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Hurd] that they want to use the twenty-first rule in order to tack on riders to appropriation bills—bills which must pass, or ought to pass—so as to compel the Executive, so as to force a redress of grievances. My opinion of that subject was clearly given in the Democratic caucus when that scheme was tried last session. I was opposed to it then: I am opposed to it now, and shall ever be opposed to any such kind of legislation."

LAPSED LAND GRANTS.

RAILROAD COMPANIES WHICH HAVE NOT FULFILLED LAND GRANT CONDITIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Secretary Schurz transmitted to the Senate to-day the report of the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office, containing the information called for in the Senate resolution of Jan. 22 concerning land grants to railroad companies that have not performed the conditions imposed in their grants. The Commissioner states that since the submission of his last annual report for 1879, in which 19 roads were reported whose grants had lapsed, evidence has been filed of the completion of three roads, leaving only 16 grants incomplete. The report says: "The Gulf and Ship Island, Coosa and Tennessee, Mobile and Girard, Coosa and Chattanooga, Pensacola and Georgia, Florida, Atlantic, and Gulf Central, North Louisiana and Texas, and the New-Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Companies have manifested no interest in the matter, and, so far as the Commissioner is informed, neither intend nor are prepared to prosecute the work upon their respective roads. In fact, it is understood that a few of the corporations named do not now exist. Referring to the grants to the Northern Pacific, Atlantic and Pacific, and the Southern Pacific (main line) Railroads, the Commissioner says: "These grants are anomalous in character, and though lapsed, so far as the failure of the companies to perform the acts required and imposed by the respective charters is concerned, are not considered as subject to forfeiture." The following is a table compiled from a statement accompanying the report, showing the quantity of land granted to each of the 16 roads mentioned, and the date of the expiration of their grants:

Names of Roads.	States in which Located.	Date of Expiration of Grant.	Estimated Quantity Land Granted. Acres.
Gulf and Ship Island	Mississip'i.	Aug. 11, '66	652,800
Coosa and Tennessee	Alabama	June 3, '66.	134,480
Mobile and Girard	Alabama	June 3, '66.	840,880
Coosa and Chattanooga	Alabama	June 3, '66.	150,000
Pensacola and Georgia	Florida	May 17, '66	1,568,729
Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central	Florida	May 17, '66	183,153
North Louisiana and Texas	Louisiana.	June 3, '66.	610,880
New-Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg	Louisiana.	Mar. 3, '76.	1,600,000
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	Missouri	July 1, '71.	100,000
Houghton and Ontonagon	Michigan	Dec. 31, '72	552,515
North Wisconsin	Wisconsin.	May 5, '69.	1,403,455
Wisconsin Central	Wisconsin.	Dec. 31, '76.	1,800,000
Oregon Central	Oregon	May 4, '76.	1,200,000
Northern Pacific	Various	July 4, '76.	43,000,000
Atlantic and Pacific	Various	July 4, '78.	45,800,000
Southern Pacific	California.	July 4, '78.	5,500,000
Total acres			99,301,892

The Commissioner, after referring to the anomalous character of the grants to the Northern Pacific, the Southern Pacific, and the Atlantic and Pacific Roads, says: "In other grants provision was made that, in case the roads were not completed within certain specified times, the lands unsold or unappropriated should revert to the United States, and the effect of such a reservation was considered and elaborately discussed by the Supreme Court in Schulenberg against Harriman, (21 Wallace, page 44,) where it was held that the provision was no more than a provision that the grant should be void if the condition subsequent be not performed. But no such provision is incorporated in the acts granting lands to the Northern Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific (main line) Railroads. In those grants the only power or right reserved to the Government will be found in the eighth and ninth sections of the act of July 2, 1864, which imposes certain conditions required to be performed, and the second declares that in case the companies make any breach thereof and allow the same to continue for upward of one year, then in such case, at any time thereafter, the United States may do any and all acts and things which may be needful and necessary to insure a speedy completion of the roads. The time for the completion of the Atlantic and Pacific Road expired, under its charter, July 4, 1878. It had then completed 125 miles, 33 of which are situated within the Indian Territory. Nothing further, so far as this office is advised, has been done toward completing the road. The time for the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad expired also on said 4th of July, 1878. It had then constructed 232 miles, lying between San Jose and Tres Pinos, in San Benito County, and between Huron, in Tulare County, and Mojare in Kern County, leaving an intervening section of about 90 miles to be constructed in order to make a continuous line from San Jose to Mojare. It has also failed to construct its road from this last-named point to the eastern boundary of the State, an estimated distance of about 200 miles. The question as to when the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad expired was fully considered and passed upon by the department in the decision of June 11, 1879. It was held that under section 8 of the act of July 2, 1864, as modified and amended by joint resolution of May 7, 1866, (14 statz., 355,) and joint resolution of July 1, 1868, (15 statz., 255,) the time for the completion of the road did not expire until July 4, 1879, and that under section 6 the original act no proceedings can be taken until one year thereafter, viz.: July 4, 1880. This appears to be the only paper construction to be placed upon the grant, and if that be so, then the time when Congress can take action has not arrived. But, as stated above, the grant comes clearly within the purview of the first inquiry of the resolution, for the time within which the road was required to have been completed has already passed. The company was met soon after beginning operations by the financial depression of 1873, by which it was so crippled as to interfere for several years with the progress of its work. It is, however, re-established, and is prosecuting the work begun in 1871, and there is reason to believe that the road will be completed as soon as practicable."

CURIOUS DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS.

MARRYING WHEN NOT LEGALLY AUTHORIZED—MIXED UP ACTIONS FOR SEPARATION.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 19.—Proceedings and counter-proceedings in the Simmons divorce case, yet unsettled, are of the most extraordinary character, and "the woman in the case," Mrs. Simmons, has certainly had a remarkable experience. Maria Antoinette Simmons was the wife of Duane B. Simmons, a prominent physician in Yokohama, Japan. She married him May 5, 1869, in New-York. Her maiden name was Maria Antoinette Brower, daughter of Anthony Brewer, of the firm of Brower, Ogden & Calcutt, of New-York City. She became estranged from her husband in Japan and came to Red Hook, Dutchess County, in the Summer of 1878, where she engaged board with a Mrs. Clearwater, who had a son named Webster. The two became socially intimate, and as Clearwater desired to marry her, she requested him to aid her in getting a divorce from her husband in Japan, and he did, by securing a lawyer from Red Hook as her counsel, named Peter M. Baum. In January, 1878, Mr. Baum claimed to have the necessary document, and it is known that Clearwater attempted to have it certified in the County Clerk's office here, but failed, because the document had not been filed. In the face of doubts about a full legal divorce having been obtained, Mrs. Simmons and Clearwater went to New-York, and were married by the Rev. Dr. Chapin. Three months afterward they quarreled and separated, and then Clearwater sued for a divorce from her, charging in the complaint that Mrs. Simmons had no legal divorce from her first husband, and, therefore, asked to have her marriage with him declared void. After two adjournments, Mrs. Simmons failed to produce her decree of divorce from her first husband, when her marriage with Clearwater was declared null and void, and soon after Clearwater married a near relative of Mrs. Simmons. Mrs. Simmons, under this ruling, was guilty of bigamy, and she commenced a suit for damages against her counsel, Peter M. Baum, charging him with procuring a bogus divorce for her from her first husband, for which she paid him large amounts of money. Baum was served with the papers, and the case was set down for trial at the Circuit Court, which meets here in March next.

In the meantime, another startling chapter has been recorded in the case. In the latter part of last month Ambrose Wager, of Rhinebeck, counsel for Mrs. Simmons, appeared before Judge Barnard on a motion for an order directing Duane B. Simmons, who had also sued for a divorce from Mrs. Simmons, to pay to Mrs. Simmons a certain amount of money for her support pending the action. The motion set forth that Mr. Simmons income is $40,000 annually. Gershom Seixas, attorney for Mr. Simmons, in reply to the motion, presented printed affidavits, which are now on file in the County Clerk's office. Some of them contain statements which, if true, reveal the details of a bogus divorce. One statement, the counsel said, was made in his New-York office by Webster Clearwater, a son of Mrs. Simmons [returning to Mrs. Simmons] arrived from Europe, at New-York City, in the steamer Cimbria, in March, 1878, and in May following came to board with my mother, her aunt by marriage. Arriving there she again expressed a wish to obtain a divorce, and told me she thought she could prove that Dr. Simmons had been guilty of adultery. She gave me the names of four or five persons in New-York whom she thought would be witnesses for her, and requested me to go and see them and gave me money for my expenses. I went to see these people and found that they had all been in Japan and knew Dr. Simmons, but knew nothing against his character or reputation, and none of them had any information of any conduct on Dr. Simmons's part that might aid her in her suit for divorce. I reported the result to Mrs. Simmons and to Mr. Baum, her attorney in this suit. Then Baum replied to me: 'I think I can find a witness who has been to Japan and knows facts on which we can get the divorce,' or words to that effect. This was in July, 1878. Two days prior to Sept. 4 one Alfred Folmsbee, a constable of Red Hook, called on me for funds to pay expenses to New-York to bring up a witness from New-York in this case, saying he had been sent by Baum, as I knew to be a fact. On Saturday, Sept. 14, 1878, I went to Poughkeepsie with Mrs. Simmons, according to her request, and in consequence of a notification from Baum that she would need to attend court in her suits. Baum went to court that morning, as he told me, and obtained an order of reference in the divorce case, Mr. William J. Thorne being named as Referee, Baum, after a little while, sent word to me and Mrs. Simmons to go to Judge Wheaton's office in Poughkeepsie to meet him. Judge Wheaton was counsel for Mrs. Simmons. After a little while a carriage drove up to the Judge's office, and Folmsbee and a woman stepped out; they both entered the office, the woman being heavily veiled, and I did not see her face the whole time I was there, nor ever, either before or after. Mrs. Simmons was called into the Judge's private office and examined, as she afterward said, and then this strange woman entered the office and her examination taken. I saw her afterward. Mrs. Simmons and I then returned to the Poughkeepsie Hotel, and I waited there about an hour, when Judge Wheaton came up and told me that the Referee's report was ready, but that he would not advise her to let it be taken before Judge Barnard; that the testimony was too weak, and that he had so advised Baum. Folmsbee, the constable, told me that the witness whom he brought from New-York to prove the adultery passed under the name of Jessie Benton; that she formerly resided at Red Hook, and was Baum's mistress; that her real name is —— Coen; that he, Folmsbee, found her in Cannon-street, New-York City; that she never was in Japan; that all her testimony was false. The rumor is now that Baum has sent her to Hudson to keep her out of the way. When Folmsbee went to New-York to bring the witness up, Baum gave him a number of questions and answers in writing, telling him to have the witness study them."

After the above showing of counsel for Mr. Simmons, Judge Barnard denied Mrs. Simmons's motion for alimony on the ground that the papers show a strong case of fraud. The Referee, William J. Thorne, reported in favor of a divorce for Mrs. Simmons against her husband in Japan, and Mr. Baum, instead of taking the report to Judge Barnard, as warned not to, took it to Judge Osborne, at Hudson, who signed the decree, and Mr. Baum took it back with him to Red Hook, where he found a letter from Mr. Simmons's attorney, asking him to open the default. Mr. Baum put the decree away in his office, and, he claims, warned both Clearwater and Mrs. Simmons that they must not get married, as the decree had not yet been properly entered, but they did get married, and hence Mr. Simmons's action for divorce. It is believed that Mrs. Simmons will not appear against Baum at the next circuit, for the simple reason that not only he but William J. Thorne and Ambrose Wager are all counsel for her in her defense against her husband in Japan, in his suit against her for divorce. Mrs. Simmons claims to have paid both Clearwater and Baum hundreds of dollars in her marriage and divorce business.

IS THIS CIVIL SERVICE REFORM?

The following is the card of admission given out by the Republicans of the Seventeenth Assembly District, who held a primary meeting Wednesday night last at the Turn Hall, in Forty-seventh-street. It will be observed that the card is issued and signed by Mr. S. N. Simonson, now Assistant Appraiser of this port, to which position Mr. Simonson was recently appointed by Secretary Sherman. The card is as follows:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1880.

You are invited to meet with a few friends to consult on matters of importance to the Republicans of the Seventeenth District, at Turn Hall, No. 341 West Forty-seventh-street, to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at 8:30 o'clock. Bring this card and present it at the door for admission. S. N. SIMONSON.

THE SOUTH-WESTERN POOL DISRUPTED.

The officers of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in this City confirm the report that they have given formal notice of their intention to dissolve connection with the South-western railroad pool. They claim that the agreement was never lived up to by the other roads; that cutting of rates was openly done, and that commissions were given at all competing points, in contravention of the terms of the pool. At the recent meeting, the Missouri Pacific Company refused to pay its percentage on business done to a greater extent than it was entitled to. An adjourned meeting was to have been held in Chicago yesterday, with a view to adjusting these differences, but the representatives of the other roads in this city received telegrams advising them that the breach was past healing, and that it would therefore be useless for them to go on the Lobby Committee, previously described, escorting the triumphal chariot of Prince Carnival, which was drawn by three grays richly caparisoned. The car consisted of a double dais with many sides, composed of looking-glass exquisitely painted with birds and flowers. Prince Carnival, in white silk slashed with red, green, and yellow, elaborately embroidered with gold, and red satin cloak, sat on top, mirror in hand, and cast bouquets to the ladies as he passed. In the niches around the car, stood groups of beautiful young ladies, not so fully attired but that a display of well-turned limbs was afforded. One wore a mask on her face. About the base stood sailors, Indians, negroes, and other representatives of the various races.

Then came the "Humoristic Division." On the first car was suspended on the shoulders of four Egyptians a huge tin needle and a battered thimble. This was supposed to be Cleopatra's needle (with which she mended Antony's clothing) on its way to New-York from Alexandria. The car was drawn by sailors. This was followed by a fatty lady in a couch drawn by four boys and filled with male and female monkeys, the guards having elephants' heads. The next car was of a triumphal character. On the top, seated beneath an Oriental canopy of red and gold sat Ulysses I., in regal robes, smoking a cigar. Around the car were seated other potentates. The next car was Arion's chariot. It was preceded by the Floor Committee. Out of a perfect bower of flowering plants uprose a magnificent canopy of crimson silk, heavily embroidered in gold. Inside of this stood Arion in white silk vestments and crimson cloak, crowned with flowers, and carrying a golden lyre in one hand, while with the other he distributed tiny bouquets to the crowd. Two typical Egyptians bearing tufted wands stood in front on either side, and he was otherwise attended by numerous frogs.

This ended the procession not to speak of numerous heralds, standard-bearers, and other similar characters who filled up the interstices. After marching twice around the room amid the acclamations of the spectators, it vanished behind the grotto, and dancing was resumed. At 1 A. M. hundreds were still pouring in, and the fun was at its height.

SCENES ON AND OFF THE FLOOR.

Among the thousand and one costumes on the floor were many exceedingly rich and elegant. A tall, beautiful girl, in a black silk domino, covered from head to foot with playing cards, aces, knaves, kings, and queens, attracted much attention. Another young lady was clad in a robe of satin, covered with gold horseshoes. A plump young woman in blue and white gauze and fringed mask, drew along after her a silver butterfly by a golden cord. Some of the young girls' costumes were exceedingly pretty. One, in lemon-colored silk with cardinal red facings, and roses in her hair, disported under the protection of a frowning cardinal, clad from head to foot in ugly black, with black veil over the face. Dress-coats turned inside out were a favorite disguise, and the supply of noses was unlimited. Big, little, long, and short, noses flat, with snouts and noses without, turned-up, retrousse, snub, Roman, all sorts were to be seen bobbing about in conjunction with dominos and masks of an equally bewildering variety. Some of the wearers had two noses, one in front and one behind; others had them growing out of the tops of their heads and still others issuing from their ears. The big Beef-eaters in resplendent armor at the principal entrances to the dancing-floor were the centres of giggling circles of clowns, hunchbacks, and nondescripts of all sorts, who pushed and jostled and laughed and smacked each other on the back right merrily. Troubadours, in Spanish and Italian costumes, lounged about in abundance. There were shoals of Brother Jonathans, Indians, John Bulls, Charles II., Louis XIV., milkmaids, shepherdesses, priests in shovel hats, acolytes, Solon Shingles fortune-tellers, gypsies, pages, hussars, jockeys, court fools, jesters, uniforms, allegorical costumes, the seasons, Zulus, Afgans, negroes, and hornpipe-dancing, sailors. A perfect Jew pedlar, with bear's grease, ear-rings, &c., complete, rushed into the press box and insisted on selling his wares against the protests of the chief usher, who bundled him out unceremoniously. Ladies persisted in crowding into the press box and filling up the seats assigned to newspaper men, and the uproar of music and conversation, the shouts of the ushers and guards made a most distracting volume of sound. The throng increased rapidly. At 11 o'clock, the floor, boxes, aisles, and the entire amphitheatre overflowed with enthusiastic and irrepressible guests. Everybody was having a good time. The hundreds on the floor were whirling in waltzes, or hopping up and down in polkas, the hundreds in the aisles were promenading, chatting, laughing, and flirting, and the hundreds in the boxes and on the tiers above were eating and drinking. Chicken salad and sandwiches, champagne and beer, were devoured and quaffed with hearty appetites, and without ceremony. It was the nearest approach to the genuine, happy, merry abandon of the carnival that New-York has yet seen.

After the procession, Prince Carnival, Arion, and their merry troupes, swelled the mob of dancers, until motion, on many parts of the floor, became difficult. Alpine bandits in velvet cloaks and silk tights, fishes trimmed with red ribbons, harlequins, animated champagne bottles (100 times natural size,) Continentals in buff-colored breeches and three-cornered hats, Little Red Riding Hoods in the quaintest and most picturesque of garments—these were a few of the figures upon which the eye lighted amid the sea of frolicsome faces. The glare of the huge electric lanterns at each corner of the garden threw broad sheets of light over the tumultuous array of dancers and promenaders. At midnight the throng was the densest, and the fun and frolic at its highest.

PEACE IN THE OIL TRADE.

THE PROPOSED AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE STANDARD COMPANY AND THE PRODUCERS.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 19.—The Petroleum Producers' Grand Council continued to-day its discussion of the terms of agreement upon which the Standard conspiracy suits have been withdrawn. The articles, which were signed Feb. 5 by the officers of the Standard Oil Company, its stockholders, the managers of its several branches, and B. B. Campbell on the part of petroleum producers, provide:

First—That producers shall make no opposition to an entire abrogation of the system of rebates, drawbacks, and secret rates of freight in the transportation of freight on railroads.

Second—That the Standard Oil Company and United Pipe Lines will not receive any rebates which railroad companies are not at liberty to give other shippers of petroleum.

Third—That there shall be no discrimination used by the United Pipe Lines between or against their patrons, and rates of pipage shall be reasonable and uniform, and shall not be advanced except on 30 days' notice; that to the extent of their influence, the Standard Oil Company and the United Pipe Lines agree that there shall be no difference in the price of petroleum between one district and another, except such as may be based on a difference in quality; that the United Pipe Lines will make every reasonable effort to transport, store, and deliver all oil tendered to them so long as the production does not exceed an average of 65,000 barrels a day during 15 consecutive days. If the production exceeds that amount, and is greater than the capacity of the lines can sustain, the producers agree that they will not purchase any so-called immediate shipment oil.

Fourth—The United Pipe Lines will give vouchers for all oil taken into the line until production reaches the maximum of 65,000 barrels, without making any differences as to immediate shipment.

That the producers agree to request Gov. Hoyt and the Attorney-General to dismiss the bill filed by the Commonwealth against the United Pipe Lines and Standard Oil Company, and also request the Venango County Court to dismiss proceedings by quo warranto, and that upon a written motion and agreement the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania may make of record, by consent of both parties, an order discharging the rule to show cause, and in the case of the Commonwealth against Rockafeller and others that the agreement shall upon execution thereof, by both parties, be a full release between said parties of all causes of action of every kind arising out of past transactions involved in said suits. It is further agreed that the court of Clarion County be requested to give its consent to the entering of a nolle prosequi in the case of the Commonwealth against Rockafeller and others, in which the defendants are charged with conspiracy.

REPUBLICANS IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 19.—The Republican State Committee to-day decided to call the State Convention to meet in Detroit on May 12, for the election of delegates to the National Convention.

CONTESTS WITH THE CUE

KNIGHT BEATS WAHLSTROM AT FIFTEEN-BALL POOL.

A CLOSE AND EXCITING STRUGGLE—KNIGHT WINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP A SECOND TIME—THE GAMES PLAYED.

Gotthard E. Wahlstrom, better known as the "Swede," and Samuel F. Knight, the well-known pool expert, crossed cues last night in O'Connor's Hall, in Union-square, for the possession of the O'Connor medal, representing the American championship at fifteen-ball pool. It was the fourth match for the trophy, which was first contended for in the Grand National Pool Tournament of 1878. At that time Wahlstrom, who won the title of "the phenomenon," amazed the billiard world with his great skill and brilliancy at the game. Although the favorite by heavy odds, however, he lost the medal, which was won by the late Cyrille Dion. The "Swede" won it from the latter some months later, in a contest memorable for its fine play on both sides. He was then challenged by Knight, who, in a closely-fought and exciting struggle worsted the medal from him. Knight was in turn challenged by Alonzo Morris, a skillful Boston expert, who, largely by the aid of "luck," won the emblem. While the young man was practicing for entrance to the Colleader "Champion Game" Tournament, he received a challenge from some mysterious "unknown" to play for the trophy, and finally decided to surrender it by forfeit. It was then discovered that the "unknown" was none other than Wahlstrom himself. Thus the latter entered last night's contest to defend a medal obtained without a contest.

The match was the best 21'out of 41 games played under the rules governing the emblem, and, besides the emblem, the men played for a purse of $500. Much interest was felt in the result, and the hall was crowded when game was called. There was a long delay pending the selection of a Referee, Mr. Leslie Slosson, brother of the billiardist, declining earnest solicitations to act. Mr. Barton finally accepted the position. Albert Lambert was umpire for Knight, and Childs filled the same office for Wahlstrom. Knight opened play at 8:30, and carried off the first game in a single hand, "whitewashing" his adversary. A very bad miss by the "Swede" of a simple "cut" on the 12-ball also lost the latter the second game, but he slowly gathered "pool" in the third game, and also added its successor to his credit off an unlucky "position" shot by his adversary. After some very amusing misses he carried off the sixth game, and the seventh followed in its wake. This stirred Knight to action, and he began to play with great skill and fine judgment, carrying off in rapid and brilliant succession, amid loud applause, the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth games.

The "Swede" was perceptibly nettled at these sweeping victories, and finally, grasping his cue with some of his old-time, resolute vim, entered upon the task of closing up the gap between the respective scores. Some dashing and spirited play rapidly secured him three successive games, and made the scores even at seven games each. The finest "combination" shot of the evening, followed by an egregious "scratch," won Knight the next game, much to the Swede's disgust. The latter took off both his coat and waistcoat in an impulsive way and swept away the succeeding game in a twinkling. The interest in the struggle was now at its height, and every fine shot was hailed with outbursts of applause. The players alternately gained the lead, and playing with much spirit and skill, Knight's cue finally triumphed, and he won in a striking manner with the Swede's nervous energy of play. Knight first reached the half of the series of games at 10:30. The score then stood—Knight 11, Wahlstrom, 9, and a recess was taken.

Knight opened play after recess, scored his twelfth game, and quickly gained a substantial lead on his opponent, whose temper was beginning to ruffle. Excitement swept the spectators, and both men wore determined looks and played with the greatest caution. Each game was watched with breathless interest as the Swede struggled to overcome his adversary's lead. He caught up slowly at times, but Knight fought his advance at every step, and still kept the odds on his side of the string. At midnight, after some of the most brilliant play yet witnessed in any contest for the trophy, Wahlstrom, amid wild cheering, brought his score up to Knight's, each player having 15 games to his credit.

Knight regained his lead directly, the struggle having apparently shaken Wahlstrom's nerves so much that he failed to score on comparatively easy shots. Some time later, however, the struggle became desperate on the Swede's side, and though his nerves remained marvelously steady, the pallor of his features told that he played with an energy begotten of despair. It was a losing battle, fought, however, with matchless skill and judgment. At 1:20, after a battle of 20 minutes' duration, Knight won his twenty-first game, and the medal and money purse. He beat Wahlstrom by but two games.

OBITUARY.

BENJAMIN BRANDRETH.

Benjamin Brandreth, the proprietor of Brandreth's pills, died suddenly at his residence, in Sing Sing, yesterday morning, of apoplexy. He rose at the usual hour yesterday,

OIL IN THE OLD WORLD

PENNSYLVANIA'S FUTURE RIVALS IN SUPPLYING PETROLEUM.

THE FIELD AND PRODUCTION IN RUSSIA—METHODS OF WORKING AND TRANSPORTATION—WORKING THE DEPOSITS IN AUSTRIA—NO CHANCE ABROAD FOR SUCCESSFUL COMPETITION AT PRESENT.

BRADFORD, Penn., Feb. 18.—The Hon. Lewis Emery, of this city, a gentleman largely interested in the oil business, returned a few days ago from a protracted visit to the Russian and Austrian petroleum regions, the nature and magnitude of which have been known in this country only through rumor. Mr. Emery brings back important and interesting data. The oil developments in Russia have been made along the Caucasus Mountains, from the Caspian to the Black Sea, a distance of 1,500 miles. Oil was discovered on the eastern shore of the Black Sea in 1865, but nothing is being done there at present in the way of production. Along the Kuban River, a stream emptying into the Black Sea, a paying territory is being developed. Two wells have been sunk by a company of French capitalists, a Pennsylvania operator, the well-known Dr. Tweddle, of Pittsburg, directing the work. This company has a refinery at Taman. The principal producing field is at the eastern end of the Caucasus range, along the Caspian Sea at Baku. It was in this region that the ancient fire-worshipers held their sacred festivals, digging pits along the sea shore, from which volumes of gas were emitted from the earth, ignited, and became the holy flame of the worshipers. Here, managed by American skill, numbers of wells have been sunk, and a daily product of 28,000 barrels of crude petroleum is obtained. Many of the wells are flowing ones, with immense capacity. They are drilled to an average depth of 300 feet, and spout their substance to the surface through 12-inch pipes. Immense quantities of sand are thrown up with the oil, and around some wells is banked up 30 feet high and 300 feet about. Refineries of very large capacity are located at Baku, and while the same principle of refining that is used in this country is followed, its application is yet deficient, and the refined oil is far below the quality of refined American oil. Owing to lack of transportation facilities, very little Russian oil is exported. Mr. Emery thinks that at present the oil trade of America has nothing to fear from the Russian field, as American oil, possessing, as it does, unlimited and comparatively cheap transportation facilities, can be placed in the markets of the world at a rate with which Russia cannot now compete.

But the development of this vast Russian field may be said to be only begun, and with the completion of railroad communication with important points it will destroy all demand for American oil in that part of the world. Oil from the Russian fields to southern markets is now carried on the backs of camels, a mode of transportation at once slow and expensive. From Ural, or Black, one railroad extends to Tiflis. This road was built by Russian capital, and its extension to the oil-fields at Baku is now under way. Other transportation lines are about to be begun uniting Baku with other important seaports. To reach St. Petersburg and intermediate markets, the oil is carried on the Caspian Sea on floats called Barachkis, to the mouth of the Volga. From the place it is taken by steamers up the Volga River to Nijni Novgorod, whence it is transported by rivers and canals to the Russian capital, a distance of 2,500 miles from the oil-wells. This costs more than to transport oil from Pennsylvania to the same Russian market. The largest steamer on these steamers is a residuum of the petroleum, which, in the Russian oil, forms about 75 per cent. of the crude, the remainder forming an illuminating oil as yet inferior to American kerosene. The petroleum fuel is eagerly sought after in the region, and is sold at 2½ cents a ton. Unlike the residuum of the Pennsylvania oil, it burns without smoke. The Russian article may be said to be comparatively boundless. It extends down into India, where developments have been making with more or less success for some time. Oil exists in British Burmah, in Assam, and the Punjaub. In the Rangoon district petroleum has been known for centuries. The wells are often tied with the same position of sand or mud that characterizes the Russian wells, and are called by the natives mud volcanoes. In some parts of India the crude petroleum is very thick, and becomes solid at a temperature of 60°. It is called Rangoon tar, and contains 10 per cent. of paraffine. In other parts the oil is thin, transparent, and light-colored. The oil-fields of Austria are situated in the Carpathian Mountains, in the province of Galicia. It covers about 500 miles of mountain territory. Mr. Emery says that, while the field may be capable of great development, it is at present yielding not more than 600 barrels a day. There are some natural oil springs in the region. The principal part of the operations is conducted by enterprising Americans, who go to the field into the interior of the country—100 miles north of Pesth—in the hope of developing a profitable field. The wells sunk by these men have been put down on scientific principles, but the natives content themselves with sinking a pit, the sides of which they do not shore up. The oil that exudes from the soil they collect by stirring it fiter over a certain absorbent, and carrying away what they have at hand. The oil corresponds in quality to that of Pennsylvania, and, with proper development, would yield a product far in excess of the American supply. Rude refineries are distributed through the region as far south as Bucharest, but are taxed only to supply the home needs. The refining in the Austrian region is controlled by Polish Jews, who oppose the introduction of outside capital or modern modes of operation. A peculiar formation found in connection with the Galician oil is a wax known as ozokerit, which is extensively dealt in for the manufacture of candles.

E. M. Grant, of Foxburg, Penn., who lately returned from a visit to the Galician oil fields, gives some interesting details, the result of his observations there. The whole field is 400 miles long, he says, and 40 wide, extending from Klenezany, in the north-west, to Remairi, in the south-east, and across the Carpathian Mountains, from Szlreth, in Hungary, to Jasle, in Galicia. It is divided into the eastern, western, and Hungarian districts. The Western District produces about 400 barrels of crude oil a day in an area of territory 70 miles long and 10 wide. Operations have been carried on here in a more or less primitive way for 20 years. Steam-power has not been introduced yet, the work of engines being done by lusty and lazy Poles. The wells are put down from 500 to 900 feet, when the oil is struck. It varies in gravity and color. On one favorable spot, five acres in extent, 150 wells have been put down. The nearest railroad from Roboka, the principal oil centre of the western district, is 30 miles distant. The oil is refined on the spot as it comes from the wells. Teamsters carry the oil to the railroad for 15 cents a barrel, or that, as regards cheapness of transportation, the railroad might as well be 30 miles away as on the spot. The eastern district of the Galicia oil-field is at present doing very little in the way of oil production. The wells are principally centred about a place called Boryslaw. They yield from three to ten barrels a day. The oil is clear, and of a deep green color. The wax deposits of Eastern Galicia are of more importance than the oil wells. This "earth-wax," or ozokerit, is the residuum of petroleum, the oil having evaporated. The wax lies in beds, like clay, at depths from 350 to 600 feet below the surface. Shafts are sunk to the beds. The sides of the shafts are curbed with timbers, but in such a careless and unscientific manner that they are constantly caving in, and burying workmen in the depths. From four to six men are killed in this way every week. But the entire field is in the possession of Polish Jews of the most avaricious class. They refuse to go to the expense of making their shafts safe, and the laborers are at their mercy. Mr. Grant says that the Polish Jews of Boryslaw are hated and despised by all the Jews of Europe. The Boryslaw wax field is only 50 acres in extent, and, upon that, 10,000 shafts have been sunk. On that 50 acres, 12,000 men work and live. The Jews who own the deposits have made large fortunes from the product, as it is very valuable, bringing 8 cents a pound at the fields. It is used solely for making candles. The region is intensely Catholic, and "holy days" are constantly occurring, upon which occasions vast numbers of candles are used. But, besides the local demand for the wax, it requires immense quantities to supply that of other countries. The ozokerit lies in a vein 16 inches thick. It is dug out with shovels, and raised from the shafts by buckets and windlass. The owners are the only merchants, bankers, and hotel-keepers in the region. Everything is mortgaged to them. The men shave their heads, leaving only a tuft of hair at each temple. The women also shave their heads, substituting mohair wigs for their natural hair. The Hungarian oil district, while promising as well if not better than the others, has been only slightly developed. It is destined at some day to become an important region in connection with the world's supply of petroleum. The Hungarian Government offers to extend aid to any one who will begin operations looking to the development of the country.

A MAHARAJAH'S MARRIAGE.

IMPOSING WEDDING PROCESSION IN INDIA.

Baroda Correspondence of the Times of India.

Great was the pomp and great were the rejoicings that attended the nuptial rites of his Highness the Maharajah Syajee Rao Gaekwar on Wednesday last. To see the gorgeous spectacle in all its entirety was, however, almost impossible for European visitors, inasmuch as seats were provided for them in the Nazar Paga, where the marriage ceremony took place, and they were expected to await the coming of the bridegroom. At about 5 P. M. the marriage procession, which had started from the Laipura Gate, arrived amid a scene of bewildering yet charming confusion. It was a dense, surging, picturesque mass of humanity. All types were present—the highest and the lowest, the richest and the poorest. Among the crowds were several English soldiers, who had, evidently, trudged the whole weary way with the procession, and had, therefore, had the opportunity of witnessing perhaps more than any one else, and it was from one of these, a most intelligent man, that I afterward obtained the following account of experiences on this eventful day: "I found out the time of the Resident's departure from cantonments, and followed him to the Laipura Gate of the city. Arrived at the gate, there was some delay while Mr. Melvill and the officers who accompanied him mounted their elephants. At last the procession started, a woman in front scattering coins; natives in gilded howdahs, then elephants with officers, traveling gents, political agents, and globe trotters, all jumbled up anyhow, then myself on foot, then Mr. Melvill's elephant, after which came the next group. I walked the magnificent elephant with the State gold howdah, inside of which was any amount of gold tinsel, ins de which tinsel, I was given to understand, was his Highness Syajee Rao Gaikwar. I have omitted to mention the Arab mount of his Highness, which joined on the way. As we passed by the regiments the bands played 'God Save the Queen' in various keys. Eventually we arrived opposite the Nazar Paga, where the marriage was to take place. Drawn up opposite this was a guard of honor of the Twentieth N. I. I had now to think of some method of obtaining an entrance into the Paga. Eventually I was in a hall such as I had never seen before. Here I saw rows of gorgeous columns decorated in a most elaborate and artistic style with gold and silver and all the colors of the rainbow. The walls were covered with effective, if somewhat crude, native paintings, and the whole was lit up by the Greek temple of my imagination brought to life. The ladies and gentlemen were seated along the central aisle. Of native gentlemen there were plenty, but I did not see one single native lady. I hear it is not their custom to take open part in any festivity. The sombre dresses of the Europeans blended in a most artistic manner with the gaily-colored apparel of the Indians, and the whole was to my eyes the most pompous gathering that I had ever seen. I fell into a reverie. From this I was aroused by a sudden clang of discordant music which made me swear, (inwardly,) but I was quite consoled when I observed that the cause of the discordance was the entrance of two nautch girls. I was so much taken with this half that I persuaded Sergt. Jones, of my company, to come with me next day and have a good look around. Now, Sergt. Jones has passed the Rorkee College, and is a qualified something or other, so I asked him to write me down a description of the whole, and here is what he wrote: 'The durbar pavilion, a large temporary structure, capable of containing 800 or 900 people seated, is thoroughly characteristic. No one in any other part of the world would ever think of erecting so costly a structure, replete with the most minute decorations, for the purpose of the hour, and yet it is this butterfly magnificence which adds the great charm to Oriental splendor. The columns are of Hindu character, and the most ornate corbelling, a form of ornament originally Mohammedan, but now, by use and modification, distinctly Hindu. The ceiling, flat and white, is to a great extent hidden by its crystal chandeliers. The decorations, in green, gold, and silver, are classical and exuberant. The ground-work of painted mirrors forms the silver, with the green and gold of tinsel. At the end of the hall a cloth of gold, pierced with small round holes and studded with diamonds, is a notable blue glass, when lighted by the sun during the day produces a wonderfully rich effect.'"

I had almost forgotten to mention that I actually saw a part of the procession myself. I managed to get in with one of the lots who were in turn allowed to go to the scene of the rite itself. The Gaikwars are always married in a stable, I suppose because the Maharajah's own family horses are in the particular stable in which the present Gaikwar was married had been so converted that it would have taken a very horsey man indeed to have recognized in it a horse fair. A noble quadrangle it was I entered this stable I found a dense crowd, through which I elbowed my way with characteristic modesty, and at last found myself quite near the Maharajah and his bride, who were seated on the ground surrounded by their friends. When a curtain, of whom was reading something in a monotonous tone of voice, which I fancy must have been an injunction to wives. The bride was bowed and apparently overcome by emotion, which the curtain was thoughtful and silent. Meanwhile, the mystic thread which binds them irrevocably together was wound round and round, and I left the place with an impression that I had never seen a more beautiful or a more imposing ceremony.

REPUDIATED MISSISSIPPI BONDS.

PROPOSED COMPROMISE SUBMITTED BY THE HOLDERS OF THEM.

The following Message from Gov. Stone was read in the Senate of Mississippi on Monday, 9th inst:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, } JACKSON, Feb. 9, 1880. }

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: Shortly after the adjournment of the last Legislature, I received a communication from Edward Haslewood, Esq., representing the holders of the Mississippi repudiated bonds, dated London, England, Feb. 21, 1879, inclosing copies of a memorial addressed to the Governor, the Senators, and the Representatives of the State of Mississippi, submitting a proposition in behalf of said bondholders to compromise the indebtedness of the State on account of said repudiated bonds, and requesting me to submit the same to the Legislature for consideration.

A communication from J. F. Howard, Esq., also representing said bondholders, dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1880, requesting me to submit the memorial to your honorable body, was received a few days since.

In accordance with these requests I have the honor to submit the inclosed copy of said memorial for your action as in your wisdom you may determine. Respectfully. J. M. STONE, Governor.

Following is the proposition of the bondholders:

1. That the bondholders should waive all claim for the unpaid interest from the year 1840 to the last day of this year, say one for $7,000,000.

2. That the State should issue new bonds to the extent of $7,000,000, being the amount of the original issue.

3. That the new issue of bonds should bear interest for the first two years, commencing from the 1st of January, 1879, first payment being in July, 1879, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, increasing annually, after the first year, at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent. per annum.

4. If deemed advantageous to the State, that the said new issue of bonds may be received in payment for any unoccupied land or lands belonging to the State, at the rate of 320 acres for a bond of $1,000, the object in this being to induce an immigration of thrifty men, providing a market and a sinking fund for the bonds.

Mr. Reynolds offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, (the House concurring,) That the communication of his Excellency, in reference to certain bonds of the State of Mississippi, and accompanying documents, be referred to a joint select committee of the two houses, to be composed of three on the part of the Senate, and —— on the part of the House of Representatives.

By the provisions of the present Constitution, the State is prohibited from ever legalizing these bonds; the clause, which was adopted in 1875, reading: "Nor shall the State assume, redeem, secure, or pay any indebtedness claimed to be due by the State of Mississippi, to any person, association or corporation whatsoever, claiming the same as owners, holders, or assignees of any bond or bonds known as the Union Bank bonds, or Planters' Bank bonds."

GIRLS AS MATHEMATICIANS.

From the London Daily Telegraph, Feb. 4.

At the recent examination for the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge, four students of Girton College have received indirect recognition as mathematicians. It appears that, by the courtesy of four of the five examiners, the papers of these ladies were looked over, and it was found that, according to the university standard, one of them—Miss Scott—obtained marks which, were women qualified to take academic honors, would have placed her name high among the Wranglers; while the other three—the Misses Staley, Kerr, and Jackson—would have come out in the third class. These ladies prepared their papers on precisely the same conditions as those imposed on male students, and nothing but the disabilities which still attach to the womanly status prevented them from reaping the becoming rewards of their talents and industry. The Misses Scott, Staley, Kerr, and Jackson will receive from their college degree certificates.

HOW AN OLD DOG WAS AVENGED.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

"Talking of dogs," said Dr. F——, "I'll tell you a true story. When I lived in Dayton, I had a neighbor, Dr. Van Tuyl, who had a mastiff, named 'Lige. He had ground old and gray and toothless. He had been, in his prime, without a peer in a square dog-fight, but now was on the retired list. It was hard for 'Lige to give up his dog-days in Inglious ease. Every now and then, feeling the rust of inaction, he would engage in combat with some wandering dog, to be made painfully aware of his enfeebled age. One day when 'Lige was dozing on the front porch he looked up and saw in the street under a load of wood, a large yellow dog—a jaunty fellow, young, vigorous, and saucy, with an unmistakable country air about him. The stranger was looking around in a supercilious way, as if there wasn't anything there about worth a second glance. 'Lige made up his mind that this dog needed to be taught humility. So out he went and straightaway engaged the stranger. A cloud of dust, a halo of hair, and old 'Lige returned with his ears torn and bleeding. Smarting with defeat, he ran through the house, out the back door, and jumped a side fence into an adjoining yard. Dr. Brennan lived there. He had a dog, a large, well-knit fellow, much such a dog as 'Lige had been at his best. 'Lige found this dog, and a council of some sort was held. I don't know what was said; all I knew is half a minute after 'Lige's defeat, and before the country dog had well digested his victory, the Brennan dog accompanied him over the fence, through the Van Tuyl residence, across the north into the street, and there 'Lige looked on while his friend tackled the country dog, giving that verdant visitor a wholesome defeat. 'Lige being now fully revenged and vindicated, the two dogs returned to their homes, leaving the country dog, much crestfallen, licking his wounds.

THE WICKED REPUBLICANS.

SENATOR BEN. H. HILL, OF GEORGIA, ONCE MORE GIVES HIS OPINION OF THEM.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* prints a long letter from Senator Ben. H. Hill, of Georgia, purporting to be addressed to an indefinite somebody in Vermont, whose name is not hinted at, but who is put in the position of an anxious inquirer desiring to learn from Mr. Hill, (1,) whether he favors Gen. Grant for President under any consideration, (as some people claim;) (2,) whether Grant has any following among Southern Democrats, and (3,) whether in case of his [Grant's] nomination by the Republicans he [Hill] thinks he [Grant] could carry a single Southern State. Mr. Hill responds to this inquirer with alacrity, and declares that he does not favor Grant's election to the Presidency under any contingency he can now imagine, and that, while Grant does have some following in the South among those "who say they are Democrats," if nominated by the Republican Party he could not (in Hill's opinion) carry a single Southern State. Mr. Hill asserts it to be a fact that the Northern people are not permitted to understand the real views and feelings of the Southern people, or that the right thinking men in the South feel and believe that our constitutional system of free government is in very great peril. Referring to the overthrow of "the Southern people," he says, "have lost everything by sectionalism. The Republican Party owes all its successes, all its power, and all its offices to this same sectionalism. The Southern people desire above all things to put an end to the sectionalism which has destroyed them. The Republican Party desires above all things to keep alive the sectionalism which has made them." In the last Presidential count the Southern Democrats insisted upon submitting to the loss of a President elected by the people rather than hazard the dangers of another civil war. Yet Republican leaders who knew this fact, and who in private boasted of their submission to it, came to their people and represented that the country would be in danger again if the South, with the Democratic Party, should again obtain power! And every Republican partisan paper daily employed the cry of "bloody shirt" during the extra session it was well known that, while the Southern Democrats desired the repeal of certain laws, and most especially an odious jury law, under which nearly all white men in the South could be excluded from the Federal jury-box, they were yet determined never to adjourn without voting appropriations to support the Government. Yet the Republicans, who knew this, brazenly represented to the Northern people 'that the rebels, having failed to shoot the Government to death, were trying to starve it to death.' And all the Republican papers repeated the slander."

Of the Democratic Party and the South, he says: "We [the South] can have neither hope nor life save in a broad constitutional nationalism. It is not possible, therefore, that Grant, or any sectional man nominated by the sectional Republican Party to carry a single Southern State. I admit the Democratic Party is not, in all respects, what we desire. There is much in the history of that party I cannot approve, and it cannot be denied that sectionalism is a manner which is mortifying. But with all its faults it is the only party in sight with which any man can affiliate who sincerely desires to fraternize the feelings, nationalize the interests, and constitutionalize the powers of the American people. * * * We of the South present no names for Presidential honors. I believe the very best thing which could happen would be an entirely new deal in politics, and it is wise Southern statesman for it would be the pride and pleasure of such a statesman to so administer our national affairs as to banish from the minds of the Northern people the idea of danger from and apprehension of Southern national fidelity growing out of past sectional controversies. But we are aware that the sectional temper of the North is not in a condition to consider such subjects, and would not brook such a suggestion. Therefore, no thoughtful man in the South is even expecting such honors. All we expect or ask is that Northern statesmen shall be prosecuted with no more than the usual fairness, and whose lives show that they do not regard the abuse and calumny of any section as the test of loyalty to the Union. There are many such statesmen in every State of the North in the Union, and I am glad that he is even spoken of for the Republican nomination. I can name men in New-England—even in Massachusetts—who would administer the Government in a spirit worthy of Washington, and either one of whom the Southern people would gladly see at the head of that high position. After all, such men must ultimately be chosen, or the people will lose the right to choose at all. The people must end the triumphs of fraud or fraud will end the liberties of the people, and that, too, at no distant day."

BUCHOLZ AGAIN ON TRIAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 19.—This was the third day of the Bucholz trial. The twelth juror was obtained within the first 15 minutes of the session. Siegfried Gruenwald testified that, in pursuance of a written contract, he came to this country with Schulte, as his servant, landing on Sept. 27, 1878. He remained with Schulte in New-York; he made the acquaintance of the prisoner, who learned of the wealth carried on the person of Schulte, and told the witness that he was foolish to leave such a master. Gruenwald refused. Schulte about Oct. 1, 1879, months or so later, wrote him that he would like to re-enter his service, and on the day of the homicide was called upon by his former master and re-engaged. The witness was in Schulte's employ when Mrs. Schulte was Schulte's, and was perfectly positive about the hat, cloth, pocket-book, keys, handkerchiefs, &c. Frank Just, an attaché of the Soane Hotel, drove Schulte from the depot when he left New-York for Chicago, who was anxious to ride with them, obtained permission, and earnestly besought the murdered man to accept of him as a servant. The old man was at first inclined to do so, but finally he yielded, and they took the train together. The cross-examination of the first three witnesses of the afternoon session shows that the defense propose to make a fight on the same issue as raised in the former trial, that the murdered man was known as Johann instead of John, as alleged in the indictment.

Mrs. Amelia Waring, in whose house Schulte lived, testified that the prisoner came to her house with his master; the latter was never out after sundown, and, if noticed, great care was taken in walking. Bucholz went ahead; he visited New-York several times; Schulte once announced that the accused man was to leave him on Jan. 20, the day of the homicide, and that he would go to New-York, and would return at 4 o'clock; his servant went to meet him, passing through the woods where the murder was afterward committed. The witness next saw Bucholz about 7 o'clock, as the door was opened in response to his knock. He exclaimed: "Oh, my God! Schulte is murdered." The whole family went to the neighbors for assistance, which arrived at 7:12. The cross-examination was not completed when the court adjourned.

AN EMPRESS'S EXPENSES.

From London Truth.

Waste and peculation are traditional in the Imperial household of Russia. I read that the expenses of the Empress Marie Fosderovna at Cannes were paid for at the rate of £5,000 a month. Probably this covered the bills of the butcher, baker, and grocer. It did not cover those of the wax chandler who furnished the Imperial villa and the chapel, of the livery stables, of the gas company, of the *bouquetières*, and of the telegraph company. Wax candles were perpetually burning in the room in which mass was daily said. They were of the most expensive quality, and were sold to the chaplains of her Imperial Majesty for treble the price paid by the Catholic priest of the neighboring church. Flowers were profusely supplied to the villa by a gardener, and when they had been a few hours in the drawing-rooms, they were resold—but not to the profit of the imperial exchequer—to the *bouquetière* who supplies the *demi-monde* at Cannes. When the journey back to St. Petersburg was decided upon, the clerk of the buttery ordered 15 days' provisions for her Majesty and her retinue to be stored in the imperial train. The overplus will be the perquisite of some officer. Champagne-cases were in evidence in the saloon carriages in which the Grand Duke and his children in attendance traveled. Lunch was not taken at any of the stations at which the train halted.

AN UNDIVIDED CHURCH.

From the Jersey City Journal.

UNION HILL, Feb. 6, 1880.

We, the undersigned, Elders, Deacons, and other members of the German Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Church, at Union Hill, N. J., publicly protest, by our own signatures, against a certain article which, under the caption, "A Divided Church," made its first appearance, Jan. 28, 1880, in the *Evening Journal* of Jersey City, and has thence found its way into New-York papers. We declare said article to be a shameful slander against our Pastor, the Rev. H. Schoppe, and a malicious misrepresentation of a congregational matter that has long since been adjusted. By far the greatest part of the statement rests upon falsehoods that can only have been promulgated by certain persons who were some time ago, by a definite resolution, expelled from the congregation. Our congregation itself flourishes and increases steadily, and has never before been in a more peaceful and harmonious state than just at the present. Those that have copied the offense will please now copy the defense. C. H. Wedemeyer. Henry Backer, John M. Meyer, Elders; John Gschwind, Jr., August Leidecker, John Kempel, Siebert Spill, Julius Hoffman, William Baker, Henry Seitz, Deacons; Alfred Hess, Henry Ammerman, Otto Paul, Louis Hess, and others.

NAFTAL FOUND NOT GUILTY.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 19.—The jury in the case of Naftal, the alleged Red Bank incendiary, remained out all night. On Judge Walling's appearance on the bench early this morning, the jury came in and stated to the court that it was unable to agree. Judge Walling refused to discharge the jury, and an hour later it came in with a verdict of not guilty.

MILITARY ART IN THE EAST

A SOLDIER'S VISIT TO CHINA, JAPAN, AND PERSIA.

THE GREAT ADVANCES MADE BY THE JAPANESE—INTENSE CONSERVATISM OF THE CHINESE—AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Brevet Major J. P. Sanger, of the First United States Artillery, last evening read a paper on "Artillery in the East," at the head-quarters of the Military Service Institution, on Governor's Island. For the accommodation of members of the institution stationed at other posts in the harbor, the steamboat left Fort Hamilton at 7 P. M., touched at Fort Wadsworth, and steamed thence to Governor's Island. Visitors from this City and Brooklyn were taken from the Battery to the island at 7 and 8 P. M., and were brought back at 10 and 11 o'clock. The introductory pages of the paper set forth that the observations of the author were taken during a two years' trip through Asia and Europe. Embarking at San Francisco in August, 1875, he first went to China, then to Japan, and next to India. While in the last-mentioned country he witnessed the manœuvres of the troops in honor of the Prince of Wales. After leaving at Singapore, the Major and Gen. Upton inspected the armament of Japan. They found that, under the guidance of the French officers who began their operations 20 years ago, the old system had been abandoned, while the infantry, in discipline, organization, and equipment, had been closely modeled after the best European armies. All the finest and most serviceable samples of small arms had been collected and experimented with, until the Japanese, from being in a condition of barbarian ignorance, in a military point of view, had assumed a very respectable position as an armed power. Large and well-equipped arsenals have been established, arrangements have been perfected for the manufacture of powder and other articles needed in military service, and a liberal policy has been pursued in the purchase of the best weapons of modern warfare. As Major Sanger ascertained, has been much favored by the purchasing agents of the Government. The ancient forts used prior to the advent of the foreigners, were interestingly described. The new fortifications at the mouths of the principal rivers, are not only well equipped, but well manned and officered. The Government has paid similar attention to the development of civil progress by the building of railroads and the establishment of telegraphic lines. Regarded from an artillerist's point of view, there is not much to be learned from Japan, although Major Sanger found much to interest him in what had been done prior to his visit. The Major found no evidences of civil or military advancement in China. "The Chinese," said he, "are simply beating time and standing still, while the Japanese are marching on." The intense antipathy of the Chinese to everything foreign has led them to reject nearly all opportunities offered them for improvement. Facilities for gathering information were denied Major Sanger and his companions, until letters were obtained from Prince Kung. Whenever these letters were exhibited to persons in authority, ample opportunities for investigation were afforded. In examinations for promotion in the military service the only points of merit taken into consideration are skill with the bow and personal strength. The bow and spear are still retained in the service, as are also the matchlock and a great swivel gun, which was once an effective weapon. Major Sanger told the story of a Mandarin who spent 35 years in this country, and who on his return to his dirty home in China, left behind him all his American habits. This Mandarin told the Major that he had two sons in New-Haven, Conn., who, he expected, would return to China as thoroughly Chinese as he (the father) was. In examining the great wall of China, Major Sanger found that at no point did its height exceed 20 feet, while its greatest thickness did not exceed the same number of feet. In some of the engravings were obsolete cannon aiding in fortresses and constitutionalize the powers of the American people. * * * We of the South present no names for Presidential honors. I believe the very best thing which could happen would be an entirely new deal in politics, and it is wise Southern statesman for it would be the pride and pleasure of such a statesman to so administer our national affairs as to banish from the minds of the Northern people the idea of danger from and apprehension of Southern national fidelity growing out of past sectional controversies. But we are aware that the sectional temper of the North is not in a condition to consider such subjects, and would not brook such a suggestion. Therefore, no thoughtful man in the South is even expecting such honors. All we expect or ask is that Northern statesmen shall be prosecuted with no more than the usual fairness, and whose lives show that they do not regard the abuse and calumny of any section as the test of loyalty to the Union. There are many such statesmen in every State of the North in the Union, and I am glad that he is even spoken of for the Republican nomination. I can name men in New-England—even in Massachusetts—who would administer the Government in a spirit worthy of Washington, and either one of whom the Southern people would gladly see at the head of that high position. After all, such men must ultimately be chosen, or the people will lose the right to choose at all. The people must end the triumphs of fraud or fraud will end the liberties of the people, and that, too, at no distant day."

BUCHOLZ AGAIN ON TRIAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 19.—This was the third day of the Bucholz trial. The twelth juror was obtained within the first 15 minutes of the session. Siegfried Gruenwald testified that, in pursuance of a written contract, he came to this country with Schulte, as his servant, landing on Sept. 27, 1878. He remained with Schulte in New-York; he made the acquaintance of the prisoner, who learned of the wealth carried on the person of Schulte, and told the witness that he was foolish to leave such a master. Gruenwald refused. Schulte about Oct. 1, 1879, months or so later, wrote him that he would like to re-enter his service, and on the day of the homicide was called upon by his former master and re-engaged. The witness was in Schulte's employ when Mrs. Schulte was Schulte's, and was perfectly positive about the hat, cloth, pocket-book, keys, handkerchiefs, &c. Frank Just, an attaché of the Soane Hotel, drove Schulte from the depot when he left New-York for Chicago, who was anxious to ride with them, obtained permission, and earnestly besought the murdered man to accept of him as a servant. The old man was at first inclined to do so, but finally he yielded, and they took the train together. The cross-examination of the first three witnesses of the afternoon session shows that the defense propose to make a fight on the same issue as raised in the former trial, that the murdered man was known as Johann instead of John, as alleged in the indictment.

Mrs. Amelia Waring, in whose house Schulte lived, testified that the prisoner came to her house with his master; the latter was never out after sundown, and, if noticed, great care was taken in walking. Bucholz went ahead; he visited New-York several times; Schulte once announced that the accused man was to leave him on Jan. 20, the day of the homicide, and that he would go to New-York, and would return at 4 o'clock; his servant went to meet him, passing through the woods where the murder was afterward committed. The witness next saw Bucholz about 7 o'clock, as the door was opened in response to his knock. He exclaimed: "Oh, my God! Schulte is murdered." The whole family went to the neighbors for assistance, which arrived at 7:12. The cross-examination was not completed when the court adjourned.

AN EMPRESS'S EXPENSES.

From London Truth.

Waste and peculation are traditional in the Imperial household of Russia. I read that the expenses of the Empress Marie Fosderovna at Cannes were paid for at the rate of £5,000 a month. Probably this covered the bills of the butcher, baker, and grocer. It did not cover those of the wax chandler who furnished the Imperial villa and the chapel, of the livery stables, of the gas company, of the *bouquetières*, and of the telegraph company. Wax candles were perpetually burning in the room in which mass was daily said. They were of the most expensive quality, and were sold to the chaplains of her Imperial Majesty for treble the price paid by the Catholic priest of the neighboring church. Flowers were profusely supplied to the villa by a gardener, and when they had been a few hours in the drawing-rooms, they were resold—but not to the profit of the imperial exchequer—to the *bouquetière* who supplies the *demi-monde* at Cannes. When the journey back to St. Petersburg was decided upon, the clerk of the buttery ordered 15 days' provisions for her Majesty and her retinue to be stored in the imperial train. The overplus will be the perquisite of some officer. Champagne-cases were in evidence in the saloon carriages in which the Grand Duke and his children in attendance traveled. Lunch was not taken at any of the stations at which the train halted.

AN UNDIVIDED CHURCH.

From the Jersey City Journal.

UNION HILL, Feb. 6, 1880.

We, the undersigned, Elders, Deacons, and other members of the German Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Church, at Union Hill, N. J., publicly protest, by our own signatures, against a certain article which, under the caption, "A Divided Church," made its first appearance, Jan. 28, 1880, in the *Evening Journal* of Jersey City, and has thence found its way into New-York papers. We declare said article to be a shameful slander against our Pastor, the Rev. H. Schoppe, and a malicious misrepresentation of a congregational matter that has long since been adjusted. By far the greatest part of the statement rests upon falsehoods that can only have been promulgated by certain persons who were some time ago, by a definite resolution, expelled from the congregation. Our congregation itself flourishes and increases steadily, and has never before been in a more peaceful and harmonious state than just at the present. Those that have copied the offense will please now copy the defense. C. H. Wedemeyer. Henry Backer, John M. Meyer, Elders; John Gschwind, Jr., August Leidecker, John Kempel, Siebert Spill, Julius Hoffman, William Baker, Henry Seitz, Deacons; Alfred Hess, Henry Ammerman, Otto Paul, Louis Hess, and others.

NAFTAL FOUND NOT GUILTY.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 19.—The jury in the case of Naftal, the alleged Red Bank incendiary, remained out all night. On Judge Walling's appearance on the bench early this morning, the jury came in and stated to the court that it was unable to agree. Judge Walling refused to discharge the jury, and an hour later it came in with a verdict of not guilty.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S ADVICE.

CASSAGNAC'S SERVICES TO, THE SECOND EMPIRE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The interesting part of M. De Cassagnac's career began when, shortly before the coup d'état of 1851, he accepted the functions of journalist-in-ordinary to Prince Louis Napoleon. The founder of the Second Empire placed from the first great confidence in M. De Cassagnac. The latter had won his renown as a hard hitter in journalism under Louis Philippe; when, through the intermediary of Count de Morny, he was presented at the Elysée, it was on the understanding that he was to devote his pen entirely and absolutely at the devotion of the ruler of France. Napoleon III. and M. De Cassagnac appear to have understood each other at once, and there never arose a difference between them. All who knew M. De Cassagnac could guess by a mere glance at him how congenial the "imperial idea" must have been to such a nature as his. Of Creole extraction, and born in Martinique, he had the face of a white negro, with eyes that sparkled constantly. He was passionately imaginative; he loved finery, hankered after pomp, ribands, honors, and cared no more for the liberties of his fellow-subjects than a regular negro might have done. A régime that held France fast gagged and bound, but which was a set-off, supplied a people with a splendid Court and a dashing Army, seemed perfection to him. M. De Cassagnac was not an originator, but he could work up the ideas of another man and express them in a telling fashion. He could also add, by way of ornament, hollow but very brilliant ideas of his own. Napoleon's plans were always far better explained and defended by M. De Cassagnac than they could have been by himself. Nevertheless, but a hundred times at least, during Napoleon's reign M. De Cassagnac had to endure snubs from the official journal which would have made a sensitive man quiver with mortification; and once or twice the Emperor —in order to soothe jealous Ministers—had to cease receiving or corresponding with him for months at a time. But M. De Cassagnac knew his master's mind, and was sufficiently clever to appreciate even the slights that were put upon him by the Court. It should be added, that he made a very good thing out of his loyalty. An official Deputy in the Corps Législatif from 1852 to 1870, he was likewise a Commander of the Legion of Honor; while the numbers which his newspapers received from the civil list gave him wealth and enabled him to buy a cozy estate in the Gers.

ENGLISH SALMON-FISHING.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Feb. 4.

Frozen water and floating ice have more or less retarded salmon-fishing on those English rivers in which the season opened on Monday last. It is not surprising, therefore, to hear that the quantity of salmon received in London at the commencement of the season of 1880 has not been very large. The salmon which arrived yesterday all came, it seems, from two rivers, namely, the Eden and the Severn. Up in the north the frost has not affected the rivers so much as it has generally in the south. In the Eden, the nets were at work early on Monday, and by the night mail from Carlisle there were dispatched to Billingsgate several fine fresh-run salmon. In the Severn, the nets were not so successful. Floating ice interfered much with fishing operations; and although several hauls were made here and there, and several salmon landed, they were, with one exception, either "kelts" or else "unspawned fish," and were accordingly returned to the water. The one exception was a fine "fresh-run" salmon of 25 pounds, which, in the course of yesterday, reached a West End fishmonger on prime order. Within the last few days a number of Irish salmon have reached London. These, for the most part, have come from Killarney, where the season has been opened since the 1st of January. Several fine Lough Neagh trout have also been on sale in many of the West End fishmongers' shops. These are considered a great delicacy, and have found a ready sale at as much as 3s. a pound. As yet, net-fishing has not commenced in Scotland. The Tay opens to-morrow, a number of other rivers on the 11th, the Tweed on the 15th, and several of the Scotch waters on the 25th. The angling season has opened on many rivers throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland, but as yet little or nothing has been done.

A NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT.

From the London Times, Feb. 5.

Another step toward the solution of the question of electric lighting is represented by the sun electric light, of which a private demonstration took place yesterday afternoon at the experimental factory, No. 80 Gray's-inn road, London. The lamp shown upon this occasion was that designed for use in railway stations, mines, collieries, and the like. In this lamp, which is the invention of Mr. Harrison, carbon rods ⅜ of an inch in diameter, and placed vertically, are used, the positive being the top carbon and the negative the bottom one. The adjustment is stated to be automatic and not to cons

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 20, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—The False Friend.
PARK THEATRE—Engaged.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Black Crook.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Unknown.
THEATRE COMIQUE—McElligan Guards' Surprise.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Horrors.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water-Colors.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 2.—Philharmonic.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS OF POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum.....1 00

Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Uptown Office—No. 1,238 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—Bureau of *The Parisian*, No. 9 Rue Scribe.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry P. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, falling, preceded by rising, barometer, northerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, and slowly rising temperature during the night.

Although the nomination of Mr. SMYTH was not summarily rejected yesterday—a mode of disposing of it which would have been most agreeable to all sound Republicans—it is evident from the Senate's action that it can hardly be confirmed. The matter has gone over to March 3, but even if, during that period, the Smyth faction succeed in winning all the Senators now regarded as doubtful, there would still be enough opposed to him to secure the rejection of his name. Delay, however, ought to be no advantage to him. Certainly, it will not be so if the Senators spend the time in ascertaining either the merits of the nomination or the feeling of the most respectable portion of the Republicans regarding it. It is rumored at Albany that Gov. CORNELL, in case of SMYTH'S rejection, may take the responsibility of refusing to send another name to the Senate, thus prolonging SMYTH'S term of office, but this is hardly credible. It will be a very bold act on the Governor's part, for which it is difficult to conceive any adequate motive, or any justification whatever. In the meanwhile, a bill has been introduced in the Assembly to reduce the salary of the Insurance Superintendent to $5,000, the sum appropriated last year.

The House spent most of the day yesterday in discussing the Twenty-first Rule, the interesting point of which was in the third clause, relating to the introduction of legislation into appropriation bills. Mr. CONGER succeeded in getting enough Democrats from the South and Greenbackers to vote with him to allow to Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, the opportunity to speak vigorously against such legislation—an opportunity which the Democrats resisted. Mr. STEPHENS took occasion, in a very forcible manner, to expose the pretense that any such practice was necessary or proper to a "redress of grievances." After his speech, the House, in Committee of the Whole, first adopted amendments which practically forbade "riders," and then substituted for these a proposition of Mr. MORRISON, of Illinois, which leaves the matter very much where it was before. It is plain that the party, as a whole, is not prepared to abandon the ground which was taken at the extra session. It remains to be seen whether the minority of the party, opposed to the folly of last Summer, is strong enough to prevent its repetition.

The report of acting Bank Superintendent Lamb in regard to the expenses of savings banks, is not creditable to the management of these institutions, as a whole, in our State. It shows that the cost of administration, compared with the volume of deposits and the number of accounts, is several times greater here than in England, and much greater than in neighboring States. There is no excuse for such a condition of things, though the explanation is not very far to seek. It lies largely in the mania which possessed savings bank managers in New York some ten or fifteen years since to put a large part of their reserve in expensive buildings. At that time, it was reasoned, and plausibly, that such an investment would be a paying one, and it must be said for the managers that they erred in excellent company. But their mistake has proved a costly one. In nearly every case, these great buildings now yield a revenue scarcely beyond the expense which they entail. Of course, there is no way of retracing this step. The buildings are for the most part unsalable, at anything like their original cost. But that fact, as Mr. LAMB very properly remarks, only imposes an additional obligation on the Trustees to keep their other expenses down to the lowest point.

A good deal of time was spent in the Senate yesterday over the proposition to raise a special committee to consider the interoceanic canal business. Mr. BAYARD made a peculiarly solemn and impressive speech, in which he announced that no subject had recently moved the hearts of the American people so profoundly as the isthmus canal question—a statement which evinces unexpected brilliancy in Mr. BAYARD'S talent for news-gathering, and makes one believe that he has missed his vocation in not attaching himself to a Washington newspaper "bureau." Mr. CONKLING very sensibly argued that the regular Committee on Foreign Affairs could very easily take charge of the whole matter without seriously taxing their energies. Mr. EATON plaintively observed that he had been ignorant enough to suppose that that committee already had charge of it. Gen. BURNSIDE was of the opinion that no sort of real justice could be done to the Monroe doctrine unless a special committee was formed to take it under its peculiar care. No conclusion was reached, and as the Senators have twenty-four hours in which to accumulate wisdom on the subject, there is no telling when one will be reached.

It is now the turn for the Democrats to be vexed by the question of where they shall hold their National Convention. Chicago, having won with the Republican Committee, is making a bold push for the Democratic Convention as well. It is reported that this movement is favored by Mr. RANDALL, the "next friend" of Mr. TILDEN, and by Mr. BARNUM, the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. THURMAN is anxious to have the choice fall upon Cincinnati, mindful of the value of local influences in other cases. Mr. BAYARD, with like motive, is understood to prefer Washington, though on what ground we cannot imagine, unless it be that the Northern and Western delegates would surrender to his friends for fear of their lives if there were a protracted contest, as Mr. BAYARD intends that there shall be before any one but himself is nominated. It is not likely, however, that Washington will be selected, and of the other cities mentioned, apart from the preferences of aspirants, Chicago appears to be the most desirable.

THE CONFEDERATION OF RAILROADS.

A new indication of the pressing importance to the commercial interests of the country of a solution of the railroad problem is to be found in the space devoted to its discussion by the Chief of the National Bureau of Statistics in his report on internal commerce. His general exposition of the growth and condition of our internal trade shows of itself the intimate connection between all our industrial interests and the means of transportation afforded by railways, and the dependence of the former in some vital respects upon an equitable management of the latter. The growth of trade and the development of the capacity of different sections to contribute to the general wealth and prosperity of the country have gone hand in hand with the extension and complex connection of lines of communication. There has been constant action and reaction between these forces, and each has served to stimulate the other, and out of their interworking has grown the vast development of our internal resources. While other interests are so bound up with the business of transportation as to be largely dependent upon its equitable conduct, and to be materially affected by evils and abuses in its management, their primary importance, measured by the number of persons and the amount of capital directly employed in them, outweigh enormously that of the railroads considered as corporate property and as a single agency in the operations of commerce. Hence arises the strong claim of the great commercial interests to an adequate exercise of controlling and supervisory power in their behalf. The only practicable means of exercising such power is through the enforcement of proper Legislative regulations.

Mr. NIMMO shows, not only in his own presentation of facts and arguments, but in the statements which he has drawn from a large number of leading experts, the urgent need for the exercise of authority in behalf of the public against the practically unchecked power of the railroad managers. The problem of applying this judiciously, and with due regard to all the considerations involved, is extremely difficult of solution, and will become more so the longer it is neglected. The colossal proportions of the task are the result of the rapid growth of the railroad system and its consolidation into a vast confederation, overlying the face of the country and entangled with all its varied industrial appliances. Corporations whose birth was in separate States, and whose property and action were originally subject to State jurisdiction, have extended their business over each other's lines, and have consolidated their roads and merged their capital in constantly-growing organizations, until they cover the land with a system of interlacing arteries whose currents flow undisturbed by the limits of State jurisdiction. They have accomplished what no other agency of commerce has been able to achieve, a virtual defeat of the beneficent action of the laws of competition. When competing lines have been established, a war of rates has resulted, destructive of the purposes and benefits of competition, and then the companies have resorted to combinations to sustain a tariff agreed upon between them, and, finally, when this has proved to be relatively more profitable to one than to another, they have attempted to secure their mutual interests by the device of "pooling," or apportioning, their business, in utter disregard of the wishes or the rights of customers. The competition for through business has led to unjust discriminations between places, between shippers, and between the interests of through and local traffic, and in all this the transportation business has been mainly considered, and the larger interests of the public treated as a matter of subordinate importance.

All the testimony brought together here, as well as that lately given before a Legislative committee in this State, not only shows the existence of the evils, but the necessity of the application of a remedy by some other hand than that whose maniuulations have brought them into existence. It shows that the establishment of rates, the apportionment of business, and the general management of the railroad confederation have had only incidental regard for the interests of the public, and have not even been based on any principle of securing to the companies a fair return on actual investments. It throws a strong light on what was sufficiently clear before, the absolute necessity of a code of legislation and a special tribunal which shall secure the administration of this great industrial and commercial interest with a due regard for all the equities involved in its operation. Whether Governmental authority shall intervene can no longer be regarded as an open question; the problem to be solved is, how shall it be applied with the desired effect? It is also very clearly shown that the national aspect of the case is by far the most important. It is the connection of the railroads with commerce between States that has given rise to the chief difficulties and the greatest evils. These cannot be dissipated or rectified by information alone. Any device looking to the collection of reports and to mere advisory action is manifestly inadequate. A fuller exposition of the condition and working of railroad companies is desirable, but its chief value will be in furnishing light for the guidance of authoritative action. In itself it will accomplish little. Public opinion is too intangible and unmanageable a force to operate upon this vast confederation of railroad corporations to the production of definite results. There must be authority, backed by legislation and armed with power to enforce its decrees, and this authority must be as wide as the nation in its jurisdiction. This fact does not preclude the necessity of State action also, which should be supplementary to national action and in harmony with it. Much of the exercise of public authority must needs fall within State limits. A system of reform, to be adequate and effective, must partake of the nature of our complex Government, in which the wider interests of the Union of States are administered under national authority, and those that are limited by State boundaries are administered under State authority. Our legislators at Washington and at Albany have upon their hands a task calling for the exercise of all the wisdom they can command, and it cannot long be neglected. Nor will railroad companies display prudence by putting obstacles in their way. To force the people into a struggle for the subjection of the railway confederacy will not be the course best calculated to secure a careful regard for vested rights.

OUR COMMERCE WITH FRANCE.

The efforts which have been made in France and in this country to secure a commercial treaty between the two nations give a present importance to the economical position of the French Government. There is no doubt that the treaty proposed, if negotiated on a proper basis, would be to the advantage of many American industries, whose products are now shut out from the French market, even more completely than French products are excluded from our own. It should not be forgotten, in considering this measure, that America rests under the operation of the general tariff of France, which is practically prohibitory of everything but raw materials and food, and that we are the only nation of commercial importance that finds itself in that disadvantageous situation. Although the tariff regulated by the commercial treaties of France with other nations has been threatened with very considerable advance by a protectionist movement, the danger of such an advance is much less than it was, and is likely to disappear altogether. What we have to consider, therefore, is the policy of continuing barred from French markets, for which many of our manufactures are well-fitted, while other nations, our competitors, if we aspire to any foreign commerce whatever, may obtain access to these markets on favorable terms. Two principal objections have been made to a commercial treaty—one that it is a usurpation of Congressional authority over the revenues, the other that any terms which France would grant would injure portions of our home industries more than they would benefit the remainder. As to the first objection it is easily met by providing that no treaty shall go into operation until the changes in the revenue laws which it provides for are made by Congress. Although this might prove a fatal obstacle to the treaty, it is one which ought to be met. There is neither justice nor expediency in forcing a commercial policy on the country which the representatives of the people are not prepared to accept.

As to the objection that certain industries would be unfavorably affected—and it is, of course, understood that the chief industries that complain in this connection are those of wine and silk—that is a question of fact, to be fairly considered in the negotiation and afterward in Congress. And when we say fairly considered, we mean not only with reference to the manufacturer, but with reference to the consumer as well. Both wine and silk are articles, in a general way, of luxury, and are fair subjects of taxation. No impartial country admits the former from foreign markets free of tax, and our own is probably the last in which public opinion would sanction such a policy. But the fact that both wine and silk are luxuries make the taxes levied on them, if kept at the proper point, extremely profitable to the Treasury, which is to say, to the general public. The right of the public, therefore, in this connection is of a double character. On the one hand, it is entitled to receive these articles for consumption at as low a rate as is consistent with the claim of the Government for revenue and with respect for the capital invested in their production at home; and on the other, the public may fairly ask that the duty shall not be placed so high that the revenue shall suffer greatly, even for the protection of home industries.

Moreover, in considering what are sometimes called the "vested rights" of capital in protected industries, there are several elements in the problem which are sometimes forgotten. One of these, that is the most generally overlooked, is the fact that most of our high duties were not levied distinctly as protective duties, but as duties compensating for the internal revenue taxes which were rendered necessary by the war for the maintenance of the Union. These taxes have been gradually and practically entirely removed, while the manufacturers have been allowed to continue in the enjoyment of the protection afforded by the high import duties. It would be unwise and unfair to repeal these latter at once. The manufacturers are entitled to a gradual reduction, if any is to be made. But the question of the continuance of the duties purely for the purpose of protection is an open one.

Another consideration bearing on the "vested rights" of favored industries which it is convenient to ignore, and which is very generally ignored, is the fact that though those industries may seem at present to thrive solely by the disadvantage imposed on their foreign competitors, it does not follow that, were they compelled to do so, they could not get on without this factitious aid. It seems to be generally supposed by the advocates of extreme protection, that labor, cost of raw material, and interest on capital are the only elements in the cost of production which need be compared, to arrive at a just estimate of the relative advantages enjoyed by foreign and home manufactures. But beyond these is an important element that cannot be definitely estimated, but that exists, and for which a good deal of weight is demanded. This is the power of any industry to improve its resources when compelled by competition to do so. This power develops in various directions—in the invention of superior machinery, in the organization and discipline of labor, in economy of time, exertion, and expense, in variety of product, and in the cultivation of the home demand. In all these directions, the American manufacturer has unquestionably appreciable advantages, if he chooses to avail himself of them. It is only common justice to the general consumer to take them into account in considering how far a protected interest is likely to be injured by a moderate and gradual reduction of duty.

It may well be that Congress may decide, after investigation and negotiation, that France cannot or will not offer us sufficient inducement to reduce our tariff on her products by means of a treaty. All that we insist upon is that the subject should not be dismissed off-hand and without examination. The present attitude of the French Government is, on the whole, favorable. M. TIRARD, the Minister of Commerce in the De Freycinet Cabinet, is distinctly favorable to the extension of the treaty tariffs of France, and has expressed his approbation of the attempt to negotiate a treaty with the United States. In this direction the Government is agreed, and the policy which it has announced in the Chambers is for the general establishment of treaty tariffs. Why should not the Government of the United States so far take notice of this fact as to at least fairly and fully examine the question? It can do no harm. It may lead to important commercial advantages. To refuse such an examination appears to us in the last degree an exhibition of short-sightedness and narrow-mindedness.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

By a law passed in 1879, Massachusetts accorded to women the right of voting for school officers, and by a law passed one or two years previous, they were made eligible to be School Commissioners. The people of this State are well disposed toward similar legislation here; a law giving to the sex, under reasonable limitations, or regulations, the power of voting for, or serving as, school officers would be generally welcome. That this has been realized in the Legislature is shown by the recommendation on the subject made by Gov. CORNELL, in his Message, by the prompt passage of a law, dating Feb. 12, which declares that "No person shall be deemed to be ineligible to serve as any school officer, or to vote at any school meeting, by reason of sex, who has the other qualifications now required by law," and by the readiness with which, upon suggestions that this provision would prove inadequate, a fuller and better bill, introduced by Mr. BAKER, of Monroe, was passed by the Assembly. Seventy-nine votes were recorded in its favor, to one in opposition, a sufficiently strong indication of a wide-spread demand for the change. But the friends of the measure will read with regret the latest advices from Albany, which are that a reconsideration of the bill is impending, urged on the ground that even this limited suffrage cannot, under the Constitution, be extended to women.

No doubt there are important differences between the Massachusetts Constitution and ours. There the provision is that "every male citizen of 21 years of age and upward" (of specified qualifications) shall have a right to vote in "election of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Senators, and Representatives, and no other person shall be entitled to vote at such election." As to other officers, the instrument appears silent. Who may vote for them seems left to the judgment of the Legislature. Obviously, the Legislature is prohibited from according to women the right to vote for the officers specified, but may give it when inferior officers are in question. Quite different is the fundamental law of this State. As at present in force, it is found in amendments ratified in 1874, and is thus expressed: "Every male citizen of the age of 21 years" (of specified qualifications) shall be entitled to vote "for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people." Upon the one hand, this extends to officers of all kinds and classes who are elective, so that if schools are placed in charge of "elective officers" at all, the right to vote for them cannot be taken from any class of male adult citizens. But, upon the other hand, here are not, as in Massachusetts, any negative or restrictive words. The Constitution does not say that no other persons than adult males can be allowed to vote.

The view adverse to the bill, of course, is that here is a plain implication against voting by any but males; that "every male citizen may vote," fairly means that no others shall. Very probably this may be sound. It accords with the general impression. Yet opposite considerations might be urged which would well deserve attention. The language does not necessarily imply a negative. It declares the absolute, indestructible right of adult males to vote, that is all. The Legislature cannot take it from them. But a grant or declaration of a right to one class does not necessarily mean that it may not be given to another. Whether such is the meaning is a common-sense question, to be determined in view of the history of the instrument, and of the pending questions in view of which it was passed. The particular form of the constitutional provision is found in the Constitution of 1777, and has stood substantially unchanged ever since, so far as this question is concerned. In that day, a property qualification was attached to suffrage, which was, in 1826, abolished except as to colored men. But the provision of 1777, like that of 1874, was that men should have the right to vote, saying nothing one way or the other about women. If inquiry as to the history of the time should substantiate that there had not been raised, in Revolutionary times, any serious question of woman suffrage, but the exciting effort and movement was to extend political power to men generally, forbidding anything like an aristocracy or privileged class of voters, the conclusion might be that the provision is not a negative upon giving suffrage to women, but only a security that it shall not be taken from any classes of men. And there are traces in the statute-book of legislation which accords with this view. For example, the general law of public instruction, passed in 1864, enabled "every male person of full age, residing in any neighborhood or school district, and entitled to hold lands in this State, who owns or hires real property in such neighborhood or district, subject to taxation for school purposes," to vote at any school meeting held in such neighborhood or district, including voting for Trustees. This language may well include some persons not yet naturalized, and therefore not citizens. Upon any view of the Constitution which allows giving the right to vote at these meetings to men not citizens, it can be given to women.

Moreover, as our common school system is not prescribed by the Constitution, but is the creature of legislation, it does not seem impossible that the power of the Legislature to say how its managers shall be selected may not be broader than when constitutional officers are in question. Something of this sort was said in a case decided about twelve years ago, affecting Saratoga Springs. The Legislature ordained a Board of Education for that village; and, instead of providing for a popular election of members of the board, it named them outright in the law. The Village Trustees objected to this, and refused to give the Board of Education the money which the law directed they should have, for, they said, the members of such a board are village officers, and under the Constitution must be elected by the electors of the village. But Justice POTTER decided that they are not village officers, but officers who may be "appointed as the Legislature may direct."

Taking into view the delicacy and difficulty of these questions, and the general desire of the people that counsel and co-operation of women on school questions should be invited, we believe that the Legislature will best discharge its duty by passing a carefully-prepared and judicious bill embodying the object desired, and leaving its constitutionality to be determined in the Court of Appeals. The course at Albany thus far seems at once hasty and irresolute. First, a law is passed; then it is pronounced inadequate and another is hurried forward; and, lastly, this is to be withdrawn and the reform abandoned, upon an unargued suggestion that any change is unconstitutional. The courts can determine this last matter better than the committees. Let the committees frame, with deliberation, the law best expressing the popular will in 1880, and leave it to the courts to say whether this must be foreborne in deference to the views of 1777.

BRADFORD VS. M'GRATH.

The action at law in which Mr. Bradford, of Clinton, Ill., is the plaintiff is certainly a novel one, and will be watched by the members of the legal profession with much interest. Mr. Bradford sues to recover $5,000 from his father-in-law as a slight compensation for the injury which the plaintiff has sustained in marrying an incomplete and unsatisfactory wife. The complaint contains a charge of fraudulent misrepresentation on the part of the father-in-law—whose name is McGrath—and of conspiracy between McGrath and his daughter to entrap the plaintiff into marriage.

The history of the case is briefly as follows: Mr. Bradford is a respectable citizen of Clinton, Ill., of about 40 years of age, and engaged in the house and sign painting business. About two years ago Mr. McGrath and his family, consisting of a wife and one daughter, moved into the town. Mr. McGrath was a retired pork person of much reputed wealth and of pleasant and genial manners. His daughter was a young lady of undeniable beauty. She was, however, very slightly lame. She could hardly be said to limp, except when she tried to walk unusually fast, and she could sit down gracefully if she gave herself plenty of time. Nevertheless, it was undeniable that she was a little lame, a fact which somewhat prejudiced the marriageable young men of the community against her.

Mr. Bradford was greatly pleased with Miss McGrath, and was a frequent visitor at her father's house, where he was treated with much cordiality. In due time he became warmly attached to the young lady, and would have unhesitatingly proposed to marry her had it not been for her unfortunate lameness. Of its precise nature he could not for a long time obtain any satisfactory information. The young lady herself shunned the subject, and beyond incidentally admitting that her "right limb" was not in all circumstances perfectly trustworthy, she refrained from satisfying her lover's curiosity. He had begun to fear that the "limb" in question was greatly inferior to the other, and was, perhaps, weak and shrunken, so that it was unfit to bear her weight. An accident, which it is unnecessary to describe, though it may be hinted that it was not wholly unconnected with a difficult descent from a particularly high carriage, proved to Mr. Bradford that his suspicion was wrong, and that the "limb" in question was, up to a certain point at all events, a model of symmetry. In fact, it was decidedly the ablest "limb" that had ever temporarily dazzled his eyes with a flash of brilliant hosiery, and Mr. Bradford went home that afternoon determined to broach the subject to Mr. McGrath and ascertain if there was really anything seriously the matter with the "limb."

It was in this connection that Mr. McGrath made the alleged false representations. He said the subject was a delicate one, and that he could not be expected to go into particulars. He added, however, that the difficulty was a very slight one, and that, for his part, he did not think that a mere stiffness of the knee, which would probably wear off in time, constituted any objection to an otherwise exceptionally eligible young lady. Greatly relieved by these remarks, Mr. Bradford then and there asked the honor of Miss McGrath's hand, and, with the approbation of her father, subsequently proposed to, and was accepted by, the young lady.

It was not until after his marriage that Mr. Bradford made the painful discovery which has led to his lawsuit. To his great astonishment, his wife proved to be partially cork. The fact was forced upon his attention. As he afterward remarked, "When a man's wife has got to take herself apart when she 'retires,' a man can't help suspicioning that there's something wrong." In the silence of the night, when that part of Mrs. Bradford which had gone to bed was safely sleeping, the wretched husband arose and by the light of the moon examined the rest of her, which she had left lying on the table. That it was cork there could not be the slightest doubt, and Mr. Bradford sadly perceived that he had been made the victim of misplaced confidence.

That in his indignation he should have sued Mr. McGrath was perhaps natural, but it is very doubtful if his suit will inure to the benefit of anybody but the lawyers. He may be able to prove that the defendant falsely represented that Miss McGrath was purely human, whereas she was in one important respect merely a combination of cork and steel springs. He may also prove that Mr. McGrath induced him to become his son-in-law by the pretense that Miss McGrath's lameness was due to a slight stiffness of the knee, which would very probably disappear in time. It may, furthermore, be shown that Miss McGrath was privy to this deception, and that she united with her father to conceal her cortical peculiarities, and to thereby secure a husband. But even if the plaintiff does succeed in fully proving his case, it does not follow that he can recover any damages.

The defense will undoubtedly claim that Mr. Bradford has been deceived through his own negligence, and that the maxim, *caveat emptor*, applies to a husband as well as to the buyer of a horse; that no action for damages can be brought by a man against his wife, and that hence her agreement with her father to deceive her husband does not make her father a conspirator, in the legal sense of the term. It will also be maintained that Mr. Bradford gave no valuable consideration for his wife; that Mr. McGrath never undertook to deliver to him "one (1) complete and genuine wife," and that hence, there being no contract, Mr. Bradford has no right of action.

Probably Mr. Bradford will lose his suit, and it is to be hoped, in the interests of domestic harmony, that he will lose it. If it is decided that a man who ignorantly marries a woman with a cork leg can recover damages from her father, every man who has married a woman with artificial teeth, false hair, or a figure the beauty of which is due not to nature but to art, will rush to the courts for relief—a state of things which would be contrary to public morality. Mr. Bradford, in spite of his present indignation, has no real reason for complaint. By far the greater part of his wife is genuine, and he may find that a sectional wife, who can be taken apart and put together again, is even more convenient and desirable than a wife made, according to the usual plan, all in one piece.

The details of the late catastrophe in the Winter Palace, at St. Petersburg, are still imperfect, but enough has been learned to establish it as the most formidable of all recent attempts upon the Czar's life. This is the second time that the famous palace has been the scene of a projected murder, in singular confirmation of the gloomy legend which clings to it. After the destruction of the building by fire in 1839, Count KLEINMICHEL, then Prime Minister, sought to gratify the Czar NICHOLAS by restoring it in an incredibly short space of time. The work proceeded night and day, and not a few of the laborers employed were killed or crippled during its progress, while many more were permanently injured by the stifling fumes of the fresh paint. It is said that the mother of one of the victims imprecated a solemn curse upon the palace, saying that "as the ROMANOFFS had made it fatal to their people, so their people should make it fatal to them." This malediction, whether authentic or not, has, indeed, been amply fulfilled. The ill-omened building witnessed the disgrace and expulsion of KLEINMICHEL himself only a few years later. It saw NICHOLAS die of a broken heart (by his own hand, as some say,) in one of the small rooms of the wing facing the Neva. It was the scene of an attempted assassination of the Czar in 1870, and it has now witnessed another and a deadlier one.

The obituary columns of the London papers have lately recorded the death of a gentleman who in early life, was the victim of his own mother in a most extraordinary case of imposture. The third Marquis TOWNSHEND, a highly contemptible character, married, in 1807, SARAH GARDNER, but the marriage was never consummated, and while, at her instance, a suit was pending to annul the same, she, in May, 1809, eloped with one JOHN MARGETTS, and assumed his name. By MARGETTS she had several children, and in 1823 she gave her eldest son the style of "Lord" JOHN TOWNSHEND, which he subsequently changed to that of Earl of LEICESTER, one of the titles then in the Townshend family. In December, 1823, she took her five children to church, and had them all christened by the name of Townshend, and entered as children of the Marquis of that ilk, who all this time was living obscurely in Italy, and never returned thence. In 1841 the eldest son came forward as a candidate for Parliament, and qualified as a Peer's eldest son. The next heir, a cousin, then thought it about time to intervene, and accordingly set forward the true state of affairs in a petition to the House of Lords, which resulted in that assembly declaring that the children in question were not the children of Lord TOWNSHEND. Mr. DUNN GARDNER, recently deceased, was one of these children. He succeeded in right of his maternal grandfather, to large estates in Cambridgeshire, and was a highly respectable country gentleman. The magnificent reredos in Ely Cathedral, one of the half dozen finest works of the kind in the world, was erected by him to the memory of his wife. It is of exquisitely-carved alabaster, and represents, in high relief, three scenes in the life of CHRIST, each scene being divided by entwined pillars of alabaster, studded with splendid Scotch pebbles, cairngorms, &c., having all the effect of jewels. The cost was $15,000, and a more exquisite memorial could not have been raised. Mr. D. GARDNER'S mother married within a fortnight of Lord TOWNSHEND'S death, in 1855, a Mr. LAIDLER, and died in 1858.

The literary men of Boston have combined for an immense effort, which is no less than a memorial history of that town from the earliest geological times down to the present day. The ostensible cause for this work is the fact that next year will be the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the first settlement of Boston, and it is thought that its quarter of a millennium birthday could be celebrated in no more fitting manner than by recording everything that has happened there before and since the early landing of the Puritans upon its hilly peninsula. The history, as might be supposed, is to be a work of considerable magnitude, and will fill, when completed, four bulky volumes. In its preparation a large number of people are now engaged, as many, in fact, as would ordinarily suffice to make an average encyclopedia. But as far as Boston is concerned, the work is to be encyclopedic in character. Almost everything, from the voyages of the explorers, CABOT and VERRAZZANO, down to the organization of the ice trade, which has a near or remote bearing on the growth of the city, has a separate and special place assigned to it, and is to be treated by some one who is supposed to be intimately acquainted with the subject. The list of writers has been published, and includes a large number of those who by family associations are supposed to have a peculiarly intimate knowledge of the topics of which they are to treat, as well as others who have, no doubt, acquired their information by careful researches, or personal experience. As a commemoratory offering the work may prove a success, though we should hardly suppose that the book would be calculated to attract the general reader, who might well be pardoned if he hesitated before beginning so ponderous a task as deliberately reading it through. The duty of editorially supervising the construction of the history will devolve upon Mr. JUSTIN WINSOR, the Librarian of Harvard University, who has as his assistants the Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, Dr. SAMUEL A. GREEN, and Mr. CHARLES DEANE, all of whom have special fitness for their office in consequence of previous studies.

Mr. E. H. DERBY estimates in *Harper's Monthly* that between five and six million tons of freight a year, or nearly twice the amount that passes through the Suez Canal, will eventually be carried through a ship canal between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific. Ten years ago, before California had developed its immense grain trade, Admiral DAVIS put the tonnage that the canal would command at 3,360,000, and computed the annual saving in the cost of freight, interest, and insurance at $99,000,000. According to Mr. DERBY'S round numbers, the Pacific coast produces more than 1,000,000 tons of wheat annually. A million of tons of shipping will soon be required to transport this vast amount of grain to Europe, and is passing both ways will give the canal 2,000,000 tonnage. Another million of tonnage will be added by the extensive coasting trade between the Atlantic and the Pacific States. The commerce of the United States alone will give the canal a business equal to that which pays the Suez Canal $6,000,000 a year. The canal will be a candidate for the tea trade between China and Japan and Europe, the commerce between Europe and the Russian possessions, and that between the Atlantic States and China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, and the products of the Pacific fisheries. The amount of tea which may annually pass through this channel is estimated at 200,000,000 pounds, whose transportation will require 100,000 tons of shipping. The Australian trade, which includes nearly 300,000,000 pounds of wool, will contribute about 300,000 tons to the business of the canal. Peru sends about 300,000 or 400,000 tons of guano yearly to Europe, while Chili exports large quantities of copper and nitrates. This commerce, with the return cargoes, and the trade of Guatemala, Mexico, and Central America, will represent at least 1,000,000 tons. Great Britain, according to Mr. DERBY'S figures, requires about 200,000,000 bushels of grain yearly from other nations. About one-fifth of her wheat she draws from California and Oregon. A cargo of this is now four months in *transitu* between the Pacific coast and Liverpool. The voyage could be made through the canal in about three weeks, and many trips could be made in a year. The British Isles would thus save annually a million sterling in freight. The canal, he argues, would be the means of developing the products of the United States on the Pacific Coast, and of distributing the manufactures of Europe over the Pacific isles and shores.

GENERAL NOTES.

Fast day has been appointed in Massachusetts for Thursday, April 8.

The Boston *Journal* of Thursday says: "The Democratic City Committee last evening decided to expel none of its members who have been accused of skulduggery."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* has come to the melancholy conclusion that there are Democrats who distrust Democrats a degree more than they distrust the Republicans.

Councilor Fogg, of Maine, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, charged the State $61 for services and expenses as such, when, as the Republican papers declare, he did not see an Indian, but made a visit to Calais for campaign purposes solely.

The Ocala (Fla.) *Banner* of the 14th inst. says: "The climate of no other State in the Union than ours will warrant the young people in having picnics in the middle of Winter. This Winter has been a season rich in these festivities in this county, and on all occasions the young ladies were attired in May-day apparel."

A Halifax telegram says that three of the five children given birth to by Mrs. Adam Murray, in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, on Sunday, have since died, but that the mother is doing well. The family are in very poor circumstances. The people in New-Glasgow have helped them most liberally, and have done everything possible to aid them.

The Boston *Traveller* has interviewed several prominent Massachusetts Democrats, including Josiah G. Abbott, Leopold S. Morse, Frederick O. Prince, John Quincy Adams, Charles Levi Woodbury, Charles T. Russell, and Charles P. Thompson, and finds that very many of them would prefer Bayard for their Presidential candidate. Others said Tilden.

Congressman Morse, of Massachusetts, says that if he were a Republican, and had the naming of the nominee for President, he would select the Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, declaring him to be one of the strongest men in the Republican Party, and believing that he could carry his own State, Indiana, and certainly would carry New-York if any Republican can.

The editor of the Wheeling (West Va.) *Intelligencer*, who is visiting Washington, writes to his paper that Alexander H. Stephens weighs only 92 pounds, but congratulates himself on his great increase in avoirdupois since he first came back to Washington after the war, at which time he weighed only 71 pounds. He incidentally mentions that Mr. Stephens expressed the opinion in his presence that the Democracy cannot carry New-York, either with or without Tilden.

With its customary warmth on all party questions, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* exclaims: "A movement to locate the next National Convention at Washington is on foot. It is the scheme of designing Congressmen, who, ill-content with their success in dividing and muddling the party, want to destroy it altogether by bringing it within the range of their stupid intrigues. This should be defeated. If the committee are driven to the wall, Louisville offers them a refuge. But anywhere—Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, even the headwaters of Salt River—would be preferable to that reservoir of idiocy and rascality, Washington City."

They have been discussing the subject of meanness at a meeting of a debating society in Leadville, Col., and thereupon the *Democrat*, of that lively place, remarks: "A man to prosper in Leadville for any length of time must be of a liberal generous, whole-souled, hearty, and happy disposition. He must be open-faced, open-handed, and, withal, he must be honest. In no part of the world will a mean man be so quickly shunned as in the mountains of Colorado. A petty, jealous, spiteful little soul can never thrive at this altitude. The motto of every successful man must be to live and let live. If he sees an honest struggler below he must reach down and help him up. If he sees a man above he must not cast at him a jealous sneer, but work cheerfully to level himself up to where his superior stands. It will never do to be jealous of our rivals. If they excel us we must give applause and not sulks. In short, it can never pay to be mean."

RAISING COAL PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—Circulars were issued by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company this afternoon increasing the price of lump and steam-boat coal on board vessels at Elizabethport, N. J., to $4 75 from $4, as announced on Feb. 16, and to $4 25 from $3 75, for Port Richmond.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION

WORK AND TALK IN CONGRESS.

REPUBLICAN BLUNDERING IN THE HOUSE—THE DEMOCRATS FIXING THE RULES TO SUIT THEMSELVES—SENATORIAL IGNORANCE OF WHAT THE SENATE HAS DONE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The contest over the adoption of Rule 21 of the new code of rules reported by the Committee on Rules, was renewed in the House to-day, and after a long struggle finally resulted in a victory for the Democrats. This result may properly be attributed to the bad management of the Republicans. The efforts of the Democrats were directed to framing the rule so that, under the plea of economy, any proposition being germane to an appropriation bill, it should be in order to engraft extraneous matter on bills of that character, while the efforts of the Republicans were directed to perfecting the rule so as to exclude all propositions not legitimately relating to money bills. After several amendments from both sides had been rejected, Mr. Warner, of Ohio, offered an amendment declaring that no new legislation should be engrafted upon appropriation bills, except such as was necessary to secure the reduction of expenditures ordered in any particular item of the bill. This amendment was in substance and effect the same as that previously offered by Mr. Warner, which the Committee of the Whole rejected on Tuesday last after having adopted it in the form of a substitute to a proposition offered by Mr. Speer, of Georgia. It was again adopted to-day by a vote of 117 to 109. Subsequently, Mr. Robeson offered an amendment, which was intended to eliminate the Warner proposition, and which provided that no amendment changing the effect of existing laws should be in order. The Democrats saw in this blunder of Mr. Robeson a chance to overload the Warner amendment and joined the Republicans in voting for it, thus securing its adoption and destroying the Warner amendment. If the Republicans had been assured that those Democrats who voted with them to adopt the Warner amendment would continue to act with the Republican side in perfecting the rule, Mr. Robeson's proposition would have been proper, but inasmuch as it was apparent that such reliance could not be placed on the Democrats, it would have been better for the Republicans to have held fast to the good already secured by the Warner amendment, rather than risk it by attempting new conquests. The adoption of Mr. Robeson's amendment antagonized the Liberal Democrats to the rule as thus amended, and prepared them to vote for any proposition emanating from their party friends calculated to destroy it. After several unsuccessful efforts by Mr. Mills, of Texas, to secure amendments to the rule intended to permit the Customs, internal revenue, and banking laws to be amended or repealed on appropriation bills, Mr. Morrison offered an amendment to make it in order to amend appropriation bills by reducing the numbers and compensation of United States officers, and to permit those committees having charge of the subject matter of any amendment adopted on an appropriation bill to offer amendments changing existing law to meet the reduction of expenditures directed in the bill, which was adopted, and in this shape rule 21 was passed. It is probable that when the action of the Committee of the Whole is reported to the House, the Morrison amendment will be disagreed to, and that the rule as reported by the Committee on Rules will be adopted.

If Messrs. Garfield and Robeson could be induced to permit Mr. Frye to manage and direct the Republican side, the Democrats would not so frequently gain advantages in the House. With 10 or 12 Democrats and all the Greenbackers disposed to perfect the twenty-first rule so as effectually to preclude special legislation from appropriation bills, there can be no excuse for the blundering management of Messrs. Garfield, Robeson, and a few others on the Republican side who are ambitious for leadership. Before beginning the consideration of the rules to-day, Mr. Stephens asked permission to address the House on the evils of the practice of placing riders on general appropriation bills, but objection was made on the Democratic side. Mr. Conger thereupon moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for the purpose of enabling Mr. Stephens to speak on the subject indicated by him, which was adopted by 3 majority. Mr. Stephens made an earnest speech against special legislation on appropriation bills, and particularly condemned attempts to inject partisan measures into such bills, and to coerce the Executive into signing them by threatening to withhold supplies. His remarks were attentively listened to by both sides, and were frequently applauded by the Republicans.

A portion of the debate in the Senate last Wednesday shows how ignorant such an eminent body may be of its own acts, even when those acts have been performed so recently that it seems impossible that they could have been forgotten. In going through the calendar a bill was taken up which authorizes the appointment of William English to be a Second Lieutenant in the Army. English became a cadet at West Point in June, 1875, but owing to domestic afflictions he was compelled to neglect his studies, and his failure to pass an examination caused his discharge in June, 1878. The law forbids the appointment of a discharged cadet to the Army until after the graduation of his class, and after eligible non-commissioned officers have been provided for. An enabling act was sought for in this case, inasmuch as it appeared that English deserved an appointment. In the Senate Mr. Edmunds called for the reading of a report on the case which had been submitted by Mr. Randolph, of the Committee on Military Affairs, on Jan. 12. This report was simply an indorsement of a report made in the Forty-fifth Congress, and was a favorable one. The bill was gravely discussed and amended by prominent Senators, and Mr. Edmunds considered the proposed action something very serious in its nature. Mr. Randolph and Mr. Maxey supported the bill, and Mr. Randolph asserted that its passage was necessary, because, under the existing law, the President has no power to appoint him to a Second Lieutenancy. After consuming considerable valuable time the bill went over, because of the expiration of the morning hour. If the Senators will consult the records of their Executive Clerk, they will discover that this same William English was nominated for a Second Lieutenancy by the President Jan. 7, 1880, and confirmed by the Senate Jan. 13, one day after Mr. Randolph's report was submitted. It seems strange that the Senate, and especially the committee which had just reported on his case, so completely forgot what had been done as to cover a page of the *Record* with arguments which their own recent action had rendered unnecessary.

The morning business in the Senate to-day was brushed aside in order that a decision might be reached, if possible, upon the Interoceanic canal question, which has succeeded in setting the Democratic Senators by the ears, if it has not inspired the nation with a desire to thrust De Lesseps and his engineers into the Caribbean Sea. The pending motion to reconsider the passage of Mr. Gordon's resolution, by which he had crushed himself between Mr. Groome and a Chairmanship, was passed, but Mr. McDonald's demand for a continuation of the debate upon the Military Land Warrant bill cut short the discussion just when it seemed that a decisive vote was near at hand. The matter was considered in open session, unexpectedly, because an agreement had been made to confine the debate strictly to the difference between Mr. Davis and Mr. Gordon in relation to the expediency of creating a committee; but Mr. Davis and several other Senators got outside of this agreement, for Mr. Davis could not resist the temptation to criticise Mr. Gordon's first resolution as almost the same as a declaration of war, and Mr. Burnside took occasion to reassert what he had said in his speech at the beginning of the session in regard to the Monroe doctrine. There was a strong sentiment manifested in the remarks of Mr. Conkling, Mr. Eaton, and Mr. Garland in favor of placing the whole subject in the hands of the Committee on Foreign Relations. It was made plain that that committee had plenty of time for its consideration, and would very appropriately take charge of it. Mr. Eaton sarcastically remarked that in his innocent simplicity he had expected the subject would be given to the Foreign Relations Committee, and had therefore taken steps to secure the necessary information. At Mr. Conkling's suggestion, he promised to offer as an amendment a substitute for Mr. Gordon's resolution, which would bring the whole matter into that committee's hands. Mr. Bayard doubted if at any time in the history of the country a subject had so filled the minds of the American people, and he desired to see the Senate reflect the almost unanimous sentiment of the nation by taking a corresponding interest. He was unwilling to take any action which would indicate a decrease of interest or a difference of opinion in relation to a subject underlying which was the great question of continental power. At the close of his speech there was hardly any opposition to a postponement of the debate. The question has been under consideration by a special committee in the House for some days, and an attempt will soon be made to induce the House to indorse an affirmation of the Monroe doctrine in startling terms. It is understood that Mr. Frye, of the committee, will submit to the House to-morrow a resolution declaring that the United States will not allow any foreign power to build a canal on the isthmus, and will insist upon controlling and regulating any canal there built by a foreign company or by foreign capital.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Eaton introduced the petition of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, reaffirming the opinion of that body expressed to Congress in 1876, that it is wise, just, and expedient to return to the Government of Japan such portion of the Japanese indemnity fund as remains after making equitable compensation to Americans interested therein, and urging that such restoration should be made without unnecessary delay.

JAY GOULD'S LOBBY SCHEMES.

EFFORTS TO SECURE LEGISLATION OPENING THE INDIAN TERRITORY TO SETTLEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—During the present session of Congress the lobby agents of Jay Gould have been actively engaged in pushing the scheme to open the Indian Territory to settlement. The bill to give that Territory organization under the name of Oklahoma was the favorite scheme of the jobbers, but the opposition of the better class of Congressmen, aided by leading newspapers, has thus far prevented success. The Oklahoma bill was introduced in the Forty-fifth Congress, and defeated by a direct vote in the House Committee on Territories. The bill was introduced in the present Congress, and the House Committee on Territories, to which it was referred, placed it in charge of a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Muldrow, Frost, and Humphrey. This sub-committee recently reported the bill adversely to the full committee, which report was approved. It was supposed that this negative action would end the matter, but it seems that Gould's agents have succeeded in reviving the scheme and securing a reversal of the former action of the committee. At the meeting of the committee to-day there were present Messrs. Muldrow of Mississippi, Cravens of Arkansas, Martin of West Virginia, Frost of Missouri, Aldrich of Illinois, and Young of Ohio, a bare majority. Mr. Frost moved to reconsider the vote by which an adverse report on the Oklahoma bill was adopted, and this being agreed to a movement was made to substitute Senator Vest's bill for that of the House. Mr. Muldrow, Chairman of the committee, directed attention to the small attendance at the meeting, and suggested that the matter be postponed until the next meeting of the committee. He also urged the absence of Mr. Humphrey, who was a member of the sub-committee which had considered and reported the bill adversely, as an additional reason for postponement. This was resisted, and without any discussion whatever, and without even reading the bill of Mr. Vest, it was adopted by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Cravens, Martin, Frost, and Young; nays—Messrs. Muldrow and Aldrich. The Vest bill differs from that now pending before the Senate Committee on Territories, a synopsis of which was published in THE TIMES of Tuesday last, the latter being in the nature of a substitute for Vest's bill. The Senate bill provides for giving the Indians of the five nations of the Indian Territory homesteads of 160 acres of land, and for the sale and settlement of the surplus lands. The consent of the Indians is made a condition precedent to its operation, but the Gould management expect to secure this consent by those methods peculiar to their system of operations. Nothing contained in the Senate bill authorizes a Territorial organization, but with the lands of the Indian Territory thrown open to settlement, a Territorial Government would soon follow.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

THE WORK OF THE PEABODY TRUSTEES—NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL WORK.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund to-day, Chief-Justice F. C. Manning, of Louisiana, was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy in the Board occasioned by the death of Gen. Richard Taylor. It is not probable that the board will hold a session to-morrow, as their business is about completed. Mr. G. Peabody Russell, the Secretary of the board, says that the income of the fund has been principally devoted to common schools throughout the South. In the last year, however, it has been expended largely in the interest of normal schools, seminaries, &c. Should a meeting of the board be held to-morrow, the Secretary thinks that a memorial to Congress will be prepared, advocating legislation in behalf of the education of colored children in the South.

The Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association convened in this city to-day. Representatives were present from almost every State in the Union. Mr. Wickersham, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that a committee of 10 be appointed to take into consideration the formation of a National Council of Education, to report a plan of organization to the Board of Directors of the National Teachers' Association, at their meeting at Chautauqua, N. Y., in July next. The resolution was adopted and the Chair appointed as the committee Messrs. Bicknell, of Massachusetts; Wilson, of the District of Columbia; Wickersham, of Pennsylvania; Harris, of Missouri; Hoger, of Massachusetts; Tarbell, of Indiana; Harrison, of Connecticut; Swart, of Indiana; Shepherd and Orr, of Georgia. Papers were read on the education of children who are neglected by their parents, after which a recess was taken until evening.

THE CAPITOL FRESCO-PAINTER DEAD

SIGNOR BRUMIDI'S UNFINISHED WORK ON THE FRIEZE OF THE ROTUNDA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The last work upon which Signor Brumidi, the artist, who died in this city to-day, at the age of 74, was engaged, was the adornment of the frieze of the rotunda of the Capitol with a series of allegorical cartoons. This work was interrupted some time ago by a fall which Brumidi had, and since that time the staging has remained suspended against the frieze without an occupant. The frieze is 10 feet high and 360 feet in circumference, and the stage hangs 96 feet above the floor. The cartoons already on the walls fill about half of the frieze, and their subjects are "America and History," "The Landing of Columbus," "Cortez and Montezuma," "Pizarro Going to Peru," "Burial of De Soto," "Pocahontas Rescuing Capt. Smith," "Landing of the Pilgrims," and "Settlement of Pennsylvania." One representing the colonization of New-England is on the walls, but unfinished. The artist had intended to place upon the remainder of the frieze the following subjects: "Oglethorpe and the Muscogee Chief," "Battle of Lexington," "Declaration of Independence," "Surrender of Cornwallis," "Col. Johnson and the Death of Tecumseh," "American Army Entering the City of Mexico," and "The Discovery of Gold." The gentleman most prominently mentioned as Brumidi's successor in this work is John La Farge, of New-York, the decorator of Trinity Church in Boston. A Venetian fresco-painter named Steinovitch, of New-York, has also been mentioned to the committee in charge. Brumidi had done a great deal of work in the Capitol, and for the allegorical painting which adorns the canopy of the dome he received $40,000. It is said that the Government secured his services on the frieze for $6 a day.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

A MODIFIED ORDER REGARDING CIGARS—ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The War Department has issued a modified general order relative to the purchase of cigars for the use of the Army. The order as amended states that at military posts where cigars cannot be purchased at reasonable prices otherwise than through the Subsistence Department, they may be furnished by the department upon the same requisitions, and purchased and accounted for in the same manner, as has been prescribed by the Commissary-General of Subsistence, under authority conferred for the purchase and sale of other subsistence stores to officers and troops.

First Lieut. Henry M. Benson, Seventh Infantry, has been granted indefinite leave of absence on account of disability. Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymaster, has been assigned to temporary duty in the office of the Paymaster-General at Washington. The leave of absence granted First Lieut. William Ennis, Fourth Artillery, has been extended one month. Leave of absence for four months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability has been granted Second Lieut. Charles A. Foster, Third Artillery. Commissary Sergt. Henry Goodrich has been ordered from duty at Fort Niagara, N. Y., to proceed without delay to Fort Johnston, N. C., to relieve Commissary Sergt. John V. Sayton, who will take the place vacated by Goodrich. Hospital Steward Penhori, now stationed at Willett's Point, New-York Harbor, has been granted six months' furlough, with permission to go beyond the sea. The leave of absence granted Major E. V. Sumner, Fifth Cavalry, has been extended one month, and that of Lieut.-Col. Whistler, Fifth Infantry, has been extended to April 15, on account of disability.

Medical Director Edward Hippen has been appointed a member of the board which meets in Philadelphia on March 1 to examine candidates for admission and promotion in the medical corps of the Navy. Surgeon William J. Simon has been ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va. Lieut. John F. Merry has been detached from special duty at Washington and placed on waiting orders. Surgeon Thomas N. Penrose from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and ordered as a member of the Medical Examining Board, to act in the capacity of Recorder.

The practice-ship Mayflower is soon to be sent to the Norfolk Navy-yard for docking.

Gunner Cornelius Cronin, of the United States steam-ship Minnesota, has been granted one month's leave of absence. Assistant Naval Constructor G. F. Mallett has been ordered to resume his regular duties at the Portsmouth Navy-yard.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue, to-day, were $363,797 45, and from Customs, $679,587.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 494,000 ounces of fine silver for the San Francisco, New-Orleans, and Philadelphia mints.

The report of Assistant Secretary French on the cattle disease known as pleuro-pneumonia will probably be sent to Congress this week. He recommends the appointment of a commission, with legislative powers, to take the subject into consideration. The report shows that the disease has been most prevalent in Massachusetts, New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Many inquiries have recently been made at the Treasury Department, especially from persons living in the West, asking whether the Government has offered a large premium for a silver half-dollar coined in 1823. An official statement has been prepared for publication which says: "The Government pays no premium on any of its coins, and redeems them under certain regulations at their face value only, regardless of the year of coinage."

The Postmaster-General issued an order to-day forbidding the delivery of registered letters and money-orders to Smalley & Gale, No. 35 Broadway, New-York, who are said to be engaged in fraudulent stock operations. A general order will be issued to-morrow cutting down the mail service on all the "star routes" to one trip a week. The order is to go into effect on the 1st of March. Officers of the department in taking this action is simply to keep the expenditures for the star service within the limits of the appropriation for the present fiscal year, pending the further action of Congress.

The Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day received the report of the sub-committee to which was referred a petition asking the repeal of the twenty-second section of "An act to incorporate the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company," and to declare the rights, franchises, and lands granted in said section to the New-Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company forfeited, and that said section be reenacted in favor of the New-Orleans and Pacific Railroad Company. The sub-committee report, and was accompanied by a bill embodying the desired legislation. Representative Ellis was instructed to report it to the House, with a request that it be printed and recommitted.

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads heard an argument by Representative Gillette, of Iowa, to-day in favor of his bill to regulate the letting of mail contracts, and decided to report adversely upon it. The Chairman was instructed to correspond with Gen. Woodford, United States District Attorney at New-York, with a view of obtaining full information in regard to the suit against Postmaster James, in which the plaintiff, Christopher C. Campbell, obtained judgment for $60,000 for the alleged use of his patented machine for the cancellation of stamps; the information being desired previous to any action by the committee upon the bill providing for an appropriation to pay the patentee for the use of his machine.

The Senate Committee on the Freedman's Bank met to-day. Anson M. Sperry, General Field Agent and Inspector of Branches, testified to the solvency of the bank and to the marvelous increase of its business from its establishment up to 1874, the time of its failure. The deposits had grown from $300,000 in 1866, to $31,000,000 in 1872, and to $55,000,000 in 1874. The cause of the bank's failure was primarily, the violation of the charter on entering general business in the branches, which opened the doors to wild speculations in real estate loans and other doubtful securities. He had never known the bank to sustain a loss through the dishonesty of colored men in charge of any of the branches. Marshal Frederick Douglass, formerly President of the bank, resumed his testimony, from which it appeared that during his short administration he had been able to gain but little insight into the affairs of the concern.

MR. BERGH AGAINST VIVISECTION.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Henry Bergh delivered a long address before a joint committee of both houses to-day, advocating the passage of a bill to abolish vivisection. His argument was intended to show that the mutilation of dumb animals by scientific men was not necessary to to the advancement of science, and he cited cases where living dogs had been "cut to pieces" merely to illustrate the palpitation of the heart. From long and close observation of the canine race, he was at times tempted to believe that these animals possessed souls, for he discovered in their intelligence the phenomena which existed in himself. Whatever conclusions might be reached on that point, it could not be denied that animals possessed the sense of feeling, for feeling did not depend on intellect. When a patriot or martyr was brought to the stake, he was enabled "to endure the rack or flame by the high and holy thoughts" which occupied his mind. The consciousness of his own rectitude armed him with invincible patience, but what was there to cheer the poor animal under the knife of the vivisector. After applying a most thorough system of torture to an animal, what was gained? Three surgeons were of one opinion, and the remainder of the party disagreed with them. He thought the inevitable consequence of perusing works treating of medical science, was astonishment at the conflicting opinions of its disciples. Great discoveries in medical science, he contended, were not made by vivisection. Harvey, to whom had doubtfully been assigned the discovery of the circulation of the blood, had left on record the fact that it was reflection which led to the discovery. He used magnifying-glasses, and thus saw the pulsations of the heart in the transparent bodies of insects. Mr. Bergh characterized the slaughter of animals by vivisection as useless and wicked, and "a demoralizing spectacle to a rising generation."

A WIFE-BEATER ARRESTED.

William Y. Bowden, a truckman, residing at No. 318 West Seventeenth-street, who is said by the Police to be an incorrigible wife-beater, was brought before Justice Otterbourg, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for stabbing and beating his wife, Elizabeth Bowden. The complainant is a weak, sickly-looking woman, while the defendant is a tall, burly man. He has been arrested several times for beating his wife, and was discharged from the Work-house but a few days ago, where he had been sent for an assault on his wife. Yesterday afternoon he began to abuse and beat the poor woman, and finally assaulted her with a carving-knife, stabbing her in the hand, inflicting a severe wound. He was arrested by Officer Morgan Thomas of the Sixteenth Precinct, and Justice Otterbourg committed him to prison in default of $500 bail.

A PREDICTION VERIFIED.

James Slater, a milkman, aged 40 years, living on Twelfth-avenue, near East Twenty-fourth-street, Paterson, N. J., drank a glass of milk on Wednesday night, remarking as he did so that that was the last time he would eat or drink. Yesterday morning he went out to the cow-shed to look after the cows, and not returning for an hour, his wife sent a boy to see what kept him. On opening the door, which was fastened, Slater's body swung out and dropped to the ground. He had hanged himself with a piece of clothes-line which broke just as the door was opened. He had evidently been dead nearly an hour. He had shown indications of mental unsoundness of late.

THE WINTER PALACE PLOT

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE CZAR AND HIS FAMILY.

AN ACCIDENTAL DELAY OF DINNER SAVES THEIR LIVES—ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE EXPLOSION—SEVERAL SUSPECTED PERSONS ARRESTED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—The *Novoe Vremya* publishes particulars of the attempted assassination of the imperial family, showing that the dinner was appointed for 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening. If it had not been accidentally delayed, all would have been seated at the moment of the explosion. As it was, their escape was very narrow. The Emperor, accompanied by the Princes of Hesse and Bulgaria, was about to enter the dining-hall through one door, and the other members of the imperial family, except the Empress, by another, when the explosion took place. Two servants who were in the dining-hall were injured. The force of the explosion was such that a number of windows of the palace and adjacent houses were shattered, the gas was blown out, and complete darkness prevailed. The bodies of two more soldiers have been found among the débris, and of the 45 injured, several have since died.

Gen. Gourkho, Governor-General of St. Petersburg, was engaged at the Winter Palace during the whole of the night of the 17th inst., investigating the circumstances connected with the explosion. It has been ascertained that the dynamite was fired by an electric battery, and that several pounds of that explosive must have been used. The cellars of the palace have long been used for storing purposes, and appear to have been occupied by four workmen, three of whom have been arrested. The fourth man is missing. Many arrests have been made in the Winter Palace and its immediate neighborhood.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The *Times* says: "We understand that the Duke of Edinburgh has received a telegram from the Duchess of Edinburgh, who was in the Winter Palace at the time of the explosion. A telegram from Lord Dufferin, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has also reached the Foreign Office here, but no details are furnished in either case beyond the confirmation of the fact of the explosion."

The *Morning Post* says: "We learn that the Czarina was asleep in another wing of the palace at the time of the catastrophe, and was not disturbed by the explosion, of which she remains in ignorance."

A dispatch from a St. Petersburg correspondent this afternoon says: "Information which has come to my knowledge establishes a connection between the late attempt upon the life of the Czar and the arrest of some 40 inmates of the Winter Palace on Monday last—the day before the explosion."

The *Times* this morning, in a leading editorial article, says: "The central authority of the Czar must be upheld, if that order is to be maintained, which is an indispensable condition of further progress. Conspiracies like this must be punished with sufficient severity to crush them, but if, in conjunction with these necessary measures, the Czar pursues a course of gradual reforms, he may entertain a reasonable hope that these horrors will pass away."

Statements regarding the explosion were made in both Houses of Parliament to-day, but the Government could give no information in addition to that contained in the press dispatches. Lord Beaconsfield, in alluding to the subject, said the Duchess of Edinburgh, who is now in St. Petersburg, refused to quit the scene of so much domestic suffering.

The City Common Council of the City of London, by a vote of 72 to 45, to-day rejected a motion for an address of congratulation to the Czar on his escape from assassination.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The Emperor William, Prince Frederick Charles, Gen. Von Moltke, the Ambassadors, the members of the Ministry, and the chief dignitaries of the Court and State were present to-day at the thanksgiving services held for the escape from assassination of the Czar.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A Berlin dispatch reports that among those who decamped after the explosion in the Winter Palace is the Captain of the Palace Guard.

EUROPEAN STATE AFFAIRS.

MONTENEGRO'S TERRITORIAL CLAIMS—THE CUBAN BUDGET—MARTIAL LAW IN TURKEY.

VIENNA, Feb. 19.—Prince Nicholas of Montenegro has addressed a further note to the powers, stating that he is disposed to enter into negotiations upon the question of accepting other Turkish territory instead of Gusinje and Plava.

ROME, Feb. 19.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies has re-elected Signor Farini President.

MADRID, Feb. 19.—In Congress to-day, Señor Elduayen, Minister of the Colonies, read the Cuban budget. The ordinary expenditure is reported at 37,500,000 pesetas, and the extraordinary at 10,000,000 pesetas. Various new taxes are to be imposed during the continuance of the war. Authorization is asked to contract a loan for repaying advances made by the Hispano-Colonial Bank, covering the deficit and unifying the debts. The amount of the loan is not stated, but is believed to be 60,000,000 pesetas. *El Liberal* says it is probable that Señor Elduayen will become Minister of Foreign Affairs as soon as the Cuban budget is voted.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A dispatch from Constantinople says: "The Turkish papers say the martial law has been proclaimed. The measure can only affect the Turkish population, as Europeans are protected by the capitulations. It is understood that the proclamation has been issued with a view to preventing disturbances in carrying out the military reforms."

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The Reichstag to-day resumed debate on the budget. Herr Volkardorfa, Conservative, declared himself in favor of biennial budgets, but urged the expediency of annual sessions of the Reichstag. He said the increase of the Army was rendered necessary by changes in the political situation. It was not from fear of a war of revenge on the part of France that the Government thought it requisite to increase the Army, but from consideration of what was passing in the country bordering Germany on the east. The shameless Nihilists who were pursuing the Czar with their crimes were the same Pan-Slavists who declared in Berlin that they desired to take possession of Constantinople. Herr Bamberger announced his intention, when the budget came up on its second reading, to revert to the suspension of sales of silver.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A dispatch from Berlin says the Socialist Deputies, Bebel and Bader, stated in the Reichstag to-day that German Socialism had no connection whatever with Russian Nihilism.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—In the House of Commons to-day the Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a question, said there was no intention of resuming the negotiations regarding the silver question started by the United States and discussed at the Paris Conference

Herr Lasker, the Prussian National Liberal leader, who proposes to make a prolonged visit to the United States, has written to a friend in England that he will have to postpone his projected tour, for political reasons. He has been suffering from nervous exhaustion and rheumatism, but is sufficiently recovered to attend to his public duties.

Mr. Maddick, publisher, and J. and E. Judd, printers, of the *Sporting and Dramatic News*, appeared in the Bow-Street Police Court to-day to answer a charge of libel, preferred by the Right Hon. E. Dwyer Gray, Lord Mayor of Dublin, in the publication of an article from which the following is an extract: "How that mischievous, ill-conditioned burlesque of a legislator, Gray, is descended we don't know; nor, seeing his character so apparent, does it much matter. The guests who had been obliged to accept his invitation to the Mansion House are to be warmly congratulated on their escape from such humiliating business as this dinner must have been." The case was adjourned till Saturday next.

The House of Commons to-night went into committee on the Irish Relief bill. The amendment to the third clause, moved by Mr. Shaw, (Home Ruler,) for the purpose of permitting Boards of Guardians to execute under loan, and with the sanction of the local Government Board, works of drainage, improvement of waste lands, widening and deepening rivers, &c., was rejected by a vote of 109 to 89.

CLONMEL, Ireland, Feb. 19.—Four bailiffs, accompanied by a large force of Police, to-day distrained cattle for rent on a farm in the County of Waterford, occupied by a widow. A crowd of 500 persons overpowered the Police and recaptured the cattle. The ringleaders of the mob will be summoned for assault.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.—Sir Pomeroy Colley, private secretary of the Viceroy of India, has been appointed Governor and High Commissioner of Natal, and commander of the troops in the neighboring district.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The Due D'Audiffret-Pasquier was received into the French Academy on Thursday. His reception was a very brilliant affair.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The *Standard* states that the difficulty between Mr. Plimsoll and Messrs. Russell and Onslow, in regard to Mr. Plimsoll's handbill reflecting upon the other two gentlemen for their objections to his bill for loading grain in bags, has been settled by Mr. Plimsoll promising to read in the House of Commons, to-day, a statement expressing regret, and withdrawing the objectionable phrases.

A dispatch from Geneva states that the boring of the St. Gothard Tunnel will probably be finished in 12 days.

A dispatch from Teheran reports that Gen. Mouravieff has arrived at Tschikislar, where he takes the place of Gen. Terenkasoff. An army of 32,000 Tekes is at Geok-Tepe, and a desperate resistance has been decided upon.

The Duchess of Marlborough has written to the *Times*, denying certain statements that her fund goes exclusively into the hands of the Roman Catholic clergy for distribution. She says the fund is fairly divided.

AN AMERICAN BANQUET AT PARIS.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—A grand banquet in honor of Gen. Fairchild, on the eve of his departure for Spain, was given to-night by the American colony. Three hundred covers were laid. Several toasts were given in honor of President Hayes. Mr. Hitt, Secretary of the American Legation, was Chairman, and offered the toast to the health of President Grévy. Messrs. Fairchild and Dana gave accounts of the relations of the United States with other powers. Gen. Reynolds and the Director of Naval Payments toasted the American Army and Navy. Gen. Read, offering a sentiment in honor of the French and American Republics, spoke of them as sisters. Senator Foucher De Careil made a speech, and Mr. Hitchcock proposed the toast to the American ladies.

BUSINESS MATTERS ABROAD.

ARGENTINE BONDS DEPRESSED—WOOL SALES—THE CONDITION OF THE SILK TRADE.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The *Daily Telegraph*, in its financial article this morning, says: "Argentine Government bonds are depressed by the rumor that a telegram has been received announcing the intention of the Executive at Buenos Ayres to disarm the civil population in view of the approaching Presidential contest."

The *Telegraph* also says: "The first series of the colonial wool sales of the current year was opened on Tuesday evening with a crowded attendance of representatives from all the chief centres of consumption. The offerings comprised 7,996 bales, chiefly Cape and South Australian. The biddings were brisk and animated. All Australian descriptions ruled 10 to 15 per cent. above November and December rates, but Cape produce was only about 5 to 7 per cent. higher. Wednesday's offerings were 9,805 bales, almost exclusively Australian. The biddings from all sections of the trade were very brisk and spirited, Tuesday's prices being fully maintained. The present series of sales will last until the 22d of March. The arrivals up to the 7th inst. were 198,993 bales, of which about 22,000 bales—10,000 Australian and 12,000 Cape—have been forwarded direct to the interior, to the Continent, and to America."

Ten thousand four hundred bales of wool were sold this morning—principally Australian and Port Phillip—at the extreme opening prices. The bidding was brisk. The tendency of the market is still upward. It is expected that 250,000 bales will be offered during the present series of sales.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Mr. Feixotto, United States Consul at Lyons, France, in a despatch to the Department of State, dated Jan. 25, transmits a valuable report on the past, present, and probable future condition of the silk trade in Europe. He says the political affairs of England and of Europe have had considerable effect during the past year on that trade. Germany has suffered from various causes, and the country is struggling to restrict her production to home consumption. The nobles and proprietors of Russia have been compelled to economize in the use of the finer fabrics. Austria, following the example of the United States, has by her tariff regulations maintained a better degree of prosperity than other countries. Italy and Spain have suffered from bad crops. Everywhere the demand for silk goods has been limited to modest colors. Since fashion has favored mixed stuffs in place of rich and pure silks, Lyons has made great efforts to use other materials in order to sustain the labor of her 160,000 workers.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The spoon factory, comprising a portion of the Booth and Hayden Works, of Waterbury, Conn., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. About 100 hands were employed in this department, which consisted of a large four-story brick building, and at the time contained an unusually large stock of plated ware. The total loss is estimated at $150,000, over $100,000 of this being in finished goods, which were lightly insured. The total insurance on building, machinery, and stock is $82,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

William Strang's livery stable, formerly used as a gymnasium, on Van Houten-street, Paterson, N. J., was wholly destroyed by fire last night. The horses and carriages were saved with difficulty. The fire communicated to the extensive shirt mills on Broadway, but by hard labor they were saved, and the adjoining building, Strang's loss on stock is $1,000. The building was owned by the Gymnasium Association. Loss, $2,000; partly insured.

At 11 o'clock last night flames were discovered issuing from the basement window of a two-story frame building on Nelson-avenue, Jersey City Heights, owned and occupied by Mrs. B. Gross. The fire spread with great rapidity, and before the Fire Department had responded the whole building was on fire. The flames were fanned to adjoining houses, and at midnight the whole block was in danger.

A dwelling-house at No. 227 West Grand-street, Elizabeth, N. J., occupied by Councilman Carlton, was destroyed by fire between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss is $8,000. The building belonged to John E. Stevens, of the New-York Methodist Book Concern. A defective flue is supposed to have started the flames.

A dredging-machine belonging to William Beard, lying at the foot of Dwight-street, Brooklyn, took fire from an over-heated stove last evening, and was destroyed, causing a loss of $12,000. Fully insured.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The British steamer Cordova, Capt. Jackson, from New-Orleans, Jan. 24, has arrived at Liverpool. She had her boats damaged and lost her rail.

The Anchor Line steamer Scotia, Capt. Spittal, which arrived at Bristol yesterday from New-York, lost her boats during the passage.

The Anchor Line steamer Trinacria, Capt. White, from Marseilles, Jan. 10, by way of Gibraltar, Feb. 4, for New-York, has put back to Gibraltar, her cargo having shifted.

The steamer Monarch, Capt. Thompson, which left Newcastle on Jan. 31, for New-York, has returned, having been compelled to put back by heavy weather. The upper part of the vessel is a complete wreck, and almost all of the crew were injured.

The Belgian steamer Switzerland, Capt. Anderson, before reported at Antwerp, from New-York, has her decks swept and lost boats. One man was lost overboard, and several were injured.

The British ship Thomas Stevens, Capt. Richards, before reported at Queenstown, from San Francisco, had her decks swept, boats smashed, and cabin completely gutted.

The German ship Gustav and Oscar, Capt. Hartman, from New-York for Bremen, which was ashore at Nieuwe Diep, but floated, is leaky.

WINTER NAVIGATION OF THE HUDSON.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Several tug-boats have arrived here from New-York during the past two days, and others, with barges in tow, passed going north to-day. The boats did not experience any difficulty with the ice. The barge line here and the Poughkeepsie propellers are preparing to make their first trip March 1. The Haverstraw and Sing Sing boats also expect to start running soon. The first sloop going north passed to-day. No fee of any consequence is in the Hudson for several miles above Rhinebeck, except in the Highlands. The ice there does not interfere with navigation.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MARINERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Notice is given by the Light-house Board that on and after March 15, 1880, the lights known as Amelia Island north range beacons will be changed, and a new range established, for crossing the bar in the best water, at the entrance to Fernandina Harbor, Fla. The new lights will be catoptric, fixed, red, and will be shown from skeleton frame towers, pyramidal in form, the front one white, the rear one white and black. In entering the harbor, keep the lights in range until the Amelia Island main light bears south-south-west. The bar is then crossed, and the vessel may be hauled toward the entrance to Cumberland Sound.

MARKSMEN'S CONTEST.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 19.—Several marksmen from the Shrewsbury and Long Branch Gun Clubs contested for a handsome pigeon-gun here to-day. The conditions were $5 entrance, eight pigeons each, 25 yards rise, H and T traps. John Bergen, of Red Bank, was the winner, killing six straight.

MATAWAN, N. J., Feb. 19.—The regular monthly contest of the Midway Gun Club was held at Mount Pleasant this afternoon. The first match was for a prize pigeon-gun, to be won four times, the conditions being 10 birds each, 21 yards rise, H and T traps, single barrel. There were several ties. James Van Brockle finally won the gun by a score of 22 birds out of a possible 28. The Club's Badge, same conditions, was won by George Waite, who killed 9 birds out of a possible 10.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 19.—A terrific boiler explosion at Barton & Babcock's distillery, below this city, at 8 o'clock last evening, shattered the walls of the building; killed two men, fatally injured two others, and badly burned and scalded three more. John Sill, the fireman, and an unknown man who had just come in to find work, were almost instantly killed. Benjamin Babcock, one of the proprietors, and John Richardson, a helper, are not expected to live. William Burns,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 19.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 5s R., 81.	U. S. 4s C., 1907.	U. S. 4½ C., 91.	
$20,000..... 103⅝	$50,000..b.o. 107	70,000..... 103¼	
U. S. 5s C., 81.	U. S. 6s, R., 81.		
140,000..... 103⅜	10,000..... 105⅛		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 4½ R., '91.	U. S. 4½ C., '91.	U. S. 4s C., 1907.	
$30,000..... 103⅝	10,000..... 103¼	10,000..... 107	
20,000..... 105	U. S. 4s R., 1907.	30,000..... 107⅛	
U. S. 5s C., 81.	19,000..... 107	U. S. 5s R., '81.	
100,000..... 103⅜	23,000..b.o. 107	3,000..b.o. 102⅝	
100,000..s.b. 103¼	30,000..... 106⅞	10,000..... 103⅜	
2,000..b.o. 103¾			

SALES TO 3 P. M.

N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.		Chic. & O. 1st pf.	
new 2d consol.	1400..... 44	100..... 84	
$5,000..... 93¼	1400..... 44⅛	100,000..... 84¼	
N. Y., L. E. & W.	100..... nr. 44	Chic. & O. 2d pf.	
new 2d cons.	50..... 44¼	100..... 26½	
40,000..... 88¼	100..... 44⅜	Chic. R. I. & P.	
40,000..... 88	100..... 43⅞	100..... 41¼	
Mo., K. & T. 2d.	100..... 43¾	Chic. & Texas Cent.	
15,000..... 106	500..... 43⅞	100..... b5. 84	
Mo., K. & T. 1st.	100..... 43⅝	2,100..... 83⅝	
10,000..... 93	200..... 43¾	100..... 84	
55,000..... 57	N. Y., L. E. & W.	100..... b5. 84	
10,000..... 57⅛	2,100..... 43⅝	300..... 83⅞	
30,000..... 56¾	100..... b30. 43⅝	100..... 83⅝	
75,000..... 56½	1600..... 43⅝	500..... 83⅞	
St. L. & I. M. 2d.	2400..... 43⅝	100..... 83⅝	
pref. inc.	100..... 43⅝	400..... 83⅞	
6,000..... 82⅝	2000..... 43⅝	200..... 83⅞	
4,000..... 83	3200..... 43⅝	Lake Erie & West.	
20,000..... 83¼	5600..... 43⅝	300..... 34¼	
30,000..... 83¾	2400..... 43⅝	100..... 34⅛	
St. L. & I. M. 1st pf.	4800..... 43⅞	100..... 34⅜	
1,000..... 92	2200..... 43⅞	100..... 34⅝	
5,000..... 94	500..... b3. 43⅞	Mar. & Chi. 1st pf.	
St. P., M. & M.	1000..... 43⅞	100..... 104	
with com. cert.	200..... 82½	Mobile & Ohio ex.	
5,000..... 108¾	Central of N. J.	400..... 26	
Ind., B. & W. pf.	100..... 87⅜	Metropolitan.	
15,000..... 82½	100..... 83¼	200..... 117½	
N.Y. Elevated 1st.	100..... 83½	200..... 117⅜	
32,000..... 112½	100..... 83⅝	Manhattan.	
Texas Pacific l.g.	100..... 83¾	100..... 49⅞	
10,000..... 73	100..... 83⅞	Northern Pacific.	
Ohio Central inc.	200..... 84	300..... 34⅜	
20,000..... 34¾	Kansas & Texas.	200..... 34¼	
N. J. C. Income.	1100..... 48½	200..... 34⅛	
14,000..... 90	300..... 48¾	200..... b3. 34⅜	
C. & C. 1st. pf.	100..... 48⅝	100..... 34⅛	
10,000..... 44¾	1100..... 48⅝	100..... 33⅞	
23,000..... 44¾	700..... 48⅞	200..... 34	
24,000..... 44¾	400..... 48⅞	Northern Pac. pf.	
C. & N. 1st. sr. b.	500..... 47	100..... 57⅜	
10,000..... 70	1900..... 48⅜	200..... 57⅜	
20,000..... 70⅛	200..... 48⅜	100..... 57⅜	
Erie 2d.	1200..... 48⅝	20..... 57½	
17,000..... 108¼	1800..... 48⅛	Nash., C. & St. L.	
Metropolitan 1st.	100..... 48¼	400..... 95	
5,000..... 103½	200..... 48¼	1700..... 94¾	
200..... 104¼	600..... 48¼	400..... 94⅝	
10,000..... 102½	700..... 48¼	N.Y. Ont. & West.	
Can. So. 1st g'd.	500..... 48¼	200..... 30⅜	
5,000..... 92½	200..... 48⅝	300..... 30⅜	
5,000..... 92½	25..... 48⅝	100..... 30⅜	
Wells Fargo Ex.	200..... Lack. & W.	200..... 30⅜	
25..... 102½	2500..... 88¾	4000..... b3. 31	
Central States Ex.	300..... 88½	100..... 30⅞	
100..... 85	100..... 88¼	Chic. Mil. & St. P.	
Sutro Tunnel.	700..... 88¼	500..... 97¾	
500..... 2	500..... 88¼	100..... 97¾	
500..... 2	100..... 88¼	Ohio & Miss.	
500..... 2	100..... 88¼	100..... 24⅛	
500..... 2	100..... 88¼	100..... 24⅜	
500..... 2	100..... 88¼	100..... 24⅜	
Central Pacific.	100..... 88¼	100..... 24⅜	
100..... 83	100..... 88¼	100..... 24⅜	

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—FEB. 19.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Granville.	Caledonia.	Eureka.
1,000..b.c. .30	500..b.c. .1	100..b.c. .15
1,000..b.c. .30	500..b.c. .1	Belcher.
1,000..b.c. .30	100..b.c. .1	100..b.c. 2.10
1,000 bond. .50	1,000..b.10. 1.05	100..b.c. 2.25
500..b.c. .30	200..b.c.b5. 1.05	200..b.c. 2.25
500..b.c. .31	500..b.c. 1.05	Bodie.
500 fls.b3. .30	Dahlonega.	13..b.c. 9
1,000..b.c. .30	1,000..b.c. .13	California.
2,000..b.10. .31	1000..b.c. .18	100..b.c. 3.60
500..b.c. .31	1000..b.c. .18	Moose.
500..b.c. .30	1000..b.c. .18	100..b.c. 1.70
1000..a.c. .31	La Plata.	Independence.
1,000..a.c. .30	100..b.c. 4.50	50..b.c. 1.20
500..a.c. .30	Oliver.	500..b.c. 1.15
500..a.c. .30	50..b.c. 9	South Hite.
Green Mountain.	Kappahannock.	100..b.c. 2.70
ex dividend.	100..b.c. .43	100..b.c. 2.65
1000..b.c. 3	200..b.c. .43	500..b.10. 2.55
500 fls.b. 4.50	200..b.c. .44	500..s10. 2.60
500..b.c. .50	500..b.c. .44	100..s. 2.60
500..b.c. 4.50	Buckeye.	Bachelor.
500..b.c. .5	500..b.c.b30. .57	100..2
400..s.b3. .3	100..b.c.b3. .56	Caledonia, B. H.
Hale.	1000..b.c.b60. .56	100..b.c. 3.25
1,000..b.c. 4.05	100..b.c. .56	Leadville.
200..s.c.b30. 4.10	1000..b.c.b60. .59	1200..b.c. 3.80
Gold Placer.	1000..b.c.b60. .59	Hardscrabble.
100..b.c. .47	500..b.c.b60. .59	100..b.c. .86
100..b.c. .47	200..b.c. .58	Tioga.
100..b.c. .47	100..b.c. .58	100.acb30. 3
500..b.c. .47	500..b.c. .57	Consol. Virginia.
1000..s60. .47	500..a.c.b5. .57	100..a.c. 3.05
500..b30. .48	500..a.c.b60. .59	Eureka Consol.
3700..... .48		100..a.c. 1.65

THURSDAY, Feb. 19—P. M.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day were large in volume, and the business well distributed. Notwithstanding the rumors current calculated to adversely affect the course of prices, the market was strongly held, and in many instances a further advance in quotations was recorded. The Vanderbilt stocks were very conspicuous in the dealings, and the sharp advance in these shares contributed not a little to impart firmness to the general list. Lake Shore rose 1¼ per cent., Canada Southern ¾, Michigan Central ¼, Northern Union 1, and Atlantic and Pacific 2⅝ ₱ cent. on the day's transactions. The South western shares advanced ½ to 1¼ ₱ cent. in the early dealings, but Wabash and Kansas and Texas lost a portion of the improvement at the close. Iron Mountain was an exception, declining 1⅝ ₱ cent. before the first, and subsequently recovering, with the final sales at the highest figure of the day. The Granger and coal stocks were firm on comparatively slight changes. Hannibal and St. Joseph advanced 1⅛@1¾ ₱ cent., closing at a fractional reaction from the highest point; Ohio and Mississippi, Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, and St. Paul and Sioux City advanced ¾@1 ₱ cent., and subsequently fell off ½ to 1½ ₱ cent. Among the low-priced stocks, Ohio Central, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Ontario and Western were most prominent.

The transactions aggregated 378,220 shares, including 55,200 Lake Shore, 34,500 Erie, 30,500 Wabash, 26,400 Kansas and Texas, 26,247 Ontario and Western, 18,200 Atlantic and Pacific, 18,450 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 11,960 Western Union, 12,050 Iron Mountain, 11,220 Michigan Central, 10,895 North-west, 10,600 Ohio and Mississippi, 10,100 Pacific Mail, 9,150 Sutro, 8,650 Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, 8,245 St. Paul, 6,765 Central Arizona, and 5,400 American District Telegraph.

North-western common rose from 92½ to 92⅞, fell off to 92⅜, and closed at 92½; the preferred sold at 106¾; St. Paul common rose from 79¾ to 80, and reacted to 79¾; the preferred advanced from 103½ to 103¾; Lake Shore fell off from 106¼ to 106, and rose to 107¼; Michigan Central fell off from 91⅝ to 90⅞, and rose to 92; Canada Southern sold at 67¾@68¾; Erie fell off from 42⅜ to 42, rose to 42⅝, and closed at 48⅛; the preferred sold at 73@73½; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 86½ to 85¾, and closed at 86; Delaware and Hudson fell off from 75¾ to 75, and recovered to 75¼; New-Jersey Central fell off from 84 to 83⅜, and recovered to 84; Reading sold at 67¼@67⅝; Morris and Essex advanced from 105 to 105¾, and reacted to 105¼; Chicago, St. Louis, and New-Orleans fell off from 42½ to 41¼; C., C., C. and I. rose from 77½ to 78; Chesapeake and Ohio; from 23⅛ to 23⅜. First preferred from 33⅜ to 34¼; Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis rose from 57⅞ to 58⅜, fell off to 57⅛, and closed at 57⅜; Hannibal and St. Joseph common rose from 40⅝ to 41⅝, and preferred from 71⅞ to 73⅝, but the former closed at 41¼, and the latter at 73, with final sales at 73½; Houston and Texas fluctuated between 83 and 84¼, closing at 84; Lake Erie and Western fell off from 34¼ to 33¼, rose to 34⅜, and closed at 34; Louisville and Nashville rose from 143½ to 144, fell off to 143, and rallied to 143½; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis rose from 94½ to 95, and closed at 94⅜; Marietta and Cincinnati sold at 13⅜@14¼; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg declined from 35 to 31. Kansas and Texas rose from 45½ to 46, fell off to 45¼, advanced to 46⅜, reacted to 46, and finally sold at 46⅜; Northern Pacific rose from 34¼ to 34⅝, and fell off to 33⅞; the preferred declined from 58¾ to 57½, and closed at 58; Ohio and Mississippi fell off from 36¾ to 35¾, and closed at 36; the preferred rose from 80¾ to 82⅜, and subsequently sold at 81¾; St. Paul and Sioux City advanced from 43 to 43½, and fell off to 42; the preferred declined from 82 to 81½. Wabash rose from 45 to 46½, and preferred from 69⅞ to 71½, with a reaction to 45½ and 70¾ respectively, at the close; St. Louis and San Francisco sold at 45½@45¾, and preferred at 58, while the First preferred declined from 78 to 77; Iron Mountain fell off from 64 to 62⅜, and recovered to 64; Union Pacific sold at 92⅞@92⅞; Central Pacific advanced from 81 to 83; Ontario and Western rose from 31 to 31¾, fell off to 30⅝, and closed at 30⅞; Ohio Central rose from 26¼ to 28⅛, reacted to 27¼, and recovered to 27¾; Peoria, Decatur and Evansville advanced from 24⅞ to 25⅞, declined to 23⅜, and closed at 24; Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago rose to 101, and later sold at 100; Pacific Mail rose from 43⅝ to 44⅛, and reacted to 43¾; Western Union fell off from 109⅛ to 108½, and rose to 110; Atlantic and Pacific fell off from 49⅝ to 48¼, rose to 52½, and closed at 52; American District advanced from 70 to 72; Central Arizona rose from 10¾ to 11⅞, and declined to 10; Montauk Gas Coal declined from 60 to 59¼, and rallied to 59½; Little Pittsburg declined from 22 to 21, rose to 22½, and fell off to 22¾; Sutro sold at 3⅝@3⅞; Standard at 30¾@31; Manhattan Elevated sold at 49⅞@50; Metropolitan fell off to 117; New-York Central advanced from 111¾ to 112¾, and closed; Burlington and Quincy from 146 to 146½; and Illinois Central from 103⅝ to 104¼.

The Money market was easy, and the rates for call loans were 5 to 6 ₱ cent., on pledge of railway and miscellaneous collaterals. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 5@5½ ₱ cent. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying 1-16, selling 3-16@¼ premium; Charleston, very scarce, 15 bid; New-Orleans, commercial, 50 discount, bank, 1 premium; St. Louis, 75 discount; Chicago weak, 50 discount, and Boston 40c. discount.

The foreign advices reported a steady market at London for British Consols at 98⅛@98⅜ for both money and the account. United States Governments were strong at 103⅜ for new 4s, 110⅞ for 4½s, and 104½ for 5s. American railway securities, Erie common declined from 49½ to 49⅜; do. preferred was steady at 73@75, and do. consolidated Seconds advanced from 95½ to 96; Illinois Central advanced from 106 to 106½; Atlantic and Great Western common stock from 11⅞ to 12; do. preferred from 10⅞ to 10¾; Pennsylvania declined from 54 to 53¾; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts from 72¾ to 72; do. Seconds from 34¼ to 34. Bar Silver was quoted at 52 1-16d. ₱ ounce. The statement of the Bank of England for the past fiscal week shows a decrease in specie of £8,000, and the proportion of the Bank's reserve, which last week was 49 13-16 ₱ cent., is now 49⅜ ₱ cent. The rate of discount at the Bank remains unchanged at 3 ₱ cent. At Paris, Rentes declined to 82f. 30c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase in specie of 27,040,000f.

The rates for Sterling Exchange were advanced from $4 84 to $4 84⅛ and $4 86⅞ to $4 87 for bankers' 60-day and demand bills, respectively. For actual business, however, the rates obtained were but a shade better than those made on Tuesday.

Government bonds were firm, except for the new 4s, which declined ⅜ ₱ cent.; 5s of 1881 were in active demand, and some round amounts were taken at 103¾. Railroad bonds were active, especially for the Erie and Chesapeake and Ohio issues. The former sold at 121⅜ to 122 for consolidated gold 7s, 93¾@93⅝ for consolidated Seconds, and at 87⅛@97¼ for funded 5s; Chesepeake and Ohio issues were buoyant, rising from 69⅞ to 71¼ for Firsts, series B, and from 44 to 46 for currency 6s, with final sales at 70⅛ for the former and at 45 for the latter; the C., C. and I. C. bonds were in good demand, and advanced to 90@91 for Firsts, incomes selling at 33@34. Kansas and Texas Firsts sold up to 103½, and Seconds to 68⅜; Union Pacific collateral trust 6s advanced from 103 to 104¼; Wabash Firsts, St. Louis Division, from 103½ to 106; do. Seconds from 104½ to 105; Kansas City and Northern, Omaha Division, from 109½ to 110¼; Oregon Firsts from 93 to 94; St. Louis and San Francisco, class 3, from 91¼ to 96¼; Boston, Hartford and Erie Firsts advanced to 57½, and reacted to 56½; Texas Pacific incomes declined from 75½ to 74¼, and recovered to 75; Iron Mountain preferred incomes were lower in the early dealings, Firsts declining to 92½, and Seconds to 82⅜; the former closed at 94, and the latter at 83¾. In State bonds, District of Columbia 3.65s rose to 97½; North Carolinas were steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1880. }

Receipts	$369,194 60
Payments	580,059 70
Balance, coin	99,848,210 54
Balance, note	6,909,190 01

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 19.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	107¼	106⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	109¼	109¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅜	103¾
Adams Express	107½	107½
American Express	57	56⅝
Albany and Susquehanna	104	104
Alton and Terre Haute	23½	24¼
Alton and Terre Haute pref	60½	60¾
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	44	47½
American District Telegraph	70	72
Boston Water Power	17¾	17¾
Boston Air Line	87	87
Boston Land Company	11¼	11¼
B., C. R. and Northern	58½	58½
Canton	60½	60½
Canada Southern	68	68⅝
Climax Mining	3⅜	3⅜
Carbon Mining	4	3⅞
Central Arizona	10¾	10
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	42¼	41¼
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind	77½	78
Chesapeake and Ohio	23⅜	23¾
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref	33¾	34¼
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref	25¾	25¾
C., C. & I. C	77½	21⅝
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	146	146½
Chicago and Alton	109½	109½
Chicago and Alton pref	117	117
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis	57⅞	57⅞
Chicago and North-west	92⅜	92⅜
Chicago and North-west pref	106¾	106¾
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	79¾	80
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	103¾	103¾
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	151	151
Cleveland and Pittsburg	110½	110½
Consolidation Coal	32½	32½
Cumberland Coal	66	66
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	86½	86½
Delaware and Hudson Canal	75¾	75¾
Excelsior Mining	21	21¾
Frankfort and Kokomo	22½	22½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	40⅝	41¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	77½	78
Harlem	160	160
Homestake Mining	37	37
Houston and Texas	83¾	83⅞
Illinois Central	103⅜	103⅜
Ind., Bloom. and Western	42¼	41
Central Pacific	81	81
Ohio Central	26¼	26¾
Acoaux and Des Moines	19	19
Keokuk and Des Moines pref	37½	37½
Lake Shore	106⅛	107¼
Lake Erie and Western	34¼	34
La Plata	6	6
Louisville and Nashville	143¾	144
Little Pittsburg	22	23¼
Law., N. Alb. and C	100	100
Manhattan Railroad	50	49⅞
Mariposa	3⅞	3⅞
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref	14	14
Mariotta and Cincinnati 2d pref	10½	10½
Metropolitan Railroad	118¼	117
Michigan Central	91⅝	92
Mobile and Ohio	26	26
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	45½	46⅜
Morris and Essex	105	105¾
Maryland Coal	24	24
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	94⅞	95
New Central Coal	29½	29½
New-Jersey Central	84	84
New-York Central	113¼	112¾
New-York and New-Haven	156¾	156
New-York Elevated	12⅞	12⅞
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	43¼	43⅜
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref	73¼	73¾
Northern Pacific	34¼	34
Northern Pacific pref	58¾	57½
Ohio and Mississippi	36¾	35¾
Ohio and Mississippi pref	80¾	82
Oregon Railway and Navigation	109	109
Pacific Mail	43¾	44⅛
Panama	184	184
Pennsylvania	195	195
Philadelphia and Reading	67¾	67¾
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	116	116
Pullman Palace Car Company	120½	120½
Quicksilver	20¼	20¼
Quicksilver pref	63¼	63¼
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	35	31
Rensselaer and Saratoga	114	114
Standard Mining	31	30½
Sutro Tunnel	3⅝	3⅝
St. Louis and San Francisco	45½	45½
St. Louis and San Francisco pref	58	58
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref	78	77
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	64	64
St. Paul and Sioux City	43¼	43¼
St. Paul and Sioux City pref	82	81½
Union Pacific	92⅝	92¼

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	45	45⅜
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref	69⅞	70⅝
Wells-Fargo Express	102½	102½
Western Union Telegraph	108⅞	109⅞
United States Express	47¼	48

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No of Shares.
American Express	56¾	56⅜	853
Albany and Susquehanna	104	104	100
Alton and Terre Haute	24¼	23¼	100
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	52½	48¼	18,200
American Dist. Telegraph	72	71	5,400
Boston Air Line	87	87	100
Canton	61	60½	400
Canada Southern	68¾	67¾	1,350
Carbon Mining	4	3⅞	400
Central Arizona	11⅞	10	6,765
Chic., St. Louis and N. O.	41¾	41¼	100
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind.	77¾	77¾	200
Chesapeake and Ohio	23⅞	23⅜	4,030
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref	34¼	33⅜	400
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref	25¾	25¾	180
C., C. & I. C	21¾	21¼	800
Chi., Bur. and Quincy	146¾	146½	1,100
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis	58⅜	57⅞	3,200
Chicago and North-west	92⅞	92¼	10,250
Chi. and North-west pref	106¾	106¾	645
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul	80	79¾	7,200
C., M. and St. Paul pref	103¾	103¾	1,050
Cleveland and Pittsburg	110¾	110¾	100
Central Pacific	83	82¾	600
Del., Lack. and Western	86¾	85⅞	8,645
Del. and Hudson Canal	75¾	75	500
Excelsior Mining	21	21	150
Hannibal and St. Joseph	41¼	40¾	5,050
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	73⅝	71⅞	10,600
Houston and Texas	84¼	83	2,800
Illinois Central	106¼	103¾	3,700
Ind., Bloom. and West	41¾	41	200
Lake Shore	107¼	106	55,200
Lake Erie and Western	34¼	33¼	2,100
Louisville and Nashville	144	143¾	1,100
Little Pittsburg	24	22	2,975
Law., N. Alb. & C	101	100	100
Manhattan Railroad	50	49¾	320
Metropolitan Railroad	118¾	117	304
Michigan Central	92½	91¾	1,275
Mobile and Ohio	26	26	117
Missouri, Kan. and Texas	47	45¼	11,220
Morris and Essex	105	105	600
Manhattan Elevated	50	49¼	26,400
Mariposa	3⅞	3⅜	2,126
Mariotta and Cincinnati 1st pref	14	13¾	400
Mariotta and Cincinnati 2d pref	10½	10	1,475
Metropolitan Railroad	117¾	117	11,220
Michigan Central	92	90⅞	10,895
Mobile and Ohio	26	25¾	600
Missouri, Kan. and Texas	47	45¼	26,400
Morris and Essex	105	104¾	2,126
Manhattan Elevated	50	49¼	400
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	95	93⅜	8,650
New-Jersey Central	84	83⅜	2,650
New-York Central	113¾	112¾	4,800
New-York and New-Haven	156¾	156	31,400
New-York Elevated	13	12¾	1,475
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	43¾	43⅛	10,300
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref	74	73¼	310
Northern Pacific	34¾	33⅞	100
Northern Pacific pref	58¾	57⅛	1,475
Ohio and Mississippi	36¾	35¾	10,300
Ohio and Mississippi pref	80¾	79	310
Oregon Railway and Navigation	109	108¾	200
Pacific Mail	44¼	43¾	26,247
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	116	115¾	4,400
Pullman Palace Car Company	120½	119¾	4,400
Quicksilver	20¼	20¼	2,100
Quicksilver pref	63¼	63¼	100
Rensselaer and Saratoga	114	114	100
Standard Mining	31	30½	100
Sutro Tunnel	3⅝	3⅜	8,245
St. Louis and San Francisco	45½	45	1,960
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref	78	77	1,200
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	64	62⅜	12,050
St. Paul and Sioux City	43¼	42	1,100
St. Paul and Sioux City pref	82	81½	1,100
Union Pacific	92⅝	92⅛	6,765

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	103⅞	104⅛
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	103⅞	104⅛
United States 6s, 1881, registered	105¾	106¼
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	105½	105¾
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103¼	103⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅜	103⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	107⅞	108
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	109	109⅛
United States 4s, 1907, registered	106¾	107
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	106¾	107
United States currency 6s, 1895	126½	----
United States currency 6s, 1896	125½	----
United States currency 6s, 1897	125½	----
United States currency 6s, 1898	125½	----
United States currency 6s, 1899	125½	----

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	—@4824	4833@4833
Demand	—@4867	4861@4861
Cable transfers	—@4871	4864@4864
Commercial	—@—	482 @482
Commercial, 3 days	—@—	484 @484
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	5183@5220	5193@5205
Demand	5164@5183	5175@5183
Cable transfers	—@5155	5162@5162
Commercial	—@—	5221@5231
Commercial, 3 days	—@—	5205@5220
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	5184@5193	5193@5200
Demand	5164@5172	5167@5183
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	5200@ 5205	5205@5213
Demand	5171@5183	5183@5183
Reichsmarks:		
60-days sight	95 @ 95⅛	94⅞@ 95
Demand	95⅜@ 95⅞	95⅝@ 96⅜
Commercial	—@—	94⅜@ 94⅝
Commercial, 3 days	—@—	93 @ 93⅜

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$121,803,590
Balances	4,579,625

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala., class A, 2 to 5	62½	N. C. 6s, o. '86-'98	28
Ala., class B, 5s	90⅝	N. C. 6s, A. O	28
Ala., class C, 2 to 5	99	N. C. R. R. '83-4-5-6	100
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. 1s	9	N. C. N. G. R. 7s, o. of	90
Conn. 6s, '98-4	105	N. C. N. G. R. A. O	110
Ga. 6s, '86-90	99	N. C. N. G. R. 7s, o. of	100
Ga. 7s, n	109½	N. C. f. s., '66-1900	10
Ga. 7s, ind	109	N. C. f. s., '65-'98	10
Ga. 7s, g	110	N. C. Con. R. R., '92-5	101
Ill. 6s, '66	100	N. C. n. A. O	16½
Ill. w. l	100	N. C. C. R	4½
Ky. 6s	100	N. C. un. t. sl. '1998-9	5
La. 7s, cn., '14	47⅞	N. C. un. t. sl. 2	5
Mich. 6s, '83	103	Ohio 6s, '86	109
Mich. 7s, '90	112	R. I. 6s, c	114
Mo. 6s, due '86	107½	S. C. 6s, n. M. '69, n.	8
Mo. 6s, due '87	108½	Tenn. 6s, o., '60-3-8	37
Mo. 6s, due '88	109	T. 6s, n., '92-8-1900	33½
Mo. 6s, A. or O., '62	109	Tenn. 6s, n., n.s., '14	33½
Mo. fd., due '94-5	109	Va. 6s, o	25
Mo. H. & S. J., due '80	105½	Va. 6s, n., '66	25
Mo. H. & S. J., due '87	108½	Va. 6s, n., '67	25
N. Y. 6s, g. r., '87	106	Va. 6s, cn	25
N. Y. 6s, g. c., '87	106	Va. 6s, xmc	51
N. Y. 6s, g. r., '89	116	Va. 6s, cn., 2d s	32½
N. Y. 6s, g. l. '91	116	Va. 3s	34¾
N. Y. 6s, g. l. '92	116	Dis. Col. 3.65s, '24	98⅝
N. Y. 6s, g. l. '93	116		

And the following for railway mortgages:

B. & O. 1st 6s, P. br	109	L. & N., C. br., 7s	107½
B. & O. 1st 7s, L. H	116	L. & N. 1st 7s	107½
B., H. & E. 1st 7s, s. f	102½	L. E. & W., 1st 6s	97
B., C. R. & N. 1st 6s	90	L., R. & M. 1st 6s	97½
B. & O. S. W., g. u. R. in. A	70	M. & C. 1st 7s, pf	108¼
B. & O. 6s, cn. im. fd	44¾	M. & C. 1st 7s, s. f	108¼
C. & A. 1st 7s	110	Mich. C. 1st 8s, s. f	108¾
C. & A. 1st 7s	107½	Mich. C. 6s	110¼
C. & M. R. 1st 7s	108	Mo., K. & T. cn. ss	103¼
St. L., J. & C. 1st 7s	112½	H. & C. M. 1st 7s	109
C., R. & O. S. p. c. 1st	109¾	M. & O. 1st 6s	109
C., R. I. & P. 6s, cn	114¾	M. & O. 1st 7s	105
C., R. I. & P. 6s	116½	N. Y. O. 6s, '82	105
K. & D. M. 1st 6s	97¾	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	103
C. R. C. & P. 1st 5s	103	N. Y. C. 6s, sub	104
C. R. of N. J. cn. 7s	106⅞	N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st 7s	123¾
C. R. of N. J. cv. 7s	107⅝	N. Y. C. & H. R. r. 7s	125
C. & N. W. 1st 7s, sub	107½	N. Y. C. 7s '24 d. f	108
L. & W. cn. gtd	115	Ca. S. 1st int. & 3 to 5	91⅜
I., & W. cn. gtd. as	99¾

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
REPUBLIC, Capt. Irving.....Sat., Feb. 21, 1:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Jenkins.....Thurs., Feb. 26, 4 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy.....Sat., March 6, 1:30 P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 160 Walnut-st., Phila.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN,
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 25, 8 P. M.
BALTIA.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
PARTHIA.....Wednesday, March 10 3 P. M.
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 2, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 9, 3:30 P. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, March 16 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, March 23, 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, March 30, 8 A. M.
☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE, (according to room,) $60, $80, and $100. INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION,

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, March 4, 10:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, March 13, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, March 20 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, March 25, 3 P. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
WESER.....Sat., Feb 21 DONAU.....Sat., March 6
GEN. WERDER, Sat. Feb 28 RHEIN.....Sat., March 13
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE OR BREMEN.
First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
Steamer STATE OF NEVADA, Thurs., March 4, 12 M.
Steamer STATE OF ALABAMA, Thur., March 11, 7 A.M.
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 72 Broad-way, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY,
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English rail-car and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
LABRADOR, Sangster, Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
LAFAYETTE, Berthelot, Wednesday, March 10, 3 P. M.
FRANCE, Trouette, Wednesday, March 31, 9 A. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Bolivia.....Sat., 21, 2 P. M. Ethiopia.....March 6 1 P. M.
Anchoria.....Sat., 28, 9 A. M. Circassia, March 13, 7 A. M.
Cabins, $40 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $30. Steerage, $26.
NEW YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Tropic.....Feb. 21, 1 P. M. California, Feb 28, 7 A. M.
Tickets to and from Europe at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for
PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
HELBERT, Thurs., Feb. 26 SILESIA Thurs., March 11
LESSING, Thurs., March 4 CUEVIA Thurs., March 18
Rates of Passage for 20 months, including Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60 Steerage, $30.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadst. N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Co.'s pier adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:
HOLLAND.....Wednesday, Feb. 25
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday March 17
WM. A SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday March 31
1st Cabin, $65-$70. 2d Cabin, $45-$50. Steerage, $28.
H. MAYER, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH EDYE & CO., 6 Bowling Green. W. MORRIS, 37 S. Wm-st. Freight Agts. 150 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.
Sailing every week alternately from Philadelphia and New York, landing passengers within a few hours' ride of the important points of interest on the Continent.
For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia. No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, Agent, No. 8 Battery-place.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER, 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON, Victoria Docks:
Holland.....Saturday, Feb. 28, 10 A. M.
—FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—
Spain, Wed., Feb. 25, 3 P. M. Helvetia, Wed., March 3 10 A. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets, $26, sight draft, $28—lower than any line. Pier 39 N. R., 3d and 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steamship CITY OF SYDNEY, Saturday, Feb. 21, noon
Connecting for Central and South American ports, and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steamship CITY OF TOKIO Saturday, March 20, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY Monday, Mar. 15, noon
For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.
For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 327 Broadway.
C. T. SEWALL, H. J. BULLAY.
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
Passenger Department No. 257 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.
From and after Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1880, the following passage rates between NEW-YORK and SAN FRANCISCO only will go into effect, viz:
CABIN, $75. STEERAGE, $35.
These rates cover all necessary expenses for the voyage.
For tickets or further information apply to
C. P. SEWALL,
General Passenger Department.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 43, North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.
At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. Simpson.....Saturday, Feb. 21
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. Nickerson.....Wed., Feb. 25
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgia, Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, Ohtaide Line, and with the new and elegant steamer "OCKLAWAHA," just built for this company, and designed expressly for the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River.
GEO. YONGE, Agent.
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co., and General Agent S. F. & W. R. R. Central R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

N. Y. HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico) sat. Feb. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana & Mexico,) Sat. March 6
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thu. Mch. 11.
These steamers are furnished with swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.
Steamship City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans March 8 and 20 for Vera Cruz via Tuxpan, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.
P. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 6 North River, as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote.....Sat., Feb. 21
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. VanBrunt.....Wed., March 3
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer MORRO CASTLE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 21
Steamer GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 19 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Feb. 26
S. S. MIAMI.....Saturday, March 6
MEE & WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

No. 31 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1880.

Atchison, Colorado & Pacific R. R.
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.
This road is an extension of the
CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC R. R.,
runs through a rich section of Northern Kansas, and has a large earning capacity.
The bonds are issued at sixteen thousand dollars per mile, have twenty-five years to run; interest 6 per cent., payable February, May, August, and November. Principal and interest guaranteed by Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co.
We offer for sale a limited amount at 100 and interest.
Earnings of Central Branch of Union Pacific, including the Atchison, Colorado and Pacific leased line, for 1879:
On 294 miles of road.....$1,000,000
Less operating expenses.....477,362
$522,138
Total charge of interest.....259,960
Surplus.....$262,178

WOOD & DAVIS.

PHELPS, STOKES & CO.,
I. N. PHELPS,
JAMES STOKES,
ANSON PHELPS STOKES.
F. P. OLCOTT.
BANKERS,
45 WALL-ST., N. Y.
ISSUE
TRAVELERS' CREDITS,
CIRCULAR NOTES,
AND
COMMERCIAL CREDITS,
AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
Buy and Sell on Commission,
STOCKS, BONDS, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

RED ELEPHANT MINING COMPANY.
Capital Stock, $5,000,000, in 500,000 Shares of $10 each, NON-ASSESSABLE.
Incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York.
LOCATION OF MINE—RED ELEPHANT MOUNTAIN, CLEAR CREEK COUNTY, COLORADO, Six miles from Georgetown, one-half mile from Lawson, on the Colorado Central Railroad.
OFFICERS.
HARVEY DURAND, President.
C. THEO. LIEBOLD, M. D., Vice-President.
WM. G. SMITH, Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
HARVEY DURAND, Member New-York Stock Exchange.
G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Ex-Secretary State of New-York.
RICHARD W. BOGART, Broadway, New-York.
Messrs. O. M. Bogart & Co., Bankers.
Ex-Gov. F. B. LOOMIS, New-London, Conn.
JOSEPH H. PARSONS, Director, St. Nicholas Bank.
C. THEO. LIEBOLD, M. D., No. 21 West 30th-st., New-York.
CHARLES TAYLOR, No. 283 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN W. BIGELOW, No. 376 Broadway, New-York.
WILLIAM G. SMITH, No. 31 Broad-st., New-York.
JOHN S. BASSETT, M. D., No. 11 West 31st-st., New-York.
WILLIAM STANLEY, Western Union Telegraph Building, New-York. Messrs. Stanley, Clark & Brown, Counsellors.
J. M. BROWN, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York. Messrs. A. H. Brown & Co., Bankers.
REGISTRAR.
UNION TRUST COMPANY, New-York.
OFFICES,
NO. 33 BROAD-ST., New-York.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 in U. S. BONDS,
Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. It is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Acts as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.
HENRY F. SPAULDING, President.
HENRY B. SHERMAN, } Vice-Presidents.
FRED'K H. COSSITT, }
C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SAM'L D. BABCOCK.	GEORGE W. LANE.
JOHNATHAN THORNE,	JACOB D. VERMILYE.
ISAAC N. PHELPS.	WM. BACCULLOCH MILLER.
JOSIAH M. FISKE.	ROSWELL SKEEL.
CHAS. G. LANDON.	A. A. LOW.
EDMUND W. CORLIES.	AMOS R. ENO.
FRED'K H. COSSITT.	CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN.
WM. H. APPLETON.	WM. H. WEBB.
GUSTAV SCHWAB.	J. PIERPONT MORGAN.
DAVID DOWS.	PERCY R. PYNE.
MARTIN BATES.	HENRY F. SPAULDING.
WM. ALLEN BUTLER.	DAVID WOLFE BISHOP.
JAMES P. WALLACE.	CORNELIUS N. BLISS.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN.	

MUSGRAVE & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.....LONDON
Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
CHICAGO, Jan. 27, 1880.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS: Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., on the 25th day of February, 1880, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a contract to consolidate with it, in such form to be agreed upon, the railroad, stock, property, and franchises of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, and also to consider and act upon a resolution of the board to increase under the provisions of your charter the capital stock of the company to the extent thought necessary for the purpose of such consolidation, and for the transaction of any other business incidental thereto. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. M. FORBES, President.
Proxies can be obtained at the National Bank of Commerce, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICE—STOLEN SECURITIES.
The following securities on deposit in the safe of the First National Bank at Westport, Conn., were stolen on the night of the 10th inst. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.
No. 6,687. $1,000 Chicago and North-western consolidated Railway Company sinking fund bond, 7 per cent. interest, payable quarterly, Feb. 1. May 1, Aug. 1, Nov. 1, in New-York.
No. 3,603, No. 2,651, each $1,000, Chicago and North-western First Mortgage Railway Company, 7 per cent. interest, payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1 in New-York. The above are registered coupons bonds.
FRANCIS SHERWOOD, Owner.
Feb. 12, 1880. Westport, Conn.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
EQUITABLE BUILDING, BROADWAY,
CORNER CEDAR-ST.,
Do a General Banking Business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell municipal and other investment bonds, and all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, and make liberal advances on same. WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE securities, yielding 9 and 10 PER CENT. INTEREST, for sale at PAR.

PRINCE & WHITELY
BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY ARE PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCES
on favorable terms on the following mining stocks, namely: LITTLE PITTSBURG, CHRYSOLITE, LITTLE CHIEF, HUMBOLDT, and FREELAND.
No. 64 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
FEBRUARY 18, 1880.

CLINTON B. FISK & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 3 BROAD-ST., DREXEL BUILDING,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
For cash, or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. Brokers in State, Railway, Municipal, Mining, and miscellaneous stocks and bonds.

AS MISAPPREHENSION EXISTS AS TO the powers of the Reorganization Committee of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company with reference to the Junior Securities of that road, the committee give notice that, according to the terms of the contract between the first mortgage bondholders and the holders of the Receiver's debt certificates, the time within which the Junior Securities can become parties to the reorganization positively expires on the 21st day of February, 1880. CONRAD N. JORDAN,
Chairman.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS TO THE stock of the LONG & BERRY CONSOLIDATED GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, Leadville, Col., will be open for 10 days at No. 61 Broadway, Room No. 38: price, $10 per share.

MINING STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD daily, in large or small lots, viz: Chrysolite, Little Chief, Amie, Mayflower, King Bee, Silver Cliff Gold Rock, Freeland Bull Domingo. NASH & REBBERD, No. 83 Cedar-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GERMANIA Petroleum Company call on or write to JOHN PONDIR, No. 19 Broad-st. Stockholders please bring stock.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, (established in 1854,) transact a general banking and brokerage business in railway shares, bonds, &c., &c.

FINANCIAL.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS.
CITY OF
FORT WAYNE SIXES,
DUE 1900.
ISSUED FOR
WATER WORKS.
CITY OF
BURLINGTON, IOWA, SIXES,
DUE 1895.
ISSUED IN 1870 TO FUND CITY DEBT.
RAILROAD EQUIPMENT CO. SIXES.
FOR SALE BY
CLARK, POST & MARTIN,
NO. 34 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CENTRAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY STOCK OF AMERICAN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
Cairo and St. Louis Railroad Stock.
California Pacific Railroad Stock.
St. Joseph and Western Railroad Stock.
ARKANSAS, KANSAS, AND TEXAS COUNTY BONDS.

Henry County 10s.	Charlton County 8s.
Pettis County 10s.	Vernon County 8s.
Buchanan County 10s.	Ray County 8s.

ALL OTHER MISSOURI COUNTY BONDS.
Bought and sold by
P. J. GOODHART,
No. 17 Broad-st.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad-st., New-York.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE,
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 5 Broad and No. 27 Wall st.
"Member of the New-York Stock Exchange."
BUYS AND SELLS
Straitsville Coal and Iron Company Stock, paying 1 per cent. per month dividends: Pacific Railroad of Missouri Third Mortgage bonds: Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis securities. Bonds, stock, miscellaneous and investment securities bought and sold for cash, or carried on margin.

BROOKLYN, FLATBUSH AND CONEY ISLAND R. R. STOCK
FOR SALE BY
A. H. BALDWIN,
NO. 66 BROADWAY.

EMPIRE GOLD MINING COMPANY.
No. 58 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1880.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AT ITS regular monthly meeting, held this day, have declared a dividend at the rate of Five Cents per share, payable on the 1st day of March.
The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst. and reopened on the 1st proximo.
W. VAN NORDEN, Treasurer.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit or Circular Notes on the Union Bank of London for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.
THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of acting as companion to a maiden or widow lady; no objection to the country. Address, by letter, Miss E., care Miss A. Forde, the "Madison," No. 1,242 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR Parlor-maid.—The highest references from last places. Call at No. 204 East 47th-st., third floor, second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A smart, active young girl; will assist with washing and ironing; City reference. Address E. G., Box No. 255 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS OR Fine Washing.—First-class City reference. Call at No. 59 West 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH COOK, understanding all sorts of plain cooking and getting up lunch and dinner parties: is open for engagement per day or week; first-class references. Address A. D., Box 270 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands cooking, lardin, French dishes, cream, desserts, baking in all branches; best City reference. Call at No. 119 West 46th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOK; understands all kinds of cooking; can take entire charge, and must be well recommended. Call, two days, at No. 219 East 36th-st., side door.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable young girls, in a private family; good City references: City or country. Call at No. 238 East 38th-st., three flights.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; good baker; will do the coarse washing; private family preferred: good City reference. Call at No. 234 West 35th-st., grocery store.

COOK—USEFUL GIRL.—BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-rate cook; daughter, aged 14, will make herself useful; no objection to the country; best references. Call at No. 323 East 21st-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN Cook: excellent laundress; small private family; good bread and biscuit maker; best City reference. Call at No. 111 West 32d-st., one flight up.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; EXCELLENT PASTRY Cook; will do the coarse washing; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 248 West 30th-st., second floor, front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Cheerful and Waitress.—By two friends. City or country. City reference. Call at No. 248 West 30th-st., second floor, front.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-rate cook; could help with ironing; best City reference can be obtained. Call at No. 247 West 31st-st.

COOK, WASHING, AND IRONING.—BY A first-class cook, washer, and ironer; best of City references. Call at No. 156 West 18th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG EXPERIENCED WOMAN as excellent cook; City reference; in private family; no letters or cards. Call at No. 204 East 26th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTable colored woman, can be seen at her home, No. 229 West 39th-st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT COOK; BEST CITY reference. Call at No. 217 East 39th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, to work by the day; perfect fit guaranteed; will dress. Address M., Box No. 307 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY FULLY COMPEtent to fill any position of trust, as housekeeper; or companion to an invalid, understands German; references. Address L., Box No. 262 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

JANITRESS.—BY A WIDOW WOMAN, WITH no small children, to take care of two or three respectable flats; well recommended. Call at No. 311 West 2d-st., rear.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A German Protestant girl; no objection to travel; first-class City reference. Call at No. 412 West 40th-st., one flight.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—FIRST Lady's maid, by a young girl; thoroughly understands dress and family sewing; willing to assist in other duties; best City reference. Call at No. 334 East 21st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a first-class private American family; seven years' City reference. Call at No. 212 West 37th-st., second floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class laundress and chamber-maid; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 55 East 41st-st., near Park-av.

NURSE, LADY'S MAID, SEAMSTRESS, OR Companion.—By a respectable Swedish woman, with good education; good reference. Address A. L., No. 103 East 27th-st.

NURSE.—BY EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; take entire charge or bring up on bottle. Seen at late employer's from 10 to 5 o'clock, No. 133 East 45th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse, or sewing children; good handy worker; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 226 East 29th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN; competent and experienced infant's nurse, to bring up on bottle; highest City reference. Address M. W., Box No. 276 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A NORTH GERMAN GIRL TO take care of children and as seamstress; best of City reference; no cards. Call at No. 99 West 36th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a young woman as seamstress and chamber-maid; understands Wheeler & Wilson machine thoroughly; would wait on grown children. Call, two days, at No. 321 West 25th-st., store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY OR WEEK; UNderstands all machines; can cut and fit; first-class City references. Address S., Box No. 262 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do sewing and dress-making by the day or week; best references. Address Miss Dusel, No. 515 West 45th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—First class; would take charge of growing children; is good hair-dresser; excellent City reference. Address A., Box No. 327 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.
WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, UNDERstands all kinds of salads; best City reference. Call at No. 511 2d-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call, two days, at No. 345 East 35th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.
WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH SOME knowledge of human anatomy, a medical graduate preferred, as salesman for "Bock's Atlas." 38 plates, a standard for the world. GEO. S. PLUMMER, No. 27 Great Jones-st., New-York, Manager subscription department of William Wood & Co.'s publications, New-York and vicinity.

CASHIER, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY AS cashier, copyist; is handy with the pen; speaks three languages; first-class recommendations; compensation moderate. Address, for three days, Mrs. M., care Mr. Levy, No. 458 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A BOY OF 15, WHO RESIDES with his parents and can give good recommendation, a position in some good house where he can grow up and learn the business and make himself useful. Address R., Box No. 113 *Times Office*.

MALES.
COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A young man lately from Ireland, in first country; understands care of horses and cows; can milk; a first-class plowman; understands farming in all branches; not afraid of work; can work a reaping and mowing machine. Address M. G., Box No. 279 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THOROough, competent Swede; single man; great experience in care of fine horses and carriages; careful driver; first-class man in every respect; seven years' reference from last employer. Address Driver, Box No. 263 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN IN CITY or country; is willing and obliging; five years in last place; not afraid of work; can refer to first-class families in this City. Address J. B., Box No. 301 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY AN HONEST, SOBER, AND faithful man; understands the proper care of fine harness and carriages; is a first-class groom and safe driver. Any family wanting first-class man, address W. A., No. 241 West 41st-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—FOR THE COUNTRY. BY A middle-aged, single, Protestant man, temperate and a worker, to take care of stable and handle horses. Address K., Box No. 276 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—NOT KEEPING MY ESTABLISHment this Winter, I have a thoroughly responsible coachman, whom I can confidently recommend to any lady or gentleman. Apply to S. Crowell, President Phenix Insurance Company, No. 193 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THOROughly understands his business; best City reference; can refer to two last employers if necessary. Call on or address, for two days, 34 West 24th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, in the City or country; understands his business in every respect; is willing and obliging; has 10 years' reference from last place. Address P. O. B., Box No. 316 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SINGLE; PROTestant; is a thorough groom and careful driver; willing and obliging; not afraid of work; best reference. Address J. R., Box No. 215 *Times Office*.

COACHMAN —AND GARDENER.—BY A young man; good groom and careful driver; best references. Address P. H., Box No. 243 *Times Office*.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; MARried, small family; 20 years' experience in the management of hothouse, stove, and greenhouse plants, hot and cold graperies, fruits, and vegetables; first-class reference. Address H. S., No. 125 Chambers-st., seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO HAS a thorough practical knowledge of hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, and rose culture under glass, vegetables, &c.; best testimonials for capacity, honesty, and sobriety. Address R. S., Tremont, N. Y.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A GERman; married; small family; is honest and industrious; not afraid of work; understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; references from last employer. Address L. L., No. 259 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MEN (SCOTCH) who thoroughly understands the care of plants and graperies, vegetables, fruits, and general care of a gentleman's place; seven years' reference from his last and former employers. Address M. K., No. 15 John-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE NORWEGIAN, with several years' practice in private gardens in this country; satisfactory City references. Address N. N., care John Thurman, florist, Union Hill, N. J.

GARDENER.—WOULD TAKE CHARGE OF A farm, as two sons would make themselves generally useful: 12 years' reference. Apply to H. C., No. 125 Chambers-st.

GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE YOUNG man, 25 years of age; thorough; understands care of horses and carriages; not afraid of any work; best City reference from last employer; country preferred. Address, for two days, A. B., No. 146 West 50th-st.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AGED 23, AS a porter, or to make himself useful in store or wholesale business; good reference. Call or address W. J. E., No. 2 Marion-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A STRONG YOUNG MAN, A situation at anything; is willing to work. Call on or address G. Archibald, No. 115 West 15th-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A WILLING TO DO anything. Call or address G. L., No. 3 West 22d-st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and reliable man, with the highest testimonials for sobriety and capability from last employers; salads a specialty; will be found obliging; don't object to the country. Address Waiter, Box No. 303 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH waiter in private family or boarding-house: City or country; City reference. Call or address J. A., No. 351 East 17th-st.

WAITER.—IN PRIVATE FAMILY BY A SWISS Protestant, who understands his business thoroughly; best City reference. Address D. F. B., No. 150 East 42d-st.

WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A GENTLEman's place or farm, by an American; no children; wife is good butter-maker; 20 years' experience; good City reference. Address R. E. T., seed store, No. 34 Barclay-st.

HELP WANTED.
WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO SELL CLOTHS and Cassimeres by sample on Commission. Address Cloths, Box No. 192 *Times Office*

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

DOCTORS AT DINNER.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The ninth annual dinner of the Alumni Association of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York was the leading affair at Delmonico's last night. Previous to the dinner there was an election of officers for the year 1880, which resulted as follows: President—Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, Class of 1860; Vice-Presidents—Dr. William A. Hammond, Class of 1848; John B. Dickson, Class of 1842; J. J. Paterson, Class of 1843; J. W. S. Gouley, Class of 1878; W. E. Ford, Class of 1872, and George K. Smith, Class of 1859; Secretary—Dr. F. R. S. Drake, Class of 1871; Treasurer—C. Dixon Varley, Class of 1844. An Executive Committee, composed of the following medical gentlemen, was also elected to serve for the ensuing year: Stephen J. Clark, 1861; F. Le Roy Satterlee, 1868; A. E. MacDonald, 1870; Edward L. Pardee, 1870; Andrew Otterson, 1844; R. A. Witthaus, 1875; L. Goldschmidt, 1869; Newton M. Shaffer, 1867; J. H. Hobart Burge, 1848; H. B. Conrad, 1877; R. A. Murray, 1873; B. D. Carpenter, 1846. On assuming the duties of his office, Dr. Roosa made a brief address, in the course of which he recited the history and aims of the association and gave the leading land-marks of its career. Dr. Roosa said: "This association was founded in the darkest days of the history of the college. Our large and convenient building in Fourteenth-street had been burned. The lectures were given in the north building of the New-York Hospital. The war had cut off half the classes, and a new rival divided those that were left. Alumni associations in medical colleges were few in number and had a sickly growth; yet at this time, Dr. Gouley, one of our honored Professors, suggested to the speaker that an Alumni association of this college be formed. Half a dozen of us, nearly all of whom are here to-night, met in 1867 and founded that which has grown to be what you see here to-night—a vigorous body, which has done much for medical education, and which hopes to do much more. Besides all this, our organization has stimulated those of other colleges into activity. Our alma mater, two-fold, has thus preserved accurate records of the graduates. How well this first has been done will be shown by a reference to the second edition of our catalogue. It has just been issued, and contains particulars in regard to 1,850 of our 3,000 graduates. Our second task, the much more important one, does not show such completeness, but it may be said to have been successful. It is in the air that medical education is undergoing reform. The time demanded for medical studies, the more thorough examinations, the numerous prizes, and the better character of the students indicate this. But these are changes without support, and may not be maintained. There is yet no interest in medical colleges, at all commensurate with their importance to the State. This is more true of New-York than of Boston or Philadelphia. These medical colleges have the aid of the more influential and wealthiest citizens, while here they are kept alive almost entirely by their teachers. It is said that one of the reasons for this is found in the fact that families are chiefly carpet-baggers, that we have no social influence as compared with doctors in other cities. This may be true, but are not our lawyers largely represented by carpet-baggers from New-England and the South, and are not many of our distinguished divines men who have come to us across the sea? These facts do not seem to militate against their influence as representatives of the Bar and Pulpit in this great city. How, then, can we find an excuse for our want of influence upon the laity in the fact that we are not all Knickerbockers? Our want of power has been due to our lack of organization and concentration of purpose. Now that we are organized and united, I am sure that we shall ere long find the Peabodys, the Coopers, the Girards, and the Johns Hopkins, who will well-equip the institutions from which are to come the men who shall determine and establish the health of the State.

At 7 o'clock the 125 guests of the evening took their places at the tables arranged in the large dining-hall on the second floor. Dr. Roosa presided ex officio, and was supported by Lander, discoursed festal strains from the balcony. There were few decorations, but among the few were portraits of the late Dr. Valentine Mott, the late Dr. Martin Paine, and the late Dr. Charles A. Budd. Among the gentlemen present were Prof. Alfred L. Loomis, Prof. Charles Inslee Pardee, Prof. J. W. S. Arnold, the Rev. Dr. Crosby, Dr. W. H. Thompson, Dr. J. W. S. Gouley, Dr. A. E. Macdonald, Prof. J. W. Wright, Mr. Noah Brooks, Dr. Thomas N. Knox, W. D. Somerville, W. S. Andrews, J. B. Bouton, F. J. Stetson, Judge Speir, Judge G. P. Hawes, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. Mr. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. John Foord, Prof. L. Fosdick Stimson, Prof. William A. Hammond, Prof. R. A. Witthaus, Dr. A. Matthewson, Dr. G. N. McMaster, Dr. Frank Porter, Dr. Henry G. Piffard, Dr. T. H. Burchard, Dr. C. D. Darby, Dr. F. R. S. Drake, Dr. J. C. Burge, Dr. ——— H. Anderson, Dr. Washburn, the Hon. A. J. Vanderpoel, Mr. John Faviot Johnston, Prof. Alfred C. Post, Dr. George F. Shrady, Dr. T. R. Varick, Prof. F. D. Weisse, Dr. A. L. Ranney, and Prof. J. L. Little. It was near 10 o'clock when the toasts began to be drunk in the hour. These were prefaced with a quotation from the "Tempest"—"The hour's now come, the very minute bids thee ope thine ear"—and closed with two lines from "Romeo and Juliet":

"Good night, good night: parting is such sweet sorrow
That I shall say good night till it be morrow."

There were in all eight toasts, each with its particular quotation, and the responses, though bright, were necessarily brief. The first, to which the Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D., responded, was very properly in honor of the University of the City of New-York. The Council of the university formed the topic of the second toast, to which Mr. John E. Parsons responded. George K. Smith, M. D., spoke to the toast of "Our Alumni," and Prof. Alfred L. Loomis to that of "The Medical Department." "The Sister Colleges of the City of New-York" followed next in the natural sequence of things, and to this toast Dr. Fessenden N. Otis, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Prof. Lewis A. Sayre, of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, made brief responses. The Rev. Charles D. W. Bridgman, D. D., responded for the parish, the Hon. William Walter Phelps for the Bar, and Mr. John Foord for the press, which bore the motto: "Un a winged word hath hung the destiny of nations."

NATIONAL BASE-BALL ASSOCIATION.

CONCLUSION OF THE MEETING—THE NEW RULES ADOPTED.

The National Base-ball Association concluded its labors yesterday. The first business of the day was the election of M. B. Scanlon, E. J. Garity, and J. Mutric as a Schedule Committee. The revision of rules of play was then resumed. To the rule with reference to the umpire and his duties the following amendment was made: "Each club entering for the championship of this association shall send to the Secretary, on or before April 1, the names of any persons of good repute and considered competent to act as umpires. A list of all persons so nominated shall be prepared by the Secretary and submitted to each club, which shall then select therefrom a number equal to three times the number of clubs entered for such championship, and shall transmit a list thereof to the Secretary; and the required number having the greatest number of approvals shall constitute the staff of championship umpires." To another section of the same rule an amendment was added, and the entire sentence was made to read thus: "Should the ball be stopped by any person not engaged in the game, the umpire must call 'dead ball,' and players running bases at the time shall be entitled to the bases they were running for, and the ball be regarded as dead until settled in the hands of the pitcher while standing within the lines of his position, and the player at the bat shall vacate the position, and shall not obstruct the catcher when a ball is returned from the field for the purpose of putting out a player at the home plate." In the rule on scoring, the fourth section was amended thus: "In the fourth column should be placed to the credit of each player the total number of bases run during the game, whether upon hits, errors, called balls, or in any other way where he is not put out, but he shall not be credited with a base run where he forces out another player." An additional section was made to the rule for fielding, as follows: "The number of chances offered shall be put in the seventh column. In the summary of the game shall also be given the following items: The number of assistances on three strikes, the number of sacrifice hits, the number of balls called, the number of strikes, the number of fouls struck, the number of passed balls." The meeting then adjourned to meet at the Brigham House, at Philadelphia, on the 15th of December next.

A BAND OF YOUTHFUL MUSICIANS.

BROUGHT TO THIS COUNTRY UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.

A band of youthful Hungarian musicians have for about six months been performing nightly in a Bowery beer saloon. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has sought, hitherto unsuccessfully, to stop the youths from playing in public, holding that they were too young to be employed in the arduous work of blowing musical wind instruments. The society about four months ago obtained the custody of four of the boys under an order of the Supreme Court, and sent them back to Hungary. On Wednesday, Mr. E. Fellows Jenkins, Superintendent of the society, procured from Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court Chambers, a writ of habeas corpus, directing Moritz Weiss and Joseph Weber to produce in court the 14 boys who remain in the band. The petition of Mr. Jenkins stated that the children were illegally deprived of their liberty by Weiss & Weber, who also unlawfully exhibited them as performers on musical instruments. It declared that they were tricked into coming to this City from Germany. They were engaged, as they and their parents understood, to give concerts throughout Europe, but, on arriving at Bremen, they were put on board a steamship, and started for New-York without knowing where they were bound for. Since they have been in this country, the petition continues, they have not been allowed to go to school nor to church, and they are now anxious to return to their homes, some of them being sick. Although their parents have protested against their detention here, and have asked that they should be sent back to Hungary, Mr. Jenkins declared Weiss & Weber have kept them here in involuntary servitude, withholding from them money to which they are justly entitled, and compelling them to perform in beer saloons to the detriment of their moral and physical welfare. A return to the writ of habeas corpus was made before Judge Lawrence, yesterday morning, when Messrs. Weiss & Weber appeared with 12 of the boys. On motion of Mr. L. L. Delafield, counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and no opposition being made by the counsel for Weiss & Weber, Judge Lawrence signed an order directing those persons to give up the boys and all their instruments and clothing to the society, to be held by it pending the proceedings in court. The case was then adjourned until this afternoon.

THE IRISH FAMINE FUND.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF THE ST. PATRICK'S DAY MATINEES.

The success of the projected matinées on St. Patrick's Day for the enlargement of the Irish Famine Fund will, it is feared, be seriously interfered with by the intended parade of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and other Irish organizations. The managers of the various theatres in this City and Brooklyn, who are always willing to perform generous deeds in the cause of charity, are naturally disgusted at the avowed purpose of the Irish societies to carry out their annual programme of stopping traffic in the streets and preventing theatre-goers from reaching the places of amusement. In response to a call issued by Mr. Lester Wallack, several managers assembled at Wallack's Theatre yesterday to arrange the preliminaries of the benefit to be given on St. Patrick's Day. Those who attended were Lester Wallack, Theodore Moss, John Cannon, of the Theatre Comique; Welsh Edwards, of the Theatre Comique; Maze Edwards, of Abbey's Park Theatre; Col. Sinn, of Brooklyn; Harry Miner, of Miner's Theatre; Mr. Keller, of Parker's Third-Avenue Theatre, and Harry Man, of Haverley's Theatre. Letters from Augustin Daly and Billy Birch, expressive of their desire to co-operate, were received. Mr. Wallack was chosen to preside, and Mr. Maze Edwards was appointed Secretary. In taking the chair Mr. Wallack remarked that he entertained grave doubts of the success of their efforts to carry out the matinée plan, in view of the intention of the Irish societies to parade. "I fear our work will be fruitless," he added, "if these men persist in blockading the streets. This parade is very much against us."

Col. Sinn suggested that the representatives of the Irish societies be invited to meet the managers, and that, after a full explanation, they might be induced to rescind their resolution. "I fear it would be useless," said Mr. Wallack, gravely shaking his head; "that portion of the Irish people will have their parade, and they will do all they can against our project."

"Oh, they could not think of giving those hats a rest for two years," facetiously remarked Manager Miner. "They expect a new supply of mud by that time." "They always cry out about the throat of charity," said Mr. Wallack, a little warmly. "I can't see why we should tumble down at their feet." It was decided, after further discussion, to request Mr. Dion Boucicault to formally invite the leading representatives of the parade to meet the managers. Col. Sinn called attention to the fact that the feast of St. Patrick would fall on Wednesday this year, and that the giving of special performances would, in many instances, interfere with the regular business of the managers. Speaking for himself, he would willingly donate $300 rather than relinquish the proceeds of the customary matinée. In view of this circumstance, together with the parade nuisance, it was suggested that the benefit performances be given on another day, but no conclusion was arrived at. A letter was received from Miss Mary Anderson's manager to the effect that she would gladly appear as Parthenia on the occasion of the benefit. Another meeting of the managers will be held at 3 P. M. on Tuesday.

A FLOATING FISH-HATCHERY.

TRIAL OF THE FISH-HAWK—THE APPARATUS AND METHODS EMPLOYED.

Yesterday, at Wilmington, Del., a first trial was made of the Fish-hawk, a steamer built by Messrs. Pusey & Jones for the use of the United States Fish Commission. The Fish-hawk is an iron steamer of some 500 tons, 150 feet long, 27 feet beam, with twin screws, and the hull is incased with wood. The steamer will be commanded by Lieut. Tanner, United States Navy, the efficient officer who had the Speedwell in charge last year at Provincetown, when she was in the service of the United States Fish Commission. It should be stated that the idea of a vessel in which fish-hatching could be prosecuted is due to Mr. T. B. Ferguson, of the United States Fish Commission, and Commissioner of the Fisheries of the State of Maryland, who first successfully carried out this plan in the waters of North Carolina and Maryland. It is quite manifest that this method permits not only of great extension in hatching fish, but adds to the facilities of transporting eggs or young fish. The fish can be caught by the men employed in the service, and, once the eggs secured, the hatching can be carried on on shipboard by means of apparatus, where power is wanted, such as for obtaining a constant flow of water, or motion. It is also possible, by means of a steamer to secure eggs in certain rivers or bays, hatch them, and carry them hundreds of miles to other points of delivery or distribution. Certain fish-ways and to make room for such special apparatus, there is an open space on the main deck of the Fish-hawk 40 by 27 feet. Here will be placed the conical-shaped vessels, through which will pour continuous streams of water which movement is absolutely necessary when shad eggs are to be matured. Another mechanical device, which is to be put in place, is a system invented by Mr. Ferguson for the same purpose. Cylindrical vessels, with wire bottoms, by means of projecting beams, which stand out from the sides of the vessel, plunge these vessels containing the eggs into the water, and withdraw them by means of a peculiar arm, which movement will be given by machinery. An agitation is necessary for shad eggs, with change of water, and as these eggs are heavier than water, the vessels containing them are lifted slowly, so as not to bruise tender eggs, and plunged again into the water more suddenly. The same method will be tried with the eggs of the cod, only as these eggs are lighter, and they require to be buoyed up, the reverse movement will be employed. The Fish-hawk will be roomy enough to carry some 20 officers and hands, with additional space for such complement of men as may be requisite for securing spawning fish. This vessel was contracted for in June last for $45,000. With the present augmentation in the price of material, she would certainly cost to-day some 50 per cent. more. The Fish-hawk, equipped as she is for this special work, marks the most notable advance that has yet been made in practical fish culture, and, no doubt, her plan of construction and methods employed in hatching fish, looking toward the production of fish-food in the future, will be copied by other countries. The vessel is amply provided with lifting engines, as no small part of her duty will be to work dredging apparatus.

RANKIN POST, NO. 10, G. A. R.

The Committee on Entertainments for the benefit of the Relief Fund of Rankin Post, No. 10, G. A. R., announce that the first concert of the season, will take place on Wednesday evening the 25th inst., at the North Reformed Church, Clermont-avenue, opposite the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Brooklyn. The proceeds of the concert will go to the fund, which is now exhausted, while the calls for relief are urgent and frequent. The committee have secured the services of the the following favorite artists: Mrs. S. B. Tuthill, soprano; Mr. John Evans, tenor; Miss Emilie Boyle, pianist; Dr. James L. Farley, elocutionist; Mrs. C. F. Furey, alto; Mr. J. A. Furey, baritone; Dr. S. B. Tuthill, violinist; J. M. Loretz, Jr., organist. In view of the objects for which the entertainment is given, and the good work done by the managers of the relief fund, the committee hope that the support of the people of Brooklyn will be given as generously as it has been in the past.

SUIT TO RECOVER DUTIES.

The suit of the United States against W. Cunningham & Brothers, a New-York and Philadelphia firm engaged in the Mexican and West India trade, was on trial yesterday, in the United States District Court, before Judge Choate and a jury. The action is brought to recover $1,200, being the amount of duties claimed on a quantity of Vanilla beans, alleged to have been smuggled into this port, at the instigation of the defendants, in December, 1871. The defendants deny the allegations absolutely. The case will be concluded to-day. Assistant United States Attorney Platt appears for the Government and Wheeler & Souther for the defence.

PRESIDENT TYLER'S GRAND-NIECE.

A very humble funeral cortége, consisting of a hearse and a few hired coaches, started yesterday from a dilapidated tenement-house, at No. 78 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn. A rude coffin had just been carried down the rickety stairway from a miserably cheerless room, and placed in the hearse. The coffin contained all that was mortal of Jennie Herndon Tyler, grand-niece of the late President Tyler and daughter of Col. W. W. Tyler. At one time Miss Tyler was a fashionable belle in Washington society. She became acquainted at the national capital with a man named Jennings, and he, it is said, deceived her by a mock marriage and robbed her of her property. Jennings in a little time deserted her, and she was disowned by her family. In 1875 she married William Collins, a laborer in the Brooklyn Gas Company's works, and lived with him until her death, which occurred last Monday. On the coffin-lid her age was set down as 25, but it is known that she was born in Richmond, Va., in 1848. Mr. Collins had not enough money to bury his wife, but he received $25 for that purpose from her brother-in-law, a Mr. Brophy, who is a wealthy man. On receiving the news of his daughter's death, Col. Tyler wrote from Harrisburg, Penn., a letter of condolence to Mr. Collins, and expressed much regret that his wife's illness would prevent his presence at the funeral. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross.

WHAT SCIENCE HAS DONE.

THE REV. DR. POTTER'S LECTURE ON THE RELATIONS OF SCIENCE TO MODERN LIFE.

The first of the second series of lectures for 1879-80, before the New-York Academy of Sciences, was delivered in Chickering Hall last evening by the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, whose subject was "The Relations of Science to Modern Life." A large audience of ladies and gentlemen filled the body of the hall. Dr. Potter was introduced by Prof. J. S. Newberry. The Doctor began by giving a short historical sketch of the Academy of Sciences. It has, he said, sturdy roots running down into an honorable past, and for more than a generation past it has been devoted to the pursuit of science. In 1818 was incorporated the society known as the "Lyceum of Natural History." Its incorporation was largely due to Prof. John Torrey, an untiring student of science, who had the rare gift of being able to impart his knowledge to others, and who gathered about him many young men, who, through his influence, permanently interested themselves in scientific studies. Out of the Lyceum of Natural History grew the present Academy of Sciences, which is the former's heir and successor. Dr. Potter then turned to his subject proper, and spoke particularly of the debt modern life owes to science and scientific students in the three matters of travel, art, and health. The ocean steam-ship served as an example of scientific progress in ways of traveling. Once, he who had dared to speak of an iron ship would have been derided as a visionary. Now, science has enabled men to build enormous vessels of iron from hull to masts. Not very long ago the proposition to reduce the time of a voyage across the ocean to 15 days was greeted with the utmost disdain, but now the most conservative and careful companies make the trip in a little more than seven days. The lecturer took his listeners on an imaginary tour through a steam-ship, and showed how science had come into use in every particle of machinery, as well as in every portion of the vessel's structure. No ingenuity, he said, could be of any use without the application of scientific knowledge. It is mind that creates machinery—not merely capital, enterprise, and ingenuity—and when we see a steam-ship we must go back for its cause to the boyish curiosity of James Watt. Science study also demonstrated all the vast difficulties since then, and from keel to topmast an adequate and thorough scientific knowledge has been applied. This was equally true of railroads, bridges, carriages, &c., in all of these fields science peculiarly applied to science. One cannot build a cathedral or compose a symphony without science. Colors have their mathematical laws, and painting has no merit unless the drawings are in proportion. The photographer is also resting on scientific research, and we have it because the studies and researches of scientific men have widened and enlarged our knowledge. Extended reference was made to the incalculable usefulness to the art of printing, to modern advancement, and then Dr. Potter showed the great benefits to the health of mankind which had resulted from the discoveries made in medical science. People live longer than they did 50 or 100 years ago. The average length of human life has been increased from 30 to 40 years. Fewer infants die now than a generation ago. The cause of this was found in the fact that sanitary science is now leading populates, and, above all, drain our houses; how to nourish our bodies and our brains, and how to take care of our eyes, lungs, and all other parts of the body. Dr. Potter then spoke at length of the labors of scientific societies, whether for art, health, or man's sake. He closed with an earnest appeal to the merchant princes and moneyed men of the community to aid and support the great work of scientific study by helping those who have devoted their lives to science.

THE OTTNER INQUEST.

SUSPICIOUS LINES IN WHICH IT IS RUNNING—A JUROR'S REMARK.

The inquest in the case of Maria Ottner, the Blackwell's Island lunatic, was continued yesterday by Coroner Ellinger. Dr. W. W. Strew, ex-Resident Physician of the Lunatic Asylum, after describing what, in his opinion, was the proper treatment of insane persons, said that when he took charge of the institution it was in an unsettled and almost chaotic condition, and there was much overcrowding. The clerical work was done very loosely, the records being very badly kept. There were four physicians and 1,200 patients. There were neither rules, regulations, restraint, nor uniforms for the nurses. Dr. Strew tried to remedy this condition of things. He spoke frequently to the Commissioners, and made voluminous and suggestive reports. Comprehensive instructions were given to the assistants. The rate of mortality was decreased while he was in charge of the institution, and since his removal it has increased 50 per cent. The asylum's physicians were examined by the board and appointed by the Commissioners. In some cases the witness was consulted about the appointments. While Dr. Strew was Resident Physician he was consulted when nurses were appointed. There is a better class of nurses now in the asylum than when he took charge. Witness did not resign and was not removed. About October, 1879, Commissioner Brennan came to the Island and asked witness to resign. He was instigated by an advisory board, selected by Dr. Knaebel and Commissioner Brennan, for the purpose of ousting Dr. Strew and putting Dr. Macdonald in. The advisory board never put their foot on the Island before they advised Hoffman's removal, and never examined the institutions at all, but they reported every thing wrong on the Island. The advisory board afterward went on the Island, asked for a private room and examined witnesses in witness's absence. Witness was consulted about the formation of an advisory board, and thought well of it, but it turned out to be a conspiracy against himself. When asked to resign, Dr. Strew honored a man and was told that he was not a political matter and their heads would have to come off if his did not. They [the Commissioners] refused to give any reason, and witness refused to resign, so they abolished his office. Witness will continue his testimony to-day. At the adjournment a juror, G. L. Cross, of No. 312 Third-avenue, said: "I bet you a hundred dollars to a cent that I don't come here on Monday, the whole investigation amounts to wire-pulling for political bums."

THE MILK-DEALERS.

A large number of milk-dealers met with members of the New-York Milk Exchange at Central Hall, No. 147 West Thirty-second-street, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of furthering the interests of milk-dealers, producers, and consumers. Mr. H. Y. Canfield, President of the Exchange, called the meeting to order and stated its object. He then called for an expression of views upon the subject of the producers' organization, upon the License bill recently introduced into the State Senate by Mr. Astor, and upon the subject of raising the standard of milk supplied in this City. Dr. Heath, President of the Cooper Institute Farmers' Club, favored the License law. He thought it would result in giving the consumer a much better quality of milk than was at present sold. The speeches made by Messrs. Kilmer, Allison, Eyerson, Jackson, the latter representing the Erie Railroad, and others, all of whom were in favor of raising the quality of the milk supplied to consumers. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we call upon the farmers and all good citizens to support the bill now before the State Legislature which has for its object the prevention of impure and unhealthy milk from being marketed in this City.

A committee consisting of Mr. H. Y. Canfield, of this City, and Mr. N. B. Killmer, of Brooklyn, was appointed and instructed to proceed to Albany, to appear before the Senate Committee on Cities and explain the bill. A large number of dealers offered their names for membership in the Exchange, after which the meeting adjourned.

DAMAGES AGAINST A GAS COMPANY.

The house of Mr. George Leeds, No. 119 East Fifty-fourth-street, was filled with the stench of escaping gas on the evening of Aug. 3, 1878. Mr. Leeds could not find the leak in the gas-pipes. Having explored the cellar, he took a lighted candle into a vault under the sidewalk. An explosion of gas occurred immediately, and Mr. Leeds, who is about 70 years old, was thrown down, burned, and otherwise severely hurt. He was confined to his bed for several weeks, and his physician says he will never fully recover from nervous prostration. Mr. Leeds sued the Metropolitan Gas-light Company for $10,000 damages. The case was tried yesterday before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, in the Supreme Court, Circuit. The defense was that the gas was allowed to escape, through the fact that the earth was not packed tightly around the main after it had been removed by laborers who had to repair a water-main near it. It was also set up in the answer that the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence in carrying a naked light into a place in which he had reason to suspect gas was escaping. In charging the jury, Judge Van Brunt declared that the first ground of the defense was not sustained, and that it was a question for the jury to decide whether Mr. Leeds acted with ordinary prudence in carrying a light while he was searching for a leak in a gas-pipe. The jury returned a verdict giving Mr. Leeds $7,500 damages.

THE GROCERS' BANK WINS A SUIT.

The Grocers' Bank, whose affairs are now in process of liquidation, sued Richard G. Murphy and Thomas Murphy, in 1877, to recover the amount of a promissory note for $30,000, made by the first-named defendant, and given to the second-named defendant, who indorsed it and passed it over to the bank. In his answer to the complaint, Richard G. Murphy denied that he was liable, saying he had made the note merely for the accommodation of Thomas Murphy, who had given it to the bank as additional security for a debt owed by him, which was already amply secured by collateral. Murphy said, also, that the bank retained the collateral, and he pleaded that the bonds and mortgages of which it consisted should be sold, and the note satisfied out of the proceeds of the sale. On these grounds, he asked for a dismissal of the action. Thomas Murphy made no answer, and a judgment by default was rendered against him in May, 1877. On the report of a Referee, a judgment for $37,029 16 was yesterday entered in the Court of Common Pleas in favor of the Grocers' Bank, and against Richard G. Murphy.

CHARLES A. BYRNE IN COURT.

CHARGED WITH ABANDONMENT BY HIS FIRST WIFE.

Mr. Charles A. Byrne, who was before Justice Duffy on Saturday last to answer a charge of bigamy preferred by Mrs. Laura E. Byrne, formerly Mrs. Timian, appeared before Justice Otterbourg, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, to answer a complaint of abandonment preferred by the same complainant. In her affidavit the complainant alleges that she is the lawful wife of Byrne, that she has been married to him for six years, and that he has abandoned her, and has since failed and refused to support her. When the case was called Byrne appeared in company with his counsel, Mr. C. W. Brooke. Mrs. Byrne, who was accompanied by two lady friends, was represented by Mr. John D. Townsend. Mr. Brooke, on behalf of the defendant, asked for an adjournment for two weeks, owing to the absence of witnesses who were at a distance, and who could not readily appear in less time. Mr. Townsend said he had no objection to the adjournment provided there was some provision made for the support of the complainant in the meantime. Justice Otterbourg was about to make an order directing Byrne to pay a certain sum for the support of the complainant when Mr. Brooke interposed an objection, and said the defense would be prepared to prove most clearly and emphatically that the complainant had no claim upon the defendant as his wife, and that, therefore, he could not consent to any proceeding that would in any shape recognize such a claim.

Justice Otterbourg said as that was the nature of the defense it would be as well for him not to issue such an order, but he would suggest that a certain sum to be agreed upon might be paid into court to abide the result, without prejudice to the rights of the defendant in the case. Mr. Brooke said he could not assent to any proposition that would put his client in the position of recognizing in any way the status of the complainant as his wife, but he would assent to the suggestion of the court with the distinct understanding that his client did not by that act assume any responsibility for the support of the complainant. Mr. Townsend appeared anxious for the examination to go on, and Justice Otterbourg said that unless some arrangement of the nature suggested by him was made he would set down the examination for Tuesday next. Mr. Brooke said that that would not give the defense time enough to bring their witnesses, who were at a great distance. "Oh!" remarked Mr. Townsend, "you may hunt the world over, but you can't find any Timian." There was but one, and there never will be another." After some further discussion, the suggestion of Justice Otterbourg was accepted by both sides, and Mr. Brooke, on behalf of his client, paid over to the magistrate $20, being at the rate of $10 per week for the two weeks' adjournment asked for by the defense. The examination was then adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 4th prox.

THE OLD STORY.

A DRUNKEN HUSBAND AND STARVING WIFE AND CHILDREN.

Yesterday morning a peculiarly worded and misspelled missive was received at the office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, requesting that an officer be sent to No. 331 East Thirty-second-street, between First and Second avenues, where there were "a few childer in need." Officer Chiardi was instructed to inquire into the case, and on going to the place indicated, he found "the childer" referred to. The family was that of Thomas Maloney, a brass-molder by occupation, who, when he chooses to work, can earn $3 per day, but whose chief occupation seems to be to get drunk. His wife was starving, and his four children, ranging in age from 8 months to 11 years, were in the same condition. They had neither food nor clothing. According to the statement of the wife, they had been dispossessed on several occasions lately, and last November Maloney had been sent to the Island for a month for drunkenness. Last Saturday he purchased a pair of shoes for each of his three boys, but yesterday morning he had pawned them to get money to spend in drink. When Officer Chiardi arrived at the house, the drunken man was sending out to pawn the few articles of clothing and furniture which remained in the place. On Wednesday night, in a fit of drunken fury, he had assaulted with a razor a Mrs. Meyer, who lived in the house, and had also made an assault on his sister, who, in defending herself from his fury, had cut him slightly on the left hand with a knife. Maloney was arrested, and Officer Chiardi found the state he was in, and Officer Malloy, of the Twenty-first Precinct, gave the wife $1.50 to redeem the children's shoes from pawn, so that they could come to court. Justice Wandell committed Maloney to the Island for six months, and, until his release, the society will provide for the wife and children.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.

CONCLUSION OF THE SALE OF THE BAKER COLLECTION.

The remainder of the paintings belonging to the estate of the late Anson Baker were sold last evening at Leavitt's Art Gallery. The first picture put up was "Morning Needlework," by Edward Gelli, of New-York. Fifty dollars was offered, and the bids advanced briskly until $130 was reached, when the competition dragged along wearily until the picture was knocked down at $160. For some time after the bidding was very slow, and a number of paintings were sold at low prices, until a strong landscape with cattle, by Henri Savary, of Paris, was reached. Fifty dollars was first offered, then $80, $100, $120, $130, $140, $150, were called out in quick succession, and then the bids rose by tens and fives, and the painting was sold for $230. One hundred paintings were sold during the evening, and of these the following obtained the highest prices:

Artist.	Painting	Price.
Kaemmerer	Guarding the Pets	$290
Savary, H.	Landscape and Cattle	230
Van Hamme	Interior with Figures	210
Samson, J.	Breakfast at the Conservatory	200
Kuwasseur, (père)	Dog's Hole, Coast of France	196
Verboeckhoven, E., and De Vogel	Sheep and Landscape	183
Gelli, E.	Morning Needlework	160
Richards, W. T.	Coast View, Newport	145
De Haas, W. F.	On Conception Bay, Newfoundland	132
Lockwood, R.	New Life	105
Kuwasseg, C., fils	Spa—two pictures—each at	95
Van Severdonck	Italian Festival	90
Unknown	Italian Festival	81
Jackels	The Grape Gatherer	81
Beard, W. H.	Exchange of Epithets	80
Bestinzoni	The Confessional	80
Aufray	Children at Play	80
Kinsale, T. M.	Good Morning	75
Touslhint, L.	Shoe-maker's Apprentice	70
Tait, A. F.	The Surprise	66

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT DINNER.

The annual dinner of the Veteran Corps of the Twenty-second Infantry, National Guard State of New-York, took place at the Metropolitan Hotel last evening. There was a goodly number of guests and members of the organization present. Col. George W. Laird of the Twenty-second Infantry, presided. On his left sat Col. Josiah Porter and Major Horsfall, and on his right sat Col. Joseph Congdon, Mr. William Courtney, and Lieut.-Col. Camp. Letters of regret were read from Gen. Alexander Shaler, the Hon. David W. Judd, Capt. William C. Rogers, formerly Commissary of the regiment, and others. Among those present were Gen. George W. Wingate, of rifle practice fame; Gen. Anson G. McCook, Mr. E. C. Jones, Mr. R. Pearsall, and Lieut.-Col. Kent. To the first toast of the evening, "Our Old Regiment," Col. Josiah Porter responded. "Our Harper's Ferry Campaign" brought to their feet two gentlemen filled with reminiscences of the valor of the regiment—Private R. Pearsall, of "B" Company, and Major Horsfall. Mr. Pearsall gave a graphic description of the first shedding of blood by the regiment in that memorable campaign. "Our National Guard" was to have been responded to by Gen. Alexander Shaler. In his absence Major Horsfall took the floor, and spoke of the gallant service of the Guard. Col. Joseph Congden responded to the toast "Riot Duty." Col. George W. Laird made a hearty response to "Our Veteran Corps," and Gen. George W. Wingate expressed his appreciation of the services of "The Privates of the National Guard." "The Soldiers of the War" brought out Gen. Anson G. McCook with a few patriotic words. Then followed a series of toasts, which protracted the entertainment to a late hour. A very pleasant feature of the evening were the songs of Mr. William Courtney, the tenor of St. John's Episcopal Church, and Mr. E. C. Jones, the baritone.

WHY HE KILLED HIMSELF.

Gottfried Buchinger, a sexagenarian wife-beater, committed suicide by hanging yesterday at No. 407 West Forty-first-street, while under fear of arrest under a warrant obtained by his wife. Buchinger was born in Rittersbach, Grand Duchy of Baden, and came to this City 30 years ago. About 15 years ago he began to drink hard, and since then his treatment of his wife was brutal. On Monday he beat her so badly that she fled. On Wednesday Justice Otterbourg granted a warrant for his arrest. He knew it was issued, and he frequently declared he would never live to be arrested. At 11 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Buchinger went with Officers Murray and Morse to serve the warrant, and found the door of Buchinger's room closed. An officer entered through a window and found Buchinger dead. He had hanged himself with a rope to a nail driven in the door. Coroner Knox took charge of the case.

MR. EDWARD A. EVERETT'S WATCH.

Mr. Edward A. Everett, a leather merchant, residing at No. 64 Clark-street, Brooklyn, appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, as complainant against Mary Sullivan and Minnie Clark, two women of bad reputation, whom he accused of having stolen from him a gold watch and chain valued at $375. Mr. Everett admitted having been in their company, and that he had given one of the women the chain to pawn for money, but he denied having given them the watch. The magistrate adjourned the case until to-day, to give the prisoners an opportunity to produce witnesses.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The annual ball of the Manhattan Turtle Club will take place at Irving Hall Tuesday evening.

The contracts for the completion of the Western extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Road have all been awarded.

Among those admitted to membership in the Produce Exchange yesterday was Mr. Franklin Edson, Jr., the son of the ex-President of the Exchange.

A handsomely-framed portrait of Gov. Cornell has been added to the embellishments of the rooms of the Commissioners of Emigration at Castle Garden.

Yesterday, two men who carried black bags broke open one of the Irish relief fund contribution-boxes, at the Desbrosses-Street Ferry, and stole the contents.

Prof. Augustus R. Grote, of the Museum at Buffalo, will deliver a lecture on "Science, Morals, and Religion" before the Liberal Club, No. 141 Eighth-street, to-night.

Andrew Oliver, an elderly Scotchman, was tried and acquitted, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday, on a charge of robbing the fancy goods store of Samuel Knox No. 74 West-street.

Yesterday, the Police of the Thirteenth Precinct, by general alarm, notified the public to beware of a swarthy man, about 27 years old, who is passing bills of the defunct Mechanics' Bank of Montreal.

The Seventh Regiment Literary, Musical, and Dramatic Association is to have an entertainment in the Academy of Music Saturday evening, April 10. Tickets will be issued at the Board of Officers' room to-morrow evening.

While James Askins, No. 241 East Thirtieth-street, was at work, yesterday afternoon, on a scaffold, painting the shutters on the fourth floor of No. 59 Dunham-place, he missed his footing, and, falling to the pavement, was instantly killed.

The examination in the Overin abandonment case, which has been before Justice Otterbourg, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, for several weeks past, was concluded yesterday. The magistrate will give his decision in the case on Saturday.

Winter wheat advanced yesterday ½ to 1 cent, but closed weaker, with less doing. Corn advanced ¼ to ½ cent, and also closed easier. Oats opened firmer and closed weaker. Rye and freights were steady but quiet. Provisions were higher and active.

The Teachers' Association is to have an English glee and ballad concert in Steinway Hall, Monday, at 2 P. M. Miss Henrietta Beebe, Mrs. Anna Bulkley Hills, Messrs. A. D. Woodruff, George Ellard, W. C. Baird, and E. Z. Aiken will sing vocal music, accompanied on the piano by Mr. C. Fiorio.

A mass-meeting of German Republicans will take place in Cooper Institute Monday evening, to protest against the third term and the adoption of the "unit rule" in the Utica Convention. Frederick Hecker, Frederick Hassaurek, of Cincinnati, and other German and English speakers will deliver addresses.

John Casey, although only

The New-York Times.

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AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

THE RESULT OF GEN. BRADY'S EXTRAVAGANCE.

AN ORDER CUTTING DOWN THE STAR POSTAL SERVICE TO ONE TRIP A WEEK ON EACH ROUTE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Postmaster-General Key to-day issued an order reducing the mail service on star routes to one trip per week on each route, and directing the discontinuance of service on all routes established since the 1st of last July. This reduction of service was made necessary by the extravagance of Second Assistant Postmaster-General Brady, who, in violation of law, made contracts for the current year, on a basis of $8,000,000, notwithstanding the fact that only $6,000,000 was appropriated by Congress. The Committee on Appropriations are now investigating Gen. Brady's peculiar methods of conducting the business of his office, and sufficient evidence has already been elicited to convict him of gross violation of law, and to create the suspicion that the interests of favorite contractors rather than those of the public service have been the first consideration of that division of the Post Office Department over which Gen. Brady presides. Since the investigation began, Gen. Brady and those associated with him have labored to create the impression among Congressmen and the general public that the exposure of his methods of conducting the public business intrusted to him was an attack upon the star service, intended to curtail mail facilities in the border States and Territories. In this they have partially succeeded. The fact is, however, that no one desires to impair the efficiency of the star service, or reduce it in the slightest degree; on the contrary, the necessity and value of that service and the duty of the Government to maintain it, is universally acknowledged, but the people have a right to insist that this branch of the public service shall be conducted under the same statutory limitations as other branches of the same service are conducted, and that it shall be performed in accordance with correct business principles. And for the benefit of those for whom it was established. Had Gen. Brady done this there would have been no deficiency, and the entire star route service would not now be reduced to a single mail per week. The complaint is not against the service but against the extravagant and suspicious methods by which the appropriation made for 12 months' service has been exhausted in 6 months. It would be difficult to convince any man with business experience that to let a route on July 1 for $13,000, and increase it six weeks thereafter to $136,000, was an honest business transaction, and yet the evidence shows that such transactions have not been infrequent in Gen. Brady's conduct of the star service. In such extravagant and questionable methods which are in issue between Gen. Brady and the Committee on Appropriations, and not the necessity or utility of the star service.

The order of the Postmaster-General will have the effect to hurry up the investigation of the Committee on Appropriations, which has been unnecessarily delayed. Postmaster-General says that the public will suffer by the reduction, "but," he adds, "the law requires that I shall not exceed the appropriation, and I am determined to conform to the law." This differs from the view of the law taken by Gen. Brady. That officer, when before the Committee on Appropriations, contended that the amount of money to be expended "for the good of the service" was discretionary with him. Gen. Brady acted upon this theory, which explains the present deficiency of $2,000,000, and the necessity for curtailing the postal service on star routes. It is not right that the people should be deprived of proper mail facilities through the extravagance and utter disregard of law practiced by an Assistant Postmaster-General, and Congress should take prompt action to prevent such a deprivation. At the same time, Congress should adopt such measures as will impress even Gen. Brady with the binding force of the statute which expressly forbids any officer of the Government from expending an amount of money in nine months which was intended to cover twelve months.

SENATORIAL WORK AND DEBATE.

THE PANAMA CANAL BILLS—LOUD-TALKING SENATORS REBUKED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—To-day's session of the Senate was devoted to the consideration and passage of several unimportant bills taken from the calendar, and to further debate upon the Military Land Warrant bill. Upon the calendar were Mr. Platt's resolution in relation to the interoceanic canal, and Mr. Vest's bill for the incorporation of James B. Eads and others for the purpose of building a ship-railroad across the isthmus. Mr. Platt moved that his resolution be referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. Mr. Gordon objected to such a reference, and therefore the resolution went over. Mr. Vest's bill also was reserved for future reference. Mr. Platt's resolution properly belongs to the Foreign Relations Committee. It requests the President to communicate with foreign maritime Governments, and express a desire to secure public commercial interests by the building of a canal; to invite them to cooperate in the selection of a route, and to inform them of our desire to come to a mutual understanding in relation to the neutrality of such a canal after it has been opened.

The bill authorizing the President to appoint William English a Second Lieutenant, about which the Senate, and especially the Military Committee, made such a strange blunder, as described in THE TIMES, was indefinitely postponed to-day in a very hasty manner.

Mr. Randolph continues to be anxious to begin the debate on the Fitz John Porter bill, although the Southern Democrats in the Senate do not want to touch the subject, fearing the results of a partisan debate upon it. He asked to-day that it should be made a special order to follow the Military Land Warrant bill, but Mr. Thurman is ahead of him with the Geneva Award bill. Mr. Randolph's request was not acted upon owing to the absence of Mr. Thurman, but it is not likely that the latter will yield. The Geneva Award bill will consume much of the Senate's time.

Among the matters on the calendar which went over because of objection was the Bayard financial resolution, which the Senate seems to have almost forgotten.

During his speech on the Military Land Warrant bill this afternoon, Mr. Logan was much annoyed by the loud conversation of two Senators only a few seats away. At last he stopped short in his argument, drew himself up with considerable dignity, and said to the offending gentlemen, in as loud a tone as he had been using while addressing the Senate: "I'll stop until you get through." This caused some surprise, both on the floor and in the galleries. One of the offenders remarked that he had got through, and then Mr. Logan took up the thread of his discourse where he had dropped it.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—By direction of the Secretary of War, Capt. David P. Heap, Corps of Engineers, has been relieved from his present duty under the orders of Lieut.-Col. G. K. Warren, and ordered to report to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty as Engineer of the Tenth Light-house District, relieving Major Walter McFarland.

A general order has been issued by Commandant Nicholson, of the United States Marine Corps, prohibiting the detailing of a non-commissioned officer for duty as "Officer of the Guard" or "Officer of the Day."

The bill to authorize the compilation and printing of the Naval history of the war was passed by the Senate to-day. It directs the Secretary of the Navy to detail an officer to compile for publication the official records of the late war, both of the Union and Confederate Navies, in conjunction with the compilation of the records of both armies, now in progress under the direction of the Secretary of War, and to employ three additional clerks for this purpose. The bill to repeal the provisions of the resolution authorizing the advancement of Navy and Marine officers 30 numbers in rank for extraordinary heroism, was also passed by the Senate.

A BRAVE SOLDIER'S DEATH.

SERGT. DOLAN'S CAREER OF 30 YEARS IN THE ARMY—KILLED BY THE UTES LAST SUMMER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—John Dolan enlisted in the United States Army in 1850. During his first term of five years he was almost continually in active service against the Indians, distinguishing himself by his bravery and good conduct. He re-enlisted, and during his second term took part in many fights with the Apaches in Arizona. Again he enlisted in 1860, and in the expedition against the Comanches and Kiowas in that year, he added to his reputation for courage. He was with Grant at Pittsburg Landing, and in this and other battles of the rebellion he became widely known for his bravery. He had command of a company at the battle of Stone River, where his horse was shot under him. At Snow Hill another horse was shot under him, and he was badly wounded. With Gen. Sherman he went through Georgia, and with Gen. Thomas he fought at the battle of Nashville, where his horse was killed under him. After having been confined in Andersonville prison for four months, he rejoined his regiment in July, 1865. After the war he was in constant service in Georgia and Texas, until December, 1870, when the breaking out of old wounds caused his discharge. After his wounds had healed this veteran again enlisted in 1871, and continued for five years in active service in Arizona. In 1876 he enlisted once more. For over 20 years he had served as First Sergeant. All the officers of his regiment recommended his promotion in 1883, but he did not go before the board for examination. He was again recommended in 1864, but he failed to pass the surgeon because of the wounds he had received at Snow Hill. A bill was introduced in the Senate to autherize the President to appoint him a Second Lieutenant and place him on the retired list. The testimony of all his officers agreed in pronouncing him brave, energetic, faithful, scrupulously honest and upright. This was his record from 1855 to 1876. In the last-named year it was said by his commander that the Army did not contain a braver or more honest soldier or better First Sergeant. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, through Mr. Plumb, reported Jan. 21, 1880, in favor of the passage of the bill, saying that Dolan was advanced in years and suffering from wounds, exposure, and the results of imprisonment. His promotion and retirement were recommended as a measure of justice. To-day the Senate took up this bill, and were about to proceed to its consideration, when it was announced by Mr. Cockrell that Dolan no longer appealed for a recognition of his services—he had been killed by the Ute Indians in Colorado, in September, 1879. The weary and war-worn veteran had been promoted and retired by the Great Commander four months before the Military Committee had reported upon his case.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1880.

The President to-day signed the commission of James Q. Howard as Appraiser at New-York.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $337,913 15; and from Customs $712,246 46.

The 22d of February falling on Sunday, it was decided, at the meeting of the Cabinet to-day, to close all the executive departments on Monday.

The House Committee on Commerce this morning adopted a resolution, introduced by Representative Cox, proposing the transfer of a part of Bedloe's Island, in New-York Harbor, for marine hospital purposes, and instructed Mr. Henderson to report it, with a recommendation for its passage.

The bill providing for the delivery of dutiable articles in the mail, and for indemnity for lost registered articles, was passed by the Senate to-day. It authorizes the delivery to addresses in the United States, under such regulations of Customs duties as may be agreed upon by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General, of all mailable articles of dutiable matter received by mail from foreign countries, and admissable under the rules of the Universal Postal Union, and authorizes the Postmaster-General to accept and execute the provision of the Paris Postal Union respecting the payment of an indemnity of 50 francs in case of the loss of a registered article.

The Supervising Inspector-General of Steamboats has prepared a circular containing the rules and regulations of the Board of Inspectors as amended during the recent meeting in this city. Special attention is directed to the amendment to rule 4, which is as follows: "To ascertain the ductility and other lawful qualities, iron of 45,000 pounds tensile strength and under shall show a contraction of area of 15 per cent., and each additional 1,000 pounds tensile strength shall show 1 per cent. additional contraction of area, up to and including 55,000 pounds tensile strength." A circular has also been issued regarding the examinations of pilots for color-blindness. It requires that all persons applying for either a renewal of license or an original license, as pilots on steam vessels, shall be required to undergo a visual examination in order that it may be determined whether such person can properly distinguish the colored lights used as signals.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions to-day agreed to report favorably Mr. Updegraff's bill amending the Pension laws. The bill provides that any person entitled to a less pension than hereinafter specified, who, while in the military or naval service and in the line of duty, by disease contracted or injury received, shall have lost the sight of one eye, shall be entitled to receive a pension of $12 a month; and in cases in which the injury to one eye manifestly affects the sight of the other eye, he shall be entitled to an equitable increase in his pension, not to exceed, in the whole amount, $25 per month; and all those who, under like circumstances, have lost the sight of one eye, the sight of the other having been previously lost, shall be entitled to a pension of $72 per month; and all those who shall have lost the hearing of both ears, shall be entitled to a pension of $25 per month, and for any loss of hearing less than total deafness in one or both ears, they shall receive an equitable proportion of the full pension.

The Senate Committee on Territories to-day decided to recommend the passage of a bill extending the jurisdiction of the United States courts in civil and criminal matters to the Indian Territory, and providing for the acquirement of citizenship by the Indians, and the allotment of lands to them in severalty under prescribed conditions. The bill proposes to create a United States District Court for a new judicial district to be composed of what is known as the Indian Territory, and, in general terms, provides for extending all laws of the United States over the whole Territory. It is provided that every Indian may become a citizen by making declaration that he has severed his tribal relations, and thereupon he is to become entitled to select homesteads for himself and the members of his family. The tribal lands in excess of the number of acres absorbed by these selections are to be sold for the benefit of the Indians. All the foregoing provisions, except the one for the establishment of a court, are made dependent upon the consent of the Indian councils being obtained therefor, as provided in existing treaties.

PAPERS ON EDUCATIONAL SUBJECTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—At the morning session of the Department of Superintendence, National Educational Association, to-day, addresses were made by Dr. Dickinson, of Massachusetts, on "The High School Question;" Dr. J. D. Philbrick, of Massachusetts, on "Technical Education;" Dr. W. T. Harris, of St. Louis, on "The Census of 1880, from an Educational Stand-point;" and by Dr. Barnas Sears, of Virginia, general agent of the Peabody educational trust fund, on "The Work of the Peabody Fund." At 2 o'clock a recess was taken until evening, and the members called upon the President, by whom they were cordially received.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

QUESTIONS OF POLICY IN THE EAST.

NO CONCLUSION REACHED REGARDING HERAT—AN ALLEGED AGREEMENT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND RUSSIA—ROUMANIA'S INDEPENDENCE RECOGNIZED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 20.—The *Agence Russe* confirms the statement that negotiations are pending between England and Persia relative to the occupation of Herat, but says that neither has arrived at any decision. The same paper states that there is nothing denoting the intention of China to refuse to ratify the treaty with Russia for the surrender of Kuldja to China.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Paris *Journal des Débats* says: "We believe that Russia and England have agreed to allow Persia to occupy Herat, and thus establish a neutral zone between them." It is to be remarked that yesterday's *Pall Mall Gazette* declared that Prince Lobanoff, Russian Ambassador at London, brought a plan for the settlement of the Central Asiatic question. The *Pall Mall Gazette* also declared that the acceptance of any "cut-and-dried" settlement would be construed as a British surrender, and destroy England's prestige in Asia.

A dispatch from Rangoon says: "The Burmese Envoys have failed to produce the evidence of their powers to conclude a treaty, which it was announced they had received. The Indian Government, therefore, still refuses to receive the Envoys, and they remain at Thyeimyo."

It is announced that Mr. White, British diplomatic agent and Consul-General at Bucharest, has been appointed Minister to Roumania. This confirms the report that Great Britain has recognized the independence of Roumania.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 20.—An official communication, in which England, Germany, and France acknowledge the independence of Roumania, was transmitted to this capital to-day.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—In the House of Lords last night, the Duke of Argyll moved for the correspondence found at Kabul between Shere Ali and the Russian authorities. Lord Cranbrook, Secretary of State for India, refused to produce the papers, and debate ensued. Lord Beaconsfield said the British Government considered that the time had arrived when they should settle forever who should possess the great gates of India. The policy of the Government, distinctly and repeatedly declared, had not swerved for a moment. Complete command of the great gates of the Indian Empire was obtained with absolute success. Many things had occurred which the Government had not contemplated, but nothing had occurred which for a moment could induce them to modify or change their policy. They had been asked why, if they had completed that policy, they had not withdrawn from Afghanistan; but they could not withdraw the country in a state of comparative anarchy. That, however, was not the condition of the whole of Afghanistan. Parts thereof, and notably the District of Kandahar, were in a state of absolute peace and great prosperity. Lord Beaconsfield said in conclusion: "Let us be firm, resolute, and determined; let the people know that this country is ready to be just, but that it has resolved to be obeyed, and difficulties and complications will immediately disappear." The Duke of Argyll then withdrew his motion for the production of the Afghan correspondence.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Count von Wesdehlen, Councilor to the German Embassy here, has been appointed German Minister to Roumania.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Bucharest dispatch announces that Belgium has recognized the independence of Roumania.

THE ST. PETERSBURG EXPLOSION.

FUNERALS OF THE VICTIMS—ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE PLOT.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A Berlin dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "Intelligence from St. Petersburg states that simultaneously with the explosion in the Winter Palace on the 17th inst., bombs were thrown in the adjoining streets. A person was arrested who was seen leaving the Palace just after the explosion."

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 20.—The *Golos* states that the cellar under the Winter Palace was occupied by four joiners, three of whom have been arrested. It is estimated that the weight of the dynamite used was about four pounds. The Winter Palace and the other palaces are being carefully searched by a company of specially-charged sappers. The total number of persons killed by the explosion is 10. The funeral of the victims took place to-day, with ceremonies of unusual solemnity. Many officers were present.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—A Russian subject named Hartmann has been arrested here upon a charge in connection with the Moscow explosion. Russia has made a formal demand for his extradition, and the documents in support of the demand are expected soon.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A Paris dispatch says the demand of Russia for the extradition of Hartmann has been referred by Premier Freycinet to the Ministry of Justice. It is stated that some reactionary Deputies applied for the man's release, but were told that if it appeared that he was connected with the Moscow attempt the Goverment would surrender him to the Russian authorities.

THE IRISH DISTRESS.

NO STARVATION BUT MUCH SUFFERING—WORK OF THE MANSION HOUSE COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A correspondent on board the British gun-boat Goshawk, which carried provisions to the Western Islands, writes as follows: "My investigations on all the islands visited by the Goshawk satisfied me that there is no starvation among the inhabitants. Acute distress confronts one at every step, but the relief measures of the Dublin and local committees are sufficient to meet the emergency."

DUBLIN, Feb. 20.—The Mansion House Relief Committee announce that the total amount received to date is £68,600, of which £36,500 has been expended. Since the last meeting of the committee £900 has been received. Sixty-eight grants were made on Thursday, amounting to £2,265, being much in excess of the day's receipts. The committee says it trusts there will be no diminution of subscriptions, as every exertion is needed to meet the difficulty. Two hundred pounds has been received from Mr. Richard O'Gorman, of New-York; 47,000 rupees from Hyderabad, India, and £2,000 from Madras, India. Notice has been received from the Bishop of Toronto, Ontario, of a collection in the churches of his diocese.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Government has decided strenuously to oppose the amendment to the Irish Relief bill, by which Mr. Biggar proposes that no person receiving out-door relief shall forfeit any franchise he may possess. It is calculated that, as the bill at present stands, several thousand voters would be disqualified by accepting relief.

A dispatch from Paris reports that the proprietors of the *Univers* have remitted 18,000 francs for relief purposes to the Irish Catholic Bishops.

THE DIAMOND PROBLEM SOLVED.

PROF. MASKELYNE ANNOUNCES THAT GENUINE DIAMONDS HAVE BEEN PRODUCED ARTIFICIALLY.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Prof. Nevil Story Maskelyne, of the Mineral Department of the British Museum, writes to the *Times* announcing the entire success of Mr. J. Ballantyne Hannay, of Glasgow, a Fellow of the Chemical Society of London, in producing diamonds. He says Mr. Hannay sent him some crystallized particles presenting exactly the appearance of fragments of a broken diamond, and these fragments easily scored deep grooves in the polished surface of a sapphire. Mr Hannay's process will soon be announced to the Royal Society. Prof. Maskelyne, after describing the various tests applied, concludes as follows: "There is no doubt whatever that Mr. J. Ballantyne Hannay has succeeded in solving the problem and removing from scientific chemistry the opprobrium so long adhering to it, for, whereas, the larger part of the great volume recording the triumphs of that science is occupied by the chemistry of carbon, this element has never been crystallized by man till Mr. Hannay achieved the triumph which I have the pleasure of recording to-day. His process for effecting this transmutation is hardly less momentous to the arts than to the possessors of a wealth of jewelry. It is on the eve of being announced to the Royal Society."

THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

AN APOLOGY FOR A BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Plimsoll, member for Derby, read his apology for the language in his handbill reflecting upon Sir Charles Russell, Baronet, member for Westminster, and Mr. Onslow, member for Guildford. He said he had convinced himself that Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Onslow had acted from no wish to obstruct his bill, (the bill for loading grain in bags.) Sir Charles Russell said that since it was no longer a personal question, but one affecting the privileges of the House, he placed himself in the hands of the House. Mr. Onslow then asked the House to accept his apology. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcote, while accepting the apology, said he thought the House should take notice of the matter as a question of privilege. The Chancellor moved that the publishing of printed placards denouncing the conduct of two members in the House was a breach of privilege, but that in consideration of Mr. Plimsoll's apology further action was unnecessary. Sir William Harcourt, supported by Mr. John Bright and others, on the ground that the house ought not to create a weapon for stifling free discussion, moved the "previous question," which, in British Parliamentary practice, is equivalent to an indefinite postponement of the subject. Sir Stafford Northcote's motion was adopted by a vote of 182 to 116. Sir Stafford replying to Mr. Newdegate, (Conservative,) will move, on Monday, a resolution regarding obstruction.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

ROME, Feb. 20.—Prof. Nordenskjold and party arrived here to-day. According to intelligence published here, the alliance between Peru and Bolivia has been broken off.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—The Prussian Diet has been adjourned by royal order until after the close of the session of the German Reichstag.

In the Reichstag to-day, Herr Ackermann, a Conservative, was elected to the Second Vice-Presidency, which was refused by Herr Hoelder.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Advices from Valparaiso of the 27th ult. state that by an explosion of shells in the arsenal there 20 persons were killed. Half of the building was destroyed.

Advices from Rio de Janeiro of the 3d inst. state that from eight to ten persons are dying in that city from yellow fever daily. There is also much sickness among the people of the shipping, and the vessels are, consequently, removed from the shore and dispersed throughout the harbor.

MADRID, Feb. 20.—The Cuban budget, which was read in the Cortes yesterday, abolishes the poll-tax on slaves, and reduces the sur-tax on provisions by 25 per cent. The consequent loss to the revenue by these changes will be recouped by taxes on urban and rural property. It is proposed to increase the direct taxes by 9 per cent., and the *octroi* and mortgage tax by 50 per cent. The export of sugar and honey to Spain is rendered free, and the duties on exports to other countries are reduced 10 per cent. Señor Elduayen, Minister of the Colonies, asks for authority to open negotiations for a reduction of the duties on breadstuffs imported into Cuba.

A TRAIN FALLS FROM A TRESTLE.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE BELLAIRE ROAD—TWENTY PASSENGERS INJURED.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, Feb. 20.—The accident on the Bellaire and South-western Railroad occurred when the train was approaching Woodsfield, Ohio. The cars fell from the trestle-work near Jacobsburg. Two passenger coaches and a coal car fell about 18 feet. A. S. Wiley, a farmer, who lives near Burr's Mills, Belmont County, Ohio, was seriously, if not fatally, injured. Ex-Congressman Danford, of Ohio, sustained painful, but not dangerous, wounds, and several other passengers were more or less injured. The wounded are being kindly cared for by residents near the scene of the accident, and, with the exception of Wiley, are likely to recover soon. The accident resulted from the breaking of a truck-fastening.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 20.—The latest reports last night were that it was the rear coach which jumped the track, pulling off the other two. The train fell 25 feet, and about 20 passengers were injured, 19 dangerously. John Aby, the fireman, by his presence of mind, saved the accident from more fatal consequences. Seeing the rear coach leave the track, he removed the coupling-pin between the tender and the baggage car, and the engine passed over safely. The brakeman also had time to extinguish the fire in the coach. Those reported fatally wounded are ex-Congressman Lorenzo Danford, badly bruised about the head and back; A. P. Wiley, a farmer, living near Burr's Mills, head cut, ribs broken, and internally injured; Mrs. A. B. Caldwell, wife of a Director of the road, ribs broken and collar-bone fractured; Henry Wendell, of Belmont County, Ohio, internally injured and shoulder dislocated, and William Trigg, of the same county, cut in the head. Those reported severely but not fatally injured are Mr. Boreman, a book-seller of Parkersburg, W. Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Bowman, of Beaver County, Penn.; Mr. Pendle, a commercial traveler, of Philadelphia, each with bruises and scalp wounds; Conductor Burkhead, fingers broken and badly bruised; Mail Agent Booth, head cut; Express Messenger Hayden, scalp wounded, and others whose names are not given. There were about 40 persons on the train, and it is considered almost miraculous that so many escaped fatal injury. Accounts vary as to the height of the trestle from 18 to 45 feet.

Later.—Mrs. Caldwell and Mr. Wiley died to-day, and the Hon. Lorenzo Danford's condition is considered critical. In addition to the wounded named in previous dispatches, Miss Nancy Farris, who was badly cut and insensible when found, but will recover; Mrs. Brooks, of Woodfield, whose ribs were broken and head injured; and the Rev. A. H. Lane, who received some scratches. While working at the scene of the disaster to-day, a man named Jones fell from the trestle and was fatally injured.

MURDER IN A POOR-HOUSE.

AN AGED PAUPER KILLED BY ANOTHER OLD MAN, WHO COMMITS SUICIDE.

BRADFORD, Vt., Feb. 20.—William Terrill, 79 years old, a pauper at the town farm of Corinth, in this State, was murdered yesterday morning by Aaron Ferrin, another pauper, 76 years old, who afterward fatally cut his own throat. These two men, with another pauper named Litch, were sitting in a room after breakfast, when Ferrin went to the woodshed, procured a sharp axe, and, returning, struck Terrill, who sat looking out of the window, several blows upon the back of the neck, which nearly severed his head from his body. The murderer was soon disarmed, and while the keeper of the farm went in search of assistance, he was persuaded by Litch to go to his room, where he was discovered upon the return of the keeper lying upon his bed with a deep gash in his neck, inflicted with a razor. He was able to talk, however, and being left again for a moment ended his existence by severing the juglar vein. Both the murderer and his victim were buried to-day. Ferrin was evidently insane. He left a note saying that he had to kill Terrill because he received more attention than himself, and that he would afterward either kill himself or be hanged. Terrill was an Englishman, and had no friends in this region. He was a poor person, and happened to drop down upon the Corinth farm. Ferrin was a native of Corinth, and came from a good family.

STARCH-MAKERS TO MEET.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.—A call for a national convention of starch manufacturers has been issued by the George Fox Starch Manufacturing Company, to meet at the Grand Hotel, in this city, on March 3. It will be attended by all the principal starch manufacturers in the United States, representing a capital of $100,000,000.

ISTHMUS CANAL THEORIES

DOUBTS AS TO THE UTILITY OF THE WORK.

WILL IT PAY FOR SAILING VESSELS TO MAKE USE OF THE CANAL?—REASONS FOR BELIEVING THAT IT WILL NOT—THE POLICY THE UNITED STATES SHOULD PURSUE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Lawrence Smith, of Louisville, Ky., who attended the Panama Canal Congress, at Paris, last May, upon invitation of the French Commission, and as the representative of San Francisco and the Chamber of Commerce of that city, and who was Vice-President of the Committee on Navigation and Meteorology, says that sailing vessels which now ply between San Francisco and Liverpool by way of the Cape could not save 5 per cent. by going through the proposed canal. He bases this statement on facts which he has been collecting in Europe and America during the past year. While he was in Liverpool, two ships of 1,500 tons each arrived from San Francisco, after a passage of 120 days, which is a fairly good voyage in point of time. In going by way of the Cape, ships keep well out at sea, under the influence of prevailing east or west winds, and are troubled very little by calms. To reach the canal they would be compelled to hug the coast more closely, and would be so much delayed in the vicinity of Panama Bay by calms that the trip would not, in his opinion, be shortened one-fourth. He computes the cost of a trip of 120 days, putting the value of a 1,500-ton vessel and freight at $164,000, at $6,500, insurance included. Allowing for a difference of one-fourth in insurance, the cost of the same vessel's trip of 90 days, by the canal, would be $4,875, or $1,625 in favor of the canal. But at $3 per ton, the canal tolls on the vessel would be $4,500, turning the scale in favor of the Cape by $2,875. Allowing for use of capital for 30 days longer, at 15 per cent. on the value of the ship, and 6 per cent. on the value of the cargo, this sum is reduced, but the cost still remains in favor of the Cape by $1,380. Against this must be set the gain in time. This gain, he believes, has been greatly overrated, and he asserts that it will be very little for ships sailing from Hong Kong to Europe. It is admitted that the passage from the Isthmus of Panama to California or China is one of the most vexatious known. It is said that it takes longer to go from Panama to California than from Valparaiso to California. From June to September, calms, squalls, and contrary winds and currents baffle the best seamanship, so that it often happens that 200 miles of westing are not made. Lieut. Maury is reported as having said in 1866 that if some great convulsion of nature should rend the continent in two at Panama, leaving a free, open channel from ocean to ocean, it would never become a highway for sailing vessels.

Mr. Smith says that the estimates made at Paris, of the cost of the Panama and San Blas routes, respectively, were $240,000,000 and $280,000,000. It was unanimously agreed that questions of navigation must be settled as if the congress were dealing only with sailing vessels, for the reason that steamers could not be expected to carry the heavy cheap products and pay the heavy toll required. Mr. Smith believes that the United States should let the canal severely alone for the present. Senator Gordon's resolution of protection he regards as a declaration of war to the whole world, with an Army of 25,000 men and an insignificant Navy behind it, in behalf of a canal that will be of more use to any one else than to ourselves. He urges the development of our own territory by highways between the two oceans, and the extension of the relations which must exist between our west coast and Asia, and our east coast and Europe. Great highways from ocean to ocean will furnish, he says, cheap and rapid transportation for all products except those which are heavy and cheap, and these, he believes, will find their way around Cape Horn, rather than by the costly route of an interoceanic canal.

MR. MENOCAL'S OPINIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Committee on the Interoceanic Canal met this morning, and Mr. A. G. Menocal, United States Navy, one of the civil engineers formerly engaged on the surveys of the isthmus, made a statement as to the relative advantages and disadvantages of the Panama and Nicaragua routes. Mr. Menocal favored the Nicaragua route, it being 660 miles the shorter, as between New-York and San Francisco, and because of the greater salubrity of its climate, the better supply of building material, and cheapness of construction. He expresses his conviction that the cost of the Nicaragua canal would not exceed $70,000,000, while that of a sea-level canal at Panama would not be less than $400,000,000. The latter he regarded as commercially impracticable. He admitted that the passage by Nicaragua would consume more time on account of its greater length and the large number of locks, and that the annual expense of maintaining it would be as great; but he thought that these objections were more than set off by its relative cheapness. He was asked by Mr. Hutchins whether he had read the recent reports of Mr. Dierck's opinions as to the feasibility of the Panama Canal. He said that he had.

Q.—What do you think of his ability as an engineer? A.—I think he is a very able man.

Q.—Has he any superior in the world for engineering of that kind? Does he not stand at the head of his profession? A.—I think so.

Q.—If he should say that he considers the Panama Canal entirely feasible and practicable, would you still adhere to your own opinion as against his? A.—I would; because I think he does not know enough of the American isthmus to form an opinion.

Mr. Fryer—Were these various surveys of the Panama route under our Government made with the inclination on the part of the authorities to adopt that route, if practicable; or were they made adversely as criticisms on the route? A.—They were made for the purpose of ascertaining which route was the best.

FATAL FIRE IN ARKANSAS.

SEVERAL BUILDINGS DESTROYED IN BATESVILLE—ONE MAN KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED.

BATESVILLE, Ark., Feb. 20.—Some scoundrel, about 4 o'clock this morning, went in under the grocery store of E. W. Clapp & Co., and set fire to it. At 4:30 the fire alarm was sounded, and the department was soon on hand, but nothing could be done to save the building. The flames soon communicated to Cowan & Co.'s auction house, from thence to T. R. Taylor's dwelling and Taylor & Hickerson's dry goods store, on the west. The fire next communicated to a three-story brick building on the east, owned by Simon Adler, and occupied by the *Guard* printing office, Mrs. Maxwell, milliner, the Masonic, Odd-fellows, and Knights of Honor lodges, and by Mr. Adler, a general merchant. The next building east was Col. H. C. Smith's frame store, only about 20 feet away. While all were at work trying to save Smith's building, the east wall of the Adler building tumbled on Smith's warehouse, crushing it in and covering up in the débris L. Gorsuch, Thomas Joblin, Edward Maxfield, Joseph Price, Richard Kinman, and a negro. Mr. Gorsuch was killed instantly, but was not found for an hour afterward. He was one of Batesville's most prominent citizens. Joblin is in a dying condition. The others all got out, but all were seriously hurt. The south side of Main-street was at one time in great danger, and it was only by hard work that the town was saved from ashes. The entire loss is $62,640; insurance, $36,800.

MEXICO PREPARING FOR GRANT.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 17.—Grand preparations are being made to receive Gen. Grant. A beautiful building known as Mineral College has been selected for the reception ceremonies. Gen. Ignacio Mexia and Señor Mateas Romera, have been appointed by the Executive as a committee to receive Gen. Grant at Vera Cruz. These gentlemen will set with a commission from the American colony already at Vera Cruz. The party will step two days at Orizaba, where it will be received with appropriate ceremonies. The city press representatives held a meeting to-day to decide what part they should take in the reception.

AN UNEXPECTED WITNESS.

BUCHOLZ'S ADMISSION OF GUILT TESTIFIED TO BY AN ALLEGED FORGER AND JAIL COMPANION.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 20.—At the morning session of the Bucholz trial, the cross-examination of Mrs. Waring was concluded without eliciting anything of importance. Victor Rohe testified to the efforts of Bucholz to borrow money from him, after entering Schulte's service. The next witness called was R. S. Hineman, confined in jail here on a charge of forgery. His appearance was a great surprise, as he has only been in jail since last November, and it was not supposed that he knew anything about the case. He swore that, during a conversation with Bucholz, in jail, Bucholz said to him: "If it had not been for Stark, the detective, they would never have known I did it." These words he made a memorandum of, and produced the memorandum in court. Bucholz also said: "The detectives were not so smart as they might have been, or they would have found $6,000 more." Hineman swore that he made arrangements with Bucholz to escape from jail, and that Bucholz said if he would help him to get out they would get the money and go to Europe. Hineman made an attempt to escape while painters were employed at the jail, by tearing up a sheet, making a pair of overalls with it, and smearing them with paint, intending to slip out with the painters when they quit work, but the attempt failed. He then told Bucholz that he had friends in New-York who would send him saws to cut the window-bars, and he [Hineman] would escape in that way, and then aid Bucholz to do the same. Bucholz said that he would disguise himself by dyeing his hair, and that in Germany they had a way by which no one could change the color of his eyes. The cross-examination of the witness was commenced by the question, "What is your name?" The witness declined to answer, explaining that his answer would prejudice himself in the case for forgery against him, soon to be tried. The Chief-Justice ruled that he must answer. The witness then gave the name of John W. Wills as his true name. Successive questions, none of which he answered without the ruling of the court that he must do so, brought out the fact that he is the son of a well-known man in St. Louis, and that he has no business or settled place of abode. He claims that he is known in New-York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville and San Francisco. When asked for his residence in New-York, he said that he said at one time with a friend in a boarding-house in Gramercy Park, two doors west of Samuel J. Tilden's residence. He refused to disclose his sister's name, saying that she was the wife of a present member of Congress. The Chief-Justice ruled that the witness need not answer the question until he had had an opportunity of consulting with his counsel during recess. Counsel for the defense objected to such consultation, but the Chief-Justice replied that that was a matter which lay within the discretion of the court to decide. A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock.

Hineman, or Wills, was brought here from Utica, N. Y., on a requisition to answer to a charge of forgery upon the First National Bank of this city, and is now awaiting trial. Upon reassembling, the question as to the name of the witness's sister was renewed, without eliciting the desired information. Pending the decision of the court, the past record of Wills was made the subject of a long cross-examination. He admitted a series of forgeries, amounting to $5,400, on the Philadelphia National Bank, five or six years ago, for which he served three years in prison, and then was pardoned. He afterward visited Baltimore, New-York, Chicago, and Louisville; he was arrested in Utica, and brought from that place here. Although mentioning the names of persons highly connected in those places as persons knowing his name, history, and family connections, he studiously avoided reference to any person familiar with his record since he left prison, two years ago, and was finally sustained in his refusal to disclose the name of his sister by the ruling of the court, to which the defense excepted. The witness offered to give the name in private to counsel, provided it was not disclosed in court or given to the reporters. Gen. Smith refused to accept the terms proposed. The court-room, which had been hitherto comparatively deserted, was crowded during the afternoon session. The court adjourned until Tuesday next.

THREE YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.

THE WANTON DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AT THE SANDS HOUSE—THE BOYS EXULTING IN THEIR CRIME.

MILTON-ON-THE-HUDSON, Feb. 20.—Myron Stevens and John Davies, two of the boy burglars who broke open the Sands residence, (not the Stone House, as previously reported,) have been sent to the House of Refuge by Judge Woolsey. The other boy, Alva Davies, 13 years of age, has been committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. They stole over $500 worth of property, and maliciously destroyed much more. The scene in the Sands house beggars description. In addition to the damage reported in THE TIMES of yesterday, the wall-paper in many of the rooms is besmeared with preserves. Trunks containing costly silk dresses were broken open, and the apparel deluged with canned fruits, wine, and filth. Carpets were cut and furniture was hacked. Property of every description was wantonly destroyed. When the young rascals were arraigned in court, their demeanor was impudent and defiant. Myron Stevens, although only 10 years old, appears to be as hardened as a criminal of 50. He boastingly said: "I don't care a cuss what you do with me. The only thing I'm sorry for is I didn't burn the d——d ranch down, and half the village along with it." From the statements of the two other boys, it appears they

C. Pinckney. Alternates—William Kirk and Paul Schnitzler. The delegates are in favor of Grant.

Fifteenth District—Sheridan Shook and Freeman J. Fithian. They are for Blaine.

Sixteenth District—Michael Cregan and William Tobin. Alternates—Richard M. Lush and John J. Mason. The delegates were instructed for Grant.

Seventeenth District—Joel W. Mason, John McClave and James W. Perry. Alternates—George W. Cregier, S. V. R. Cooper, and H. W. Ruschaupt. They are for Grant.

Eighteenth District—Bernard Biglin and Thomas Murphy. Alternates—Robert Biglin and Stephen McDonough.

The delegates are in favor of Grant, and have been instructed, under all circumstances, to vote for him.

Nineteenth District—Stephen B. French and Alexander Martin. Alternates—Thomas Hagen and Denis F. Burke. They are for Grant.

Twentieth District—Darius D. Rollins and Henry C. Perley. Alternates—E. H. Neeman and John Wendell. They are in favor of Grant.

Twenty-first District—Benjamin K. Phelps, William A. Darling, and Edward Mitchell. Alternates—Seymour A. Bonce, James Millward, and Willard Bullard. They are in favor of Grant.

Twenty-second District—Samuel B. Hamburger and Nathan H. Hall. Alternates—Charles F. Valentine and Conrad Schmitt—The delegates are in favor of Grant.

Twenty-third District—Henry Welsh, Benjamin Page, and Frank Rawmond. Alternates—Hiram Beeannom, Samuel Lukey, and Adolphus Borst. They are for Grant.

Twenty-fourth District. Postponed until this afternoon.

THE XVIIth DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last night, at Wendel's Assembly Rooms, in West Forty-fourth-street, for the purpose of ratifying the ticket of delegates and alternates to the Utica Convention, headed by Col. Joel W. Mason. The meeting was largely attended, about 300 being present. The ticket was unanimously indorsed, with much enthusiasm. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a violation of civil service principles, to which the Republican Party has pledged itself, and any attempted interference with the cherished right of freedom of suffrage, is at all times a menace to free institutions, and will never be tolerated by the American people.

Several vigorous and well-timed speeches were made upon the subject.

THE KINGS COUNTY DELEGATES.

Assembly district conventions, to elect delegates to the Utica Convention, were held last evening in the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Districts of Kings County. Grant delegates are returned from all except the Second, and in this district the Grant delegates, who are contestants, will in all probability be able to prove gross fraud in the ward primary, and thus secure the seats. The First, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Assembly District Conventions will be held this afternoon and evening. Following are the delegates elected last evening:

Second District—Joseph Reeves, A. Johnson; Alternates—Jere Fald, A. J. Warner.

Third District—William T. Aiken, Charles Trowbridge. William H. Reach. Alternates—D. W. Wilkes, R. B. Van Vleck, C. B. Minitur.

Fourth District—Samuel Richards, A. Ammerman. Alternates—S. A. Avis, E. M. Roberts.

Fifth District—James E. Johnson; Alternate—Lewis H. Weaver.

Sixth District—Hubbard Hendrickson and J. M. Lawrence.

Seventh District—Jacob Worth and George Wren.

Eighth District—George Williams, James L. Jensen, and David Lindsay.

QUEENS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

THE SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT MEN UNINSTRUCTED, BUT FAVORABLE TO GRANT.

The Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Queens County held their convention, at the Long Island City Court-house, to elect delegates to the State Convention. There were 29 delegates present, of whom 13 were from Hempstead, 6 from Jamaica, 5 from Newtown, and 5 from Long Island City. On the convention being called to order, George Wallace, of Hempstead, was elected Chairman, and E. B. Moore, of Jamaica, Secretary. Speeches and displays of enthusiasm were carefully avoided as if by common consent. The feelings of most of the delegates had been ascertained beforehand. A large majority were for Grant, with Washburne or Blaine for second choice. The Sherman element was conspicuous by its absence. No direct reference to any candidate was made in open convention, so as not to raise discussion. The following nominations for delegates to the state Convention had been sent in by the four towns: From Hempstead, George Wallace; from Jamaica, John M. Crane; from Newtown, Peter Haslin, and from Long Island City, William Bridge. The Second Assembly District is entitled only to three delegates, and, after an informal ballot, the following were declared elected delegates: George Wallace, William Bridge, and John M. Crane. The alternates elected were: A. L. Sherman, of Hempstead; Hart Haslan, of Newtown, and Col. Cogswell, of Jamaica. No instructions were given to the delegation. After adjournment two of the delegates expressed themselves decidedly in favor of Grant for first choice. Mr. Wallace is strong for Grant. At the last primary held at Hempstead, he said, 18 votes were given for Grant, 12 for Blaine, and 2 for Sherman, one of the last-mentioned gentlemen being a Treasury officer. Mr. Crane was not present at the convention, but when seen afterward, he did not hesitate to express himself in favor of Grant. His next choice was Washburne. Mr. Bridge said he had not yet made up his mind whom to support. His feelings at present were rather in favor of Washburne, but he would support whomever he believed was the people's choice. Of the alternates, Col. Cogswell is a strong Grant man, with Blaine for second choice. Mr. Sherman is a Blaine man, but is willing to support Grant.

A NEW CORPS OF SHERMAN WORKERS.

AN ADDITION TO THE TREASURY FORCES—A VIRGINIA MAN NEGOTIATING FOR AN OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Secretary Sherman has added to the forces of the Treasury Department a new corps of officers, designated as assistants of the Special Agents of the Internal Revenue. One of this new corps is Philip Pendleton, formerly a Paymaster in the service of the Government, who was made a Special Agent's assistant by Secretary Sherman and Commissioner Raum, given a salary, and sent through Virginia on a tour of observation. The nature of the duties imposed upon this new corps of officers is shown by the work which Pendleton did, or tried to do, in the Old Dominion. Traveling with a good team, and stopping at first-class hotels, this agent's assistant in good time reached Winchester. In Winchester lives Col. Dean, a leader in the Republican Party, and the most prominent candidate in that section for delegate to the Chicago Convention. Pendleton called upon Col. Dean, and urged upon him the necessity of sending from Virginia to Chicago a solid delegation for the Secretary of the Treasury. He declared that if the Colonel would promise to support the Secretary, he could guarantee him the office of Postmaster in Winchester. The Colonel was somewhat in doubt about the Secretary's ability to deliver the Post Office into his hands, and on this account he was urged by Pendleton to visit Mr. Sherman and make the bargain at head-quarters. Col. Dean arrived in Washington yesterday, and at an early hour called upon the Secretary. By the use of Pendleton's name an interview was secured without delay, but the ambitious Secretary wanted time for reflection, and asked the Colonel to come again later in the day. He did visit the Secretary again in the afternoon. During the interval Mr. Sherman had discovered in some way that the present Postmaster in Winchester is a protégé of Bishop Simpson, who is an intimate friend of the President, and who recently entertained the President and his family at his home in Philadelphia. Fifteen-hundred-dollar clerkship was suggested, but there were objections to any arrangement which would take the Colonel away from the field of action. At last accounts the problem had not been solved. Commissioner Raum has his eye on the Governorship of Illinois, and he has a brother, Special Agent Myers, is stationed at St. Louis, just across the river from Illinois. The Commissioner's brother has been added to the new corps of officers as an assistant of Special Agent Myers at a good salary. He travels in Illinois and elsewhere, and his humble efforts do not increase the expense of the Commissioner's campaign. There are 25 Special Agents of Internal Revenue and 35 Special Agents of Customs. The additional assistants for each one of these men would place a strong force of intelligent travelers at the disposal of the Treasury Department, and seriously interfere with those who try to defraud the Government. The value of such a force to the head of the department cannot be overestimated.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Large delegations are here from Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, working in the interest of their respective cities to secure the National Democratic Convention. Each delegation has established head-quarters at one of the principal hotels, and the Democratic statesmen supposed to be able to exert any influence with the National Committee are being liberally entertained with strong liquid refreshments. The current opinion is that St. Louis will secure the prize. The National Committee will meet Monday next.

SHARP WORK IN NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 20.—The Republican Committee of the First Congressional District met on Wednesday, and refused to call a convention of the people of the district, and then appointed Samuel T. Carrow and Palemon John delegates to Chicago. Carrow is outspoken for Sherman. John is editor of the Elizabeth City *Carolinian*, and, from the opinions of his paper, is also supposed to be for Sherman. That the committee had been called together for any purpose was not known in this city.

A RUMORED NEWSPAPER CHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—When asked this evening relative to the rumors as to his retiring from the editorship-in-chief of the *Press*, the Hon. Edward McPherson stated that he knew nothing whatever of the talked-of change. It is rumored here that Charles E. Smith, late of the Albany *Journal*, is to take charge of the *Press*, in case Mr. McPherson retires. The paper has been anti-Grant, and if Mr. McPherson leaves it, it is said that it will take ground in favor of Gen. Grant.

INTIMIDATING TEMPERANCE MEN.

THE EXCITEMENT ALONG THE HUDSON OVER THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ORCHARDS OF LICENSE OPPONENTS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The western portion of the Town of Lloyd was again excited to-day by a report that the trees in the orchards of another temperance berry-grower had been "barked" by the adherents of the anti-Temperance Party. An examination of Excise Commissioner Ransome's peach and apple orchards shows that not a single tree was left untouched by the knives and axes of the scoundrels, on Tuesday night last. Mr. Ransome's trees were in full bearing, and his loss is heavy. His orchards were among the finest in Ulster County. Experienced horticulturists state that all the trees will die within a few weeks. The fruit-producers vow vengeance, and to ferret out the perpetrators of the outrage the services of a detective have been engaged. The motive for "barking" these trees, the temperance people allege, is to drive the people away from the polls. At the town election, which is to be held during the first week in March, the Excise Commissioners will be voted for. Two tickets will be in the field, Temperance and anti-Temperance. The "Local Option" Party claims that the liquor-sellers are hiring scoundrels to "bark" the orchards of every leading temperance man in the town. Lloyd is one of the largest peach-growing sections along the Hudson River, and the majority of the citizens obtain their livelihood by raising fruit. "Barking" the trees means serious embarrassment to moneyed growers, and utter bankruptcy to others who have worked hard for several years to make their fruit farms productive. Peach-trees are in their prime when from 2 to 5 years old; apples about 12. Thousands of peach-trees will bear this Summer for the first time. "Barking" is a quick operation, and trees worth several thousand dollars can easily be destroyed in a night, and the labor of years is swept away in a few hours.

These acts of revenge will be continued, it is claimed, so as to intimidate voters, until the election is over. The hotel and saloon proprietors have lost money during the past year, as they have had to employ counsel to defend themselves in the criminal suits brought against them for selling liquor illegally. In addition to paying the fines imposed, they were forced to abandon the sale of liquors in consequence of the intimation given by the Judge that should they appear before him again, for committing the same offence, he would imprison them. During the past year Judge Westbrook, of Kingston, has delivered strong charges on the license question to the Grand and Petit Juries. The hotel proprietors admit that they have lost money, but vehemently deny that they have hired scoundrels to "bark" the orchards. They say that the work is the result of or suggested such a contemptible proceeding. The temperance people claim that they are in the majority, and that even if their property is endangered, they will go to the polls and vote for "No Rum in Lloyd." The party is confident of electing Excise Commissioners of their own choosing. The merchants of Highland, the principal business village in Lloyd, state that the orders issued by the "Local Option" Party has driven away trade from that village. The docks where the fruit grown throughout the town is shipped are at Highland, and the producers purchase their supplies there. The town also loses, financially, as the license fees amount to about $500 annually. Last night many of the fruit-growers, who are said to be on the "black list," together with their hired help, watched their orchards through the night. To-night and for some time to come, the orchards will be guarded.

CAR-LOADS OF FLOUR FOR IRELAND.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—Twelve car-loads of flour and corn-meal were shipped to New-York this evening by the Irish Relief Committee of the Merchants' Exchange. Each of the five railroads running east from here took part of the shipment free. The supplies are to be shipped from New-York to the Liver-Corn Exchange, that body having consented to act as distributor for the Exchange here, and will be sent at once to the Irish ports nearest to the districts most in need of food.

AN ELOPEMENT IN NEWARK.

A young jeweler named Frank Crane, has resided for some time happily with his wife and child on Warren-street, Newark, and to all appearances has been the most contented of men. He has been in the habit of going out evenings of late, but his wife suspected nothing. Crane, however, had formed an attachment for a young lady named Carrie Oakes, who resided with a Miss Pelletreau on Academy-street. He called quite frequently, and took her out balls, parties, and other festivities. In fact, he was a most devoted lover. Tuesday evening the wooing culminated in the elopement of Crane and Miss Oakes to some place unknown to the friends of either. There is another trouble in addition. Crane was Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the Friendship Benevolent Association Club at a recent ball, and as such had charge of the receipts. When the affairs were settled there was $125 short, which Crane could not or would not account for. It is supposed that he at that time contemplated elopement, and was making provision for contingent expenses.

THE STRIKING CABINET-MAKERS.

About 300 of the striking cabinet-makers and carpenters employed at Herman's furniture manufactory, in Mott and Chrystie streets, met in the Harmony Assembly Rooms, on Essex-street, yesterday, Charles Siegel presiding, and decided to hold a mass-meeting to-morrow morning. A communication to Mr. Herman was prepared, and was handed to him yesterday afternoon. It informs him that unless he decides by 11 o'clock to-day to give the 10 per cent. advance demanded, the men will hold out until he consents to give each man an advance of 15 per cent. in his pay, which is an increase of 5 per cent. over what they will willingly accept before the time mentioned. A committee of "watchers" was appointed to warn all persons applying for work at the factories to keep away from them while the strike is in progress. Notices were ordered to be published warning all cabinet-makers and carpenters to shun the factories until the strike was ended. The strikers number over 500 men.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Thomas Dawson, the veteran horse-trainer, and for 50 years connected with the English turf, is dead.

Col. John Forbes, one of the most esteemed citizens of Nacogdoches, Texas, died on Feb. 11. He was in his eighty-fourth year. He went to Texas, from Ohio, his native State, in 1834. He was one of the aids of Gen. Houston at the battle of San Jacinto, and they were warm friends as long as the General lived.

Denis Cochrane, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Newton, N. J., died yesterday afternoon. For many years he was the proprietor of the Cochrane House, one of the best-known hotels in Northern New-Jersey. In which he acquired a large fortune. He reared a large family of children, two of whom are eminent lawyers.

HARVARD CLUB'S DINNER

NON-RESIDENT ALUMNI AND THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS.

HOW DR. BELLOWS WAS EXCLUDED FROM THE DIRECTORSHIP—THE LAW TO BE AMENDED—PROF. AGASSIZ AND HIS GIFTS TO HARVARD.

The Harvard Club of New-York City, composed of the Metropolitan resident Alumni of that university, gave its fourteenth annual dinner last night at Delmonico's, about 100 members, and a few invited guests, chiefly from among the Faculty, being in attendance. The President of the club, Mr. John O. Sargent, occupied the chair. At the principal table there were seated President Eliot and Profs. Alexander Agassiz, Wyman, Hodge, of the Faculty, Samuel Hayward, the Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Robert Morse, Joseph B. Choate, and William Pritchard. Some of the other well-known gentlemen present were ex-Judge Howland, Peter B. Olney, J. J. Russell, T. Frank Brownell, Franklin Bartlett, Riley A. Brick, Charles F. Chandler, the Hon. William G. Choate, Paul Dana, Wendell Goodwin, Captain of the university crew of 1874; Lucius N. Littauer, Justice J. T. Kilbreth, Henry W. Poor, Arthur M. Sherwood, Theodore Sutro, Hamilton McK. Twombly, Francis M. Weld, M. D., and William M. Pritchard. The members' glee club sang a number of college songs in the course of the evening, and at times rounded off the applause and the addresses of the nine staid and venerable gentlemen with the familiar "Rah! rah! rah!" As soon as the splendid repast had been disposed of, President Sargent rapped for order, and as there has lately been quite a sensation among the friends and graduates of Harvard concerning the exclusion of the Rev. Dr. Bellows from the Board of Overseers of the University, profound attention was soon obtained. It appears that Dr. Bellows was elected, or rather nominated, to a vacant seat in the board by the votes of over 400 of the Alumni resident in this State. When the question of ratifying their choice and of recognizing Dr. Bellows came before the board, they refused to recognize him as a member, not from any shadow of personal objection to the eminent gentleman himself, but because a statute of the State of Massachusetts relating to the charter of the University prohibited a non-resident alumnus from membership in the board. The result was that the resident Alumni of New-York became very much excited about the matter, and so did many residents in Massachusetts, and there was a great deal of talk of taking the matter to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

President Sargent, in his opening address last night, devoted almost his entire remarks to this topic, because, as he said, he believed it to be uppermost in the minds of the members. Two years ago he had the honor to suggest to them at their annual dinner that it was the policy of Harvard to interest its Alumni in its affairs by recognizing the equality and rights and interests of all, and he expressed a desire that some one might make or find a way to that result. On examination of the law it was generally regarded that a statute of 1865, fairly construed, was intended to confer upon non-resident Alumni all the privileges that were claimed, and, acting on such advice, they made the nomination of a non-resident Alumnus for the office of Overseer. The Suggestion Committee of the Alumni, as the machine for grinding out Overseers was modestly called, pushed aside that nomination, and administered a sharp reproof by advertising that the candidate had been legally eligible they would have given him the lowest place on the ticket. From this decision the non-residents appealed to the Alumni at large, and the Alumni justified their confidence by giving the candidate the highest place on the ticket of the elected Overseers. Thus an issue was joined between the Alumni and the Overseers, and the Overseers referred it to a committee of their own members, whose duty it was substantially to arbitrate between the Board of Overseers and the electors of the board. That committee was composed of five lawyers, all of whom, by acquiescence in the report of a previous committee in Dr. Hall's case, or by silence in regard to it, were more or less committed against the views of the electors. After considering the statute very exhaustively, this committee of lawyers, among them being seven Judges and two LL. D's, sustained to the fullest extent and reported in favor of the eligibility of the candidate, and without any minority report. The electors supposed that was the end of the case. They were surprised, however, to find that the Overseers did not concur in this view of the law, and that the vote in the board stood 13 to 8 against admitting the candidate, and these 13, for the time, had prevailed against several hundred Alumni in the Board of Electors. The Electors were prepared to test the question in the courts, but it was believed that an easier way had been reached of settling the difficulty by an amendment to the constitution of the State, and a bill for that purpose had already been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature. In his closing remarks, President Sargent invoked the influence of the large influence and representation of Harvard Alumni in all the States of the Union, and insisted that the best interests of the university required that these non-resident Alumni should be entitled to representation in the Board of Overseers. He concluded by offering a sentiment to "The Memory of John Harvard—a life the corner-stone of a colony; the gratitude of a nation his monument."

President Eliot responded to the sentiment, and in the course of his address, referring to the case of Dr. Bellows, said he was one of the majority of 13 that voted against the eligibility of Dr. Bellows. His reason for doing so was that there were in the board 11 eminent lawyers. They were divided on the question, as lawyers generally were, but there were seven on one side and four on the other, the seven being adverse to the claim that the non-resident was eligible. That division among the lawyers was all that he wanted to determine his vote, because he believed it to be in the highest degree inexpedient to incur any risk, and he believed that an illegal act, though unintentional, might involve the loss of great and important gifts and franchises received from the Legislature, and which the Legislature might at any time for such reason withdraw. He did not think it wise for the Alumni or the board to exercise any power of doubtful legality. He had expected that an appeal would be taken to the courts, and that a competent and final decision would be then obtained, but thanks to the liberality of our Constitution and Government, he was happy to believe that it would be more easily settled by a new enactment, as was now proposed. He trusted to see Dr. Bellows a member after the next election. In conclusion President Eliot said that 30 per cent. of the whole body of students at Harvard came from places outside New-England, and one of the reasons for this local growth and prosperity was the completeness of the university. Since 1870 there had been donated to it in money over $1,750,000, and in buildings more than $1,250,000. One of these beneficiaries alone had given $230,000 in that time, although the public only knew of $65,000. He had a peculiar way of giving for as he was himself one of the Professors he knew well what was needful, and, seeing a need, he simply supplied it, and only he [Prof. Eliot] knew at the time who was doing it. That gentleman was a scientist, a great scientist, and scientist, to him were sent all the collections of the British Challenger expedition, he had also been a member of the Board of Overseers, was now a Fellow of the corporation, and, incidentally, was the manager of one of the most successful copper mines in the world. The extent of his beneficence had never been made known until told then by the speaker.

Prof. Agassiz, being recognized by the members as this unknown benefactor, was called for amid great applause, and made a brief address on the scientific progress of the country generally, and complimented Profs. Gray, Cook, and Wyman on their energy and liberality in the cause of science at Harvard. Prof. Hodge next addressed the club, and a number of letters from absent invited guests were read, among them being letters from Oliver Wendell Holmes, George William Curtis, Gov. Long, and other eminent gentlemen.

Joseph H. Choate was next called on by the club for a speech, and was forced to respond. He said they had had this subject of the Alumni and the Overseers treated there with such sensitive delicacy of touch that he hardly dared to enter upon it. He felt that he was not the man to touch a delicate subject. [Laughter.] He once addressed a graduating class at a medical school in this City, and a few days later received a note in an evidently feminine hand writing, in which the writer said she had attended sessions of the "Black Crook" and other liberal entertainments, but had never heard anything that savored so strongly of the principles of the Broad Church as his address did. This subject here had been treated in a most jocose vein, [laughter,] but he could not see that the whole wisdom of the Alumni of the college in whose hands was vested the suffrage of the non-residents, was all in Beacon Hill. [Laughter.] The "Hub" was there, but not the whole wheel. [Laughter.] All the tellers this amounted to nothing more than a flea on the outside, [laughter,] and it seemed to him that these outsiders were entitled to one representative at least in the Board of Overseers. The non-residents were playing the rôle exactly of the prodigal son. Like him they had taken their little portion of the heritage and wandered into a far-off country, leaving the fortunate brethren who remained behind to feed on the delicate viands at home. We were obliged to put up with the comparative husks on which the litter of other universities were fed at their university troughs, and off the shores of Fire Island and Barnegat instead of Boston Bay we had been obliged to do our own deep-sea dredging on our own hook. [Laughter.] So, too, instead of hearing the robust logic of Dr. Hodge, with which we were all gratified he thought, we had to get along with feebler logic, [laughter,] but as our hardships were self-imposed we could not complain, and should be glad to get back to Harvard to have killed for us the fatted calf. [Laughter.] And as there were nowhere any more fatted calves than in the Board of Overseers, we thought it no more than right that one of them should be killed. [Laughter.] Mr. Choate continued to speak in this strain until the close of his address, and was followed by other members, and the proceedings were continued until a late hour.

A GREENBACKER'S VIEWS.

CONGRESSMAN DE LA MATYR LECTURES TO A SMALL AUDIENCE.

The Rev. Gilbert De La Matyr, the Greenback Congressman from Indianapolis, lectured in Cooper Institute last evening under the united auspices of the Greenback-Labor Club. When the reverend Greenbacker, followed by the venerable Peter Cooper, mounted the platform, there were less than 600 persons in the hall. Much of the reverend gentleman's discourse was made up of the rankest demagogism, and consisted of interminable references to the "starving thousands," the "impoverished masses," and the "suffering people," who were ground down to support the money-lords in luxurious idleness. He attacked Grant savagely, charging him with vetoing the Inflation bill at the dictation of August Belmont and the money-power, who had rewarded him by getting up his royal progress through Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Grant was a mere tool in the hands of the money-lenders, who wanted to elect him to a third term to further their schemes for robbing the people. Senator Sharon had said the "people" were tramps who should be mowed down with grape and canister, and Grant was the man to do it. [Cheers and hisses.] The great curse of the country was the centralization of the wealth wrung from the sweat and labor of the toiling masses, in the hands of the white-fingered money-lords. Notwithstanding all the improvements by which the productive power of the country had been increased 50 fold, the toiling masses had to toil as many hours now as they ever did. Want, poverty, distress, squalor, misery, and starvation existed on every hand, notwithstanding the vastly increased wealth. Who got all this money? While thousands were slowly starving to death in Ireland, the Rothschilds were rolling down fresh millions, every dollar of which was earned by the sweat of somebody's brow. Hundreds of thousands were doomed to toil from daylight to darkness to support all this luxury and idleness. Increased mortgages, the drain of interest and taxes, and the expense of living swallowed up the earnings of the great mass, and kept them toiling on forever without achieving a competence. A single banker in Indianapolis had filed away in his safe the title-deeds to 300 farms in the Missouri Valley. The cure for this state of things lay in limiting the concentration of this enormous wealth in the hands of single individuals; and that could be best accomplished by increasing the circulating medium. "If you want to know how rich you are," cried Mr. De La Matyr, "go to the County Clerk's office of New-York, and search the title-deeds and records of mortgages. Senator Jones tells me that the country owes $190,000,000,000 to-day, and yet they talk about reducing the debt!" [Prolonged cheers.]

The orator said that the "Prosperity boom" was caused by the increased circulation of the national banks, which were putting out $700,000 in new notes each week. If Sherman would stop breaking the Silver law, and the money-lenders allow us a stable currency, and one of sufficient volume, the boom might last, otherwise not.

At the conclusion of his speech a number of Socialists pressed forward to shake Mr. De La Matyr's hand, and one particularly enthusiastic person almost wept over him. The venerable Peter Cooper hushed the tumult by stepping to the front of the stage and reciting with inimitable grace the first 100 lines of Pope's "Essay on Man."

BURGLAR ADAMS ARRESTED.

Landon W. Moore, alias Charles Adams, was arrested yesterday on a requisition from the Governor of Massachusetts charging him with being implicated in the attempted robbery of the Cambridge Savings Bank. He was brought into the Essex Market Police Court by Detectives Adams and Manthier, of the Police Central Office, by whom he was taken into custody while leisurely promenading Fourth-avenue. The Massachusetts bank on which the burglary was attempted is located in the Post Office Building. The burglars had already dug their way through the wall from an adjoining building when they were discovered by the Police. Shots were exchanged, and George Mason, one of the gang, was so severely wounded that he fell into the hands of the Police. His associates, with whom Adams is believed to be identified, made their escape, leaving behind them one of the finest and most complete sets of burglars' tools which has ever been captured by the Police. It was formerly the property of "Jim" Irving, and its value is estimated at $1,500. Detectives Harding and Garrett, of the Boston Police, were in court with the requisition papers, and into their charge Justice Patterson gave the prisoner. They immediately took the train for Boston.

No criminal is better known or has a more romantic criminal reputation than Adams. When a young man, he was arrested by Capt. Joseph Bowling for stealing $110,000 from the Concord (N. H.) Bank. He has been charged with participating in many other bank robberies, and his forte was in bank sneaking. He served a term of eight years in Sing Sing for this, and his associates in crime were William Adams, Dan Noble, Bill Vosburgh, "Hod" Ennis, Jim Brady, Joe Butts, and Joe Spencer. He is brother-in-law of Bill Vosburgh, a noted criminal, having married the wife of Dad Cunningham, who, while he was in prison, kept a resort on the road known as the Woodbine, which was frequented by first-class thieves. On the 24th of October, 1877, the Police made a descent on No. 123 East Twenty-sixth-street, and caught Adams and Mrs. R. Briggs, with Mrs. Adams and another woman. Briggs was wanted for stealing a trunk containing jewelry worth $9,000, the property of Allice Brothers, of New-York, Worcester, Mass., on the 11th of May. Briggs was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and his partner, Gus Raymond, afterward got the same sentence. Adams was sent to Boston to answer a charge of stealing $8,000 in bonds from Charles Garey, of No. 493 Washington-street, Boston. Adams escaped conviction, but his partners, Butts and Spencer, were sentenced to long terms. After his release Adams attempted to assassinate, in self-defence, Spencer's saloon, on Sixth-avenue and Eighth-street, a man whom he accused of intimacy with his wife.

MAINE ALLEGED BRIBERY.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 20.—The Bribery Committee of the House held a session this afternoon, and examined the cases of Bartholomew Wentworth, Representative from South Berwick, and Wallace R. White. L. T. Carleton appeared for Mr. White, who was unable to be present on account of sickness. The charge against Mr. White is alleged bribery of Swan and Harriman, members of the House. A. S. Kimball, of Waterford, testified simply to seeing W. R. White come out of Mr. Blaine's house Tuesday afternoon, and proceed in the direction of the Augusta House. J. O. White was proceeding to testify in regard to a conversation he had with W. R. White, but the committee deemed that it had no reference whatever to the Harriman and Swan case, and ruled it out. The committee then adjourned until Friday afternoon next, when it is expected that Mr. White will be present.

MAINE GREENBACK DELEGATES.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 21.—The Greenbackers in the Legislature held a caucus this evening and nominated delegates at large to the National Convention, to meet at Chicago, as follows: Charles A. White, of Gardiner; Thompson H. Murch, of Rockland; Edward H. Gove, of Biddeford, and Thomas M. Plaisted, of Lincoln. Alternates—W. W. Perry, of Camden; George F. Hill of Corinth; Elliott King, of Portland, and E. R. Pierce, of Augusta. A committee was appointed to draw up resolutions of thanks to Solon Chase, the father of the Greenback Party in Maine, for the resolute stand he has taken, the resolutions to be acted on at an adjourned meeting, to be held on Thursday evening next.

AN APPEAL TO AMERICAN ISRAELITES.

An earnest appeal is made by circular letter by a number of well-known American Israelites in this and other chief cities of the country, that generous contributions may be made to the fund in aid of the "Alliance Israelite Universelle." The signers of the circular say: "Certainly, American Israelites will cheerfully and unitedly respond to the call, and enable the committee to transmit to the beloved President of the Alliance a handsome amount as a Purim collection. On this festival, commemorated for ages by deeds of generosity and love, let us again answer the detractors of Israel, by a celebration in the true Purim spirit—aiding the cause of education and civilization. The officers of each lodge and congregation are invited to secure the assistance of their members in any way deemed most desirable. It is hoped that in every synagogue and temple there will be pulpit addresses on the Sabbath preceding Purim, and that the executive officers will personally interest themselves, so that all may contribute. It may be found expedient to form sub-committees in each city, so that all may be reached, and dollar subscriptions are recommended with a view to secure general participation."

THE YALE ALUMNI.

The Yale Alumni held their monthly meeting for February at Delmonico's last evening. The only business of general interest was the reading of the financial statement, which showed a cash balance from last year of $1,326 48. The dues for the year amounted to $410, which, added to the balance on hand, gives a total of $1,746 48 in the Treasurer's hands. Forty-one members have been admitted since Jan. 1, making a present total of 233, against the 192 with whom the year 1879 closed. After hearing and accepting the report, a motion to adjourn prevailed, and the Yale Glee Club gave a mélange of college songs. The evening proved a thoroughly enjoyable one, and after an hour's laughter and clapping of hands, the Alumni adjourned to the supper-room, and closed the meeting with the usual collation.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE.

THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE. By ALFRED HENRY HUTH. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 322, 320. London: SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE & RIVINGTON.

The interest awakened by the announcement of this work was so great in England that although a large edition was printed it was all bought up on the day of publication. By evening not a copy was to be had except of the retail book-sellers, and very few in their hands were unbespoken. Such interest in a book of biography is without precedent, and when we reflect that its subject was not a man of action, not a man whose doings had in any way brought him before the world, and that he was a writer whose fame really depended upon two volumes and part of another volume of an imperfect work, and that that work was one of critical historical analysis, this wide-spread and eager desire to know what could be known of his life becomes a remarkable event in the history of literature, and one not easily to be accounted for. It is also worthy of remark as an indication of a characteristic difference between the two great English-reading publics. Buckle received a recognition here no less prompt or general than that which he received in England; Herbert Spencer found his first hearty welcome here; Huxley is certainly not less highly esteemed and warmly regarded here than in England; of Macaulay's works it is safe to say that two copies have been sold here for one in Great Britain; but the first edition of a biography of no one of these men would here be bought up in a single day, particularly when, as in the case of Buckle's, the book cost $7 50. In the course of a year, however, 4,000 or 5,000 copies would pretty surely be sold, the price being probably between $1 and $2. But we are yet without a large class of highly-cultivated and intellectually active, and at the same time wealthy, people, like that which brought up this biography in one day in England, and it is doubtful if we ever will have such a class. With us, high cultivation and intellectual activity are found too rarely united with the means of gratifying the tastes which they awaken, or even of doing the work which they incite.

The book, of which an early copy is before us, is certainly one of unusual literary interest. Mr. Huth has done his work thoroughly, and with a remarkable union of enthusiasm in his subject and modesty and good taste in regard to himself and his family. For circumstances clearly indicated him as Buckle's biographer. His father and his mother were intimate friends of Buckle, who was at times an inmate of their house; and Mr. Alfred Huth and his brother not only knew the historian well thus in their boyhood, but they had the great advantage of traveling with him in the East under his charge, and really as his pupils or wards, and they were with him during his last illness and at his death at Damascus. But although these circumstances are of a kind to tempt a weak and vain writer into egoism, (of which a deplorable instance in one of Buckle's traveling companions is pitilessly exposed by Mr. Huth,) our author himself is entirely free from this taint; and we have all the advantage of the intimacy of the family with the historian of civilization without either Boswellism on the one hand or pretension on the other.

Henry Thomas Buckle was born in London in the year 1822. His father was a merchant, who, according to the general custom of his day, lived near his place of business in "the city." He does not seem to have been a man of marked ability or character. Buckle's mother was a sweet, loving, womanly woman, bound up in her son, and worthy of the devoted love and reverence which he bore her; but she was in no other way admirable; nor was there need that she should be. The future philosopher and historian was a weakly, almost a feeble, child, and "cared little for children's games and children's books." But, although lacking in bodily strength, he had spirit enough to be a mischievous young imp, and he cut capers and played pranks after his own selfish fashion. He petted girls, to the mortification of the furniture topsy-turvy, threw cats out of the window, and "prigged" fruit from the costermongers' stalls. In brief, although a feeble and thoughtful child, he did something to justify Aristotle's dictum as to that terrible animal, the boy. As he grew older, his delight was to read the Bible, "Don Quixote," the "Arabian Nights," the "Pilgrim's Progress," and finally Shakespeare. This began after he was 8 years old; for at that time he hardly knew his letters. These books were the mental food of his early youth. He took up Shakespeare at 15. Until he was 18 he had read hardly any other books than those which have been mentioned. He was sent to school, but learned little there, except some Latin, and at 14 he was taken away at his own request. Mathematics he seemed to acquire by a kind of intuition. He was not sent to school again, nor to college, but he had a private tutor, under whose care he made rapid progress. His health, however, failed, and his studies were discontinued. This was at the regular education he received. In 1840 he was 18 his father died, and left the little family with a handsome competence, but not riches, according to England's notion of riches. Soon after this event Buckle traveled with his mother for a year on the Continent, and began to play chess, in which game he attained a distinction which gave him a reputation that extended throughout Europe and even to the Orient.

At this early age he had already conceived the idea of the work of his life, dimly yet certainly, and from this time his thoughts and purposes gradually and steadily concentred upon this one object. He had little feeling for art, and no perception of music. "Once he thought he did recognize an air for 'God Save the Queen,' but it turned out to be 'Rule Britannia.'" In his common-place book is this note: "Some idots will whistle tunes correctly. Georget mentions an idiot 7 years old who had an extraordinary facility for learning the airs of songs." He had grown up "a narrow Low Churchman and a Tory" before he was 20 he became a free-thinker and a radical. His biographer attributes this great and sudden change to the influence of Germany and German literature. It was more probably due to the mental and moral constitution of the man, and would surely have come sooner or later.

He now set seriously and systematically to work to prepare himself for the great task of his life. He lived with a sister, in whose house he had a large inaccessible room fitted up as a library, and here he labored, unheard-of in literary circles and almost unknown in society, for 14 years. His reading embraced nearly the whole range of human knowledge, history, philosophy, science, criticism, and belles lettres. He learned his languages—French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Danish, Walloon, Flemish, Swedish, Icelandic, Frisiac, Maorian, Russian, Anglo-Saxon, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. The first seven he could speak and write with ease, although, like most English-men, he never attained a good pronunciation of a foreign tongue—all the others he could read fluently. He went through this immense labor in order that he might get a wide range of knowledge, and, above all, of history, in its largest sense, at first hand. His original purpose was to write a history of the civilization of the whole world; but, of course, as his knowledge advanced, he found that such a task was impossible of performance in the life of one man, and he reluctantly limited himself to a history of civilization in England.

Even this was a colossal undertaking upon the plan which he had projected; for that plan was not merely to relate the succession of events, but to show how these events themselves were the product of the constitution of the human mind and of the circumstances in which men were placed. A believer neither in the providence of God nor in the free will of man, he sought to discover and to present in a systematic and logical form the causes of the moral, intellectual, and physical development of the human race. Apart from the originality of this idea, such a stupendous project was never before conceived. It would seem to be beyond any intellectual power but that of omniscience. He believed it to be possible by the aid of observation, study, and logic. Besides all this, it was essential to his idea that he should present the results

CAPITAL FROM CALIFORNIA

THE NEW MINING STOCK EXCHANGE AND BANK.

WHY THE CALIFORNIA CAPITALISTS ARE COMING TO NEW-YORK—THE SCHEME FOR AN EXCHANGE AND BANK—DETAILS OF THE PLAN.

The leading speculative interests of the States of California and Nevada are very soon to be removed to this City, and with them will come a large amount of the capital and business energy which have made California, during her brief existence as a State, one of the richest Commonwealths in the Union. Until Kearneyism overshadowed the Golden State, and the capital upon which she fed became threatened by the ruffians of the Sand Lots, a seat in the large board of the Mining Exchange was valued at $35,000, and it was difficult to obtain one even at that price. Within two years so blighting has been the effect of the Communistic ravings of Kearney, and the blind stupidity of the rabble which follows in his lead, that the price of seats has declined to $5,000, and holders find it difficult to dispose of their claims at this low rate. All over the State the influence of the new Constitution, which was the outcome of Kearney's teachings, has been baneful. The working men have actually killed the goose which laid the golden egg. The capitalists who furnished labor and paid for it what would not be deemed high wages in the Eastern States, finding themselves virtually without protection from the mob, which was liable at any time to precipitate it in Sand Lots violence, began to look around for some safer place to conduct their operations, and this City was finally chosen. For the last few weeks Californians of wealth have been flocking to New-York in squads, and in the New-York and San Francisco visiting the Bonsel Building, in Broadway, might almost imagine himself in his own city, in the Stock Exchange in Pine-street, so many familiar faces would greet him. With the brokers who are leaving San Francisco to establish offices here, come many clerks and secretaries, who are to take charge of the offices as soon as they are established. That the movement is a genuine one, and intended to be permanent, is evident from the energy with which it is prosecuted, and the money which is behind it.

The first object which the new-comers have in view is the organization of a Mining Stock Exchange, to be conducted on principles similar to those which govern the "big board" in San Francisco. With the Exchange is to be associated a bank, and a clearing-house for mining stocks. In order to establish these institutions, a bill was after great effort by the Legislature during the Tweed régime to a man named Smith has been purchased by the principal movers in the scheme. The powers granted in the latter, "for the formation of a public exchange," are so broad that almost any kind of a business institution can be framed under the grant. Having secured the charter, a committee was organized to prepare a scheme for incorporating the Exchange Bank, and its clearing-house. This committee consists of ex-Gov. R. C. McCormick, of Arizona, ex-Gov. A. P. K. Safford, of Arizona; S. B. Elkus, the Hon. W. F. Shafter, George D. Roberts, the Hon. Alexander McDonald, the Hon. R. W. Leavitt, L. M. Lawson, Henry Rosener, Senator J. B. Chafee, H. A. Taber, Lieutenant-Governor of Colorado; W. B. Reynolds, Drake De Kay, and Sidney De Kay. These gentlemen have held several meetings in the Bonsel Building during the past week, and have made considerable progress in arranging for the formation of the new Exchange and bank. They adjourned last evening, however, without deciding upon any absolute plan, although the majority are substantially agreed on all but minor details. One of the features of the new board will be that "no responsibility for the expenses of the management of new mines is to be incurred by members each seat being simply a license affording members all the advantages that an Exchange can afford." It is proposed to sell the first 500 seats at the following rates: the first hundred at $1,000, the second hundred at $2,000, the third hundred at $3,000, the fourth hundred at $5,000, and the fifth hundred at $10,000. These sales combined would realize $2,100,000, as a capital upon which the new bank is to start. It is understood that Mr. Nicholson, President of the Presidency of the bank has been tendered to the Hon. Milton S. Latham, ex-Governor of California, and an old San Francisco banker. None of the gentlemen comprising the committee were willing to vouch for the truth of this rumor, but all admitted that Mr. Latham was the most prominent man who has thus far been considered in reference to the position.

A TIMES reporter yesterday had a brief conversation with Mr. George D. Roberts, one of the principal movers in the new scheme. He declined to reveal the nature of the discussions in the committee, and intimated that nothing definite should be given out. He had no hesitation in telling the objects aimed at by the gentlemen engaged. "For the last few years," said Mr. Roberts, "the newspapers and politicians of California have, as a rule, attributed a great many things to stock speculations, which were not justly chargeable to them. They have made a raid on what they call 'capitalists,' forgetting that but for these same 'capitalists' the State would now be an almost undeveloped Territory, instead of the rich and powerful Commonwealth that it now is. I admit that there was considerable cause for some of these attacks, but in striking at the many abuses, these men struck also at the interests of the whole State, as many of them are beginning to find out, when it is the time for seeing has passed. They did not discriminate properly, and very naturally their continued and baseless attacks upon property created a dissatisfied and restless feeling among the business men who were honestly striving to build up the country with their own fortunes. Finally, when it became evident that no relief from this state of things was possible under the new Constitution, these men concluded to find a new field of operations, and they think they have found it in this City, which, as the Metropolis of the country, ought of right to be the centre of mining operations."

"Do you at any time see the new Constitution strike at the mining interests of California?" asked the reporter.

"In a variety of ways, which I can hardly explain to a person not living in California. The Constitution carries at all stock speculations, and practically puts stock speculators on a level with criminals. The Legislature elected under it is passing laws to the detriment of legitimate speculators, and in every way the radical element in California seems determined to ruin itself and pull down the State with it. The gentlemen who are now engaged in organizing this board here did not propose to wait and be buried in the ruins, and when war was made on the great industry of the Golden State, they gathered their household gods and came to New-York. The result will be that all the good mines of the West will, in a short time, be organized here. This will be the head of the movement, the distributing point for the mines of the country, and the management of those of the entire Pacific coast will come here. It will be a serious blow to San Francisco, and property will undoubtedly depreciate greatly there, but the people have no one but themselves to blame for it. Another reason for coming here with the mines, and one which possibly would ultimately have caused the transfer of the business, even had there been no trouble in California, is that capital is cheaper here than there, and there is a better market for legitimate mining speculation. A stock that pays a dividend will bring a better price here than it will in the West, and the only wonder is that the transfer of the business now going on was not consummated long ago."

"What is the object of combining a bank with the Exchange?"

"That is forced upon us as an absolute necessity. Our aim is to facilitate the purchase and sale of mining stocks, and to that end we must provide much accommodation as has been customarily given in San Francisco. Your banks in this City do not recognize mining stocks as good security, and refuse to advance money on them. The result naturally is that sales are small. Should a man want to invest in property upon which he cannot realize at least something in an emergency without being obliged to part with it altogether. We want to accommodate the man who wants to buy mining stocks on a margin. As it is now, mining speculation is a strictly cash business, and it must remain so until some bank is found willing to advance money on stock and to buy and sell on margin. Until this is done the volume of mining business will necessarily be small. How much business do you suppose would be done in railroad stocks if they were sold for cash only, as mining stocks are now in this City? You want a margin of from 30 to 40 per cent. allowed to buyers, and this we shall gain by means of our bank. When we have got this, the volume of speculative business will go doubtedly be as great as it has been in San Francisco, and possibly much greater."

"The money realized from the sale of seats in the board is to constitute the capital of the bank?"

"Partially; but we shall undoubtedly add to that as occasion demands. For instance, if I have a good stock which I want to get on the market, I can deposit a certain sum in the bank to be loaned on account of that stock, and used as a margin for those who wish to buy. In this way I provide facilities for creating a market for my stock, and I virtually add to the capital of the bank, whatever that may be. I wish it distinctly understood that we have no wish to injure the old board. It has done very fine mines its list, but it lacks the banking facilities which we propose to furnish. There is no reason why two mining boards should not exist here, and both prosper, as they did in San Francisco for years. I cannot tell you now what mines will be listed in the new exchange, but every one which offers will be carefully investigated, and will be excluded unless we know it to possess merit. Some mistakes may be made, but it is our honest intention to place nothing on our list but properties of value. Neither the board nor the bank will be run in the interest of any clique, and the fact that a stock is worthy to be listed in the board will entitle its holder to any favors from the bank in the shape of loans or margins."

"How many applications have been received for seats in the board?"

"Several hundred; I can't tell you the exact number. They include the names of many prominent New-Yorkers, as well as Californians. I can't say when we shall be ready to begin business, but it will be in a short time. The details of our scheme are very nearly perfected now."

IS TILDEN IN CONTEMPT?

The many times adjourned motion for an attachment for contempt against the defendant in the suit of the United States against Samuel J. Tilden was again before Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday. The motion is to punish Mr. Tilden for alleged contempt for his neglect or failure to file his answers to the interrogatories in the bill of discovery in the income tax suit. There is some serious doubt, however, as to whether or not the appeal already taken to the Supreme Court by the defendant does not act as a stay of all proceedings pending its decision. Yesterday the motion was again indefinitely adjourned over, and Judge Blatchford made a suggestion to counsel as the propriety of their obtaining from the Supreme Court at Washington some intimation as to the effect of the appeal in this regard. Assistant United States Attorney Clark appeared for the Government, and ex-Judge Porter and Mr. Thomas Harland for the defendant.

THE SHEPHERD SENTENCED.

MR COWLEY SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY FOR ONE YEAR AND FINED $250.

The culmination of the case of the Rev. Edward Cowley, of "Shepherd's Fold" notoriety, for failing to provide proper food and nourishment for Louis Victor, was reached in the General Sessions Court yesterday, when Recorder Smyth sentenced the reverend prisoner to the full penalty of the law—one year in the Penitentiary and a fine of $250, and to stand committed until the fine be paid. Mr. Cowley was permitted to walk from the Tombs to the court room under the escort of Capt. Lindsay, and on arriving at the brown-stone building, was not put into the ordinary prison-pen, but sat beside the window, where he was joined by his wife. He wrote busily until the opening of court, and appeared to take his fate with remarkable indifference. A large number of spectators were in attendance to witness the closing scene in what will take its place among the most remarkable and important trials on record. As soon as Recorder Smyth had taken his seat, District Attorney Phelps said, "Put Edward Cowley to the bar," and the prisoner was brought forward. Recorder announced that he had denied the motion for a new trial and in arrest of judgment, made by Mr. Brooke, and Mr. Phelps moved for sentence. A silence almost painful prevailed in court, as the Recorder proceeded to pronounce sentence. The prisoner, he said, had had a fair trial, an impartial jury, and able counsel. The jury, after a careful consideration of the case, came to the conclusion that he was guilty, and in the judgment of the court they could not honestly have arrived at any other conclusion. It was not necessary to say that his conduct toward the poor children under his charge was not what it should have been. He had no desire to add anything to the pain the accused must feel, and would, therefore, proceed to impose the sentence prescribed by law. His Honor then sentenced Mr. Cowley to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary and a fine of $250. The Shepherd, who, during the remarks of the Recorder, had kept his eyes fixed on the floor, heard his sentence without moving a muscle, barring evidently a slight nervousness. He turned mechanically and accompanied Capt. Lindsay to the prisoner's box. After conversing a short time with his wife, the Captain touched him on the shoulder, and, saying in a kindly tone, Mr. Cowley left the court-room for his cell in the Tombs. At the door his wife left him, going in another direction, and the Shepherd walked with his custodian through Centre-street to the Tombs. After Mr. Cowley had been entered and taken back to the Tombs, his counsel applied to Judges Van Brunt and Donohue, respectively, without notice to the District Attorney, for a stay of execution of sentence pending the preparation of the papers necessary to apply for a writ of error for the purpose of an appeal from the judgment of conviction. Both Judges refused to entertain the application. Notice having been given to the District Attorney, the application was renewed before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers. It was based upon an affidavit made by Cowley, in which he stated that the indictment against him was defective; that exceptions were taken upon the trial which will undoubtedly cause the judgment of conviction to be reversed on appeal, and that sufficient time has not elapsed for the preparation of the papers for an appeal. Cowley also declared he was innocent of the charge against him, and added: "The case was tried under circumstances of unusual public excitement, prejudice, and prejudgment," and that his conviction upon such indictment was principally and especially due to the peculiar circumstances and surroundings, and was not properly founded upon the fair and just weight of the evidence submitted." Judge Lawrence denied the motion for a stay, saying that he was unable to find any authority for granting it. The writ of error having been moved for or allowed."

Late yesterday afternoon an application was made to Judge Lawrence by Mr. Brooks for a writ of error. A writ of habeas corpus was also issued from the same magistrate for the production of Cowley in Supreme Court, Chambers, Tuesday next, when a motion will be made to admit him to bail.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

AN OFFICIAL VIEW FROM GERMANY—LARGE ARMIES GUARANTEEING PEACE.

The article in the Leipsic *Grenzbote*, which cable dispatches of Feb. 1 mentioned as probably of official origin, and which was somewhat extensively commented on by London papers, is as follows:

"The powers enlarge their armies not for the purpose alone of possessing the largest forces, but because they know that the present state of affairs in Europe cannot be regarded as definitive. Discontented nations hope for a change, and contented ones believe it their duty to arm themselves ready to protect their countries in all possible ways against any attack. The feeling that the present state of affairs is based upon principles which are absolutely necessary for the welfare of Europe will lead in the long run to general disarmament. But it is not believed to be a definitive arrangement, and all combinations for a change have not as yet been exhausted. Prince Bismarck has, indeed, loosened the possibility of many by showing in a manner so well timed that a strong Austria is the best guarantee for the preservation of peace. Only one great combination remains by which everything could be upset. European attack of Russia and France on the German-Austrian alliance. The fear of the former will not disappear until the effect of the latter has been tried to the utmost. In some cases, indeed, one fear can be driven away by other and stronger fears. Russia will not openly be convinced that their combined attack would undoubtedly fail. But this conviction cannot be gained only by increasing the German Army; it is necessary that an English Cabinet should induce the Parliament to declare its determination to protect the neutrality of Belgium, Luxembourg, and Switzerland, and to demand the neutrality of the Baltic and the North Sea in the event of a war. If these declarations be made by the English Parliament, the combined attack will never be executed. There are therefore means at hand to change the present indecisive state of affairs in Europe into a definitive one. Even in the case that this means were not employed, the hope is not at all excluded that a period of general peace will begin as soon as the combined attack of Russia and France be proved an impracticable undertaking by the energy and bravery of the German and Austrian nation. The permanent increase of the armies will, therefore, not bring endless terror, but will introduce a new and more happy era."

A COFFEE-HOUSE FOR POOR JACK.

A number of philanthropic gentlemen, among whom are George L. Pease, William G. Low, Ferdinand Van Sicklen, Thomas D. Williams, Edward H. Litchfield, and Henry E. Pierrepont, Jr., have secured articles of incorporation for "The Sailors' Coffee-house Company, limited." The institution is to be located on a site near the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and is to include a reading-room for the benefit of the sailors. The capital stock of the company is $29,000, in shares of $25 each. Subscriptions have already been made to the enterprise by the Hon. William E. Dodge, A. A. Low, S. D. Babcock, President of the Chamber of Commerce; R. L. Stuart, and other prominent citizens. The officers are Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, President; Seth Low, Vice-President; Daniel Parish, Jr., Treasurer, and G. L. Pease, Secretary. All that is now needed by the company to make the enterprise a success is liberal subscriptions from the public. "Poor Jack" has now no respectable restaurant in the neighborhood of the Navy-yard, but is beset on every side by low dives and other disreputable resorts.

THE ELDER DISRAELI'S TOMB.

The London *Antiquary* says: "The tomb of Benjamin Disraeli, the grandfather of the present Prime Minister, in the Spanish and Portuguese Cemetery in the Mile-end-road, has recently been repaired, and the inscription recut and repainted. He was the founder of the family in England, and, having realized a fortune in business, retired to a life of luxurious and elegant ease at Bradenham House, Bucks. 'It has not transpired,' observes the *Jewish World*, 'at whose orders the tomb has been repaired, the instructions coming through an influential member of the Sephardic congregation worshiping in Bevis Marks, but there can be little doubt that they have originated with Lord Beaconsfield.' Officially enough, however, the tombstone of the Prime Minister's grandmother, in the same cemetery, has not been touched, although it is in a very dilapidated state. The inscription on Benjamin Disraeli's tomb is as follows: 'Sacred to the memory of Benjamin Disraeli, born 22nd September, 1750; died 28th November, 1816. He was an affectionate husband, father, and friend.'"

THE POOR OF NAPLES.

The Naples correspondent of a Paris paper writes: "What a Winter this has been for the homeless in Naples! The snow fell abundantly twice, and lay on the ground for two days—an occurrence never remembered before. I have never seen the fountains frozen here, but this Winter there has been plenty of ice on most of them, and often a large crowd of wondering people admiringly. Many of the Neapolitans had never witnessed the sight before, for in the city the snow and ice never remained. Let it be said to the honor of Naples that the poor have not been left without succor this terribly trying time. The *Banca di Napoli* gave 60,000 francs, and subscriptions have raised the sum of nearly 200,000 francs, so that if the help is given quickly a deal of good may be done."

THE ICE BUSINESS ON THE KENNEBEC.

From the Augusta (Me.) Journal, Feb. 17.

This week will virtually close up the ice business on the Kennebec. The houses are nearly full and some of the firms are "stacking" the cold comfort. The amount of ice put in houses this season will aggregate 700,000 tons. It is of excellent quality. Between 4,000 and 5,000 men have been employed on the river, at wages varying from $1 to $1 50 a day.

NEW IMPORT LAW WANTED

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PROPOSES THE ENGLISH SYSTEM.

AN END TO THE SWEARING THROUGH OF GOODS—THE IMPORTER'S VALUATION TO BE TAKEN—THE GOVERNMENT TO TAKE THE GOODS AT THAT, WITH 10 PER CENT. ADDED, IF UNDERVALUED.

The Committee of Conference appointed by the Chamber of Commerce in December last to investigate the subject of revenue reform, and report suitable measures to be submitted to Congress, have agreed upon the draft of a bill which is to be laid before the Ways and Means Committee of the House next month, and which it is believed, with some possible amendments, will meet the approval of both the importers and the Government. The members of the committee are Jackson S. Schultz, Daniel C. Robbins, Thomas Barbour, William Libby, William H. Lee, and John E. Waters. They were appointed in consequence of the recommendations of the President's last Message, and have spent the past two months in discussing various plans that have been submitted to them, in ascertaining the views and preferences of importers and merchants, and in corresponding with the special committee of the Boston Board of Trade on the same subject—the Hon. E. C. Fitz, Alpheus Hardy, and M. D. Spaulding. The great aim in the discussion has been to do away with the system of undervaluations which exists under the present law, and which exposes the honest importer to the ruinous competition of unscrupulous dealers, who, by means of perjured foreign agents and subservient boards, enjoy special facilities for cheating the Government. At present many reputable houses which formerly did a large importing business have been compelled to abandon the greater part of their trade and buy at second hand, and of late years many of the best goods which they cannot themselves afford to import. Many articles of consumption, and particularly from the Continent, can to-day be bought in New-York at lower rates than any honest merchant can import them. In the matter of silks it is calculated that the average undervaluation amounts to fully 35 per cent. of all the imports.

In framing the new bill the committee have adopted as its basis the "English plan," which does away entirely with Consular oaths, owners' oaths, reappraisements, &c., and leaves the importer free to send in an abstract of the goods entered for whatever sum he may elect. The Government appoints experts who examine the goods on their arrival, and who, if they find the owner has entered them below the home value, (the actual cost of delivery in New-York, minus duty,) have the privilege of taking the goods at the declared valuation, plus 10 per cent. for expenses, commissions, &c., and then selling them at public auction, the proceeds to go into the Treasury. Under this system, which has been in vogue in Great Britain and Kingdom for years past, all temptations to false swearing, undervaluation, &c., are abolished, it being made the interest of every importer to enter the goods at their true home value. The excellence of the plan lies in taking the fraudulent importer literally at his word and paying him for his undervalued goods at his own rating. The following is the text of the proposed bill as finally agreed to at the last meeting of the committee:

1. All provisions of law defining an entry of imported merchandise subject to an ad valorem rate of duty or to a rate of duty regulated by or dependent upon the value of any specified quantity thereof, or stating what such entry shall contain, are hereby repealed, and hereafter an entry shall merely specify the name of the vessel and of her master, the port or place from which the merchandise was imported, the particular marks and numbers of each package or parcel, or, if in bulk, the quantity and quality; and the value in the principal markets of the United States, after deducting and allowing for the increased value created by the transportation thereto, shall constitute the dutiable value of the merchandise; and on the entry, or on a separate paper attached thereto, shall be given a full description of the contents of each package, and the amount and value thereof. Such entry shall be subscribed by the person making it, if the owner or consignee, in his own name, or, if another person in his name as agent or factor, for the owner or consignee.

2. The Collector may take possession of all the goods in the invoice, and retain the same until the appraisement is completed, or, in his discretion, he may deliver any portion of the invoice, not greater than nine packages, to the importer, upon receiving the bond now prescribed by law.

3. The appraisement shall be completed and reported to the Collector, when goods are entered for consumption, within 10 days after any portion of the invoice or samples thereof ordered by the Collector to be examined by the Appraisers are received by them; and when goods are entered for warehousing, within 20 days after any package or samples thereof are received in court, at the Recorder's or public stores occupied by the Appraisers; and within one working day after the appraisement shall have been reported to the Collector, as aforesaid, he shall give notice in writing to the person making the entry, at the address given in such entry, personally, or by mailing the same to such person, addressed as stated in the entry, of the result of said appraisement, stating whether the merchandise, either in whole or in part, has been appraised in the values as stated in the entry, or whether the same has been appraised higher than such entered value, and in case the merchandise has been appraised higher than the entered value, the percentage at which the same shall be stated, and the Collector will take the goods to the use and account of the United States; and if such appraisement shall not be completed within the 10 days aforesaid, or if such notice shall not be given as herein required, then, in such case, the dutiable value stated in the entry shall be deemed and taken to be the dutiable value of the merchandise, and the dutiable value shall be liquidated accordingly, any law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. If, however, any merchandise subject to an ad valorem rate of duty, or to a rate of duty regulated by or dependent upon the value of any specified quantity thereof, be entered at a value less than the value as declared on the entry of such merchandise, the Collector shall retain the same for the use of the United States, and shall give the person making the entry notice of the same as above provided for, and within five days after the date of such notice the Collector shall pay to the person making the entry of merchandise the amount of the entered value, with an addition of 10 per centum added to the said entered value, as aforesaid, together with the amount of duties which have been paid thereon by the said merchandise, or otherwise; and all bonds theretofore received by the Collector to secure the duties, or for the redelivery of such merchandise, shall be cancelled forthwith after said money is so paid as said. The merchandise so retained by the Collector and taken to the account of the United States, shall be sold for cash at public auction within 20 days from the time when the Collector gives notice to the person making entry as herein provided for. He will take the goods, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall otherwise specifically direct, and all the details of said sales shall be under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; but in no case shall such goods be sold in lots, parcels, or quantities less than the entire quantity in each lot, parcel, or quantity, or, if the goods are imported in bulk, in no single lot less than one ton in weight, and the proceeds of all sales of merchandise as aforesaid, after deducting such expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be received by the Collector, and be by him paid into the Treasury of the United States.

5. In all cases where the reappraisement shall agree with or not exceed the entry value, the duties shall be liquidated and finally determined within 20 days from the time when the appraisement is reported to the Collector as herein above provided for.

In order to effectually carry out the system on the English basis, it will be necessary to secure expert appraisers of character and standing and permanent tenure of office, as in England. At present, appraisers of the class in question receive about $3,000 per year, and the offices are largely filled by professional politicians. The committee say that one-half or two-thirds of these places are in reality sinecures and could be easily abolished, and the salaries applied to increasing the compensation of the remainder. The salaries of the experts, it is thought, should not be less than $8,000 to $10,000 per year, or about the pay of foreign buyers in first-class importing houses.

During the interval before their appearance before the Ways and Means Committee, Messrs. Schultz, Libby, Lee and their colleagues will consider such amendments to the plan as may be suggested. So far, it has been approved by an overwhelming majority of honest importers, and there is little doubt that it will meet with the indorsement of the mercantile community.

SHOOTING AT AN OFFICER.

William James, of No. 757 Second-avenue, was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, to answer a charge of felonious assault preferred against him by Patrolman Eugene Beglan, of the Twentieth Precinct. The officer, in his affidavit, set forth that at midnight on Jan. 31 he arrested one Frank Pfeiffer for disorderly conduct, and while taking him to the station-house a gang of the prisoner's friends attempted to rescue him. They pelted him with stones, and James, who appeared to be the ringleader of the gang, drew a revolver and, standing about 30 feet from the policeman, ordered him to release the prisoner or he would shoot. Beglan, however, was not intimidated by the threat, and, as he still held Pfeiffer in custody, James fired two shots in rapid succession at him. The bullets struck buttons on the officer's overcoat, and being deflected from their course fell harmless to the sidewalk. James, after Beglan did not again see him until Thursday night, when he arrested him. The buttons dotted by contact with the bullets were produced in court yesterday. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

THE UNSOPHISTICATED WESTERNER.

Lovi E. Thompson, a Justice, of Evansville, Douglass County, Minn., came to the City on Tuesday last, intending to pay a visit to Washington. He brought with him letters of introduction from Senators Washburne and Windom, and other prominent men. On Wednesday, while on his way to the Desbrosses-Street Ferry, he was met by Isaac S. Vail, who is known to the Police as an expert confidence operator. His gentlemanly appearance, suave manners, and easy conversation easily won the confidence of the good-natured Westerner, and together they journeyed toward the ferry. As they passed along West-street a confederate stepped up to Vail and said, "I have shinned those goods, and I would like my money." Vail drew what seemed to be a one-hundred-dollar greenback from his pocket, and said to Thompson, to whom he had spoken previously about the shipment of the goods, "By the way could you change this money for me?" Unsuspiciously, Mr. Thompson drew his pocket-book, and had counted out a fifty-dollar and a ten-dollar note, when Vail suddenly snatched the money, and, with his confederate, ran off, leaving his victim dumfounded. As soon as he recovered from his astonishment he informed Capt. Gastlin, of the Steam-boat Squad, who arrested Vail at his residence, in Clinton-place. He was taken before Justice Bixby, in the Tombs Police Court, and denied his guilt. He said he was an agent, and lived at No. 61 Clinton-place. The papers in the case were sent at once to the District Attorney's office, and Vail's bail was fixed at $3,000.

THE BROOKLYN GAS MONOPOLY.

AN EFFORT TO SET ASIDE THE RECENT CONTRACT FOR LIGHTING STREET LAMPS.

Early in December, 1879, the Common Council of Brooklyn directed the Board of City Works to advertise for bids for the contract to light the streets of that city during the year 1880. Bids for the lighting of each street lamp were put in as follows: Metropolitan Gas-light Company, $24 per annum; Nassau, $24; Citizens', $24; Williamsburg, $23; Brooklyn, $20, and Automatic Gas-lamp and Lighting Company, $19. All these companies have works in Brooklyn, and mains laid in the streets of that city, and make gas from coal, except the Automatic Gas-lamp and Lighting Company, which makes its gas from naphtha, by an apparatus attached to the lamp. The Board of City Works sent the bids to the Common Council, and that body passed a resolution on Feb. 12, directing the Board of City Works to make contracts with the coal-gas companies. A suit was begun by Mr. William H. Guion, as a property-owner and tax-payer of Brooklyn, to prevent the execution of such contracts, and on the 16th inst. Judge Noah Davis granted a temporary injunction to restrain the Mayor, Common Council, Board of Public Works, and the several coal-gas companies from executing these contracts for the illumination of the streets of Brooklyn. The defendants were also ordered to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent. The hearing on the order to show cause having been had before him in Supreme Court, Chambers, Judge Lawrence yesterday dissolved the injunction, holding that the affidavit of the plaintiff, Guion, on which it was granted was defective in that it did not state that Guion was assessed $10,000, or had paid taxes on that sum in Brooklyn during a year.

A suit has also been begun by the People ex rel. the Automatic Company against the same defendants. In that action, C. G. Yeaton, manager and general agent of the relator, made an affidavit setting forth all the circumstances concerning the bids and the privilege of undertaking the goods at the declared valuation, plus 10 per cent. for expenses, commissions, &c., and then selling them at public auction, the proceeds to go into the Treasury. Under this system, which has been in vogue in Great Britain and Kingdom for years past, all temptations to false swearing, undervaluation, &c., are abolished, it being made the interest of every importer to enter the goods at their true home value. The excellence of the plan lies in taking the fraudulent importer literally at his word and paying him for his undervalued goods at his own rating. The following is the text of the proposed bill as finally agreed to at the last meeting of the committee:

1. All provisions of law defining an entry of imported merchandise subject to an ad valorem rate of duty or to a rate of duty regulated by or dependent upon the value of any specified quantity thereof, or stating what such entry shall contain, are hereby repealed, and hereafter an entry shall merely specify the name of the vessel and of her master, the port or place from which the merchandise was imported, the particular marks and numbers of each package or parcel, or, if in bulk, the quantity and quality; and the value in the principal markets of the United States, after deducting and allowing for the increased value created by the transportation thereto, shall constitute the dutiable value of the merchandise; and on the entry, or on a separate paper attached thereto, shall be given a full description of the contents of each package, and the amount and value thereof. Such entry shall be subscribed by the person making it, if the owner or consignee, in his own name, or, if another person in his name as agent or factor, for the owner or consignee.

2. The Collector may take possession of all the goods in the invoice, and retain the same until the appraisement is completed, or, in his discretion, he may deliver any portion of the invoice, not greater than nine packages, to the importer, upon receiving the bond now prescribed by law.

3. The appraisement shall be completed and reported to the Collector, when goods are entered for consumption, within 10 days after any portion of the invoice or samples thereof ordered by the Collector to be examined by the Appraisers are received by them; and when goods are entered for warehousing, within 20 days after any package or samples thereof are received in court, at the Recorder's or public stores occupied by the Appraisers; and within one working day after the appraisement shall have been reported to the Collector, as aforesaid, he shall give notice in writing to the person making the entry, at the address given in such entry, personally, or by mailing the same to such person, addressed as stated in the entry, of the result of said appraisement, stating whether the merchandise, either in whole or in part, has been appraised in the values as stated in the entry, or whether the same has been appraised higher than such entered value, and in case the merchandise has been appraised higher than the entered value, the percentage at which the same shall be stated, and the Collector will take the goods to the use and account of the United States; and if such appraisement shall not be completed within the 10 days aforesaid, or if such notice shall not be given as herein required, then, in such case, the dutiable value stated in the entry shall be deemed and taken to be the dutiable value of the merchandise, and the dutiable value shall be liquidated accordingly, any law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. If, however, any merchandise subject to an ad valorem rate of duty, or to a rate of duty regulated by or dependent upon the value of any specified quantity thereof, be entered at a value less than the value as declared on the entry of such merchandise, the Collector shall retain the same for the use of the United States, and shall give the person making the entry notice of the same as above provided for, and within five days after the date of such notice the Collector shall pay to the person making the entry of merchandise the amount of the entered value, with an addition of 10 per centum added to the said entered value, as aforesaid, together with the amount of duties which have been paid thereon by the said merchandise, or otherwise; and all bonds theretofore received by the Collector to secure the duties, or for the redelivery of such merchandise, shall be cancelled forthwith after said money is so paid as said. The merchandise so retained by the Collector and taken to the account of the United States, shall be sold for cash at public auction within 20 days from the time when the Collector gives notice to the person making entry as herein provided for. He will take the goods, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall otherwise specifically direct, and all the details of said sales shall be under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; but in no case shall such goods be sold in lots, parcels, or quantities less than the entire quantity in each lot, parcel, or quantity, or, if the goods are imported in bulk, in no single lot less than one ton in weight, and the proceeds of all sales of merchandise as aforesaid, after deducting such expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be received by the Collector, and be by him paid into the Treasury of the United States.

5. In all cases where the reappraisement shall agree with or not exceed the entry value, the duties shall be liquidated and finally determined within 20 days from the time when the appraisement is reported to the Collector as herein above provided for.

NOT TO BE CAUGHT WITH CHAFF.

TRYING TO SWINDLE ASTUTE LAWYERS BY A THREADBARE DEVICE.

An attempt at swindling, novel in its boldness though old in design, was frustrated yesterday afternoon. A well-dressed stranger visited the law offices of Burrill, Davison & Burrill, No. 68 William-street, and introduced himself to Mr. John E. Burrill as H. A. Pillman, of Baltimore. He told a long and interesting story of the recent death of his wealthy father in that city, and of the unjust dispositions of the latter's will, which the speaker proposed to contest. With that view he had engaged the services of S. T. Wallace—who is one of the most prominent lawyers of Baltimore, and, as it happened, the regular correspondent in that city of the Burrills—and Mr. Wallace advised him to come here and retain counsel some lawyer of experience in contesting will cases. The names of three firms were mentioned as particularly desirable—Burrill, Davison & Burrill, David Dudley Field, and Evarts, Choate & Beaman. Mr. Wallace, however, seemed to favor the Burrills above the others, and for that reason Mr. Pillman had called upon them first. Mr. Burrill expressed his readiness to undertake the case, whereupon Mr. Pillman, with business-like promptness, said that the retainer would be the retainer would be, and manifested a desire to immediately fill out a check for the required sum. Mr. Burrill, however, was in no hurry. He said he knew Mr. Wallace very well, and would settle that matter with him. After promising to write to Mr. Wallace in regard to the case, Mr. Burrill bowed his visitor out and returned to his desk. A moment afterward Mr. Pillman reappeared and said: "By the way, Mr. Burrill, it appears to be a little short of ready money at the moment. Would you mind cashing a certified check for me?" at the same time handing to the lawyer a check for $500 drawn to the order of H. A. Pillman, and signed by that person, on the Western National Bank of Baltimore. Across its face was written the following: "Feb. 16, 1880. Good. S. H. Wilson, Teller." This unusual method of certification aroused Mr. Burrill's suspicions, but he merely said: "I will send this to the bank and get the money for you. Call around again in an hour." This seemed to be perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Pillman, who was profuse in his thanks. Mr. Burrill telegraphed at once to Mr. Wallace, who answered that Pillman had called upon him in regard to a will contest, but that he knew nothing about him. A telegram to the Western National Bank elicited the information that no such person lived there, and that they had certified no such check. Mr. Burrill then sent for a detective, but Mr. Pillman did not return.

AN OBLIGING KIND OF PRISONER.

Mary Smith complained a few days ago to Justice Patterson, in the Essex Market Police Court, that her husband, Michael Smith, of No. 304 Mulberry-street, refused to contribute to her support. She said Michael was a hackman and had a "stand" at Broadway and Wall-street. A warrant for his arrest was given to Court Officer Kiernan. The latter found Michael waiting for a "fare" with some of his fellow-hackmen. The following colloquy ensued:

"Are you Mr. Smith?"

"Be jabers, I am that individual."

"I have a warrant for your arrest."

"Is that so? Will thin, I suppose I'll have to go to court."

"I think you will. In fact I know you will. I am an officer come to take you there."

Michael looked at the shield Kiernan displayed at this point, ruminated a moment and then said:

"Well now, if ye'll just get in this 'ere convayence I'll drive ye to court, be gorrah!"

Kiernan got in the back, Michael jumped on the box and drove to the court, where the Justice released him on his parole to appear to answer his wife's charge to-day.

LOOK OUT FOR THESE NOTES.

Officer Rowland, of the Thirteenth Precinct, brought Israel Wineberg before Justice Patterson, in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of obtaining goods on worthless bank-notes. Jacob Adler, of No. 476 Grand-street, complained that on Thursday Wineberg came into his store and, purchasing a pair of shoes, tendered in payment a ten dollar note on the Mechanics' Bank of Montreal, Canada. He said he had no other money, and that he lived in Montreal, and the note was perfectly good and the bank solvent. Wineberg found the bill to be worth but 15 cents on the dollar, after he took it. Edward McLear, of No. 552 Grand-street, also testified that yesterday Wineberg bought a pair of stockings of him and tendered him in payment a five-dollar note on the same Canadian bank. A broker testified that the bank failed last Summer, and that the bills offered by Wineberg, although genuine, were worth but 15 cents on the dollar. In the prisoner's possession were found $30 in the depreciated bank-notes, and $270 in American currency. He denied any intention to defraud. He had consulted a broker as to the value of the bills, he said, and had understood his remark that they were worth "15 cents on the dollar" to mean "15 per cent. discount on the dollar." He was held for examination.

VIOLATING THE REVENUE LAWS.

Joseph Fragallia and Charles Bender were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, on a charge of violating the revenue laws. Bender is accused by Revenue Officer Hussey of removing cigars from his factory without having previously affixed revenue stamps to the boxes as the law requires. Fragallia had in his posession 200 un-stamped cigars. He was held to answer in $500 bail, and Bender in $1,000. Antonio Montelegux was arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Deuel on a warrant charging him with carrying on the business of a tobacco manufacturer without giving the bonds to the Government which the law requires. He was held to bail in the sum of $500 for examination.

A NUISANCE CALLING FOR ABATEMENT.

Thomas F. Bayley, the notorious keeper of the disreputable resort known to the Police as "Bayley's Pest hole," located at No. 4 James-street, was once more in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. He was arrested on a charge of assault. It appears that a young fellow named Joseph Kingsley, who served as bar-tender in the place for some time, went a few days ago to demand $22 due him for wages from Bayley. The saloon was, as usual, full of dangerous and disorderly characters, and, Kingsley claims, Bayley replied to his demand by striking him in the face. He was then set upon by the others and fearfully beaten. He got a warrant against his assailants, and Bayley, in order to avoid trouble, promised to pay Kingsley, but subsequently strove to swindle him. Bayley was then arrested. Yesterday he was taken before Justice Bixby, in the Tombs Police Court, and held to answ

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 21, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE—The False Friend. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE—Engaged. Matinée.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance. Matinée.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE—Hazel Kirke. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Black Crook. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Unknown. Matinée.
COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Surprise. Matinée.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—Horrors. Matinée.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water-Colors.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Philharmonic Concert.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY—William Tell.
NEW-YORK SKATING RINK—Skating. Matinée.
CHICKERING HALL—Concert.
CHICKERING HALL—At 2.—Illustrated Lecture.
AMERICAN ART GALLERY—Paintings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, falling barometer, southerly winds, increasing cloudiness and rain.

Senator Logan, of Illinois, had the courage yesterday to rebuke rudely the rudeness of a couple of his fellow-Senators. He broke in abruptly upon a speech which had been much interrupted by their chatter, and called out in a very audible voice: "I'll stop until you get through." The remedy operated on the homeopathic principle, and the talkers were silenced. It would be well if it were more often applied. The continual disorder and confusion in the Senate are fast becoming scandalous, and are lowering that body in public esteem to an extent which the Senators do not seem to realize. There is no sort of excuse for such conduct, and it would be entirely in the power of the President of the Senate, or in that of a few resolute members, to put a stop to it, with a little energy and firmness. The humiliating feature of the matter is that the greater part of the conversation which engrosses the attention of Senators, to the neglect of public business, is devoted to the traffic in appointments, which appears to many of them the principal occupation for which they were sent to Washington, or to the discussion of petty political questions.

Mr. Postmaster-General Key has concluded to cut down the service on the "star" routes to one mail a week. He is forced to this measure by his determination to obey the law, and keep his expenditures within the appropriations—a view of official duty which Gen. Brady, who has the immediate supervision of this branch of the service, has completely ignored. It is a pity that this matter has not sooner engaged the attention of the Postmaster-General. Had it done so, a change might have been made which would not have so seriously inconvenienced the public. Now that he has taken it up, however, we venture to suggest that he would do well to apply, for the immediate future, the ounce of prevention which is better—and cheaper—than the pound of cure. The radical difficulty in the matter lies in the incapacity of Gen. Brady to understand his obligations as a public officer to the law. This incapacity is so ingrained and incurable that the greatest protection which the public can have against a repetition of the abuses that have taken place is the prompt substitution of a competent man in Gen. Brady's stead.

Nearly every important medical college in the State has petitioned against the bill introduced to the Legislature, at the instance of Mr. Bergh, absolutely prohibiting vivisection. As enthusiasts frequently do, Mr. Bergh has, in this instance, gone a little too far. Had he contented himself with an enactment forbidding vivisection merely for the purpose of demonstrating to a class of students scientific truths, which are accepted by all competent inquirers, he would have had the support of a pretty general sentiment, within the medical profession as well as outside of it. But to deprive original research of endless possibilities of discoveries which are of the utmost value to the human race merely because they cannot be reached without inflicting pain on lower organisms, is to reverse the generally accepted doctrine of man's primacy in creation. It is perfectly certain that no scientific investigator will make any more experiments on living animals than are absolutely necessary to the end he has in view, and it is as certain that the minimum of pain will be inflicted on the subjects of vivisection, as it is that the maximum of pain among civilized men has been largely reduced by medical truths established through the suffering of the brute creation.

Russia's last attempt to settle the Herat question, if truly reported, is as ingenious as it is characteristic. She is said to have proposed that the district of Herat should be constituted a neutral zone between the English and the Russian frontier, and occupied in that character by Persian troops. Such an arrangement, if accepted, would at once conciliate Persia, indirectly sanction the Russian conquest of Merv, destroy England's prestige in the East by making her seem to be under the guidance of Russia, and give time for Gen. Skobeleff and his 20,000 soldiers to make an "occupation" very different from any that could be made by the undisciplined rabble of the Shah. That England should allow her own weapons to be turned against her in this way can hardly be expected; but it is impossible not to admire the resources of a diplomacy which can thus coolly scheme to outwit its neighbors, with murder rampant in its own capital, and suspected assassins being arrested in the very palace of its sovereign.

Our revenue laws have been administered on the theory that all importers are necessarily rogues, equally regardless of the sanctity of an oath and the preservation of a good name. Such a theory has worked badly for the Government and vexatiously for the importers, and on both sides there is a strong desire to substitute some more workable rule of action. The Chamber of Commerce committee have drafted a bill which goes to the root of the matter. It abolishes all the cumbrous mechanism of affidavits, certificates, reappraisements, &c., by which it has been attempted to check the irrepressible tendency of the importer to cheat the Treasury. The bill proposes to take the importer's own valuation of his goods, and to leave the Government the option of accepting that or of taking the goods at the figure fixed by their owner, plus 10 per cent. for commissions, &c., and then selling them by public auction. The plan has had years of trial in England and has worked admirably there. There is no good reason why it should not be adopted here with enormous advantage to the smooth working of our revenue system and with equal gain to the mercantile interests affected by it.

THE DEMOCRATIC DILEMMA.

The position of the Democratic Party with reference to the rule regarding "riders" on appropriation bills is extremely curious. For some time past efforts have been made by the Republicans in the House to so amend the rules reported by the committee as to prevent the addition of "riders." Several times a decided, but not decisive, advantage has been gained in this direction by the aid of some of the Democrats and a considerable number of the Greenbackers. So late as Thursday, a proposition, submitted by Mr. Warner, was adopted in Committee of the Whole, which forbade any general legislation upon appropriation bills, except such as was necessary to secure the specific reduction ordered in a particular item of the bill. This is not, of course, all that the Republicans would like to secure. It is not the complete embodiment of the principle for which they have been contending. But it is so nearly so that it would practically disarm the majority with reference to the particular measures on which they are likely to wish to introduce "riders" during the present session. It would be difficult, for instance, under any fair construction of the rule as proposed by Mr. Warner, to add to an appropriation bill a prohibition to employ the force necessary to execute the Election laws. That the proposition was an improvement on the rule reported by the committee, is evident from the fact that it was supported by the Republicans, and by those Democrats who have been opposed to the policy of the extra session of last Summer. Under the circumstances, it is to be regretted that the Republicans, under the lead of Mr. Robeson, thought it necessary to try to complete their success by substituting a more explicit prohibition of "riders" for Mr. Warner's amendment. They only drove away the part of the majority which had before acted with them, and gave an opportunity to pass a much less satisfactory amendment, proposed by Mr. Morrison, of Illinois.

But the question is by no means settled, and it is quite possible for the Republicans yet to take advantage of Democratic divisions when the matter is reported from the Committee of the Whole to the House. These divisions are really considerable and important, and as they arise from the independence of a number of Democrats in a matter of principle, it is the dictate of sound public policy for the Republicans to shape their course with reference to them. The admirable argument of Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, in the House, on Thursday, shows the source from which the differences between the party and himself and his immediate associates have sprung, and it is due to Mr. Stephens, not less as a representative of a certain element in the South than as a public man of deservedly high standing, that his firmness, patriotism, and good sense in this case should be distinctly and gratefully recognized. In all the long debates over the Democratic attempt to coerce the President into surrendering his constitutional power of the veto, at the last session of the Forty-fifth and the extraordinary session of the Forty-sixth Congress, no more complete refutation of the sophistries by which that usurpation was sustained, no more adequate exposure of its real motives was made, than in Mr. Stephens's brief and cogent speech. He not only denounced the doctrine that general legislation could be properly incorporated in appropriation bills as opposed to Democratic doctrine according to Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson, but declared that it was essentially opposed to the theory of our institutions. To pretend that this was a legitimate mode of obtaining a "redress of grievances" was a "monarchical" idea. There was no analogy between the circumstances which had given rise to this practice in Great Britain and those which existed in the United States. There it was necessary to impose restrictions upon the power of the Throne, which was originally sovereign, except so far as limited in this manner. In the United States, no department of the Government is sovereign. All are limited by the Constitution, and derive their authority from it. The authority conferred on the President to interpose his veto to legislation proposed by Congress is distinct and unquestioned, and, within its prescribed bounds, fully as much entitled to respect as that of Congress itself. There is no way of getting around or over a veto but by the vote of two-thirds of each house of Congress. Any attempt to resort to other means was a violation of the Constitution, for which the party making the attempt must be held directly responsible.

A division in the Democratic ranks on such radical grounds as these is certainly an important and interesting fact, and one of which the Republicans are required to take every legitimate advantage. It would seem that they can do this most effectually by leaving the dissenting Democrats to frame for themselves the proposition which they are willing to sustain, and then giving it the united Republican support which will secure its adoption. It is not likely that any proposition having this origin will fail to nearly if not wholly accomplish the reform desired, and it is certain that nothing can be carried which is favored by the Republicans alone. It is not impossible that the Republican leaders imagine that, by allowing the Democrats to adopt a rule admitting riders, they will spread a snare before their feet in which they will fall and repeat the blunders of last Summer. And undoubtedly there is a strong tendency that way among the Democrats. But this is, on the whole, an unjustifiable political device. It is the duty of Republicans to do everything in their power to perfect the rules so as to shut out these abuses. By doing so they will strengthen themselves with the people much more than by entrapping their opponents into acts of folly inspired by separate partisan ambition, and tending directly to the demoralization and confusion of our legislative system.

SENATOR HILL'S SOLICITUDE.

The solicitude of Southern "statesmen" for the fate of the Republic is really quite a touching spectacle. Senator Hill, in answer to the anxious inquiries of an anonymous Vermonter in regard to Southern support for Gen. Grant, in case he should be the Republican candidate for the Presidency, declares among a variety of other solemn things, that "all thinking men in the South feel and believe that our constitutional system of free government is in very great peril of final and complete overthrow." There was a time when that system was in great peril of overthrow, and the country will be a long time in forgetting whence the danger came. But, strangely enough, Mr. Hill expects the country to believe that now its only hope of salvation is in making haste to put "our constitutional system of free government" into the keeping of those who tried to destroy it. He presumes amazingly on the shortness of the popular memory. It was a section that undertook the "final and complete overthrow," and the Georgia Senator says truly that the "Southern people have lost everything by sectionalism." It might, perhaps, be hinted that its only hope of recovering "everything" is in the abandonment of sectionalism—not merely in the statement of a desire to put an end to it, but in practical action indicating a purpose to be in heart and feeling part and parcel of the nation; or, in the grandiose language of Mr. Hill, to "fraternize the feelings, nationalize the interests, and constitutionalize the Government of the American people." It was virtually the Republican Party of the North that rescued "constitutional free government" from the designs of a section, and has ever since endeavored to make itself a national party, and to bring all sections into harmony. It is this that gives the party its prestige and its strength, and whatever of weakness it has exhibited has been due to its failure to make its work complete; and yet it is in the continued control of this party that the ex-Confederate descries danger to the Republic.

Mr. Hill has no hesitation in saying that he does not favor Grant's election "under any contingency he can now imagine," and if nominated by the Republican Party, he could not, in his opinion, carry a single Southern State. The objection does not appear to be to Gen. Grant personally. There is nothing about peril from a third term or danger from Cæsarism; there is no indication of an opinion that he is a man not to be trusted or that he is less likely than any other Republican to be a national President. But if he is nominated by the Republican Party, he cannot have Southern support, if Mr. Hill can help it. That he would be the candidate of that party would be the head and front of his offending. Gen. Grant, like the party whose candidate alone he can consistently be, owes all his prestige to his services in saving "constitutional free government" from "final and complete overthrow," and yet his nomination by that party would be a peril which the South cannot look upon without a shudder for the fate of the Republic. The South is anxious to be rid of sectionalism, but the Democratic Party, for which it supplies the chief motive power, is the only one "in sight" that can be trusted to save the Republic. And yet Mr. Ben. Hill generously admits that there are statesmen in every State in the North, "in both parties," who would do equal justice to all sections. He could name such men, "even in Massachusetts," who would "administer the Government in a spirit worthy of Washington"—men "in both parties," be it remembered. We confess we were hardly aware that we were blessed with such affluence of statesmen of the Washingtonian type, and Mr. Hill would do us a service by naming a few. But if there are plenty of such men, Republicans some of them, "either one of whom the Southern people would rejoice in aiding to elevate to that high position"—the Presidency, to-wit—what becomes of the allegation about the unregenerate character of anybody who should be the candidate of that party, and of the sole objection brought against Gen. Grant by the distinguished Senator.

We fear that Mr. Hill is, after all, troubled by some slight distrust of the Democracy as the repository of all the saving grace in the country. He admits that it has "faults," and that there is much in its history which he cannot approve. As an old-time Whig he could hardly say less. Senator Hill and other "thinking men in the South" profess to want a national party, with a national candidate, who would be a national President, and they are anxious above all things, to eliminate sectionalism, but the national party must not be the Republican Party on any terms, and its nominee cannot possibly be a national candidate or make a national President. That depends, if they would only see it, very much upon themselves. The mass of the Republican Party is anxious to be rid of sectionalism, and whatever vagaries some of their leaders may indulge in, they are ready to help eliminate it from politics the moment the only sectionalism that has threatened the Government shall show a disposition to subside. Nothing but its persistent assertion could induce them to maintain an attitude of resistance or of defense. But can it be expected of the people of the North that they should admit that the party that saved "constitutional free government" from overthrow is the one to be feared, and that a party controlled by those who made the attempt is the one to be trusted? Is human nature so different in the two sections that this cannot be understood? While the South remains solid and is determined at all hazards to keep the party of the Union out, it will be responsible for sectionalism and for the peril to free government which excites so deeply the solicitude of Ben. Hill of Georgia.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN ACRES.

As most of the readers of The Times already know, friends of the Ponca Indians are endeavoring to have the tribe restored to their old reservation in Dakota. Or, more strictly speaking, it is proposed that their reservation shall be restored to them. The lands occupied by the Poncas were ceded to them by the United States by solemn treaty. By a cruel and wicked blunder, which no man has attempted to explain, those lands were ceded to the Sioux. But the Sioux did not want the lands, and they have never occupied them unto this day. To this robbery of the tribe was added the destruction of their houses, movable property, and farms. A citizen of the United States would have redress in the courts for such an outrage as this. An Indian has no legal status. He is merely a live and particularly troublesome animal, in the eye of the law. But, while the Poncas were trying to get back on their lands, they were arrested, by order of the Secretary of the Interior, on the charge of running away from the agency to which they had been sent by the Government when their lands were taken from them. It is not necessary to add words to intensify this accumulation of criminal folly and wrong. Certain citizens of Nebraska, hearing of the injustice which was being perpetrated on the Poncas, raised funds and had the chiefs brought before United States District Judge Dundy on a writ of habeas corpus, to inquire why they were thus restrained of their liberty. Judge Dundy decided that an Indian was "a person" within the meaning of the Habeas Corpus act, and that these persons were unlawfully held in duress.

It was thought that the United States would appeal from this dictum, but no appeal was taken, much to the disappointment of the friends of the Indians, as it was hoped that a decision could be reached to show whether the Indian was or was not so far clothed with the privileges of a citizen that he could have a standing in the courts of law. Accordingly, the public-spirited and philanthropic persons who had espoused the case of the Poncas, resolved to make up a case, which, carried to the United States Supreme Court, should determine once and forever this moot point. To this end, money has been raised by subscription, by special gifts, and by contributions taken at public meetings in various parts of the country. A lady residing in Boston, moved by the pitiful condition of the Indians who try to struggle toward civilization, offered to supply all the money which was lacking toward the expenses of the suit, provided Secretary Schurz would give some public assurance that he favored this manner of determining the case, or would give his reasons against this attempt. The lady's proposition was sent to Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson, whose disinterested and efficient labors in behalf of the deeply wronged Poncas had already attracted attention. Mrs. Jackson forwarded to Secretary Schurz the whole statement. Thereupon an interesting correspondence ensued. This correspondence has been printed in the Boston papers, presumably by direction of Secretary Schurz.

In reply to the request to say whether he approves of the movement to carry the Ponca case to the Supreme Court, in order that the tribe may recover their old reservation, the Secretary says that this would be useless, as the courts have repeatedly decided that an Indian tribe cannot sue the United States. Unfortunately, Mr. Schurz does not cite these cases, but we must take it for granted that he knows what he is talking about. He adds that he has taken the advice of lawyers, who coincide with him in this opinion. As a suit cannot be brought at all, according to the Secretary and his eminent legal advisers, it would be idle to collect money for this purpose, and the Secretary suggests that if the disinterested friends of the Indians had consulted lawyers before they began their work, they would be of his opinion as to the futility of the attempt. This, of course, leaves the impression that the Secretary withholds his approval of the movement to secure legal rights for the Poncas, though he does not say so in express terms. His reason for not approving the attempt is that it will do no good. His solution of the Indian problem, as it is vaguely called, is to settle the Indians in severalty, breaking up their tribal organization, and giving to each individual his lands in fee simple. This, the Secretary thinks, will enable them to hold their lands by the same title as that by which white men hold theirs, and, "as a matter of course, they will have the same standing in the courts" as white men. It is to be regretted that the Secretary did not pause here long enough to show how the giving to an Indian of 160 acres of land can clothe him with civil rights which he does not now possess, and which the Secretary thinks that the courts cannot give him. For this reason, however, Mr. Schurz is greatly in favor of legislation providing for the settlement of the Indians in severalty, various bills to accomplish which, he says, are in preparation. As for the money raised already, the Secretary suggests that since, in his opinion, it would be misspent in obtaining judicial decisions, it might be used in the education of Indian children.

Replying to this, Mrs. Jackson asks if the Secretary would be in favor of the Poncas recovering their lands by process of law, provided that could be done. To this direct and very important inquiry we regret to notice that the Secretary finds himself unable to reply; although, in a letter immediately following this, he does say that if an Indian tribe could maintain an action at law in the courts to assert its rights, he would no more object to it than he would to a white man's doing the same thing. As to the suggestion that the money collected for the expenses of legal proceedings be used for educational purposes, Mrs. Jackson asks the Secretary how it would be possible to take money given for one specific purpose and use it for another and wholly different purpose. Mr. Schurz rejoins that the consent of the donors may first be obtained. But he forgets that it would be impossible to canvass the country to ascertain the wishes of thousands of unknown givers to this fund. Referring to the intimation that the friends of the Indians had not taken legal counsel in this matter, and that the Secretary had, Mrs. Jackson observes that they did take such counsel, and that an omission to do so would have been indeed foolish.

It will be observed that the Secretary's objection to the attempt to secure civil rights is its futility; and, in answer to Mrs. Jackson's statement that the friends of the Indians have sought the opinions of lawyers in this case, he replies that one "can find lawyers of skill and standing to undertake for a good fee, any case, however hopeless." To those who might think that this is unjustly severe on the legal profession, it should be said that Mr. Schurz has been by profession a lawyer, and should know what he is talking about. And we must presume that Mr. Schurz's profound knowledge of the law, which is fortified by the opinions of eminent legal men, induces him to consider the whole case closed, in advance of its submission to the courts. It would be interesting, however, to know if the Secretary's lawyers of skill and standing are less easily influenced by the prospect of "a good fee" than the lawyers of skill and standing consulted by the friends of the Poncas. The exceedingly able opinion of Secretary Schurz, we find; is that it is useless to give the Indian a standing in the courts through judicial decisions, as he can readily secure this by accepting from the Government of the United States a deed of 160 acres of land.

THE HOUSE OF THE FUTURE.

When a woman is unhappy she obtains peace and resignation by moving her furniture, and when she wants a little quiet and inexpensive diversion the same process satisfies the yearning of her soul. Of course, there are exceptions to this rule. The woman who has never learned to control her emotions, or the woman to whom pure domestic joys are unpalatable, knows nothing of the hidden virtues that lurk in washstands, bedsteads, and chairs; but from the earliest ages all true and good women have sought solace in furniture-moving. There is a bliss of which the masculine world knows nothing in the act of turning around the bedstead, and the comfort that can be secured by changing the position of the piano is simply incalculable. The wisest women indulge but rarely in rehanging their pictures, for the excitement of the process is too keen to be frequently enjoyed without injury to the health. When, however, it is indulged in with moderation, there is probably no enjoyment which surpasses that connected with changing the photograph of Uncle John from the west to the east side of the room, and of bringing the chromo from the dining-room and hanging it in the vacant space heretofore hallowed by Uncle John's placid countenance. When the husband returns home at night and finds the furniture of his bedroom rearranged, he rarely understands why his wife's eye sparkles and her cheek is flushed. This is because the male mind is not capable of appreciating the pleasures of furniture-moving, but good men recognize the fact, and forbear to mar their wives' pleasure by wicked remarks. It is only the cold and cruel man who asks, "Where on earth have you put that washstand?" or, "How do you suppose I am going to sleep in that bed, with my head to the east?" Alas! many a woman has had her innocent pleasure spoiled by such rude and unfeeling remarks as these.

It must have occurred to many a thoughtful woman, while watching her children playing with building-blocks, that, could houses be built in the same way, it would be a source of incalculable pleasure to housewives. The child, with one set of blocks, can build a castellated villa, a farm-house, a cathedral, a bridge, and scores of other edifices. The house of the grown-up person, on the contrary, is unchangeable, except by long and costly labor. There is a terrible sameness about it. The Italian villa is an Italian villa every day in the year. The "country residence" of the ordinary Downing pattern never alters its ugliness, and the rural cottage is a rural cottage forever. No matter how much a woman may wish that the wing containing the kitchen were on the north instead of the south side of the house, she cannot alter its position without weeks of suffering from carpenters and plasterers; and she may go down to her grave wishing that the dining-room was on the opposite side of the hall without ever seeing her wishes gratified. Meanwhile, the child converts its cathedral into a bridge, and back again into a farm-house, with rapidity and ease. Could grown-up houses be thus treated, the pleasure of moving furniture would not be worth mentioning in comparison with the pleasure of house changing.

It appears that this priceless privilege is about to be placed within the reach of everybody. An inventor has designed a new system of house-building, which is based upon the juvenile building-block game. He builds a house without any plaster, finishing the interior walls with polished woodwork. The walls, partitions, floors, and ceilings are made in sections, and are put together with pegs. These sections are of such patterns and dimensions that they can be fitted together in a hundred different ways, and to take down and rebuild an entire house is a task which two men can easily perform in half a day.

The houses, in their chaotic, disconnected state, are sold in large boxes, and are divided into three distinct sets. No. 1 is a house adapted to the wants of a small family, and is susceptible of ten different combinations, each of which is a different variety of cottage. No. 2 is a larger house, and can be put together in twelve different ways. Among the forms of which it is susceptible are those of a country mansion; a farm-house, with two detached barns, and, if desired, with an interconvertible woodshed and pig-stye, the latter being sold separately; a country store with bedrooms over it; and a good sized country hotel. No. 3 is intended for ten combinations, including a small cathedral, a large Methodist meeting-house, and a hippodrome. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are each comprised in twelve large boxes, which can be readily transported, and the prices are much below those of ordinary unchangeable houses.

The enormous superiority of these houses over the old-fashioned kind is obvious. Suppose you buy set No. 3. You have really bought ten distinct buildings for the price of an ordinary large-sized country house. If you are a farmer, you put the house together as a farm-house. If a circus comes through your village, you take your house to pieces in the course of the afternoon, and construct a hippodrome, which you let for the evening to the circus people. When Sunday comes, if you are a Churchman, your neighbors find that in the course of the preceding Saturday evening you have transformed your house into a church, or if you are a Methodist, you can offer them a Methodist meeting-house, and make a fair profit by pew-rents. In case you become tired of farming, you can build in a few hours, one of six distinct and elegant country residences, and each one of them may be put together in a dozen different ways.

These houses will command the enthusiastic approval of women, and the only possible objection to them will be that, when a man goes to his business in the morning he cannot feel sure that he will be able to identify his house at night. He may leave it an Elizabethan villa, and find in its place a Long Branch cottage. This, however, is a comparatively small objection, and should not be weighed for a moment against the pleasure which every woman will find in moving the dining-room, or putting the piazza on the south instead of the north side of the house, whenever the desire for change seizes upon her.

A committee of the House is now considering the deficiency appropriation, known as the Sundry Civil bill, and among other items estimated for by the Secretary of the Treasury is one asking for $12,500, to be used for the fitting out and furnishing with proper apparatus the steamer Fish-hawk, the new vessel, a brief description of which appeared in The Times yesterday. The usefulness of this steamer, and the great benefits fishermen and the people at large will derive from the labors of the United States Fish Commissioner, can hardly be estimated. Such plans or methods as have been already undertaken by the United States for propagating fish, by establishing local fish-hatcheries, will be insignificant when compared with the much greater work which this steamer can accomplish. Within herself, with the necessary apparatus, to use the Johnsonian expression, she possesses the potentiality of stocking not only the rivers, but the whole sea-board, with shad cod, and other fish. Just now, it is apparent that the Southern rivers will produce for 1880 a very much diminished supply of shad. It seems, then, quite evident that there has been too great a drain on the rivers of Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina. On this floating hatchery, if she were immediately equipped, might devolve the task of replenishing these depleted rivers. In fact, the vessel might be usefully employed on her mission of increasing our fish food all the year round. It is to be hoped that legislators at Washington will at once see how urgent is the necessity for this money, and will understand that the sum asked for was necessarily placed in the deficiency bill, as the construction of the steamer was authorized by Congress after the estimates for the means of the United States Fish Commission had been made for the fiscal year which ends in June, 1880. But this appropriation of $12,500 for fitting up the steamer would hardly be available without the additional sum asked for of $15,000, which is wanted for the maintenance of the vessel, and for immediate work in Southern waters. For valuable services in giving publicity to the wonderful advance this country has made in fish-culture, under the guidance of the Secretary of the Smithsonian, Mr. L. P. Morton has to be thanked. There can be no possible doubt that at the International Fishery Exhibition, to be held at Berlin in April, this country will present her fishery products in their best light, and that this business, which is worth to us now no less than $5,000,000 a year in exports alone, will be notably increased. The small sum asked for now, will by its judicious use, augment our sea products, and in the harvest to be gleaned many additional millions will be placed in the pockets of the fishermen, the curers, canners, net-makers, boat and vessel builders throughout the United States.

A most extraordinary statement was received yesterday by cable, announcing, on the authority of Prof. Nevil Story Maskelyne, that a Mr. J. Ballantyne Hannay, of the Chemical Society of London, had produced a diamond. If Prof. Maskelyne's report as received be correct, "certain crystallized particles, presenting exactly the appearance of fragments of a broken diamond were tested by him." In addition, these fragments "easily scored deep grooves in the polished surface of a sapphire." Now, the only trouble about all this, which would immediately suggest itself to persons of a sceptical turn of mind, is, why was the manufactured or created product presented in fragments? If a substance resembling a diamond made of carbon was the result of Mr. Hannay's experiments, it would be much more likely to have a defined crystalline form than to be fragmentary. It is not possible to imagine that such a substance, one of crystallization, could be produced save in a slow and gradual way, and this would favor a certain definiteness and perfection of proportion. It would be, of course, wrong to impute to Mr. Hannay any bad motives, but still, as the news comes to us, if it be not a *canard* of the first water, there is something not clear about it, even if the substance be a diamond. If a method of making diamonds were discoverable, the use of them for decking men and women would be secondary to that of dressing mill-stones and drilling rocks. In the meantime, awaiting further developments, it would not be advisable to part with any very handsome *solitaires*.

Mr. Plimsoll, member of Parliament for Derby, England, is endeavoring to have rigid laws passed regulating the transportation of grain in vessels. The bill passed in the year 1876 provided that grain cargoes should "be conveyed in bags, sacks, or barrels, or be secured from shifting by boards, bulkheads, or otherwise." The effect of this has been that English shipmasters have commonly adopted the "otherwise" method, which has turned out to be practically no protection at all. Surface compartments have been made, but have not been carried down through the ship's hold. On account of this neglect, a large number of marine disasters have occurred during the past six months among grain-loaded vessels, due to the shifting of the cargo in a gale. When a vessel is thrown by the force of the waves upon her beam ends, if her cargo is grain in bulk, it instantly packs itself upon the side that is temporarily nethermost, making it always exceedingly difficult, and sometimes impossible, for the ship to regain her equilibrium. Mr. Plimsoll has been looking into the matter, and from evidence obtained from this country he asserts that, in the long run, it would not enhance the price of grain in the least, if it should be put into bags in this City, and shipped across the Atlantic in that condition. The extra expense would be the first outlay in the purchase of bags, the wear and tear in their repeated use, the labor required in putting the grain into sacks and in sewing them up, and the delay in loading. It would be an easy matter to determine what this entire cost would be, and no doubt Mr. Plimsoll has had the estimate computed for him. As an off-set to this, he puts cheaper insurance, the saving of life, and the saving each year of a vast amount of property. It is not likely that grain will be shipped from this port in bags, unless a Parliamentary enactment makes such a course obligatory upon English ship-captains, but to Americans the passage of such a law would be of decided service; for the money that is now wasted in paying for vessels and cargoes needlessly lost would then be spent in paying the wages of those who filled and sewed the grain-sacks, and stowed them away in the hold. The grain shipped from California is wholly put up in this way, and there is no reason why the same method could not be adopted here. Mr. Plimsoll is a man of great intensity of purpose, and having started upon this reform, it is quite probable that he will carry it through.

J. W. Mackey, the unfortunate California miner, still struggling to get his bread with a wretched pittance of not more than $700 or $800 an hour, related recently one of his experiences in Paris, wherein he was scandalously duped. It was his first visit to France; his arrival in Paris at a certain time had been mentioned in the newspapers there, with the fact that he had engaged apartments at the Hôtel Anglais. When he reached the station, he was not surprised to find a pleasant-looking, extremely courteous Frenchman, who spoke English, waiting for him, saying that he had been expected. The stranger made sure of his name, however; placed him in a carriage, attended to his luggage, and drove him to the hotel. There he brought him the register to sign, and Mackey signed it, while the Gaul, as if by accident, held a bit of blotting paper over the name of the house at the top of the page. "When I turned away," said the millionaire, "he remarked, 'I hope you will be pleased with the Hôtel Français.' 'But I don't want to stay there. The Hôtel Anglais is my place, as I've told you.' 'A thousand pardons. How stupid I am to have made such a blunder! I misunderstood you.'" Then calling a carriage, he transferred Mackey, himself, and baggage to the Hôtel Anglais. The Californian thought that it was all right until he received, six months after, an interminable bill from the Hôtel Français for five months' board, with wine, and every sort of extra. The fellow had, on leaving him, gone directly back to the Français, passed himself off for the miner, lived in grand luxury, and whenever the bill was sent in, deferred payment on some pretext or other. The swindler finally quitted the house, and directed the bill to be sent to Mackey's San Francisco address, and has not been heard of since. The Californian now entertains the opinion that a Frenchman can "out-beat" any beat on the Pacific slope.

The publication of Talleyrand's "Mémoires," which were to be given to the world 30 years after his death, or in 1868, has been deferred again and again for this reason or for that pretext, until the present time. But the report now comes from Paris that the long looked-for work will very soon see the light. The "Mémoires" of Mme. De Remusat, which have attracted so much attention, and evoked so much comment in France, indeed, wherever they have been read, have stimulated public curiosity to the highest point concerning Napoleon, and have made the time specially fitting for further revelations. Although the diplomatist was as unscrupulous as he could well be, he was so shrewd, so subtle, he knew the great Captain so intimately, that what he has written of him cannot fall short of extraordinary and general interest. He was one of the first to recognize the vast force of the young Consul's character, and he cultivated his friendship with discriminating energy. He kept him advised of all that was going on in Paris during his absence, and was his confidant in the designs which resulted in overthrowing the Directory. He proposed the kidnapping of the Duc d'Enghien, and by his counsels brought about the Duc's execution, which, as Fouché said, was more than a crime. It was a political fault, a phrase usually misascribed to Talleyrand, and quoted, "worse than a crime, it is a blunder." No man's intuitions respecting what is evil were ever better than the diplomatist's. He divined Napoleon's ideas, his entire policy, indeed, and aided him to destroy all freedom in France until after the establishment of the Confederation of the Rhine. The Prince was deserving of the epithet Josephine applied to him—a cursed cripple; he carried out all the cunning iniquities which Machiavelli has prescribed for political government. He hated the Emperor after the Spanish war, and, with the consummate egotism that belonged to him, ascribed all subsequent misfortunes to the fact that the Emperor had given him offense. Talleyrand survived by years the man of destiny, and as he watched everybody and everything, even after he had lost his influence, his notes on men and things during more than 60 years, his analysis and record, will have an unhealthy sort of fascination. The fact that he visited this country, studied its institutions carefully, and made a fortune here by successful speculations, will, for all Americans, add to the interest of his "Mémoires." There is always a morbid kind of allurement, particularly for very good people, about persons who are very wicked, and Talleyrand was certainly wicked enough to be alluring in that way. His work will prove in some sense, a study of morbid anatomy; but, on the other hand, it will have so much to do with actual events and celebrated personages that its morbidity cannot be very hurtful. Talleyrand's theory was that the human family is composed of fools and knaves, and his theory, vile as it is, will add to the curiosity to read the long delayed volumes. Between this and July they are expected to see the light.

GENERAL NOTES.

A bill has been introduced into the Ontario Legislature prohibiting deer-hunting with dogs, and authorizing any person to destroy dogs found pursuing deer.

The Committee on State Affairs in the Senate of Wisconsin has reported back a resolution for biennial sessions, recommending its indefinite postponement.

A telegram from Ottawa, Canada, reports that the valuable jewel lost by the Princess Louise at the time of her recent accident has been found in the sleigh.

The Washington correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* telegraphed on the 17th inst. that he was able to state, on excellent authority, that Justice Hunt has made up his mind not to resign.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has rejected the proposed biennial amendment to the State Constitution, the vote standing 140 yeas to 77 nays, two-thirds being requisite.

A report to the Wisconsin Senate shows that in that State the Legislative expenses for nine years past have been $870,700 65, or an average of $96,744 51, and that in Illinois they averaged $201,574 61, and in Ohio $117,336 19 per year.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* publishes documents to show that Gen. Steedman, of Ohio, spoke from misinformation when he said that Gov. Morton handed to Gen. Jeff C. Davis the pistol with which the latter shot Gen. William Nelson at the Galt House in Louisville. Gen. B. A. Morton, from his own knowledge, denies the story, and Col. Henry B. Carrington says that Gov. Morton was in the hall, and came up after the firing, but habitually carried no weapon, and had no part

LEGISLATION AT ALBANY

FINISHING THE BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

REFUSING TO ADJOURN UNTIL AFTER THE UTICA CONVENTION—A LARGE AMOUNT OF ROUTINE WORK DONE IN THE SENATE—SMYTH'S FRIENDS LOSING HEART.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The Senate transacted a great deal of routine business to-day, and adjourned over to Tuesday morning, Monday being a legal holiday. All attempts to get an adjournment for a week in order to enable members to attend the Utica Convention failed in both houses. Senator Woodin, from the Committee on Cities, reported favorably, and without amendment, Mr. Schroeder's bill in relation to the East River bridge. It provides for the raising of $2,250,000 with which to complete the bridge, one-third of the amount to be paid by New-York and two-thirds by Brooklyn. Mr. Astor's bill restricting the sale of poisons by druggists was also reported favorably.

Mr. Schroeder introduced a bill creating a new Board of Estimate for Kings County, to consist of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the Supervisor at Large, and the County Treasurer. He also introduced a general registry law, which provides for a registry of voters in all towns of the State that are contiguous to cities having a population of 10,000 or over. The object of this bill is to overcome a constitutional objection that is urged against a bill already passed in the lower house for a registry of the voters of the Town of New-Lots. The objection is that it is a special law, and therefore in conflict with that very unwise provision of the amended Constitution prohibiting the enactment of any but general laws. New-York and Brooklyn are constantly requiring special legislation that is not needed by small cities, and yet, under the present Constitution, they cannot get it except by the enactment of general laws that have no application to other places.

The Insurance Committee reported adversely the bill of Senator Sessions, which was killed last year, requiring fire insurance companies to pay the full amount of risks specified in their policies. Mr. Sessions moved to disagree with the report and refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole—his object being to have its merits thoroughly discussed. Mr. Bixby asked if he intended to discuss it three weeks, as he did last Winter, to which Mr. Sessions replied that he could get through with all he had to say in half an hour. Mr. Woodin, Mr. Winslow, and others advocated Mr. Sessions's motion, but expressly disavowed any intentional disrespect to the committee in voting to disagree with its report, or any idea of committing themselves in favor of the bill. It was an important question, and ought to receive a full discussion by the Senate. The motion was carried by a vote of 14 to 3. Mr. Eidman introduced a bill authorizing the New-York Common Council to appropriate $25,000 to complete the improvement of Tompkins-square. He also introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Railroad Committee, instructing the State Engineer to examine and report on the financial condition of any elevated railroad now in process of construction, or any company having a charter for such railroad, as to the issue of bonds by such company in excess of the probable cost of the road.

The Smyth men are down in the mouth today, and are said to have almost abandoned the idea of securing Mr. Smyth's confirmation by the Senate. When they are fully convinced of the fact, it is believed that Smyth will either resign or request the Governor to withdraw his name. Some of Smyth's friends are suggesting the name of ex-Senator Thomas Murphy as his successor. Senator Madden wishes it understood that neither Jeremiah Drew nor any other man controls his vote—a fact which everybody who knows the Senator will readily concede. Mr. Madden's independence is as proverbial as his personal and official integrity is unquestioned, and, while he will go to almost any length to serve a friend, he yet has a proper appreciation of his duties to the people as a Senator, and those who are counting on his vote in favor of Smyth's confirmation, will probably find themselves reckoning without their host.

DISCUSSIONS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

THE INSURANCE SUPERINTENDENT'S SALARY TO BE REDUCED—MR. GWINUP'S ANTI-THIRD-TERM RESOLUTION.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Many seats in the Assembly were vacant this morning when the Speaker resumed his place, a large number of members having gone home earlier than usual, to prepare for the convention work. Those members who remained were restless, and were so little inclined to devote themselves to the consideration of bills that there was no Committee of the Whole, and an adjournment was taken about 1 o'clock. There was some talk during the morning about the performance yesterday, by which Mr. Husted was elected Speaker pro tem., with all the flourishing formalities of committees to inform the Senate and the Governor. Gen. Sharpe was surprised and annoyed at the proceeding, and his friends say that he regarded it as an entirely unnecessary and ill-conceived action. He had only desired Mr. Husted to take the chair for a day, expecting to be back this morning, and had not even suggested that a Speaker pro tem. should be elected. It is not likely that the Speaker pro tem. will be afforded many opportunities to enjoy the position to which he was elected so unanimously and with so much of legislative formality.

Mr. Skinner did not feel to-day that he had promised to speedily make good the work of the last Legislature in reducing the salary of the Insurance Superintendent, by securing the passage of a law repealing the act of 1873, which advanced the Superintendent's salary from $5,000 to $7,000. There was no opposition to the motion to suspend the rules, so that the bill might be read a third time without reference to a standing committee. Mr. Tozier, of Wyoming, made a long speech, the substance of which was that he objected to passing a bill which had not been carefully considered. To his somewhat diffusive harangue Mr. Dugdid, of Onondaga, made a straightforward, sensible response. The course adopted by Mr. Skinner, he said, was the only practicable one by which the intention of the Legislature to reduce the Superintendent's salary could be carried into effect. To accomplish the purpose of the Legislature of 1879, which only reduced the salary by appropriating $5,000, it was necessary to repeal the law of 1873. Mr. Tozier asked to be excused from voting, but the Assembly would not grant his request. He voted "yes," and his response was greeted with laughter. The only votes in the negative were those of Fiske, Hogan, and Hynes.

The very small Greenback minority of one—Mr. Gwinup, of Warren—called up the anti-third-term resolution which it had offered yesterday, and it was disposed of summarily. When it was called for, the Speaker, upon information furnished by the Clerk, announced that it had been referred to a standing committee, and that the committee had, as yet, made no report. Mr. Gwinup, coached by several of his Democratic neighbors, moved to discharge the committee from further consideration of the resolution, and that it be referred to the whole House. Mr. Alvord promptly moved to lay Mr. Gwinup's motion on the table, and Mr. Gwinup called for the yeas and nays on the motion. In voting, Mr. Skinner went with the Greenback minority, believing in giving "fair play and half the road" to the opposition. Mr. Travis sharply characterized the resolution as an endeavor on the part of the minority to dictate to the majority, to pry into the family affairs of the Republicans, and to say what they shall do or what they shall not do. Neither the Democratic nor the Greenback Party has any right to say anything about those matters, and for that reason he hoped to see the motion adopted and the resolution laid on the table. The resolution was tabled by a vote of 52 to 35. The Republicans who voted with Mr. Gwinup were Duell, Sipp, Skinner, and Tozier.

The resolution to adjourn over Washington's Birthday was discussed at great length. Several of the members were inclined to take the whole week, believing that the necessary absence of members at the State Convention would break up the week for business. The Senate resolution to adjourn until Tuesday morning was finally adopted.

Mr. Mitchell presented a petition, signed by the Faculties of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Medical Department of Columbia College; University of the City of New-York, Medical Department; Albany Medical College; Medical Department of the University of Buffalo; Long Island Hospital, and the College of Medicine, Medical Department Syracuse University, objecting to the bill prohibiting vivisection, for the reason that the usefulness and value of these experiments have been established by the mixed experience and testimony of the medical profession, and because they are of great importance in the teaching and demonstration of facts which lie at the basis of medical knowledge. They ask that the present law, by which experiments in vivisection are protected, be retained in full force and effect. A protest from various medical societies in regard to the same bill was also received. Among the signers are Dr. Fordyce Barker, Dr. A. E. M. Purdy, Dr. C. R. Agnew, Dr. Thomas E. Satterthwaite, of New-York; Dr. B. W. Stoenberg, of Albany; Dr. Lucien Hone, of Buffalo; Dr. William S. Ely, of Rochester; Dr. Lewis S. Pilcher, of Brooklyn; Dr. P. H. Flood, of Elmira, and Dr. H. D. Didama, of the State Medical Society.

"By request" Mr. Mitchell to-day introduced a bill which, if passed, would deprive Civil Justice Langbein of some of the territory now in his jurisdiction. It provides that the Seventh Judicial District, now composed of the Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, shall be divided by a line running through the centre of Sixth-avenue from Fortieth-street to Eighty-sixth-street. All that portion east of the dividing line being the Nineteenth Ward is to remain in the Seventh Judicial District, and all that part west of the dividing line being the Twenty-second Ward shall, on and after Jan. 1, 1881, constitute the Eleventh Judicial District. It further provides that a Civil Justice shall be elected for the new district in November next, to hold office for seven years; that the Aldermen shall designate a place for holding the court, and that the Justice and his clerks shall be paid the same salaries as those now paid to similar officers in the present district courts. This bill will, if passed, not only take a broad strip of territory from the Seventh District, but will add the expense of $8,000 for a Justice, and several additional thousands of dollars for clerk hire.

INSURANCE IN THIS STATE.

COMPARISONS FOR TWO YEARS FROM SUPERINTENDENT SMYTH'S REPORT.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—From Superintendent Smyth's report, lately presented to the Assembly and now in the printer's hands, the figures as given below show an alarming state of affairs in the transaction of business in the State of New-York especially. The following is a comparison with the reports made one year ago of the business written in New-York State:

	1879.	1880.
Number of companies.	178	168
Premiums received...	$14,110,739 64	$13,564,493 14
Losses paid..	5,993,331 86	9,465,427 28
Losses incurred	6,051,642 53	9,830,093 70
Expenses...	4,575,776 28	4,347,532 36
Profit.....	3,043,344 19	1,237,778 24
Loss.....	160,223 36	1,850,911 16
Fire risks written...	2,419,459,390 00	2,540,106,612 00
Marine risks written....	222,056,801 00	243,440,105 00

The profit and loss columns for the two years averaged show as follows:

PROFIT.

		1879.
New-York State companies....	84	$2,429,295 82
Other State companies.....	42	457,749 54
Foreign companies.....	17	756,498 83
		1880.
New-York State companies..	52	$983,548 14
Other State companies.....	11	106,749 87
Foreign companies.....	4	147,480 23

LOSS.

		1879.
New-York State companies....	5	$17,435 75
Other State companies.....	28	133,495 77
Foreign companies.....	2	9,291 84
		1880.
New-York State companies....	29	$398,105 37
Other State companies.....	54	701,373 27
Foreign companies.....	18	751,432 52

GENERAL MENTION.

The operatic extravaganza of "Hiawatha" will be produced, for the first time in this City, at the Standard Theatre this evening.

At Steinway Hall there will be a ballad concert to-night, in which Miss Henrietta Beebe and the members of the English Glee Club will take part.

The second concert of the Fisk University Jubilee Singers is to be given to-night at Chickering Hall. Their first concert was so successful that it was only to be expected they would be heard again in New-York.

The Strakosch Italian Opera Company will give a performance of Rossini's "William Tell" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night. The cast will include Miss Litta, Miss Lancaster, Mlle. Ricci, Signori Petrovich, Storti, and Castelmary.

Mr. James Lewis will play Chawles in Byron's "A Fool and His Money," which is to be brought out at the Park Theatre on Tuesday night. Miss Rachel Sanger, Miss Ada Gilman, Mr. J. G. Saville, and Mr. W. J. Ferguson will also be in the cast. The character of Chawles belongs to Mr. Toole's repertory.

Herr Joseffy's admirers, the list of whose names would include almost all the musical people of this City, will welcome the announcement that he is to give a series of four chamber-music concerts on Wednesday evenings, March 3, 10, 17, and 31. Several eminent artists will assist in these performances, though, of course, the piano-playing of Herr Joseffy will be the principal attraction.

An evening of English glees is announced for Monday evening next at Chickering Hall, by the same artists who have made these entertainments one of the features of the musical season in New-York. In addition to the male quartet, who are always so good in their general work, Miss Henrietta Beebe, Mrs. Hills, Mr. S. B. Whiteley, organist, and Mr. Florio will take part in the entertainment.

The revival of "The Colleen Bawn," already announced here, will occur at Wallack's Theatre on Tuesday evening. The play will be cast as follows: Mr. Boucicault as Myles-na-Coppaleen, Mr. Harry Beckett as Danny Mann, Mr. Gerald Eyre as Hardress Creegan, Mr. John Gilbert as Father Tom, Miss Stella Boniface as Eily O'Connor, Miss Ada Dyas as Anne Chute, and Mme. Ponisi as Mrs. Creegan.

Performances will be given at the following theatres this afternoon: "Humpty Dumpty" and the Spanish Students—very popular attractions at this time—at Booth's Theatre.... "The False Friend," which is now in its fifth week, at the Union-Square Theatre.... "Unknown" which will be played for the last time to-night, at Haverly's Theatre.... "The Shaughraun," which will be played for the last time next Monday, at Wallack's Theatre.... "Horrors" at the Standard Theatre.... "The Royal Middy" at Daly's Theatre.... "The Black Crook" at Niblo's Garden.... "The Pirates of Penzance" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre.... "Hazel Kirk" at the Madison-Square Theatre.... "Engaged at the Park Theatre.... "Blue-Eshing" at the San Francisco Minstrels.... Mr. Stickney's circus and other attractions at the Aquarium.... And "The Mulligan Guards' Surprise" at the Theatre Comique.

The Philharmonic Society's fourth concert of this, their thirty-eighth, season, is to be given to-night at the Academy of Music. The public rehearsal yesterday was attended by as large an audience as the Academy of Music could contain, and it is not doubtful that there will be an equally numerous assemblage to-night. Herr Joseffy played the piano part of Chopin's concerto in F minor, No. 2 opus 21, with all his accustomed skill, but it seemed, in view of the recent injury to his finger, to be a refinement of cruelty on the part of the audience to recall him so many times that he was compelled to respond with the familiar Pergolese aria by way of encore. The programme to-night will consist of the same work for piano and Beethoven's Fourth Symphony, Mozart's adagio and fugue in C Minor, adapted for string orchestra, and the introduction and finale of Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde."

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 20.—While James Murphy was passing the railroad station at Thomaston, about 10 o'clock last night, he was instantly killed by a stone thrown by some unknown person.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 20.—An engine and 13 freight cars were ditched near Renick, on the St. Louis and Wabash Railroad, last night, by running over an open switch. Engineer John Brennan and a brakeman were seriously injured.

A similar accident also occurred on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road, near Bucklin. An engine and seven freight cars were detached, but nobody was hurt. The damage was heavy in both cases.

BEATING WESTON'S RECORD.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—In the six-day go-as-you-please walking match, which was begun at Agricultural Hall, on Monday morning last, the contestants had made the following scores at 12 o'clock last night: "Blower" Brown, 405 miles; Hazael, 350, and Day, 313 miles. The distances covered by Brown for the 95 hours ending at midnight, beats all previous records. The only interest remaining in the contest is whether Brown will exceed 550 miles.

WAGES AT FALL RIVER.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 20.—A special meeting of mule-spinners is called for to-morrow evening to take action toward asking an increase of wages, in addition to 15 per cent. increase granted last month. The call urges deputations to be appointed from each mill to wait upon the employers, and ask respectfully, unitedly, and determinedly for an advance.

JOHN ALLEN'S ECCENTRIC MOVEMENTS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.—It is stated on authority to-night that Mr. Allen has gone to New-York alone. He saw no one connected with the firm of Dows & Co. while here. It is not expected that he will return.

RAILROAD MANAGEMENT

WHAT OFFICERS AND CAPITALISTS ARE DOING.

PROPOSED SALE OF THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA ROAD—TEXAS AND PACIFIC EXTENSION—NEW RAILWAY ENTERPRISES—INCREASING ACCOMMODATIONS.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 20.—The Governor and Council of State have agreed to recommend to the Legislature the acceptance of the proposition of William J. Best and others, capitalists of New-York City, to buy the Western North Carolina Railroad, from Salisbury to Paint Rock and Ducktown. They are to pay $1,400,000, and the road is to be completed to Paint Rock by July 1, 1881, and to Ducktown by July 1, 1884. Mr. Best arrived here to-day. The Governor and Council will meet to-morrow, and the Legislature will be called together about March 15 to consider the proposition. There is a general inclination to get rid of the road, so as to save the expense now incurred by the State in building the road. If an advantageous sale is made, the chances of Gov. Jarvis for the nomination of Governor will be greatly strengthened. The same capitalists are reported as negotiating for the purchase of the road running from Spartanburg, S. C., to Hendersonville, N. C., so as to make connection at Ashville, N. C., when the Western North Carolina Road is completed to Paint Rock, and thus have a through line from Cincinnati and the West to Charleston, S. C. Politics enter largely into the proposed sale of the Western North Carolina Road. The Democrats are exceedingly anxious to rid themselves of the road, because they fear public sentiment as to future taxes to keep up the road. If the road is not sold, State Treasurer Worth says, there will be a deficiency in the Treasury on Sept. 30 next of $240,000 that will have to be made up next year by an increase of taxes.

MONTREAL, Feb. 20.—It is reported here to-day that the Quebec Government has appointed Walter Shanley Commissioner, Mr. Senecal General Manager, and Mr. Light Engineer of the North Shore Railway.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—Another 50 miles of Texas and Pacific Railroad extension west of Weatherford was let yesterday. Iron and other material and a complete outfit for a telegraph line from Fort Worth to Weatherford is on hand, and trains will be running to the latter place by April 1.

The announcement is made here to-day that the Osage Division of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, extending from Holden, Mo., to Paola, Kan., has been leased by the Missouri Pacific and possession given. This line will be operated in connection with the St. Louis, Kansas and Arizona Railroad, and will be known as the Kansas and Arizona Division of the Missouri Pacific. It will be operated at present between Holden, Mo., and Ottawa, Kan., and pushed westward as rapidly as possible.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company has bought the old Ohio and Mississippi depot grounds at East St. Louis, between the Wabash and Alton freight houses. The price paid for the property was $180,000. The terminal business of the Burlington at East St. Louis was done heretofore by the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, but the new purchase secures for it independent terminal facilities at that point.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—At the meeting of the Chicago railroad companies, just ended, official information was received that the Pacific Railroad Companies had decided to meet the recent cut on emigrant fares from San Francisco to New-York by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company by issuing emigrant tickets on steamer days at $30, the regular rate being $65. The Chicago roads were asked to pro rate on this basis. The latter agreed, on condition that the Pacific Railroad Companies should make the reduction in the shape of a rebate to be collected in New-York, as otherwise, persons coming to Chicago could buy a New-York ticket $20 less than a Chicago ticket, and on arrival at destination here, the remainder of the passage to New-York could be sold. The Pacific Railroad Companies refused to adopt the rebate plan and announced that unless the other were agreed to, passengers would be sent by way of St. Louis and thence East over the Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania Roads. At the same time a dispatch was received from Commissioner Fink informing the meeting that the trunk lines had decided to accept the pro rate per mile offered by the Pacific Railroad Companies without requiring the passengers to pay full fare and accept a drawback at New-York. The representatives of the Chicago lines, including the Wabash, over which the threatened diversion of passengers by way of St. Louis must pass, declared their determination not to submit, and after uniting in a strong protest against the proposed plan of pro rating per mile, adjourned without taking further action.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Articles of association have been filed with the Secretary of State incorporating the New-York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad Company. The capital stock is fixed at $30,000,000. The road is to run "from a point on or near the west shore of the Hudson River, and on the division line between the States of New-York and New-Jersey, along or near the said west shore, via Piermont, Nyack, Haverstraw, West Point, Newburg, Rondout, Catskill, Athens, Coxsackie, Rensselaerville, and thence along or near the south shore of the Mohawk River to Utica, and thence by way of Syracuse to Buffalo, with loop lines or branches to the Cities of Albany and Rochester, and also by a connecting line or connecting lines from one or more points upon the Hudson River to a point upon the Hudson River opposite to the City of New-York." The road is estimated at 500 miles, 425 of which are main line. Among the incorporators are Joseph Pool, James B. Johnson, H. J. Cullen, Henry Morgan, Hiram Pool, Henry L. Bennett, and George S. Studwell, all of New-York City.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 20.—Articles of association of the Croix Falls and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad Company have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The capital stock is to be $4,000,000. The road will run from St. Croix Falls to Superior City, and run through the Counties of Polk, Burnett, and Douglass, with a branch to Montreal River.

BUFFALO, Feb. 20.—The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has purchased 400 feet of property adjoining 100 feet previously owned by it, between Washington and Michigan streets and Green-street and the Hamburg Canal, south of the Exchange-street depot. The price paid was $75,333 33. The intention is to secure the entire square, and to erect a large local freight depot on the site, after the completion of which the Ohio-street freight-house is to be used for lake traffic exclusively. About 1,500 feet remains to be purchased.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—Ex-Secretary of State Boutwell, now President of the Massachusetts Central Road, has signed documents by which the road has an assured capital of $3,000,000 to complete its line, and cars are promised to be running soon after Nov. 1, 1880, from Boston over the whole line to the Hoosac Tunnel. The Massachusetts Central crosses the State midway between the Boston and Albany and Fitchburg Railroads, and has been pushed lately to make a new through route to the West via the Hoosac Tunnel, the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railway, and the new proposed line along the southern shore of Lake Ontario. Bonds newly issued and secured by a second mortgage of 40 cents on property have been negotiated for $3,500,000. Work will be pushed rapidly.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 20.—The Venice and Carondelet Railway Company of East St. Louis, capital stock $50,000, filed articles of incoporation with the Secretary of State to-day. The proposition is to construct a railway from Venice, in Madison County, to East Carondelet, in St. Clair County, and to connect with all railroad lines that terminate at or pass through East St. Louis; also, with the bridge of the St. Louis Bridge Company.

THE ERIE-CENTRAL CONTRACT.

It is now announced that one of the stipulations of the Erie-New-York Central contract recently signed requires the former company to sever its connection with the passenger line to Chicago and to run its sleeping cars through to that city over the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern or Michigan Central Road. The abandoned line was operated by the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies. It was established by the Pullman Company four years ago, after the acquisition by Mr. Vanderbilt of the Michigan Central and Lake Shore Roads. He ordered the Pullman sleepers taken off those lines and the Wagner cars substituted. The result was the formation of the new line. During the first year of its operation the cars were run over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Chicago to Chicago Junction, Ohio; over the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad to Cleveland; over the Atlantic and Great Western to Salamanca, and thence over the Erie Railway to New-York. The line was shifted over the present route because the Pennsylvania Company wanted to establish communication with the interior portion of New-York State.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY COMPANY.

AN INSTANCE OF THE DEPRESSION OF THE COAL BUSINESS LAST YEAR.

The annual report of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company for 1879 has just been issued. The gross receipts aggregated $1,183,848 93, and the expenses $1,309,612 30, showing a deficiency of $125,763 37, against one of $355,860 60 in 1878. The total coal tonnage was 4,158,034 tons, against 2,503,731 tons in 1878, an increase of 1,654,303 tons. Of the tonnage of 1879, the Receivers of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company shipped 2,147,168 tons. The total production of that company was 2,179,796 tons, against 1,221,126 tons the previous year. The gross receipts of the company's railroads, which are all leased to the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, the rental being one-third of the gross earnings, were $2,413,761 70, against $1,874,052 70, an increase of $539,709 19, or 28.8 per cent. There was an increase in the quantity of coal transported via the company's canals last year of 41,822.16 tons, and the miscellaneous freight aggregated 207,773 tons, the tolls collected on which amounted to $35,275 57. The board has contracted for 65 new boats. The production of coal from the Lehigh property was larger in 1879 than during any previous year. In addition to the five collieries operated in 1878, No. 11 was started May 5, and No. 5 Sept. 16, leaving only No. 4 idle. This will be started during the present year, and the eight collieries will have a productive capacity of over 100,000 tons per month. The quantity shipped in 1879 was 701,761 tons, and, although the cost of mining was materially reduced, still, owing to the very low prices prevailing, the company derived only $110,622 83 net revenue from this large output. The amount expended for improvements was $39,391 31, and for additional equipment, $17,456 11. During the year $793,000 consolidated 7 per cent. bonds were sold at an average of 88 per cent. The guaranteed dividends on the stock of the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad were, through negotiation, reduced for five years from 10 to 7 per cent. per annum from Sept. 1, 1879, making an annual saving of $41,000 per year. The board refused an offer from a number of Philadelphia and New-York capitalists to purchase, on certain conditions, the 18,900 shares of the company's stock held by the company. In addition to these shares the company has on hand $1,108,000 of consolidated 7 per cent. bonds, against a floating debt at the close of the year of $1,000,000. The first installment of the debenture loan matured, and was paid on Dec. 10.

LULL IN THE PETROLEUM TRADE.

REFLECTIONS UPON THE JANUARY REPORT—KEENE'S FINGERS IN THE MARKET.

OIL CITY, Penn., Feb. 20.—The January report of oil operations shows many things of interest to the general public as well as to the immediate trade. However little the fact may be relished by producers and the holders of high-priced oil, it is none the less true that there is at present in the oil region of Pennsylvania a stock of 8,500,000 barrels of crude oil above ground, while Europe has any quantity of refined on hand that has been held for months in the hope of higher prices. Where the bottom will be found, no one at present feels like hazarding a guess. Crude sold in Bradford less than two years ago for 62½ cents per barrel, with a stock on hand of 3,500,000 barrels. To-day it is selling for $1 05, with a stock of more than 6,000,000 barrels. The past five months have been remarkable in all departments of the trade. Great activity has been manifested in the production, buying, selling, and refining, but the lull has come, and will apparently stay. The brokers had one lively day last week, but all the others were devoid of interest, and orders are noticeable only because of their scarcity. The heavy fall of snow made good roads in the Bradford field, and operations were for a time quite brisk. Men and teams were busy hauling timber and rig material, so as to be ready, when the weather settled, to "bounce the drill" and drive down the already immense stock on hand. The producer can never resist the temptation to put up still another rig, and when up he cannot rest until the rig is at work, striking toward China in search of a "gusher," although every foot the iron goes into the ground may cost him twice the value of the oil he receives in return. The fact is, the more one studies the science of producing oil the less wonder there is that the supply so greatly exceeds the demand. Let one buy or lease a tract that is known to be prolific, and the desire to develop it is irresistible, though the result is cheap oil, and possibly a closing out by the Sheriff.

The situation is growing complicated, and it is little wonder that the wheels of trade seem clogged. Wide-water certificates are selling on the market at the same price as United, and now that the subject is being talked about in Wall-street it assumes a new importance here. Certainly something large seems to be in the wind. Keene probably knew how he was building when he bought up New-Jersey Central Railroad stock, and so on up to the, Tide-water Pipe Line. He probably believes in carrying his goods over his own property, and quite likely can afford to do it cheaper than can other routes. Already there are men here who think that Keene has a large interest in the producing territory of Bradford, and that the recent purchases of large tracts there for New-York capitalists is but the hand of Keene and his followers, who are slowly but surely getting their fingers on the Standard's throat, and that, when everything is right, they will endeavor to squeeze the life out of that giant corporation. His reported loss of $2,000,000 in Chicago wheat has, it is here thought, turned his attention more especially to our commodity, with a view to making good that loss. However that may be, expectation is on tip-toe, and all eyes are kept wide open to see what the next turn may bring.

It is hard to be cheerful when the heart is sore, and so it is with the oil speculator who is loaded to the guards with crude that cost him $1 20, and who must look all the bear arguments in the face and smile. It would not be surprising if a few days should show a large short interest; men will go short of $1 who were the most rampant bulls at $1 25, and who talked the loudest of two-dollar oil. As a large number of certificates have been taken off the market and put away for a rise in the tide, the shrewd manipulators will work hard to make some of the weak and tired holders drop their bundles, weaken the market so that the chronic bears will believe in seventy-five cent oil, and get short to their hearts' content, and then, by a little careful working, a small squeeze is given the market; it starts up a little and looks fresh; then the old game of frightening the shorts into covering is played, and a dull time is eased over and expenses paid for a few at the expense of the many.

ILLICIT DISTILLERS PUNISHED.

THE BRADY GANG'S LEADERS IN PRISON—OTHERS DISCHARGED WITH A WARNING.

TRENTON, Feb. 20.—Judge Nixon, of the United States District Court, in this city, by sentences to various terms of imprisonment, has effectually broken up the work of the Brady brothers and their associates, who, for 14 years and more, have openly defied the revenue officers in New-York and New-Jersey in the operation of illicit distilleries. Of the seven men, John Brady and his brothers Edward, Hugh, and Thomas, Edward Carroll, Michael Hammill, and Hermann Clark, arrested for operating the illicit still seized under the Palisades, six were convicted at this term of court, Clark was acquitted by the jury, and sentence was suspended in the cases of Hugh and Thomas Brady on account of previous imprisonment and a promise from both of future good behavior. The others are sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison at Trenton.

John Brady, the financial man, when called for sentence, made a statement in his own behalf, pleading that money advanced to a brother engaged in unlawful business, should not implicate him, and seemed astonished when Judge Nixon, without reply, sentenced him to one year's imprisonment at hard labor. Edward Brady, who bravely offered to bear the responsibility of the whole matter, had nothing to say when called for sentence, and was sent to prison for two years. Edward Carroll, the sailing-master of the distillery sloop, said that when the register of the sloop was taken out in his name he had never imagined that this could possibly criminate him. He had supposed that if caught, the sloop would be confiscated by the Government, and that would be all. Judge Nixon interrupted him in his statement at this point, saying that as the prisoner did not have any money invested in the sloop, he had little to fear. Carroll said that when he found that he could be criminally prosecuted he immediately gave up his employment. He admitted, however, that he had been connected with the Bradys in previous enterprises. In conclusion, Carroll spoke of his wife and family, when Judge Nixon again interrupted him, saying that his wife, family, and "store" would do better without him, and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment. Hammill, who enjoys the alias of "Gabby Mike," had nothing to say in his defense, only pleading that he might be sent to the Hudson County Jail, where he would have better opportunities to write to his friends. Judge Nixon refused, and sent him to work with the others for a period of six months.

A GLANCE INTO THE PAST

SECRETARY THOMPSON'S LECTURE IN BROOKLYN.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THE GREAT DEAD—ADAMS, JACKSON, AND CLAY—HOW THEY LOOKED AND SPOKE.

The Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, last evening, delivered a lecture in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, entitled "Recollections of Great Men," for the benefit of the Summerfield Methodist Church, Sunday-school. The distinguished speaker attracted a large audience, which quite filled the spacious theatre. Probably not less than 2,500 people were present. On the platform, among others, were Mr. A. W. Tenney, United States District Attorney; Judge Neilson, Judge Reynolds, ex-Mayor Hunter, and the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler. Judge Reynolds introduced Secretary Thompson, who was greeted with applause. As he advanced to the reading desk he produced a manuscript, and after a brief apology for the awkwardness occasioned by a departure from his usual habit of extemporaneous speaking, he began the reading of what proved to be an exceedingly interesting narration of his personal recollections of John Q. Adams, Andrew Jackson, and Henry Clay with brief references to Chief-Justice Marshall, the Hon. Thomas Marshall, the Hon. Henry A. Wise, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, and others. As regarded Mr. Adams as one of the greatest men, if not the ablest statesman, the United States has ever produced. He said that while Adams appeared to be cold and unsympathetic in his nature, and exhibited no warmth of feeling in his intercourse with others, his passions were really violent, and, at times, seemingly beyond his control. They slept within him like the smoldering lava within the depths of a volcano, and when they burst forth there was terrific in their effect. Jackson and Clay had the same kind of courage, they were formed in the same mold. Each felt that he was born to command, as in fact they were Neilsher of them. When a crisis was calculated the consequences or took any head of danger. Mr. Thompson stated that he served with Mr. Adams in the House of Representatives during the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth Congresses, and until Mr. Adams's death. He was looking at him when he fell at his desk. He died like a mediæval knight with all his armor on, and at his post of duty. He was ready at the last moment to break a lance with any adversary, come from whatever quarter he might. The speaker said he witnessed one of the most remarkable events of Mr. Adams's life, and that was his trial in the House of Representatives for introducing a petition from some of the citizens of Massachusetts to dissolve the Union. Very few events had impressed him as did that. Congress sought to censure him by resolution for what Mr. Adams conceived to be, and the speaker said, what in point of fact was the plain performance of his duty. This petition was introduced by him Jan. 4, 1842, and it was accompanied by a motion that the committee be instructed to report against the prayer of the petitioners. He determined to maintain inviolate the constitutional right of petition. He had but a few days before presented a memorial and his honesty by presenting a petition from Georgia asking for his own removal from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, because, as a petition presented, he was a monomaniac on the subject of slavery. Henry A. Wise, Tom Marshall, and Gilmer of Virginia, were selected to lead an attack upon Mr. Adams. This remarkable contest lasted for 11 days, and though Adams's adversaries were in the full vigor and flush of manhood, and Adams was trembling with age and weak with the labors of an industrious life; the result was the triumphant victory of Adams, and the overwhelming defeat of 3,500,000 barrels. The matter happened to know, he said, before this memorable contest occurred, that Marshall considered himself more than a match for Adams, for the brilliant Kentuckian was not without egotism. To knowingly invoke a controversy with Adams was almost as unwise as for one to enter a cage with wild animals. Besides himself there was but one other member of Congress, Mr. Thompson said, who witnessed that memorable debate who now survives.

The first time the speaker ever saw Andrew Jackson was at Nashville, Tenn., on Jan. 8, 1827. He had been defeated for the Presidency three years before in the contest between Adams, Clay, and Crawford, and at that time was again a candidate. The occasion was the celebration of his memorable victory at New-Orleans by which he had fairly earned the title of the hero of the age. The appearance on horseback, as he rode from the Hermitage into the town, impressed the beholder as a man on whom the Almighty had fixed the stamp of greatness. The next time the speaker had seen him was on the occasion of his inauguration at Washington, March 4, 1829, in which city the speaker and his father had arrived from their Western homes on horseback. Mr. Thompson had been introduced to the President on that occasion by his father, who remarked to Jackson that the young man was even at that time falling away from the principles of Democracy which he (the elder Thompson) had always maintained. Instead of receiving a rebuke from Jackson, as he greatly feared, the President placed his hand upon the speaker's head, and said: "My son, think always for yourself, and let your conscience be your invariable guide." It had been claimed that Jackson did not write the inaugural address. Mr. Thompson stated that he was in the possession of letters which were of a private and personal character, and could not, therefore, be published with propriety, which proved beyond a doubt that Jackson wrote the state paper at the Hermitage before he left home without the assistance of any one and without consultation with any one.

Clay's oratory Mr. Thompson thought unequaled. He was accustomed to be fascinated by it in his early years, unlike Adams, been compelled to devote his energies to the obtaining of a livelihood. He never studied oratory. His eloquence consisted in the utterance of such thoughts and sentiments as it was necessary to utter without striving for effect. His eloquence was like the blaze of internal fires breaking forth. Mr. Thompson witnessed Clay's farewell to his colleagues of the Senate in 1842, after a continuous service of 40 years. The scene was dramatic and effective, and it reached its climax when Calhoun, between whom and Mr. Clay no private intercourse had existed for some years—walked across the Senate Chamber and grasped Mr. Clay by the hand, and without words bade his ancient adversary a mute adieu. Now, "when the silver cord is loosened and the golden bond is broken," when he was alike insensible to either praise or censure, those who saw and realized the power of this great man should not be denied the privilege of expressing their admiration for him in life, and their veneration for his memory now when he was dead.

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Commissioner Raum to-day received a telegram from the Deputy-Collector of internal Revenue at Atlanta, Ga., stating that yesterday two illicit distilleries were captured in Butts County while in full operation. The proprietors were McMichael and Dukes.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Twelve prisoners escaped from the jail at Geneva, Kane County, last night after supper. They were placed, as usual, for an hour or two, in the debtors'-room. In the absence of the keeper they burned and cut a hole in the ceiling and got up into the court-room; from this they escaped into the street. Ten got away and two were left behind, one of whom was sick and the other, a fat Irishman, stuck in the hole. Among those who escaped were all the ruffians in the jail, a few minor offenders being in another part of the building. The officers came to Chicago to-day in search of the prisoners. None of them have thus far been found. George Wilson, a noted burglar, was among the number.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The examination of Charles

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 20.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 5s R., '81.	U. S. 4s R., 1907.	U. S. 4s C., 1907.
$30,000..103⅝	$10,000..106⅞	$10,000..106⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

U. S. 4s R., 1907.	U. S. 4s C., 1907.
$1,450 00s3.107	$6,000...s3.107
5,000.....107	10,000.....107

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

$50,000 U. S. 4s C., 1907.	107

SALES TO 3 P. M.

	C., C., C. & I.		Del., Lack. & W.	
Mo. 6s, '88..119	200.....	79⅛	1100.....	86¾
$1,000..119	200.....	79⅜	200.....	86⅞
S. L. & I. M. 1st pf.	200.....	79⅜	600.....	87
10,000..94	200.....	79⅝	600.....	87⅛
St. L. & I. M. 2d pref.	100.....	79¾	1200.....	87⅛
10,000..82¾	100.....	80	1000.....	87⅜
5,000..82⅝	600.....	80⅛	4100...s3.	87⅜
N. J. C. 1st con. 6s.	12.....	80⅝	2300.....	87⅝
10,000 ...107⅛	200.....	b1	Chicago & Alton.	
2,000 ...108	100.....	81	100.....	104
M. K. & T. con. 6s	110.....	81¼	C. St. L. & N. O.	
10,000...105⅛	100.....	80⅝	100.....	41
Mo. S. & T. 2d 7s.	100.....	81	100.....	41¼
30,000...67⅛	200.....	80⅞	Fort Wayne.	
6 & 5 1st. ars. b.	620.....	106	25.....	117¾
25,000...75	200.....	53	Texas Cent.	
Union Pacific L. g.	100.....	53⅛	Western Union.	
20,000.....110¼	100.....	111¾	100.....	84
N. Y. L. E. & W.	200.....	111¾	Ind., Bl. & West.	
new 2d 6s'8.	200.....	111¾	100.....	18
5,000.....85⅛	500.....	112	Kansas & Texas.	
20,000...b3. 88¼	100.....	112⅛	1000.....	46⅜
N. Y. L. E. & W.	100.....	112⅜	200.....	46½
new 2d consol.	300.....	112⅜	200.....	46⅜
10,000.....93¾	400.....	112¾	700.....	45⅝
30,000.....84¾	100.....	112⅝	200.....	45¾
80,000.....98⅛	900.....	113	100.....	46
L. & W. B. con. as.	500.....	113¼	100.....	45⅝
10,000...99⅞	300.....	113⅜	200.....	45¾
Cen. Pac. gold.	300.....	113⅛	Lou., N. A. & C.	
3,000.....113¾	100.....	112⅛	100.....	100
3,000.....113⅝	200.....	112⅜	100.....	101
K. P. 1st con.	300.....	113	100.....	102
25,000...97⅛	500.....	112⅞	22.....	100¾
1,000...97⅜	600.....	112¾	100.....	105
L. S. & W. 1st.	500.....	113	Marietta 1st pf.	
30,000...87	1000.....	113¼	100.....	13
Wabash 7s new	100.....	b3	113⅝	20.....	13¼
9,000...94⅝	N. Y. L. E. & W.		Am. & Cin. 2d pf.	
Texas Pac. inc.	300.....	s3.	47¾	100.....	9
25,000...77	1400.....	47⅞	200.....	9¼
D. & H. C. 7s.	400.....	48	Lake Shore & Mich.	
1,000...114	1350.....	48⅛	100.....	142
American Express	800.....	48¼	100.....	143
100.....50⅞	800.....	b3.	48⅜	100.....	143½
Homestake Min.	2700.....	48¼	100.....	144
10.....38	800.....	48⅛	Lake Erie & West.	
10.....38½	1000.....	48¼	100.....	33⅞
Excelsior Mining.			Manhattan.	
10.....21⅝	200.....	73	5.....	49¾
Can. Arizona Min.			Metropolitan.	
150.....	Lake Shore.		100.....	117⅜
100.....10⅜	300.....	107⅛	10.....	117
400.....10⅜	2700.....	107⅜	N. Y. Elevated.	
100.....10⅝	300.....	b3.	107⅜	300.....	23¾
100.....6⅝	100.....	107⅜	Northern Pacific.	
400.....10⅝	1000.....	107⅝	100.....	27
N. J. C. & Hud.	100.....	107⅝	100.....	27¼
400.....1.42⅝	1812.....	92⅜	Phila. & Reading.	
100.....132⅝	300.....	92⅜	600.....	68
Ches. & Ohio.	200.....	92⅜	L. S. & Can. Fra.	
100.....52⅛	100.....	93⅛	200.....	45¾
400.....54	500.....	93¼	300.....	45⅝
Atlantic & Pacific.			Oregon R. & Nav.	
300.....50¾	400.....	107	200.....	110
300.....50¾	North-western pf.		Pac. Dec. & Evile.	
400.....50¾	100.....	107	100.....	24
100.....50¾	St. Paul.		100.....	24¼
600.....50¾	400.....	92¼	St. L. & I. M. ms.	
1500...50⅜	2000.....	91	1000.....	63¾
1000...50⅜	1000.....	91⅛	200.....	63⅝
2100...51	1000.....	91⅛	200.....	63⅜
1000...51	1000.....	91⅛	200.....	63⅛
1000...51	St. Paul pf.		100.....	63⅛
1000...51	100.....	103⅞	200.....	63⅛
400...52	500.....	b3.	104⅛	St. Paul & S. C.	
500...52⅛	100.....	104	500.....	42¾
1000...52⅜	800.....	b3.	104	300.....	42¾
500...52⅝	500.....	b3.	104	300.....	42¾
1000...52⅝	300.....	b3.	104	Han. & St. Jo. pf.	
1000...52⅞	1700.....	104	700.....	74⅜
Illinois Central.	500.....	103	700.....	74⅜
100.....104⅛	Ohio & Miss.		100.....	74⅜
Rock Island.	300.....	35¾	13.....	73⅞
100.....52⅛	200.....	35⅞	100.....	74¾
Pacific Mail.	200.....	36	C. C. & I. C.	
100.....43⅜	850.....	36⅛	100.....	21⅝
200.....43⅝	200.....	35⅞	200.....	21⅝

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—FEB. 20.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

	Imperial.		Consol. Virginia.	
Enckeye.	100.....b.c.c.	.62	100.....b.c.3.60	
1000.....b.c.	.56	100.....b.c.	.62	100.....b.c.3.60
1000.....b.c.	.57	Mexico.		100.....b.c.3.60
1000.....b.c.30.	.58	100.....b.c.	1.65	500.....a.c.3.65
1000.....b.c.	.59	100.....b.c.	1.70	Dividends.
100.....b.c.	.58	100.....b.c.	1.80	100.....b.c.2.50
3700.....a.c.	.58	300.....a.c.	1.50	100.....b.c.15.2.50
500.....a.c.	.58	Great Eastern.		Hardy.
6000.....a.c.	.59	1000.....b.c.	.55	300.....a.c.	.66
600.....a.c.30.	.59	100.....b.c.	.54	300.....a.c.	.60
California.	1500.....a.c.	.55	Rappahannock.	
100.....b.c.3.60	1000.....a.c.	.56	1000.....b.c.	.43
1000.....a.c.3.55	Granville.		500.....b.c.	.43
Hale.	5000.....b.c.	.15	300.....b.c.	.30
600.....a.c.4.05	1000.....b.c.	.33	1000.....b.c.	.30
900.....b.c.30.	4.20	500.....b.c.	.32	500.....b.c.	.44
1000.....b.c.	.32	500.....b.c.	.33	500.....b.c.	.43
Excelsior Mining.	500.....b.c.	.32	500.....b.c.	.44
10.....21⅝	200.....a.c.	.73	Similar.	
Can. Arizona Min.	Lake Shore.		5.....49¾	
100.....10⅜	300.....b.c.	107⅛	Metropolitan.	
400.....10⅜	2700.....b.c.	107⅜	100.....b.c.	117⅜
100.....10⅝	300.....b.c.	107⅜	10.....117
100.....6⅝	100.....b.c.	107⅜	N. Y. Elevated.
400.....10⅝	1000.....b.c.	107⅝	300.....b.c.	23¾
N. J. C. & Hud.	100.....b.c.	107⅝	Northern Pacific.	
400.....1.42⅝	1812.....	92⅜	100.....b.c.	26
100.....132⅝	300.....	92⅜	100.....b.c.	27
Ches. & Ohio.	200.....	92⅜	Phila. & Reading.	
100.....52⅛	100.....	93⅛	600.....	68
400.....54	500.....	93¼	L. S. & Can. Fra.	
Atlantic & Pacific.	300.....	93⅜	200.....	45¾
300.....50¾	400.....	107	300.....	45⅝
300.....50¾	North-western pf.		Oregon R. & Nav.	
400.....50¾	100.....	107	200.....	110
600.....50¾	St. Paul.		Pac. Dec. & Evile.	
1500...50⅜	2000.....	91	100.....	24
1000...50⅜	1000.....	91⅛	St. L. & I. M. ms.	
2100...51	1000.....	91⅛	1000.....	63¾
1000...51	1000.....	91⅛	200.....	63⅝
1000...51	200.....	103⅞	200.....	63⅜
400...52	500.....	b3.	104⅛	St. Paul & S. C.	
500...52⅛	100.....	104	500.....	42¾
1000...52⅜	800.....	b3.	104	300.....	42¾
500...52⅝	500.....	b3.	104	300.....	42¾
1000...52⅝	300.....	b3.	104	Han. & St. Jo. pf.	
1000...52⅞	1700.....	104	700.....	74⅜
Illinois Central.	500.....	103	700.....	74⅜
100.....104⅛	Ohio & Miss.		100.....	74⅜
Rock Island.	300.....	35¾	13.....	73⅞
100.....52⅛	200.....	35⅞	100.....	74¾
Pacific Mail.	200.....	36	C. C. & I. C.	
100.....43⅜	850.....	36⅛	100.....	21⅝
200.....43⅝	200.....	35⅞	200.....	21⅝

FRIDAY, Feb. 20—P. M.

The stock speculation was active at the opening at a slightly lower range of prices. Later, however, a very firm feeling was developed, and under brisk purchases the leading shares advanced ½ to 3¾ ₱ cent., the telegraph stock, the Grangers, and Hannibal and St. Joseph being most conspicuous in the improvement. This sharp advance naturally induced realizations, the effect of which was witnessed in a reaction of ½ to ¾ ₱ cent., the latter in American District Telegraph. The depression proved to be merely temporary, the lower range of quotations bringing in strong buyers, whose purchases quickly restored firmness to the market, and resulted in an advance in which the entire list participated. The telegraph shares, the coal stocks, and the Grangers exhibited marked strength, and on large transactions recorded a material advance. The trunk line shares were actively traded in, and Erie and Lake Shore rose ¼ and ⅜ ₱ cent., respectively, on the day's transactions. The improvement in Lake Shore was due to reports emanating from semi-official sources that the earnings of the road for the second week of February were the largest in the history of the road. Among the miscellaneous shares, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis advanced 9 ₱ cent., and C., C., C. and I. 3¼ ₱ cent., closing at a slight reaction from the highest point. The general market, in the final dealings, was strong in tone.

The transactions aggregated 363,251 shares, including 38,400 Lake Shore, 31,050 Erie, 25,450 Western Union, 22,850 St. Paul, 22,116 Ontario and Western, 22,850 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 19,400 North-west, 19,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 13,200 Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, 11,250 Wabash, 11,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 8,900 Kansas and Texas, 8,800 Michigan Central, 6,100 New-York Central, 6,100 Sutro, 5,880 Northern Pacific, and 5,469 New-Jersey Central.

North-western common fell off from 92¾ to 92¼, and rose to 93⅛; the preferred sold at 106⅜@107; St. Paul common fell off from 79⅞ to 79½, and rose to 81½; the preferred sold at 103¾@104⅛; Lake Shore declined from 107¼ to 106⅜, and advanced to 107⅜; Michigan Central rose from 92⅛ to 92½, fell off to 91⅜, and recovered to 92½; Canada Southern sold at 68@68¾; Erie ranged between 47⅝ and 48¾, and the preferred between 72⅝ and 73¼; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced from 86⅛ to 87⅝; Delaware and Hudson from 75⅛ to 76; Reading from 68¼ to 69¼; and New-Jersey Central from 83⅞ to 85; Boston Air Line opened at 57 and fell off to 56. C., C., C. and I. rose from 78¼ to 81½, and reacted to 80½; Hannibal and St. Joseph rose from 41⅞ to 42⅝, and preferred from 73 to 75; the former closed at 42 and the latter at 74¼; Houston and Texas declined from 83½ to 82½, and rose to 84; Louisville and Nashville dropped from 144 to 142, and recovered to 144; Ontario and Western declined from 31 to 29⅝; Lake Erie and Western from 34½ to 33½; and Ohio and Central from 27½ to 26¾, with a fractional recovery at the close; Kansas and Texas fell off from 46⅜ to 45½, and recovered to 46¼; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis advanced from 94⅜ to 103⅜, and closed at 102¾; Northern Pacific sold at 34¾@35⅛, while the preferred rose from 58⅛ to 59¼; Ohio and Mississippi declined from 36 to 35¼, and rose to 36⅛; the preferred advanced from 79 to 80⅝, and reacted to 80; St. Paul and Sioux City sold at 41½@42; preferred at 81@81¾, and Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis at 57@57¾. Missouri declined from 45⅞ to 45¼, and closed at 45⅝; the preferred fell off from 70⅞ to 70, and recovered to 70½; Iron Mountain, after selling down from 64 to 62¾, recovered to 63½; Union Pacific fluctuated between 92 and 92⅞; New-Albany and Chicago rose from 100 to 105; Pacific Mail fell off from 43⅜ to 43⅛, rose to 44, and closed at 43¾; Western Union advanced from 110 to 112, reacted to 111, and rose to 113⅜; Atlantic and Pacific fell off from 52 to 51¼, rose to 52½, declined to 50⅛, advanced to 53⅜, and closed at 52¾; American District rose from 73 to 76¾, reacted to 74, and recovered to 75 ₱ cent. Central Arizona advanced from 10 to 11, and closed at 10¾; Little Pittsburg fell off from 21½ to 19¾, and recovered to 20½; Sutro sold at 3¾@3⅞. Among investment shares New-York Central rose to 133½, fell off to 132½, and rallied to 132¾; Chicago and Alton rose to 110¼; Rock Island to 152¼; and Morris and Essex to 106¾; Clinton Central fell off to 103½.

There is no change to report in the monetary situation, the supply of capital offering to call borrowers being abundant at 5 to 6 ₱ cent., on railway and miscellaneous collaterals. Prime mercantile paper is discounted at 5@5½ ₱ cent. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying 1-16, selling 3-16@¼ premium; Charleston, buying very scarce, 15 bid; New-Orleans, commercial, 25@50 discount, bank, 1 premium; Chicago 80 discount, and Boston 40c. discount.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London a shade weaker at 98⅛@98¼ for both money and the account. United States Governments closed weak, and ⅛ ₱ cent. lower for 4½s and 5s, at 110¾ and 106¼ respectively, 4s closing steady at 109⅞. In American railway securities, Erie common declined from 49⅜ to 49⅛, and reverted to 49¼; do. preferred was quoted at 74@76, against 73@75 yesterday; do. consolidated Seconds fell off from 96 to 95½, and closed at 95½; Illinois Central advanced from 106½ to 106¾, and reacted to 106¼; Pennsylvania advanced from 53¾ to 54; New-Jersey Central stock from 83⅜ to 84 to 84⅜; Reading declined from 34¾ to 34⅝; Atlantic and Great Western common stock declined from 12 to 11¾, and recovered to 11⅞; do. preferred fell off from 10⅜ to 10⅛, and recovered to 10½; do. Firsts sold down to 72, but recovered to 71½; do. Seconds declined from 34 to 33½; New-Jersey Central consolidated Firsts sold at 109¾. Bar Silver was quoted at 52d. ₱ ounce, and Mexican dollars at 51d. At Paris, Rentes advanced to 82f. 40c. Exchange on London was quoted at 25f. 18½c.

The Sterling Exchange market was firm, with actual business at $4 83¾@$4 84 for bankers' 60-day bills, $4 86@$4 86½ for demand, $4 86½@$4 87 for cables, and $4 82@$4 82¾ for commercial.

Government bonds were less active, and the market was barely steady. The dealings were confined chiefly to the new 4s, of which $280,000 changed hands. Railroad bonds were strong and in active demand. The Erie issues were taken in round amounts, and prices were well maintained. Pacific Firsts advanced from 111½ to 113¾; Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis land grant incomes from 99 to 100¼; Texas Pacific incomes from 74⅞ to 77⅛; Oregon Railway and Navigation Firsts from 93¾ to 94¾; Jersey Central consolidated Firsts, asserted, from 107¼ to 108; Chesapeake and Ohio currency 6s from 103½ to 103¾; do. Firsts, series B, from 70 to 71; the last named afterward reacted to 70; Iron Mountain Second preferred incomes were weak, and declined from 84 to 82½; Kansas and Texas Firsts ranged between 105 and 105½, while do. Seconds declined to 67, and closed at 67⅛. State bonds were dull, except for District of Columbia 3.65s, which sold at 97½@97½.

The imports of dry goods for the past week were $2,868,726, and the amount marketed, $3,017,509. The total imports of dry goods since Jan. 1 were $19,018,249, and the total amount marketed $19,407,060.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1880.

Receipts	$1,617,884 00
Payments	1,654,844 29
Balance, coin	99,766,439 31
Balance, note	6,964,024 95

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 20.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	106⅞	107
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	109¼	109¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅜	103⅜
Adams Express	107½	107½
American Express	56⅝	56⅝
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	51	51
Alton and Terre Haute	24¼	24¼
Alton and Terre Haute pref	60½	60½
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	52	52¾
American District Telegraph	72	74⅞
Boston Water Power	17½	17¾
Boston Air Line	57	56
Boston Land Company	11¼	11¼
B., C. R. and Northern	58½	58
Canton	60⅞	60⅞
Canada Southern	68½	68¾
Climax Mining	3⅜	3⅜
Caribou Mining	3⅞	3⅞
Central Arizona	10	10¼
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	41¼	41¾
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind	78	80½
Chesapeake and Ohio	23¼	24¼
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref	23½	25
C. C. and I. C	21½	21½
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	146½	146½
Chicago and Alton	109¼	110¼
Chicago and Alton pref	117	117
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis	57¾	57¾
Chicago and North-west	92½	93
Chicago and north-west pref	108¾	107
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	81½	81½
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	103¾	104¼
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	151¾	152¼
Cleveland and Pittsburg	113¾	113¾
Consolidation Coal	32¾	32¾
Cumberland Coal	55	55
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	85⅞	87⅝
Delaware and Hudson Canal	75⅞	76
Excelsior Mining	21	21
Frankfort and Kokomo	22½	22½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	41¾	42
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	73⅞	74⅜
Harlem	160	160
Homestake Mining	37	37
Houston and Texas	83¾	84
Illinois Central	103⅞	103⅞
Ind., Bloom. and Western	14	14
Central Pacific	83	83
Ohio Central	27⅜	27
Keokuk and Des Moines	1⅜	1⅜
Keokuk and Des Moines pref	37½	37½
Lake Shore	107¼	107⅜
Lake Erie and Western	34	33⅜
La Plata	6	6½
Louisville and Nashville	144	144
Little Pittsburg	20½	20½
Lawrence	11	11
Manhattan Railroad	49⅞	49¾
Mariposa	3⅜	3⅜
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref	13½	13½
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref	10½	9¼
Metropolitan Railroad	117	117½
Michigan Central	92⅛	92⅜
Mobile and Ohio	26	26
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	46⅜	45⅝
Morris and Essex	105	106¾
Maryland Coal	24	24
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	94⅞	102¾
New Central Coal	29½	29½
New-Jersey Central	84	85
New-York Central	132⅞	132⅞
New-York and New-Haven	156¾	156¾
New-York Elevated	125	123
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	48¼	48¼
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref	73¼	73
Northern Pacific	34	35
Northern Pacific pref	58	59
Ohio and Mississippi	36	35⅞
Ohio and Mississippi pref	79	80
Oregon Railway and Navigation	108	110
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾
Panama	184	184
Pennsylvania	195	195
Philadelphia and Reading	68	69¼
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	116	116
Pullman Palace Car Company	120½	120½
Quicksilver	20¼	21
Quicksilver pref	63¼	65
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	31	31
Rensselaer and Saratoga	119	119
Standard Mining	31	31
Sutro Tunnel	3⅞	3¾
St. Louis and San Francisco	45¾	45¾
St. Louis and San Francisco pref	68	68
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref	77	77¼
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	64	63½
St. Paul and Sioux City	42	42
St. Paul and Sioux City pref	81¾	81¾
Union Pacific	92½	92½
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	45⅜	45½
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref	70¾	70⅝
Wells-Fargo Express	103	103
Western Union Telegraph	109⅞	113⅜
United States Express	48	48

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
American Express	56⅞	56⅜	100
Albany and Susquehanna	105	105	300
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	53⅜	51	22,000
American Dist. Telegraph	76¾	73	8,100
Boston Water Power	17¾	17½	200
Boston Air Line	57	56	200
Bur., C. R. and Northern	58	57½	184
Canada Southern	68¾	68	1,200
Central Arizona	11	10	3,800
Chic., St. Louis and N. O.	41¾	41	300
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind.	81½	78¼	4,800
Chesapeake and Ohio	25¼	23½	2,200
Ches. and Ohio 2d pref	25	25	200
Col., Chic. and I. Central	21¾	21½	610
Chi., Bur. and Quincy	146½	145½	114
Chicago and Alton	110¼	109½	600
Chicago, St. Paul and M	57½	57	1,200
Chicago and North-west	92¾	92½	18,900
Chi. and North-west pref	108¾	107	800
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul	81½	79¼	23,930
C., M. and St. Paul pref	103¾	103¼	900
Chic. R. Island and Pac	152¾	151¾	200
Del., Lack. and Western	87⅜	86⅛	19,000
Del. and Hudson Canal	76	75⅛	1,838
Hannibal and St. Joseph	42⅜	41⅜	10,250
Han. and St. Joseph pref	73	73⅛	12,600
Houston and Texas	84	82½	1,500
Illinois Central	104⅛	103⅜	800
Indiana, Bloom. and Western	14	14	200
Lake Shore	107¾	106⅜	38,400
Lake Erie and Western	34⅛	33¾	800
La Plata	6½	6	200
Louisville and Nashville	144	142	800
Little Pittsburg	21	19¾	4,650
Lou., N. Alb. & C	103	100	422
Manhattan Railroad	50	49¾	200
Montauk Gas Coal	99¾	99¾	400
Mar. and Cin. 1st pref	13⅛	13	900
Mar. and Cin. 2d pref	9¼	9	300
Metropolitan Railroad	117½	117	320
Michigan Central	92½	91¾	8,800
Missouri, Kan. and Texas	46⅜	45½	8,900
Morris and Essex	106¾	105½	1,777
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	103¾	94¾	13,200
New-Jersey Central	85	83⅞	5,469
New-York Central	133⅛	132⅜	6,100
N. Y., L. E. and W.	47⅝	46¾	29,850
N. Y., L. E. and W. pref.	73¼	72⅝	1,400
Northern Pacific	35⅞	34⅜	8,100
Northern Pacific pref	59¼	58⅝	2,760
Ohio and Mississippi	36⅛	35¼	10,100
Ohio and Mississippi pref	80⅝	79½	800
Ontario and Western	31	29⅝	23,100
Oregon R. and Nav	112	110	400
Pacific Mail	44	43⅜	3,215
Peoria, Dec. and Evans	24¼	23¾	1,400
Philadelphia and Reading	69¼	68	2,400
Quicksilver	21	21	200
Quicksilver pref	68	64	400
Sutro Tunnel	3¾	3⅜	6,100
St. L. and San F. 1st pf	58	58	800
St. L. and San F. pref	77⅞	77⅞	150
St. Louis and Iron M	63¾	62¾	4,150
St. P. and S. City	42	41½	2,350
St. P. and S. City pref	81¾	81	1,400
Ohio Central	27¾	26¾	1,300
Union Pacific	92⅞	92	1,300
W., St. L. and Pacific	45⅞	45¼	4,300
W., St. L. and Pacific pref	70	69	6,950
Wells-Fargo Express	103	103	100
Western Union	113⅜	110	25,450
United States Express	48	48	260
Total sales			363,251

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	103⅞	104
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	104	104
United States 6s, 1881, registered	105½	105¾
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	105½	105¾
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103⅜	103⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅜	103⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	107⅛	108⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	109	109⅛
United States 4s, 1907, registered	107	107
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	106⅞	107
United States currency 6s, 1895	126	----
United States currency 6s, 1896	126	----
United States currency 6s, 1897	126	----
United States currency 6s, 1898	126	----
United States currency 6s, 1899	126	----

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	4824⅛	4833⅛@4834
Demand	4847	4856@4865
Cable transfers	4847½	4856@4857
Commercial	480	482 @482¼
Commercial 3 days	@	4834 @4843⅛
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	5183⅞@520	5193⅞@5205
Demand	5164⅛@5178	5174⅜@5184
Cable transfers	@515⅝	@5154
Commercial	@	5223⅛@5234
Commercial, 3 days	@	5205⅜@5210
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	5183⅞@5193⅝	5193⅝@5203
Demand	5164⅛@5174⅛	5167⅝@5183⅛
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	520⅜ @520⅝	5203⅜@5213⅛
Demand	5174⅛@5183⅛	5183⅛@5193⅛
Reichmarks:		
60-days sight	95 @ 95⅛	94⅞@ 95
Demand	95¼@ 95⅝	95½@ 95¾
Commercial	@	94⅝@ 95
Commercial, 3 days	@	95 @ 95⅛

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$130,274,217
Balances	4,690,814

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala., class A, 2 to 5	62½	N. C. N. C. R. '83-4-5, 110	
Ala., class B, 5s	90⅝	N. C. N. C. R.'s, 6, off	90
Ala., class C, 5s	90⅝	N. C. N. C. R., 6, on	90
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is	9	N. C. N. C. R.'s, 6, off	90
Conn. 6s, '83-4	103	N. C. 6s, '86-1900	10
Ga. 7s, limited	99¾	N. C. 6s, '86-'98	14
Ga. 7s, g	112	N. Car., J. J., '92-8	16½
Ill. 6s	100	N. C. 6s, A. O	16½
Ill. w. 1	100	N. C. 6s, J. J	4
Ky. 6s	100	N. C. sp. c. al. 1, '98-9	5
La. 7s, con., '14	48	N. C. sp. c. al. 2	4½
La. 7s, con., '15	48	N. C. sp. c. al. 3	4½
Mich. 6s, '83	103	Ohio 6s, '81	105
Mich. 7s, '90	112	Ohio 6s, '86	109
Mo. 6s, due '87	105	R. I. 6s, c	114
Mo. 6s, due '88	106	S. C. 6s, 7	23, 26, nf.
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90	109	Tenn. 6s, o., '90-2-8	33½
Mo. fd. due '91-5	109½	T. 6s, n., '92-8-1900	33
Mo. H. & St. J. 7s, '86-'90	105½	Tenn. 6s, n., a., 14	33
Mo. H. & S. J., due '87	105½	Va. 6s, o	25
N. Y. 6s, g. r., '87	106	Va. 6s, n., '66	25
N. Y. 6s, g. r., '96	116	Va. 6s, n., '67	25
N. Y. 6s, g. l. '83	106	Va. 6s, cn	75
N. Y. 6s, g. l. '91	116	Va. 6s, xmc	51
N. Y. 6s, g. l. '92	116	Va. 6s, cn., 2d s	3½
N. Y. 6s, g. l. '93	116	W. Va. 6s, fd	84
N. C. 6s, o., '86-'98	28	Dis. Col. 3.65s, '24	97
N. C. 6s, A. O	28	Dis. Col. r	96½

And the following for railway mortgages:

B. & O. 1st 6s, P. br	109	Met. Elev. 1st 6s	103⅞
B., N. A. & C. 1st 7s	68	Mich. Cen. 7s	119½
M. & St. L. 1st 7s, gtd	101	Mich. C. 1st 8s, s. f	109
C. & O. 6s, g. s. B. ind.	70⅜	Mich. C. 6s	110½
C. & O. 6s, conv. in. d	45⅜	R., K. & T. con. ss	95½
C. & A. 1st 7s	116	H. & C. M. 1st 7s	110
C. & A. s. f. 6s	107½	M. & O. n. 6s	100½
La. & Mo. R. 1st 7s	105	C. & St

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 2, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 9, 3:30 P. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, March 16, 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, March 23, 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, March 30, 8 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Scotias recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

REPUBLIC, Capt. IRVING.....Sat., Feb. 21, 1:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. SERVICE.....Thurs., Feb. 26, 4 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Sat., March 6, 1:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of it.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN,
FROM PIER NO. 40, NORTH RIVER.

BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
GALLIA.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
PARTHIA.....Wednesday, March 10, 3 P. M.
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for fall and winter months. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INDIAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, March 4, 11:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, March 13, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 20, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Thursday, March 25, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $80 $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $25. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amid ships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

WESER.....Sat., March 6
GEN. WERDER, Sat. Feb. 28 RHEIN.....Sat., March 13
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE OR BREMEN.

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $25. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
Steamer STATE OF NEVADA....Thurs., March 4, 12 M.
Steamer STATE OF ALABAMA....Thurs., March 11, 7 A.M.
First cabin, $40 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $20.

For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY,

Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

LABRADOR, Capt. SURAULT....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Capt. DE BEAUCHESNE....Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.
FRANCE, Capt. TREHARD....Saturday, March 20, 9 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW DIRECT.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Bolivia....Sat., Feb. 21, 8 P. M. Ethiopia....March 6, 1 P. M.
Anchoria....Feb. 28, 7 A. M. Circassia March 13, 7 A. M.
Calabria, 8,000 tons....Wednesday, March 10, 3 P. M.

Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 20 N. R., foot of Morton-st.
California, Feb. 28, 7 A. M. Australia, March 6 1 P. M.

Cabin, $80 and $85. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

GELLERT, Thurs., Feb. 26 SILESIA, Thurs., March 11
LESSING, Thurs., March 4 STEVIA, Thurs., March 18

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $30.

NOTTMAN & SPENCER, Limited, 61 Broadway.
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway N. Y

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, 3d, Paronia Ferry, Jersey City:
PRINS.....Wednesday, Feb. 25
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, March 17
W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, March 24
Cabin, $80; Steerage, $24. Steerage, $24. Steerage, $25.
HUGAZAKX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FRENCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS.
27 S. Wm-st. Freight Agt. 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam ship CRESCENT CITY, Saturday, Feb. 21, noon Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO Saturday, March 20, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY Monday, Mar. 15, noon

For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st. North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICO.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.
H. P. SCHWARZ,
General Passenger Agent.
H. DALLEY,
Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Passenger Department, No. 257 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.

From and after Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1880, the following passage rates between NEW-YORK and SAN FRANCISCO only will go into effect, viz:
CABIN, $75. STEERAGE, $35.
These rates cover all necessary expenses for the voyage. For tickets or further information apply to
G. T. SEWALL,
General Passenger Agent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43, North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

CITY OF MACON Capt. KEMPTON....Saturday, Feb. 21
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON....Wed., Feb. 25

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgia & Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, Outside Line, and with the new and elegant steamer FLORIDA, just built for this company, and designed expressly to run via the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River.

C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co., and
General Agent S. F. & W. R. R. Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico) sat. Feb. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana & Mexico) Sat. March 6
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only) Thurs. March 11

These steamers are furnished with swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.

Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans March 8 and 20 for Vera Cruz via Tampico, Progresso, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana, leaving New-York, ST. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 6 North River, as follows:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. FOOTE.....Sat., Feb. 21
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. VAN SICK. Wed., March 3

(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 30 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

Steamer MORRO CASTLE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 21
Steamer GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25
FLORIDA THIS SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Feb. 26
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, March 6
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. Being made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle-st. and 170 Piccadilly. Works, Holland-st. Blackfriars, London, England.

HOP BITTERS GIVES STRENGTH.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

CASH.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND Silver ware, bought and sold back as a small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

RED ELEPHANT MINING COMPANY.

Capital Stock, $5,000,000, in 500,000 Shares of $10 each, NON-ASSESSABLE.

Incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York. LOCATION OF MINES: RED ELEPHANT MOUNTAIN, CLEAR CREEK COUNTY, COLORADO, Six miles from Georgetown, one-half mile from Lawson, on the Colorado Central Railroad.

OFFICERS.

HARVEY DURAND, President.
C. THEO. LIEBOLD, M. D., Vice-President.
WM. G. SMITH, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

HARVEY DURAND, Member New-York Stock Exchange.
G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Ex-Secretary State of New-York.
RICHARD W. BOGART, Broadway, New-York.
Messrs. O. M. Bogart & Co., Bankers.
Ex-Gov. F. S. LOOMIS, New-London, Conn.
JOSEPH H. PARSONS, Director St. Nicholas Bank.
C. THEO. LIEBOLD, M. D., No. 21 West 30th-st., New-York.
CHARLES TAYLOR, No. 283 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN W. BIGELOW, No. 56 Broadway, New-York.
WILLIAM G. SMITH, No. 31 Broad-st., New-York.
JOHN C. BASSETT, M. D., No. 11 West 31st-st., New-York.
WILLIAM STANLEY, Western Union Telegraph Building, New-York. Messrs. Stanley, Clark & Brown, Counselors.
J. M. BROWN, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York. Messrs. A. H. Brown & Co., Bankers.

REGISTRAR.
UNION TRUST COMPANY, New-York.

OFFICES.
NO. 33 BROAD-ST., New-York.

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Securities.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad Securities.

New-York and New-Jersey Railroad Securities.

Jersey City and Albany Railway Securities.

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

MOLLER & CO.,

NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

CENTRAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY STOCK OF AMERICAN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Cairo and St. Louis Railroad Stock.

California Pacific Railroad Stock.

St. Joseph and Western Railroad Stock.

ARKANSAS, KANSAS, AND TEXAS COUNTY BONDS.

Henry County 10s.	Chariton County 8s.
Pettis County 10s.	Vernon County 8s.
Buchanan County 10s.	Ray County 8s.

ALL OTHER MISSOURI COUNTY BONDS.

Bought and sold by
P. J. GOODHART,
No. 17 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27, 1880.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, on the 28th day of February, 1880, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a contract to consolidate with it, in a form to be agreed upon, the railroad, stock, property, and franchises of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, and also to consider and act upon a resolution of the board to increase under the provisions of your charter the capital stock of the company to the extent thought necessary for the purposes of such consolidation, and for the transaction of any other business incidental thereto. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. M. FORBES, President.

Proxies can be obtained at the National Bank of Commerce, New-York.

ATCHISON, COLORADO & PACIFIC R. R.

1st Mort. 6 per Cent. Bonds.

This road is an extension of and guaranteed by the Central Branch of Union Pacific, and under management of Union Pacific Railway Company. It runs through the rich Counties of Northern Kansas. The bonds are issued at $16,000 per mile, due 1905.

A limited amount for sale at par and interest.

WOOD & DAVIS,

31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.

NOTICE.

The undersigned are prepared to purchase, pursuant to the provisions of the Land Grant Mortgage made by the Western Railroad Company of Minnesota to them as Trustees, fifteen (15) bonds of the series of $100,000, secured by said mortgage, and will receive proposals from the holders for the sale of that number of said bonds until the 1st day of March next, at No. 228 South 7th-st., Philadelphia, Penn. Purchases to be made of the bonds offered at the lowest rates, but the right to reject any and all proposals is reserved.

C. TOWER,
J. FRAILEY SMITH, Trustees.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1880.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1880.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of a deed of trust executed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, under date of Feb. 1, 1875, to the Union Trust Company of New-York as Trustee, the following numbered sterling bonds have this day been drawn for redemption, viz: Nos. 7, 125, 193, 253, 320, 404, 578, each for £200 sterling, and Nos. 38, 78, 223, 455, 498, 919, and 626, each for £100 sterling. And on behalf of the Western Union Telegraph Company, notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the counting-house of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., London, on the 1st day of March, 1880, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
JAS. H. OGILVIE, Vice President.

CLINTON B. FISK & CO., BANKERS.

NO. 3 BROAD-ST., DREXEL BUILDING,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

For cash, or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. Brokers in State, Railway, Municipal, Mining, and miscellaneous stocks and bonds.

$5 MISAPPREHENSION EXISTS AS TO

the powers of the Reorganization Committee of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company with reference to the Junior Securities of that road, the committee give notice that, according to the terms of the contract between the first mortgage bondholders and the holders of the Receiver's debt certificates, the time within which the Junior Securities will become parties to the reorganization positively expires on the 21st day of February, 1880.

CONRAD N. JORDAN,
Chairman.

John A. Dodge & Co.,

BANKERS AND STOCK-BROKERS,

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, buy and sell on 3 to 5 per cent. margin, all stocks dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange, and execute orders for Stock privilege contracts at favorable rates. Full information on all matters relating to Stock speculation furnished on application. Weekly report of movements in the Stock market sent free.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 PINE-ST., N. Y.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISION.
CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE,

BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 5 Broad and No. 27 Wall st.
"Member of the New-York Stock Exchange."
BUYS AND SELLS
Straitsville Coal and Iron Company Stock, paying 1 per cent. per month dividends; Pacific Railroad of Missouri Third Mortgage bonds; Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis securities. Bonds, stock, miscellaneous and investment securities bought and sold for cash, or carried on margin.

BROOKLYN, FLATBUSH AND CONEY ISLAND R. R. STOCK

FOR SALE BY

A. H. BALDWIN,

NO. 66 BROADWAY.

MR. P. E. BUYN, FROM AMSTERDAM, Holland, acting for the firm of Ker Bolton & Co., Glasgow, Scotland, requests manufacturers of soft dry goods (staples) for the export trade, and also exporters of Devoe's petroleum in cases, if willing making consignments to Yara, (Dutch colonies,) Singapore, or Manila, against cash advances or drafts, terms to be fixed after agreement, to address their letters, Mr. BUYN, Windsor Hotel, New-York City.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS.—The land mortgage six per cent. gold bonds, and the second mortgage income bonds of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company are now ready for delivery to persons holding the Purchasing Committee's first mortgage receipts. The exchange will be made at the office of J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 63 William-st., New-York.

By order of the Purchasing Committee.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, Chairman.

CHRYSOLITE, LITTLE CHIEF, AMIE.—Dividends this month, $350,000; six times as big interest as any mortgage or bond; just as safe. We deal daily in those stocks, in large or small lots; also, Mayflower, Froeland, King Bee, Silver Cliff, Gold Rock.
NASH & HEBBERD, No. 63 Cedar-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GERMANIA Petroleum Company call on or write to JOHN PONDIR, No. 19 Broad-st. Stockholders please bring stock.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, (established in 1864,) transact a general banking and brokerage business in railway shares, bonds, &c., &c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4TH-av.—Sunday morning, 9:30 to 10:15, young converts' Bible-class; 5 P. M., Bible-class, conducted by Prof. W. H. Thompson, M. D. YOUNG MEN'S PRAYER-MEETINGS—Sunday, 4 P. M., medical students only: 6:30 P. M., young men generally. Thursday and Saturday, 8 P. M., young men generally. Daily Union Meetings (Saturday and Sunday excepted) for both sexes, from 4 to 5 o'clock.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, HAVERLY'S THEATRE, 14th-st.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, addresses by the Rev. Stephen Merritt and the Rev. Geo. H. Corey, "President." Singing by choir, Gilmore's new national Anthem, "Columbia," also, the ode "Washington's Birthday." Solo singing by Miss Hall—"Flee as a Bird," &c. E. H. CARPENTER, Corresponding Secretary.

AT THE RINK, BROOKLYN.—DR. FULTON preaches. Subjects: Morning—"Lessons of Washington's Life and the Third Term." Evening—"Memory's Work in Saving Souls." Temperance Mass-meeting at 3:30, prompt. Mr. Conway will read on "The Dangers of Conservatism in Temperance Work."

A LECTURE.

West Twenty-fifth-Street United Presbyterian Church, Between 6th and 7th avs.
REV. W. P. FINDLAY.
Subject—"Greatness and Its Perils."
Tickets, 25 cents.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK Sabbath Committee will be held at Association Hall, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av., on Sunday evening, Feb. 22, at 7:45 o'clock. The Hon. R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy; Gen. Gordon, U. S. Senator from Georgia; Prof. Roswell D. Hitchcock, and others will speak.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH-AV., CORNER of 18th-st., the Rev. Samuel Colcord will preach at 8:30 Sunday afternoon; subject—"The Guiding Light." Singing by Miss Henrietta Beebe and the large choir. All seats free. Everybody cordially welcomed.

AT FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th-st.—Prof. J. J. Lewis, of Madison University, will preach Sunday morning, 11 o'clock, and in the evening, 7:30. Sunday-school, 2:30. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially welcome.

ASSOCIATION HALL,
23d-st. and 4th-av.
(STANTON-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.)
S. J. Knapp, Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Lecture on Infidelity in Dr. Crosby's Chapel.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., west of 6th-av.—The Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Miracles of Jesus," and at 7:45, to young men on "Truth."

AT SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—The Rev. Alfred H. Moment.—Sabbath services: 10:30, Memorial Discourse of the late Deacon Richard L. Tereance; 7:30, "Hymns; their Origin and Influence."

AT SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—The Pastor, the Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton, will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

AT THE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. Church, near 3d-av., the Rev. Dr. Buddington, will preach at 10:30 A. M.; the Rev. C. E. Glover, Pastor, at 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school Mission Anniversary at 2 o'clock, with special exercises.

ASBURY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—The Pastor, the Rev. Thomas E. Hastings, D.D., will preach on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

BROTHER PRICE'S PRAYING BAND WILL conduct the services in the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Sunday, morning, afternoon, and evening. A cordial welcome to all.

BISHOP SNOW, THE INTERPRETER OF Prophecy, will preach in the Medical College, 23d-st. and 4th-av., Sunday, at 3 P. M. Let those who desire to understand the Mysteries of the Kingdom of God come and hear.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. Alex. McKelway. Afternoon to young people. Subject: "Profitable Investments." Lecture and prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-AV., corner 34th-st.—The Pastor, the Rev. Robert Collyer, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—"The Power of the Keys." (repeated by special request.) Evening—"The Human Life of George Washington."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs. The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30; Sunday-school, 2:30. Prayer-meetings Monday and Friday evenings. Strangers are cordially invited to attend all the services.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.—(SIXTH UNIversalist Society)—57th-st., corner 8th-av.—The Rev. James H. Dix, D. D., Minister. Sunday morning, at 11—"The Birthday of a Man." Evening, 7:45. Lectures Explanatory of Universalism: 7. "Popular Fallacies Considered."

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, MERCER-St., near 8th-st.—The Rev. W. L. Ledwith will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30, P. M. All the seats always free. Ushers meet strangers at the door.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Lafayette-place, corner East 4th-st., near Broadway. —The Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D., will preach on Sabbath, the 22d inst., at 11 A. M., and the Rev. Abm. Thompson at 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson-av. and 42d-st., the Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., Rector.—Hours of services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rev. Julius E. Grammer, D. D., of Baltimore, will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, COR-ner of 28th-st. and 9th-av., the Rev. Brady E. Backus, Rector.—Morning service, 10:30; evening service, 7:30. Wednesday at 8 P. M., the Rev. B. F. De Costa will preach.

COOPER UNION.—EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT (at 7:30) Mr. Sawyer will conduct Gospel service. Mr. Thatcher will lead the singing.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-Av. and 35th-st., the Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Divine services 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57th-st., near Broadway, the Rev. J. D. Wilson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

EIGHTEENTH-STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church, near 8th-av., New-York.—The Rev. George E. Strobridge, Pastor, will preach morning and evening. Morning subject—"Deliverance from Temptation." Evening subject—"The Opening Passage of the Lord's Prayer."

EVENINGS WITH CHRIST.—DR. NEWMAN will preach the sixth sermon on "Christology"—"Christ Among the Philosophers"—in Central Methodist Episcopal Church, 9th-av. and 14th-st. at 7:30 P. M. He will also preach at 11 A. M.

FOURTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 2d-av.—To-morrow, bible-school at 9:30 A. M. Church services, conducted by the Rev. F. H. Marling, Pastor, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Teachers' meeting this week on Wednesday evening. Friday evening, Presbyterial visitation delegates, the Revs. C. A. Stoddard, E. L. Clark, and A. Van Deusen, with Elders.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth-st.—The Rev. Wm. F. Barrard, Superintendent. Children's service of song on Sunday at 3:30 o'clock, public invited. Music with a large church organ. Donations of shoes and second-hand clothing earnestly desired.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH Madison-av. and 55th-st., the Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rev. S. B. Leacock, D. D., will preach. Seats free in the evening.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Division-st.—Ryerson's Praying Band will conduct the revival services morning, afternoon, and evening. Union Love Feast at 3:15 P. M. Revival meetings through the week.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH-av. and 11th-st.—The Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 21-23 West 13th-st., west of Broadway.—10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rev. William P. Breed, D. D., of Philadelphia, Penn.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER PARK-av. and 39th-st.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. by the Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., of Newton Centre.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, near Five Points.—Children's service of song on Sunday at 2:30 P. M.; singing by the children and young people of the Bible-classes. General Prayer-meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30. Visitors always welcome.

MAULEY WATER-STREET MISSION, No. 316 Water-st.—Meetings every evening and Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock, and every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Take Third-avenue steam-cars to Franklin-square, walk down Dover-st., one block and turn to the left.

MADISON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Madison-av. and 47th-st., the Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor.—Morning at 11 o'clock, subject—"The Lamb." Lamb. Evening at 7:45, subject—"Happiness—where can it be Found." Strangers cordially welcomed.

MADISON-AVENUE CHURCH OF THE Disciples, (Congregationalists,) corner 45th-st. and Rev. W. R. Davis.—Morning, 10:45—"False and True Freedom." Evening, 7:45—"The Monarch Man." Lecture on "The Rhine," (stereopticon,) Tuesday evening. Services Wednesday and Friday evenings.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison-av., corner of 53d-st, the Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Good-will Mission, 2:30 P. M.; Pastor's class at 7:45 P. M. Saturdays.

MADISON-AVENUE AND TWENTY-NINTH-Street (Rutgers) Presbyterian Church.—The Pastor, the Rev. Nath'l W. Conkling, D. D., will preach to-morrow, morning and evening. Hours of service, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th-st., the Rev. Edward A. Reed, Pastor.—Divine service at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath-school at 3 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—"Primary" class this day, 3 o'clock. Mrs. Seymour, teacher. "Teacher's" this evening, 7:45, Memorial Presbyterian Church Chapel, the Rev. Dr. Robinson, conductor. "Superintendents'," Tuesday, 4 o'clock, Fulton-Street Chapel, the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, conductor. "Normal," Thursday, 4:30, Dr. Crosby's Church Chapel, Mr. Ralph Wells, conductor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, NO. 111 FULTON-st. and No. 58 Ann-st.—Preaching Sunday, 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M., by the Pastor in charge, the Rev. A. J. Park. Monday evening, praise-meeting, and Friday evening, prayer-meeting, at 7:45 o'clock. In this church the Fulton-Street Daily Noon Prayer-meeting is held.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER of 9th-av. and 31st-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. S. B. Rossitor. Morning service, 10:30. Subject—"The Nature of Justification." Evening services, 7:30 "Excuses; or, the Refuge of Lies." Strangers cordially invited to be present.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, the Rev. E. D. Murphy, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Bible reading at 2:30 P. M. Daily morning and evening prayer-meetings.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Rev. B. T. Abbott, Pastor, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school and class-meeting, 9 A. M. Young people's meeting, 6:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially welcomed.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-ST., BEtween 8th and 9th avs., the Rev. Henry Cross, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 and 7:30 P. M. Subject in the morning—"The Duty of Christians with Regard to the Sin of Intemperance." Sabbath-school and Bible-classes, 2:30. Strangers cordially welcomed.

REV. H. ST. JOHN KNAPP, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Light-Street Baptist Church, corner of Varick, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

SIXTH-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Opposite West 3d-st.—The Rev. F. D. Kelsey will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school, 2:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Welcome to all.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner Broome and Ridge sts., the Rev. Henry T. Hunter, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Wednesday evening prayer-meeting at 7:45. Strangers cordially welcome.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, EAST 72D-ST., the Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, Rector.—Sunday services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rev. Francis Lobdell, of St. Andrew's Church, will preach the second of six Sunday-evening sermons.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Sunday, the Rev. Dr. Tiffany, at 10:30 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. By request of Young Men's Union, a discourse on "The World's Estimate of Washington." All cordially invited.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., NEAR 8th-av.—The Pastor, the Rev. M. D'C. Crawford, D. D., will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All are welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,
Nos. 57 to 59 West 46th-st.
Rev. A. B. HART, Rector.
Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-SQUARE, the Rev. Dr. Williams, Rector.—Sunday services, 11 o'clock A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Public cordially invited.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2

A BIG FIRE ON BROADWAY

TWO FIREMEN FALL INTO THE BURNING BUILDING.

NOS. 384 AND 386 BROADWAY ENTIRELY CONSUMED—LOSS NEARLY HALF A MILLION—ORIGIN OF THE FIRE—ITS RAPID PROGRESS—LIST OF LOSSES.

A fire last night destroyed the handsome and well-appointed buildings, Nos. 384 and 386 Broadway, which were about 45 by 170 feet on the ground plan, five stories high and marble-fronted. Careful estimates, which can only be set aside by the Board of Underwriters, place the total loss at $480,000. During the progress of the fire two members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 fell with the roof and met a horrible death.

The fire was discovered about 10 minutes after 6 o'clock, by Mr. J. J. Wilhelm, a clerk in the employ of Herrman Baker, No. 103 Duane-street. Mr. Wilhelm was on his way home, when, in passing Nos. 384 and 386 Broadway, he saw a stream of smoke pouring from a hole in the vault lights over the front basement. Mr. Wilhelm obtained a fire key last week, and thought it a good opportunity to use it; so, making sure that a fire was burning in the basement, he ran to the corner of White-street and Broadway and sent out alarm No. 125. Meanwhile, inmates of the building discovered the fire. A clerk in the employ of Hazen Todd & Co., dry goods merchants, who occupy the sub-cellar, basement, and first floor, saw flames in the basement. He warned Mr. Hazen, a member of the firm, who was sitting in the office. Mr. Hazen was so alarmed that he ran into the street bareheaded, and forgot to lock the safe, which contained the books of the firm, valuable papers, and from $10,000 to $15,000 in money and checks. By this time the flames were sweeping toward Corlandt-alley, a distance from Broadway of 170 feet, and although Mr. Hazen offered in succession $50, $100, $200 to any one who would close the door of his safe, he found no one who had the hardihood to attempt the undertaking. Just after Mr. Hazen escaped, the engineer and watchman of the buildings, which are heated throughout by steam, escaped in an exhausted condition, and were dragged into the street by a policeman.

When the first engines arrived the fire was not considered a dangerous one, and four minutes elapsed before a second alarm was sent out. The engines called by this alarm were at work before it was considered necessary to send out a third alarm. This was at 6:21 o'clock. The engines that came to this call took water more as a matter of precaution than of necessity, as the fire was then believed to be well under control—in fact, only smoke was visible; but five minutes later it was apparent that the fire below was stronger than it was at first supposed, and it began to break through the middle of the first floor, above which was an open space, surrounded on the second and third floors by a gallery. Then special call after special call was sounded until there were in the neighboring streets 22 engine companies and 9 hook and ladder companies.

The second and third floors of the buildings were occupied by Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co., dealers in ladies' and tailors' trimmings and buttons, &c.; Ezra M. Drake, dealer in spool cotton and notions. Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co. were taking stock, and the clerks expected to be up until midnight. Some of them who were at supper when the alarm was given returned and put their books and papers in the safe. The upper floors were occupied by James Wilde & Co., clothiers, whose employes had left the building. An attempt was made by the Fire Insurance Patrol to save property belonging to Hazen, Todd & Co., but they only succeeded in removing about $10,000 worth of goods to the street, where they were soon water-soaked. When the fire burst its way up stairs, about 6:40 o'clock, the fire began to spread rapidly upward. It first traveled up a shaft in the rear to the fourth floor, and then immense flames shot up the well in the middle of the building, so that from this point to the rear everything was ablaze in less than five minutes. At 6:50 o'clock the fire was raging in the centre of the building, and in the rear every window above the second floor was belching flames into Cortlandt-alley, so that the large building No. 80 White-street was in danger and had to be continually drenched. At 6:55 o'clock, Chief Bates ordered two lines of hose on the roofs of the houses adjoining, Nos. 384 and 386 Broadway, with the Foreman and members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. The hook and ladder men were to make a breach in the roof. They were under the orders of Foreman Thomas Hutchinson. Thomas J. Dougherty, Patrick J. Connelly, and John F. Cassidy, were instructed to force open a scuttle near the rear of the roof of Nos. 384 and 386 Broadway. The roof was very hot, but the men went to work, and were prying off the scuttle, when the building and the ground shook. It is said that a safe on the upper floor of the buildings Nos. 384 and 386 Broadway fell through all the floors, carrying with it the rear of the buildings, and that the roof was dragged into the fire a second later. However this may have been, with the roof fell Dougherty and Cassidy, while the cries of the falling floor made the firemen in Cortlandt-alley abandon their hose, and those at the Broadway front rushed into the street declaring that an explosion had occurred. Foreman Hutchinson and, Foreman Connolly remained paralyzed on the brink of the abyss into which their comrades had fallen for several seconds, and were dragged away scorched, dazed, and half unconscious, by other firemen. Word of the fate of Dougherty and Cassidy was sent to Commissioners Gorman and King, and as soon as the firemen in the street heard of it they were profoundly impressed, and many were not ashamed to shed tears. The fall of the roof and floors increased the fury of the flames. The Cortlandt-alley front was in a minute a sheet of fire from the basement to the fifth floor, and the flames traveled rapidly toward Broadway. Chief Bates had to change his tactics, and concentrate a number of lines on the Broadway front, while half a dozen lines of hose were directed on the rear of the fire from the roof and windows of No. 80 White-street. At 7:10 orders were issued to rig up the water-tower," used with such success at the Maiden-lane fire, and word had been sent to the Central Park reservoir to increase the supply of water. To feed the water-tower, two engines, one on the sidewalk opposite the burning building in Broadway, took water from the same hydrant. Then the fire only showed out of the fifth-floor windows of the Broadway front. At 7:25, the rear wall fell, blocking up Cortlandt-alley and driving back the firemen. The flames, now, unshielded and restrained, burst out into the alley; but they were attacked with an abundant supply of water at high pressure, and all danger to the buildings on the east side of the alley was soon over. The fire now worked toward Broadway, and showed out of the third, fourth, and fifth floor windows, but eleven streams of water with the water-tower, which did not do such good work as was expected, were directed on it. A new danger was, however, discovered. The rear wall, in falling, collapsed the inner walls, which crushed through the wall separating No. 382 from No. 384 Broadway. No. 382 is a five-story building of first-class construction, but untenanted. At 7:40 it was discovered that it was on fire on the rear and the firemen, bursting into the building, found a gap in the party wall through which flames were pouring from the ruins. The fire in No. 382 Broadway had mounted to the second floor but was soon under control, although it required several lines of hose to play on the gap in the party-wall. At this time Chief Bates decided that the fire in Nos. 384 and 386 Broadway was under control, but it continued to burn toward Broadway until the bulling was reduced to ruins, with the exception of the Broadway front and a charred shell of the second and third floors behind it. The fire was not out until past 10 o'clock.

The losses are estimated as follows, partly by insurance officers and partly by inmates of the building. The estimates of other firms place the loss in the neighborhood of $600,000, but in such a sum no allowance is made for reduction of stock since it was last taken:

On buildings Nos. 384 and 386 Broadway, owned by the Ransom estate	$35,000
Hazen, Todd & Co., dress goods, (on an estimate that they carry a full stock of $300,000)	160,000
Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co., (estimated to carry $200,000)	175,000
E. M. Drake, spool cotton	25,000
James Wilde & Co., clothiers	55,000
On building No. 382 Broadway, (W. Hall, Assignee)	4,000
OCCUPANTS OF NO. 388 BROADWAY.	
Louis Schiele & Co., corsets, (by water)	$5,000
S. B. Robinson & Co., buttons, (water and smoke)	4,500
W. O. Headley & Co., trunks, (water)	2,000
Van Deventer & Horne, carpets, &c., No. 80 White-street, (by water)	2,000
E. S. Higgins, carpets, &c., Nos. 80 to 86 White-street, (by water)	10,000
Robert Beattie, carpets, No. 82 White-street, (by water)	3,000
Total	$480,500

It was impossible to ascertain the insurances on these losses, but as far as could be learned every loss is well insured.

Of the two unfortunate men who met so terrible a death, Thomas J. Dougherty was unmarried, about 35 years old, and was a native of this City. He was a member of Hose Company No. 18, of the old Volunteer Fire Department for several years before the organization of the paid deparment. When the change was made, 14 years ago, he entered the service and was attached to Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, with which he remained until his death. He was frequently offered promotion, but he steadily refused to accept it. He was of a brave and daring character, and received the "Bennett" medal in 1878 for saving the lives of a man and woman from a fire in North William-street.

John F. Cassidy leaves a widow and two young children, who live in Eldridge-street. He was born in this City and was about 29 years old. He joined the Fire Department in 1873, and was assigned to Engine Company No. 7. From that company he was transferred to Hook and Ladder Company No. 5, and about a year ago was sent to Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. He was a good fireman.

Capt. Golden, of Engine Company No. 33, who was a witness to the fall of Dougherty and Cassidy with the roof, relates that in compliance with Chief Bates's order, Chief of Battalion Bresnan and Wilhelm superintended the carrying of the lines to the roof of No. 388. Dougherty and Caseidy were on the roof of No. 386, which is separated from that of No. 388 by a high wall. On the wall lay Connoliv and Foreman Hutchinson. Hutchinson and Connolly were about to step from the wall on to the roof of No. 386, when Chief Bresnan cried, "Stand fast." A second later the roof fell.

While engine No. 1 was going to the fire Foreman Mahedy was thrown from his seat at Ninth-street and Broadway, and received a serious contusion on the left side and hip. He was taken home to No. 165 West Twenty-ninth-street. Hook and Ladder Company No. 7 ran into a Fifth-avenue stage opposite No. 777 Broadway, and the pole of the stage transfixed one of the truck horses and killed it.

ENGLISH TRADE INTERESTS.

THE GREAT WOOL SALES—CONDITION OF THE PRODUCE, GRAIN, AND COTTON MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The following are the amounts sold and prices realized at the wool sales, the first series of which for 1880 began on Tuesday last: On Tuesday 3,078 bales Cape and Natal were sold at 11½d. to 1s. 6d. per pound; snow white, 1s. 5d. to 2s. 2½d.; scoured, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d.; lamb, 1s. 3½d.; washed, 10d. to 10½d.; pieces, 9d.; greasy, 7½d. to 11½d.; 2,041 bales Adelaide—Scoured at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 8d.; greasy, 9d. to 1s. 3½d.; greasy lamb, 6d. to 11d.; greasy pieces, 6d. to 9½d.; 1,094 bales Port Phillip—Scoured at 1s. 4½d. to 2s. 1½d.; do. lamb, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7½d.; pieces, 10d. to 1s. 9d.; greasy, 11½d. to 1s. 2d.; greasy lamb, 9½d. to 1s. 2d.; greasy pieces, 10d. to 10½d.; 1,011 bales Sydney—Scoured at 11d. to 2s. 1½d.; combing and clothing, 1s. 4½d. to 2s. 1½d.; lamb scoured, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 8½d.; pieces, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 8½d.; greasy, 8d. to 11d.; greasy pieces, 8d. to 10d.; and 772 bales New-Zealand at 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 11d.; scoured, 1s. 4d. to 2s. 1d.; combing, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d.; pieces, 1s. to 1s. 9½d.; greasy, 9½d. to 11½d.; greasy pieces, 7½d. The first sales on Wednesday were 3,564 bales Port Phillip—Fleece at 10d. to 2s. 2d.; scoured, 1s. 3½d. to 2s. 4½d.; skin, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 11d.; locks and pieces, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 9½d.; greasy, 10½d. to 1s. 3½d.; do., locks and pieces, 5d. to 1s. 3d.; lambs' fleece, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 1½d.; scoured, 1s. 11d.; greasy, 7½d. to 1s. 1½d.; 1,388 bales Adelaide—Scoured at 10½d. to 1s. 3d.; skin, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6½d.; locks and pieces, 11d. to 1s. 10½d.; greasy, 7½d. to 1s. 1d.; do., locks and pieces, 5d. to 1s. 1d.; 274 bales New-Zealand—Scoured at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9½d.; skin, 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8½d.; locks and pieces, 1s. 7d.; greasy, 9d. to 10d.; do. locks and pieces, 6d., and 132 bales Tasmanian—Fleece at 1s. 6½d. to 2s. 8½d.; scoured, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 7d.; locks and pieces, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d.; greasy, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 5½d.; do. locks and pieces 11d. to 1s. 1½d.; lambs' greasy, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4½d. The second sale on Wednesday amounted 2,864 bales Adelaide—Fleece at 10d. to 2s. 7½d.; greasy, 8½d. to 1s. 1½d.; greasy lamb, 8d. to 11d.; 379 bales Port Phillip—Scoured at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 11½d.; locks and pieces, 1s. to 1s. 3f.; lamb fleece, 1s. 5d.; 340 bales Cape—Scoured at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 6½d.; 132 bales New-Zealand—Scoured at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 10½d.; and 115 bales Sydney—Scoured at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 11d. On Thursday the sales were 5,713 bales Port Phillip—Fleece at 1s. 5½d. to 2s.; scoured, 1s. 4½d. to 2s. 3d.; locks and pieces, 9½d. to 1s. 9d.; greasy fleece, 11½d. to 1s. 4½d.; lamb scoured, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10½d.; 1,671 bales Cape—Fleece at 1s. 2d. to 2s. 1d.; scoured, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7½d.; lamb, 1s. 1d.; 1,037 bales Sydney—Fleece at 1s. 4½d. to 2s. 8d.; scoured, 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 10½d.; locks and pieces, 6½d. to 10s. 5d.; greasy fleece, 10½d. to 1s. 4d.; lamb, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 7d.; 913 bales Natal—Fleece at 1s. 1½d to 1s. 9½.; scoured, 11½d. to 1s. 7½d.; greasy, 9½d. to 10d.; 573 bales Adelaide—Greasy at 10d. to 1s. 2d.; 430 bales New-Zealand—Scoured at 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 10½d.; greasy, 6d. to 1s. 2½d.; locks and pieces, 5½d. to 1s. 6½d.; and 53 bales of sundries, the prices of which are not given. At the sale to-night (Friday) there was again considerable spirit shown. The opening prices in many cases were exceeded by 1-2d. for both greasy and fleece. The sales amounted to 8,890 bales, principally Sydney, Port Phillip, and Adelaide. The prices and other details of Friday's sales will not be made known until to-morrow.

The woolen warehouse of Hill, Mills & Co., of Manchester, has been burned. The loss is estimated at £50,000.

The Mincing-lane markets are still inanimate in most articles, and the slight improvement last noted has not increased. The lower grades of coffee have again declined, but meet with some inquiry. As telegrams from Rio Janeiro show renewed purchases for America, and a recovery of prices is reported at New-York, the tone here at the close of the week is decidedly better. Plantation Ceylon sold at 52s. per hundred-weight advance. Sugar was firm, but rather quiet. All sales of low brown and West Indies refining sorts have been at fully previous rates. Crystallized Demerara was in request, owing to the large supply. Refined and Austrian have been quiet. Tea is in small demand, with a downward tendency. Indian teas sell slowly. Speculative purchases of white pepper caused a further advance in prices. Black pepper is flat, and relatively cheap. Saltpetre is rather higher for arrival. Rice is quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.—A leading grain circular says: "The firmness in the wheat trade continues, most of the Provincial markets reporting a further improvement and great confidence is shown in buying for consumption. There was a good inquiry for cargoes off coast, and several were sold, chiefly for home destination, at an advance of 6d. per quarter. There is again a decided disposition to do business for future arrival, but there is not much offering. At the Liverpool and neighboring markets, since Tuesday, there has been a fair business in wheat at rather over Tuesday's rates. Corn was firm and held at 1d. advance. At to-day's market there was a good consumptive business done in wheat at an improvement of 1d. to 2d., the latter advance more particularly applying to choice qualities both of red and white. Flour was in good request, and 1s. per sack advance was demanded. Corn, owing to a scarcity, obtained about 3d. more from needy buyers."

This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says: "Cotton was in good demand throughout the week and quotations, excepting for American, generally advanced. American was in good demand, but with a free supply, quotations were reduced ⅛d. In Sea Island, a large business was done at full prices. Futures opened dull, prices declining. On Wednesday, there was an improvement of 1-16d., but since then the market has continued flat. The final rates show a decline of ⅛d."

THE CIGAR-MAKERS' PROTEST.

A meeting of various societies was held at No. 3 First-avenue last night for the purpose of making arrangements for a grand mass-meeting to be held as Cooper Union on Friday, Feb. 27, to indorse the bill pending before the Legislature entitled "An act to improve the public health by regulating the manufacture of cigars in tenement-houses." Mr. J. Krüger, a delegate from the Cigar-makers' Benevolent Society, acted as Chairman, and Mr. M. Dampf as Secretary. A delegation of the landlords and tax-payers of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards also joined the conference, promising their hearty co-operation. Dr. Messemer, a member of the delegation, spoke from his own experience as a physician, of the baneful influence of the tenement-house cigar factories upon the health and morality of women and children. It was also stated that this City has over 25,000 persons employed in the trade, and the Cigar-makers' Benevolent Society, organized in 1853, can show by statistics that the number of the sick people has nearly doubled since the introduction of this tenement-house system. The Committee of Arrangements will have another meeting on Tuesday evening, at No. 2 First-avenue.

PROPOSED TELEGRAPH CONSOLIDATION

It was currently reported in Wall-street yesterday that a consolidation of the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies has been agreed upon. The officers of the two companies declined to confirm or deny the report, but it was subsequently learned from semi-official sources that several meetings have been held recently on the subject, and that the details of the consolidation have been substantially agreed upon. The Western Union Company now owns five-eighths of the capital stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Company, and the two have been virtually run as one for a long time past. It is asserted that stock of the Western Union Company will be issued for that of the other company which is still outstanding, but upon what basis could not be learned last evening.

WEST VIRGINIA COAL-MINERS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—A meeting was held at Piedmont yesterday of miners and operators to try to effect a compromise before Monday, at which time the entire mining region will strike unless the demand of 65 cents per ton is granted. Both parties have refused to compromise. The miners are receiving letters from the Pennsylvania coal regions to stand by their demands. The indications point to a general strike on Monday.

THE BROOKLYN SWINDLERS

HOW M. DE ZELENKOFF WAS ROBBED OF $30,000.

AN ORIGINAL AND INGENIOUS DEVICE—THE WONDERFUL MACHINE BY WHICH WOOL WAS TO BE EXTRACTED FROM RAGS—THE BROTHERS EXTRADITED TO BELGIUM.

On the 29th ult. a cable dispatch from Naples announced the arrest in that city of two brothers named Collins, from Brooklyn, on a charge of swindling a Russian Honorary Counselor of Marine named Eugene De Zelenkoff, at Brussels, out of 85,000 francs. They were captured by two Italian detectives, Praielli and Riccia, in response to an offer of a reward of 10,000 francs for their apprehension published in the *Sole*, of Milan. The dispatch said the Belgian Government had demanded their extradition, and that the American Consul at Naples would probably raise no objections. Advices just received from the other side say that the American Consul did not raise any objections, and that the Collins brothers have been extradited to Belgium, where they are likely to be severely dealt with. When arrested they had 30,000 Italian lire in their possession. About the same date it was learned that letters, supposed to contain a portion of the stolen money, had come into possession of Postmaster McLeer, of Brooklyn, and on a request from the Belgian Consul, Mail, Postmaster-General Key had their delivery stopped, pending a decision by the Attorney-General, which was given a few days ago, to the effect that the department had no power to detain the letters. In following up these facts, THE TIMES reporter discovered that the swindlers were members of a family named Collins, residing in a valuable cottage of their own at No. 374 Franklin-avenue, corner of Quincey-street. A short time previously the family had occupied humble rented apartments on Franklin-avenue, near Greene, and that the father and sons were mechanics, and the daughters took in sewing. Suddenly the male Collinses left for Europe—the father and eldest son ostensibly to introduce a patent street-sweeper of their own invention, and the younger son to study music. After a short stay abroad the old gentleman returned with sufficient means to purchase the Franklin-avenue cottage, and to live a life of ease, but the sons have since remained in Europe. This was all that could be learned about them, as the Police knew nothing of them; the details of their transactions abroad continued to be of the most meagre character, and the family refused to answer questions. A letter has just been received in this City, however, from M. De Zelenkoff, in which he gives a full history of the manner in which he was swindled, together with some particulars of other swindles in which the Collinses were concerned. Their scheme appears to have been a decidedly original and ingenious one.

M. De Zelenkoff met the swindlers in St. Petersburg. There John Collins, the father, passed under the name of Duncan Everett, and John Collins, jr., the elder son, under that of G. H. Stoutenburgh, while the younger son called himself by his elder brother's real name. The brothers professed to be the inventors of a secret process for extracting wool from rags, and were looking for capitalists to aid them in establishing a factory. M. De Zelenkoff went to Brussels, where he again met the agreeable Americans, Ferguson and Collins, Everett not being with them. They succeeded in interesting him in their scheme, and ground was secured and a factory begun. M. De Zelenkoff was charmed with the energy shown by his American partners during the progress of the building. They personally superintended the erection of the machinery themselves, and evinced altogether an admirable degree of industry in disposing of the Russian counselor's money. After 80,000 francs had thus been dissipated in the course of a nondescript edifice, the Americans imparted to their victim the information that their costly machinery was mortgaged to their Petersburg acquaintance, Mr. Duncan Everett, of New-York, and that it would be necessary to advance 85,000 francs more to get it out of his hands. Mr. Everett was communicated with, and agreed to send the machine to Brussels for inspection. The swindlers asserted that it was entirely lined inside with platinum, which accounted for enormous weight. The machine duly arrived and appeared to bear out these assertions, there being a plating of platinum around the various orifices. The outside seemed to be of brass. It was a tremendously complicated machine, and bore no resemblance to any other machine that M. De Zelenkoff had ever seen. That gentleman, in his letter asserts that he did not hand over his money on these representations, but declared that until the transaction should not be considered concluded until he should have a chance to subject the alleged platinum lining to a thorough test, and he consequently characterizes the subsequent conduct of the Collinses as mere robbery and not as distinguished from mere swindling. At all events, he was foolish enough to intrust his 83,000 francs to the swindlers. They did not wait for the test, but incontinently fled, leaving the factory and the machine in charge of M. De Zelenkoff's hands. It has since been ascertained that the material of the machine is mostly lead, and that it probably cost no more than $500 to get up.

M. De Zelenkoff has also similar cause of huge d'Instruction at Brussels has proof that last year John Collins, Jr., swindled a party in Brünn and two others in Hamburg, and that the sons victimized another gentleman in Frankfort, and still another in St. Petersburg. The latter similar to the case of the daughters, named Maggie Collins, now in Brooklyn, assisted them in the frauds. A specific instance is given in which Maggie obtained $5,500, in January, 1879, from Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, the German banchester, on a power of attorney to act for her father, in consideration of which she signed a release of an alleged mortgage on one of the wool-out-of-rags machines. Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, &c. De Zelenkoff says, have this paper in their possession now.

On Wednesday, Maggie, accompanied by a Brooklyn lawyer, waited on Postmaster McLeer and made a formal demand on him for the letters before-mentioned as being addressed to the Postmaster-General. He answered that he would take the demand into respectful consideration. Yesterday the lawyer again visited the Postmaster and renewed his demand, but without receiving any further satisfaction. Miss Collins said she had no knowledge of the existence of the letters save what she had learned from newspaper reports. It may, therefore, interest her to learn that there are in Brooklyn at present Inspector Byrnes, Chief Office safes 17 letters—14 in New-York and 3 in Brooklyn—addressed, respectively, to "Mme. John Collins." "Mr. John Collins," "Miss Mamie Collins," and "Miss Maggie Collins," all at No. 374 Franklin-avenue, Brooklyn. It will be remembered that on the 28th two days after obtaining the 83,000 francs from M. De Zelenkoff, the Collins brothers exchanged them at Dover for German money, receiving among the rest 18 bank bills of 1,000 francs each. It is supposed that each of the detained letters contains one of these bills.

Maggie is described as a pretty young woman of fair complexion and medium height, and dressed with exquisite taste. John Collins, Jr., is said in the Belgian advertisement to be 28 years of age, of medium build and height, with brown hair and small whiskers, oval face and handsome teeth, which he is fond of showing. Daniel Collins's age is given as 16. He is a little below medium height, with black hair and eyes; is without beard, and has a round figure and a thin, pale face. John Collins, Sr., is judged to be 45 years of age.

THE CHANGED DIAMOND.

The trial of Edward R. Stoutenburgh, who is charged with having substituted for a one thousand five hundred-dollar brilliant, given to him as security for a loan, a four-dollar paste imitation, was resumed before Judge McCarter, in Newark, yesterday. The State closed its case. Through successive witnesses the prosecution has shown that Lindsley, who saw the ring, in Stoutenburgh's presence, on the hand of Lizzie Maloney, in Harry Hill's saloon, had taken the stone to Mr. Humphrey to have a paste imitation cut. District Attorney Abeel finally recovered the real stone. In his opening for the defense, Counselor Guild said it was evident that either Lindsley or Stoutenburgh had changed the stones, which of them it was, the jury were to decide. He also stated that Stoutenburgh was the son of Robert C. Stoutenburgh, one of the oldest business men in Newark. Albert C. Westervelt testified that he had loaned Mr. Leavitt, husband of the lady to whom the diamond belonged, some money, and that when he failed to return it he threatened to have Leavitt arrested. Stontenburgh, to whom he made this intent known, said he would get the money for Leavitt. Edward R. Stoutenburgh, the defendant, was then sworn. He testified that he is 41 years of age, and has an income of $6,000 per year, and had lost over $40,000 by giving pecuniary assistance to his friends. On Sept. 10 he met Westervelt, who told him that Leavitt owed him $100, and that he intended to arrest Leavitt. He testified at length regarding his transactions with Leavitt, making him a loan of $175, and getting the diamond ring as security, and also of having visited Harry Hill's in company with two girls. Lizzie Maloney had the ring on her finger. Lindsley got the ring from her; he could not tell what Lindsley did with it; did not see the ring for a week; then met Lindsley at the Clarendon Hotel and got the ring from him; went with Sandford to Freeman to have the ring appraised: Freeman said it was not a real diamond; he thought Lindsley had changed the stone, and employed detectives. The case will probably be given to the jury to-day.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday afternoon there were present Commissioners French, Voorhis, Wheeler, and Nichols. When Deputy Clerk Kipp had read the minutes of the so-called meeting of the 12th inst., Mr. Voorhis voted against their confirmation. On the reading of the minutes of the meeting of the 17th inst., Mr. Voorhis asked why Mr. Kipp had not entered his protest against being understood to recognize Mr. Nichols because he sat with them. Mr. Kipp said he did not understand that the protest was formally made. Mr. Nichols said that at the time it was understood to be a protest. Mr. Wheeler said that there could be no objection to such an entry. The minutes were accordingly amended. On motion, Officer Hewlett Smith, who was stricken with paralysis after 45 years' active duty on the force, was allowed half-pay pending the consideration of his claims to a pension. Mr. Nichols offered a resolution which contemplated the cutting off of telephonic communication between Mr. MacLean's residence, No. 14 Gramercy Park, and Police Headquarters. As, however, the erection of the line was not officially authorized, Mr. Voorhis said that no action on the part of the board was necessary. Mr. Nichols will sever the communication on his own responsibility. Five patrolmen and two doormen were appointed, and some street-cleaning patronage was divided up. Mr. Wheeler was made a member of the Committee on Rules and Discipline.

CANDIDATES FOR STATE PRISON.

ARREST OF HOUSE BURGLARS—DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT ESCAPE.

Police Captain Lennon, Officer Dalton, and Officer Doyle on Thursday night arrested James Mulligan, James O'Brien, and Michael McNulty in a Grove-street saloon, in Jersey City. While taking their prisoners to the station-house, McNulty broke from Doyle and escaped. O'Brien, too, succeeded in releasing himself from Capt. Lennon's grasp, started on a run up Henderson-street, and disappeared from sight into one of three tenement buildings, but with the aid of two little girls, who saw him going in, the Police succeeded in locating him. Officer Blanchard, who lives in the building, was directed to go up stairs and secure the thief, while Capt. Lennon bravely waited at the door for him to come down. As Blanchard ascended to the upper floor he heard O'Brien say to a woman occupying rooms there, and who was a perfect stranger to him, "The cops are after me, and I want to get out of their way; give me a paper, and I will sit down here and read it. When they come up, you can say I have been here all the afternoon." The next moment Blanchard had his hand on the prisoner's shoulder. At the station-house he and Mulligan, whom Dalton had held on to tightly, were locked up. When they were arraigned in Judge Davies's Court yesterday morning, Miss Mary Morgan made a complaint against them. She testified that she was awakened from her sleep last Saturday night by a sudden flood of light being poured upon her face. When she opened her eyes she saw three men in her room. One stood at her bedside, whom she identified as Mulligan, with a dark lantern in one hand, and a hammer held threateningly aloft in the other. "Be still," he commanded, "or I will knock your brains out." His two confederates lifted her trunk out of the window, where it was found Sunday morning, rifled of its contents. The girl had been industrious and frugal, and among her acquaintances it was rumored she had a large sum of money in her trunk. The Police claim to have evidence that Mulligan, McNulty, and O'Brien were together after the midnight on which this robbery was committed. Judge Davis committed the men for trial.

AN HONORABLE RECORD.

An exceptional story of the failure of a well-known business house in consequence of high rents, and of recovery of prestige by sheer energy of purpose and integrity of conduct, is presented in the career, since May last, of one of our most active and enterprising dealers in pianos and organs. In May last, the firm of Horace Waters & Sons, after a business career of many years, succumbed to high rents and bad debts, and was compelled to make an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. Although their assets were sufficient to cover all liabilities, Mr. Waters came promptly to the rescue and placed all his private property, amounting to nearly $10,000, in the hands of Trustees, to be held as a reserve fund for the purpose, if necessary, of meeting the last dollar of the firm's indebtedness. It is now stated that the assignment will pay all the preferred creditors in full, one dividend of 75 per cent. having already been declared, and a balance still remains in the hands of the Assignee. With his usual energy, Mr. Waters, the very next day after the assignment, accepted from a friend a sufficient loan to enable him to start anew and was soon on his way to prosperity. With the assistance of the same friend, the lease of the building which had caused the failure was cancelled, and a lease at low rent was obtained and Mr. Waters opened a store at the corner of Broadway and Twelfth-street. His business increased rapidly, and in December last the creditors of the firm of Horace Waters & Sons, with few exceptions, decided to give him a final release. On the 13th of December, once more a free man in his business relations, Mr. Waters resumed his control of the firm which had so long borne his name. One week after resuming the proprietorship of his business, Mr. Waters drew and signed 17 checks to pay certain unpreferred creditors who had just executed releases, and transmitted them to the persons to whose order they were drawn. Mr. Waters says he shall continue to draw and transmit such checks as fast as the profits of the business will permit, until every creditor, preferred or unpreferred, is paid in full. Mr. Waters, in 1855, was compelled to assign for the benefit of his creditors. The assignee only paid $17,000, which was a small percentage of the liabilities. Upon resuming business in his own name, after a formal release, he commenced paying his old creditors in full, and in the year 1872 he had already drawn checks for $54,000 in their favor. The story is one that is not often repeated in business life, and the man who is heroic enough to set such an example deserves to have it appreciated by the community. The firm is now Horace Waters & Co.

MODEL LITTLE HOUSE-MAIDS.

The Sunday-school-room of the Collegiate Church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, was crowded last evening with ladies and gentlemen gathered to witness a "kitchen-garden" entertainment by the young household students of the De Witt Chapel. The exhibition was of a most interesting character. It proved identical with the system of training introduced some years ago at the Wilson Mission by Miss Emily Huntington, its Matron, and carried out with marked success in the instruction of the mission children in the duties appertaining to thorough housekeeping. The class of young ladies of juvenile housekeepers who study at the De Witt Chapel are trained by the same methods as used by Miss Huntington, and the teachers—Misses Whitehill, Parley, Dodd, and Morris—received their own instruction in the methods from her. The work has progressed very favorably, and the classes in the chapel—the "Seniors" and the "Little Sunbeams"—now number respectively 30 and 27 members, and are bright girls, who are fast becoming expert little housemaids. The entertainment last evening was given by the "Seniors," who furnished a practical illustration of how a table should be set, how washing, scrubbing, sweeping, and the other details that constitute housekeeping in its proper sense should be quickly and efficiently performed. The children sang while discharging their tasks, and the spectator, watching their busy activity, could not but recognize the great benefit of the training they were receiving. The entertainment lasted about an hour, and was received with hearty demonstrations of approval. Mr. David J. Whitney extended a cordial invitation to every one to visit the chapel in Twenty-ninth-street, and witness the children, either on Fridays at 3:30 o'clock P. M., when the Senior class are instructed, or at 10:30 o'clock A. M. on Saturdays, when the "Little Sunbeams" go through their tasks.

A MODEL BROOKLYN REFORMER.

Frederick S. Massey, appointed President of the Board of City Works by Mayor Howell as a Reformer, owes the widows' and orphans' fund of the old Volunteer Fire Department $5,300, which he retained while acting as Treasurer of the fund. The Trustees have had, in consequence of Massey's failure to restore the money unlawfully retained by him, to borrow money to pay the pensions of the widows and orphans of some of the deceased volunteer firemen. In some instances the Trustees had to give the poorer among those who are entitled to pensions bread to keep them from starving. The Trustees have repeatedly called upon Massey to pay up. He made many promises, but has so far failed to keep any of them. Much the same difficulty was experienced by the Trustees of the Inebriates' Home in getting Massey to pay up funds not belonging to him, which he had held back until exposure was threatened by a report to the Legislature. Tired of Massey's repeated promises to pay, none of which have been kept, the Trustees of the widows' and orphans' fund have determined to sue for the money. The fact was made public for the first time at a meeting of the Trustees on Thursday night that Massey, during the last four years, was without bondsmen, as Kingsley and Keeny, the contractors, had been his bondsmen, but they quietly got rid of the responsibility. Massey has made another promise to pay the amount due by him at the store of Mr. William Burrill, the present Treasurer, in New-York, on Monday, but as all the stores will be closed on that day, no faith is placed in the promise by the Trustees of the fund.

A QUARREL WHICH LED TO HOMICIDE.

At about 5 o'clock Thursday evening Lawrence Gahn, aged 17, and Daniel Corkran, aged 19, employed at Crane's slaughter-house, at the foot of West Thirty-ninth-street, quarreled and fought about a trivial matter. In the fight, it is alleged, Corkran picked up a brick and struck Gahn on the head. Gahn went home, apparently drunk, to No. 438 West Thirty-ninth-street. His aunt bathed a wound in his head and sent for his uncle. The lad sank rapidly, and died about midnight, not having been attended by a doctor. Corkran, who lives at No. 435 West Thirty-ninth-street, was arrested at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. He was held pending the inquest. Capt. Washburn neglected to notify the Central Office of the Gahn homicide until 1:55 A. M. yesterday.

THE IRISH FAMINE FUND.

Henry L. Hoguet, Treasurer of the Irish Relief Committee, has received $2,899 62 from Feb. 12 to date, making a total of $16,216 12, of which $16,016 46 has been remitted to Ireland to the Mansion-house Committee. The employes of Arnold, Constable & Co. have contributed $714 50. The Maverick National Bank, of Boston, has forwarded to the Irish Land League $12,800, contributions received for the Parnell relief fund.

John Boyle O'Reilly will lecture in the Cooper Institute Tuesday evening next, on "Illustrious Irishmen of the Century," for the benefit of the Irish relief fund.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors, by Caroline Uhly to John B. Burgess, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

Col. George W. Laird, commanding the Veteran Corps of the Twenty-second Regiment, is not the commander of the active regiment.

Associate Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, was in the City yesterday, and made a brief call on Judge Blatchford in the United States Circuit Court.

Annie Rafferty, of No. 565 Eleventh-avenue, who on Thursday night was run over by an engine of the Hudson River Railroad at Forty-third-street, died at the Roosevelt Hospital yesterday.

On Thursday, while William McGuire, of No. 581 Grand-street, was digging in the cellar of No. 195 Crosby-street, he found a human skull and two thigh bones, which were taken to the Morgue.

The Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany will discourse on "The World's Estimate of George Washington," by invitation of the Young Men's Union of St. Paul's Methodist Church, on Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in the church.

The students of Cooper Union will celebrate Washington's Birthday to-morrow at 8 P. M. in the large hall of the institute. Orations, music, and the reading of extracts from Washington's farewell address will constitute the programme.

The New-York Sabbath Committee will hold a meeting in Association Hall to-morrow at 7:45 P. M., at which Secretary of the Navy Thompson, Senator Gordon, of Georgia

The New-York Times.

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COCA BEEF TONIC.

HIGHEST MEDALS AT THE PRINCIPAL EXPOSITIONS.

INDORSED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN OF ALL SCHOOLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE LIEBIG LABORATORY AND CHEMICAL WORKS COMPANY, NEW YORK AND LONDON.

"Having been made acquainted with the mode of preparation and the composition of COCA BEEF TONIC, I have ordered it for patients requiring tonic treatment. Such patients derive marked and decided benefit from it. COCA BEEF TONIC is composed of materials well suited to fulfill the requirements for which it has been prepared," says Prof. J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D., Professor of Surgery, New-York Medical College, ex-Health Officer Port of New-York, formerly Commissioner New-York Board of Health, &c., &c.

"A very strengthening tonic," says Prof. COLPAERT. (Bulletin Générale de Therapeutique.)

COCA BEEF TONIC is a purely natural and easily-digested tonic for invalids, dyspeptics, and all who are run down and debilitated. It is a valuable aid to convalescents. It is in every sense of the word a revitalizer, reconstructor, and force generator. It is a boon and a blessing to brain-workers who need a tonic devoid of unpleasant reaction.

"Gives more tone than anything I have ever used," says Prof. H. GOULLON, M. D., Physician to the Grand Duke of Saxony, Knight of the Iron Cross, &c.

"You have succeeded in placing in our hands one of the most effective of tonics. I cannot conceive of a better combination than the nutritive essence of sound, healthy Beef and Coca, dissolved in a reliable article of Sherry," says Prof. F. W. HUNT, M. D., New-York, Formerly Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Botany, Honorary Member Imperial Medical Society of St. Petersburg, Russia, late Editor *North American Journal of Homeopathy*, &c., &c.

COCA BEEF TONIC embodies the nutritive elements of the muscular fibre, blood, bone, and brain of carefully selected healthy bullocks. It also embodies the tonic nutritive virtues of the Coca or Sacred Life-Plant of the ancient Incas, the two (the beef and the Coca) being dissolved in a choice quality of sherry wine. It is the most perfect nutritive reconstructive tonic ever offered to the medical profession and public.

"The properties of this wonderful plant (the Coca) are the most remarkable of any known to the medical world. * * * From repeated personal trials I am convinced that its use is highly beneficial," says Sir ROBERT CHRISTISON, M. D., Physician to her Majesty the Queen of England, President Royal British Medical Association Professor of Materia Medica, University of Edinburgh, &c.

"The effects of the Coca upon the human system border upon the marvelous, and if not clearly authenticated by authors of undoubted veracity would be altogether beyond belief. * * * All of this sounds like a tale of Baron Munchausen, and would be altogether incredible were it not confirmed by similar reports from sources entitled to the greatest respect," says Dr. WM. S. SEARLE. Brooklyn, N. Y.

"This vegetable has properties so marvelous that it enables the Indians, without any other nourishment whatsoever, to perform forced marches of five and six days. It is so bracing, stimulant, and tonic that by means of it alone they will perform journeys of 300 miles without appearing in the least fatigued." (See Report of Commodore GIBBONS, U. S. Exploring Expedition of the Amazon.)

"My experience with the Coca extends over four years, during which period the native hospital of Arica afforded me ample opportunity of observing its effects. The patients were principally Indians from the interior of Bolivia, Lapaz, Cochabamba, and Corocoro. From its nutritive properties—power to alleviate hunger and sustaining powers—they are enabled to travel day after day for three or four days, and even longer, without food or water. Thus they travel for hundreds of miles through this arid country, water not being obtainable unless carried in calabasses. I have frequently observed patients when convalescent from the low types of fever which prevail here using large quantities of it. No bad effects have ever been traced to it; on the contrary, natives have been found in the valleys overtaken by fever, and subsisting on it alone for several days." Dr. ALEXANDER STEWART, Member Royal College of Surgeons, England.

"The use of the Coca in Peru dates from an early period of the dominion of the Incas. At first it was scarce, and was monopolized by the monarchs. But in time its culture became much more widely extended. At the time of the Spanish conquest of Peru, the natives almost universally indulged in Coca chewing, and esteemed it as above gold and silver in value, as it possesses a wonderful energy in preserving strength during fatiguing rx roises, exhausting diseases, and food privation." BARCILASSO DE LA VEGA, The Royal Commentaries of the Incas, 1627.

COCA BEEF TONIC gives renewed tone, health and strength to the most shattered and enfeebled; it gives tone and strength to the aged and infirm, and makes sickly, feeble children healthy and blooming. It speedily relieves debility of young men.

"I am clearly of the opinion that Coca is conducive to health and longevity, and from long and attentive observation I am convinced that its use in moderation is very beneficial," says Prof. I. I. VAN TSCHUDI, Traveler in Peru, on the Coast, in the Sierras, across the Cordilleras and the Andes into the primeval forests.

"From 1785 to 1789 the consumption of Coca in the Viceroyalty of Lima alone amounted to three and a quarter million pounds and worth one and a quarter million of money and the total consumption of Peru at two millions and a half of dollars." Expedition dans les Cordilleres et l'Amérique du Sud, de Rondo Sandro Lima, et de Lima au Para. Executée par ordre du Gouvernment Français pendant les années 1843 a 1847. Sous la direction de Francis de Castelnau. Paris, 1852. 6 volumes.

In an article on Bolivia in the New York Times of July 28, 1879, the wonderful powers and virtues of the Coca leaf are thus made use of the Coca is alluded to as follows:

"The soldier possesses, however, several qualities of the highest military value; great frugality, marvelous perseverance, perfect discipline, and, in short, soldier qualities with him provisions for two weeks, consisting of roasted corn and coca, and with this burden on his back he makes a distance of between thirty and fifty miles a day, always running and chewing coca."

"The inhabitants of Peru and Bolivia consume large quantities of coca. By its use they are enabled for days to travel over rugged mountains, exposed to a burning sun, or wade deep down in the mines for days, without partaking of other nourishment, and without showing any great signs of exhaustion."—*New-York Medical Record.*

"It is admitted that it enables those who use it to make greater muscular exertion and to resist the effects of an unhealthy inclement climate," says Dr. PIGEAUX, of the French Academy of Medicine.

The following account of the use of Coca by athletes is taken from the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*:

"During the past year, in part of the present season, an opportunity has been afforded of testing the merits of Coca on a somewhat extensive scale.

"In the Spring of 1876 a number of gentlemen connected with the Toronto Lacrosse Club commenced using Coca with a view to the prevention of the fatigue incident to a game of which violent bodily exertion forms so large a part. The result was so satisfactory that fifteen or sixteen players, nearly all connected with the first twelve, used Coca at all the important matches played during the season. These were some ten in number, and sometimes lasted for many hours. At this time (1876) the championship of the world, and maintained it throughout against all comers, Indians and white men, it may well be imagined that the play was of no light character, and that the games were very severely contested. At one of these, which took place in the middle of the Summer, the effects of the Coca were very strongly marked. The day was exceedingly hot, the thermometer marking 110 deg. F. in the sun. The antagonists of the club were men of sturdy build, of good physique, well trained in the game, and, in general, connected with the mechanical trades or with all out-door avocations. In the latter particular they were in strong and appreciably unfavorable contrast with the players of the Toronto Club, whose occupations were all of a sedentary character. However, at the close of the day, during a short interval of rest between the games, I remarked that the men of the rival club were so thoroughly exhausted that it was with the utmost difficulty they could be roused by their field Captain to take part in the concluding game, while the Coca users were as elastic and apparently as free from fatigue as at the commencement of the play. Without individualizing or making personal references, I may say that all the experimentors belong to the most respectable class of society, are educated and intelligent, and several of them occupy high professional positions. At the commencement of every match about a dram to a dram and a half of Coca was served out to each man. Soon after a sensible suggestion of muscular force and a general feeling of invigoration was realized, and continued to be felt throughout the game, so that the fatigue was wholly or in great part resisted. No disagreeable after effects were realized.

I carried with me, as part of my scanty baggage, a small supply of Liqueur de Coca, an Indian tonic, by which I was able to assuage the sudden and painful hunger which sometimes accompanies continued exertion. When fatigue and sleep began to tell upon me the marvellous Liqueur de Coca again supported me, and gave me strength. M. LAUMAILLE, Who rode a bicycle from Paris to Vienna, a distance of 760 miles, in little more than 12 days. "Paris to Vienna by Bicycle."

Prof. Van Tschudi (Travels in Peru, vol. 2) mentions an Indian, 62 years of age, who was employed by him in very laborious digging, and that "during the five days and nights which he was in my service he never tasted any food and took only two hours' sleep each night. At intervals of three hours he regularly chewed half an ounce of coca leaves, and kept a chew constantly in his mouth. His work being finished, he accompanied me on a two days' journey of 24 leagues, though on foot he kept pace with my mule and halted only for his 'cocacur.' On leaving me he said he would willingly engage for the same amount of work, and go through it without food if I would allow him a supply of coca. The village priest assured me that this man was 62 years of age, that he was in the constant habit of using the coca, and that he had never known him to be ill in his life."

Invaluable in Malaria, Ague, Malarial Debility, Lumbago, Low Fevers, Mal-aemia, Paralytic, Spinal and Nervous Affections, Female Weaknesses, Bilious and Liver Affections, Weak Throats, Pallid Skin and other Affections of the Heart, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness, Weakness of the Voice of Actors, Singers, Public Speakers, and Clergymen, Colic, Flatulency, Sea-sickness, Fallingoutof the Hair, Asthma, Shortness of Breath, Wasting Diseases, &c., &c. It is gratefully refreshing and restorative after prolonged mental and physical strain. It is pleasant and agreeable, and is readily retained by the most delicate stomach. Dr. McBean (British Medical Journal) found it of great service in Consumption. Baron Von Humboldt says he has never known a case of Consumption or Asthma among those accustomed to its use, and that they live to a great age, retain all their mental and physical faculties to the last. (Cosmos.)

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NEW-YORK SURE FOR GRANT

A CLEAR MAJORITY OF THE UTICA CONVENTION IN HIS FAVOR.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS—A CHEERING OUTLOOK FOR GRANT, EVEN ALLOWING ALL UNCERTAIN MEN TO BLAINE—THE INDIVIDUAL PREFERENCES OF DELEGATES.

The Republican State Convention, which will meet at Utica on Wednesday next, will consist of 410 delegates, chosen from the 128 Assembly districts into which New-York is divided. Up to last evening, the result of the contests in 117 of these districts had been ascertained, 6 districts had not been heard from, and 5 districts are to choose their delegates to-morrow. The 117 districts which have been heard from elect 374 of the 410 delegates to the convention. Of these 374 delegates, 217 are either instructed to vote for Gen. Grant, or have expressed their preference for the ex-President. Senator Blaine has probably secured the votes of about 112, and the choice of 34 delegates is not known. Secretary Sherman, according to THE TIMES's advices, has secured 10 or 11 delegates, 2 being from Ontario County, 5 from Kings, and three or four more from as many other counties; but as they will probably vote with the Blaine men on all important questions, they have been counted in the Blaine list. Mr. Washburne has one delegate—from Wyoming County. For convenience, he has been placed in the uninstructed list. A fair share of the Onondaga delegation is claimed by the Grant men in that locality, but as the claim is disputed, in the table below the entire vote of the county is given to Mr. Blaine.

It will be seen that, in any event, the friends of Gen. Grant have a clear majority of the convention, and allowing the ex-President only half the delegates to be chosen, or whose preferences have not been avowed, his strength can hardly fall below 260 votes, or more than three-fifths of the body.

The following is the table from which this summary is taken:

Counties.	GRANT. Instructed—Preference Unknown	BLAINE. Instructed	Uninstructed	GRANT. Instructed	Uninstructed	BLAINE. Instructed	Uninstructed
Albany	..	..	13	..	..	..	..
Allegany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broome	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Cattaraugus, (one district.)	..	..	1	..	..	2	6
Cayuga	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Chautauqua, (one district)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemung	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Chenango	..	..	1	..	..	3	..
Clinton	..	..	3	..	..	1	..
Columbia	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Cortland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delaware	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dutchess	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erie	..	11	8	..	..	..	..
Essex	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Franklin	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fulton and Hamilton	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Genesee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greene	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herkimer	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jefferson	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Kings	..	..	29	..	..	..	5
Lewis	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Livingston	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Madison	..	..	3	..	..	..	2
Monroe, (two districts)	5	..	..	..	..	..	3
Montgomery	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
New-York	..	19	29	..	..	..	8
Niagara	..	..	3	..	..	..	2
Oneida, (two districts)	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
Onondaga	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Ontario	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
Orange	..	..	4	4	..	..	..
Orleans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oswego	4	..	3	..	..	..	..
Otsego	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Putnam	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Queens	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Rensselaer	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Richmond	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Rockland	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
St. Lawrence	..	..	..	..	..	4	7
Saratoga	..	..	5	..	..	..	1
Schenectady	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Schoharie	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schuyler	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seneca	..	..	3	..	..	..	2
Steuben	..	..	6	..	..	..	2
Suffolk	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Sullivan	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tioga	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Tompkins	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Ulster	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Warren	..	..	3	..	..	..	4
Washington	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Wayne, (one district)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Westchester	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Wyoming	1	..	3	..	..	..	..
Yates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	34	52	163	8	115	..

RECAPITULATION.

For Gen. Grant	217
For Mr. Blaine	123
Preference unknown	34

GRANT WANTED BY ULSTER COUNTY.

KINGSTON, Feb. 21.—The First and Second Assembly District Conventions of Ulster County met in this city to-day. The First met at the Eagle Hotel and elected the Hon. William S. Kenyon, of this city; William R. Sheffield, of Saugerties, and Noah Wolven, of Woodstock, delegates to the Utica Convention. The Second met at the Mansion House, and chose as delegates to Utica Dr. Josiah Hasbrouck, of Esopus; Cornelius I. Lefever of Rosendale, and Marius Turck, of Rondout. Both delegations are composed exclusively of Grant men, and, with the delegates elected at the Third Assembly District Convention yesterday, will urge and support Gen. George H. Sharpe as a delegate to represent this Congressional district at the Chicago Convention.

Prior to the adjournment of the convention in the First District, the delegates called upon Gen. Sharpe for a speech. He said he honestly believed that Gen. Grant was the best candidate for President, but he did not believe it was best for the Republicans to make a candidate before the National Convention met. "As a warm friend said in Rondout, 'I am not for Gen. Grant, unless by the time the convention meets it is demonstrated that he is the strongest man to run.' Perhaps my position will go a little further than that. I believe now that Gen. Grant is the strongest candidate, and I will be for him unless my mind is disabused of that opinion. I believe the best way is not to make a nomination until after a full convention of the party—and do not instruct delegates." He did not mean to say that he might not be forced into such a position as to believe in the instruction of the delegates. He did not wish delegates to be sent to Chicago who would, perhaps, not vote for Gen. Grant if Grant was nominated, any more than he would have delegates who would not vote for Mr. Blaine if he was nominated. Any man sent to the convention should work as hard as he could for the nominee of that convention.

The full list of delegates from Ulster County is as follows:

First District—The Hon. William S. Kenyon, William R. Sheffield, Noah Wolven.

Second District—Josiah Hasbrouck, Cornelius J. Lefever, Marius Turck.

Third District—Theodore Millspaugh, Daniel D. Ettinge, Josiah B. Turner.

ONTARIO BADLY MIXED.

CANANDAIGUA, Feb. 21.—The Ontario County delegates to Utica, are F. O. Mason, (Sherman,) Henry S. Pierce, (Grant,) Hyland C. Kirk, (Sherman,) H. B. Farmer, (Blaine,) and Oscar F. Ray, (Blaine.) The following resolution was attached to the credentials by a vote of 61 to 14:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the delegates to be sent by the Utica Convention to represent the Republicans of New-York in the National Republican Convention to be held in Chicago, should go uninstructed as to whom they shall support for the Presidential nominee, and that they should not be compelled to vote in the National Convention as a unit, but should be permitted to vote individually.

THE RICHMOND COUNTY DELEGATES.

A CONTEST IN THE CONVENTION—THREE GRANT MEN TO GO TO UTICA.

The Richmond County Convention to elect delegates to the State Convention at Utica on Wednesday, met in the Town Hall at Stapleton, yesterday afternoon. Although in a minority, the Curtis men had possession of the preliminary organization, as Mr. De Witt C. Stafford, Chairman of the County Committee, who is a Curtis man, called the convention to order. A canvass of the 66 delegates gave the stalwarts 44 and the opposition 22. These figures were verified by the first informal ballot for delegates to the State Convention, which gave Curtis 20 votes; Abraham J. Wood, of Westfield, a strong Grant man, 47; William H. Van Name, of Northfield, 37; Wisner H. Townsend, 21, and Adrian Post, 24. It had been given out, however, that a sharp contest would be made before the Committee on Credentials, upon claims of fraudulent primaries in the First, Second, and Third Castleton Districts. In the event of obtaining possession of these districts the Curtis men would have been able to control 29 members of the convention, with the probability of winning over a few wavering votes, and thus determining the delegation to Utica. In the First District the seat of C. C. Norvell was contested by Meury Duer; in the Third, Assemblyman Fiske claimed the seat of Quarantine Commissioner Judd, and Mr. Wilcox that of R. Slater, while in the Second Mr. Charles Bible entered the lists against Mr. Henry Brown. The evident objective point of the contest was to secure the expulsion of Mr. Judd, which would deprive the Grant men of one of their most active leaders. The regular delegates in the Third District defeated this manœuvre by collecting 101 affidavits, representing a majority of the Republican voters in the precinct, and then the contestants abandoned the fight, and the complexion of the delegation was thus settled before a permanent organization had been effected. In the Second District Mr. Bible (Curtis) was substituted for the regular delegate, but this trifling success was without influence in reducing the large Grant majority.

The convention was called to order at 2 o'clock by Mr. Dewitt C. Stafford, of Castleton. The Committee on Credentials reported in favor of seating Mr. Charles Bible in the Second District, which left the remainder of the Castleton delegation in the hands of the Grant men. Then came a sharp struggle to obtain possession of the permanent organization, the Curtis men taking the initiative by moving the nomination of the temporary Chairman and Secretaries. The motion had scarcely been seconded when David W. Judd nominated Wisner H. Townsend for permanent Chairman, and pressed for the substitution of his name for that of Mr. Stafford. The Chairman decided that Mr. Judd's motion was not made as an amendment, and its purpose was thus defeated. Mr. Isaac Van Buskirk nominated the Hon. George William Curtis. A storm of hisses followed from all parts of the house except the small section in front, and at the right of the presiding officer's desk, where the Curtis phalanx was marshaled. When the hisses had subsided and order was restored, Mr. Curtis rose in his place and declined the nomination. Mr. Townsend put an end to the debate between Mr. Judd and the Chairman by declining the nomination. The original nominations were now brought to the test of a vote, and carried by a large majority, the Curtis men scoring their first and last victory in the convention.

Nominations were then declared in order, and when these closed the following gentlemen were before the house: William H. Van Name, of Castleton; Judge T. Westervelt, Abraham J. Wood, of Westfield; C. C. Eddy and Adriam Post, of Middletown; Wisner H. Townsend, of Southfield; George W. Curtis, and David N. Judd. Mr. Judd, after declining the nomination, said: "I believe that it would be alike impolitic and unnecessary for me to serve. You all know what my views are, and I have seen enough of the sentiment of this county to know that it is solid for Ulysses S. Grant and"—[Deafening applause from all quarters drowned the voice of the speaker.] The entusiasm was simply overwhelming. In the midst of the tumult several Curtis men sprang to their feet with objections, and Mr. Stafford's calls for order passed unheeded. Mr. Judd was ruled out of order, but the sentiment of the delegates had already been registered. An informal ballot was then taken for three delegates, with the following result: Abraham J. Wood, 47; William H. Van Name, 37; Adrian Post, 24; Wisner H. Townsend, 21; George W. Curtis, 20; Judge Westervelt, 13; C. C. Eddy, 22; scattering, 13; one of which was cast for mythical Mr. John Doe. It was then moved to proceed to a formal ballot. This resulted as follows: Wood, 53; Van Name, 40; Post, 29; Townsend, 16; Curtis, 21; Westervelt, 10; Eddy, 19; scattering, 8. Van Name and Wood were now declared unanimously elected, but a similar motion in their behalf was met by an objection from a Curtis man, and a third ballot was declared necessary, as he had not obtained a majority. Eddy now withdrew in favor of Curtis, and Townsend in favor of Post. The third ballot resulted in 39 for Post and 27 for Curtis, and the former was declared elected.

A motion to adjourn was followed by cries for Curtis, which were met by hisses and calls for the question. For an instant the prospect was unpleasant, and the din terrific. Finding that it was useless to press the privilege, the friends of Mr. Curtis gave way to the motion to adjourn. It is known that the three delegates will give their votes for Gen. Grant, but no resolution of instructions was offered.

ORANGE COUNTY DIVIDED.

NEWBURG, Feb. 21.—The Republicans of the First District of Orange County have elected the following delegates: J. N. Dickey, J. Drew, J. H. Goodale, and B. B. Odell, Jr. They are for Grant. No resolutions were adopted.

MIDDLETOWN, Feb. 21.—The delegates from the Second Assembly District of Orange County are Moses D. Stivers, James W. Hoyt, O. P. Howell, and Charles St. John, Jr. They are all earnest Blaine men. The following resolutions were adopted with only one dissenting voice:

Resolved, That we do not recognize the right of the State Convention to instruct the delegates to the National Convention, or to require them to vote as a unit for any candidate, but that every delegate should be left free to cast his vote independently and for the candidate preferred by his constituency, and thus carry out the representative principle of our Government in our convention.

Resolved, That our delegates to the State Convention be and are hereby instructed to use their best efforts to secure the appointment of delegates to the National Convention who are in favor of the nomination of James G. Blaine as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and who will persistently work and vote for his nomination.

BLAINE IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

WATERTOWN, Feb. 21.—The delegates to the First Assembly District Convention of Jefferson County met here to-day, and, besides nominating four delegates to the State Convention, adopted several resolutions and held a very enthusiastic Blaine mass-meeting. Speeches were made by Senator Winslow and Assemblyman Skinner, and the latter introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of the First District of Jefferson County, earnestly desiring the full success of the party in the county, State, and nation, declaring themselves ready and willing to indorse the regular nominees of the convention, recognizing that honest differences of opinion may exist as to candidates, hereby express the hope that the Republican National Convention may, in its wisdom, nominate candidates who do and will represent the true type of Americanism as well as Republicanism. While other honorable names are mentioned, this convention hereby expresses the opinion that the Hon. James G. Blaine thus represents most fully the above requirement, and the hope that he may be the next Republican nominee for President of the United States.

The roll of delegates was called on the Presidential question, with the following result: Blaine, 35; Grant, 1; Conkling, 1. The delegates elected to the State Convention were L. D. Morgan, of Watertown; James Sterling, of Champion; John Washburn, of Rodman, and A. S. Thompson, of Ellisburg. The motion by Mr. Skinner, that the delegates elected be instructed to vote for a resolution in the State Convention favoring the nomination of delegates to the National Convention by Congressional district delegations, was carried.

KINGS COUNTY FOR GRANT.

Conventions to elect delegates to the Republican State Convention at Utica were held last evening in the First, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Assembly Districts of Kings County. Of the three delegates elected in the First District, one is for Grant and two for Sherman. The remaining delegates elected last evening are for Grant. The delegates are:

First District.—A. J. Perry, W. G. Low, Samuel McLean.

Ninth District.—Stewart L. Woodford, William H. Ray, Col. Andrew Baird, J. A. Brown, W. J. Taylor.

Tenth District.—Joseph N. Woodhead, Francis A. Beggs, William A. Fritz.

Eleventh District.—George T. Elliott, John Marralius, George N. Dick, Edward H. Hodds, H. B. Schaurmann.

Twelfth District.—Frank C. Lang, William Cropsey, Robert Hill.

GRANT A MAJORITY IN STEUBEN.

BATH, Feb. 21.—The First District of Steuben County sends the following delegates to the Republican State Convention: Orange Seymour, W. W. Clark, F. N. Barney, and George W. Nichols. They are instructed to vote in the State Convention against any unit resolutions. It is understood that they stand—Blaine 2, Grant 2.

CORNING, Feb. 21.—The delegates from the Second Assembly District of Steuben County to the Republican State Convention are Chester S. Cole, Johnson Brigham, John E. Dickey, and James H. Miles. No instructions were given. The delegates are supposed to be for Grant.

GRANT ADVOCATES FROM ERIE.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21.—The Fourth Assembly District Convention of Erie County was held this afternoon, at Clarence Hollow. The following delegates to the State Convention were elected: The Hon. James A. Roberts, G. B. Hunt, and Charles Fuller. These are Grant men.

The Fifth Assembly District Convention was held at Kopp's Hotel, Hamburg, this afternoon. The following delegates were elected: H. S. Spencer, Seth Fenner, H. G. Leland, and Enos Hibbard. A resolution indorsing Gen. Grant for President was adopted.

WASHINGTON COUNTY FOR GRANT.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 21.—The Republicans of the First District of Washington County have elected the following delegates: A. D. Wait, E. W. Hollister, and James Gilson, Jr. They are for Grant, and were instructed to present the name of J. S. Smart as national delegate.

WHITEHALL, Feb. 21.—The delegates to Utica from the Second Assembly District of Washington County are: I. V. Baker, Jr., R. C. Betts, and J. S. Potter. They are for Grant. No resolutions were adopted or instructions given.

SARATOGA STRONG FOR GRANT.

SARATOGA, Feb. 21.—The following are the delegates from the First District of Saratoga County: George West, Thomas Breslin, and J. S. Lamoreaux. They are uninstructed. No resolutions were adopted. They probably prefer Grant.

The Second District has elected F. Carpenter, D. S. Potter, and W. W. Worden. They are uninstructed. Two are for Grant and one for Blaine. No resolutions were adopted, although a majority of the delegates are for Grant.

BLAINE MEN FROM ST. LAWRENCE.

STOCKHOLM DEPOT, Feb. 21.—The Republican Convention for the Third Assembly District of St. Lawrence County was held at Dunton's Hotel, in this place, to-day. E. D. Brooks, E. S. Crapser, and William Bradford were elected delegates to the State Convention; alternates, Jonah Sanford, L. Lang, John McIntyre. A resolution was passed in favor of allowing the delegates from each Congressional district to select the delegates to the National Convention; also, a resolution advocating the nomination of James G. Blaine was unanimously passed.

ONONDAGA FOR BLAINE OR SHERMAN.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 21.—The following Republican delegates from Onondaga County to the Utica Convention have been selected:

First District—Allen Munroe, James Frazee, James Geddes, and W. W. Van Bramer.

Second District—Alfred Higgins, Davis Cossitt, John M. Arnold, and F. G. Weeks.

Third District—Hiram Eaton, William Nottingham, Robert Hewitt, and Joseph Walcer.

There is a decided majority in favor of Blaine or Sherman.

BLAINE FINDS WESTCHESTER FRIENDS.

DOBB'S FERRY, Feb. 21.—The Republican electors of the First Assembly District of Westchester County met in convention yesterday afternoon, and elected D. Ogden Bradley, of the Town of Greenburg, Alfred Romer, of the Town of Mount Pleasant, and W. H. Guernsey, of Yonkers, delegates to the State Convention. They go uninstructed, but are understood to be in favor of Blaine for President.

GRANT DELEGATES FROM CHEMUNG.

ELMIRA, Feb. 21.—The Chemung County delegates are Charles J. Langdon, William M. Gregg, and Jacob J. Lowman. They are all strong Grant men. Resolutions denouncing the action of the Pennsylvania State Convention, and declaring that the New-York State delegation should go unpledged to Chicago were offered, but the convention adjourned without acting on them.

GRANT FAVORED IN NIAGARA.

LOCKPORT, Feb. 21.—The delegates to Utica from the First District of Niagara County are T. N. Van Valkenburgh, H. T. Cady, and E. A. Millimas. They are for Grant.

The delegates from the Second District are David A. Palfrey and W. F. Evans. They are supposed to be for Blaine.

TIOGA IN LINE FOR GRANT.

OWEGO, Feb. 21.—At the Republican County Convention for Tioga County the following were selected as delegates to the Republican State Convention at Utica: The Hon. T. C. Platt, the Hon. William Smyth, H. S. Finch, and Lyman Buck. They are uninstructed, but are all Grant men.

SCHENECTADY ALSO FOR GRANT.

SCHENECTADY, Feb. 21.—The following delegates from Schenectady County have been elected: Charles Hanford, A. A. Yates, and D. P. McQueen. They are uninstructed, but are understood to be for Grant.

OPPOSED TO GRANT IN MONROE.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 21.—The delegates from the First District of Monroe County are T. H. Holden, W. L. H. Stone, and L. J. Billings. They are anti-Grant.

BLAINE MEN FROM CHAUTAUQUA.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 21.—The delegates from the Second District of Chautauqua County to Utica are John A. Hall, H. S. Elkins, F. E. Shaw, and P. G. Brooks. They are for Blaine and against unit rule.

THE ANNEXED DISTRICT DIVIDED.

Seventeen delegates, representing the Republicans of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, or the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, assembled at Ittner's Hall, Tremont, late yesterday afternoon for the purpose of selecting two delegates to represent the district in the coming State Convention. Senator George H. Forster and Hugh N. Camp were unanimously chosen as such delegates. The delegates go unpledged, but it is said that Senator Forster favors the nomination of Sherman by the National Convention; his second choice is Blaine, but he is willing to accept Grant in the interests of harmony and success. Mr. Camp, although he has expressed no choice, is thought to be a Grant man.

WYOMING'S MAJORITY FOR GRANT.

WARSAW, Feb. 21.—The delegates to Utica, from Wyoming County, are Lieut.-Gov. Hoskins, B. F. Hurby, I. G. Hammond, and S. D. Lewis. No resolutions were passed. The first three favor Grant; Lewis is for Washburne.

SENECA'S PREFERENCE IS GRANT.

SENECA FALLS, Feb. 21.—At the Republican Convention for Seneca County, held today, W. P. Van Rensselaer, John Monroe, and I. H. Stout were elected delegates to the Republican State Convention. They are uninstructed, but are for Grant.

MONTGOMERY WANTS BLAINE.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 21.—The delegates from Montgomery County to Utica are the Hon. Webster Wagner, John Kellogg, John Warner, and R. B. Fish. No instructions were given, but the convention was decidedly for Blaine, and the delegates are understood to be for him.

BLAINE DELEGATES FROM CAYUGA.

AUBURN, Feb. 21.—The delegates to Utica from the First District of Cayuga County are William B. Woodin, William A. Halsey, and Thomas Hunter. They go uninstructed, but are in favor of Blaine.

LIVINGSTON'S BLAINE DELEGATES.

GENESEO, Feb. 21.—The Livingston County delegates are H. L. Arnold, W. Y. Robinson, F. M. Perine, and W. S. Newman. They are all declared for Blaine. No resolutions were adopted.

GREENE COUNTY UNPLEDGED.

COXSACKIE, Feb. 21.—Greene County sends the following delegates to the Utica Convention: John Sanderson, Oliver Burke, and H. S. Lockwood. No resolutions were passed. The delegates are not pledged.

TOMPKINS HALF AND HALF.

ITHACA, Feb. 21.—F. M. Finch, John E. Beers, Lyman Congdon, and Anson W. Knettles are the delegates from Tompkins County. Two are for Grant, two opposed. No resolutions or instructions were adopted.

HERKIMER GIVES NO SIGN.

HERKIMER, Feb. 21.—The names of the delegates to the State Convention from Herkimer County are A. C. McGown, A. H. Prescott, James Weatherwax, and A. M. Mills. No resolutions were passed.

OTSEGO ADVOCATES GRANT.

ONEONTA, Feb. 21.—David Wilber, J. Lee Tucker, and E. R. Clinton are the delegates from the Second District of Otsego County. They are supposed to be for Grant.

ANTI-GRANT MEN FROM WAYNE.

PALMYRA, Feb. 21.—The delegates to Utica from the Second District of Wayne County are John McGonigal, W. E. Greenwood, and Melvin Gates. They are anti-Grant men.

PLANS OF THE DEMOCRATS.

URGING THE CLAIMS OF DIFFERENT CITIES FOR THE CONVENTION—GOSSIP ABOUT THE CANDIDATES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The triangular struggle for the National Democratic Convention has fairly begun, and the representatives of Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis are hard at work to-night in the principal hotels. Each delegation already claims that it has secured the prize. At this time there seems to be much sympathy between Chicago and St. Louis, and it is asserted on both sides that as a last resort the forces of these two cities will combine in favor of one or the other for the purpose of defeating Cincinnati. The representatives of Chicago and St. Louis argue that the convention should not be held in a State which has a candidate for the Presidency, while the men from Cincinnati urge that a convention would have a very beneficial effect upon the Democratic vote in what may be the pivotal State. The unknown quantity, which it is generally admitted will turn the scale, is the influence of Mr. Tilden. The advocates of St. Louis declare that he favors their city in order that the performance of four years ago may be repeated where it was first acted for dramatic effect. But nothing seems more plain than that there is an almost universal ignorance in relation to Mr. Tilden's preference as to place as well as to candidate. He is recognized as a mysterious and powerful force, even by those who try to belittle his influence. Many assert that he does not govern the votes of a majority of the committee, but admit that he holds a balance of power which will send the convention to the place which he may choose.

Among the men who came here from Cincinnati was the son of Gov. Bishop, a politician of fair ability. He did not stop in Washington, but went directly to New-York. By some it was understood that he was to see Mr. Tilden for the purpose of gaining his influence for Cincinnati, but it was said to-night by a gentleman who is in a position to know the movements of Ohio representatives, that his real object in visiting New-York was to induce Mr. Tilden to accept Gov. Bishop as a candidate for Vice-President on the ticket, with himself at the head. "Mr. Tilden's subterranean methods," said this gentleman, "are very puzzling to his party, but he is acknowledged as an all-pervading and mighty force in Democratic politics, and his dictates will be obeyed." Other gentlemen from Ohio say that Mr. Thurman can secure the votes of the Ohio delegation in convention, for the first ballot, as a complimentary expression, but can rely upon them no further. The name of Mr. Jewett is frequently mentioned. Said one Democrat to-night: "We feel sure that the Republicans will nominate some one who will be backed by

PARLIAMENT IN SESSION

ENGLAND'S QUEEN AT WESTMINSTER

THE OPENING SCENES AND DEBATES—QUESTIONS BEFORE THE PEERS AND COMMONS—THE LIVERPOOL ELECTION—THE THEATRES.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Parliament has reassembled under the personal eye of the Queen. The pageant outside was imposing in spite of lingering remnants of the week's fog. Inside the Palace of Westminster the display was impressive. Her Majesty went to the House of Peers from Buckingham Palace drawn by cream-colored horses, gayly caparisoned. The route was decorated, and crowds cheered the monarch, her family, her attendants, and her splendid military escort. The House of Lords was crowded in every part. The strangers' gallery was filled with the nobility. In the neighborhood of the throne gathered many of the great ladies of the land, dressed in gorgeous array, radiant in laces, ermine, diamonds, and other priceless gems. The Queen's robes of state lay upon the throne in presence of Ambassadors from all countries assembled on the right of the royal seat. Prince Labanoff, the new Russian Ambassador, attracted much attention. He is a fine, well-built man, and he wore a blue coat, embroidered with silver, white trousers, and a red sash. Close by was the Prussian Ambassador, covered with orders and holding his splendid helmet in his hand. The Persian Ambassador was an interesting figure in the official crowd; so, also, was the Minister from China, in his embroidered silk gown. Around the door at which her Majesty entered were thickly clustered the scarlet uniforms of British officers of the highest rank. Shortly before the Queen arrived, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Christian, the Duchess of Connaught, Prince Christian, and the Duke of Cambridge entered, and the Princess of Wales bowed to the assemblage as she took her seat in front of the throne. She was dressed in a low-necked black satin dress, and wore a long white veil. The Prince sat close to the throne, on the right, acknowledging with a pleasant smile the silent homage that was paid him. Soon afterward came the Heralds, who arranged themselves in front of the dais. Next came the Sceptre-bearer and the Crown-bearer, and then the Queen herself, at whose coming everybody rose—Princes, Princesses, Peeresses, Dukes, Earls, Ambassadors, all. The Queen bent her head right and left, and the brilliant throng sat down again. Black Rod was then sent to summon "the faithful Commons" before the bar of the upper house; and presently the Lord Chancellor, standing on the left hand of the throne, read out, in a ringing voice, the Queen's speech.

The cable has already made the reader familiar with the royal words, which tell us nothing new, though they confirm, in a calm, dignified way, the policy of the Government in regard to the Indian frontier and the African war. The distress in Ireland is generously referred to. When the lower house assembled for business, after the echoes of the royal procession had died away and the Queen had reentered her little-used London palace, then began the real history of this last year of the long Parliament, originally summoned by Mr. Gladstone. The first note was a discordant one, and it was an Irish note. Mr. Newdegate gave notice of a motion on the subject of obstruction, and it was met by a howl from the Irish gentlemen below the gangway, a howl that would have delighted the heart of Mr. Parnell. But his pleasure would have been transient; for the next moment the sarcastic laughter was drowned in a hearty cheer, which changed again almost as quickly into derisive manifestations upon Mr. A. M. Sullivan saying, that "to insure the safety of life and property in Ireland," he asked "leave to bring in a bill to abolish the law of ejectment for non-payment of rent." A number of notices followed this, with but little interest. Then the Speaker read the Queen's speech, and Capt. Drummond Moray "moved the address," which was seconded by Mr. Corry, the Conservative Irish member for Belfast. They both spoke well, Mr. Corry having carefully prepared himself to demonstrate the loyalty and peace-loving desire of those Irishmen who are opposed to the agitation of Parnell. He denounced agitation as the curse of Ireland; he condemned the seditious speeches of certain of his compatriots, and he scouted the idea of his country wanting a Parliament in Dublin. The Marquis of Hartington replied on behalf of the Opposition, and he was answered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir Charles Dilke took up the running against the Government, followed by Mr Jenkins, who spoke to an almost empty house, for neither Liberals nor Conservatives can endure the bombastic stuff which flows so readily from the lips of "Ginx's Baby." When Mr. Fawcett rose, some of the members who had gone out to smoke while Jenkins was "orating" came back again. Mr. Fawcett naturally touched upon India and the Afghan war. He asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer who was going to pay for the so-called rectification of the Indian frontier. Prior to Mr. Fawcett rising, Mr. Shaw had moved the adjournment of the House, and the Chancellor, while deferentially declining to give Mr. Fawcett a specific answer to his question, referred to the motion for adjourning the debate as not calculated to aid the progress of Irish reforms. Two days at the least would, he intimated, be lost to the transaction of real business in this first week of the session. This brought up the Irish members, who one after another rose and fired off their pent-up eloquence into the Ministerial benches. Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Dr. Ward, Mr. Mitchell Henry, Mr. O'Connor Power, and Sir P. O'Brien were among the principal speakers, and they fully vindicated the reputation of Irish pluck and eloquence. Mr. O'Clery could not resist giving the opposition a slap in the face. Like his fellow-countrymen who had spoken, he urged the desirability of adjourning the discussion, but at the same time he noticed with regret the absence of Liberals from the debate, notwithstanding their desire in the pending elections to catch Irish votes. All the men below the gangway addressed themselves to the motion for adjourning the debate, and some of them charged the Government with a desire to stifle discussion. Ministers, nevertheless, resisted, and the Irish members and their friends forced the debate to a division, thus thrusting upon the Government a victory on the very first day of Parliament, the numbers being—for adjournment, 62; against, 174; majority for Ministers, 112. Mr. Shiel thereupon moved the adjournment of the House, and Government having scored impressively the first triumph of the session, the Chancellor of the Exchequer gracefully declined to oppose this motion, and also consented to the adjournment of the debate.

Meanwhile the House of Lords was setting the Commons an example of dignity and debating power of the highest order. It has frequently happened since Lord Beaconsfield took his seat among the Peers that the upper house has eclipsed the Commons in cool-headed eloquence and business-like treatment of great questions. The debate on the address in the Lords upon the present occasion stands out in splendid contrast to the wrangling and waste of time in the Commons. The Earl of Onslow moved the address to her Majesty in reply to the speech from the throne. It was his maiden oration. He was dressed in the uniform of Lord Lieutenant of his county, and he was encouraged in his first effort by a ringing cheer. Earl Rosse, attired in the uniform of a Deputy Lieutenant, seconded the motion. They both, of course, warmly supported the Government, and the last named speaker expressed his appreciation of the noble work of the Duchess of Marlborough and other ladies in the alleviation of Irish distress. Lord Granville replied for the Opposition. A clean, incisive criticism was that of the noble Earl. It penetrated every chink in the Ministerial armor. The Opposition blows were home all the sharper because it was not wielded vulgarly. Lord Granville did not "lunge." He shouted no war-cry. He did battle like a knight, conscious of his power and wary of his dignity. It was an intellectual treat to witness the master's method. He complimented the previous speakers with glittering sarcasm. He answered their complaints against the passionate attacks of the Opposition. "We in our turn," he said, "have been called unpatriotic and enemies of our country, wishful to disturb trade and break up the Empire, desirous to be revolutionary at home. I think that the Prime Minister will admit that these are hardly complimentary terms, and scarcely give to the Opposition that monopoly of abuse which is attributed to them." It is not necessary to follow the well-worn theme of objection to the foreign policy of the Government. The applause which greeted Lord Granville's closing words broke out afresh and became general as the Premier rose. Lord Beaconsfield opened his reply in light, airy, chaffing compliments upon Lord Granville's oratorical dexterity, ingeniously twitting him with his Whig principles, and cleverly raising a preliminary laugh against the Opposition speaker. But this was only the Premier's artistic way of creating a foil for the more earnest words that followed, a masterly defense of his policy, the more masterly since it was offered in answer to an equally powerful impeachment. If Granville showed strength of arm and skill of eye in probing the Ministerial armor, the Premier gave ample proof of dexterity of wrist and cunning knowledge of manœuvring. There is no greater treat than to see mental gladiators, such as these two noble Earls, engage. The fight of Thursday was worthy of the days when Gladstone and Disraeli used to meet face to face in the lower house. The Premier answered every point raised by Lord Granville. The Duke of Argyll and Viscount Cranbrooke followed, and at the close of the latter Earl's remarks, the motion for the address was agreed to, and the Lords adjourned.

The Commons resumed the debate on the address last night. There was a long and tedious discussion, one feature of which was the indignant denial of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that her Majesty's Government had been careless or negligent in regard to the condition of affairs in Ireland, a denial which elicited a round of cheers from the Conservatives. Another feature was the roar of laughter that greeted Mr. O'Connor Power's reference to "barren places that might be turned into blooming deserts." Another feature was a slight wrangle among the gentlemen below the gangway, and a general feature was a tendency on the part of the Irish members to use strong language, call opponents liars, and make out that the Government is responsible for bad harvests and all other troubles in Ireland. During the debate, the news arrived of the Conservative victory at Liverpool, and Mr. O'Connor Power took occasion, in reference to it, to suggest that Lord Sandon had been down to Liverpool and stolen some of the Home Rule thunder. Nothing could be more childish than this. The Home Rulers and the Liberal wirepullers were as one man at Liverpool. They made up all differences. Lord Ramsay was literally the Home Rule candidate, and at the time, it will be remembered, that such a combination would "cut both ways." It gave, as the Liberals calculated, 10,000 Irish votes to Lord Ramsay. The Liberal candidate also had the active support of Lord Derby, the epistolary help of Mr. Gladstone, and the powerful aid of Russell's pen in the *Post*. It might have been thought that all this represented an overwhelming power: it was a union of forces which meant winning at any cost. But without doubt it had this weakness—that it alarmed moderate and thoughtful Liberals; it alarmed those Liberals who sit at home and think; it alarmed that calm section of the Liberal Party who do not join in the active agitation of the time, but who go to the polls and record their votes. And what is the result—a majority of 2,221 for the Conservative candidate, the figures being 26,106 for Mr. Whitely and 23,885 for Lord Ramsay, the greatest polling at any single contest in Great Britain. Mr. O'Connor Power, in the Commons debate, however, spoke of the triumph as "nothing to crow over," as if his party are content with it, though it is the greatest blow that could be dealt at the wild and revolutionary movement (patronized by the Liberal Party for electioneering purposes) which has for its platform an Irish Parliament. The debate on the address was adjourned again last night until Monday, an act of obstruction which must damage the Opposition; it certainly cannot hurt the Government.

Thus begins the last Parliamentary campaign of the present House; thus concludes the first skirmish of the general election. The Irish party plays into the hands of Ministers in the Commons. The Liberals join them in attacking the Conservative outpost at Liverpool, to be worsted in a fierce and memorable battle, the lesson of which should be that it is not good to fight outside the lines of the Constitution, not good to preach sedition, and that even to hint at a possible disruption of the Empire is to unite the moderate men of both parties in its defense. Such has always been the opinion of London; such, it seems, is the opinion of the great maritime capital of Lancashire.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Theatrical coteries have been occupied most of the week with gossip about the opening night of the Haymarket Theatre. In their reconstruction of the house, the Bancrofts abolished the pit. Now, this part of the auditorium of the Haymarket is historic. It was frequented by medical students, lovers of the drama who cannot afford to pay for the stalls, young barristers, law students, articled clerks, and amateur critics. Mr. Bancroft had been warned that there would be a demonstration on the first night; and there was. When the curtain went up, the gallery, amphitheatre stalls, and dress circle, to which seats the pit had been exiled, hissed and groaned. The comedy was "Money." The moment it began, those who opened it were hissed. Mr. Bancroft was hissed, Conway was hissed, everybody, regardless of sex or position, was hissed. Bancroft came down to the footlights to speak. He was groaned at, jibed at, laughed at, hooted. Some man in the stalls was recognized by Marshall, and shook their heads and their fists at the gallery, but only to increase and intensify the tumult. Half an hour passed in this way, and then Bancroft was allowed to speak. He boldly told the malcontents that the Haymarket pit did not pay, and he would not have it. The gallery argued with him, made running comments on his speech, and he left to his text. They replied that he had made a mistake, and finally they told him to begin his play. "Money" was then performed. It was exquisitely mounted. Never was comedy more delightfully framed, though it has often been better acted. There was a personal row in the theatre during the night, which is to be heard of again at one of the clubs, to which the persons concerned belong. One is a well-known baronet, the other a society journalist. "Sir," said the former, going up to the latter in the presence of several critics and others, "you are a liar and a snob." The next day the journalist sent the baronet a challenge. It was accepted, and a distinguished Guardsman was named as the Baronet's second. During the day, however, the journalist thought the matter over, and considering that he had provoked the Baronet sufficiently to justify the epithets he had used, he apologized; and there is to be no duel. But a certain club is to take the matter up. Sir George Wombwell is the Baronet in question, Mr. Stevens, the editor of *Life*, the journalist. I have not the honor of being acquainted with either gentleman. Mr. Stevens was on the *Times*, and is, I believe, a clever writer. It was he who carried the challenge from Lawson to Labouchère. By the way, Labouchère has apologized to the Beefsteak Club, and is reinstated. He beat them at law, when they tried to turn him out, and he now makes the *amende*, with his tongue in his cheek, no doubt. Mr. Lawson and his friend Montagu Williams, the barrister, resigned. There is a party in the club anxious to have the two members re-elected! "Drink" will be withdrawn next week. It has made for Gooch & Reade $100,000. Gooch proposes to revive "The Streets of London" for four weeks, and to produce a new work at Easter. I don't think it will be "The Stranglers of Paris," although he has bought it. The manager knows what he is going to do. He keeps the secret well. On the 11th of June he closes his theatre for five months for rebuilding. Mr. George Rignold played Amos Clarke last night at the Connaught Theatre, with "Black-Eyed Susan" to follow. "Forced from Home" is the title of a rampant Bowery melodrama, by Wills, at the Duke's; but to-night at the Adelphi he is to redeem himself, they say, in "Ninon."

TERRIBLE SUFFERING IN RUSSIA.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The *Temps* publishes a letter from St. Petersburg, which says: "The news from the interior of the Empire is heartrending. Famine and diphtheria are decimating the population. The Provinces of Saratoff and Kief, which annually export, in ordinary times, enormous quantities of grain, had scarcely any crop last year. The calamity is aggravated by the want of fodder for cattle, the peasants being forced to sell them. In the Caucasus the famine is still greater, and people are committing suicids, and selling their children."

ENFORCING OHIO SCHOOL LAWS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 21.—The Clerk of the Board of Education began making arrests to-day under the State law punishing employers for having children under 14 years of age in their employ during school hours, when not compelled to work on account of poverty. Joseph Hamloch, J. B. Humphrey, and Newman Brothers were the first arrests made. Others will follow on Monday. It is the intention of the authorities to have the law rigorously enforced.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 21.—Extensive military preparations are making for celebrating Washington's Birthday on Monday.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 21.—Washington's Birthday was celebrated here by a military parade, and grand reunion at Company D's Armory in the evening.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH LEASE—SOUTHERN RAILROAD MATTERS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company has leased to the Rock Island the use of its line from Cameron to Kansas City, and also the use of the road from Cameron to St. Joseph, for a long term of years and at a good rental. Then it has leased the use of its road from Atchison to St. Joseph to the Missouri Pacific for 25 years on equally good terms.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railway has recently absorbed the Memphis, Kansas and Colorado Railway.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 21,—Railroad connection between New-York and Houston, Texas, will be made by May 1, next. The Louisiana Western Railroad, which connects Morgan's Texas and New-Orleans Road, is now nearly complete. This connection is virtually controlled by the Houston and Texas Central, enabling that company to put its cars loaded with cotton, grain, and other freight alongside the ships at the New-Orleans dock for any ports in Europe or South America. It is stated that Gould's south-western roads, by way of the Houston and Texas Central, will form a competing line with the Illinois Central to New-Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico from Chicago, St. Louis, and other Western cities.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 21.—The engineers of the Middle Division of the New-York Central Railroad to-day presented Superintendent Z. C. Priest with a massive casket, containing 110 pieces of solid sterling silver, valued at over $500. Engineer Richard made the presentation. Frederick H. Phillips, Dispatcher and Superintendent of Telegraph, who has been with Gen. Priest for nearly 30 years, was presented with a silver service valued at over $200.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—The Central Pacific Railroad Company has ceded to the United States 800 feet on the line of the channel to Oakland Creek, declared by the United States Engineers to be necessary to complete the improvements to navigation already begun.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Feb. 21.—Several representatives of New-England and Canadian railways are here in connection with the proposed reduction in rates. The details will not be published until later on. An adjournment to Boston to complete the arrangement will take place.

Freight trains are running regularly across the ice bridge on the St. Lawrence River. Since its opening over 200 cars of freight have been taken over.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—It is now arranged that the Cincinnati Southern Railroad will be opened through to Chattanooga for freight business on Monday. The first train over the newly-completed portion of the line will leave Somerset at 9:30 on Monday morning. It is proposed to celebrate the event here on Monday by the firing of guns and hanging out of flags. A battery from Dayton will be brought down. Forty cars were sent out to-night, to go in the first train, and the prospect is that a hundred car-loads of freight will be gathered in time for the pioneer train. The schedule time is fixed at 29 hours from Cincinnati to Chattanooga.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CASES OF CRIME—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

NEWTON, N. J., Feb. 21.—Clarence Campbell, the last of the three murderers who made the attack Monday night last upon Melancthon Washer, which resulted in his death yesterday, was arrested to-day at Hoboken. The woman Snover, about whom the quarrel arose, has left town. The inquest will be held next Saturday.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 21.—Michael Burke gave notice to the authorities yesterday that his wife had fallen down stairs, receiving injuries which resulted fatally. At the Coroner's inquest to-day evidence was elicited showing that Mrs. Burke's death resulted from violence at the hands of her husband. Burke has been arrested.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 21.—J. Grant Mitchell, a lawyer of this city, disappeared some time ago under a cloud, and was arrested a day or two ago at Minnespolis, Minn., charged with passing a counterfeit fifty-dollar gold piece, and taken to St. Paul, but discharged on a technicality. He has a wife in this city, and was about to marry another in St. Paul. The friends of the latter sent here for information, and a letter was sent back fully exposing him. He has passed bogus checks in different parts of the country, and several warrants were out for his arrest. He was a prominent member of the State Firemen's Association, but was expelled.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—In the case of Samuel Reeves, charged with the murder of Thomas Weldon, the jury, this morning, after being out all night deliberating, returned a verdict of not guilty.

VINCENNES, Ind., Feb. 21.—Thomas Clarke, Jr., of Bolton's Depot, shot and killed Leonard M. Clarke and his brother, Douglass Clarke, at 11 o'clock last night. The fight began between Bolton and Douglass Clarke. Leonard Clarke, coming out of a tobacco store and hearing the shooting of his brother, and ran up and grasped the pistol. Bolton resisted, and, wresting the pistol from Clarke's grasp, shot him. Neither of the Clarkes were armed. Bolton was captured this morning near Edwards.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 21.—The body of Louis H. Page, the French Canadian peddler, who disappeared Dec. 8 last under suspicious circumstances, was to-day found floating in the river below this city. An inquest will be held.

BREWSTERS, N. Y., Feb. 21.—William Vosbergh, alias William Pond, tried this week in the Court of Sessions, at Carmel, N. Y., for entering the store of A. P. Lobdell & Co. and the Post Office Sept. 22, was convicted and sentenced by Judge Wright to three years' imprisonment. James Brown, alias James McCue, indicted for the same offense, will be tried at the next term of court.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jonathan Lockwood, 12 years old, was reprimanded by his mother. He answered her saucily and left the house, going into the yard. His sister Maggie, 19 years old, followed him and remonstrated with him for his conduct to his mother. The lad seized a club, and, striking his sister on the head, knocked her down. After she fell he struck her on the head, inflicting severe injuries. The girl lay insensible for several hours, when she was found by a member of the family, and carried into the house. Physicians apprehend her death. The lad has fled.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 21.—The case of the State against George W. Carey, indicted in December, 1879, charged with having forged an indorsement of John P. Richardson upon a bill of exchange, drawn on W. J. Porter, of New-York, for $3,500, in October last, and disposing of the same as true, and obtaining $1,500 upon the forged paper, was called yesterday, argued, and given to the jury at 4 o'clock in the evening. At 10 o'clock to-night the jury had not agreed upon a verdict.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Edward C. Palmer was argued by counsel to-day before the Superior Criminal Court, and taken under consideration. Palmer appeared in Court, accompanied by his wife, who anxiously watched the proceedings.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—An undoubted case of murder, which occurred in this city a little over a week ago, has just come to light. Henry Orpen, keeper of the boarding-house at No. 22 Florence street, at the south end of the city, learned this evening that two of his lodgers, who roomed together, have been missing eight days. He opened their room to-night, and found E. C. Marshall, one of the missing lodgers, lying dead upon the bed, with a revolver in his left hand and a bullet-hole, which caused death, on the right side of the head. The other occupant of the room, whose name cannot be obtained from the Police, has not been seen since about 7 P. M. on Feb. 12. An autopsy will be held upon the body of the murdered man to-morrow. An examination of the room brought to light a large lot of burglars' tools, seven crucibles, a dark lantern, and a number of precious stones, evidently taken from jewelry. The Police believe the murder was committed in a quarrel over spoils. No time has been had to identify the stones found, but there is reason for the belief that the property is part of that stolen from George H. Norman's residence, in Beacon-street, on the night of Feb. 11. No particulars of the supposed murder are obtainable to-night.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—J. J. Wilson, of Boston, was captured to-day, and is in the Central Police Station for attempting to forge the name of M. Stone, of the *Daily News*, and to get $950 from the bank thereby. He was detected through the quick wit of a boy 11 years old, whom he had employed to do his work. Wilson is, doubtless, an assumed name.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 21.—The schooner Lookout, from St. Helena for Baltimore, sprung sleak on Feb. 12, and put into Port Royal, S. C., where she remained on Feb. 17.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Wilson Line steamer Othello, Capt. Mitchell, from New-York, Feb. 4, which arrived at Hull to-day, brings the crew of the American ship Trimountain, Capt. Davis, from New-York Jan 28 for Bremen, which was abandoned in a sinking condition on Feb. 13.

The British brig Antagonist has arrived at Dublin with the loss of her foretop-mast, maintop-gallant mast, jibboom, bulwarks, and sails.

The British bark Blomidon, Capt. Morris, from Liverpool Feb. 13 for New-York, has put into Dublin leaking, having been strained by heavy weather.

The Norwegian brig Fram, Capt. Marchusen, from Wilmington, N. C., for Glasgow, before reported as having been towed bottom upward into Lamlash, Scotland, (the crew probably being lost,) has been righted and towed to Glasgow.

The Italian bark Marchino, Capt. Schiaffino, at Londonderry, from Baltimore Jan. 24, jettisoned part of her cargo in consequence of heavy weather.

The Swedish bark Infatigable, Capt. Buckstrom, from Darien Jan. 9, for Leith, has put into Falmouth leaky. She lost sails, bulwarks, and headgear, and her rudder is damaged.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Feb. 21.—A dispatch received here says that the bark Goletta, from Philadelphia for Bremerhaven, with a cargo of grain and oil, which went ashore at Terschelling, became a total wreck. The vessel was 1,178 tons burden, and was owned by Capt. Rodman Pratt and others, of Summerville, Hants County, Nova Scotia.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 21.—A private telegram received here says that the sloop Pearl, Capt. David Case, of this port, has been lost, and all hands have been drowned, off Cape Hatteras. No particulars are given.

THE LONDON MARKETS.

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE—PRICES AND SALES OF WOOL.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—This week's *Economist* says: "The rate of discount for bank bills, 60 days to 3 months, is 2⅝ per cent., and for trade bills, 60 days to 3 months, 3 to 3¼ per cent. On the Stock Exchange there has been a check to the speculative buying of stocks and shares, and tightening of money is inducing realization. The attempted assassination of the Czar, a disappointing railway dividend, and free supplies of Egyptian and other recently-favored securities, drawn out by high prices, have caused a decided and general flatness. The only firm markets are bank stocks and American railways. The reaction may be only temporary."

The following were the sales of wool last evening: 2,543 bales New South Wales and Queensland—Fleece at 1s. 5d. to 2s. 1d.; scoured, 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.; greasy, 10¾d. to 1s. 8½d.; locks and pieces, 5½d. to 1s. 5d.; lamb, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9½d.; greasy lamb, 7¼d. to 11d.; 2,392 bales Victorian—Fleece at 1s. 3d. to 2s. 8½d.; extra, 2s. 11½d. to 3s.; two exceptional lots, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9½d. scoured, 1s. 4½d. to 2s. 2d.; greasy, 11½d. to 1s. 4d.; locks and pieces, 10½d. to 2s. 2½d.; lamb, 1s. 7½d. to 2s. 7½d.; 1,157 bales South Australian—Scoured at 1s. 9½d. to 2s. 1d.; greasy, 9½d. to 1s. 2d.; greasy lamb, 8½d. to 9½d.; 840 bales New-Zealand—Fleece at 1s. 2½d. to 2s. 1d.; scoured, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 11d.; greasy, 10d. to 1s. 2½d.; locks and pieces, 8½d. to 1s. 5½d.; 633 bales Cape—Fleece at 1s. 3d. to 2s. 3½d.; greasy, 8½d. to 1s., and 139 bales Tasmanian—Scoured skin at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 7d.; slips, 1s. 2d.; greasy, 9½d. To-day the sales were 10,200 bales, chiefly Adelaide, Victorian, New-Zealand, and Cape. There was a full attendance, and a strong demand at extreme rates.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22—1 A. M.—For the South Atlantic States, clear or fair weather, northerly winds, becoming variable, higher temperature, slight changes of pressure.

For the Middle Atlantic States, clear or fair weather, westerly, backing to warmer southerly, winds, followed by slowly-falling barometer.

For the Gulf States, lower pressure, warmer southerly, preceded in the eastern district by variable winds clear, or fair, weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, warmer southerly winds, clear or fair weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or fair weather, slightly higher temperature, southerly winds, becoming variable, lower pressure.

For the upper lake region, clear or fair weather, slowly falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, winds mostly southerly.

For New-England, clear or fair weather, rising barometer, westerly winds, stationary or lower temperature.

For the lower lake region, clear or fair weather, higher temperature, winds mostly southerly, falling, possibly preceded in the eastern portions by stationary, barometer.

For the Pacific coast region, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain in California.

For the canal regions of the Middle States the temperature will remain at or near the freezing point.

The Ohio, Cumberland, and Tennessee Rivers will fall, the Mississippi will rise slowly below St. Louis, remaining above the danger line at Cairo.

Cautionary signals continue at Portland, Section 7, Eastport, and cautionary off-shore signals continue at Boston and Section 8.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
8 A. M.	20°	28°	3:30 P. M.	26°	37°
6 A. M.	18°	29°	6 P. M.	21°	37°
9 A. M.	19°	35°	9 P. M.	16°	35°
12 M.	22°	34°	12 P. M.	14°	33°

Average temperature yesterday.....32°
Average temperature for same date last year.....19°
1879. 1880.
Average for the week.....25 1-7° 37 4-7°

THE CZAR AND HIS TROUBLES.

HIS APPEARANCE AND BEHAVIOR—A GOOD FELLOW, BUT AN UNHAPPY EMPEROR.

From London Truth.

The feeling which comes uppermost in the mind of any one who sees the Czar for the first time is one of sincere pity. He is a large, ox-eyed man, evidently of good intentions, but with a look of sadness and perplexity in him. His voice is harsh as the grinding of a coffee-mill out of order, for an affection of the throat, under which he has long suffered, renders speech painful to him. He would have made a very amiable private gentleman, and could have got far more ease and amusement out of life if he had handed all the botheration of government over to his brother Constantine, who has a taste for that sort of nonsense. He himself could hardly have wanted to reign. He is subject to melancholy periods of hypochondriasis, during which existence seems but a dreary blank to him. He is haunted by fears of sudden death, and by the dread of assassination. At these times he moons about on apparently solitary walks with a large dog, but there is always a policeman handy to keep the sacrilegious from approaching him. He is very much out of time in his tailoring, changing his costume with much stolid perseverance, and he likes to be attended by a humpbacked Privy Councilor, who acts as foil to his fine figure, and sets it off, he being a well-built man, tall and straight, though rather too German in the rotundity of certain of his curves. His father Nicholas, who was in many respects a notable sovereign, had him very carefully brought up, and foreseeing that he would want consolation and devotion, in after life, to counteract his apathy, surrounded him with some select young men who could be relied upon. This little band of cronies have hung together ever since. They have lived with and on the Emperor without interruption from the time of his accession until now. He provides for their wants; they dip their fingers into his purse whenever they are so minded. He has been known to sit in his shirt-sleeves, astraddle a chair, playing backgammon with them. The late Count Strogonoff, who was a *preux chevalier*, and a very high-pacing person generally, once broke in upon the party thus employed. The Emperor looked at him with those unutterably mournful eyes of his, and held out a champagne glass to be refilled from a bottle which stood by. The old soldier drew himself up and answered sternly: "Let those who love you less than I do perform that service." The Czar showed no sign of displeasure, but within a few months Strogonoff was deprived of his offices, though he was nearly connected with the imperial family, his son having married the Grand Duchess Marie. When his Majesty is in the humor he plays a good deal at cards with his own chums, and it is rather a good thing for these gentlemen, for whenever any one of them is in want, the Czar will lose to him the sum of which he stands in need, as a delicate way of giving it; and this method of bestowing substantial favors is perfectly well understood among them. The Czar is a good shot, and has done some grand things on bears. He sometimes wears a peluse which once covered a fine bear he brought low with his own hands, and it has been so exquisitely dressed that it is valued at about £2,000, which is even more than is ever paid either for the sable or the black fox. He can ride, too, though not in the English fashion, and he would be pained by a sharp bumping on a country. Lately, his physicians have recommended him to walk.

His manners are those of a gentleman, and there is something extremely sympathetic about him. He produces the impression that one would like to know him better, if only he were not an Emperor. It is this unfortunate circumstance which takes the amiability out of him, sets him upon his dignity, and gives a certain funniness to his aspect. His father really could be dignified, but he can't.

At present he is worried into a fever every morning by a summary of all the unpleasant things which have been printed about him during the last 24 hours throughout Europe. It is prepared by a special *précis* writer appointed for the purpose, and his Majesty takes care that it shall spare him no pang of this self-inflicted torture.

MARRIED ON A SLIDING SCALE.

From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel, Feb. 18.

What proved quite an exciting event in social circles occurred at the marriage of Miss Belle Chamberlin, of Belvidere, and Mr. John Gripp, of Bonus. A large party had assembled at the residence of the mother of the bride to witness the ceremony, when, just as the bridal party had taken their positions, and the Rev. J. M. Whitehead, the officiating clergyman, was about to commence the service, the floor gave way in the centre and sank about three feet, mixing bride, groom, clergyman, and spectators in one common mass. The lights were extinguished, fortunately, without any damage, and for a few minutes confusion reigned supreme. It was soon ascertained that nobody was hurt, and no damage, except that to the floor, sustained. The lamps were relighted, the bride and groom again took their positions, the guests being this time arranged on a sliding scale, and the ceremony was conducted without further interruption. Had there been a cellar under the floor, the consequences must have been disastrous. As it was, the affair is laughable.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—About $100,000 worth of gas company stock was sold here to day at 170, being an advance of 5 cents. This is considered an indication that Mayor Jacobs will sign the city ordinance fixing $1 50 as the price for gas under the city's contract with the company.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

CELEBRATION BY THE COOPER UNION STUDENTS—HOW THE DAY WILL BE OBSERVED.

The students of the oratory class of the Cooper Union last evening celebrated Washington's Birthday, after their favorite way, in the interpretation a really excellent and varied oratorical programme. The platform was festooned with bright streamers, and the hall was thronged with an interested audience. The entire number of pupils in the Union's classes is over 2,000, and the class of oratory comprises over 100 of this number, who are trained by Prof. Zachos. Seven of the most proficient pupils were selected by the popular vote of their classmates to represent the class last evening. The exercises opened with a grand march by Prof. Eben's band, and during its progress the venerable founder of the institution stepped upon the platform, with Mr. G. W. Plympton, A. M., C. E., the director of the schools, and Prof. Zachos. Their appearance was the signal for a hearty applause. Director Plympton presided, and, in introducing the first young orator, said that one of the first and express stipulations made by Dr. Cooper when he opened the institution was that its pupils should ever honor and commemorate Washington's Birthday. Mr. Jacob Marks, at the close of the Chairman's remarks, delivered an extract from Washington's memorable farewell address to his countrymen at the close of his Presidential administration. Mr. John Connolly, a pleasing speaker, followed in an oration on "A Modern Hero"—an eloquent eulogium of Washington and the political traditions coupled with his name and official acts. He was succeeded by Mr. George B. Stoddard, who spoke on the theme "Municipal Government, the Bulwark of Liberty," in which he defended State rights. Wanhope Lynn next paid a tribute to "American Inventors and Scientists," while Cornelius Donovan discussed "The Evils of Party Spirit." Adolphus Rosenthal considered "The Influence of Memory," and William P. Burr brought the pleasant entertainment to a close with a fine oration on "Popular Power." The orations were interspersed with well-chosen selections, agreeably rendered by the band.

Sermons appropriate to the day are announced for several of the churches in this City and Brooklyn. The Rev. Robert Collyer will preach in the evening, in the Church of the Messiah, Park-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, on "The Human Life or George Washington." In the Church of Our Saviour, Eighth-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, at 11 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. James M. Pullman will preach on "The Birthday of a Man." "Lessons of Washington's Life and the Third Term" is the title of Dr. Fulton's morning sermon at the Brooklyn Rink. The Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany will preach, morning and evening in St. Paul's Methodist Church, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, on "The World's Estimate of Washington," the sermons being by request of the Young Men's Union of the church. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix will preach twice to-day to veterans and soldiers, at 10:30 o'clock he will preach in St. Paul's Church, Broadway and Vesey-street, when the veterans of the war of 1812 will be present and sit in Washington's pew. The United States war veterans will meet at 1 o'clock in Oliarenden Hall, and with the Union-square Zouaves a laurel wreath will be placed on the head of the Washington statue. Then the veterans will march to Trinity Church, where they will listen to an appropriate sermon from the Rev. Dr. Dix.

David Van Arsdale will raise the American flag at sunrise this and to-morrow mornings at the Battery, and Adjt. J. Gould Warner will do the same at the old fort in Central Park.

Among the military organizations who will observe Washington's Birthday to-morrow is the Veteran Corps of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, which will meet in the armory over Essex Market in Essex-street. John Savage will deliver an oration; other gentlemen will speak, and Mr. Barclay Gallagher will read Washington's farewell address. The Ninth Regiment will have a presentation, review, dress-parade, battalion drill, and a full-dress reception in the evening in the Madison-Square Garden. The members of the Eleventh Regiment will parade in the afternoon, and be reviewed by Gen. Frederick Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, who will afterward officiate at the presentation of a stand of colors given to the regiment by the State. A jolly time will be had by the Eighth Regiment, Washington Greys, who will meet in the evening in the Lexington-avenue Opera-house. The programme includes a military drama, entitled "Parted," and an extensive order of dancing. The Third Cavalry will have a review and presentation of badges at the armory. White and Elm streets. Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, will hold a reunion in the evening in the armory, at Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. Gatling Battery E will also have an evening reunion at the armory, No. 105 West Forty-fifth-street. The day will also be celebrated by the Old Guard. Company G, Fifth Regiment, will not wait for to-morrow, but will have a reception to-night at the Germania Assembly Rooms.

In the line of athletic sports the day will be well marked to-morrow. The Scottish-American Athletic Club will hold a series of handicap games at 2 o'clock, on their grounds in Fifty-fourth-street. In Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Athletic Club will occupy the armory of the Thirteenth Regiment, where they will give a gr

CURRENT LITERATURE

A PARABLE.

I built a house for quiet and dim peace,
A place wherein when weary I might go
To sit alone, and let the pent tears flow,
And feel a little while their bitter ease.
I built my house, I ringed it round with trees,
And often when the sun and winds were low
I sat and mused there, while there seemed to grow
A rest begotten of dear memories:
But strange unholy shapes with snake-wreathed brows
Did throng my refuge and defile my grove.
So now no more about that house I move.
Still is looks peaceful through its shadowing boughs;
But voices from within the calm disprove.
What say you, then—shall I not burn my house?
—*The University Magazine.*

ÆOLIAN.

His soul is tuned to subtler harmonies
Than our dull music, never mortal touch
Wake such wild sweetness from the well-tuned harp;
Nor mortal touch from him can draw his best.
Ah! set him in the woodlands, or where lakes
Lend heaven a mirror for its thousand eyes,
Or where the ocean evermore complains
In lonely grandeur of its loneliness,
Those rouse him to full rapture, and he breaks
Into the sweetness of an angel's song
Who wakes on earth, new-fall'n in sleep from heaven.
So the Æolian harp owns not the sway
Of harper's fingers, not the ordered laws
Of fugue, sonata, symphony; yet breathes
Its whole full heart forth to the lawless wind.
—*The Spectator.*

BIRDS IN THE SNOW.

BY OUIDA.

There was a very hard Winter in the world. It was a hard Winter everywhere, and the snow fell over land and sea so heavily, so blindingly, so continually, that ships were wrecked, trains were blocked, posts were stopped, and traffic well-nigh came to an end in many of the districts even of Southern England, and how much more so in the always cold bleak North! Even down in Devon snow was deep and ice was thick—even in mild, moist Devon, where mostly in Winter-time the roses blow, and the south winds too, and all is green at Yule.

Some little people who lived at an old vicarage on the Dart River did not know what to make of it. None of them, except Ray, the eldest, who was 7 years old, had ever seen snow lie on the ground at all; he had, and knew all about it, because he had spent a Christmas-tide on the moors of the East Riding with his godmother; but his brothers and sisters, Rob and Tam, and Dickie, and the little twins, Susie and Nellie, never had seen the earth white in this way before, and they were very much delighted and very much alarmed, which is a state of mind that has its pleasures at all ages, and its pains, too.

These six little mortals lived in a vicarage, and their father was the Vicar, and mother, alas for them! they had none, for she had gone away into the sky (so they were told) when little Susie and Nellie came down from there on to earth. "Perhaps it is the down off mamma's wings," said little Rob, who could remember her very well, and cried for her still, when he saw the fine snow-flakes come falling down through the air. "If she had wings, I am sure she would come to us," said Ray, wistfully looking up. "I don't believe she has wings: I don't." "But papa says she is an angel, and angels always have," said Rob, who was very positive. "She would come to us if she could fly," said Ray; "at least, if God would let her," he added, on reflection. "Don't you think, if she said to Him, I want to kiss Rob and Ray and Tammie because they miss it so, He wouldn't say no!" Rob thought a minute, then said to his brother, "Papa always says 'No,' so p'rhaps God does too."

"P'rhaps!" sighed Ray with a tired voice.

"No" was always said to them, and how much sorrow that means in the life of a child!

The vicarage was an old long wooden house overrun with creepers, the very house to be a paradise for children and dogs, with all kinds of deep old casements and chimney-places, and corner cupboards and panelled passages; the very place for twilight romps and firelit stories, for fun and play, and mirth and mischief. But fun and play, and mirth and mischief, were all a quartet frowned on at the vicarage, and though they crept in at times because they never can be wholly absent where six children are, yet they came in timidly and were in hiding for the most part, and never laughed out lustily or scampered about without fear. For a cold dark shadow was upon the house and the hearts of its children; and this shadow was that of their father. He was the vicar of the out-of-the-world parish of Goldenrod, that lay on the banks of the Dart in a secluded part of the county, as Herrick's did before him; but he was in every way unlike that bright-hearted and genial country priest. Unhappily for his children, he was of a taciturn and gloomy nature, very mean too, and very harsh, and the sound of his heavy footalong the passages made Rob and Ray flee trembling, and the younger morsels cry. What little tenderness he had ever had was buried with his wife under the big green yews on the south side of the church, and the children were afraid of him; sadly and bereft of fraid.

Their father was a very good man; that is to say, he was very truthful, very honest, very laborious, never shrank from any duty, however distasteful, and never indulged in any pleasure however tempting. But he was a stern man and rigid, and he was also very mean; "close-fisted," Keziah called it. His parish was immense in extent, and very poor in what it rendered to him. There was scarcely a well-to-do person in it, and the Vicar, though he had a snug sum in the county bank and was by no means straitened, lived like a very poor man too, from inclination rather than from necessity; his thoughts were apt to be sordid, and his laws were apt to be harsh.

They were very happy very often indeed, because there were the old mossy orchards and the broad green meadows, and the hedges, and the woods, and the cattle, and the chickens, and the huge kitchen, where they could curl on the wooden settles, and eat their porridge, and hear wonderful tales from Keziah, who was cook, and nurse, and dairywoman, and housewife, all in one. Keziah loved them; she had seen them all born, and when their mother had lain dying, had promised never to leave them, and she kept her word, though she was a buxom woman, much beloved, and might have married the rich miller that had the water-mill eight miles away down the river. But there were many things Keziah wished to do for them that she could not do, because she never disobeyed her master, and she had to give them water when she would have given them milk, and cold porridge when she would have given them hot bread, and was often ashamed at the darned and threadbare clothes in which she had to array their little bodies—"the children that ought to be the first in the parish!" she would say to herself. "It is good to be a saint, no doubt; but it is bad to be a skindint too." For a skindint she called her master, in the secrets of her soul.

When the snow fell, she called him so more bitterly than ever.

The snow made all the little people very cold, and she could not set big oaken logs and good caunel coal roaring with flame up all the chimneys, as she would have liked to do, and Goldenrod grew very damp and chilly.

"Run out, my chicks, and get warm that way," she said to them when the white covering that was so strange to them stretched over field and wold, and made the leafless trees and the swollen river look quite black against it.

Ray and Rob were taught their lessons by their father in his study, a little dark, close place that was as terrible to them as if it had been a torture-chamber, for their acquaintance with letters was small and with the cane was large, and their canings were always given them there. But this morning they were free, for their father had been called away to a dying parishioner on the other side of the big brown moor that shelved away from the edge of their orchards. So Rob and Ray ran out into the air and dragged their little brothers with them, and the babies even in their wooden cart, and romped about, and raced, and slid, and pelted, and danced, and made themselves merry, as though no canes were lying on the study-table, and no blurred copy-books waiting, grim and grimy. They played at sledging, of which they had some printsin Christmas papers, and made believe the babies were Princesses; they then played at being Napoleon at Moscow, whose story Ray had just come to in their "Markham's History," and were so delighted with their marches and battles, and their own deaths and burials in the snow, that they never heard the one step which at all times sent a tremor of fear through them. The cold voice of the Vicar cleft the cold air like a knife.

"Are your lessons done?"

Rob, who was burying Tammie in the snow, and Ray, who was carrying Dickie as a frost-bitten soldier of the Old Guard on his shoulders, both heard, and their innocent sport ceased as a dog's play ceases at the sharp crack of a whip.

Ray, grown whiter than the snow, alone spoke.

"We have done no lessons, papa."

"What have you done, then?"

"We have been at play."

"Very well. Go into the study."

Rob began to cry, and Ray's lips quivered. They knew what the order meant.

"It was my fault, master, all mine," cried Keziah, running out, but the Vicar put her aside.

"You spoil the children; that is well known," he said coldly. "But the boys are too old not to know their own duty."

Keziah spoke in vain; the boys were bidden to go to the study.

"Whip only me, papa," said Ray, timidly, "only me, please, because if I had stayed in, Rob would have staid in too."

The Vicar in his inmost soul recognized the generosity of the plea, and felt proud of his little son, but he did not seem to have heard it, and he gave both equal punishment upon the palms of their small, sunburnt, cold hands. Then they were shut in to do their lessons, with two bunches of dry bread instead of dinner.

The Vicar was a man who held discipline in high esteem, and enforced it.

They did their lessons; Ray quickly, Rob tardily, both watering the pages of primer and copy-book with scalding tears. Then they huddled together in the deep bay of the one narrow window to hear each other repeat what they had had to learn by rote. The casement looked on the lawn at the side of the house; on the grass was a big old hawthorn-tree, and under the tree were huddled together, like themselves, scores of birds.

"Do look at the birds," says Ray. "How pluffed out they look and how dull, and all their feathers stick upright."

"They're cold," said Rob thoughtfully, and added with fellow-feeling, as he heard the sound of dishes and knives and forks in the adjoining chamber:

"P'haps they're hungry, too."

"Hungry!" repeated Ray, who had never thought how birds lived. Then the color flushed back into his little pale face, he jumped up, and upset all the lesson-books.

"Of course they are hungry—how silly I am!—the ground is frozen—they eat worms and seeds, and now they can't get any. Oh, the poor, poor, poor little things!"

He jumped off the window-seat, got his dry bread, and jumped on again, threw open one of the leaded window-panes, and crumbled up his bread and flung it out to the birds. Instantly they darted down, a motley little throng: brown sparrows, gray linnets, speckled thrushes, chaffinches with their variegated wings, three big blackbirds, one tiny blue tomtit, and many robins. They were no longer dull; they hopped and pecked and fluttered and chirped to each other and ate in concert, and were very much better behaved than a famished crowd of human beings ever would have been.

The great hawthorn-tree spread above them, glittering with icicles on every branch, the white, hard, smooth snow was beneath them, the bright-natured feathered things soon grew themselves again, and their merry chirping made the frosty air alive with *Lieder ohne Wörte*, as gayly as if the hawthorn-tree were in flower, and they at work in it making their nests. Rob and Ray were in ecstasies; they hung against the casement, pouring out showers of crumbs, laughing and half-crying in delight at their clever and wonderful discovery that the birds in the snow had been hungry. They never remembered that they would be very hungry themselves, for in their excitement and sympathy they had crumbled away both bits of bread. They watched the little multitude eat every crumb, shake out their feathers, and fly away. One robin flew up to the lower boughs of the hawthorn, and sang as if he were deputed by the rest to speak their common praise and thanksgiving.

"Oh, how lovely!" cried Ray with clasped hands and caught breath. "Oh, how beautiful! Oh, how clever of you, Rob, to remember they were hungry."

"And me who isn't clever!" said Rob with a little chuckle of content.

"What are you doing at the window, boys?" said their father's voice.

All their joy ceased, and the robin flew away. Rob was the one this time to answer.

"We gived our bread to the dickey-birds. It was me thought of it."

"All your bread!"

"Yes, papa; both bits."

The Vicar frowned.

"Then you may go hungry until your tea-time, and remember that I will have no folly of the kind again. Keep your crusts for worthier objects. Birds are mere thieves. They steal fruit and grain, and it is God's merciful provision that frost should come to aid, amid other of His means, in the destruction of their numbers. It is very impious to interfere with God's designs."

Ray's face grew very weary and perplexed, Rob's very grave and resolute.

"God kills birds!" Rob asked at last.

His father replied, "The frost God sends kills them—yes."

"I don't like God, then," Rob said, after a little while.

"Hush!" said Ray. "God is good. Papa it is that makes some mistake."

Their father grew gray with horror, and stony white with rage. Were these blasphemers his own children?

They were once more punished alike. They were this time flogged instead of being caned, and their little stiff hands were set to write in large crooked characters, "Frost is a provision of nature, instituted by the mercy of God, to destroy the numbers of birds that devastate the Autumn crops of farmers, and destroy the buds of gardener's Summer fruits."

"It is not true," said Ray between his teeth, as his hands traveled painfully over the long sentence. "I am quite sure it is not true."

"No, it isn't true," said his echo, Rob, whose chubby, fat fingers could scarcely manage, at the best of times, to make a round O, and now that they were numbed with cold could not do it anyhow. "I don't care for the farmers," added Rob. "The farmers trap the bunnies; that they do."

Ray did not say anything; his heart was too heavy for talk; he had read in one of the story books at his godmother's of a northern country where a sheaf of wheat is tied up above the doorway for the frozen birds in Winter-time; he wished they were in that country. He and Rob cried themselves to sleep that night, for their little bones were all aching, and both their hearts too.

In the morning, when they got up, they ran to the window. It was scarcely light; a big white moon was just vanishing over the brown edge of the moor; snow had fallen all night, the duck-pond was frozen over, the cold was great; on the sill of their casement there lay a little dead bird.

It was a young goldfinch.

Ray choked all over as he saw it; Rob's cheeks grew red with rage.

"Oh, the poor, poor, poor little dear!" they sobbed together, and life seemed so dreadful to them both that they clung crying to one another. This hard, cold, white world in which God let the dickey-birds die—it frightened them as they had been frightened when they heard the sods beaten down above the grave where their mother's body was.

Ray looked up suddenly with a great light in his eyes.

"I will give the birds my breakfast, and papa may kill me."

"Me, too," said Rob, who would not be behind in any act or word, though his heart gave a terrible throb, for he was very hungry this chilly morning.

"It will hurt to go without anything," he whispered. "Won't it hurt, Ray?"

"Of course, it will hurt," said Ray, with scorn in his steadfast, shining eyes. "It hurt all the martyrs, but they did it."

Rob shut his little, firm, rosy mouth, and resolved to demur no more.

Ray was always telling him about the martyrs, but Rob did not care much for them: he cared more for the bunnies in the traps.

"Let us go," said Ray, and together, hand in hand, they trotted down the old dark, steep, oak stairs.

The children always had their first meal in the kitchen, for the convenience of Keziah and the quietude of their father. They all sat round the deal table before the fire, the little ones in their high chairs, Rob and Ray on wooden stools.

For breakfast they had porridge sometimes; this morning they had milk-and-water in their mugs, and bread, and Keziah for a treat added honey, "because it is so nigh Yule," as she said, for it was the twenty-third of December.

Ray looked at the honey and bread.

"Is it my own, this?"

"Yes, dear," said Keziah, wondering.

"I may eat it or not eat it as I like?"

"For sure, my dear. What big eyes you make, my Raldie, for naught."

Ray looked at his bread with a swelling heart. He had all the hunger of a seven-year-old country boy: but he saw in his fancy all the birds of the world lying dying. He rose up and took his bread in his hands, and, with a glance at his brother, went to the kitchen door. Rob, with a tear rolling down each cheek, bravely grasped his bread and followed. Their nurse did not notice them, her back was turned as she fed the little twin girls.

"Papa may kill us, but God won't be angry," said Ray calmly, and never one of the martyrs he loved had felt more solemn and more sure. Then he began to crumble his bread and throw it out on the snow.

Rob took one big bite that he could not help, then valorously flung his away in large morsels.

From a lattice above them the voice of their father thundered:

"I will have no such waste in my household. Disobedient and wicked children! is my word not law?"

"He may kill me, I do not mind," said Ray with a pale firm face.

Rob frowned and looked surly.

"It isn't waste. It 'ud have been in our tummies, and now it's in the dick-birds."

Meanwhile the feathered multitude of the old hawthorn-tree and all the hedges round were flocking joyous round to share the alms.

Their father's step came down the stairs in haste and called Keziah.

"Job Stevens has cut his hand off chopping furze; he is at the point of death; they have come for me this moment; take these children in and lock them in the study; they will have their chastisement when I return."

"Yes, your reverence," said Keziah in amazement. "But, Sir—Job Stevens's is sixteen mile if one, and in the snow!"

"I must walk, of course," said her master hastily; "no horse could get along. That is nothing. Lock these boys in, and do not let them out till I come back."

Then the Vicar threw his cloak about him and went out toward the moor in the teeth of the savage north wind. Rob and Ray stood motionless.

There nurse came out to them.

"My darlings, you heard the orders that the master gave," she said, with the water in her honest eyes.

Rob threw his fat arms about her.

"Yes, but he's gone, Nursie; *you* won't lock us in!"

Keziah hesitated; and kissed his curls. Ray's face changed from white to rosy red, and then grew white again.

"We must be locked in, Rob," he said sadly.

"We mustn't get nurse blamed.

"Oh, the noble little lad you are, my Raldie!" cried Keziah, and sobbed over him. So locked in they were. At one o'clock she brought them their dinners, and looked wistful and longing. "His reverence said not till he comes back," she muttered, stroking Ray's hair.

"Never mind, Nursie," murmured Ray. "we do very nice here. We've done our lessons, and we can play."

"What's there to play with?" groaned Rob, who was lying on what he called his "tummy" underneath the table.

"There's ourselves," said Ray.

Keziah locked them in, her heart more bitter against her master than ever it had been in all the years that would have been, but for the children, very joyless and very thankless.

"Them's just cherubs, and he's a brute. He as drinks the blessed wine every sacrament-day, and should know better!" she muttered in her wrath. Had she been learned in hagiology, she would have wished that her master could swallow a spider at the holy wine like German St. Norbert, and be blessed with a beautiful spirit ever afterward.

The day wore slowly on; a snowy, blowing, boisterous day, dark and dreary. When twilight fell the Vicar had not come back. "There's reason in roasting eggs," thought Keziah. "I must let 'em out now. I'll tell him as they've been in all day, and he knows as me ain't a one to fib."

So she let them out. Rob rushed with a bound and shout down the passage; Ray came with a slow step, wondering if letting them out would get his nurse into trouble.

"Master's rare late," said the man who did odd jobs. "Mappen he'll sleep at Squire's?"

"Ay, I shouldn't wonder that he do," answered Keziah. The Squire's was the biggest house at Tamsleigh, the village where the furze-cutter, Job Stevens, lay on his death-bed.

"Sure, he's staying at Squire's, and a more natural thing than what he often do," she thought, as she did the bolts and bars, and shut the shutters, and told the odd man that he had better sleep upon the premises, as master was away.

No one felt anxious. The Vicar had gone to Tamsleigh, and, seeing how bitter and wild the day was, had staid to sleep at his old friend's; what more likely?

The children had a merry time while the snow fell and the winds blew: Keziah was a merry soul by nature, and had all kinds of funny stories, and, saying it was next but one to Christmas Eve, roasted apples for them, and stuck the apples full of cloves and set them bobbing in a bowl of currant wine in the old game that Ben Jonson sings of in his carol.

It was quite late, quite eight o'clock, when the children went to bed.

"And please God take care of the birds in the snow. Amen," said Ray at the close of his bedside prayers.

"Amen," said Rob, winking and sleepy.

No one was anxious at all that night, but when the morning came, and the noon passed, and their father had not returned, a great alarm spread itself from the servants to the children.

The weather had become terrible. The snow fell perpetually, the air was very dark, the winds were very rough; such a day had not been seen in Devon for over twenty years; and away where the sea was, ships and barks were tossing in the snow-storm in sore peril.

"Where can the master be?" said Keziah in great perplexity. It would be impossible to stay at the Squire's at Tamsleigh, for the morrow was Christmas Day, and where would the church be without its church service?

The parish was a very scattered one; a few farms, a few cottages, with miles between each, spread over the moorland, and about the vicarage and church itself there were only a few poor houses; the only house of any importance was the Squire's, over at Tamsleigh. The few people, however, who did dwell near, came—dropping in as the short day wore itself on, and each had some darker suggestion, some ghostlier remembrance than the last to offer in consolation.

Ray stood listening with big startled eyes. He was nappy because his nurse had given him a sieve-full of grain for the birds, yet he felt a dull sense of something dreadful being near. Rob sang, and raced, and shouted, and played at his pleasure; the terrible snow-storm had no terrors for him.

"It is passing strange," said Keziah anxiously, and knew not what to do, for it was not weather to send man or beast over the moor, and the Vicar might only scold if she did send, supposing he was safe and well at Tamsleigh great hall; he always hated a fuss."

She did not know what to do.

But at twilight, or rather just as the black day was merging into the yet blacker night, and the mounds of snow were rising higher and higher against windows and door, there came a poor old peddler who had struggled through the storm with his pack on his back, and was half frozen, and begged shelter.

He was a man well known in the district. They had him in and set him in the chimney-corner, and gave him mulled wine and the promise of a bed; but scarce had he come to his full senses out of his cold and his fright than he asked for the Vicar, and when he heard that as yet the master of the house was not at home he got up in his agitation, though his limbs were all stiff as statues with rheumatism.

"But I passed his Reverence yester eve, coming for home above Tamsleigh," he shouted. "The Lord save us! the Lord save us! Sure as I be a living soul, he's lost on the moor."

The few neighbors who were gathered in the kitchen screamed aloud, and the children listening grew pale.

"Art sure 'twas master?" cried Keziah.

"Lord bless us, I be sure!" reiterated the peddler. "He gev me good-even, and said as how he'd be here long afore me, but I struck aside to take some hooks and eyes and thread to Dame Carew as she'd ordered of me, and so we parted company, and I slep' at Carew's but and ben' by the morn. Lord, save us! he's a dead man."

In the bustle and outcry that succeeded no one noticed the children for a few moments till Rob shrieked out:

"Raldie's dead, too."

It was then seen that Ray had fainted.

In a little while he was brought round, and opened his eyes bewilderedly.

"Father wouldn't help the birds!" he murmured, and shuddered and wept.

Keziah, with more grief on her shoulders than she felt it right for one lone woman to have to bear, carried Ray up to his little bed, and bidding him not to fret so, because there was always hope, ran down stairs, stormed at the peddler for having been such a fool as to speak so before the children, and then took counsel with her neighbors as to what was best to do.

The men volunteered to go out in search, but there were only four or five of them, and two of them were very old. Still, out they went with their horn, lanterns, and their pick-axes, and the dark fell upon the house and the moor.

They thought of going up to the church-tower and ringing the two bells that were there; but they reflected that it would be of no use, because the wind was so high that the bells could have no chance of being heard. So the men went out to search as best they could in the wild night, and their frightened women sat for the most part in the kitchen of the vicarage, taking a strange and terrible pleasure in hearing the peddler cry a hundred times, "Lord save us! he's a dead man!" till Keziah told him to go to bed for an old fool, which at last reluctantly he did.

The women sat over the fire and sipped spiced wine, and told each other horrible tales of things their fathers and forefathers had done or known, with many a "He says, says he," occurring in their narrative.

Keziah sat up by the bedside of Rob and Ray; Rob slept, but Ray lay wide awake, and ever and again he shivered and moaned: "Papa would help the birds—he wouldn't—and I *know* God was angry."

The long night wore away, the winds never ceasing to howl, the snow never ceasing to fall. At daybreak the men returned, having found nothing. They said they had searched all the moor for eight miles, but in real truth, though they did not know it, they had scarcely been a mile from home, having only gone round and round in a circle, not seeing where they were in the darkness. The morning broke gray and dreary; the snow fell still, but the winds dropped. Keziah chose the youngest and strongest of the men and bade him strive to get across to Tamsleigh. It was hard to do and an errand of danger, but the path were all obliterated and communication of every kind stopped, but the man was a bold young fellow and promised to do his best. "Though as for that," he muttered, "his Reverence is a dead man if he's out all this freezin' night." The other men went up the church-tower and set the bells tolling; the wind had fallen, and it was possible that in the more distant houses they might be heard and some help or some news come.

It was now eleven o'clock in the morning, the hour at which the service of Christmas Day should have begun. The church was a little dark dismal place; here and there it had been brightened with a bit of holly or a bough of bearberry-tree; the Vicar did not approve such follies, and there was little done to relieve the bare stone walls, the square box of a pulpit, the tiny chancel dismal and damp as any dungeon. As the weather cleared a little the women dropped in, in their red cloaks, and made a glow in the darkness, but they did not stay, for the church was very cold, and it seemed more cold and horrible having no prayer there on Christ's morn, and no Pastor, maybe, frozen dead in some snowdrift.

At the vicarage Keziah tried in vain to read the morning service to the children by the kitchen fire; her voice faltered and their attention wandered. They were all grave and frightened, even the twin babies, and Ray sat in the window-seat with his face pressed against the glass, quite silent. The look of the boy frightened his nurse almost more than the loss of her master.

"He do take things to heart so," she said to herself, with a sigh.

It was of no use to try and read; she closed the big black Prayer Book, and let the startled parishioners come in; some of them had plodded many miles over the snow not to miss the blessing of the Christmas prayer, and they found the church empty and the Vicar absent. All were sure that he was dead; surer yet, when a man, at great risk to himself, came over from Tamsleigh Great House to say the Squire trusted that his Reverence had reached home safely.

"Didn't I tell ye truth, ye unbelievin' Jews?" said the peddler, who enjoyed his own importance as a sharer in this terrible history.

There could be no doubt now. The Vicar had left Tamsleigh, refusing all the Squire's offers, and had set forth to walk home.

Every one there knew that he must have lost his way, and in all likelihood had perished.

"It do come like a judgment," whispered Keziah to a friend out of the children's hearing. "Ay, it do. He scolded and punished them dear little souls just for feeding the frozen-out birds! And now—now he knows himself what it is—death in the snow."

Rob began to cry because the women were crying and he was frightened. Ray never shed a tear nor said a word; he only thought to himself with an unutterable horror, "God was angry!"

Christmas morning began to pass away. The beef lay unroasted; the pudding that had been in its pot all night, boiled madly unnoticed; the bells of the church tolled without ceasing. Folks began to come in from the outlying parts of the parish as the skies cleared and the frost made the snow passable. They all brought terrible tales of the past day and night; of sheep frozen to death, of carts blocked, of travelers lost, of horses killed, of boys drowned by the splitting ice, and of hamlets shut off from each other. It was even rumored that the great train from London, twenty miles away, was standing still at the night with its freight of passengers unable to move, and that some of them had been frozen to death.

Keziah listened with a beating heart to all these histories: it was now three o'clock; she had put away the Christmas dinner and fed the children on milk porridge, and kept them quiet round her. There was no love in them to agitate their little souls for their missing father, but the sense of some great calamity around weighed on them and kept them still and frightened. Ray was mute, and scarcely moved.

By four it was once more quite dark. The villagers hung about, cowed and afraid like the children. Christmas Day was passing and there had been no service in the church. It seemed to them a thing so terrible that the sin of it would lie on them forever.

All the hushed whitened moor was without a sound; the safely-folded sheep bleated now and then, and the cattle lowed in the byre; that was all; otherwise, a silence like that of death enwrapped the village and the church, and the people dared not speak above their voices. All at once Keziah rose and took the two little girls, one on each of her own strong arms, with their woolen hoods pulled over their flaxen heads.

"Christ's Day must not go by without a prayer said in His church," she said to the folks in her kitchen. "Let us go and pray there for master. 'Twill save the day from heathendom."

She went out into the deepening gloom, into the air that was bitter still, but quite windless. Followed by the children, she went over the snow under the dark boughs of the trees to the church door, and entered it, the women going behind her with lanterns under their cloaks. They set down their lanterns in the middle of the aisle, and the light made a little pale glow on the tomb-stones that formed the pavement. Keziah kneeled down and prayed aloud, and the voices of the people echoed hers; when her prayers had ceased and all was silent, the little faint tones of Ray stole through the stillness:

"God, please do not be angry any more because papa made a mistake; he did not mean to be cruel. Please save the sheep and the birds and save him. Please do not be angry any more."

Then his own little voice died away in a sob, and all the women kneeling there in the cold and the dark wept too. Solemnly, as they had entered, they left the church; some one had said, "Let us sing a psalm," but no one could sing; their hearts were too full, for all their men were out on the moors, and who could tell what might chance there? Then Keziah on her threshold turned and said to her neighbors:

"Now thank ye all kindly, but go to your homes. Gossiping is bad at such a time as this. For me I will keep by the hearth with the children. The Lord succor their father!"

The women were moved at the seriousness of a woman always mirthful and neighborly, and each went quietly to her own cottage. She herself went home, as she had said that she should, and the little boys gathered about her knees, and the little girls slept in her arms. Night once more began to fall over the world of snow. In the inner kitchen the old peddler and an old laborer, too aged to go out and assist to search, were talking low over their ale of storms that they had known forty long years before.

Keziah had shut no shutters; she had lit candles and put them against each casement so that by chance the light might assist her master if he were able to find his homeward way.

"Lord help them all, poor souls!" she thought, rocking the babies in her arms, and thinking of the ships at sea, of the travelers on the moor, of the sheep lost on the tors, and the trains blocked in the snow.

Ray, with his hands clasped about his little naked legs, sat and gazed into the fire, his eyes wide open, his mouth parted. "Pray do not make me go to bed," he said once; "*pray* do not."

So when she put the others to sleep she let him set up with her by the fire. "Why won't you go to bed, my dear?" she asked him; as the cuckoo clock told nine of the night.

Ray shuddered.

"In my bed, last night, when I did sleep, I saw papa dead in the snow, and God's birds covering him with leaves. I should see it again now."

"Ah, my poor child!"

He leaned his head against her, and they sat in the chimney corner together.

The cuckoo called ten o'clock.

There was a sound of voices outside the house, the shuffling of men's feet in the crisp snow; the dog barked outside, the flash of torches flared red on the lattices. Ray and his nurse sprang up and rushed to the door and forced it open. The men were bearing a litter, and the foremost of them cried out, "Little master, it's your father. We've done a good Christmas night's work. Nay, nay, he's not dead; never fear!"

Ray rushed out into the snow.

For many moments all was confusion; then the men laid the shutter gently down before the fire, and taking off the wraps strown over him, showed Ray the motionless form of his father, whose eyes unclosed, and whose gray lips feebly murmured:

"My little boy, do not be afraid."

Ray burst into tears, and kissed his father as he had never dared to kiss him in his life.

Setting out to walk homeward, from Tamsleigh, he had crossed half the moor in safety, in the teeth of the blinding snow, then as darkness fell had missed his way and had wandered so far and become so exhausted by the wind and the bitter air that he had lost all power of even guessing where he was, and so had grown feebler and blinder at each step, and had staggered for shelter into a hollow place made by some rocks and trees: there he had sat down, wrapping himself in his cloak and trusting the dawn would break. But the fury of the storm had uprooted some of the trees and loosened some of the boulders; with a roar as of thunder the huge stones and the oak tree grew with them had fallen across the entrance of his shelter, and barred him in, a prisoner. There, half-frozen, famished, miserable, he had passed the night of Christmas Eve and the wild day of Yule itself, while his people was searching for him east and west, north and south, and his little son was praying to God "not to be angry." He had resisted the longing to sleep that came over him, knowing such sleep fatal; but he had given himself up for lost, hemmed in by the impassable barrier of the fallen oaks and the rocks, and knowing well that none could see him or hear his voice, shout as he would over the desolate moor.

Death was very near him, and in its awful presence he regretted many things and repented many. He thought of his poor little children with shame and sorrow, and he remembered how he had struck the child for its charity to the birds—for the alms of bread that now he would have thanked heaven for himself! When the sound of the searchers coming over the snow was borne to his ear, and the cries of his own dog—the dog he had often chained and often beaten—brought them to his hiding-place, and with ropes let down to him from above they dragged him up into the starlit whitened world, the stern Vicar was no stronger than his little son; he swooned away.

He had been imprisoned in the snow for thirty hours.

As he lay in the warmth of his own hearth, with the fire-light dancing on the light curls of Ray, he opened his feeble arms to the child.

"My boy, I have been cruel to you. Forgive me. Since my life has been spared, I will try to make it a blessing to you and to your brothers."

"And the birds?" whispered Ray.

His father smiled.

"You shall hang a sheaf of corn out every Winter, as they do in the Sweden of your story-books. I know now what it is—to die in the snow."

Ray laid his head upon his father's breast, and was happy.

When the morning, which was cloudless, came, he had his sheaf of wheat, and hung it above the door, and all the birds flocked to it, fluttering and chirping in little multitudes, the bold bright robins foremost.

"God did hear me when I asked Him not to be angry any more," said Ray, and Rob said, "Me, too, I asked Him."

And hand in hand they looked up at the broad blue sky.—*Belgravia.*

REALISTIC SCULPTURE.—The decadence of sculpture as high art has been largely promoted by the debased taste of foreigners, who are captivated by the cheapness and dexterity with which Italian artisans can copy any trivial object, or the ready invention of artists in rendering, in marble or metal pantomime the silliest, commonest, or most complicated human action, partly, perhaps, by delight in the comical, grotesque, and superficial, and with Americans, their instinctive preference of form to color, which is the right beginning but wrong ending of taste. All this, and the current senseless prejudices against the old masters of painting, have caused to flourish commercially in Italy a school of picture statuary, or sculpture gone mad, which is the delight of eye of the uncultivated multitude, disposed to enjoy it as they would the feats and jests of the circus, or the action of low comedy. There still live in Italy artists to whom sculpture is a serious, noble profession, and ideal form of highest abstract beauty and symbolism their living inspiration. But they starve, while vulgar, petty, or pseudo-pretty realism thrives. Sculpture above now is crammed with the most extravagant devices to attract novices in art. Suffice it to name a few to indicate how low the spirit of the profession has fallen in catering to ignorance and sensational desire. We see groups of Raphael toying with the charms of a mistress-model, intended doubtless for the much-maligned Fornarina—a contemptible libel on both him and his noble art; infantile girls in ball costumes and masks aping old coquettes; also in full promenade dress, gloves, laces, flounces, fans, jewels, and parasol, flirting with dandyish boys of similar mature years. I note one overtaken by a gust of wind, which sends her skirts wildly flapping about her tiny, shrinking person; laces, ribbons, and finery torn and streaming in, whirling confusion, the parasol rent and turned inside out, hair blown over her face, as with angry, tearful eyes she makes a frantic effort to avoid exposure and arrest damages. Wonderfully delicate carving of translucent marble is this tomfoolery, I admit, as fragile almost as blown glass—cunning, difficult workmanship, but frivolous, tricky sculpture. There are also babies in basket-cages playing with birds, or in impotent rage because they cannot reach some coveted object; mournful babies, with broken dishes and spilled food, which sly kittens are stealing and eating to the tune of their cries. But enough! These and congenial marble toys are becoming as common as swimming and talking dolls, with this notable difference, that they are made for the edification of grown men and women. There is a harmless absurdity in some of this genre, incongruous sculpture, which protects it from serious criticism. And if there be any class of people incapable of admiring sculpture for any higher qualities than imbecile tricks of fancy and dexterity of chisel, there is no law to compel them. Indeed, some of the pictures made and inventions are healthfully amusing or emotional, but there are none that might not be much more efficiently and easily executed in their own proper mediums of design and color. The old painters were frequently so sculpturesque in their compositions that they afford pleasing and graceful groups for the copyists in marble. This is particularly the case with Raphael, whose pictorial Madonnas and Bambinos are now used by sculptors as models instead of living ones, especially the Tribune Cardellino, and the Gran Sisto of Dresden. Now, it would seem likely that painters must soon go to the sculptors for their subjects.—*J. J. Jarves, in Harper's Magazine.*

M. DE BEAUSOBRE AND HIS TRAGEDY.—A tragedy, in six acts, by M. De Beausobre, called "Les Arsacides," had been formally accepted at the Comédie Française by some mistake. A large sum of money was offered to the author on condition of his withdrawing the work; but it had taken him 30 years to write the piece: he was now 60 years of age, and he was resolved to see it played. The tragedy was hissed from beginning to end. The actors wished to finish the performance at the end of the second act, but the public were so amused that they insisted on hearing the whole. The next day the author went to the theatre, and assured the actors that if they would give him one more rehearsal, and, above all, would allow him to add a seventh act, the work would have a glorious success. They prevailed upon him to accept an indomnity, and the piece was not played again.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

SIR HUMPHRY DAVY.—Davy's personal appearance was suggestive of anything but mental power. His face was the reverse of comely. He was small and insignificant, and even in the morning of his manhood stooped and was round-shouldered. He was uncouth and clumsy in his manners; and when he first began his career as a lecturer at the Royal Institution, there was a smile of self-satisfaction on his face, which suggested that he was on the best terms with himself, and which predisposed his audience rather to hiss than cheer. He was somewhat dogmatic withal, and once received a snub which must have been galling to his self-esteem. A London publisher, whose habit was to entertain the literati of England at his table once a week, invited the assistant lecturer on chemistry among them, a half-formed nebula among the fixed stars. The worthy publisher was doubtful about Davy's right to sit down with men of European fame, and apologized to the company for venturing to introduce to them one whose name had yet to be made, and whose looks promised so little. The raw, ramshackle, awkward young man, however, was quite able to hold his own, and prepared to assert his rights to contribute to the literary and philosophical discussion; and being just at that age when young men think all men fools and "fogies" who are older than themselves, he even ventured to pose as an oracle and instructor. The conversation turned on the poetic beauties of Milton. In the middle of a declamation of one of the poet's finest passages by an enthusiastic admirer, Davy interposed the infelicitous remark that "he could never understand Milton." Here was an opportunity for which the great men were wistfully waiting to sit on and quash this obtrusive, beardless dogmatist. "Very likely, Sir," said one of them; "nothing more likely; but you don't mean to blame the poet for that." His stooping gait, discordant voice, and bovine countenance produced so unfavorable an impression on Count Rumford that that gentleman expressed regret that he had so hastily invited him to become a lecturer in connection with the institution. He refused to allow Davy to lecture in the theatre till his qualifications had been tested in the smaller lecture-room. It is needless to say that he passed the ordeal triumphantly; the Count's first exclamation after the lecture was, "Let this lad have free access to all the arrangements and helps the institution can afford." On the succeeding day he discoursed in public. His subsequent career is a record of triumphs. His lectures were a new dissipation for the frivolous; a revelation to the wise. The sensation they created and the admiration they obtained can hardly be realized. Men of the highest genius and of the most exalted rank, the literary and the scientific, the practical and the poetical, blue-stockings and butterflies, the fresh in mind and the faded—all crowded to hear him. * * * Ever untravelled, his thoughts returned to his laboratory; and though he did set up as a man of fashion, he never forgot to keep his ambition subordinate to that of scientific fame. He would remain calmly conducting his experiments till he left himself no time to dress for dinner; and in his haste would "clothe himself upon" with white and clean linen, without "unclothing himself of" that which had ceased to be sweet and fresh. One day he would be of Aldermanic proportions, wearing a wardrobe of five shirts on his back and five pairs of stockings on his calves, till he is able to snatch an hour from science and frivolity, and then he would appear, to the consternation of his friends, but a shadow of his former greatness. These alterations of physical bulk were matters of sore perplexity and alarm, till the cause of them was discovered. His day was too short for the service of the two opposing deities. He would serve science till the hour to present his offering to fashion arrived; and then he would dart out of his laboratory and run a neck-and-neck race with time. Where the solemnities of folly were over he would return to his laboratory

as shown by antique gems and even wall-paintings. The mouse-killer domesticated among the Greeks, called *gale*, described by Aristotle, and humorously referred to by Aristophanes in the "Peace," has been shown by Prof. Rolleston to have been our white-breasted marten, (*Martes foina,*) a different animal from the *gale agria* or *iktis*, which was larger, and a great lover of honey as well as a killer of birds. Mr. Houghton dwells upon the remarkably scanty occurrence in Latin writers of the word *felis or feles*, Cicero using it but once, and that when speaking of Egyptian cats. Ovid in a single passage speaks of a mythological *felis*, into which the sister of Phœbus was changed. Besides the cat, the Egyptians domesticated the ichneumon, popularly known as Pharaoh's rat, which is still to be seen in houses at Cairo.—*The Saturday Review.*

MABEL'S HOLIDAY.

IN A GARD N.

Arthur. He came, saw, and was conquered.
Lady mine,
You cannot choose but conquer; in more sport
You triumph, and your prize a human heart;
Where others strive, you take your ease and win—
Win for you must, and so our friend was won—
Tamed to the rose-chain which I've worn so long,
Was never victory more swift and sure!

Mabel. Never.

A. A week, day, hour—nay, not so much;
He came, he saw, was conquered. Victory!
Glory to you and me!

M. Take all the glory.

A. No—though t'was I that dragged him from his books,
'Twas you that tamed him. Rent o'er dusty books
There was my friend, my Ralph, my dear sworn brother,
After some hundred years or so turned—poet,
Spoiling his eyes—the boy has pleasant eyes—
Gnawing a weighty horne, grub, scholar, mole,
Philosopher of dusk and dust—and poet.
I found him, and I dragged him forth to light.

M. To gaslight.

A. Yes, to gaslight—best of lights.
There he sat blinking—twas the rarest sport—
The innocent had never seen a play,
Never! He knew his Shakspeare, loved the book;
But not the boards; they said the modern stage
Was all unworthy so he only came
Because I prayed him, and we had been friends.

M. You had been friends?

A. Friends! Yes, the closest friends.
Oh but to see the change! There he sat dazed,
Puzzled, disdainful, and the play began.
What's this? The dazed eyes open round and bright.
What's this? Black-letter? parchment? manuscript?
A student's prize? Newest old-fashioned verse,
Or old verse new the fashion! Yes, by Love,
By the great little master! Such a scroll
As not all libraries on earth can match.
Parchment of living words, live manuscript,
Most old, most new, the very fount of song,
The world writ small in poetry—a woman.
He did not know the kind.

M. And does he know it?

A. He learns his lesson daily at your feet.

M. What shall you do? Where do you go to-day?

A. I am to go? I weary you?

M. Not much.

A. I cannot comprehend you.

M. I hope not.

A. I can but leave you.

M. You are very kind.

A. Sphinx though you be, you make your meaning clear.
Adieu, most potent lady: Queen, farewell,
Give my respects to Master Ralph: farewell,
Most arbitrary lady, queen of hearts,
Queen of the stage—

M. Don't speak about the stage:
I would forget—this is my holiday—
Let me forget the actress—so good-bye!

A. Good-bye. The gate grates on the gravel-walk
He comes! I go—all pass; he goes, I come;
We are two buckets at one well. Good-bye.
You'll educate my friend.

M. Your friend! And mine?

[*Arthur goes away. Presently Ralph comes through the shrubbery as Mabel greets him her hand, he begins to speak quickly.*]

Ralph. Oh what a day! Are you at last content?
My lady, did you ever see such a day?

M. I have seen many days.

R. But none like this.
Way, all the land to-day is fairyland.
I came by the upland common all ablaze
With gorse from end to end, and met the breeze
Full in the face, and the gray morning clouds
Rolled northward rent, and the great sun shone through.
But that was nothing. Where the road dips down
Steep from rough common to the wide grass-lands,
I found a world of blossom by my side
The May-trees stood so thick with bloom, methought
No space was there for song o' the thrush, that shook
The hoar o' the bush with rhymes of love
But that was nothing, for each blade of grass
Had its rain-jewel, short-lived butterneps—
Wealth of the meadow, fairy merchants' gold—
Thronged to my foot, then fled and hedgerow, elms
All newly green, and golden youth of oaks,
And great horse-chestnut with imperial plumes;
Far trees, and further in the farmer fields,
Till I saw dimly the fair silver coils,
Where the full Thames lay dreaming. All the land
Was one broad flood of blossom, all the air
Was scent of blossom. Down the road I came,
Like a winged creature who but walks for whim,
Half stifled by the sense I could not sing
But that was less than nothing—for I came
Under your garden-wall, the old red wall,
Rough stained and beautiful, and there I stood,
Delaying my delight, and looking up
I looked close in and through laburnum bloom,
And through the bloom light slanted to my eyes,
Sunshine and blossom dazzling, golden shower,
Quivering, with beauty breathless, but that's nothing.
For when I pushed your gate, my dusty feet
Were ankle-deep in daisies; nothing still,
For round the orchowing like-bush I stole
Breathless, and here are you.

M. Yes, here am I;—
And is that something?

R. Crown o' the day to me,
Music that makes all music's meaning clear,
The master-touch interpreting all lights,
Color of colors, heart o' the living rose—

M. Enough! Enough! Would you, too, flatter!

R. No.
I pray you pardon me. I am mad to-day
I rave with Spring; this morning on the road
I could not sing, for all the world was poem,
The world was poet, I was dumb; but now
Beholding you I speak I know not what,
The poet stream flows, and I am rhapsodist.
I pray you pardon me.

M. You need no pardon:
I think your liking for these things is real.
You really like the country.

R. Really like it!
To-day I love it.

M. Arthur loves the town.

R. Arthur! Where is he? Will he come to-day?

M. Yes, he is here, he's somewhere in the house—
Helping my maid perhaps to plan a gown
For the next part I play.

R. Don't talk of plays.
Is not this better than the play-house?

M. Yes:
Oh so much better! This is holiday,
My holiday amid the birds and bloom,
My holiday with flowers.

R. You love flowers.

M. I hate them.

R. What?

M. I hate them. So would you
If they were hurled at you, each on its wire.
Falling with a thud on the boards, stirring the dust,
Formal and scentless, dull, inevitable
As gloves or fans—a bouquet!

R. Bloom is bloom.
May I not choose some flowers for my lady?

M. No, let them live: I am so modest, I
One daisy shall suffice me: thanks, my poet.

R. Your poet! If I dared—that was my dream
The night when I first saw you; on that night
I was so full of poetry, or verse
Which would be poetry, so full of song,
That, as I walked home through the London crowd
Crowd that was but a murmur in my ears,
A shadow world.—I heard no single word
Of Arthur's talk, who will be critical.
The moon shone fair above base yellow lights,
And my lips babbled song, the moon alone fair
And touched my lips with madness, till I thought
That I was poet, fit to be your poet
I broke from Arthur, and ran home: my brain
Was burning; "It is the god," I cried,
"The god inspires me:" so I seized my pen
And wrote:—and by the morning light I read
Page after page of broken scribbled verse,
Poor verse—Yes, you may laugh.

M. I do not laugh.
Show me this verse.

R. Then you love poetry?

M. I hate it. Verses have been flung at me
To fall with a thud like flowers: poetry
Is but cheap flowers, jewelry that's cheap,
Clean as my life.

R. Why will you talk like that?
M. I talk as I feel. I am not good, you know;
Not good—I am sometimes weary of my life;
At least I can be honest—had but true.—
Show me your verse.

R. My lady, speak no more
These cruel words against yourself. You know
I can't believe them—even if I would.

M. You would believe them, then?

R. I wished to once;
Once; long ago.

M. We have been friends one week.

R. I was a fool, a prejudiced poor fool,
And I knew nothing.

M. A week ago! Poor boy!

R. I am a boy no longer. As a boy
I lived with boys, and loved my friends, my dreams,
And did not hate my books; I worked and played,
Glad both of work and play. Then I saw you:
Now I see naught but you.

M. Naught but each cloud,
Each Summer cloud, each tree, each blade of grass.

R. I saw all these because I came to you,
Because I came to you, all beautiful;
They had but mocked me else.

M. As they mock me.
Would I could see their beauty: for this land,
Your dainty land of Spring, is laid in flats;
The carpenters are barely out of sight;
Smell o' the lamp, glare o' the gas; and soon
Not without jolt and creak the play's next scene
Will be presented. I foresee the scene.

R. What is that scene?

M. A dainty scene enough;
A Room, a bijou, boudoir, lady's bower;
A wall of satin, save where Cupid's leer
From panel s; two long windows draped in lace
Through which the rose-colored pale sunlight faints
To die on flowered carpet; all things there
Which women love, for which—Let's hear your verse.

R. [*To her.*] There are tears in your eyes: why do you cry?
Poor child!

M. Child! I am laughing now; are you content?
Child! I suppose that I was once a child.
I must have been—but it was long ago.

R. Tell me about yourself.

M. With pleasure, Sir;
The subject interests me: I was born
Some five-and-twenty years ago, or more—
I think that I was born before the flood:
I lived in a farm: Now mark the pretty scene!
To Right a cottage porch o'ergrown with roses,
Right Centre—pump or pigeon-house on pole,
Then practicable gate o' the old pasture,
And Left a bit of barn-door. On this scene
Enter a young girl singing; that was I.
"Dost like the picture?" as they ask i' the play.
But come, recite! You did not tear them all,
Not all your pretty verses!

R. All, I think:
There's something I remember—but I will not,
You are so strange to-day.

M. You like me not:
You like me not to-day; and that is well;
You must not like me.

R. Stop; don't tell me that;
It is too late.

M. Poor boy!

R. Not poor, but rich,
Rich with a kingdom that I would not yield
To be an Emperor.

M. And that's not much.
Don't talk like a young lover on the stage!
This is my garden, this my holiday:
Keep the stage lover from me:—Be my Siebel,
Call me some flowers.

R. Let the flowers live;
Is not the whole world nosegay for my lady?

M. Pestilent vapors.

R. No.

M. Disperse them, then;
Come, let me have my hour; come, if you love me;
Sit by my feet and speak your verse to me;
Here at my feet! That's right; and now the verses!

R. They are so weak.

M. The better! Who am I
That I should make men poets? Quires of verse
Have been discharged at me; there were all weak.
Begin!

R. I cannot.

M. If you love me, Ralph.

R. I must. I can remember but few lines.

Night's flower, child of night and perfumed air—
Star o' the night, lone star as pure as pale—
Night's bird whose mere discourse is music rare—
Bird, star, and flower, lovelorn nightingale—
Lightning of wrath, O passion fierce and frail—
Heart of the rose, O heart of love's own heart—
Air, fire, life, death—and woman too thou art.

I have obeyed you, lady.

M. Thanks, my poet.
And when I played, you saw all this in me?

R. You were so much to me.

M. And it was real?
Was this play real to you? Did you believe?

R. The woman that you played was real to me,
Now shadow of a shade, since you are real.
Since I am by your feet, and this you.

M. Shadow of a shade, ay, shadow of shade is play
And woman too.

R. Then naught be real to me
But this dear shade.

M. No; have no faith in me.

R. I have no choice.

M. Poor boy!

R. Nay, not so poor!
Now, when I felt your hand light on my hair,
A blessing fell on me: Oh to sit here
Forever, that this moment might be time,
Dream with no waking after: dreamful sleep,
Or death of all thought save that you are near.

M. Yes, dream; you are safe in dreams—but never wake.

R. Dream, and I dream this day will ne'er be done.

M. The butterfly outlives it, but not love.

R. One night falls dark, dark night on love and life.

M. Oh, this is poetry, folly, player's rant;
You dream and wake to-morrow. A week ago
We two were strangers; let some few days pass
And we are strangers.

R. But a week ago
I had not lived.

M. Stage fever is not life;
Stage fever's quick.

R. Yes, quick to cure or kill.

M. You must not talk like that.

R. What need to talk?
Let the air talk in the lilac; you and I
Sit silent breathing spring-time—you and I.

M. And are you happy?

R. I am rich with joy,
And yet not wholly happy.

M. Lover's mood!
O lover's luxury of sighs long-drawn!
Immortal—dead at sundown! Is't not sweet
To taste the day's delight, and sorrow too,
Sorrow in the thought that you and I must part?

R. Why must we part?

M. Why! Wake and see the world,
The world on which I make my player's round,
A star—how runs it?—star that's pale and pure,
Star o' the troupe, a comet with faint tail,
With somewhat musty followers—not with you.
Child, would you journey round this dusty world
Tied to my apron-string?

R. Yes, that would I.

M. No, be a man and burst these idle bonds,
These apron-strings.

R. Who tied me here but you?
You bound me, and I will not loose the bonds.
You bid me be a man: be woman you
To pity me; "I would I were thy bird."

M. Don't quote from plays.

R. 'Tis real enough to me.

M. I've seen so many love-sick Montagues:
I've stepped from windows with no house behind,
Leaned from sham balconies to lisp sham love;—
The powder's still in the child's hair, I see;
She's dead i' the first scene, dead, stark, analyzed,
Dissected—Now I shock you! You see now
How dull to feel I am, how cold, how bad,
How tired of life! Alive, warm-blooded man
Had better crash his heart against a stone
Than look for love in me. Be warned in time.
All is cold here at my heart, all is cold here.
See me, not Juliet in me: push her back,
The Juliet of your fancy, to the tomb;
To the tomb with her, if you love me, Ralph.

R. If I love!

M. Child, poor child, you must not love,
You shall not love me.

R. I am not a child—
I love you, Mabel.

M. Hush! you shall not love me.
You will not: do you mark me? Arthur! here!
Where is my loving playmate? Ho, boy, ho!
Come to me, Arthur.

Arthur, [coming to them.] I salute you both.
Good morning, Ralph, a happy day to you!
Is it not happy, man?

M. Oh, much too happy!
I triumph, Arthur!

A. May I kiss your hand?

M. My lips if you will; I am right royal to-day.

A. [*to her.*] What are you saying? You will spoil it all.

M. Look how the boy stares, boy who dares not think
Of women's lip, who dare not lift his eye
When trembling sore he takes her finger-tips,—
Boy! child! a woman's wine is made of grapes.
Virtue! a fig's end!—oh, how runs the stuff!—
Iago knew us.

A. Good! Brava! brava!
Was ever such an actress! Ralph, applaud!
I'll swear he half believes her. What an actress;
K. [to her.] And is this acting?

M. No, I tell you, no.
(Be silent, Arthur, do not cross my whim.)
I have been acting, acting for a week,
A long dull week, seven days of sentiment—
Heaven bless us all!—of sentiment and song.
"Sighing like furnace," of young grass and lambs,
Young grass, young lambs, young love, love of a boy.
But now good-bye, ingenuous charm of youth,
Good-bye to love, good-bye to love and lamb,
And back to town. I am free, I am true, myself,
I am myself again. Good-bye, dear boy;
We meet in town! No. Then good-bye again.

R. Good-bye.

[*Ralph goes away. Mabel will not look at him. When he is out of sight, and Mabel still stands and looks the other way, Arthur comes to her doubtfully.*]

A. What means this, Mabel? Won't you speak?

M. Go.

A. What have *I* done? I've done nothing wrong.

M. Nothing but torture me! Go!

A. Very well!
I never yet have crossed a lady's whim.

[*Arthur goes away.*]

M. I am alone: this is my holiday.

—Blackwood's Magazine.

THE HUMAN EAR.—Imagine two harps in a room, with the same number of strings, and each string perfectly attuned to a corresponding string in the other. Touch a string in one, and the corresponding string in the other will give out the same sound. Try another string, and its corresponding tone will be sounded. So with all the strings. So with any combination of the strings. It would not matter how you played the one harp, the other would respond. No doubt the response would be weaker. That is what one would expect; but the response, as regards pitch and quality, would be almost perfect. New substitute for one harp a human ear, and the conditions, would, according to theory, be the same, except that the responsive mechanism of the ear is much smaller than that of the responsive harp. In the ear there are minute cords, rods, or something, in such a state of tension as to be tuned to tones of various pitch; sound a tone, its corresponding rod or cord in the ear will respond, perhaps feebly, but still with energy sufficient to excite the nerve-filament connected with it; the result is a nervous current to the brain, and a sensation of a tone of a particular pitch.—*Good Words.*

MME. CORNU'S REMINISCENCES OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—We lived together from my birth till I was about 14 and he was about 18. During the first seven years of this time he was surrounded by all the splendor of a court. During the last eight he was in Germany, looked down on by the Germans—who would scarcely admit the Bonapartes to be gentry, and would call him M. Bonaparte—and seeing nobody but his mother and her suite. Afterward he lived in Italy and in Switzerland, among Italians or Swiss, but never with French people. His long exclusion from the society of the higher classes of his countrymen, and in a great measure from the higher classes of the foreigners among whom he resided, did him harm in many ways. It is wonderful that it did not spoil his manners. He was saved, perhaps, by having always before him so admirable a model as his mother. But it made him somewhat of a *parvenu*—what you would call a tuft-hunter. He looked up to people of high rank with a mixture of admiration, envy, and dislike. The more difficult he found it to get into their society, the more he disliked them and the more he courted them. I had an odd proof in myself of his fondness for mere titles. I had been at a German Court, where they proposed to make me a *dame d'honneur*. "Impossible," I answered, "for I am not noble." "But," they replied, "we will make you noble." When I told this to Louis Napoleon, he said, "Why did you not accept? You might have afterward given up the office, and kept your nobility." I could not make him understand my contempt for such artificial nobility.—*N. W. Senior.*

SHAKESPEARE AND RABELAIS.—Two only among the mighty men who lived and wrote and died within the century which gave birth to Shakespeare were found worthy of so great an honor at his hands as the double homage of citation and imitation; and these two, naturally and properly enough, were François Rabelais and Christopher Marlowe. We cannot but recognize on what far travels in what good company Feste the Jester had but lately been on that night of "very gracious fooling" when he was pleased to enlighten the unforgetful mind of Sir Andrew as to the history of Pigrogromitus, and of the Vapians passing the equinoctial of Queubus. Even apart from their sunny identity of spirit and bright sweet boon-humor of style, the two comedies of "Twelfth Night" and "As You Like It" would stand forth confessed as the common offspring of the same spiritual period by force and by right of the trace or badge they proudly and professedly bear in common, as of a recent touch from the ripe and rich and radiant influence of Rabelais. No better and no fuller vindication of his happy memory could be afforded than by the evident fact that the two comedies which bear the imprint of his signmanual are among all Shakespeare's works as signally remarkable for the cleanliness as for the richness of their humor. Here is the right royal seat of Pantagruel, clean cut and clearly stamped, and uncrushed with any flake of dirt from the dubious finger of Panurge. In the comic parts of those plays in which the humor is rank and flagrant that exhales from the lips of Lucio, of Boult, or of Thersites, there is no trace or glimpse of Rabelais. From him Shakespeare has learned nothing and borrowed nothing that was not wise and good and sweet and clean and pure. All the more honor, undoubtedly, to Shakspeare, that he would borrow nothing else; but assuredly, also, all the more honor to Rabelais that he had enough of this to lend.—*A Study of Shakespeare—Swinburne.*

MURRHINE VASES.—When Pompey returned to Rome in triumph from his Asiatic campaign against Mithridates, Pliny tells us that, of all the countless spoils displayed, those which attracted most attention from the dazzled populace were the Murrhine Vases—10 of which the hero consecrated, as the richest fruits of his victory, to Jupitor Capitolinus. This was the first recorded appearance in the Seven-Hilled City of these vessels, so often referred to by classic writers as ranking among the most priceless art products of the ancient world. A Consul, on their first advent, is said to have squandered his patrimony by giving £6,000 for one of them; but even this prodigality was eclipsed by Petronius, who paid £28,000 for a basin, and Nero, who expended as much in the purchase or a two-handled vase. It is unfortunate that exact data are lacking as to their source and substance, for, though numerous hypotheses have been put forward, it is difficult to accept any one of them as conclusive. Propertius would imply that they came from the East, and were produced by artificial heat, and his words have given rise to the supposition that they were Chinese porcelain, reaching Rome through Asia Minor. But most commentators think that they were wrought out of agate, sardonyx, spar, or opal. Pliny states that false or artificial ones were made, especially in Egypt, and points at glass as the material of these. At any rate, we gather that form, brilliancy, and transparent color were the characteristics of these vases, from which the choicest Falernian wine was quaffed.—*The University Magazine.*

BUCKLE AS A CHESS-PLAYER.—He excelled in pawn play, which he conducted with an ingenuity and deadly accuracy worthy of the renowned pawn general, Szen. He gave large odds, such as rook and knight, with wonderful skill and success, appearing to have a sort of intuitive knowledge of a strange opponent's chess idiosyncrasy, which enabled him precisely to gauge the kind of risks he might venture to run. The rendering of heavy odds, as every experienced chess-player knows, necessitates hazardous and unsound play on the part of the giver. These contests of his at odds were always full of interest and entertainment to lookers-on, and a gallery two or three deep often surrounded his board in the Strand Divan, where it was his "custom in the afternoon" to recreate himself with his favorite game. I have occasionally seen roars of laughter elicited from the spectators by the crestfallen aspect of some poor discomfited rook-player, who, with much care and solicitude, having obtained, as he innocently believed, an impregnable position, had suddenly found his defenses scattered like chaff, and himself accommodated with a mate, after the sacrifice, by his keen-witted opponent, of two or three pieces in succession. Whether winning or losing, Mr. Buckle was a courteous and pleasant adversary, and sat quietly before the board, smoking his cigar, and pursuing his game with inflexible steadiness.—*Life of Henry Thomas Buckle—Huth.*

WANTING EMPLOYMENT ON THE CENSUS.—Hindu-English is certainly funny reading. Among the 400 applications for employment as census enumerators received by the President of the Madras Municipality, one ran: "I am seeing in the papers that you is going to make a census of the peoples. I shall feel very much glad for to become an enumerator. I can make fast fast count. You can see by my writing that it is distinct and clear. I learned writing of one writing master. I am living on the backside of Veerasaurny Chetty's house." Quoth another candidate: "Allow me the prerogative to intrude on your valuable time, whose wheels roll in amber and in gold. Yet to try by scroll is a useful maxim to young and old, rich and poor, and a great deal may be got by those who put this simple but useful rule into practice. Having heard that enumerators for the preliminary census are about to exist in the municipal department, I most respectfully beg to offer my services for the forecited post. If I fortunately succeed I will give you all satisfaction I can produce in discharge of duties intrusted to me. I can speak the Tamil, Telooguo, Hindustanee, Burmese, and Malayalum languages."—*All the Year Round.*

A DRURY-LANE STAGE BILL, 1714.—The following is a copy of a curious old stage bill for the play of "Timon of Athens," as acted, I believe, about the year 1714. I copied it myself from the original, and can vouch for its authenticity:

Washing & mounting Mr. Booth's Roman feather	0	10	0
Cleaning a white feather for a woman	0	6	0
Cleaning a modern head Mrs. Santlow	0	5	0
bott red	0	2	0
pint sack	1	2	8
4 french rolles	0	0	4
Sallet oyl & vinegar	0	1	0
2 carrots	0	0	1

—*Notes and Queries.*

HOW ZAIRA DIED.—Mrs. Farrell, after being hissed in the part of Zaira, the heroine of the "Mourning Bride," especially in the dying scene, rose from the stage, and, advancing toward the foot-lights, expressed her regret at not having merited the applause of the audience, and explained that having accepted the part only to oblige a friend, she hoped she would be excused for not playing it better. After this little speech, she assumed once more a recumbent position, and was covered by the attendants with a black veil.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

BEATEN FOR HISSING HIS OWN PLAY.—At the first performance of the tragedy of "Statira," Pradon, the writer of that work, took his place among the audience to judge freely of its effect. The first act was a good deal hissed, and Pradon was about to protest when a friend whispered to him not to make himself known, but, in order to conceal his identity, to hiss like the others. Pradon hissed, when a mousquetaire at his side asked him why he hissed a piece that was excellent, and the work of a man who held a distinguished position at court. Pradon, annoyed at his neighbor's interference, replied that he should hiss if he thought fit. The mousquetaire knocked his hat off. Pradon struck the mousquetaire, and received a severe beating in return, and left the theatre, insulted and injured, but not mortally hurt.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

POSSIBLE AGE OF MAN.—We have been so long accustomed to look upon man as a creature of yesterday that it almost takes our breath away even to be told that he probably preceded the Glacial Epoch, some 200,000 years ago. But then to be asked to believe that the pre-glacial men themselves were comparatively late and half-civilized specimens of humanity is perhaps too much for our weak faith. Yet the Abbé Bourgeois has found a clue which may possibly help to bridge over the gap and to lead us into embracing even this last and most difficult clause in the modern scientific creed. In the *calcaire de Beauce*, a French miocene stratum, the fearless Abbé has ventured to discover flint objects which he believes to be human or semi-human implements. They consist of flakes, not chipped off by a blow like the paleolithic knives, but apparently split by means of fire. Specimens of these presumed flint weapons were exhibited at the Anthropological Congress at Paris last year, and were allowed by many experts to look suspiciously like the handicraft of man. Even earlier than the Abbé Bourgeois's discovery, bones had been observed at St. Prest which appeared as though they had been cut with a sharp instrument—say a primeval stone hatchet. But if these observations are really correct, then we must push back the first appearance of man, or at least of a weapon-making animal, far into the past of the tertiary formations. The time which elapsed between the Miocene or Pliocene periods and the days of the flint-chippers must be reckoned, in all probability, not by hundreds of thousands, but by millions of years. I cannot pretend that these data are very certain, but, at any rate, when we consider the many marks of comparatively high cultivation exhibited by paleolithic man, they need not be regarded as preposterous or extravagant. Just as we know little about the previous history of man during the time which precedes our glimpse of his existence in the paleolithic stage, so we know little about him in the long interval which separates that stage from the all but historical neolithic period. The Glacial Epoch seems to have swept away almost the whole fauna, and a large part of the flora, of Northern Europe, and with it the blackfellows who worked the flints of Axmouth and of St. Acheul. For about 150,000 years, roughly speaking, England and the opposite continent seem to have been uninhabited by the human race. When next we find traces of man's occupation, in the neolithic burial-grounds, man had progressed to a far higher grade of practical arts, and the face of the European fauna had entirely altered. The great river-horses, mammoths, elks, and reindeer were gone, and in their place roamed the familiar denizens of our modern forests. The Mongolian or Euskarian inhabitants were men who used exquisitely polished hatchets of greenstone, whose material was brought by a regular commerce from the distant Kuen Lun Mountains of Central Asia. They knew how to make pottery; they dwelt in regular and well-built villages; they buried their dead in splendid tumuli. They had fixed government by chieftains for whom these tumuli were raised. They had reached at least one great religious idea, that of human immortality; for beside the corpses of their chiefs they placed the weapons and ornaments which they would need in the other world. They lived mainly or entirely upon their domesticated animals, the cow, sheep, pig, and goat. They trained the dog to assist them in their hunting expeditions. They cultivated wheat and barley, which they crushed with corn-breakers into rough meal. They even knew the use and weave from it coarse linen cloth. Such regular government, settled communities, fixed Kingship, religious belief, domestication of animals, and advanced tillage, show, of course, that immense strides in civilization had been made between the two periods. The men who came back to Northern Europe in the neolithic epoch must have been developing and improving in Asia or elsewhere before they could have reached so high a type of culture. We do not yet know where the intermediate stages were passed; and it may perhaps happen that no record of the passage from the chipped-flint stage to the polished stone stage anywhere exists. But when the rest of the world has been as thoroughly explored as North-western Europe, we may reasonably hope for some further light upon the intermediate steps.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

HORSES AND SHEEP ON THE STAGE.—It was not until three-quarters of a century after Rousseau's time that horses, or even a single horse, was destined to appear on the boards of the Paris Opera-house. To Meyerbeer, or perhaps to Meyerbeer and Scribe conjointly, belongs the doubtful honor of having introduced live horses in the musical drama. But long before Marguerite de Valois rode on to the stage in the opera of "Les Huguenots," a real horse had, in the year 1682, appeared before an ordinary theatrical audience in the character of Pegasus. As poets, according to an inhuman creed, make better verses for being kept without money, so it was held that the unhappy Pegasus ought, until the end of his performance, to be deprived of oats. The sensation of hunger gave, it is said, "a certain ardor" to the movements of the poetic courser; and the sound of corn shaken in a sieve had the effect of making the proud but famished steed neigh, snort, and stamp in a style thought worthy of Pegasus himself. The white horse which figured in the first representation of "Les Huguenots," at our Royal Italian Opera, without being precisely a Pegasus, had often served as hack to one of the greatest of English writers. It was, or had been, the property of Mr. Thackeray, and answered to the name of "Becky Sharp." From the work in which Servandoni in the eighteenth century introduced at the Dresden theatre 400 horsemen, to the one-horse opera of "Les Huguenots," the step is indeed a long one. Nor does it seem to mark a progress; though, as a matter of fact, the history of the theatrical spectacle is something quite apart from that of the musical or of the poetical drama. Opera has never profited by being represented with great scenic magnificence, nor by the attempts so frequently made to increase the interest of the work performed by introducing realistic or absolutely real accessories. The original stage Pegasus may perhaps have learned to deport himself in a becoming manner; and it has been seen that precautions were taken toward that end. But the live goat in "Dinorah" always misbehaved itself until, ultimately, at the Royal Italian Opera, Mme. Adelina Patti found herself obliged to discard her unruly pet, and to sing Dinorah's charming cradle song, either to a purely imaginary animal, or to a stuffed figure. At a Paris theatre an attempt was once made to give reality to a pastoral scene by bringing on the stage a flock of live sheep, which, however, frightened by the lights and by the clamor of the audience, lost no time in going astray, so that at the second representation it was found necessary to replace the live sheep by pasteboard imitations.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

LIGHT-BRAINED WOMAN.—M. Le Bon, in rendering an account of the progress of his observations on the comparative mean weights of male and female skulls, has explained the precautions which he had taken to avoid errors arising from considerations of the differences, bodily stature, age, race, and social or civilized status. After taking all these conditions into account, he finds a difference of 172 grammes in favor of the skulls of men over those of women. He asserts that while a newly-born girl has a heavier brain than a newly-born boy—an advantage which she rapidly loses—the women of inferior races are relatively superior to those of high-civilized races, in other words, woman does not advance, and, consequently, the differences between her and man are constantly augmenting. If M. Le Bon's assertions are to be accepted as facts, they would undoubtedly seem to point to the necessity of bringing the opportunities of intellectual culture more closely within reach of women, but the learned Doctor predicts that the abomination of desolation will fall on society if women be removed from the happy ignorance of their domestic hearths.—*Nature.*

FUSIYAMA IN JAPANESE ART.—The whole range of Japanese landscape is pervaded by the outline of the snowy cone everywhere reverenced throughout the islands, which is traditionally accounted the temple, the grave, and the monument of the founder of their religion. Two hundred centuries ago, so the legend runs, Fusiyama arose in a single night from the ocean. To the mind of every native, the form of the volcano is the perfection of mountainous beauty. It is painted, embossed, carved, engraved, lacquered, modeled on all their wares; men carry it in their pockets, women wear it on their persons, children by the roadside build miniature Fusiyamas of mud. A whimsical example is in an ornament of Owari porcelain, painted in blue, which represents a moon rising from behind the sacred peak. Fusiyama, though nearly 100 miles from Yedo, is yet distinctly visible from the outskirts, for it rises to a height of between 14,000 and 15,000 feet. The Japanese are, however, not content with representing it from one point of view, or as seen under one condition of the atmosphere. They study its features in all moods, and whole volumes are devoted to representations of it. There is one book containing 24 full-page views into every one of which Fusiyama is introduced in a different position and with a varied outline. On the top is the modest, unpretending little hut, the temple and one of all the native pilgrimages. It is described as adorned with a few images in lava and some tinsel.—*The Saturday Review.*

LEARNING TO SING.—Let us consider for a moment how the case stands in regard to that small fraction of mankind who attempt to sing in some fashion or other. The great majority of these never learn at all; they sing by the light of nature, using their voices in any way that will produce the notes their ears guide them to; and, no doubt, with naturally good voices and naturally good ears, music may sometimes result which is quite tolerable, though infinitely inferior to what it might be made. But many persons do "learn to sing," and instruction of this kind forms a tolerably large professional avocation. What, then, does this imply? In most cases, unfortunately, little or nothing, so far as the true art is concerned. If a girl who finds she can sing a little asks for some lessons from an ordinary teacher, we know pretty well what will be done: there may be, just as a matter of form, a few exercises given; but the great aim will be to teach her the notes of certain songs, so as to provide her with a small repertory for social exhibition. This, however, is rather teaching music than singing, and the same may be said of the large number of classes for vocal performance in parts, where nothing is attempted beyond attention to the pitch of the notes used, and the time they are sung in. If we go a little further and include the cases where the teachers endeavor to give their pupils some idea of style, we about exhaust the category of vocal instruction which is common in private circles, and we need not wonder at the fact that, to educated judges, ordinary amateur singing, when it is not offensive is, at all events, wretchedly poor. To learn to sing, in the proper sense of the word, is quite a different thing from learning songs; the voice is an instrument, the capabilities of which, in many respects, transcend those of any other known, and the cultivation of the voice, and of the singer's power over it, so as to use it to the best advantage, requires not only careful and judicious training, but long, hard, and laborious practice. It is, consequently, only among the professional ranks that we are accustomed to expect thoroughly-good singing, and even here, whether from deficient education, imperfect powers, or defective taste, it is not often that what we expect is really found.—*Nature.*

PAPUAN SUMMER DRINKS.—In all the details of preparation for the feasts the Papuans show a remarkable appreciation of division of labor, for everything is done without noise or confusion. While the cooking of the various portions of food is taking place, the guests set about the brewing of their two favorite drinks, the *Munki-la* and the *Keu*. In order to make the first, green cocoa-nuts, after they have been stripped of their fibrous outer coating, are split down the middle by a single blow from a long stone implement, and the watery contents collected in a *Tabir*. The halves of the nuts having been distributed, each guest sets to work to shred the kernel with his *Jarur* into the bowl until the latter is filled to the brim with a whitish, gruelly mess. The second drink is thus made: The fresh leaves of the *Keu* plant, together with the young twigs, are chewed without further preparation, while the old and hard roots are previously softened by bruising with a stone. For this end all the young men play the part of living masticatory machines, their teeth fulfilling the function of millstones set in motion by the action of the "masseter" muscles. If one of them is tired out before the mass is soft enough, he forthwith spits it out into his hand, rolls it into a ball, and hands it over to a neighbor to finish the process. After having been duly masticated, the *Keu* is filtered by means of an apparatus consisting of two halves of a cocoa-nut shell, the upper of which, having an aperture in the middle, covered with some finely-crushed grass, serves for a filter, while the lower receives the filtrate. To this latter, which is of a grayish-green color, some water is added, and it is then left standing. Every *Keu* drinker has his own bowl reserved for this purpose alone, and carefully kept in his pouch, or *gun*. Besides a shell of a small cocoa-nut, the inner surface of which is of a uniform greenish-gray color, a result probably of the custom forbidding all cleaning of the interior, while the outer is decorated with various devices and colored with a black pigment.—*J. C. Galton, in Nature.*

ABOUT NORWAY.—Not a land flowing with milk and honey; not a land of olive-yards and vineyards, of southern skies and effeminate luxuriance, of Spanish dances and Italian serenades, of soft intrigues and quick revenges that wait upon life itself. Not a land of fragrant breezes, where the nightingale sings to his mate, while the moon with her train of satellites in stately dignity rises in the dark blue dome, bathing the earth in a silvery flood, the while lovers pace romantic ruins washed by a broad flowing Rhine, or a sterner Danube, or linger in the bowers on the banks of the soft blue waters of a Moselle; lovers whose lips are silent for a bliss that is filling their hearts with an emotion for which an etetnity would be too short, and life, alas, often proves but too long. Not this, but a land of eternal snows, whose mountain-tops are fraught with a mystery of a silence that is never broken, where the foot of man never falls; of gigantic icebergs, of rushing streams, of grand waterfalls, and mighty cataracts that seem to increase and multiply as you progress through the country. A land which owes everything to nature and nothing to man; where ruins are not, and the nightingale's song is unheard, and bowers of roses may be read about, but scarcely seen. A land scantily peopled, but peopled by men and women honest and fearless, simple and genuine, frank and hospitable—until a day will come when mixture with the world which seeks them more and more year by year, may give the faults of that world, and take from them their best heritage—a single eye, a simple faith, an uprightness of purpose rare as beautiful after 6,000 years of leveling. A land where railroads are scarce, and traveling is long and laborious, but very pleasant. A land not pampered by the refined luxury of the age, the squandering of wealth in pomp and vanity, purple and fine linen; but a land of stern realities, where wealth is rare, and each man's inheritance is labor and toil. A land with bright bracing air: a coast iron-bound and full of wonders. A land that reminds us in a measure of that city that hath no foundations, where there is "no night;" for here during some portion of the year, the sun never sets, and darkness falls not.—*The Argosy.*

ADVICE TO BOOKISH PEOPLE.—We may end with a few words of practical advice to persons about to have books bound. First, they must unceasingly protest against the use of the mangling "plow-knife" with which the careless binder cuts the margins of books to the quick. It is better, on the whole, to have books bound with rough edges (though these attract dust) than to have the margins mangled with an atrocious cruelty that positively robs a book of all pecuniary value. Again, do not send a new book to the binder. The sheets are still damp and print off on their opposite neighbors. Avoid vellum: it dirties easily; it has no beauty, (except in so far as it reminds the observer of Dutch cheese, which some think a recommendation,) and very

RELICS OF THE OLD TIMES

A STYLISH NEIGHBORHOOD FAR UP TOWN.

THAT IS NOW AWAY BELOW THE CENTRE OF THE CITY—ST. JOHN'S PARK AND THE OLD ST. JOHN'S CHURCH—VANDERBILT'S BIG MONUMENT.

When some of the old City Fathers were carrying the little parks about for general distribution they must have let a couple of them slip accidentally through their fingers, over on the West Side, for in hardly any other way could a grass-plot with an iron railing have found itself at the unpromising point where Beach-street runs into West Broadway; or another, almost its exact counterpart, only a block or two away, facing on Hudson-street. Two triangular bits of sod, well protected by high iron fences from the ravages of neighboring animals, quadruped and otherwise. The grass tries hard to grow in these lonely inclosures, and occasionally somebody with a rubber hose belonging to some mysterious Municipal department sprinkles a little water in the Summer-time over the dry roots; but the grass is sickly and thin—well enough, perhaps, for City grass, but for the real green, thick, rich country grass, a melancholy failure. The first-named of these triangles has a very narrow frontage on West Broadway, almost under the elevated railway tracks, and two sides that reach so far up into Beach-street that it seems as if the point were trying to push its way over to the river. All about this neighborhood are houses that once held up their heads with pride above the roofs of their companions, but that now shrink back from the street, and would hide themselves in the shade of their loftier neighbors. Almost opposite the sharp point of the triangle, built on a line that is not now the line of the sidewalk, are three large brick houses, with semi-circular fronts of a style sometimes met with in the older streets of this City, but more frequently in older cities, where they were built before the architects learned to shape rooms so that they could easily be carpeted and furnished. These houses have a broad, comfortable front, that betokens their erection before the days of costly city lots. They are three stories high, and a diagram of their front wall would look like a shallow dipper with a handle, thus: ——. In the centre of the little straight place at the left is the front door, big, heavy, and dark-colored. The segment of the circle forms the front of the parlor. Very evidently, this last house in the row, like its companions, is the residence of some wealthy merchant—perhaps an Alderman—who, having made money enough down in Pearl or Front street, has determined to spend the rest of his days in peace and quiet up town—away up, almost out of the City, where the cows are still walking around and land is yet sold by the acre. And a cozy, comfortable place he has chosen—a fit dwelling for a retired City merchant who has nothing left to do but clip coupons.

As we lean against the iron railing opposite, looking at this comfortable place, the knob turns, and the front door begins to open. The old gentleman evidently is coming out, perhaps to take his morning's stroll, to give him a better appetite for dinner. A sprucer and respectable old gentleman, no doubt, he will be, in a glossy black coat, with a pair of black kids and a stout gold-headed cane. Maybe he will even wear a three-cornered hat and knee-breeches, and, if he is very grand, a servant may follow him, at respectful distance. He will be dignified and stately, of course, and well developed in the digestive regions. The door swings wide open and out steps—not the well-preserved old gentleman in black, but a dirty little boy with a beer-pitcher, in which the pennies rattle as he shakes it. Ah, yes, how time does fly! It all comes back now, as the door closes with a slam. The respectable old gentleman has been in his grave this many a year—in fact, has been in two graves, for the churchyard where he was first buried, became too valuable for dead men's occupation, and a greedy, grasping, irreverent person named Trade, dug his body up, and carried it over to one of the cemeteries, and built a great warehouse over the spot where it had lain. After the old merchant's death, the house went through the stages of a rented dwelling, a good boarding-house, a cheap boarding-house, and a house let out in rooms; and now Mr. McCarty, who makes shoes in the front parlor, has sent his little boy out for a pitcher of beer.

Beach street is full of these old houses that are in mourning for their lost respectability. The rest of them are not quite so grand, perhaps, as these with the rounded fronts, but many of them bear the marks of former fashion. To see the outside of one of these old houses is to wish to enter it and see what odd nooks and corners it has, and what antique furniture and what relics of gone-by days. The writer was once so fortunate as to get as far as the vestibule in one of these Beach-street houses, and to get a moment's glimpse into the hall—and he was not arrested for robbing the hat-rack, either. It was at No. 36, on the south side of the street, where he rang the bell. It took several pulls to bring any response whatever, and then the question, "What do you want?" came, not from a frisk servant standing behind the door, but from a boy who poked his head up out of the area-way, and seemed in doubt whether to take any further trouble with the visitor or not. An inquiry for the gentleman of the house brought the boy around to the front door by the inside way, and the door was opened. Leaving the inner door partly open, he went up the stairs in search of his master. The hall and stairs were uncarpeted, and the entry was made almost impassable with piles of great packing boxes all tightly fastened up. It looked as if the man had rented his entry out for a storage warehouse. The boy who went up stairs evidently found the man of the house, and presented the visitor's card, for a bass voice that might have come out of the biggest sham pipe in Trinity's organ, said, "What does he want? I can't see him. Tell him to call to-morrow if he wants to see me." This inhospitable message was delivered, and the front-door was shut, with the writer on the outside. This was the result of an attempt to enter one of the old Beach-street houses. But the deep bass voice came from a throat that underlies a head that no loyal New-Yorker could charge a single ill feeling against. Even a look at the outside of the house calls to mind a story—a startlingly true story—that no loyal man can read, without the blood running faster through his veins and something or other sticking in his throat and making his voice husky. It is one of the most stirring stories of history—of a fleet of great wooden ships lying at anchor in a roadstead; of a terrible black demon, covered with thick plates of iron, and with a prow shaped and sharpened for the purpose, putting on all her powerful steam, and running into these helpless wooden ships and sinking them, all the while throwing cannon-balls among them, killing their brave sailors and cutting away their ropes and spars; of some ships sunk and some crews drowned, and the iron monster waiting only for the return of daylight to sink the others; of the daylight coming, and with it a little iron turret sailing up the roadstead, with nothing visible underneath it but a small flat deck of iron; of the little newcomer, with the Stars and Stripes floating from her staff, making boldly up to the iron monster, and firing into her, and putting holes in her, and driving her away, and saving the threatened wooden ships, with all the men in them. It is the story of the Monitor and the Merrimac. And can any Yankee school-boy, in the next generation to come, read that story in his history, and not cry within himself, "Hooray, John Ericsson!"

The father of the Monitor, who is still at work with his inventions, has chosen a noisy spot—not that Beach-street itself is a busy place, but it is in the centre of a busy neighborhood. The secret of the many houses hereabout that show signs of former fashion—of heavy stone steps and well-wrought iron railings, and carved front doors, and sometimes even a great brass knocker fastened to the panel—is easily explained. This region, long ago, was well up town—so well up town that it was out of the City, and almost inaccessible, for you may have noticed, Mr. Pedestrian, that a mile in the country, along the roads, or, perhaps, across the fields, is fully twice as long as a mile in the City, where we reckon it only 20 short blocks, and think it nothing of a walk at all. So, in those old times, it was a great deal further from Wall-street to Canal-street than it is now. What is now Canal-street was then a little stream, with a bridge over it that people seldom crossed, unless they wanted to go up to Greenwich Village, some distance off, about where Abingdon-square, now stands. As Canal-street came nearer and nearer to the City, wheathy people built more and more houses in this neighborhood; and, as they built, of course, such houses as wealthy people cared to live in, the place became a fashionable and stylish one. There was another attraction, besides the freedom from the bustle of the busy City, for a handsome park was there—a park that could almost compare in size and grandeur with the well-kept Gramercy Park of to-day. It was known as St. John's Park; and how after fashion decreed that this place was too far down town for a place of residence, many stylish families refused to move on account of the attraction of the park.

But where, and oh where, is the park? Gone to meet Fourth-avenue. Go up to the Grand Central Depot and ask Mr. Vanderbilt the question, and he will tell you, "I have it." The Commodore took a fancy to it, and so, of course, he took it, and as soon as he got it he built a great monument on it. Some day, when you are walking that way, just step into Varick-street and take a look at the monument, and read the inscription, which you will find on the east side of the base: "N. Y. Central Railroad, Freight Depot." The last of the old families of St. John's-square saw the monument and wept, and began to pack up the china. They could hardly be wondered at, either, for the neighborhood soon became a little too lively. Teams loaded with all sorts of goods were driving up in an endless line, trying to get into the depot, and their drivers were swearing more endless lines, because the way was almost blocked. The drivers inside fought with drivers outside; and while they were fighting, a train of cars drawn by a "dummy" came along and frightened their horses. The dummy soon established the right of way for himself. He is the ferocious creature who may be seen any day tearing down West-street, an enormous wooden box puffing smoke and steam, with a man on horseback in front of him, shouting at all the wagons and trucks, "Hi! there, get out of the way." For you may have noticed, Mr. Pedestrian, that when a locomotive takes the track, wagons and trucks are only allowed in the same street on sufferance, and must keep out of the way; and you may have noticed, also, that the wagon has his sweet revenge for this slight, for where the wagon comes the pedestrian is of no account, and had better look out for himself. So at last fashion nailed up his last box in the neighborhood of old St. John's-square, and the truckman moved him up town. Then he advertised his house, and put in all the little white lies, for all the world just as we do now: "For sale or rent, a most desirable house, in an unquestionable neighborhood. Owner about to sail for Europe." Then the Browns, who must have a house where the old parlor carpet could be made to answer, and where the rent was not too high, came in and rented it, agreeing to all the legalized nuisances embodied in water rates and payments in advance. Their reign was marked by no great changes, except that the parlor curtains, though more modern than their predecessors, were made of cheaper stuff. After awhile, even the Browns found the neighborhood too lively, and they vacated, and once more the house found its way into the advertisements. Then the landlady who kept only a few select and very quiet boarders came along, and the clamor of the dinner-bell was as inevitable as the rising of the tide. The few select boarders, who were principally young mechanics still drawing very moderate salaries, soon gave way to a more humble set, and again the house changed hands. Workmen from neighboring factories, porters from the freight depot, mechanics of all sorts, who were not particular about having private baths attached to their suites of apartments, filled the rooms. Two or three of these in succession failing to pay their bills, the pinched landlady who then held sway was unable to pay her rent, and the agent mercilessly set her and her little baggage in the street. The house had long since gone out of the hands of its original owner, and the agent found that it was much easier to rent it out by the floor, or sometimes room by room. In this way it happened that the wrinkled little old woman we see looking out of the basement window came to keep a mile in the rear of that part of the house, with a small supply of small beer and a few bundles of kindling wood. In this same way the sign of Mr. Adams, "Piano Tuner. Music furnished for parties," came to ornament the space by one of the front windows. And it was in this way, too, that the scores of unwashed children came upon the premises. The poor old house has now reached almost the lowest depths. A tall tenement building has grown up by its side, and the last vestiges of its decency and respectability can hardly be seen. This is the melancholy history of not one house in this City, but of many a hundred. The same little scenes are shifting all the time. Half of the best old families in the City would be loth to show you the houses wherein their ancestors lived, and where they, perhaps, began life, for they would have to show you houses now run down and dirty, and utterly uninhabitable.

Looking about over all this moldy neighborhood, the brown spire of St. John's Chapel points skyward, its clock telling the time to all the inhabitants thereabouts by day and by night. St. John's is one of the churches that stand in the mind us that New-York was not built yesterday. If any of its builders are still alive, they may count themselves lucky men, for it is 77 years since the corner-stone was laid, and 73 years since the church was finished. The building carries its age so well that it is improved rather than hurt by it. It stands almost alone to mark the former fashion of its neighborhood. All its lovely companions are faded and gone, and only the unlovely ones are left to keep it company. It is almost without companions of its kind; but it is in as noisy a situation as any church could wish to avoid. With West Broadway almost at its back, and the noisy freight depot just across the street from its front, the racket is unceasing. If St. John's had to depend upon the immediate neighbors for support it'm would be its purse, and empty its pews. But, then, it hasn't. Notwithstanding its three-quarters of a century, it looks good for a century more; for its great brown walls and pillars, and its tons of iron railing in front, show no signs of decay. St. John's is one of the old church buildings for New-York to be proud of, and to guard jealousy, and protect from harm or alteration; for no million-dollar temple built in 1880 can fill its place.

The pedestrian will generally find the north gate of the church-yard open, and nobody to oppose his entrance. If he goes through the gate, he finds himself on a great flag pavement, covering more ground than one or two building-lots, bounded on one side by the church building, on the back by a wing of the church, and on the north and west by a little patch of green, a real little piece of church-yard sod, trying its best, poor thing, (which is not very much,) to grow and flourish in the shade of the tall house that forms its northern edge. A fancy low wire rail separates the green from the stone flags, but this is an unnecessary precaution, for nobody, surely, would have the heart to step on so delicate a piece of nature. This north yard of the church is a shady, damp, ghostly place, and maybe the ghosts, in their midnight athletics, trample the life out of the grass.

Adjoining the church-yard on the north is a row of houses that tell, more than any of the others around, of the past grandeur of the place. Varick-street here is 8 or 10 feet higher than St. John's-lane, which lies to the back of it, and the distance between them is considerable. The yard of St. John's Chapel has been filled in up to a level with Varick-street, and the yards of these adjacent houses, which have not been filled in, consequently lie considerably lower. The houses are large and roomy, and have a comfortable air even yet. A flight of steps leads from a back-door down into the garden, a long, rather narrow piece of ground, once, no doubt, well-kept and sightly. At the end of the garden was the stable, a small, brick building, with accommodations in the second story, probably for John, the coachman. It was as nice an arrangement as could be had in a city. My Lady could gather nosegays in the garden, and, when she was ready for a drive, the carriage could come round the corner and in she stepped. But it is many a day, now, since these stables have seen a horse or a carriage. They are given up to the storage of all sorts of odd stuff, and no roses bloom in the gardens. The only blooming things in the vicinity are some red-ripe noses, flourishing on Hudson-street rum. The yards are full of clothes-lines, and broken boxes and barrels, and all the things that go to make a decayed back-yard dismal. My Lady of the house, instead of plucking roses, seems to be taking in washing, for the lines are full of linens fresh from the tub. These back-yards are separated from each other, not by the board fences that make our up-town back-yards look like sheep-folds, but by substantial stone walls, now half hidden by moss and dying vines. The whole place, in the rear of these houses, is in such a delightful state of decay that it might well be in the heart of old London town, instead of in New-York.

The houses immediately about St. John's have reached the age when they, like old men and women, have to take on canes and crutches and cover other defects with a few rags and tags. They are ripe for the harvest, and some day the tenement-house harvester will come along and pick them, and great six-story palaces of poverty will go up in their places. One house, nearly adjoining the church, has a sign announcing that children under 6 years old are taken care of by the day. Some of these children are seen standing about the steps, and, with the first glance at them, the visitor begins looking around for another familiar sign, "Kids cleaned here," but there seems to be no establishment of the kind in the neighborhood.

This is a short walk in Beach and Varick streets, and around the freight depot and old St. John's Chapel; but there is a good deal to be seen here of interest—sights that are much more interesting to the old New-Yorker than to the young New-Yorker, for while the old resident will find here many things to stir his memory and excite his imagination, the younger will find little beyond some decayed residences, a few tenements, a solid old church, and a vast sea of mud.

A LAWYER'S LITTLE BILL

WHAT WAS GAINED IN A SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

THE WAY IN WHICH MR. AMBROSE MONELL SETTLED AN ARMORY CLAIM — MRS. KNAPP'S EXPERIENCE OF HIS GREAT LEGAL ABILITY.

When Stephen H. Knapp, contractor, died in 1874, proceedings were pending to compel the payment of a claim of $13,000, which he held against the City for building the Twelfth Regiment Armory, on Broadway, between Fourty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets. Many of these armory contracts executed by the old Ring Board of Supervisors were so notoriously fraudulent that Controller Green refused to pay the claim. Mr. Knapp's lawyer was Ambrose Monell, a shining light of Tammany, who now holds the office of Loan Commissioner, and is considered to be in excellent financial circumstances. Lawyer Monell became legal adviser to Mrs. Knapp when she assumed the duties of Executrix of her husband's estate. Under his management, the Knapp claim continued to drag along until 1877, when it was suddenly set upon its legal legs by the passage of an act at Albany authorizing an Armory Commission to settle the armory claims which had accumulated against the City. The Knapp claim, among others, was investigated by the commission, and it was ordered to be settled by the payment of $9,281 85. Lawyer Monell immediately obtained from Mrs. Knapp a power of attorney, with which he collected from Controller Kelly, on the 19th of July, 1878, $6,781 85. The balance of the award was retained by the Controller to settle the claims of several creditors of the Knapp estate. Lawyer Monell acquiesced in this disposition. It was not until three months afterward that Mrs. Knapp, as she alleges, learned of this occurrence, and then it was by the merest accident. She immediately applied to Lawyer Monell for the money, and for a settlement of his accounts. He refused, she alleges, to comply with her demand, and made excuses for his refusal, founded on the necessity of the payment of the claims of creditors of her husband's estate. To use his own language, there were more claims against the estate "than would eat the whole thing up," and he added that there would not be a dollar coming to her after the claims were paid. He agreed to furnish her with some money. She received several small sums, and finally a check for $1,000, which he explained in his note was the balance due her. Through Lawyer John McCrone, Mrs. Knapp finally secured from Monell a statement of receipts and disbursements. As Monell had prophetically declared, the whole estate was indeed eaten up. It had been swallowed bodily by Monell's bill for professional services and disbursements. A clear idea of what was accomplished by this "morseless bill "for professional services and disbursements" may be gathered from the following:

The estate	$6,781 85
The remorseless bill	6,000 45

The disbursements upon which Monell laid some stress amounted to $795 45, of which $661 18 was for "railroad, hotel, and incidental expenses at Albany before the Legislature," during the sessions of 1875-6-7. Deducting this and the bill for professional services still remains remorseless at $5,205. There remained, Monell claimed, but $4,000 and only $4,000 with which to pay this bill. Under the circumstances, however, this would satisfy his claim, and he kept it. Mrs. Knapp applied to Judge Donohue in May, 1879, for an order compelling Monell to pay her the balance of $4,411 50, claiming that the matter of lawyers' fees was one for the Surrogate to settle. In the affidavit Mrs. Knapp charges Monell with having obtained the power of attorney without informing her of its true nature, and with betraying confidence in him as her attorney, she signed the documents without hesitation. She avers that his charges for attendance and expenses at Albany was wholly unauthorized, and that she never requested him to discharge any professional duty in that direction. The amount which she sought to recover from the lawyer was necessary, she claimed, to enable her to discharge her duties as Executrix, and to pay claims in the Surrogate's Court amounting to $6,500. Judge Donohue appointed Francis M. Scott Referee, to determine the value of Monell's professional services. Monell claimed, among other things, that the law appointing the Armory Commission would never have been passed had it not been for his "personal, persistent, and untiring efforts, aided by one of the Senators of the State of New-York, who was his warm personal friend." This, he said, been obliged to see almost every member of the Legislature, and have numerous interviews with Speaker Sloan, Secretary Davis, Robinson, and Gov. Robinson. After a 58 days' wrestle with the Legislative powers of 1877, the bill went to the Governor for his signature. With the Legislatures of 1875 and 1876, Monell, according to his own account, was unsuccessful. In all, however, he labored with them 200 days, and without success. During these 78 days Monell estimated his services to be worth $30 a day—a total of $2,340. His hotel and incidental expenses for the same period averaged $9 a day. Cross-examined by Mrs. Knapp's lawyer, Monell admitted that he went to Albany on "his own judgment," and without orders from his client, and that the bill which he professed to have had passed for Mrs. Knapp did not even contain her name, and that it was a general bill by which many other claimants against the City were benefited.

Gov. Tilden seems to have had an eye on Monell's banting, for Monell assigned as one reason for his want of success in 1875-6 that Tilden had said he would veto the bill if it was ever passed. Monell's Legislative experience was brief, and devoid, according to his own testimony, of arduous labor, but he meant it to be remunerative, at all events. One of the items of his bill for professional services was $250 for effecting the payment by Controller Kelly of the award, even after the Armory Commission had authorized this action by the Controller. An incongruous item with this item is that a trip to Long Branch was necessary. The trip was made in the middle of July. For "superintending the issues of letters testamentary" Monell charged $40, a charge which, it is claimed, is extortionate upon its face. For his interviews with Speaker Sloan and Gov. Robinson Monell charged $100. For straightening out a bill held for collection by the Knapp estate, which was "dreadfully mixed," he charged $200. Never since ever Monell attended the Surrogate's Court he jotted down $25 against Mrs. Knapp's account, and his statement gives a long list of these jottings.

To convince the Referee that his services had been justly appraised by himself, Monell introduced two witnesses—ex-Judge Henry H. Anderson and ex-Judge Samuel Jones. The former gentleman was at one time in partnership with Monell's father, Judge Claudius Monell. Mr. Jones was associated with Judge Monell in the Superior Court. These witnesses were disposed to regard Monell's bill as fit and proper, and as Mrs. Knapp withdrew, pleading that she had not the means to secure witnesses and carry the examination further, Referee Scott reported that Monell was entitled to $4,000 for his professional services. The report came up for confirmation Friday morning, and this proceedings were quietly conducted by Judge Donohue, in his private office. Monell appeared for himself and Lawyer McCrone for Mrs. Knapp. The latter urged Judge Donohue to grant an adjournment until the afternoon, saying that the notice of the filing of the report had been served on him only two days before, and that it was beyond human possibility to have prepared himself in such a brief period. He added that he was about to make application for a rehearing and for setting aside the order of reference as improvidently granted. Judge Donohue refused to grant the adjournment, and some strong language is said to have passed between him and Monell. He then signed an order denying Mrs. Knapp's application.

This will not settle the case, as McCrone has signified his intention to take the case to the higher courts. "I will make a test case of this bill," said he to a TIMES reporter yesterday, "in that I am going to carry this case up to the Court of Appeals if it be necessary. Mrs. Knapp has been swindled, and has got money enough left to print the Referee's report; but that won't signify." A suit to recover $4,411 50 has been begun against Monell in the Kings County courts. It will come to trial in April.

A STRANGE MURDER IN PATERSON.

THE MURDERER MAKES A BLUNDERING ATTEMPT TO CONCEAL HIS CRIME.

A murder, the circumstances of which are of a disgusting and mysterious character, was discovered, yesterday, to have been perpetrated in Paterson, N. J. The victim was a woman about 40 years old, who called herself Mrs. Harriet Hink, and described herself as a childless widow. She rented the front basement of a house on the corner of Bridge and Division streets about 10 days ago, and informed her landlady that she had just come from Port Jervis. Although her furniture was poor and scanty, she made her apartment neat and pleasant. She obtained employment as a washerwoman, and appeared to be a very industrious person. Her landlady, Mrs. Sneeden, says she did not see Mrs. Hink on Thursday, but thought nothing of the fact, as her window-blinds were open all day. Passing by the basement, yesterday morning, however, Mrs. Sneeden glanced in, and was horrified to see Mrs. Hink lying on her bed, which was directly under the window. Her skull was crushed in and her brains and blood bespattered the sheets. Coroner Canan was sent for, and he made a cursory examination, which tended to show that the case was one of suicide. By her side, and resting partly on her body, lay an old shot-gun, its muzzle pointing in the wound in the left side of her head. Her hands were near the trigger, and it seemed that she had blown her brains out. On closer examination it was found that the gun had no cap on it, was full of dirt and rust, and had not been discharged in a long time. The woman's skull was crushed in as if by a blunt instrument, and there was no indication of a gun-shot wound at all. There were no signs of powder, either upon the dead woman's face nor upon the bed, nor anywhere else. Near the bed was found an old axe, which had unmistakably been cleaned carefully, with ashes from the stove. A close scrutiny showed some hair and blood still on it. The climax of the horror was reached when the physicians making the autopsy announced that the unfortunate woman had been criminally assaulted before her death. The doctors also decided that she was killed with an axe, on Thursday night. Appearances indicate that Mrs. Hink cleaned out her stove Thursday night, prepared it with kindling wood and fresh coal for lighting in the morning, and then went to bed. There was a large fire a few blocks from her house on Thursday night, and it is presumed that during the excitement caused by it, she was left alone in the house, and that some miscreant or miscreants entered her humble apartment and perpetrated the dreadful crimes of which she was the victim. Some of the neighbors said yesterday that they had seen her several times lately with plenty of money, and a valuable watch. When the murder was discovered, it was noticed that her clothes had the appearance of having been rifled, and but 40 cents were found on the premises. This looks as if robbery might have been the original motive of her untimely visitor or visitors. There was considerable mystery about the woman from the time she took up her abode where she was killed. She said she had no relatives but a half-brother in Paterson. The only person who was noticed as a visitor to her was a strange man who was seen in her room either Tuesday or Wednesday night last. He staid some time, and the family up stairs saw they heard something like an altercation between Mrs. Hink and the stranger. It is conjectured that her former history in Port Jervis may throw some light upon the tragedy. A Coroner's jury was sworn in yesterday afternoon, and will investigate the case. Meanwhile, the Police authorities are diligently working for a solution of the mystery.

THE GREAT BROADWAY FIRE.

A FULL LIST OF THE LOSSES AND INSURANCES —THE FIREMEN WHO WERE KILLED.

The fire which originated in the basement of Nos. 384 and 386 Broadway, Friday evening, and which destroyed that valuable building in addition to over half a million dollars' worth of stock and fixtures, was not entirely under control until after midnight. Yesterday, the blackened ruins, in which two brave firemen met their deaths in a most shocking manner, were visited by thousands of persons, who were prevented from approaching nearer than the fire-lines by a guard of policeman. Up to a late hour in the afternoon, traffic on that part of Broadway was suspended, the block being occupied solely by a force of firemen, who still played water upon the smoldering ruins. Clouds of steam, mingled with smoke, hid the greater part of the interior of the burned building from view even after daylight had set in. The work of searching for the bodies of Firemen Dougherty and Cassidy was begun at 7 A. M. The removal of the still burning débris was necessarily slow work. After the lapse of an hour, one of the searchers saw protruding from a pile of bricks a blackened object resembling a roll of damaged cloth. A closer scrutiny showed that it was the charred remains of one of the victims. The blue uniform was torn to shreds, and the trunk and head were in such a mangled condition as to be unrecognizable. From the size of the body it was identified as that of Thomas J. Dougherty. Cassidy having been a much smaller man. It was borne on a stretcher to the sidewalk near by, and was soon after removed to the dead fireman's residence, in Greenwich-street. Owing to the dangerous condition of the walls, Chief Bates ordered the searchers to suspend their work until needed shoring was done. The search for Cassidy's body was resumed late in the afternoon, but, notwithstanding the fact that the air was filled with dense clouds of smoke immediately after the discovery of the fire in the basement that Mr. Hazen's two partners and his salesmen, who were seated about 100 feet from the entrance barely escaped with their lives. The engineer, who was entirely cut off from the ordinary places of egress, was pulled through a grating by firemen.

The buildings Nos. 380 and 382 Broadway belong to the estate of L. C. Austin, and is not in the hands of an Assignee, as was erroneously reported yesterday. Nos. 384 and 386, belonging to the Ransom estate, were in the hands of an Assignee, Mr. Hall, of the firm of Benedict & Hall. As nearly as can be estimated, the total loss caused by the fire amounts to about $760,500, exclusive of slight losses caused by damage done by water in the neighboring cellars.

THE INSURANCES.

Subjoined is a list of the insurances on the stock in the building Nos. 384 and 386 Broadway:

DIECKERHOFF, RAFFLOER & CO.

Ætna, Hartford	$5,000	Insurance Company of North America	10,000
American, Boston	5,000	Lenox, N. Y.	2,500
Boston Underwrtrs.	10,000	Liverpool and London and Globe	35,000
Bowery	5,000	London	10,000
Buffalo	5,000	Manhattan	5,000
Citizens', New-York	5,000	Merchants', Newark	5,000
Commerce, Albany	2,500	New-York	5,000
Continental	5,000	New-York and Boston	2,500
Empire City	5,000	Niagara	5,000
Emporium and Fulton	5,000	N'th British and Mer.	10,000
Fire Association	5,000	North German	2,500
German-American	5,000	Pacific	5,000
Hamburg-Bremen	2,500	People's, Newark	5,000
Hamburg, Magdeb'g	7,500	Phœnix, Hartford	5,000
Hanover	5,000	Queen	15,000
Hartford	5,000	Rochester German	5,000
Hoffman	5,000	Royal	10,000
Home	20,000	Rutgers	5,000
Howard	5,000	Springfield	5,000
Imperial and N'thn	20,000	Stuyvesant	5,000
Import's and T'd'rs'	5,000		
Insurance Company			
Total			$295,000

JAMES WILDE & CO.

German's	$10,000	Firemen's Trust	$5,000
Equitable	5,000	Northw'n. Milwaukee	5,000
Franklin, Philad'a	5,000	Perseville, N. Y.	5,000
Boston Underwriters	5,000	New-Hampshire	5,000
Union, Philadelphia	5,000	Guardian	5,000
American, Newark	5,000	Kings County	5,000
Mech'cs' & Traders'	5,000	Star	5,000
Import's & Traders'	5,000	Parragut	5,000
Nassau	5,000		
Total			$80,000

HAZEN, TODDS & CO.

Fairfield, Conn	$5,000	First National, Mass	5,000
Lancashire, Eng'd	5,000	Standard, Trenton	5,000
Merchants', N. Y.	5,000	Farmers', York	5,000
Guardian, London	5,000	Albany	5,000
Mercantile, Ohio	5,000	Standard, N. Y.	5,000
American, Newark	5,000	Traders', Chicago	5,000
Fireman's, Newark	5,000	Citizens', Missouri	5,000
Boylston, Mass	5,000	American Central, Missouri	5,000
Commercial Mut'l	5,000	Missouri	5,000
American, N. Y.	5,000	Westchester, N. Y.	5,000
Hope, New-York	5,000	Merchants', Providence	5,000
Williamsburg City, N. Y.	5,000	Equitable, Providence	5,000
Girard, Penn	5,000	Jefferson, N. Y.	5,000
Security, N. Haven	5,000	American, Penn	5,000
Western, Toronto	5,000	Connecticut, Meriden, Conn	5,000
Phœnix, London	5,000	City, New-York	5,000
Fireman's, Dayton	5,000	Irving, New-York	5,000
Norwich Union, England	10,000	Franklin, Boston	5,000
Scottish Commer'l	5,000	New-York City	5,000
Ætna, Hartford	5,000	Faneuil Hall, Boston	2,500
Alliance, Penn	5,000	Shawmut, Boston	2,500
Sun Mutual, N. Y.	10,000		
Mechanics', B'klyn.	5,000		
Sterling, New-York	5,000		
Exchange, N. Y.	10,000		
La Caisse, France	5,000		
Equitable, N. Y.	5,000		
Relief, New-York	5,000		
Tradesmen's, N. Y.	5,000		
Glens Falls, N. Y.	5,000		
National, Hartford	5,000		
Knickerbocker, N. Y.	5,000		
United States, New-York	5,000		
British American	5,000		
Total			$315,000

ON THE BUILDING.

The following is a list of the insurances on the building Nos. 384 and 386 Broadway:

London and Lancashire	$15,000	Lenox, N. Y.	2,500
La Confiance, Fr'ce	15,000	Providence-Washington, R. I.	5,000
Lamar, N. Y.	5,000	Farmers', N. Y.	5,000
Greenwich, N. Y.	5,000	Fireman's, N. Y.	5,000
Williamsburg City	5,000	Hamburg, Bremen	5,000
Stuyvesant, N. Y.	5,000	Globe, N. Y.	2,000
Home, N. Y.	7,500	Clinton, N. Y.	5,000
Pennsylvania, Phil.	10,000		
Total			$100,000

To following are the insurances on the other buildings injured by the fire:

NOS. 380 AND 382 BROADWAY.

Phenix of N. Y.	$15,000	Lorillard of N. Y.	10,000
Citizens' of N. Y.	10,000	Scottish Com'ercial	$10,000
Lenox of N. Y.	10,000	New-York City	5,000
Commercial Union of London	10,000	Broadway	5,000
		Newark City	5,000
Total			$80,000

L. SCHIELE & CO., NO. 388 BROADWAY.

Queen	$10,000	Merchants'	$5,000
Phœnix, of London	5,000	La Confiance	10,000
Guardian, London	5,000	La Caisse	7,500
Insurance Company of North America	5,000	Mechanics', of Brooklyn	3,000
Home, of New-York	5,000	Westchester	2,500
Hamburg-Bremen	5,000	Buffalo	2,500
Williamsburg City	5,000	Scottish Commercial	5,000
Total			$75,500

S. B. ROBINSON & CO., NO. 388 BROADWAY.

Fire Association, Philadelphia	$5,000	Faneuil Hall, Boston	$2,500
Atlantic, of Providence	2,500	Shawmut, Boston	2,500
Total			$12,500

THE LOSSES.

The following are the losses, as near as can be ascertained:

On buildings Nos. 384 and 386 Broadway, owned by Ransom estate	$100,000
Hazen, Todd & Co., dress goods	350,000
Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co	175,000
James Wilde, Jr., & Co	75,000
E. M. Drake	25,000
On building Nos. 380 and 382 Broadway	9,000
Louis Schiele & Co	5,000
S. B. Robinson & Co	4,500
W. O. Headley & Co	2,000
Van Deventer & Horne	2,000
E. S. Higgins, Nos. 80 and 86 White-street	10,000
Robert Beattie, No. 82 White-street	3,000
Total	$760,500

ONE OF THE CREDIT MOBILIER SUITS.

A motion to send the suit of the Union Pacific Railroad Company against Henry S. McComb back to the Supreme Court of this State, in which it was begun, was denied yesterday by Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court, on the ground that the fact that the plaintiff is a corporation existing under the laws of the United States makes the suit a proper one for trial in the United States courts. The action is brought to recover from the defendant money and stocks charged to have been improperly obtained by him through the Credit Mobilier. It was removed from the New-York Supreme Court on motion of the defendant.

BURIAL OF JAMES LENOX.

THE SIMPLE TASTES OF THE PHILANTHROPIST RESPECTED AT HIS FUNERAL.

The last request of the late James Lenox—that his funeral should be strictly private, attended only by his relatives and most intimate friends—was so carefully respected that less than a score and a half of persons were gathered in the plain, old-fashioned brown-stone dwelling at Fifth-avenue and Twelfth-street, where the funeral services were held, yesterday at noon. Of this number, only two—Mr. Lenox's medical attendant and his Pastor—were not related to him either by birth or marriage. The services consisted simply of a reading of scriptural selections, prayer, and an address. They were performed by the Rev. Dr. William M. Paxton, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Lenox was a communicant. Resting on a bier in the back parlor was a solid mahogany soffin, lined with metal, which inclosed the remains of Mr. Lenox. Its only ornament was a plate of solid silver, which bore the inscription:

JAMES LENOX,
Born 19 August, 1800,
Died 17 February, 1880.

The simplicity of taste which suggested the other funeral preparations was also manifested in the absence of floral display. Among the few who were assembled in the parlors were the sisters of the deceased, philanthropist, Miss Lenox and Mrs. John F. Sheafe; his nephew, Robert Lenox Kennedy; Mr. John F. Sheafe, Dr. James Banks, and Mrs. Banks, a niece of Mr. Lenox; Col. Banks of Albany; Mr. Aaron B. Belknap and wife, and Dr. William H. Draper, the family physician. The remainder of the group were grand-nieces and grand-nephews of Mr. Lenox. The interment was in the Marble Cemetery, in Second-street, near Second-avenue, in the family vault which contains the remains of Mr. Lenox's father and mother. The vault is at the westernmost side of the cemetery, not far from the Bloodgood monument. Its entrance is closed with a crumbling brown-stone slab, which is concealed from view by the earth heaped over it to the level of the foot-path. The marble slab imbedded in the ground, at the side of the path, indicates the vicinity of the vault. It is inscribed: "Robert Lenox vault. No. 124." The snow was driving furiously as the funeral party reached the cemetery. After the coffin was lowered into the vault Dr. Paxton pronounced the benediction. There were no pall-bearers.

JOSEPH LEWIS'S BOGUS WIDOW.

JENNIE HOLBROOK CONFESSES THAT SHE NEVER SAW THE DEAD MILLIONAIRE.

A startling circumstance relating to the contest over the money of Joseph Lewis, the miser millionaire, of Hoboken, who bequeathed his estate to the United States Government, was made public yesterday. Jennie Holbrook—or a woman who had been known by that name—claimed to have been married to Lewis, and pretended to be his widow. She backed up her claim with testimony that seemed to make her claim invincible, until three of her witnesses retracted their testimony, confessed perjury, and asserted that her presence in the case was the result of a wide-spread conspiracy. On the testimony of these witnesses she and eight other persons were indicted by the United States Grand Jury for conspiracy. "Mrs. Lewis" was taken to Trenton

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, clear or fair weather, westerly backing to warmer southerly winds, followed by slowly falling barometer.

WHO NOMINATES?

When the Presidential candidates shall have been put in the field for the national canvass, there will be a square contest between the two great political parties of the country. Their principles, their purposes, and the character and claims of their nominees will then come under discussion, and a distinct choice will be presented to the voters. Meantime a contest is going on within the limits of each party for the selection of its candidates, and with each the struggle is substantially between the people—or the great body of voters, who have no personal objects to attain, but desire only that which seems to them to be best for the general welfare—and the politicians, who wish so to direct and control matters as to make general results serve personal ends. The question at issue is substantially whether the voters of the country are to exercise their choice through delegates and conventions fairly representing their sentiments and wishes, and name candidates for whom they can agree to cast their votes, or whether political leaders, swayed largely by personal considerations, shall so make use of delegates and conventions as to carry out their own purposes. Of course, political managers are compelled to reckon upon the forces of public opinion, and to consider the ultimate necessity of winning popular support for their candidates, but they are sure to count much on the strength of party allegiance and party preference, and to take heavy risks rather than abandon their objects.

That the people and the politicians are continually at odds is evident to anyone who makes a study of political movements. This is especially the case in the Republican Party, owing to the fact that so large a proportion of its members are attached to principles rather than subservient to leaders, and anxious for results in the administration of affairs rather than for party triumph that shall merely determine the disposition of offices and patronage. A party whose aims are enlightenment and progress is sure to attract to itself men of independent mind, and to find greater trouble in maintaining discipline than one with more sordid purposes. It is but a relative matter, to be sure; neither party contains all the lofty attributes, but it is a significant fact that the Republican organization is the one subjected most to self-criticism, and most troubled with an independent spirit that refuses submission to whatever the hierarchy of politicians may dictate.

The men who are organizing their forces and laying their plans to secure the nomination at Chicago for themselves, are not doing so because there is any strong indication of popular preference for them. Their efforts are necessary and are strenuous, in proportion to the lack of such preference. The rank and file are suspicious of the managers and leaders, because they know their motives are not the best interests of the country, nor even the best interests of the party, but what they deem the best interests of themselves. If the movement in favor of a nomination of Gen. GRANT shows signs of subsiding, it is due to the fact that politicians have taken it in hand. As the product of a popular preference, it was strong, and if allowed to work itself out spontaneously, it might continue so. But when politicians set themselves to promoting and directing it, the effects of a blight begin to manifest themselves. The fallacies and sophistries in regard to a third term are worn threadbare, and make no impression, the bugaboo of Cæsarism is the limpest kind of a ghost, and nothing new has appeared in regard to the personality of Gen. GRANT to produce a change of feeling, and yet there are symptoms of such a change. The fact is that many of those who desired GRANT, severed from his old associations, presumably broadened by his experience and observation, and known to be strong, self-reliant, steadfast in purpose, and prompt in action, do not want him as the candidate of the CAMERONS and CONKLINGS, secured by manipulated caucuses and pledged delegations. They wanted him as the people's choice, not the politicians' choice, for while man cannot serve two masters, he is inevitably constrained to serve the one on whom he is dependent.

Is it possible for the people to choose their own candidates or to force the politicians to give heed to their preferences? The struggle between the two forces is too apt to result in a drawn battle. While the politicians resist the popular choice they become divided among themselves. They defeat any one who might be the candidate of the people, and kill off their own favorites by their rivalry. Then comes the compromise on some one who has not provoked antagonism, but who lacks the strong qualities, so far as is known, of those who were prominent at the start. The struggle between politicians and people ends in the defeat of both, and then they must unite in support of a candidate whom neither preferred. Is this result inevitable, or is it due to the fact that our conspicuous public men are unable to resist the temptation to become politicians, and are incapable of rising to the stature of statesmen?

THE DIVISION OF LAND IN OUR CITY.

At some early period in the history of New-York a fixed division of building-land into lots of 25 by 100 feet was made for convenience, which afterward became as a law of nature. It is this cast-iron division which is the especial cause of our great difficulty in the tenement-houses—the dark middle-rooms without ventilation; and it is this same form of building-lot which causes such trouble in the disposal of ashes and garbage. Again, in the better-built quarters it is this unit of measurement which makes our fashionable New-York houses so unattractive and so uncomfortable. Our readers have only to go through the upper part of Fifth-avenue, and see house after house, of men who own blocks of houses and land, constructed so as to give ugly, long rectangular 'drawing-rooms, perhaps, (if not on a corner,) dark and badly-ventilated, and stairs of the most trying kind for the weak backs of women. When one remembers that the stairs of a lofty New-York house are, in fact, a kind of miniature mountain, to be climbed by the unfortunate lady of the house twenty times in the day, we can imagine how great a trial this species of structure must be to the delicate women of the city. It might be supposed that a land-owner controlling millions of property would feel that one of the first luxuries he would command in a city like New-York would be a rambling country-like house, covering much land, where his wife should have few stairs to climb, and where he could indulge in comfortable-looking rooms and picturesque architecture. But so far as we can recall, the only house of this description in upper Fifth-avenue is the comfortable and picturesque structure on the corner of Fifty-seventh-street, which is not the property of one of the wealthiest citizens. Mr. VANDERBILT'S new houses, covering so much ground, may aim at some of these effects. Mr. STEWART'S grand house, like so many of his schemes, has proved a failure as a comfortable dwelling-house, and ought to be turned into a picture gallery and art museum.

In the laying out of the west side of the island and of Westchester County above Spuyten Duyvil Creek, the designers have had in view to break up this cast-iron division of 25 by 100 feet. The roads have followed the natural contour of the land, and, in consequence, the sites have every imaginable shape and size. It would not be practicable on the heights near the river to cut up all the land into rectangular plots. Here, in this picturesque and agreeable region, will be the future "suburban villas" of New-York—a kind of residence so much needed in the outskirts of this City. All along on the beautiful heights lying between Harlem River and the Hudson will be plots of ground with old trees and superb views, where the City merchant and professional man can have some of the pleasures of the country in flowers and shrubbery and fresh-air sports for his children, and easy drives and walks, and, at the same time, be practically no further from his business than has been the upper part of New-York from Wall-street. Persons of wealth and taste will come from a distance to such places, and they will add vastly to the attractiveness of the Metropolis. The old land-division of New-York is certainly broken up in many of the upper West Side districts, and we shall have there, owing to the good taste of the designer, a far more picturesque City than in the middle wards.

But the unfortunate thing is that all the extensive tracts now being cut up into building lots in the upper eastern quarter, this side of the Harlem River and beyond it, are entirely according to the old cast-iron measure. We are repeating on the Harlem flats the crowded blocks of rectangular houses which have been such a nuisance in the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, and without any very good reason. The land is not so valuable to force such close mathematical packing of oblong blocks of buildings. It is simply done because it is the custom, and because the 25-foot-lot measurement makes a convenient unit to sell by. Were Mr. EDWARD POTTER'S "short-lot" system adopted, with lanes cutting every square, the owners would be able to sell about as much of their space, and each house would have all its rooms light and airy, while all ashes and garbage would be removed in a cleanly manner. The future houses of the artisans, mechanics, and working men would then be small, pleasant houses, (like those in Philadelphia,) opening on one side on lanes and on the other on the avenues, where no "dark rooms" were necessary. Such a division of land would change the whole outlook for the working classes of New-York, and our tenement-house system would be reformed from the foundations. The working man would either occupy his own house, or only two families would fill the building, paying no more rent than now, and the blessing of the "separate home" plan be reaped by all.

Whatever the owners or sellers of real estate may say to this reform, the Legislature should compel a new division of land in our upper and poorer wards. Suppose an act should be passed that the laying-out of the land near Harlem River, within prescribed limits, should include a series of lanes, cutting blocks, and also some winding streets, so as to break up the 25-foot division. This could be easily done now, while in a year from now it will be too late. In the new efforts in New-York to construct "model tenements," it is a matter to be regretted that no association has as yet tried the "short-lot" plan with small, separate houses. Mr. WHITE'S cottages seem to succeed as well as his larger houses in Brooklyn. If some society would take half a block or more near Harlem River, and make a successful experiment in this direction, they would do more good, as affecting the future mode of building tenement-houses in New-York, than by any other possible scheme or plan. We trust that the important association under Mr. BAYARD CUTTING and Mr. WILLIS JAMES, who are just about to build a large "model house" on the East Side, in an upper ward, will eventually attempt this promising experiment.

AMERICAN MOTHERHOOD.

No women under the sun, be they civilized or uncivilized, take maternity so hard as our American women. Maternal duties are, if fully and efficiently discharged, engrossing and onerous under the most favorable circumstances; but they may be made by over-conscientiousness much more wistful and wearing than they need be, as is hourly evinced by the mothers of this country. The women of any other nation do not begin to be such slaves to their children, and it is altogether desirable that this slavery should be mitigated, if not abolished. In the first place, it does the mothers harm; secondly, it does the children no good; so that it is a waste of force and affection, and unproductive, besides, of any beneficial result.

Where a family is so very poor that a nurse cannot be employed, a mother's cares are necessarily increased and her time absorbed. But such poverty is not common here among educated persons, and an American father must needs be in great penury to expect his wife to look after her babies exclusively. Whether the mother have a nurse or not, whether her conditions be severe or easy, she is seldom free from excessive anxiety and undue exertion in behalf of her offspring. She is inclined to think that a nurse, however faithful, must be continually supervised and directed, and plentifully assisted to earn her wages. In fact, she is the actual nurse, and the nurse, more nominal than real, seems to be engaged mainly for the sake of appearance. She is forever uneasy about her child or children; she incessantly worries them, herself, and her nurse in her effort to see that everything should be done exactly as it should be. Who has ever known an American mother content to allow a nurse to render service without perpetual interference, and without performing the bulk of the service herself?

In a democracy like ours, where freedom of the individual is so much insisted on, it might be natural to think that children would be allowed to run wild. They are so allowed, to a certain extent, after they have reached a given age; but while they are very young they are attended to with unending superfluity. The native mother, plainly, has no confidence in the beneficent forces of nature. She is prone to believe that all the powers of evil are leagued against her child; that mumps, measles, whooping-cough, chicken-pox, scarlet fever, and all other infantile diseases are lying in wait for the darling of her heart in every nook and corner of the neighborhood. If the little thing has contended successfully with these, she is not a jot relieved; she feels sure that foes equally formidable are ambushed near that peerless, precious life, so late begun, and fated, as she often apprehends, to be so early lost. Buildings are watching for an opportunity to tumble on the boy's or girl's devoted head as he, or she, passes; malignant dogs are standing on corners eager to rend him at sight; ferocious kidnappers prowl about her home, resolved to carry him off; horses and carriages dash through the street searching for a catastrophe, of which he is to be the victim. There is no security for her beloved anywhere. She may believe in special providences, but she cannot trust them in respect to her gifted boy, whom envious heaven may at any moment snatch away. If he sneezes, he is in peril; if he have the slightest approach to colic, his hours are numbered; if his food disagrees with him, the end of earthly peace is very nigh. He is the source and centre of innumerable consuming anxieties; the key-note of every direful tragedy is set to his slightest cry. Oh, the countless and distressing woes which an American mother is invariably imagining for her children! How delightfully disappointed she appears when the earth fails to open and swallow them up, or when the law of gravitation is not reversed to dash their brains against the over-yawning sky!

No inhabitant of this planet, outside of an insane asylum, can be more hopelessly unreasonable than the average American mother on the subject of her child. She is little less than a monomaniac; and her distemper is incurable until the child absolutely refuses to be longer kept in leading strings. She wonders every time he returns home that he has not been permanently disabled, and she fancies that every Coroner regards him with jealous eyes. The American mother, from the birth of her child until it is at least four or five years old, is virtually deranged. She has no eyes, no ears, no thought, no wish, no hope, no feeling for anything but her offspring. A young mother is said to be a very attractive object, and she has been so represented by artists from time immemorial. But, in reality, she can hardly be called attractive, unless to her husband, because she is dominated and engulfed by her baby. She will talk about it from dawn to dawn; but on any other theme, be her knowledge and fluency what they may, she has not a word to offer. Presentation of topics once deemed fascinating are unavailing. She cannot be moved nor reached by aught that does not relate to her baby—the small mass of crimson flesh and abundant scream about which she incessantly revolves. Those who have been her dearest, most intimate friends find neither charm nor companionship in her during the efflorescence of her motherhood. She has grown to be an intolerable autocrat, who will listen to nothing, who has no sympathy with anything but that eternal child. A woman bound on every side by, and permeated and overflowing with, an infant cannot be alluring to any one except the infant's begetter, driven by the same egotism into a crevice of common-place.

European mothers are not like ours; they have some freedom, some mental ease; they can believe that their children will grow up and prosper, if they do not fret about, and toil for, them continually and consumedly. Children are, no doubt, better for not seeing so much of their mothers, for understanding that they cannot tyrannize over them. It is the American woman's unregulated nerves that are culpable herein. She acts unfavorably on her young, and the young act, in turn, unfavorably on her. They injure one another by excess of intimacy. Considering the quality of American children, universally conceded to be the worst-behaved on earth, the wisdom of their mothers' management may well be questioned. The American mother of the future will be pretty certain to abate her motherhood, and with less unhappy consequences.

RECENT PROGRESS IN SOLAR ASTRONOMY.

Within the past few years the sun has been studied by more and keener observers than ever before, while the instruments employed have never been so powerful or the methods so perfect as those now in use. Earnest and enthusiastic investigation has been directed especially to problems relating to the distance and mass of the sun, its constitution, its radiation and temperature, its atmosphere and appendages of chromosphere and corona. The achievements which have been won in this field of science have commanded the attention of the scientific world and the wonder of the general public. They are set forth by Prof. CHARLES A. YOUNG in an article not less interesting than valuable, in the January *Princeton Review*.

The recent correction in the value of the solar parallax is a result which marks a very decided advance in the study of the sun. In 1822-4 ENCKE deduced from the two transits of Venus which occurred in the eighteenth century, the value 8.58″, representing the sun to be a little more than 95,000,000 miles distant from the earth. These figures stood unquestioned for about 40 years. Various researches then began to point to the conclusion that ENCKE'S estimate was erroneous, and different computations were made, showing the value of the parallax to be from 8.80″ to 8.90″, and the distance from 92,900,000 to 91,800,000 miles. Until very recently the value 8.85″, deduced by Prof. NEWCOMB in 1867, has been accepted as the most accurate by astronomers generally. But within a year it has been shown that this value needs correcting. It is now believed that 8.80″ is nearer the true value than 8.85″, and Prof. YOUNG thinks that the final result may prove to be a little below 8.80″. The investigations which led to this result have been made by Mr. GILL, the British astronomer, and Mr. ALBERT MICHELSON, of the United States Navy. The former went to Ascension Island in 1877, and made with the heliometer observations of the opposition of Mars. With the help of his wife, he obtained a complete series of over 1,400 separate measures. The places of stars employed by him as reference points have since been observed by all the principal observatories of the world. The value of the sun's parallax deduced from these observations is 8.78″, corresponding to a mean distance of 93,100,000 miles between the earth and sun. The value 8.81″ has been obtained from the extremely accurate measurement of the velocity of light—186,370 miles—made at Annapolis last year by Mr. MICHELSON. Hence, as Prof. YOUNG says, if we call the sun's distance 93,000,000 miles, we cannot be very far wrong.

The amount of heat emitted by the sun was determined about forty years ago by Sir JOHN HERSCHEL and POUILLET, who arrived at nearly the same result by slightly different methods. They found that the sun would melt in one minute a layer of ice 40 feet thick and covering the whole solar surface. A much more intense solar radiation was determined by VIOLLE, in 1874, and CROVA, in 1876. The conclusions of these two astronomers are accepted as more accurate than those of HERSCHELand POUILLET, but our knowledge of this subject is yet imperfect. Quite distinct from the question of solar radiation is the question of the sun's temperature. The latter has been computed as high as several million degrees by SECCHI and ERICSSON, and as low as 2,000° centigrade by the French astronomers VIOLLE and VICAIRE. But NEWTON'S law of radiation, on which the former computation is based, has long been regarded as merely an approximation to the truth, and recent researches show that the estimate which has been accepted by French astronomers is altogether too low. Highly important and fruitful investigations on this point have lately been made by Prof. LANGLEY, at Pittsburg, Penn., and by ROSETTI, of Padua. The former does not announce any numerical estimate of the solar temperature, but he has demonstrated that the degree is far higher than that of the most intense artificial heat. ROSETTI, however, has just concluded an elaborate series of experiments, from which he deduces 10,000° centigrade, or 18,000° Fahrenheit, as the effective temperature of the sun. This result will doubtless be accepted as more worthy of confidence than any heretofore reached.

The chemical constitution of the sun has recently become a subject not only of the deepest interest but also of earnest debate among astronomers and scientists. The first demonstration of the existence of a non-metallic element in the solar atmosphere was made in 1877, when Dr. HENRY DRAPER, of New-York, discovered what he claimed to be the presence of oxygen there. Dr. DRAPER'S conclusion has not gone unquestioned, but the prevailing opinion appears to be that the presence of oxygen must be considered as proved. Prof. YOUNG believes "there is reason to hope that the photographic method may in the near future give us satisfactory proof of the presence in the sun of still other non-metallic elements, such as nitrogen and carbon, whose absence has been hitherto a great puzzle to astronomers." Mr. LOCKYER'S theory, however, does not favor this conclusion. His researches have excited great interest in the scientific world, and have been the subject of earnest discussion. He claims that the non-metallic bodies are not elementary, but compound, and that many of them could not exist in the intense heat of the sun without separating into their constituents. The truth of this theory, in the opinion of Prof. YOUNG, "can hardly be considered as at present established—at any rate, it is still warmly debated and disputed among the chemists and physicists, and by some who are neither—but it certainly has attained considerable credibility, and the evidence in its favor seems to be accumulating."

M. JANSSEN, who has done much valuable photographic work at the Meudon Observatory, near Paris, has found that the surface of the sun presents areas of distinct vision, separated from each other by streaks and patches, in which everything is confused and indefinite. There is no doubt that these are actual solar phenomena, and not mere defects in the photographs. Another interesting fact is that pictures made at an interval of some hours show important changes and different details on the sun's surface. Important results in another department of solar photography have been attained in England by Capt. ABNEY, who has gone further than any other observer in photographing the rays at the lower end of the spectrum. When his methods shall be perfected, it is expected that this part of the spectrum may be studied with the same advantage as the ultra violet.

In the opinion of a majority of astronomers, the eclipse of 1878 has proved that an intimate connection exists between the state of the sun's surface and the condition of the corona. Whether the sun-spots have any influence upon the earth, and especially upon terrestrial meteorology, is a question which has lately been much studied, but on which observers are not agreed. Prof. YOUNG expresses the opinion that observations from all parts of the world, and covering several sun-spot periods, are necessary to form the foundation of any safe conclusion. The connection between the sun-spot period and the magnetic state of the earth has been regarded as established for the past thirty years. Recently, however, it has been questioned by the distinguished French astronomer, FAYE.

A SCIENTIFIC "CONFESSION OF FAITH."

It is interesting, as a contribution to the great religious discussion of the day, that two what might be called "confessions of faith" have been made recently by two of our most prominent men of science—men not alone students or scilolists in their branches, but held as leaders in their respective sciences throughout the world. Prof. PIERCE, the eminent mathematician of Harvard, has recently delivered, in New-York, a lecture to a chosen audience of intellectual persons on "Ideality in Science." It was, however, a confession of faith in GOD by this profound student of nature. It would undoubtedly have been more convincing to the skeptical had it been sustained by more argument.

However beautiful the treatment, poetic the sentiment in such a statement of religious belief, the proposition is undoubtedly strengthened by showing the absurdities of no-belief, or by presenting the logical necessity of Theism. Still, it was impressive, and, no doubt, strengthening in many minds, to find so thorough a student of ultimate laws, and so evidently untrameled an investigator, acknowledging the mystery of the universe, and admitting the great "fact" of science to be what he called the "spirit of ideality," or of "harmony and beauty," or in one word, "Jehovah." The lecture was evidently a child-like confession of faith by a philosopher, made to that great audidence throughout the world who believe only in the "positive," the visible, and the tangible.

The other religious profession was of a different nature. It was made by one of the leading naturalists of this country and one of the foremost botanists of the world, Dr. ASA GRAY, also of Cambridge, and was delivered to the students of the Yale Theological Seminary, in New-Haven. This journal, we believe, was the only one which reported these valuable lectures, and our report was necessarily meagre, as the distinguished lecturer is about to republish them in book form. Dr. GRAY, as is well known, has been for years a Darwinian and at the same time an orthodox Christian believer. His own especial field of study had revealed to him innumerable facts which shook his confidence in the old systems of classification and the immutability of species, and led him to doubt the theory of "special creation." His correspondence with DARWIN and his own investigations prepared him to accept the great clue in the labyrinth of nature which this philosopher offered, and when the hypothesis of "natural selection" was presented to him, he at once saw its bearing on the whole classification of nature, and, combined with "heredity," its importance as explaining the formation of the different kingdoms and classes of life.

When Darwinism was a new and suspicious theory, he upheld it with his keen argumentative power against AGASSIZ'S eloquent defense of the "special creation" theory, in various memorable discussions. But Dr. GRAY has always maintained, even more clearly than DARWIN, that the great condition for the "survival of the fittest," that is, "variation," was not at all explained by this theory. As a botanist, no one has had greater opportunities of studying the mysteries of variation, and he has, at different times, declared that to him variation does not always seem an accident, but often "guided in certain lines," as if by an intelligent power. It is doubtful if DARWIN himself would admit this statement, but the observation of facts in the vegetable world by the great English philosopher can hardly have exceeded that of the distinguished American naturalist, and the inference of the latter may be as valuable as that of the other. But Dr. GRAY does not rest his pronounced faith in Theism on the intelligent design manifested in the mysterious variations of animals and plants from the ancestral type. He takes a broader view. He holds that, referring back all the countless varieties of vegetable and animal life to a few primeval types, from which they have been derived by the processes of inheritance, variation, and natural selection, does not at all lessen the probability of an intelligent force at the beginning of the series.

It is certainly as conceivable that infinite wisdom and power should work out these wonderful results through countless ages by fixed processes, as that it should directly and constantly by creative power. The old argument forever comes back. "Which is more probable, that the harmony and adaptation of the universe are the result of chance or of intelligence?" Dr. GRAY holds that the student of nature can have but one answer. For the discovery of the laws of the "convertibility of forces" and "natural selection" does not change the evidences of design: it only broadens them. The new proofs of intelligence and wisdom seem more in harmony with the wider conceptions of modern science. The Infinite Contriver does not work as man works. He produces his ends by machinery, which is complicated beyond human intelligence to explain, and whose results require countless ages to complete. Dr. GRAY, in his New-Haven lectures, went even further. He not only professed Theism, but sustained the possibility of supernatural interference. His argument was apparently that of Dr. BUSHNELL. Our own minds or wills can seemingly interrupt the ordinary sequences of nature, and, for instance, reverse the law of gravity. Why may not the divine will interrupt the usual modes of operation in nature, and, under some higher law, produce apparent interference? Yet with both, the "continuity of nature" is preserved. Dr. GRAY'S "confession of faith" must have been somewhat startling in the Yale Theological Seminary, where Darwinism has probably been held as equivalent to Atheism. It will, however, be peculiarly useful to the young ministers going forth to their work, and may strengthen some in the scientific department who are reacting to the other extreme.

WOMEN'S WAGES.

It seems to be conceded that a woman cannot possibly hope to compete with a man in many of the fields of activity which have heretofore been occupied by men. We may go further than this. In certain callings, women are paid lower wages than men are paid for doing the same work that men do, even though it is acknowledged that the quality of their work is no whit less valuable. In most of the cities of the United States, men who teach in the public schools are paid higher salaries than women in the same grade. It sometimes happens, indeed, that the male teacher has a position of less responsibility and labor, but receives wages which enable him to rank the woman teacher. It sometimes happens that a woman who has charge of a girl's grammar-school is paid, say $800 a year, while a man who has charge of a boy's school of the same grade receives $1,200 a year. These examples are sufficiently numerous to have attracted the attention of even ordinary observers. A gentleman sauntering through the Academy of Design, once upon a time, was attracted by a painting which showed great talent and energy in its execution. The price of the work was marked in his catalogue, and the name of the artist—let us call it G. V. C. Smith—was printed in the same order. He agreed to take the picture at its marked price: probably he thought himself fortunate in securing so charming a work at a low price. Before he paid for the picture, he accidentally learned that the painter was a woman. He refused to take the canvas unless a discount was made from the catalogue price.

Why was this? Why should the market value of a picture be lowered by reason of the artist being a woman? Thousands of honorable and hard-working women would like to know the reason why. "Equal work for equal wages" has been the demand of the women for many years. But while many other rights have been grudgingly conceded, this right of woman, founded on the first principles of justice, has been largely withheld. It cannot, for a moment, be admitted that this discrimination against women is the result of the ancient prejudice of man, the tyrant. It is most likely that if an accurate canvass could be taken, it would be found that women are the most unwilling class to concede that women, as a class, are able to earn the same wages that men earn for doing the same work. We do not pretend to understand this sex prejudice. When we know why women object to buying goods of a saleswoman when they can buy of a salesman, we may be able to explain why women thus discriminate against their own sex as employers and employed. Of course, this apparently sweeping statement should be taken with its exceptions. Thoughtful women, and women whose attention has been specially called to the subject, do not make any discrimination against their own sex. But what we may call the average and unthinking woman does. Thus it happens that women who work for a living, whether in the various fields of industry and art, or in higher professions, must not only contend against the depreciating judgment of men, but of other women.

The employment of women in branches of activity in which they rival men is a modern invention. In the old times, women acted as tailoresses, as they were called. They also served as teachers in public and private schools, and they kept small shops for the sale of confectionery, thread, needles, and similar small wares. Fifty years ago, beyond these, there were no employments in which women could be said to attempt to meet men on the same commercial and industrial footing. Even then, the woman teacher was paid at least 25 per cent less than "the master" was paid. He taught the big boys, in Winter for $8 per week, while she schooled the smaller urchins, in the same studies, at $6 per week through the Summer. This distinction has been maintained unto the present day. In San Francisco, for example, a woman who enjoyed the rare distinction of being the Principal of a girls' grammar-school, was paid $1,100 a year while a man was paid $1,500 a year as Principal of a boys' grammar-school; and it was universally conceded that the woman was the better teacher of the twain. But, aside from teaching, and possibly one or two other vocations, women have only lately made their appearance as bidders for industrial contracts. Being new to the business, they naturally underbid those who have so long had a monopoly of trade. When women began to take places as saleswomen, they were glad to take smaller wages than the men whom they displaced. For some indefinable and illogical reason, it was supposed that a woman could subsist on a smaller sum than a man required for his maintenance. Giving the lie to the oft-repeated assertion that women are more extravagant than men, it was assumed that a young man of 21 must have more money than a young woman of the same age, their station in life and responsibility for the support of others being equal. We are gradually getting over this. It is coming to be understood that women should receive equal wages with men for doing equal work. But it will require many years to equalize the standard of the compensation of the two sexes. Even now, the distinction made between the pecuniary compensations of the two is glaringly unjust to the women. But avenues for their profitable employment—avenues which men do not care to enter—are constantly opening, and with these comes an enhancement of the value of women's work. There is no just reason why women should be paid less wages than men are paid for doing the same work. And when the novelty of female competition in the various fields of human activity shall have worn off, it is most likely that nobody will dream of making any discrimination as to sex in the matter of compensation.

THE NEMESIS OF THE ROMANOFFS.

Once again has the Czar escaped destruction, although he has perhaps no great cause for rejoicing over the preservation of a life which is little better than a protracted death. Many of the bravest men who have ever lived have been known to quail before the terrors of assassination, even in its ordinary forms, and all ordinary forms, however startling, look pale beside the concentrated horror of such a tragedy as that of the Winter Palace. A pistol-shot fired in a public garden, a blow dealt from the midst of a street crowd, an attempt to wreck a passing train—such risks as these have been encountered and defied, once and again, by almost every sovereign in Europe. But the assurance, driven home by terrible proof, that even in the seclusion of his own palace, guarded by his trustiest soldiers, a sudden and hideous death may swoop down at any moment upon himself and every member of his family, might well shake far stronger nerves than those of an old man of 62, bowed down by troubles as heavy as those which broke even the iron heart of his terrible father.

Amply, indeed, has the gloomy prediction that "the rule of the ROMANOFFS should be long and unhappy" been fulfilled in the career of a house which, amid all the splendor of achievements that have few parallels in history, has never been able to avert the Nemesis of counterbalancing evil which has dogged its steps from first to last. It would be hard to name a single Czar of the ill-fated race who has gone in untroubled peace to his grave, while not a few have been sent thither before their time by the hand of murder. MICHAEL FEODOROVITCH, who founded the line in 1612, mounted the throne when a Polish King was the virtual lord of Russia, and when the ashes of Moscow were still wet with the blood of 100,000 men. The very first year of his reign was marked by a hair-breadth escape from assassination, and its subsequent troubles were neither few nor slight. The thirty years' rule of his son and successor, ALEXEY, was one long war. FEODOR died exhausted by the vain effort to civilize a State whose nobles were beasts of prey, and whose peasants beasts of burden. PETER the Great—for his blind and imbecile half-brother, IVAN, is hardly worth mentioning—as the strongest of the ROMANOFFS, was also the one who suffered most. Twice all but murdered in his childhood by the emissaries of his own sister, his early youth was disturbed by a formidable rebellion, and his mature life spent in the thankless and heart-breaking toil of raising, in spite of itself, a nation sunk in groveling ignorance and brutal degradation: while the son in whom he had hoped to find an efficient colleague grew up a weak and worthless profligate, whom his stern father deliberately put to death, "to save Russia from a tyrant." His widow, CATHARINE I., survived her possession of the imperial crown barely 18 months. PETER II., having disgraced, during his short life, both himself and his country, saved the latter by the untimely death which was the sole good deed of his reign. ANNA IVANOVNA having sacrificed the interests of Russia to those of a few worthless favorites, was herself sacrificed by the latter the moment her power began to wane. Her infant successor, IVAN, was cruelly murdered. ELIZABETH, who plunged Russia into a bloody and disastrous war to avenge a hasty word of FREDERICK the Great, was simply a vulgar, quarrelsome, drunken old virago, with the manners of a fish-woman and the morals of a *danseuse*, whose life fully bore out the tremendous sarcasm of TACITUS. "To commit every crime with impunity, this is to be a monarch." Her nephew, PETER III., who might have become a great villain had he not been an utter idiot, was murdered, after six months of misrule, by three of the countless lovers of his wife, CATHARINE II. CATHARINE herself, surpassing CÆSAR in her ambition, and MESSALINA in her debauchery, lived a life unmarked by a single virtue, and died a death whose horrors might have tasked the pen of DANTE. Her son PAUL was strangled in his own palace by four of his most trusted officers. ALEXANDER I., having seen the burning of Moscow and the flooding of St. Petersburg, the failure of his most cherished schemes, and the growth of a formidable plot against himself, died broken-hearted. NICHOLAS, snatching a crown still wet with the blood of civil war, checked Russia's progress for half a century, destroyed by his mad ambition both her and himself, lived like a tiger, and died like a dog. The present Czar, called to the throne when Russia was still bleeding at every pore from the most disastrous of her countless wars, has seen his favorite son die before him, his wife perishing by inches of a mortal disease, his country wasted by pestilence and famine, his armies thrice routed under his very eyes before their final triumph, and his own life darkened by the ever-present shadow of secret murder.

Not the least striking feature of the Nihilist movement is the stern exactness of reprisal which has transferred the chosen weapons of absolutism to the hands of revolution. In the days of NICHOLAS and his predecessors, the seeming omnipresence and omniscience of the Secret Police, the impossibility of knowing who belonged to it and who did not, multiplied its power a hundred-fold. The same device is now making the unseen but all-pervading force of disaffection the greatest power in the Empire. It is true that the cause of freedom has little to hope from this organized murder and treason. Were the reigning Czar cut off this very day his system would live again, under a stronger and sterner form, in his son and successor. But if Nihilism cannot destroy monarchy, it can make monarchy destroy itself. It can blight the prestige of a Government which, while wielding the whole strength of the mightiest of existing Empires, is powerless to protect itself from a handful of obscure assassins. It can goad the Czar into severities which even his loyal and long-suffering people must condemn, and it can darken the once beloved and glorious name of ROMANOFF with the same gloomy associations which have branded with eternal infamy that of IVAN the Terrible or of BORIS GODUNOFF.

CHINATOWN DECLARED A NUISANCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—At a special meeting of the Board of Health, to-day, the report of the committee appointed on Feb. 2 to investigate the condition of the Chinese quarter was read. The report details the state of affairs found to exist there, and its disclosures of crowding, filth, disease, crime, and the utter disregard of all considerations for the preservation of life, health, and property are even more startling than had been expected. The report closed with a recommendation that Chinatown be condemned as a nuisance, and calls upon the proper authorities to take the necessary steps for its abatement without delay. The report was unanimously adopted, and it is expected that immediate action will be taken to carry out the views of the board. The working men are much gratified at the action taken, which, it is believed, will meet with little opposition, except from directly interested persons.

Tiburio Parrott, arrested on a charge, as President of a corporation, of employing Chinamen, has petitioned the United States Court for a writ of habeas corpus, returnable on Feb. 28.

The Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce met to-day and appointed a committee to consider the best course to be pursued to alleviate the distress prevailing among the working classes.

THE TREASURER'S WEEKLY REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Treasury now holds $362,762,900 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation; United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending to-day, $1,810,300; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $2,294,000; national bank circulation outstanding—currency notes, $342,379,756; gold notes, $1,426,120; the internal revenue receipts to-day were $303,173 31, and the Customs receipts, $317,766 59; the receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding period last year, are as follows:

	1879.	1880.
New-York	$1,941,000	$284,000
Boston	1,140 000	44,000
Philadelphia	58 000	51,000
Miscellaneous	354,000	370 000
Total	$3,493,000	$749,000

Receipts to-day, $102,000.

DAMAGES FOR JETTISONED CATTLE.

TORONTO

PERVERTED QUOTATIONS

MISAPPREHENSION AND MISREPRESENTATION OF GREAT AUTHORS.

THE AUTHOR OF HUDIBRAS, ST. PAUL, ST. PETER, BULWER, SHAKESPEARE MADE RESPONSIBLE FOR WHAT THEY DID NOT WRITE.

I had occasion recently to look through "Hudibras," for the first time in a long while. As I turned the leaves, although I read but here and there, as a quaint rhyme or a quainter fancy caught my eye, I was more than ever impressed by the great merit of the poem, by the weight of thought which is carried so easily—a sort of concealed burden—on the shoulders of its laughing, lightly-moving verses. Written as a mere satire upon the party, and, indeed, upon the person, of the Puritan gentleman in whose house the author was living, it has, notwithstanding the narrowness of its subject and the familiarity of its style, become a classic in English literature. It owes its position less to its humor and its satire than to its wisdom. It is brimful of that kind of wisdom—a knowledge of man's heart and of the world—which alone insures a permanent place in literature, and which will insure a permanent place to an allegory or even to a burlesque. Although Butler occupies seven pages and a half in Mr. Bartlett's book, the quotation-mongers are very far from having exhausted "Hudibras" of its pregnant sayings. The nuggets of wisdom crystallized with wit which lie yet unmined along his pages witness either that he has fallen into neglect or, preferable alternative, that the habit of quotation is passing away; possibly they tell of both.

As I went on pulling out plums, a sort of a literary Jack Horner, I was reminded of the perversity that is so common in regard to what are generally known merely as quotations; that is, sententious passages which embody, or rather seem to embody, a general truth in a compact form. The use of these in conversation or in writing is a sign of intellectual weakness. The cause of the general fondness for them is that they save the trouble of thinking. To the average man, there seems to be no trouble quite so troublesome as that of thought. As the Turk liked—sensible fellow that he was—to have his dancing done for him, so the average man likes to have an author who will do his thinking for him—be for him an intellectual prancer and poser, and strong man in the mental circus. He likes to rest upon the conclusion that another has drawn, especially if it is put in a brief, bold, sententious form, and, above all, if it is somewhat paradoxical, and seems, while it settles the question, to involve it in an air of mystery. This is to be deplored. On the one side it leads to the enfeeblement and the emasculation of the general mind, which is brought by it into a condition of dependence—a dependence setting itself up for strength on the ground of a perception of wisdom; on the other, it tempts writers to become phrase-mongers, sayers of sayings, makers of maxims, utterers of oracles, with the general result of emptiness contained in large pretense, and of the form of wisdom without its substance. General assertions are generally at variance with fact. The world's mouth is full of sayings, and aphorisms, and proverbs, and maxims, and others which are only witnesses of the presumption of those by whom uttered and the folly of those by whom they were accepted,—sentences pronounced as final decisions and received as such by generations of men which yet would not stand five minutes in the face of fact and of criticism.

Two habits of mind are worthy of remark in regard to this use of witty and aphoristic sayings. The first is that which attends to the attribution of such sayings to the best-known sayers of them, and the enriching of such men as Shakespeare, Molière, Rochefoucault, Talleyrand, and Sidney Smith with the little wealth of others; which is but the operation of that grievous law, to him that hath shall be given and from him that hath not shall be taken away that which he hath—one of the very few general laws which are absolute and unchangeable both in the moral and in the material world. Butler, for example, the occasion of our present colloquy, is almost universally credited with the couplet:

"He who fights and runs away
May live to fight another day."

But Butler did not write this. It is not in "Hudibras." There, indeed, we find two couplets to the same purpose; but they are these:

"For those that run away and fly
Take place at least o' th' enemy,"

in the third canto of Part First; and in the third canto of Part Third:

"For those that fly may fight again,
Which he can never do that's slain."

Even the idea is not Butler's; and the very words in which it is generally clothed are but a translation by Udall, who lived 100 years before Butler, of an old Greek proverb quoted by Demosthenes, and set forth in the apothegm of Erasmus. Udall's translation, published in 1564, is:

"That same man that reuneth awaie
Maie again fight, an other daie."

And his translation of Erasmus's comment on this is:

"Judgeyng that it is more for the benefite of ones countree to reune awaie in battaill than to lese his life. For a ded man can fight no more, but who hath saved himself alive by reunyng awaie may in manie battailles mo. dooe good service to his countree." (Page 59, edition 1877.)

It is, however, in the perversion of sententious passages and aphorisms that the weakness of the general mind is most often and most clearly shown. For the change is always not toward simplicity and truth, but toward paradox and falsehood. Of this also Butler furnishes an example. Fewer couplets are oftener quoted than this:

"A man convinced against his will
Is of the same opinion still."

And for the quoter there is plainly a charm, a fascination in the thought that a man may be convinced, and yet be of the same opinion that he was of before he was convinced. And then the thing rhymes, and it is in two lines, "adapted to the meanest capacity." But Butler wrote no such thing. What he did write was:

"He who *compiles* against his will,
Is of the same opinion still."

This is true enough. A man's complying has nothing to do with his intellectual convictions. This, however, does not satisfy the demand for a saying that shall be oracular and mysterious. It is too plainly true. The world will go on pronouncing as judgment the nonsense that it has put into Butler's mouth.

A like perversion, and one more harmful is that of a saying supposed to be divinely inspired, because it is attributed to St. Paul, that "money is the root of all evil." This is not only so general in every-day talk as to be almost universal, but the aphorism is thus presented in the books of authors of repute. I met with it lately in one of Mr. Trollope's, and I recollect meeting it in the works of reverend divines and doctors of divinity. Now, in the first place, Paul, at first or at second hand, wrote no such nonsense. In the latter part of his first epistle to Timothy he wrote: "For *the love of* money is the root of all evil, which, while some *coveted after*, they have erred from the faith." The perversion has been made easy by the use of the analytical phrase "love of money," instead of the synthetical term "covetousness." Had Tyndale's and Wicliffe's translations remained, which make the apostle declare that covetousness is the root of all evil, the perversion would have been impossible, and the world would have been deprived of a supposed inspired denunciation of that which every man in civilized life must have or die in misery.

But even the declaration that the love of money is the root of all evil is not St. Paul's, and has not a divinely-inspired origin. Here again Erasmus comes to our aid with his collected apothegms, in which he tells us of that dirty old pagan cynic Diogenes that "full often and manye a time did he saye covetousnesse of money to be the head palaice or head citee of all evils." (Page 131, edition 1877.) The Greek word which is here translated head palaice, or city, is merely one which we have transferred bodily into English—*metropolis*; which means, properly, not the head or chief city, but the originating mother city, and thus contains clearly Paul's idea of the root.

A declaration of St. Peter has been no less perverted, although in a different way. He is constantly quoted (although most of those who quote him do not know their author) as saying, "Charity covers a multitude of sins;" and as meaning that if a man be charitable, many sins shall be forgiven him. Now, in these words neither Peter's words nor his meaning. What Peter did write, as he was exhorting the Christians scattered throughout Asia Minor to a good and gracious life, was: "And, above all things, have fervent charity [or, rather, love, '*agape*'] among yourselves; for charity *will cover* the multitude of sins." That is, plainly: He who has charity in his heart for others will not be strict to mark what is done amiss, but will shut his eyes to many of their faults.

An author very unlike St. Peter furnishes an example of a saying the meaning of which is entirely perverted by its being torn from the context. Bulwer is continually quoted as authority for the aphorism. "The pen is mightier than the sword." But Bulwer wrote no such nonsense. The passage in "Richelieu," which is thus twisted out of its meaning is this:

"*Beneath the rule of men entirely great,*
The pen is mightier than the sword."
—(*Act II., scene 2.*)

How often do men "entirely great" appear in the world, that either under their government, or under the direct control of their hands or minds, the pen may be mightier than the sword? For only then does Bulwer say that it is mightier. But this will be very unsatisfactory, particularly to the numerous writers of powerful articles in the newspapers; and the world will continue to be told that Bulwer said that their weapon is more powerful than Gen. Grant's. And, indeed, they are generally more to be dreaded than he is, except in the field.

Of all passages perverted by violent displacement, however, one that is oftenest quoted is the most plainly and directly twisted from its proper meaning. This is the saying attributed to Shakespeare, that "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." To my astonishment I found this, even upon the title-page of the Globe edition of Shakespeare's works, where, however, I cannot believe that it was placed by the editors; and, indeed, it appears as a part of a fanciful device. I have remarked upon this passage before, but it will do no harm to consider it again. For the meaning that it has when thus taken out of the context, and the doctrine of which it is always quoted in support, are directly opposed to the purpose with which it was written. Probably not one in a hundred thousand of those who glibly cite it as Shakespeare's dictum knows in which of his works it occurs, and of those who know, probably not one in a thousand has read it in its proper connection. It is in "Troilus and Cressida," one of the most rarely read of Shakespeare's plays, except by the true lovers of Shakespeare. The play was written at two periods; and of the part produced in the later period, the speeches put into the mouths of Ulysses are eminent, even among Shakespeare's dramatic poetry, for their wisdom, their deep insight into the heart of man. In the speeches of Ulysses in this play we get more nearly a personal utterance from Shakespeare's self than we do in any other of his writings.

In one of these speeches Ulysses is craftily endeavoring to draw the surly Achilles out of his retirement into the leadership of the Greek battle again. Achilles has complained that of late he has not been treated, as he thinks, with so much consideration as he had before been in the habit of receiving. Ulysses tells him that he is right, and that this neglect is because his retirement is causing men to forget his great deeds, and that he cannot expect to be honored always for what he *has* done. The son of Antolycus goes on to explain that this is because the whole world is addicted to gaping after something new, and that a trivial novelty will make most men forget great worth which lacks the glitter of freshness; and that this trait is one that marks the kindred of all mankind. Here is the passage:

"Time hath, my lord, a wallet on his back,
Wherein he puts alms for oblivion;
A great-sized monster of ingratitudes.
Those scraps are good deeds past, which are devour'd
As fast as they are made: forgot as soon
As done. Perseverance, my dear lord,
Keeps honor bright. To have done, is to hang
Quite out of fashion, like a rusty mail
In monumental mockery.
. . . . . .
For time is like a fashionable host
That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand
And with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly,
Grasps in the corner. Welcome ever smiles,
And farewell goes out sighing. O let not virtue seek
Remuneration for the thing it was;
For beauty, wit,
High birth, vigor of bone, desert in service,
Love, friendship, charity, are subjects all
To envious and calumniating time.
One touch of nature makes the whole world kin—
That all with one consent praise new-born gawds,
Though they are made and molded of things past,
And give to dust that is a little gilt
More laud than gilt o'erdusted.
The present eye praises the present object."—
—(*Act III., Scene 3.*)

A mighty passage, whether we regard it as a speech of persuading Ulysses to reluctant Achilles, or as the utterance by Shakespeare of a judgment on mankind. But observe the meaning of the often-quoted line. It is not that one touch of *nature* makes the whole world *kin*, that is, that an exhibition of natural feeling draws the whole world together in oneness of kindred, but quite the contrary, that there is one manifestation of human nature which shows that all men are alike, and this is that they all forget past merit and "praise new-born gawds," and that they,

—"give to dust that is a little gilt
More laud than gilt o'er-dusted."

This trait of mankind, upon which Ulysses has been pouring down his lofty scorn, it is in which Shakespeare says the whole world is akin: and thus that which is usually quoted as a support of a much-support-needing and manflattering notion is really a satirical, cynical, almost savage jibe upon the whole human race—one worthy of Timon, if he were wise enough to utter it. But in vain will be, in vain has been, the exposure of this perversion. Men will go on citing Shakespeare as they have cited Butler and Bulwer and Paul and Peter, in support of the nonsense that it pleases them to believe.

R. G. W.

SOUTH CAROLINA LAW-MAKING.

REMEDYING BLUNDERS AND OMISSIONS OF THE REGULAR SESSION.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 21.—The extra session of the Legislature was adjourned last night. It was nominally convened to remedy the blunders in the Supply act, which was set aside by the Supreme Court, but it was equally important that the large amount of unfinished business, left in such unpardonable confusion at the close of the regular session, should be disposed of—which was done by an unceremonious wringing off of heads, known in parliamentary usage as the "striking out of the enacting clause." McCrady's registration "iniquity," the injurious operation of which was fully exposed in THE TIMES, sustained a Waterloo defeat, despite the efforts of the editor of the Charleston *News and Courier* and the arguments of the little clique that attempted to engineer it through. The editor of the above-named journal in commenting on its defeat says: "There is no doubt that the Democracy can and will carry the State next November. It is a paramount necessity. Our desire was that the election should be carried without the strain to which the people were subjected two and four years ago, and that an effort should be made to cure the worst ills of the body politic by improving the character of the voters. This will be done hereafter."

Important measures adopted were: Bills consolidating the Augusta, Knoxville and Greenwood Railroad with the Augusta and Knoxville Railroad of Georgia, and remitting past-due taxes and granting immunity from taxation for 20 years to persons completing the Blue Ridge Railroad in three years; an effort to obtain a State subsidy of $500,000 for this road failed; the office of Commissioner of Railroads was abolished. A bill making it a misdemeanor to induce agricultural laborers under contract to leave the State—evidently meant to guard against the anticipated exodus this Spring—was passed, after being amended to read as follows: "The punishment shall be confined to those enticing away persons under written contract, twith a fine of $500 or six months' imprisonment, or both." A bill providing for the reduction of the indebtedness of the bankrupt City of Columbia, and to fund the same, was also passed. It allows the issue of $500,000 bonds, and the liquidation of the debt at 50 per cent. off. An appropriation of $1,500 was made as a contribution toward the completion of the Saratoga Monument, and $1,000 were voted to defray the expenses of the Kings Mountain Centennial. The measures for the protection and better treatment of convicts were adopted, chiefly through the indefatigable efforts of Senator Taft, from Charleston. The report shows that the convicts number 593—243 employed on railroads, 63 in agricultural labors, and 287 are in the penitentiary; from $3 to $5 per month—chiefly in worthless scrip—was paid the State by the persons to whom they were hired. No convicts will hereafter be hired out for agricultural, or other than railroad, enterprises, and no scrip will be received in payment for their services.

DEATH OF AN AGED JUDGE.

NYACK, Feb. 21.—Ex-Judge William F. Fraser, over 82 years old, died at Nyack, Friday night. He was born at Athens-on-the-Hudson, Jan. 26, 1798, and came to Rockland County when he was 21 years old. He commenced practice at the Bar of this county as soon as he came here. After he had resided in Rockland for a few years, and had achieved much success in the legal profession, he was elected County Judge, and served in that office for eight and a half years. He also, at one time, represented this county in the State Assembly. About 30 years ago he gave up his legal practice, and has since enjoyed freedom from public life. He has resided in Nyack for a few years, and was paid the highest respect by his associates and friends. He was never married, and leaves a fortune of nearly $100,000. He will be buried on Monday.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The fourth concert of the thirty-eighth season by this time-honored society, at the Academy of Music last night, was one of the most enjoyable that has ever been given. The programme was admirably arranged, and there was not so much music as to make the entertainment wearisome. The audience was large, fashionable, and enthusiastic, and was evidently in an appreciative musical mood. The attendants at Philharmonic concerts probably contain more people of genuine musical cultivation than any other audience that is assembled in New-York. This was not the case some years ago, but to-day the society is recognized as the exponent of the best music, which is certainly interpreted by the most powerful and efficient orchestra in this country, the equal of say in the principal cities of Europe. The imposing tone of this orchestra of more than 90 performers, with the superb quality of the 70 stringed instruments, are features which make the Philharmonic concerts unique. There is a grand character in their performance which is not heard elsewhere, and when the firm guiding hand of Mr. Theodore Thomas is added, there is really nothing but praise to be spoken concerning their concerts. The programme last evening was composed of an adaptation for string orchestra of an adagio and fugue in C minor, for quartet, by Mozart. It was played with exquisite taste and unity, and was a fitting first course to the musical feast which followed. Beethoven's Fourth Symphony was the second number of the programme, and received the most artistic treatment at the hands of the conductor as well as the orchestra. The adagio and the finale were both given faultlessly, and, indeed, the entire symphony was played in the most satisfactory manner, though these two movements seemed to be supremely well done. The third number of the programme was Chopin's Concerto No. 2, in F minor, played by Herr Joseffy. This artist, who is not yet entirely recovered from the injury to his first finger, which occurred nearly two months ago, has never made a more brilliant success than in this concerto. He played with even more vigor and elegance than at the public rehearsal of the day before, and it would be hypercritical to say that any blemish in his execution could be detected. The first movement of the concerto is the least interesting part of the work, but in the succeeding larghetto and allegro vivace the beauty of Herr Joseffy's style, his accuracy, and his marvelous skill in the production of the tones of a piano have never received a better illustration. The performance was a rare treat, and was listened to with profound attention by the audience. After being recalled several times, Herr Joseffy returned to the piano and played the "Rhapsodie Hungroise, No. 3," in his most superb manner. The applause he received, which amounted to something like an ovation, was never better deserved by any artist, and it was observable that the members of his profession were his most enthusiastic listeners. The concert was concluded with the introduction and finale of "Tristan and Isolde," which Mr. Thomas has before made somewhat familiar to concert-goers. The spirit with which this programme was interpreted, and its intrinsic high character, were gratifying proofs that the Philharmonic Society is in its prime and vigor. It would be impossible to arrange a more satisfactory concert, and to the directors and Mr. Thomas is due the recognition of their good taste and earnest endeavors. The fifth concert of the season will be given March 20, when Haydn's symphony in B flat No. 8, and Schubert's symphony No. 9 in C major, will be the principal orchestral works. The music, by Mendelssohn, of the "Midsummer Night's Dream," with songs and choruses, will also be given.

STANDARD THEATRE.

"Hiawatha," which was played for the first time in this City at the Standard Theatre last night, is called an extravaganza. It is, more strictly speaking, a burlesque, as that once respectable word is now understood. It is presumably a parody of Longfellow's lovely and popular poem, Mr. Nathaniel Childs being the author of its words, and Mr. E. E. Rice the composer of the music which accompanies these. The "Hiawatha" of Messrs. Childs and Rice, however, is not based, so far as we could see, upon Longfellow's poem; it is founded rather upon some peculiar and obscure notions, which belong, let us hope, exclusively to those purveyors of undressed beauty and naked nonsense. The merits of this latest burlesque are two or three broadly comic scenes, and two or three fairly effective choruses; otherwise it is a melancholy and incoherent mixture of weak trash, commonplace music, and silly horse-play. It appeals to the lowest taste, though, as there is plenty of that stuff in the market, the distinguished author and composer may take heart; they will probably reap where others disdain to sow. Moreover, they will certainly be commended by the "bastard brood of scribblers"—a fact to be well borne in mind. We would not advise any persons of sense or refinement to see "Hiawatha," since the profit of such sight must necessarily be small, the only impression that it makes being a somewhat confused one in which short skirts, well-displayed limbs, and not over-modest young women mingle under the searching glare of lime-light. It was generally expected that Mr. Rice's music would have some merits; but it proved to be mere variety-hall sing-song. As to Mr. Child's libretto—that can only be described by Mr. Child's own prophetic words—"ceaseless, useless, idle gabble."

The male performers were mostly good enough for their work. Mr. Louis Harrison and Mr. Henry B. Dixey were, indeed, really comical, and Mr. Willie Edouin attacked his business with a fair amount of zeal. But the women in the cast were strikingly out of place. None of them could sing or act decently, and not one of them was in the least degree attractive. Their talent, we judge, was concentrated in their legs. The leader of this "bevy of beauties" was Miss Alice Atherton, who is brazen enough to disgust the old boys in the front row. The less said of the others the better. In viewing this decadence [of a once popular form, though always a coarse and vulgar form, of burlesque, the hope may fitly be expressed that something of a higher order may soon take its place. Burlesques like "The Pirates of Penzance" is a good model for future wits and composers; or, perhaps, we may go back to models like Planché. But the "leg-drama" has had its mournful day—especially since all the life that was ever in it evaporated with Lydia Thompson.

MISS NEILSON IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—Miss Neilson closed the first week of her engagement at the Globe Theatre, in this city, to-night. The audiences throughout the week have been uniformly large, and the engagement, thus far, is a noteworthy success. The week's receipts have amounted to $9,700. The poet Longfellow attended the afternoon performance of "Twelfth Night" to-day, and during one of the waits he visited Miss Neilson on the stage and complimented her for her impersonation of Viola. On Monday night "Cymbeline" will be the play, with Miss Neilson as Imogen.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The last week but one of the "Pirates of Penzance" begins to-morrow night at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. A special matinée for the benefit of the Irish Relief Fund is announced for Wednesday next.

A military band is in process of organization by Mr. Neuendorf for Brighton Beach next Summer. It is stated that Signor Liberati, whose performances have always been received with favor, will be the solo cornetist.

The Fisk University Jubilee Singers gave one of their characteristic concerts last evening at Chickering Hall. The audience was not only numerous, but of the best character, and the concert was in every respect a success.

The second of a series of concerts at St. Stephen's Church, (Roman Catholic,) will be given to-night by a number of well-known artists, including Miss Simms, Miss Munier, Mr. Remeyn, Mr. Oudin, Mr. Edward Mollenhauer, and Mr. Mulligan. A chorus and orchestra will add to the attractions of the concert.

The concert on Saturday evening next at Chickering Hall, which Mr. Carlberg has announced, promises to be one of the most interesting musical events of the season. The programme contains Ulrich's "Symphonie Triomphale," the music of Meyerbeer to the drama of "Struensee," and Mozart's concerto in D minor, the piano part of which will be played by Mme. Rashe. The lady's accomplishments as a pianist are better known among her personal friends than by the public, but it is well understood that she is quite equal to the task she has undertaken in this concert. Mr. Carlberg will have an orchestra of 60 performers, a male chorus, and several solo artists.

The second concert of the season of the Liederkranz Society will be given to-night at the society's hall. The principal number of the programme will be Hoffmann's "Aschenbrödel," a cantata for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra. The soloists will be Mmes. Silvan and Unger, and Mr. Sohst. Mr. Fischer, the violoncellist, will also take part in the concert.

The fourth and last chamber-music concert of this season, by Mr. Wilhelm Müller, the violoncellist, will be given on Tuesday next, the 24th inst., at Steinway Hall. Mr. Müller will have the assistance of Messrs. Richard Arnold, Gantzberg, and Gramm in the string quartets, and of Mr. S. B. Mills, in addition to several other performers less known to fame.

Miss Dickerson, of this City, a young artist of decided ability, has been selected by the Philharmonic Society of Washington, D. C., to sing the contralto part in the "Prodigal Son," which is to be performed on the evening of March 3. Mr. Fritsch has been engaged for the solo tenor rôle, and will also sing in the "Stabat Mater," which is to be performed the same evening.

The concert for the benefit of the suffering people of Silesia, which has already been mentioned, will take place on Saturday evening next at Steinway Hall. The artists who are announced are Miss Amy Sherwin, Miss Anna Drasdil, Miss Anna Bock, pianiste, Mr. Frederic Bergner, Mr. Steins, and Mr. Edward Mollenhauer. The gross receipts of the entertainment are to be given to the fund, the committee who have the matter in charge having offered to pay all expenses.

Mr. Mapleson's season in Philadelphia last week was very successful. The company will open the Spring season in this City on Monday evening, March 1, with a representation of Donizetti's "Lucia." Mlle Marimon will make her first appearance in New-York in the title rôle, and the three most accomplished male artists of the troupe—Campanini, Galassi, and Behrens—are announced in the cast. The sale of seats for this season, which is limited to five weeks, has already begun at the Academy of Music. Mr. Mapleson promises several novelties, including the rearrangement by Verdi of his opera, "La Forza del Destino."

The next concert of the Philharmonic Club will be given on the evening of March 2, at Chickering Hall. The character of these concerts has been of the best since they were first heard last season. The programme of this next entertainment is of more than usual interest. In addition to the performances of the string quartet, of which that Richard Arnold is the accomplished leader, Mrs. William G. Morgan, one of the best resident pianists, whose playing it is always a delight to listen to, and Miss Girsch, soprano, will appear. Haydn's quartet in E flat, op. 76 No. 4, and Hummel's "Septette Militaire," op. 114, are the two principal works promised by the club.

The third performance of "La Damnation de Faust" will be given by the Symphony Society on Wednesday evening next at Steinway Hall. It is announced that this will be the last performance of this grand composition; but if one may judge from the success that has been the result of the rehearsal and concerts, "La Damnation de Faust" should be repeated as many times as it was given in Paris two years ago. The exquisite performance of the orchestra, the grandeur of the chorus, with its massive and pianissimo effects, and the finished style in which the whole work is rendered, make this production of Berlioz's greatest composition the most interesting musical event of the season. To Dr. Damrosch and the Symphony Society it would be only a repetition to say that the thanks of the musical public are due for one of the rarest treats that has ever been enjoyed in this City.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Special afternoon performances will be given at all the theatres to-morrow.

Messrs. Abbey, Hickey, and Brookes will take possession of the Griswold Opera-house, in Troy, next August.

The programme of the San Francisco Minstrels will not be changed for the present, though Mr. Mullaly's new song "Erin's Prayer," will be added to it to-morrow.

"The Black Crook" will be performed at Niblo's Garden until Saturday night, and will be succeeded on Monday, March 1, by the Boston Ideal Pinafore Company.

Mr. Daniel B. Hopkins starts on a tour through the country with "Fairfax," on Tuesday. He represents Mr. Abbey as acting manager, and will visit all the leading cities.

The last two performances of "Engaged" may be witnessed to-morrow afternoon and evening at the Park Theatre. "A Fool and His Money" will be played for the first time on Tuesday evening.

"Humpty Dumpty" is as popular as ever at Booth's Theatre, where its bright and varied scenes, combined with the sweet music of the Spanish Students, suffice to please people of all kinds and ages.

"The Surprise" has started on a long and cheerful career at the Theatre Comique, where it will be played, in all probability, until the end of the season, though it will be, in time, followed by the sixth of the "Mulligan" series.

As it is announced that "The Colleen Bawn" will be produced at Wallack's Theatre on Tuesday evening, those who wish to see "The Shaughraun" before it withdraws will have two more opportunities, either in the afternoon or evening of to-morrow.

Salsbury's Troubadours, who were very popular in this City last Summer, will reappear to-morrow afternoon, at Haverly's Theatre, in their bright, melodious, and amusing little piece, "The Brook," which has served as a model for a score or more of weak imitations.

The present attraction at the Madison-Square Theatre seems to be satisfactory to managers and public, so that the production of "Masks and Faces" is indefinitely postponed. The latter play, however, is in daily rehearsal, and will certainly follow "Hazel Kirke." When it is produced Mr. George Clarke, who has recently been added to Mr. Maeder's company, will appear as Ernest Vane.

"The False Friend" continues to draw large audiences nightly to the Union-Square Theatre. A matinée will be given there to-morrow. The strong situations in Mr. Fawcett's drama, and the admirable acting of Mr. Thorne, Mrs. Phillips, Mr. Stoddart, Miss Jewett, and their associates will undoubtedly keep the piece before the public until the close of the season at the Union-Square in April.

"The Royal Middy" has proved to be Mr. Daly's most lucrative speculation thus far, though its success is chiefly due to Miss Catharine Lewis, whose vivacious acting and unflagging gayety make up a really brilliant performance. It is doubtful if a successor to the "The Royal Middy" will be needed for many weeks to come, though it is well known that Mr. Bartley Campbell's new play, "Matrimony," will probably be brought out by Mr. Daly.

Mr. A. M. Palmer and Mr. H. E. Abbey have signed a contract in virtue of which the following plays will be produced at the Park Theatre, of Boston: "French Flats," "The Two Orphans," "The False Friend," "The Banker's Daughter," and "The Danischeffs." These plays will be presented, in most respects, with their original casts, scenery, costumes, &c. The contract calls for an engagement of seven weeks, beginning April 12, the date on which the regular season of the Union-Square Theatre ends. The rehearsals for the Boston Theatre are being pushed rapidly.

Mr. George Vandenhoff's third Lenten matinée occurs on next Thursday afternoon, when he will read a well-stocked programme of poems and varied selections. Mr. Sidney Woollett's first appearance in this City as a Shakespearean reciter will take place at Chickering Hall, under Mr. Vale's management, on Monday morning, March 1, when he will deliver from memory most of the text of "The Merchant of Venice." While in Boston, Mr. Woollett received a testimonial signed by many distinguished citizens, among others Mr. Josiah Quincy, Rev. Phillips Brooks, Mr. O. W. Holmes, Mr. Wendell Phillips, Mr. James T. Fields, Mr. E. E. Hale, and Mr. C. L. Woodbury.

We learn on good authority that Mr. W. J. Florence, one of the few really versatile actors of our time, will produce Mr. Ben Woolf's new somedy, "A Million," in this City before long. In this play Mr. Florence fills the part of a German—Professor Opstein—who is a learned gentlemen in constant struggle with the difficulties of the English language. It may not be generally known, by the way, that Mr. Florence played a German dialect part at the old Wallack Theatre many years ago. The character belonged to a protean piece called "Working the Oracle," which was written by Howard Paul, and had a long run. His proficiency in German dialect surprises Western people, who, in common with others, fancy that this gift is monopolized by such performers as Gus Williams, George Knight, and J. K. Emmet.

GOOD TIME ON BICYCLES.

JOHNSON WINS THE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES.

A 50-mile bicycle race for the amateur championship of America was run last night in the American Institute Building. Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets and Third-avenue. The contestants were Wright, (Short Hills Athletic Club,) Johnson (Essex Bicycle Club,) Timpson, (New-York Bicycle Club,) Collier, (Philadelphia,) Graham, (New-York,) and Clark, (Columbia College Bicycle Club.) Wright was the favorite at the start, and kept it up to the thirteenth mile, when he was passed by Clark, who, in turn, kept in the van until the thirty-fifth mile. Johnson then went to the front, and Clark then withdrew, exhausted. He made 35 miles in 2:11:34. Much of the interest now departed from the race. Graham gave up on the fortieth mile. Johnson won the race in 3:09:45½, and obtained the silver cup valued at $200. Timpson won second place and a gold medal valued at $25, in 3:10:11.

A grand meet of all the bicycle clubs and unattached riders of New-York and vicinity is called for to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, when it is proposed to start from the American Institute Building and run to Tarrytown. A repast will be furnished to the riders at Tarrytown.

MANKE TO BE HANGED.

HIS DISORDERLY CONDUCT DURING SENTENCE —WANTS TOBACCO RATHER THAN SPIRITUAL ADVICE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 21.—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day, the Hon. George W. Barker, the presiding Judge, sentenced Carl Manke, convicted of having murdered John Atloff, in the town of Elm, on April 2, 1878, to be hanged on April 2, 1880. The scene in the court-room was one of peculiar and unusual interest. Nothing like it has ever before been witnessed at the close of a murder trial in Buffalo, at least for many years. When asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, Manke broke out in German, and was understood to say he had much to talk about. He wanted to know what the verdict was, and on being told he asked on what he had been convicted. He was told on the evidence. Judge Barker then proceeded to pronounce sentence and met with frequent interruptions from the prisoner, some of which were coarse, his language at times being of a character that will not permit of its reproduction.

As his doom was slowly and impressively pronounced, Manke also frequently laughed in a nervous and hysterical manner that sent a perceptible shudder through those who were present, his conduct robbing him of much of the sympathy which was previously felt by very many persons in the court-room, who did not hesitate subsequently to speak very harsh of his singular demeanor. His conduct surprised everybody. He was idiotic in his demonstrations and utterances. He asserted that his trial was a mockery and that he had not been fairly dealt with. He roundly and injustly abused his counsel and laughed derisively and heartlessly when his fate was made known to him. When the Judge told him there was no hope and that he must die at the time and in the manner mentioned, he laughed and exclaimed: "Don't care! am ready to die to-morrow." His softer feelings were aroused by the sentence, however, while, in striking contrast, his wife sat weeping bitterly, near the prisoner's box. His manner, whether assumed or real, was that of a perfectly contented and happy man. As he was being led from the court-room, he looked around at the spectators on every side, and exclaimed in a voice loud enough to be heard some distance: "Good-bye, boys; don't cry! I'm not afraid!" at the same time waving his arms. He was at once taken back to jail through the underground passage, and locked in his cell, where he will remain under close watch, night and day, until the hanging, which will be in the yard adjoining the jail. It will be the first case of hanging in the new jail, the last man who paid the death penalty in this county being Gaffney. Almost a complete change came over Manke after he was taken back to jail. He calmed down and talked quite rationally. He said he was fully resigned to his fate, and wanted to be left in solitude. He does not even want to see a spiritual adviser, because, said he, "I have studied religion, and know as much as any minister. At least, I know myself better than any other person." He wished to see no person, and all he wanted was some good chewing tobacco.

STAR ROUTE DEFICIENCY.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ENGAGED UPON A BILL FOR AN APPROPRIATION OF $1,500,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads was engaged to-day in preparing a report to accompany a bill which it proposes to offer in the House on Monday, and, under a suspension of the rules, endeavor to secure a two-thirds vote for its passage. The report will set forth that on Dec. 6 last the attention of Congress was directed by the Postmaster-General to the fact that a deficiency appropriation of $2,000,000 would be required to continue the present expedited schedule of the star routes to the end of the fiscal year, and that the service must be discontinued or cut down to a weekly service upon all the routes, if the required appropriation was refused by Congress; that two months and a half have elapsed, and no action has been taken; that the department has issued a general order cutting down the service, which under the law requires one month's notice to the contractors, and involves the payment to them by the Government, of one month's pay, which will aggregate $600,000, an investment for which the Government virtually and actually receives no corresponding service. In view of the above facts; and the serious inconvenience resulting to the public, the report will urge the passage of a bill continuing the appropriation for the star routes upon their present basis of service. The bill, which is in course of preparation upon a careful estimate, omits any consideration of the three or four routes which have been the especial subjects of investigation by the special committee, leaving them to be affected by the ultimate recommendation of the Appropriations Committee. The bill, which the Post Office Commitee will endeavor, through its Chairman, Representative Money, to introduce on Monday, will provide for a deficiency appropriation of about $1,500,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

H. E. Trowan's currying shop, at Woburn, Mass., was burned Friday night. The loss is $2,500; insured. Loss on other parts of the building, Stephen P. Hennessey loses $1,500; insured for $500, and D. Cummings & Co., of Boston, lost stock valued at $4,000; insured.

The dwelling-house of Charles Gelirke, a cigar manufacturer, at Bresian, Long Island, was discovered to be on fire about 2 o'clock Friday morning. So rapid was the spread of the flames that very little could be saved. Gelirke's loss is $2,500; insured for $1,650.

The residence of Mr. Thomas R. Hawley, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, was destroyed by fire on Friday night, together with most of its contents. The cause of the fire was a defective flue. The loss is about $10,000; partially insured.

NINTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, MONDAY, FEB. 23.

Presentation of Colors. Review. Dress Parade. Battalion Drill, and Full-dress Reception at 8 P. M. Dancing to commence at 10:30 P. M.

A COATING OF REAL DIAMONDS

on a pure crystal surface. These are Humphreys's Parisian diamonds, and are for sale only at Humphreys's jewelry store, No. 819 Broadway, corner of Twelfth-street, New-York. Their lustre is perpetual. "The Circlet of Gems" describes them. Mailed free. He has no agents.—*Exchange.*

I have used the Holman Pad for Dyspepsia; I never saw anything equal it. The Absorptive Plaster I think wonderful. T. K. ATKINSON, No. 133 German-street, Baltimore.

—*Exchange.*

Winchester's Hypophosphites
Will cure Consumption, Coughs, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and General Debility. Established 21 years.—*Advertisement.*

Zantippe's Spirit Says:
Socrates had had a happier life if VICTOR BASY FOOD had been known in our day.—*Advertisement.*

GREENFIELD'S HONEY-COMB CANDY is delicious; try it, at 909 Broadway, near 20th-st.—*Advertisement.*

Congress Water.—Its superiority as a cathartic and alterative consists in its entire freedom from everything bitter, acid, or crude that produces headache, internal soreness, and tends to destroy the mucous membrane. All mineral waters that are dangerous irritants may be known by an acid after-taste.

Dr. Underhill's Wine from the Croton Point Vineyard is absolutely pure. Ask your druggists. H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., wholesale agents.

Druggists Sell Dr. Johnson's Delicious Tooth POWDER. As a delightful mouth-cleanser it has no equal.

Fine Silk Hats, $3 20, worth $5. Derbys $1 90, worth $3. No. 15 New Church-st., up stairs.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

NOYES—COWELL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 18, by the Rev. Andrew Schriver, MURRY D. NOYES to IDA L., daughter of Lewis Cowell, Esq.

PURDY—RAPPLEYEA.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., Thursday, Feb. 19, by the Rev. Dr. Hare, ALLIE M. RAPPLEYEA to EMMIE L. PURDY.

SILVER—STANTON.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. E. M. Deems, JOHN SCOTT SILVER to FLORENCE IMBRIE, only daughter of George Stanton, of New-York City.

☞ Stonington and Newburg papers please copy.

DIED.

BATES.—On Friday, the 20th inst., FRANK H. BATES, Jr., M. D., aged 24 years, son of Major Francis H. Bates, United States Army.

Relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Company G, Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N.

BERLIN FISHERY EXHIBIT

WHAT OUGHT TO BE SENT TO GERMANY.

A GOOD CHANCE TO INCREASE OUR TRADE—THE VARIOUS KINDS OF FISH TO BE SENT—THE FUTURE OF OUR FISH BUSINESS—WHEN AND WHERE TO SEND EXHIBITS.

The United States, through the Fish Commissioners, are using their exertions to render the exhibit of American fisheries which is to take place at Berlin in April next as thorough a one as possible. It is most desirable, in view of the great importance of our fisheries, and the new sources of consumption which can be opened for them, that the Continent should become more familiar with those special products. The business of supplying fish as food in the United States has received of late the most notable development, due not only to improved methods of curing and canning, but especially to subdivision. Our people, seizing in a quite practical way the fact that in former times the retailing of fish, such as cod and mackerel, was inconvenient to both retailer and purchaser, hit upon the plan of repacking the original bulk of fish into smaller parcels. The cost of the package being small, fish food could then be transported to various points of the country where is had never reached before. Another important subject which has much to do with the popularity of food in packages is an economic one. As fish food, especially in large quantity, is a perishable substance, and once decomposition takes place in bulk the contagion spreads, in small packages the loss of food is limited. It is principally in the canned food that we excel. Every day new products are introduced, until, at present, fish which were once thought valueless have, by means of careful preparation, been introduced into common use as food. Apart from the crude fish, such as sod and mackerel, a new market may be opened for other varieties of fish. With mechanical means such as we have—for already apparatus of the most ingenious kind has been invented to dress fish in quantity—we are enabled to produce goods at a low cost. If the French in their special preparation of sardines may still surpass us in the neatness of their packages, we are their only rivals. During the Centennial it was quite noticeable to the experts that what was wanting in American preparations was greater variety in their methods. We have been rapid learners, for to-day we produce an endless variety of goods, all of which are excellent as to taste and appearance. As to our salmon, the great bulk of which comes from the Pacific, to-day we command the market. As to the development of the fisheries on the west coast of this country, it is impossible to imagine how important they may not become in time. It looks as if, in a few years to come, South America would receive her fish supplies from our people, who catch the cod at or near the Aleutian Islands. The Newfoundland Banks may be a secondary resource for fish food in 25 years to come. If to-day we send abroad $5,000,000 of prepared fish, it is quite possible that in 1890 it will be over $12,000,000. There is no reason why refrigerated American fish, just as beef is shipped, should not be sent to England and the Continent. In fact, the experiment has to-day been successfully carried out with some higher grades of fish. What, then, is wanted is not only the New-York canners or agents of fish products, but that all those who deal in such should send their goods to this Berlin exhibition. Already some of the largest houses, like the Messrs. Thurbers, have agreed to send all the varieties of fish preparations they dispose of to Berlin. We manufacture in the United States very certainly the best refrigerating apparatus. Makers of icechests would, then, find it to their advantage to forward their goods. Our rods and lines for sportsmen, our nets and trawls for fishermen, and all the most approved make, and would attract general attention. It is not only the fish themselves—the products derived from them, with the apparatus that is used in catching them—which ought to be forwarded, but all the apparatus used in fish culture.

This class, the No. 111 of the prospectus, alone has six subdivisions. It may be said that the conditions of the Berlin Commissioners are of the most liberal character, and that very handsome prizes are to be awarded. On the part of the United States, everything will be transported free from New-York, and returned without charge to the same place. Persons wishing, then, to participate in this exhibition, must have their goods ready in time, and such must be sent to Mr. E. G. Blackford, the Fish Commissioner of the State of New-York, No. 80 Fulton Market, on or before the 15th of March. It would be very advisable, in order to give the necessary publicity in Germany, that exhibitors should send with their goods as many as 10,000 circulars, printed in English and German, giving a description of the goods, and the prices. This opportunity of developing the trade of the country should not be overlooked. The exhibition will last a month, and will be, doubtless, largely attended.

THE HEBREW BUTCHERS.

COMPELLED TO VIOLATE THE JEWISH LAW—WHAT A RABBI SAYS.

Complaints have been made by a number of Shochetims (Hebrew butchers) that they are compelled by the wholesale butchers to violate the Jewish law in reference to the slaughtering of cattle and poultry, and complaints have also been made by other Jewish citizens that butchers keep meat for a longer period than the limit allowed by their law. The Rev. M. Siskind, Rabbi of the Synagogue Chebra Mikra Kodesh, thus explained the Hebrew law upon the subject. The manner in which cattle and poultry shall be slaughtered is not prescribed in the Pentateuch, but the Talmud maintains that oral directions were given to Moses while on Mount Sinai, and were not reduced to writing at the time. Rabbi Judah Nasai, a very learned doctor, who lived some time after the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans, wrote the directions which had been handed down by tradition, and explained the reasons for the prescribal form. God told Moses that animals were to be slaughtered by severing the wind-pipe and œsophagus, and not by severing the windpipe. The question with what instrument to sever these organs was set at rest by reference to the intended sacrifice of Isaac by his father Abraham. It is written in the Bible that the patriarch took a knife in his hand, and the knife was determined upon as the instrument for slaughtering animals. To cause animals the least possible amount of pain it was directed that the slaughtering knife must have a keen edge without any notch. Five rules are laid down for the Shochet, (slaughterer,) all aiming at preventing unnecessary pain to animals. When the victim's throat is exposed, the Shochet must first, with steady and hard stroke, he must not back with the knife; third, he must not stick the knife in or under the throat, but must begin cutting downward; fourth, he must not cut the throat too near the jaws of the animal; fifth, a fowl with a mangled throat is *taref*—unfit for food. The Shochet, Rabbi Siskind continued, is not only required to have a thorpugh knowledge of the law relative to slaughtering, but he must acquire a certain amount of Talmudic learning, in which he is examined by a Rabbi, who, if satisfied that the candidate is competent, gives him a certificate. With reference to keeping meat the Gonim, a class of learned men who lived 1,000 years ago, ordered that meat should not be kept longer than three days without salting or steeping it in water to extract the blood. If kept more than three days without those observances it may only be eaten baked. Complaints have been made that a number of butchers have kept poultry five days and even a week without salting, and have sold it to Jews who were unaware of the fact.

Mr. Levi Rothstein, President of the Synagogue "Sons of Israel," said that a number of Shechetim have complained that the wholesale butchers who employ them oblige them to violate the law. When animals are slaughtered, the Jewish law requires the presence of two slaughterers, who examine and sharpen each other's knives after every operation. This precaution is neglected by the wholesale dealers, and a Shochet is often hurried off to slaughter from place to place before he has time to do his work properly. A committee has been appointed to inquire into the matter, and will hold a meeting this afternoon at the Sons of Israel Synagogue. It has been suggested that the wholesale butchers should, instead of themselves employing the Shochetim, pay a certain amount of money weekly or monthly to the congregations, and that the latter shall out of this pay salaries to the Shochetim, and see that the law is observed. The complaints about keeping meat too long will also be inquired into.

THE NEW-ROCHELLE SAVINGS BANK.

The suit of Receiver Thompson, of the broken New-Rochelle Savings Bank, to recover $25,000, which sum is alleged to have been lost to the depositors through the culpable negligence of the officers of the institution, has been discontinued against all those officers except Messrs. Penfield and Disbrow, who were President and Treasurer respectively.

The trial of the suit was continued yesterday before Referee Freling H. Smith, at No. 115 Broadway. Mr. S. S. Medlicott, an expert accountant, was the only witness examined. He told in detail the manner in which he investigated the books of the bank, and the results of his investigation. He said he found that the amount stolen by Secretary Humphreys, who is now in State Prison, was $13,319 92. The bank was insolvent Jan. 1, 1876. Mr. McDonald's estimate of the assets at the time was $583,000. Added to this were the liabilities, $66,751 22. In the report of the bank to the State Banking Department, however, the assets were stated at $60,630 55, and the liabilities at a smaller amount. In the same report the witness said, the defendant Disbrow conveyed the false impression that an old deficiency of $1,848 58 had been made good by the Directors. It was not, however, paid up until December, 1877. The witness said that failure of the bank was not caused by the defalcation of the Secretary alone, because he found that many of the mortgages, reckoned as assets at their face value by the officers of the institution, were absolutely worthless.

LOSS OF THE SHIP TRIMOUNTAIN.

Jonas Smith & Co., of No. 66 South-street, the owners of the ship Trimountain, which sailed from this port for Bremen, with a general cargo, on Jan. 28, received a dispatch yesterday announcing the loss of that vessel. The steam-ship Othello, of the Wilson Line, which sailed from this port on the 4th, landed Capt. Davis and the crew of the Trimountain at Hull, England, on Friday last. The lost ship was built at Milford, Mass., in 1850, but was thoroughly repaired three years since. She measured 1,301 tons, was 175 feet long, 35 feet across her beam, and 29 feet deep.

HAIGH'S FORGED PAPER.

THE RUMPUS THAT WAS CAUSED BY AN ATTEMPT TO SELL IT AT AUCTION.

The attempt of Mr. S. V. White, Receiver of the Grocers' Bank, to dispose of a claim against J. Lloyd Haigh for $70,163 40 at auction, at the Exchange Sales-room at noon yesterday, resulted in an interesting scene, in which ex-Mayor Ely was one of the principal actors. The claim fell due on the 11th inst. Against it, as collateral, the bank held bills receivable given by Haigh, amounting in the aggregate to $100,482 75. Justice Gilbert ordered the sale on the date of maturity, but it was postponed to the 14th inst., and again to yesterday. After the auctioneer had announced the terms of the sale, ex-Mayor Ely stepped forward and asked whether the collaterals were guaranteed to be good. Mr. White answered that he guaranteed nothing; that the collaterals had been open to inspection in his office for weeks, if any one had wished to see them, and that they must be purchased for what they were worth. Mr. Ely retorted that he had had no opportunity to examine them, and as an intending purchaser he would like to know what he was buying. Mr. White said he had some of the collaterals with him, and would be pleased to show them privately to any one desiring to purchase. Mr. Ely asked whether the indorsements were genuine. Mr. White answered that he was not an expert. The collaterals might be good, bad, or indifferent. Purchasers would have to take the risk. Mr. Ely thereupon inquired, in the capacity of a stockholder in the bank, whether any steps had ever been taken to ascertain their value. He asked if they had ever been presented to the supposed indorsers for collection. Mr. White answered in the affirmative. Mr. Ely asked what the result had been. Mr. White responded that the parties whose indorsement they bore had refused to recognize the claims the documents represented. "Then," said Mr. Ely, warmly, "I protest against this sale, because, as Mr. White admits, the collaterals are forgeries. I ask you, [turning to Mr. White,] as a citizen, whether you have any right to throw away the evidence of a man's guilt—to permit his friends to get hold of it and destroy it?"

By this time, although the discussion up to this point had occupied but a very few minutes, a decided sensation had been created and a large crowd had gathered from no one knew whore. Mr. White took matters coolly. He answered with a smile that as far as he was concerned the Grand Jury had already indicted Haigh, and he presumed they had not done that without sufficient evidence. In any event, he was acting under a mandate of the court, and had no choice but to obey. Some of the bystanders then took a hand in, and plied Mr. White with questions as to whether he was not taking the responsibility of committing a double crime in accepting a value for something that was worthless, and advertising an opportunity for an alleged criminal to purchase immunity from punishment. He answered that he knew nothing of his own knowledge as to whether the collaterals were forgeries or not, and he was assuming no risk whatever, as he was simply obeying the order of the court. After considerable more talk of the same sort, Mr. White said he was willing to adjourn the sale if those present desired a further opportunity of inspecting the bills receivable, and this proposition being favorably received, an adjournment was taken until Saturday next. In the meantime, Mr. White said, the bills might be inspected with microscopes, if necessary, but intending purchasers will have to decide for themselves upon the genuineness or fraudulency of the indorsements.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

OPPOSITION TO THE SUB-TREASURY AS A SITE—A COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, called for yesterday afternoon, to consider the proposition to erect a monument at the corner of Wall and Broad streets, for the purpose of marking the spot where Washington took the oath of office as first President of the United States, was well attended despite the storm. Mr. William E. Dodge opened the discussion by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be referred to a committee of 25, to be appointed by the Chair, to consider the propriety of erecting a monument in Wall-street to commemorate the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States; to ascertain if a suitable site can be had therefor, and to suggest what further measures to adopt to carry such purpose into execution.

Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin then arose and delivered a eulogy on the character of Washington. Col. Frederick A. Conkling followed in a speech of a similar character. Mr. A. A. Low expressed his hearty sympathy with the sentiments which had been uttered. He thought it would be impossible for any words, however chosen, to add to the veneration of the American people for Washington. The question was, however, how to embody their sentiments and desiring to embody them in a monument, whether the spot indicated would be the proper place upon which to erect it. He [the speaker] did not believe that it would be becoming to crowd the proposed monument on the steps of the Sub-Treasury or into the narrow business street in front. He hoped the committee would consider fully where such a place would be the best that the merchants of the City could select wherein to give expression to veneration for Washington before suggesting either the taking up of contributions or any other measure whatever. Mr. Royal Phelps agreed with the preseding speaker in what he said in regard to the locality of the proposed monument. He had no doubt, however, that such a selection would be made as would be satisfactory to the merchants and the public. "I did want," he added, "to open a subscription right here, but I will abandon that intention for the present. I don't believe that there is a merchant in New-York, whether native or foreign-born, who will not hail this movement with joy and will not contribute toward it to the extent of his means." [Applause.] Mr. Dodge asked those present to bear in mind that as the contemporaries of Washington had passed away, and the old merchants who knew them and learned of Washington's virtues from their lips were fast passing away, it was to the young merchants that the country was to look for its growth, honor, and safety, and while other places might be chosen, it seemed to him that it would have a salutary effect if, as those young merchants passed daily through Wall-street, they would constantly have before them the great hero's statue as a stimulant to copy his virtues and emulate his character. So, if possible, he hoped that that locality would be chosen.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously. The Hon. Salem H. Wales made a motion that the proceedings be printed, which was seconded by the Hon. Thomas G. Yelton and carried. The Chairman, Mr. James M. Brown, then named the committee as follows: William E. Dodge, A. A. Low, Royal Phelps, Elliot C. Cowdin, Benjamin G. Arnold, Levi P. Morton, David Dows, James Talcott, Francis B. Thurber, Henry Hentz, Abram S. Hewitt, Joseph S. Lowrey, Oliver Hoyt, Edwin D. Morgan, Morris K. Jesup, John D. Jones, George Kemp, Charles Lanier, J. Pierpont Morgan, Percy R. Pyne, Joseph Sailgman, Benjamin B. Sherman, Samuel Shethar, Henry F. Spaulding, Charles L. Tiffany. On motion of Mr. Dodge the officers of the Chamber were added. The meeting then adjourned.

ABRAHAM GOSLING'S MIND.

IS IT SOUND OR INFIRM?—MRS. GOSLING'S DILEMMA.

Although two physicians have declared Mr. Abraham Gosling to be insane, his newly-made wife continues to assert that he is of right mind, and that his arrest and present detention in the Tombs, previous to being sent to a lunatic asylum, are acts of injustice toward him and also toward herself. She was married to him on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, and two days later he was arrested on a charge made by his brother, Henry Gosling, that he was insane and a dangerous person to be at large. Mrs. Gosling now declares that her husband has been arrested only in order that his relatives might keep him away from her, their ultimate purpose being to break the marriage. In her petition to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of her husband, Mrs. Gosling states that she lived with him for five years before their marriage. It is said that Mr. Abraham Gosling was formerly a commission merchant in this City, and that he made a comfortable fortune in his business. He is a good-looking person, about 35 years old. His relatives say he is overcome by a belief that he is immensely rich, and is continually conducting financial operations on a scale of great magnitude. They say also that he has been confined as a lunatic in Europe, while visiting there some years ago, in Philadelphia, and in this City.

Mr. Gosling was taken before Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, when Warden Flan, of the Tombs, made a return to the writ of habeas corpus. His wife was in the courtroom at the time, and they greeted one another affectionately. Mrs. Gosling is of pleasing appearance, and was dressed handsomely. The return to the writ simply set forth that Abraham Gosling was committed to the Tombs on the 18th inst., by Police Justice Otterbourg to have his mental capacity tested; that on the 19th inst. he was examined by Drs. Hardy and Jackson, who certified that he was insane, and that Judge Donohue attested the certificate of the physicians. The return was traversed by Mrs. Gosling's counsel with the declaration that the examination had been made into Mr. Gosling's mental condition was not sufficient to finally determine whether he was sane or insane. Counsel remarked that it was wrong to deprive a man of his liberty, as an insane person, upon the basis of the result of a purely formal and perfunctory examination of him by physicians. He also asserted that rich relatives of Mr. Gosling had adopted the lunacy proceedings merely for the purpose of divorcing him from his wife. The further hearing of the case was adjourned until Tuesday morning.

Truth says that "Lord Beaconsfield, since he came to London, has informed two of his trusted friends that he has not the least intention of dissolving Parliament till February, 1881."

DISCUSSING SOCIAL TOPICS

WOMAN'S MISSION AGAIN.

THE HOME AND THE WORLD—WHAT DENONE HAS TO SAY ABOUT CERTAIN SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am perfectly aware that I am poking a stick into a hornet's nest, (and have vivid recollections of a like experiment years ago,) and yet I venture the assertion, knowing that it is the truth, that the miserable, demoralizing twaddle about "woman's mission" and "woman's bondage," which has been to some extent popular, and has swept through our country in a great unstayed flood-tide, spreading disaster and leaving domestic ruin to mark its headlong course, has had very much to do with so many women, where it may be said of them, as of Ishmael, "His hand will be against every man and every man's hand against him." The bombast about, "higher ambition," "more lofty motives," "aggressive movements," "working for humanity," and similar topics which furnish food for harangues from platforms, in drawing-room conventions, and private circles, pour out their poisoning influences through too many newspapers, find place on too many book-shelves, are pitched at those of us who are "old-fashioned" in many forms, and by many hands. The harvest of the injudicious sowing is ripening fast—a harvest of what? Silly women rendered discontented through false teaching, women who imagine that if they wait long enough and sit still in the same place, greatness will be thrust upon them. Missions do not "come" to a woman, but she stands all her life in the midst of them; very humble they may be, yet needing to be filled, and aiding when faithfully filled in the development of the grander, higher powers, which do need cultivation.

Girls should be taught that the highest good which can come to them is to be honorably married to a man of suitable years and in similar circumstances, and that following that event should come the truest endeavor for a happy home and mutual advancement. The great good promised by the "infationist" party may answer very well for the heyday of youth, but it loses its golden brilliance when old age comes creeping on, and the loves of youth have been neglected, the duties of young wifehood, and the fruition is only bitterness. The faith of our grandmothers is best—doing whatever the hands find to do, and doing it well; and if a higher sphere is intended to be filled, she who will fill it best will, in some means, find her way there when she is fitted for it.

To "B. M's." excellent suggestion, that girls "should make and keep their homes among their friends," comes this response: There are thousands of girls thrown upon the world utterly destitute of friends. Others are pushed out into the world by unprincipled relatives. Many of them would gladly enter the door of a permanent home could they find it open. To verify this it is only needed to study life, as "the story-writer" must, by winning the confidence of women who are working for themselves—from the young girl making her first efforts to the aged woman who bides her time of freedom with good or ill grace, as it may be, in some hospital, or possibly as the tolerated inmate of a not very comfortable home. The very large majority would prefer a life of close economies among their own people, if death and disaster and wrong had not built up an impassable barrier about them. The woman who has made shipwreck of her affections by a disastrous marriage feels that she cannot go back to her girlhood's home and become the cynosure of all eyes and the target of ill-natured words. So she begins the hand-to-hand struggle for existence with a brave heart, and keeps her sorrows to herself. Another is robbed by death of her natural guardians, her children and her husband. She might return to her parents; but if they know nothing of her cares, they will be happier. They manage to live comfortably in their old age, but there is nothing for her to do there, and she cannot go back to be "a burden."

It ought to be time, "that its skilled and trained women can everywhere find a comfortable support, and a good home." I thought so once myself, but have changed my mind. A woman who is attractive through culture, skilled in the devices which aid in making homes enjoyable, is frequently denied a home by the women who stand most in need of her aid, because there is danger that the sons of the house will love her as the lord of the house adores her. Gentlewomen cannot always be relegated "below stairs," and there is an active volcano in the house after a brief trial of the superior's skill.

All women are not gifted with sound judgement, and only think their husbands and sons safe when the working geniuses of the house are ignorant, uncultured, and plain. Many of the women needing care and aid are almost useless to themselves or any one else. With a prenatal influence of absolute indolence, and subsequent years of simless untrained existence, their cases are truly pitiable "when riches take wings." It is from that large class that many go down to destruction. Charity cannot save them, for they know nothing of trying to save themselves. It is a subject of appalling vastness, needing a more able pen to present it to the people properly so as to enlist their sympathies, their calm, deliberate judgment, and their efficient aid in bringing about a different and happier state of affairs. DENONE.

A YOUNG LAWYER'S VIEWS.

THE GIRLS OF TO-DAY AND YOUNG MEN'S MOTHERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is very easy to group the entire female sex together and read them homilies, with your correspondent "B. M.," on the terrors and dangers of being "merely gay," "vain, dressy," "untrained for life's cares," &c., and to point out the desirability of pursuing "a sensible, unostentatious life, prudent, economical, and free from pride," and of marrying "plain men." Nothing is easier than to turn on a torrent of "sarcasm" and "stricture" and drench poor woman with the stream. After the flood has run off and evaporated, the question stands exactly as it did before, except that it is complicated by complacent indignation on the one side, and a bitter sense of cruel injustice on the other. When "B. M." says he has had "an experience now approaching the full measure usually allotted to man," I take it to mean that he is nearly 70 years of age. I should judge he was about 55. The correspondent in the issue of the 8th, who calls society young ladies "namby-pamby," is probably, as your heading said, bald, not young, and decidedly uninteresting. I am 28 years of age, a lawyer, unmarried, not engaged, nor have I any prospect or desire to become so. I was born, educated, and am now a resident in New-York City. May I not be heard?

There is a large class of men who look back half a century and compare their mothers with the girls of the present day, to the infinite discredit of the latter. Who has not heard such a one praise the energy, the moral and domestic qualities of his mother? The description of her life is somewhat like this: My father was a farmer in New-Hampshire. He married the daughter of a neighboring farmer. He was 22; she was 20. They made a small beginning, as their means were very limited, but they were young and strong and brave. People in those days never thought of keeping servants, and my mother delighted in keeping her house in the perfection of neatness, and she really did not mind the work. We used to have a great deal of company, as my father was very hospitable, and my mother was a capital housekeeper, and as for cooking, she used to make the finest mince and pumpkin pies and doughnuts I ever tasted. They talk about French cooking; it is poison compared to hers. In those days "store clothes" were an unknown luxury. Mother used to card and spin the wool and weave the cloth, and make suits for father and his eight sons. She also made the rag carpets that covered our floors, as Brussels or even ingrain were far beyond our means. Mother was very ambitious for her boys. Every evening she would sit with her knitting and help us in our lessons for the next day. She was very fond of flowers, and planted morning-glories, nasturtiums, and others I never knew the name of, in a little patch father gave her for her own use. How she loved to work there! She planted herbs, too, for use in sickness, for she was the best of nurses and worth more than half the doctors. When her health began to fail when I was 12 years old, she never complained, but she was taken down very suddenly, and lived only about a year. We didn't know she was sick before that. I think there must have been consumption in her family. Father always looked on her death as one of the inscrutable dispensations of Providence. We moved to Lowell shortly after mother's death. Joshua had made an improvement on mother's loom and he and father made considerable money in the weaving business. Father married a young woman from Boston about two years after mother's death. She wasn't the woman my mother was. Faugh! I'm sick now.

The old idea that boys must begin where their fathers began is nearly worn out. The advocates of that idea seem to appreciate that our fathers had very different surroundings from ours. Sixty years ago the New-York boys used to skate on the Swamp and coast on Lispenard's hill. To Philadelphia was a day's journey. Buffalo was "West." To go to Boston was to travel. Two thousand dollars was a snug income. Fifty thousand dollars was wealth. We cannot return to those days. On the same ground where our fathers occupied themselves with raising crops now stand banks and warehouses. If we had been content to begin where our fathers did, Canal-street would still be a skating pond and Lispenard-street a hill for boys to coast on. These worthy people still cannot see why our sweethearts should not be like their grandmothers. The ways of thinking, the methods of business, the style of living, dress, manners—everything is changed. Our nation is older, and we can no more return to our youth in these matters than we can in personal form and feature. It is but natural then that a fundamental change should take place in the American women. If the grandson of the hardy pioneer becomes a wealthy banker, could he tolerate in his drawing-rooms the manners, appearance, or ideas of the frontier or backwoods? "Scratch a Russian and you will find a Cossack." Penetrate beneath the polish of the modern belle and you will find the sterling stuff of her New-England ancestors. She may not be able to bear the household drudgery that sent her grandmother to an early grave, but she is a woman and a noble one. That some American women are fools I do not attempt to deny, but to think that their sex has a monopoly of folly is no mesne a falsehood that can only sting the breast that gives it warmth and life. The modern American lady, with all her peculiarities, is the product of circumstances, and the ease with which she adapts herself to her surroundings lends inexpressible grace to a type of woman noted abroad for beauty of face, symmetry of form, and brilliancy of intellect. I utterly repudiate the sensuality of your correspondent, Maggie, and if he never saw a man who has not been in love I can furnish him with one specimen and perhaps a thousand.

Why (do not young men marry? I will give my own reasons. I cannot afford to. Last year I made $2,800, and spent it. I do not belong to a club, neither do I smoke. I am liberal in the matter of clothing, and I enjoy myself during the Summer; and when I have gone through a Winter in town and a Summer in the country, my money is all gone. I suppose I could marry and live in New-Jersey or Brooklyn on $2,500 in a quiet way. I am not willing to do this. I will not curtail my expenses, and as there is no obligation binding me to marry, I will remain single for a while. I know half a dozen young ladies whom I would as soon marry as not but for this obstacle. If my prospective father-in-law were to settle enough on his daughter to make our joint income $8,000, I would marry and be glad to settle down. The time is fast approaching when these marriage settlements will be made and considered perfectly right and honorable. Just now it seems to some that the young lady ought to be willing to leave everything and toil and slave for her husband. In too many cases she has been willing to do this and he has been willing that she should.

With regard to the ordinary competition of life, we are apparently approaching a state of affairs like that existing in England. When one gets into one's possession the means of livelihood, he must never let it slip. Few men in this country understand the terrible truth in the fourth act of the "Merchant of Venice:"

"You take my life
When you do take the means whereby I live."

Nowhere in the world is there so lax a grip on means of livelihood as in this country. Men are too eager to change their business or trade. They also forget, in their admiration of, and search for, certain mental qualities, that the main object of life is to earn bread and butter. This is true of all classes, but especially so of those who are not pre-eminently brain-workers. People, too, make a great mistake when they suppose that Republican equality abolishes all social distinctions and rank. Such a mistake is more pernicious. The lines are as plainly drawn here as abroad, and, though not so deeply graven as in England, they are gradually becoming more marked. The sooner every man finds his station, and stays there till he has fitted himself for a higher, the better for all, and the happier he will be.

Let me say a word to the "Poor Clerk." Muscle is cheap; brains are dear. Men make a mistake in supposing they have a natural inalienable right to "enjoyment and pleasure in this life," or to friends. You must earn them. If you play billiards or smoke, stop it for a week or two, and with the savings buy Samuel Smiles's "Self Help," or, a more readable book, perhaps, but less profitable to you, Mathews's "Getting on in the World," and, after you have read either or both, get Smiles's "Thrift."

I intend to say something about "sensible women," but I must postpone it.

A YOUNG LAWYER.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Feb. 15, 1880.

CAN I AFFORD TO MARRY?

A FEW QUESTIONS EVIDENTLY FROM A DEEP-LY-INTERESTED INQUIRER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would like to ask a few of the readers of THE TIMES if they can furnish information upon the following subject: In these days it has become an open question among the young men, Can we afford to marry? The class of young men to whom I allude is that class composed principally of clerks, who are of respectable habits, moving in decent, if not the best, society, yet receiving a salary of but from $800 to $1,000 a year. This being their sole subsistence, the question naturally arises: "Can I afford to marry?" Suppose a young man whose income is $900 a year meets with a young girl who reciprocates his admiration. He abhors the thought of asking her to share his humble lot. Now, would it be an honorable action on the part of this young man to make such proposition and request the young lady to wait while he, by (persevorance, endeavored to prepare a home worthy of her?—taking into consideration in the meantime that if he allowed the opportunity to pass, some more fortunate rival (with money) might take his place, the young lady, of course, being aware of the fact that the young man had any other than a commonplace friendship or high regard for her, although she may have had a tender regard for him. Some may answer, that it depends many upon how the young lady decide; this is, of course, a very great consideration, as no young man with the happiness of his future wife at stake would wish to marry a girl without the consent of her parents. Now, the consent of her parents being withheld, under the existing circumstances, what is the unfortunate youth to do? Such a set of circumstances has, I believe, tended to make more young men cynical, misanthropic, and egotistic than any others that have come under my observation. There is also another question I would like to ask. It is frequently asserted that the young women of the present day are more mindful of wealth than of intellect than of their happiness in their marriage choice. Would they be willing to abandon a few luxuries for a more simple mode of life, with a man who would make their happiness the sole aim of his life? It is, of course, a too well-known fact that too often the question of "how much is he worth" which decides the answer. Some of our lady readers will undoubtedly be able to answer part of my inquiries, while the parents of many certainly find ground on which to furnish some good sound advice.

AN HONORABLE INQUIRER.

GEORGE WASHINGTON IN PRISON.

AN OLD SLAVE WHO "HAB GOT RELIGION" AFTER COMMITTING A THEFT.

George Washington made his appearance in Special Sessions yesterday. As usual, he was black, and he protested his intention of "telling the truf, afore Jehovah," but he did not for all that stand in so honest a light as the court might have hoped for. In fact, it was as a prisoner he appeared there, and, moreover, his noble name was sullied with the degraded alias of "Snake George." He was none other than the brother of "Snake Mary," a character well-known in the unsavory precincts of "Africa." Still, notwithstanding this relationship, the prisoner was an interesting individual. He had been a slave in Delaware before the war, and his mother, in his younger days, gained her freedom by flight to the Union lines. He himself was on the memorable field of Gettysburg, and his sight was almost entirely destroyed by the bursting of a shell on the battle field. He was tall, broad-shouldered, poorly clad, and black as the ace of spades, as he came from the prison pen yesterday. The complainant was a bright-eyed, smiling young colored girl, of cheerful manners, who gave her name as Sarah Robinson. She charged Washington with the larceny of $45 by trick and device. When Washington had groped his way to the bar, Clerk Blackie said:

"George Washington, are you guilty or not guilty?"

The negro rolled up the whites of his eyes resignedly and said loudly:

"Massa, I hab answered dat question twice already. In de station-house I did got religion. The Lord hab redeemed me, by de blessed blood of de Lamb."

Sarah told the story of the theft, which it appears was made under rather romantic circumstances. George had come to her house, she said, and wished her "good-morning." He asked for some breakfast, and she gave it to him, although she had never seen him before. Then he asked her if she had ever heard of "Snake Mary." She replied affirmatively, and her visitor said he was Mary's brother. He then pulled out a pack of cards from his pocket, and began to tell her fortune. She thought he was a prophet, and he said he was one. At length he asked her for $45, and said, "My conjure, give me the money, and I will bring you $400 from it before night." She gave him the money, and never saw him again until Tuesday last, when she met him on the avenue, and chased him a long distance. A crowd of boys followed the fleeing Washington, who at length fell ignominiously into the hands of a patrolman attached to the Sixteenth Precinct.

Washington himself now went on the stand. "Gentleman," he said, "you will have to tell the truf, and I'se going gone done it. De lady, she hab only given me $2. She said she had dreamed a dream, and saw de numbers 40, 54, 44, 11. All de gentleman had played dose numbers when they heard of it, and she gone and gib me $2 to play them for her too. I took it, and said, 'if dose numbers don't win, don't expect this chile 'round here no more.' Dat is de truf, gentlemen. Before the Great Jehovah, dat am the whole truf." "What were those numbers?" asked Justice Otterbourg. Washington was caught. He scratched his head, and in a desperate way blurted out 45, 5, 11, 46, 4. "No! no!" said the Justice, "that won't do. That is not what you said before." The negro was subsequantly found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months. "Snake Mary" sprang up when the sentenced was pronounced, and offered to pay the complainant back her money if the sentence was suspended. The appeal was of no avail, however, and George Washington was led away to prison.

LOTTERY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. John D. Townsend appeared yesterday afternoon in the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Otterbourg, for the purpose of preferring another complaint against Charles A. Byrne. He was accompanied by Thomas F. Driscoll, of No. 250 West Twenty-fourth-street, the actual complainant in the case, and had with him an affidavit, in which Driscoll charges Byrne with having in yesterday's issue of *Truth* published the advertisement of the Louisiana State Lottery, giving the particulars of the drawing to take place on March 9, in violation of the statute prohibiting such publication. In presenting the affidavit of Driscoll, Mr. Townsend demanded that a warrant should be issued for the arrest of Byrne. The complainant swore to his statement, and Justice Otterbourg issued the warrant and directed the officer to notify Byrne to appear in court this morning to answer the complaint. The offense charged is a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SUFFERING FROM RELIGIOUS MANIA.

During the morning services in the Sephardic Jewish synagogue Shearith Israel, in Nineteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, yesterday, Daniel Balsol, an Israelite, of Turkish nativity, who was one of the worshipers, disturbed the proceedings by making a great noise. Mr. Levi J. Isaacs, the sexton, endeavored to induce him to keep quiet, but this interference only made matters worse. Balsol became terribly excited, and, jumping on the seats, began to gesticulate wildly and to shout at the top of his voice. Believing that Balsol was insane, the sexton summoned a policeman, and after a desperate struggle he was removed from the synagogue and locked up. Subsequently he was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and his violent manner and excited manifestations in the court-room convinced the magistrate that he was suffering from religious mania. He was, therefore, committed to the Tombs for medical examination.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.

SALE OF

ODDS & ENDS

WILL CONTINUE THIS WEEK.

RIBBONS,

FROM ASSIGNEE'S STOCK OF

B. TRAVIS & CO.,

BROADWAY JOBBERS,

WILL BE EXHAUSTED

ABOUT THURSDAY.

IN ALL OUR

52 DEPARTMENTS

WILL BE EXHIBITED

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

DRESS SILKS,

CANNOT BE EQUALED IN THIS CITY, AT 75c. AT 85c.

Examine Our 95c. Silks.

ALSO, $1, $1 15, $1 23, $1 88, $1 48, $1 59, $1 65 up.

BLACK SATIN DE LYON,

$1 50, $1 85, $1 90 up.

WARRANTED TO WEAR OR MONEY REFUNDED.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF 22-INCH BLACK AND COLORED INDIA-WIDE DRESS GOODS, BLACK DAMASSES, $1 PER YARD.

NEW SHADES AND COLORS DAILY.

DRESS GOODS

OPEN ON MONDAY.

FOREIGN NOVELTIES,

Comprising DAMAS DE INDE, DEAP POMPADOUR, SATIN OTTOMANE, GROS DE PERSE, FLEUR DE PERSE, TAFFETA RAZE SOIE.

ALL ENTIRELY NEW, FROM 95c. to $1 25 PER YARD.

We shall also exhibit

ONE THOUSAND PIECES

ALL-WOOL BUNTINGS.

AT 18 CENTS.

DESIRABLE COLORS AND SHADES.

60 PIECES BLACK CASHMERES, 40-INCH WIDE, AT 59 CENTS, WORTH NOW 70 CENTS.

Novelties in Cloakings, Coaching Cloths, &c., at 59 cents per yard.

All-Wool Black Spring Cloakings at $1 75 worth $3.

TAKE ELEVATOR TO THIRD FLOOR.

BARGAINS IN

SUITS, SACQUES,

DOLMANS, AND CLOAKS.

NEW SPRING STYLES EVERY DAY.

TAKE ELEVATOR TO THIRD FLOOR.

BOYS' SUITS

FROM 2 TO 16 YEARS.

STOCK SELLING

ONE-THIRD LESS THAN COST.

SEVERAL NEW SPRING STYLES EXHIBITED.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,

NOS. 309, 311, AND 311 1-2 GRAND-ST.,

Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

E. RIDLEY & SONS

Grand and Allen Sts., N. Y.

MILLINERS

AND COUNTRY BUYERS

WILL FIND A GREAT MANY

JOB LOTS

OF

STRAW GOODS, FEATHERS, AND FLOWERS, RIBBONS, SILKS, AND SATINS, ALSO LARGEST LINE OF

MILLINERY GOODS

IN THIS CITY WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

CALL AND INSPECT.

NO BOOM AS YET.

THE BOOM IN PRICES IS ALL OUTSIDE AND NOT IN.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,

NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND-ST.,

NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 TO BOSTON FIRST CLASS.

VIA THE OLD RELIABLE

STONING

THE HOUSEHOLD

FEATURES OF THE MARKETS.

PRICES ASKED FOR PROVISIONS—THE SUPPLY OF FISH.

The Lenten season has some effect on the business of butchers, trade with them being a little duller, but not dull enough to cause a fall in their rates. Poultry sells slowly and is cheaper, the prices in Washington Market yesterday being as follows: Turkeys per pound, 10 to 15 cents; chickens, 10 to 14; ducks, 15 to 20, and geese, (generally poor,) 10 to 12. Capons were worth 23 to 25 cents per pound, and tame squabs, $5 to $5 50 per dozen. Wild pigeons were scarce and were sold at $2 to $2 25 per dozen, and wild ducks were in light supply, but were also in light demand, and were lower. The prices current for choice ducks, per pair, are as follows: Canvasback, $3; redheads, $1 50; mallards, $1 to $1 25, and common, 50 to 60 cents. Tame pigeons are worth $2 per dozen. Good fresh eggs from near-by points are worth 25 cents per dozen in the markets, and Southern and Western are a little lower. Strawberries are in larger supply from Florida and Charleston, S. C. The fruit from Florida is the best and commands the highest prices. In the markets and fruit stores the berries are worth, according to quality, 50 cents to $1 per quart. Fresh West Indian and Southern vegetables, as new potatoes, tomatoes, green peas, spinach, and kale are in fair supply, and being generally of poor quality—the season for them being early—they sell slowly and are not dearer. For groceries and nearly every description of edibles in common use not mentioned, prices are unchanged in a retail way, although there have been slight advances and declines in the wholesale markets during the week.

Comparisons of prices in fish during the Lenten season of 1879 with those of this year, show a decided augmentation in the figures of to-day. Increased demand has got the better of supply. The fact is that fish-eaters are on the increase. Before this the idea has been advanced that the price of fish, like that of beef, is likely to be augmented in time. So much the more is the want of fish culture manifest. If the fish remain stationary as to quantity, the number of fishermen increase. Striped bass is scarce at 30 cents for small fish, and 25 cents for larger ones of 4 pounds and upward. Smelts from the Provinces, 8 cents; from Rhode Island, 18 cents; refrigerated salmon, 35 cents; better qualities 35 cents; refrigerated mackerel, 15 cents. Shad from the South are coming in much more limited quantity than in former seasons; this week but few were brought from North Carolina, and none from Florida or Georgia; the Southern rivers seem to have been fished out: North Carolina roe shad were worth 30 cents a pound, small shad 25 cents. The first regular North River shad may be expected about St. Patrick's Day. There were no turtle in the market. Lent has the general effect of checking the demand for terrapin, but the price remains as it was, $36 for Chesapeakes and Long Islands at $12 for other grades: frost-fish, 8 cents; halibut, the white, 18 cents, the gray, 15 cents; live codfish, 10 cents; haddock, 9 cents; blackfish, 15 cents; herrings, 6 cents; flounders, quite large now, 12 cents; these flat fish will be found, just now, to abound with roe, which is quite as delicate as shad roe; these, 18 cents; lobsters, 25 cents; American terrapin, 18 cents; scallops, per gallon, $1 50; soft clams, 30 to 75 cents per gallon; white-fish, 18 cents; pickerel from the great lakes, 18 cents; salmon-trout, 18 cents; black bass, 15 cents; red snappers, not plentiful, at 15 cents; hard crabs, $3 per 100

ELIZABETHAN COOKERY.

SOME DISHES WHICH SHAKESPEARE MIGHT HAVE EATEN.

Among bibliophilious people school-books of two or three centuries old are deemed as among the rarest of tomes. The reason for their scarcity is because such primers have been absolutely thumbed out of existence. With cook-books of past times the case is pretty much the same. In the pursuit of knowledge such books have, perhaps, been held over the steam of some seething pot until the dampened leaves fell to pieces, and some careless scullion may have, or a small scale, imitated the burning of the Alexandrine Library by using the fragments of a dilapidated cook-book to start his fires with. It is wonderful, when one thinks of it, what precious written or printed material may have given up their carbon in kindling a fire, and so inflicted a loss on the world. Sometimes—rarely, however—has good service been done by this particular destructive process. For instance, no one can blame the great Cayna ibn Malh, the most learned commentator of the Koran, while in his research for the purer lights of the Mohammedan creed. This is what this pious man says: "I wrote down quantities of traditions under the dictation of liars, and made use of them in the paper for heating my oven. I think I obtained two great advantages—the liars were confounded and my bread was well baked." Now, the writer of this is not aware, whether some discriminating bookhunter has not made a collection of cookery books commencing from early times, but such a library would have exceeding interest. In it would be found that natural sequence discoverable in all sciences. The perfect beefsteak of to-day is undoubtedly the result of hundreds of thousands of years of broiling. It remains yet to be seen if, on the cuneiform tablets, may not yet be found the Babylonian cooper's book when many show was in vogue, King sought after salad in the fields. The kitchen heaps thrown up by prehistoric man are indeed nothing more than so many evidences of how our ancestors cooked their dinners, and learned archæologists argue and quarrel day in an to the time employed by palæolithic man in getting the marrow out of his reindeer-bones. Once or twice in these columns the sequence in cookery has been mentioned, and the survivals from ancient methods of dressing food. Very certainly, mince-meat used in pies—that mixture of meat with sweets—has existed for many centuries. It was quite common in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries to season fowl and even fish with sugar. There are pleasant chapters to be found in the Elizabethan books of cookery. Naturally, it was a grand and heroic one. Those doughty Englishmen who drove back the Spaniards and the Armada must have been ideal eaters. It was not only sound beef and bread that made these English lusty and good hewers with their swords, but it was the plentiful mingling of hot spices with their food that gave them their élan. Mustard belongs more to that wonderful period than to ours. If the many-sidedness of Shakespeare is insisted upon, if a vast amount of learning is advanced, to show how the greatest of all writers was divine, doctor, lawyer, all at the same time, a more modest claim—that of his being a first-class cook—may be insisted upon. Returning to our Elizabethan cook books—for there are more than one of them—one is called "The Jewel House of Art and Nature," and contains divers rare and profitable inventions, together with sundry new experiments in the art of husbandry, distillation, and moiding, faithfully and familiarly set down according to the author's owne experience, by Hugh Platte, of Lincoine's Inn, gentlemen." The date was London, 1594. The other book—less ambitious—is called "The Ladies' Delightes," and its author was a gentleman, too, the late Sir Hugh Platt. His book was published a few years later. One can almost fancy that the dinner ordered by Justice Shallow for Falstaff was cooked according to Sir Hugh's receipts. "Some pigeons, Davy, a couple of short-legged hens, (were there then chicken-fanciers in those days?) a joint of mutton, any pretty little tiny kickshaws, tell William, the cook." Now, what does "Recipe 9 of The Delightes for Ladies" tell us? Just how to boil pigeons with rice. "Boyle them in mutton broths, pruning sweet herbs to fill them. Then, take a little mace, [rice,] and boyle it in creame with a little whole mace. Season it with sugar, lay it thick on their breasts, wringing, also, the juice of a lemmon upon them." With all our advancement for the Elizabethan era, this method of cooking pigeons must have made them, according to our ideas, highly objectionable. The pigeons must have tasted like mutton, and sugar in a sauté would probably make Miss Corson drop her basting-spoon in horror. Still, there is a great deal to be learned from Sir Hugh Platt. If rice was necessary for the birds, where did it come from? This is a question not readily solved, but it is quite probable that rice-birds was then as common in Northern Italy as it is to-day. Lemons and mace in the pigeon stew explain, too, England's commerce with the East and Trans-Atlantic. Now, for the short-legged hens; how did William, the cook, dress them? They were to be "boyled in faire water," but a complicated sauce was to give additional zest to the fowls. "A few currans and a quartered date were to be cooked in a ladle full of mutton broth, and a little white wine, a little whole mace, a bundle of sweete herbs, a little marrowe, some sugar, almonds, and verjuice were to be put in, which, when ground and mixed, were to be put into the broth." As to the leg of mutton, that required not only the talent of the cook, but somewhat the skill of the comparative anatomist. The whole of the meat and bone were to be withdrawn, leaving only the skin untouched. The meat was "chopped up, mixed with currans, raisins of the sun, nutmeg, sugar, eggs and pepper. Then all reintroduced again into the hole whence came the bone, and this was stewed in narrow and eaten with sliced carrots. The kick-shaw undoubtedly derived from the French *quelque-chose,*) was quite as complicated, the meats being calves' feet, with the same ingredients as for the pigeons or short-legged hens, only these additions were made: "four ounces of sugar, candie and three spoonfuls of rose-water, with one grain of musk." Certainly, the fine dames and brave gallants in Raleigh's time had no odor of onions about them. As much, though, as we may appreciate the literature of those days, their finer cookery must have been abominable.

RECEIPTS.

OX-TAIL SOUP.—Take three tails, have them divided at the joints, put them in warm water to soak; put into a gallin kettle eight cloves, three onions, a few allspice, pepper, and the tails; fill with water and let boil as long as any scum rises; take it off, cover the pot and let it simmer two hours; take out the meat and cut in small mouthfuls; set the stock away until the next day; remove all the grease and put all on to boil, adding two tablespoonfuls of brown flour mixed with butter; let it simmer half an hour, then add two tablespoonfuls of catsup and two glasses of wine, and salt.—E. G. P.

SOFT-CLAM FRITTERS.—This is the season when soft clams are remarkably good. Separate the hard portions from the soft, which can be readily done with a sharp knife; try to keep the soft part whole, and do not break it; put these soft portions in a bowl and dry them; make a batter with two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of flour, and a pinch of baking powder; beat this batter so as to get it even and smooth; having a pint of the soft parts of the clam, mix them in the batter; season with pepper and salt; a little finely-chopped parsley improves it; use hot lard or beef drippings, dropping the mixture in by the tablespoonful; about four minutes will cook them; put on brown paper to drain, and serve hot on a napkin.—TILE CLUB MAN.

TO BOIL A HAM.—Scrape and wash carefully in plenty of cold water. Put it to cook in boiling water enough to cover it entirely, hock and nut; let it remain on the front of the stove till the ham begins to boil; then put it back and let it simmer steadily for three hours. Take it off the fire, and let the ham remain in the water it is boiled in till cool enough to handle; then skin it; put in a baking-pan, and sprinkle with about three ounces of brown sugar; run your pan in a hot oven, and let it remain a half hour, or until the sugar has formed a brown crust. This not only improves the flavor of the ham, but preserves its juices.—ELLA M. F., BROOKLYN.

BOUILLABAISSE.—Chop a small onion and fry it golden brown in a gill of salad oil; stir into it two ounces of flour until it bubbles, and one clove of garlick chopped fine; a tablespoonful of safron, a gill of wine, a bouquet of herbs, and two quarts of boiling water, and simmer while the fish is being fried; dry the fish, (cod,) which should be sliced, on a clean towel, roll it in flour, season it with pepper and salt, fry it brown in a gill of oil, and lay it on brown paper to free it from grease; cut some stale bread in half-inch dice, fry them golden brown, and put them into a soup tureen; mix the yolks of three raw eggs with two gills of the soup, and then stir them into the rest of the soup with the juice of a lemon; put the fish into a tureen and strain the soup over it; serve at once.—JULIET CORSON, "COOKING-SCHOOL TEXT-BOOK."

APPLE CHARLOTTE.—Butter a deep baking bowl; line it with thin slices of wheaten bread which have been soaked in sweet cream; fill the bowl to within one inch of the top with sliced apples in layers, with beef marrow; sugar and grated lemon or orange peel; over the apples put a layer of bread soaked in cream; cover the bowl closely with an ordinary earthenware pie-dish, in which place water to prevent its cracking; bake in a rather brisk oven from one hour to one and one-half hour, according to the size of the charlotte.—M. M.

MARROW DUMPLING.—Take the following materials: Half pound of beef marrow, chopped fine; half pound crumbled bread; half pound wheaten flour; quarter pound of sweet almonds, and ten bitter almonds; blanche and pound the almonds, adding a teaspoonful of cold rose water, to prevent them from oiling; four fresh eggs, which will weigh half a pound; one breakfast cup of sweet cream; whisk the eggs' yolks and whites until quite light, then add the cream, and whisk again until well mixed; next, slowly add the above ingredients. When thoroughly blended, pour into a buttered steamer; cover very close, and boil for four hours. Serve hot, with brandy or whisky sauce.—M. M.

BOILED CHOCOLATE CUSTARD.—Grate quarter of a pound of unsweetened chocolate, and put in a half pint of hot water on the stove to dissolve; it need not boil, but requires occasional stirring; beat up four eggs, yolks and whites together, with half a pound pulverized sugar, and pour over it a quart of boiled milk; then stir in the chocolate; strain the whole through a fine sieve, put back on the fire, and stir continually with a wooden spoon till it thickens, which it will do in about three to five minutes; when cool enough, put in the bowl it is to be served in, and keep on the ice till you are ready to use.—ANNABELLE.

WHITE SAUCE.—The French make white sauce in the following manner: Take two ounces of butter and a teaspoonful of flour; melt the butter and flour together in a thick bottomed saucepan; stir for a minute or two, then add a cupful of water, not allow it to change color. Then add a cupful of water and when this boils, the beaten yolks, of two eggs, the juice of half a lemon and salt to taste. The yolks of the eggs are needed. Now boil one minute, allowing the sauce to go "off the boil," before doing so, stirring for a full minute after they are added. *Sauce piquante,* a great improvement to entiets and chops, may be made by adding to this last sauce a very little onion, parsley, two gherkins pickled cucumber, all very finely chopped.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

KIPPERED HERRING.—Put the herrings in a basin; pour over enough boiling water to cover them; take them out immediately and put them skin downward in a frying-pan. Season two herrings on half an ounce of butter and a tablespoonful of hot water into the pan, and baste them frequently with it for 10 minutes, taking care the fire is not strong enough to boil the fish; indeed, the slower the cooking proceeds, the better. When placed on a hot dish, pour a small piece of butter over the fish, sprinkle lightly with pepper, and serve very hot.—EVERY-DAY MEALS.

INFORMATION WANTED.

"Dollie" asks the best way to boil a leg of mutton, how long to boil it, what kind of gravy to make for it, and the proper vegetables to eat with it.

How to make maccaroni pudding.

How to prevent icing on a cake from cracking when the cake is cut.

A receipt for dyeing woolen or other cloth scarlet.

How to mate canary birds, and when to take the young birds away.

INTRICATE FIGURE-SKATING.

DIFFICULT FEATS THAT ARE PERFORMED AT REGENT'S PARK.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Figure-skating, as it is practiced at the different clubs, whether in the north of England, at Wimbledon, at the Crystal Palace, or, most notably of all, at "the Skating Club," in London, is an art sufficiently elaborate and intricate to deserve a place, together with whist and chess and the old-fashioned game of tennis, among the most honorable of all pastimes. A more severe test of strength and adroitness, and, above all, of nerve, can hardly be found than is imposed upon him who takes his place in a club figure of six or eight. Imagine an orange deposited on the ice to serve as a centre round which the skaters shall all revolve. On one side of it at a short distance is posted the "leader," whose duty it is to call the successive movements to be made by the whole party. Immediately opposite him is his partner, and at equal distances between them on the right and left are two other skaters who are also partners, arranged in such a fashion that the direction of a Maltese cross with the orange in the middle. In the four intervals between these four men are four other skaters arranged in like manner, and destined to play their part as Nos. 5 and 6 and Nos. 7 and 8. As the figure commences, the leader, who is No. 1, dashes inward toward the orange simultaneously with his partner, and they cross one another at the left of the orange, starting from it on the right hand. They had all sooner done so than the second pair come in at right angles to them, and execute a similar step, which is followed instantly by another meeting and passing of Nos. 3 and 4, finally, of Nos. 7 and 8. When all have fairly started, they will be seen spread out in a large circle, all moving round the orange at a distance of some 30 or 40 or even 50 feet, and acting as if by one impulse in obedience to the call of the leader. As one partner turns—either from left to right foot, or from backward to forward, or from inside edge to outside edge, so does his partner at the same time, and at length, when the movement is completed, they become back to back round the common centre, rushing swiftly inward all on the same leg and on the same edge, and so that each pair pass the orange just in time to be clear out of the way before the pair next behind them come in to the same point. There are two main difficulties in the skating of a combined figure, independently of the mere difficulty of getting through the twists and turns themselves. The first is that of arriving at the centre exactly in the nick of time, behind the pair of partners whose place it is to lead, in front of the pair to which it is appointed to follow immediately after, and last, but not least, at the precise moment when your partner arrives at the orange. To be late by the fraction of a second will infallibly be to cut out the whole figure; and a similar disaster follows naturally from being a moment too soon. The second difficulty is that of skating "square," as it is called—that is to say, preserving exactly the right space between you and the next man on either side, and keeping opposite to your partner.

It may, perhaps, appear presumptuous to believe that Englishmen could alone accomplish a sport in which these difficulties abound. And yet foreigners, with all their advantages in the matter of climate, have never made even a step toward imitating the figure-skating that has been known in England and Scotland for 50 years. In the matter of combined skating we have as yet no rivals.

These set figures, in which time and harmony of movement are as essential as we have seen them to be, are naturally more popular than the isolated figures which each man sets himself to do alone. They have as much advantage in interest as an eight-oar has over a pair or sculler, and as a cricket-match has over a game of rackets. It is nevertheless impossible to withhold a word of unqualified from the new figures which have been partly imported from Canada and partly invented of late by members of the Skating Club. The "rocking turn," in which a man skates forward and then by the force of some strange balance shoots back again on the same foot; the "cross-cut," in which he seems to be doing this but afterward thinks better of it and goes forward once more; the "Mohawk," in which he completes in the most unexpected fashion a stroke which looked simple enough at first—all these are feats which were deemed incredible not many years ago, and now are of daily performance on the rink in Regent's Park. But the greatest triumphs of all are the "continuous" figures, in which the skater goes on unflaggingly and without loss of impulse on one foot, interspersing loops with threes, and half-doubles with "8's," until the whole surface of the pond is covered with echoing characters, and might perhaps be covered, if he chose, with a literal scroll as mythic tales speak of—the Christian and surname of the performer, or the Commandments written in round hand.

SINGULAR RECOVERY OF AN ANCHOR.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, Feb. 19.

The steamer Florida, en her way to Savannah, was caught in a storm off Cape Romano, and had to put into one of the many bays on the coast of Florida. She cast her anchor and made everything snug, but the storm continued to increase until her cable parted, and she drifted about a mile out. As soon as steam sufficient was raised to force her against the wind, she put back, and again cast anchor. After the storm was all over, they hauled in the anchor and brought up with it, hanging to one of the flukes, the one lost the day before, showing that the second anchor was cast in identically the same spot, something which could not have been done intentionally once on a thousand trials, having nothing to guide them except landmarks

MILITARY GOSSIP

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. S. V. R. Cruger commanding, is to have another working drill at the Madison-Square Garden Friday at 8 P. M.

The Twenty-sixth Battalion, Utica, Lieut.-Col. Bulger commanding, will parade through the principal thoroughfares of that city to-morrow afternoon.

William Hemstreet has been elected Captain, William L. Franz, First Lieutenant, and J. A. Wernberg, Second Lieutenant of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment.

An election in the Seventeenth Separate Company, Infantry, Flushing, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Capt. G. A. Roullier, will take place Wednesday evening.

The court-martial for the trial of commissioned officers above the grade of Captain, in the Second Division, Brooklyn, will meet at its headquarters, in Brooklyn, Tuesday, at 8 P. M.

Gatling Battery E, formerly the well-known Washington Grey Troop of Cavalry, is to celebrate the general holiday to-morrow evening at its armory, Forty-fifth-street and Broadway, where it will have a military reception.

The non-commissioned officers of Separate Troop A, Cavalry, were drilled in sabre exercise by Major Karl Klein last Wednesday evening. Gen. Shaler has approved the action of the troop in expelling Private Robert Herbst.

Judge Blatchford granted a permanent injunction last Monday against the publishers of Laidley's *Rifle Exercises,* restraining them from publishing or selling any work embracing any portions of Wingate's "Manual of Rifle Practice."

The Eighth Regiment is to have a reception at the Lexington-Avenue Opera-house to-morrow evening, at which a large number of the friends of the old Washington Greys are expected to be present. The Veteran Association will be present in a solid phalanx, if the weather proves fine.

The Examining Board of the Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, for the current year, comprises Col. David E. Austen, Thirteenth Regiment; Lieut.-Col. John B. Meyenborg, Fifteenth Battalion, and Lieut.-Col. Charles Schurig, Fourteenth Regiment. The board will meet on the second Tuesday evening of each month.

Warrants have been issued to the following non-commissioned officers in the Seventh Regiment: First Sergt. Frank Pawling, Company F; Sergt. Robert Dinwiddie, Jr., Company D; Corporals Harry D. Cooper and Jesse F. Campbell, Company D; John C. Wolfert, Frank W. Seagrist, Jr., and John T. McLaughlin, Company E.

Companies H and I, Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, had a reception and exhibition drill at the regimental armory last Tuesday evening. The drill was only fair. Among those present were Gen. E. L. Molineux and staff, of the Eleventh Brigade. Henry Knopf failed to pass the Brigade Examining Board in a contest for the position of Second Lieutenant.

An election for Major in the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, will take place Friday evening, March 12. The Briggs medal will be contested for at the armory range Saturday evening. The programme of sports at the regimental armory to-morrow includes a tug of war between all of the companies and the drum corps of the regiment; athletic sports, a concert and dancing. The prizes are to be presented by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the regimental Chaplain.

The Governor of Louisiana has promoted Brig.-Gen. W. J. Behan, lately in command of the Militia of the First District, in that State, to be Major-General of the State Militia. Gen. Behan is a wealthy merchant of New-Orleans, and served in the Wigwam, of that city, in the Army of Northern Virginia throughout the war. He visited this city last Fall and attended the annual review of the First Division, N. G. S. N. Y., in which he has many friends.

The Eleventh Brigade court-martial met at its head-quarters, in Court-street, Brooklyn, last Monday evening, and, after organizing, adjourned until Thursday evening, March 4. The Brigade Examining Board for the year will meet at its head-quarters, in Brooklyn, Tuesday, at 8 P. M.

Capt. Charles H. Joy, of Company F, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, has resigned, and he took formal leave of his command at its regular drill last Tuesday evening. Capt. Joy entered the regiment as a private in Company D, March 17, 1862. He was elected Sergeant the same evening, and was promoted First Lieutenant of Company H Oct. 10, 1862. On Feb. 20, 1864, he was elected Captain of Company F. The Rifle Association of this regiment had a match open to individual members last week. There were three prizes, which were awarded to J. Robertson, Company G; Sergt. M. W. Brigham, Company F, and J. W. Sweeney, Company D. The Ogden Rifle Club of Company K is to have a rifle-match at the armory range, Tuesday evening, and Company A will shoot for a trophy Saturday evening. Chaplain William A. Leonard is to deliver a lecture at an early date for the benefit of the uniform fund of the regimental band.

Lieut.-Col. Charles Schurig, commanding the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, has issued orders directing his command to parade in full-dress uniform for review by Col. James McLeer, commanding the Fifth Brigade, Thursday, March 4, at 8 P. M. On that occasion the following programme is to be observed: Competition rifle-match in the main drill-room, in the presence of the audience, under the rules of the National Rifle Association; competitors to be selected by the Range Committee; distance, (assimilated,) 500 yards; five shots by each competitor; review of the regiment; presentation of marksmen's badges; dress parade and dancing. The band will appear in a new uniform under its new leader, Edward J. McCormick. A court-martial for the trial of delinquent privates and non-commissioned officers in this command will take place at the armory Friday at 8 P. M. Capt. Augustus D. Limberger will preside. Company I, Capt. Ramon Cardona commanding, had a sociable at the regimental armory last Tuesday evening. The proceeds were given to the family of the late Sergt. Harris. Company D, Capt. A. D. Limberger commanding, will have its twelfth annual ball at Gothic Hall next Monday evening. The Committee of Arrangements consists of Sergts. T. G. Smith and E. W. Castell and Corp. William Clark. Company H, Capt. John McNeill commanding, is to have a reunion at the regimental armory to-morrow evening.

The Executive Committee of the National Guard Association met at the armory of the Twelfth Regiment last Thursday afternoon. A discussion was had upon a bill recently introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Varnum. The bill provides for the appointment of a Commissioner to revise the Military Code, consisting of the Adjutant-General, Inspector-General, and Chief of Ordnance, with two commissioned officers of the National Guard, one of whom shall have practiced in the Supreme Court "not less than 10 years." The committee will suggest a change in the bill by providing that, in addition to the officers of the General staff, "there shall be three or more commissioned officers who have had experience in the service." The proposition to pay the respective officers a salary of $500 was not favored by the committee, who were of the opinion that officers of sufficient spirit and the requisite ability would consent to serve without compensation. The committee passed resolutions expressing the opinion that the proposed National Militia bill was "opposed to the principle of the rights of the States," and deprecating its passage in its present shape. The committee suggested that the clause in the Military Code authorizing the Governor to order camps of instruction, in his discretion, should be made mandatory, and in regard to the matter of compensation of the National Guard, the sense of the committee was that the present and prevailing in Massachusetts and Connecticut was favored. The committee recommended that in courts-martial delinquents be allowed to pay their fines to the court, without the intervention of the Marshals, and that a limit be fixed upon the time for the return of fines collected by the Marshal. The committee also suggests that Surgeons in the National Guard shall not only be graduates of an accredited school of medicine, as provided in the code, but that they shall also be actual practitioners at the time of their appointment.

A VERY SAGACIOUS HORSE.

THE WONDERFUL INTELLIGENCE HE DISPLAYED IN THE EVERYDAY DUTIES OF LIFE.

To the Editor of the Columbus (Ohio) Journal.

A very old and remarkable horse, the property of Col. John H. James, of Urbana, Ohio, has recently died. The intelligence of this horse surpassed anything I have ever known, and was quite equal to any well-authenticated case I have ever read of.

Old Bonny, like most intelligent people, had decided ideas of his own. One amusing instance of this was a dislike to being hitched, and when this feeling was disregarded he would deliberately break his halter and then stand half a day by the hitching-post. He was never subjected to that accident-producing barbarism of blinds, but used his eyes freely to see what was going on behind as well as around and before him. He would stand quietly and look back at the buggy until everyone was getting in and seated, and then would start. He had a different gait for nearly every person that drove him. With those in the habit of going fast he would start off briskly without being touched with the whip; but when he was allowed to drive old Bonny who could sit on the seat and hold the lines) his deliberate and careful movements showed that he considered himself responsible for their safety. When they attempted to urge him with the whip he would turn his head look round at them a hundred times with a look that said as plain as words, "Children, I understand this business better than you do," and if they still persisted he would give a kind of impatient kick, though scarcely raising his foot from the ground, but go faster he would not. With the Colonel he had a kind of dog trot, and it took a vigorous application of the whip to make him change it. When the Colonel was in his office old Bonny, though never hitched, stood at his hitching-post in front, unless the sun or flies became troublesome, when he would go around the corner and through a narrow lane into the back lot, but could be found in one place or the other, except on a few occasions, becoming impatient at an unusual delay, he went home alone. At noon he would go up to the steps, and when the buggy was unloaded and all the packages taken in he would go to his box under a tree and wait for his dinner, while at night he would go with equal regularity and alone to the stable. Bonny could turn a buggy wherever it could be turned, and a skill and deliberation in turning in a narrow place or in extricating himself from the entanglement of other vehicles, has often been watched and wondered at by the bystanders. He would turn one way until the wheels were too much cramped or he was in danger of hitting something, and then turn the other way and back or start up, as might be necessary, always watching the movements of his own buggy and of anything that might be in the way. If his master got out he would wait for him, and if he walked, Bonny would follow him all about town, stopping when he stopped, and starting when he started.

Bonny undoubtedly came to distinguish Sunday from other days. Whether this was from the ringing of the church bells or from the later hour he was wanted, or from a direct influx of that wisdom that teaches the sparrow to fly on Sunday, without the raising of a line, he would turn to the right and go to church, while on work-days he would turn to the left and go down town. One of his last exploits was one of his most remarkable. He had lost two shoes, and his feet had become a little sore. So, the stable-boy, who had long believed that Bonny knew more than many men, took two shoes, tied them together with a string, shook them before his face, and hung them across his neck, and then started him off alone, and for the next four blocks, turning two corners to Edward Hill's blacksmith shop, where he had been shod for 20 years, and after the shoes were put on went home alone. I am assured of the truth of this both by the stable-boy and by Mr. Hill, who had for 20 years known and wondered at his wonderful sagacity. Since his last exploit, I have no doubt Mr. Hill would freely and conscientiously make oath that old Bonny knew more than half his human customers. Now the Urbana *Union* informs us that old Bonny's feet have for the last time been iron-shod to fit them for the rough ways o: this rough world.

If, as we sometimes hope and half believe, it is a part of the plan of that wisdom which watches the falling sparrow, that animal life, with its wonderful instincts and sometimes wonderful intelligence, shall reappear on the other side of the curtain that separates this world of matter and shadows and death from the world of substance and spirit and life, there can be no doubt on which side of the great gulf which separates the habitually well-disposed and useful from the habitually evil-disposed and useless, old Bonny will appear.

HENRY T. NILES.

THE TAY BRIDGE INVESTIGATION.

From London Truth, Jan. 29.

I hear that great efforts are being made at the Board of Trade to burke the inquiry into the causes of the Tay bridge disaster. Very little evidence was taken in Scotland, and that little from persons who were not residents close to the scene of the accident, and who consequently were unable to express any opinion respecting the condition of the bridge. It was a cheap construction, and the question is whether the plan itself was faulty, or whether the iron, the bolts, and many other such things were not bad in material or workmanship. It is pretty clear that something was wrong. The occasional force of the wind was well known, and those who caused the destruction of a train full of passengers by erecting a bridge that could not support the strain of the wind upon it are responsible for what has occurred. Railroad Directors must be taught that to construct bridges which are not safe, "on the cheap," is in the end an expensive economy.

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

In the Matter of Guidabia.—I wish to hear counsel.
Woodhouse vs. Todd.—Order granted.
Granicd.—Robinson vs. Gracie; Tuttle, &c., vs. Davis.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Gray vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.
Wenmmen vs. Dilger et al.—Ordered on General Term calendar.
Schiff vs. Jacobs.—Order of discontinuance.
Randall vs. Carpenter.—Order signed.
Wood vs. Tuska.—Order denying motion.
Strugmann vs. Muller.—Order granted.
Broader vs. Lord et al.—Case settled and ordered on file.
Sperling vs. Connor.—Ordered on General Term calendar.
Nordhausen vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.—Case ordered on file.
Bryce vs. Neuman et al.—Bond approved.
Continental National Bank vs. Seery.—Order signed.
Higginson vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company.—Order of discontinuance.
Orders Granted.—Fernandez vs. Pratt; Baldwin vs. Reardon: Harrington vs. Lennon; The Fifth National Bank vs. Meinbach: Wood vs. Tuska; Sniffin vs. Koehling; Hoffman vs. Findley; Helfenstein vs. Bourke; Ames vs. Jarrett.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

In the Matter of the Final Accounting of Saze, &c.—See memorandum.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sinnott.

Robbins vs. Glenney.—Motion to compel security for costs to be filed is denied, no costs, with liberty to renew if plaintiff should again become a non-resident, with three days to defendant to answer.
Van Ingen vs. Ferrier.—Motion granted, without costs.
Struss vs. Fohelsky.—Motion granted for March 5, 1880; $10 costs to plaintiff to abide event.
Rich vs. Wise.—Opinion allowing examination.
Wolf vs. Beer.—Motion denied, no costs; defendant allowed to renew on payment of $5 costs.
O'Hara vs. Weld.—The order appointing Receiver vacated, without costs.
Gaultry vs. The Silk Manufacturing Company of College Point.—Motion to restrain entry of judgment for costs against the plaintiffs, formerly bankrupt, is denied, but without costs of motion.
Motions Denied, without costs.—Hornblower vs. Demeritt; Killoran vs. Goodwin; Funk vs. Myers.
Motions Granted.—Grefe vs. Wedemeyer; Henderson vs. McIntire; Fabrey vs. Adler; Jones vs. Armstrong.
Cleary vs. Young.—Motion will be granted unless within five days plaintiff amends undertaking and pays $5 costs.
Jenkins vs. Goddard.—No costs allowed.
Quimby vs. Dau.—Order signed and filed.
Steers vs. Schwab.—Motion for Receiver denied.
Cunningham vs. McGuire.—Defendant placed in custody of his attorney.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 21.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 4s C., 1907.	U. S. 5s R., '81.	U. S. 4s R., 1907.
$20,000.....106⅞	$5,000.....103⅛	$40,000.....106⅞
80,000...b.s.106⅞		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1 P. M.

U. S. 4s R., 1907.	U. S. 4s C., 1907.	U. S. 5s R., 81.
$10,000.....106⅞	50,000.....106⅞	20,000.....103⅝
100,000.b.c.106⅝	10,000...b.c.106⅝	
10,000.....106⅞		

SALES TO 3 P. M.

La. 7s consol.	Western Union.	W., St. L. & Pac.
$10,000.....48⅜	100.....114⅜	200.....45⅜
Int. & G. N. 1st.	1200.....114⅞	200...b3. 45¼
20,000.....101⅝	700.....114⅝	100.....45⅞
Ind., B. & W. 2d.	500.....114⅞	Wab., S. L. & P. pf.
5,000.....85⅜	900...b3.114⅝	200...b3. 70¼
Cen. P. & Min. 1st.	300.....114⅞	100.....70¾
1,000.....103⅞	100.....114⅞	100.....70¾
Texas Pacific con.	800.....114⅜	600.....70⅜
1,000.....65⅝	100...b3.114⅜	100.....70
100...b.c.8.60	800.....115	1000.....69¾
100...b.c.8.65	100.....114⅞	200.....69⅞
100.....8.65	100.....114⅜	Union Pacific.
7,000.....56	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	100...b.c. 92
N. Y., L. E. & W.	400.....43¼	Pacific Mail.
new 2d consol.	200.....72⅝	400.....43¼
20,000.....98¼	100.....72⅞	100...b.c.43⅛
10,000.530. 93⅛	Del., Lack. & W.	Mobile & Ohio as.
35,000.....93⅛	700.....87⅜	300...b3.106⅛
N. Y., L. E. & W.	1100.....87⅛	500.....106¼
new 2d 5s of '97	500.....87⅜	100...b3.106¼
4,000.....88¼	500.....87⅜	200.....106⅜
Ind., Dec. & Sp. 2d.	500.....87⅜	200...s60.106
5,000.....72	600.....87⅞	100.....106⅜
11,000.....74	50.....87⅜	Phila. & Reading.
St. L. & I. M. 2d.	Del. & Hudson.	200.....68⅝
5,000.....74	100.....72⅜	200.....68⅝
Den. & R. G. 1st.	100.....72⅜	Ohio & Miss.
3,000.....104⅜	100.....72⅜	200.....35⅜
Mo., K. & T. 2d.	300.....72⅜	100.....35⅜
10,000.....67¼	200.....72⅜	300.....35⅜
Erie 7s consol.	400.....73	500.....35⅜
1,000.....121⅞	Kansas & Texas.	Ohio & Miss. pf.
Ind., B. & W. 1st.	100.....44⅜	100.....70
4,000.....74	300.....44⅜	C., C. & I. C.
Mo., K. & T. con. as.	100.....44⅜	40.....21¾
5,000.....74	100.....44⅜	100.....21⅞
C. & O. cur. int. def.	200.....45	Nash., C. & St. L.
5,000.....44	100.....45⅛	400.....109¾
Atlantic & Pacific.	St. Paul.	400.....109¾
400.....52⅛	300.....81	600.....109⅞
100.....52⅝	300.....80⅞	400.....109⅞
100.....52⅝	100...s3.80⅞	300.....110
800.....52⅝	100...b3.81	4300.....110
300.....52⅛	100...b3.81	400.....111
American Express	500.....80⅞	200.....111¼
100.....57	200.....81	500.....110¼
Cen. Arizona Min.	N. Y. C. & Hud.	500.....111
200.....10¾	800.....132⅜	N. Y., Ont. & West.
Little Pittsburg.	St. L. & I.

PRESIDENT GREVY'S BALL

REPUBLICAN SOCIETY IN PARIS.

THE DEPLORABLE WEATHER—THE BALL AND THE GUESTS—THE ELYSEE AND ITS HISTORY—RATOPHAGY.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Not for 20 years has Paris experienced such a Winter as the one through which it is passing. It was ushered in with a snow-storm whose vestiges have not yet entirely disappeared from some of the suburbs, and it has been followed by a succession of sudden changes from frosts to thaws, and then back again to the cold stage, which, if exceedingly advantageous to the medical profession, are killing to the generality of the population. The last phase is fogs as dense as any ever seen upon the banks of the Thames, but infinitely more terrible to Parisians, with whom they are an unpleasant novelty, than ever they can be to Londoners, upon whom they are a chronic infliction. Accidents of all kinds are recorded by scores, including that frightful catastrophe on Tuesday afternoon near the Levallois-Perret Railway Station, the appalling list of whose casualties is a solemn warning to engineers and conductors that no precaution is so insignificant as to be neglected with impunity. Yet, horrified as everybody is by the disaster, it will be forgotten in the course of a fortnight by all who had not friends or relatives among the victims when train No. 127 telescoped train No. 13 and smashed up half a dozen wagons and over 100 human beings. It is rather of the minor annoyances caused by the abnormal condition of the atmosphere than of serious mishaps to other people that the natives complain; they will dismiss all thought about the collision with a "*Tant pis!*" or a "*Oh, les pauvres gens!*" but they will jabber excitedly for months if their carriages did not come for them in time, or if they have not been lucky enough to find a fiacre to fetch them home from a ball. The condition of affairs has really been woeful during the last 48 hours; there was need for gas in a great many shops, and in not a few thoroughfares, at midday; there was need of it everywhere after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and by midnight circulation became impossible unless you groped your way through the streets, feeling the walls of the houses like a blind man. Fortunately, Gallic fogs are only transitory nuisances, except they be intellectual or political, when they are only dissipated by a violent storm—to one of which calamities, by the way, we are rapidly drifting—and so M. Grévy's ball was not "unavoidably postponed on account of the weather," as the guests elect feared it would be down to Wednesday night. Carriages could set down their fares at the Elysée without running against other carriages, and, after it was over, could come again for their occupants, and pedestrians could get home without apprehensions of any nocturnal aggression, under cover of the darkness. The proverb has it that it is an ill wind which blows no good to anybody, but its last few days' application in Paris has been anything but agreeable, as all the extra-mural ruffians have come down like "wolves on the fold," after the fashion of Sennacherib on the Jews, spoiling benighted wayfarers of their coin and watches, and usually leaving their victims in a dying condition on the sidewalk. There was some talk about forming vigilance committees, but the scheme fell through, as they always do all innovations in this birth-place of routine. Still, something must be done for the protection of peaceful citizens, as the Police cannot or will not, partly because none of its agents are ever in the neighborhood when wanted, still more, because they are afraid to risk the arrest of any one not taken red-handed; as, although the probabilities be in favor of his guilt, he is an elector, as well as a thief, and his vote may be useful to some Municipal Councilor. Circumstantial evidence is of no manner of use; nothing but a capture *flagrante delicto* is admitted against these chosen vessels, and, I am sorry to say so, in the case of any dispute between a gentleman and his blackguard, the odds are five to four in the blackguard, with no takers. Never, no matter what may be the injustice of your cause, strike a cad; turn to him your right cheek, should he smite you on the left, but don't give him in charge or attempt to prosecute, for, if you do, you can lay twenty, aye, one hundred, to one, that you will not only be non-suited, but that you will come out of court without a shred left of your reputation. The French Code is a very perfect system in theory, but in application it is inconsistent; as I have stated, the Police are so trammeled that they often cannot do their duty, and yet, not only is permission to carry a pistol or a sword-cane refused, with enthusiasm, to a private individual, but if, in spite of this refusal, the applicant does go armed and defends himself, his weapons are confiscated and he is heavily fined for presuming to violate the ukase. However, I do not propose to write about political matters now, although I cannot keep silent much longer upon a topic which is becoming every day more serious. I started out to tell about the ball at the Elysée. There were crowds of people, of course; good, respectable people, of whom a great many were foreigners; also Deputies and Senators, with their "ladies." Generals, Colonels, Captains, and so on down to Second Lieutenants, with all the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, who had to be present in virtue of their offices, but looked as though they did not like it much. Then there were music and dancing, a supper and a buffet, and all together it was not quite as nice as the Marshal's entertainments used to be, and we all know that there was more social skimmed milk than social cream even in his time, although the Duchess of Magenta is very aristocratically connected. However, if I thereby mar my remarks about the fête itself to the simple statement that M. Grévy received his guests with courteous dignity, and that Mme. and Mlle. Grévy were infinitely more gracious than ever was the other "great lady," who always looked bored to death during her sovereignty, I can speak as freely as I please about the palace now tenanted by the chief Executive of France, and of which the history is so little known to the Parisians.

The Elysée—National is its present qualification—was built in 1718 by the architect Molet, for the Count d'Evreux, to satisfy a caprice of the Regent. The Count sold Tancarville to the celebrated Law for 800,000 livres, bought a part of the present ground with the proceeds, and in the year following gave a magnificent reception to the Duke d' Orleans, who, to reward his courtier, made him Governor of the Ile de France and presented him with 750 toises of the adjoining lots. Thirty years afterward it passed into the possession of Mme. De Pompadour, who, dissatisfied with its want of elegance, called upon the royal architect Lassurance, by whom the building was enlarged and ornamented, with the co-operation of Boucher, Vanloo, Lantara, and other fashionable painters. Here the favorite held her court, and the Dukes of Charres, de Duras, de Brancas, Lauragnais, and Mmes. De Malleville, De Barret, and D'Estrades committed all sorts of extravagant follies, while Voltaire, when he was in favor, presided with Crébillon at the rehearsals of the "Enfant Prodigue," which was first brought out on the boards of its private theatre. The Marchioness died in 1764, and the Hôtel d'Evreux was made a property of the crown for a residence of foreign ambassadors, until M. de Beaujon purchased it for 1,000,000 francs—an enormous sum for those times, but only a bagatelle for the great financier, to whom Paris owes the Beaujon Hospital, which was built and endowed by him. M. De Beaujon inhabited the palace, in which he installed the finest collection of paintings in France, until 1786, when he sold it to Louis XVI., who first "lent" it to Mme. De Bourbon, and then rented it out to an individual named Hovya, by whom it was turned into a dancing establishment, frequented by the same class of men and women whom we now see at Mabille and the Château Rouge, of which institutions it was the prototype. Hovya gave it the name of Elysée Bourbon, and, when, in the year 6 of the Republic, he had bought it, continued his disreputable amusements during the Directory and the Consulate, but, for some reason altered its designation to that of Le Hameau de Chantilly. Murat became its owner in 1805, changing all the interior ornamentation, except that of Mme. De Pompadour's magnificent drawing-room, according to the style of the epoch, but presented it to the Emperor upon his own assumption of the Neapolitan crown. Napoleon used it as a Summer residence until his divorce, when he gave it to Josephine, who, however, preferring Malmaison, he bought it back again, and, finally, signed there his abdication on the 22d of June, 1814. The Duke de Berri was its owner under the Restoration, but after his assassination the Duchess removed to the Tuileries. It was inhabited by several foreign Princes during the reigns of Louis Philippe and Napoleon III., who was its occupant as Prince President and until the Second Empire, and since the war it has been chosen as the official residence of the Presidents of the Republic.

The Elysée has nearly always been the home of gayety. Everybody knows what the suppers of the Regency were, and can readily imagine the style of amusements offered by Mme. De Pompadour to her royal protector. Louis Napoleon awakened its joyous echoes, and during the festivities there and at Compeigne was concocted that intrigue which culminated in the coup d'état and the overthrow of the second Republic. Only during the Restoration and the reign of Louis Philippe was it comparatively dull; the Citizen King did not care to spend money in mundane frivolities, and, while Louis XVIII. and Charles X. were on the throne, it was the scene of but one great ceremony—the presentation of two baskets of wax candles, each candle being 28 inches long, 2 in diameter, and weighing 2 pounds, and 12 dozen boxes of sugar-plums, done up in blue silk, embroidered with the arms of France and of Paris, which, in pursuance of an ancient custom, the Municipal Council offered to the Duke and Duchess of Berri on the occasion of the Dauphin's marriage. However, like Ichabod's, its glories are departed now; it has become quiet and respectable; but, if its walls resound to the strains of Fahrbach's or Arban's orchestra, they do not look down upon the same class of guests as in bygone days.

Just a few details about fashions, although their consideration is not my specialty, and, in the matter of ladies' toilets I confess to an utside barbarism. But Mme. Grévy and several ladies belonging to the upper crust of official society have announced that they mean to wear brocades on all great occasions, in order to help the manufacturers of Lyons. The intention is excellent, but the newspapers, which have heralded the innovation with such a flourish of trumpets, seem to have forgotten—if they ever knew—that for the past three years the vogue has been in that direction, and that, if the Lyonese stuffs have been neglected, it is simply because imitations made in other looms, and quite as nice to look at, can be procured elsewhere, at two-thirds less cost, which is a very important consideration with fashionables, whose object is less to be than to appear. The only real novelty in female dress is the resurrection of moire antiques, which, the Empress Augusta having set the example, the Baroness Alphonse de Rothschild, the Countess de Pourtalès, and the Countess de Montebello have taken under their influential protection, but only for corsages and trimmings to their skirts, as none of these noble ladies would dare to show herself, even to her servants, in the dress of maroon, trimmed with white lace, in which Her Imperial Majesty appeared at the last grand ball at Berlin. Furs are more the rage than ever, as is only natural in such a fearful season, but they too, have changed; the zibeline, the sable, and the bison, once so highly estimated, have been supplanted by the white fox, the blue fox, the beaver, the otter, and even by the marmot and the seal, while any one is set down as a lost woman who ventures to come out in chinchilla, ermine, or swan'sdown. A little later we shall have another modification; feather trimmings are to take the place of fur: grebes, guines fowls, jackdaws, and jay birds are called upon for contributions, and the climax of good taste in gowns, just before Good Friday, will be the carmelite costume of penitential-colored satin or cashmere, ornamented with the plumage of the gray partridge.

Something quite startling in the matter of fashions, in this instance culinary, is announced in Belgium. A ratophagical society has been formed in Belgium, in imitation of the hippophagical institution here. Instead of horse-meat, the members meet once a week at a banquet of which all the dishes are preparations of rats; the Belgians pretend that there is an unwarranted prejudice against this animal, which, arranged with a stuffing of chestnuts or acorns, is ever so much nicer than rabbit, but the Parisian has as much of the "Paris lobster" during the siege, when it was sold as high as 20 francs apiece, that there will be some difficulty in acclimating among them a taste for ratophagy. Still, there is no telling, now that ordinary butcher's meat has become so expensive and the shooting season being closed. It is risky to venture on cats' meat under the name of hare. At all events, an enterprising immigrant from the Celestial Empire means to try it on, and has set up a restaurant where, for a moderate sum, you can get edible birds' nests—cleverly made with glue and bits of colored straw—roast puppy dogs, and rat soup, the last a genuine article, into which enter as ingredients snails, frogs, and, I am assured, bats and the caterpillars. It is too early yet for these, but the gentle heathen one who presides over the establishment tells me that he has found something equally nasty to take their place until he can procure the correct compotents. I need scarcely add that John Chinaman is making a fortune, although most of his customers come away disgusted.

THE PROBLEMATICAL VULCAN.

PROF. WATSON ON THE ALLEGED INTRA-MERCURIAL PLANET.

To the Editor of the Madison (Wis.) State Journal:

In view of the fact that I have a personal interest in the question of an intra-Mercurial planet, I must say a few words in reply to your note of recent observations at the solar eclipse. First of all, let me tell your readers that Dr. Peters has had the "nightmare" for 20 years past, whenever the existence of such a planet has been discussed. He put the illustrious Le Verrier, one of the greatest astronomers that ever lived, under the ban long ago, because his profound theories, like those of Adams, first revealed Neptune, had also proved the existence of another inferior planet. And besides, Dr. Peters, while unquestionably able and industrious as an observer, is believed to be very crotchety in matters which are the least problematical.

Next, in regard to Frisbie's observations, let me say that he is one of the junior members of the staff of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington. If he had made any observations in the least degree conclusive in reference to the non-existence of another inferior planet, these observations would have come to the knowledge of astronomers through the proper channel—that is, through Admiral Rodgers, the Superintendent of that observatory. Astronomers have not regarded the circumstances of the late eclipse as at all favorable for the observation of an intra-Mercurial planet. The total phase was only during about 25 seconds of time, an interval entirely too short for successful observations, and especially when the sun was situated in a region of the sky very rich in stars.

The "astronomer of the Washington Observatory," whose letter Dr. Peters publishes, has expressed himself in a very *ad captandum* way for the comfort of the latter, and on this account his letter appears much better as a humanitarian than as a scientific performance. In seeking public consolation, it would have been well for him to have given the name of his correspondent. There are astronomers of all grades in the Washington Observatory, and we are left to conjecture as to the real presence of this man. In conclusion, however, that he is either a great astronomer or else he is greatly deceived in himself.

I beg to add further that I am one of those who believe in the existence of one or more additional interior planets. I had the pleasure of seeing one, if not two, of these in July, 1878, and I have in my possession conclusive evidence, yet unpublished, that Mr. Swift, of Rochester, saw also one of these planets, and the one, too, which I certainly recognized as a stranger. It is my fixed purpose not to be drawn into a controversial discussion of this question, if I can avoid it. As soon as possible I shall communicate to astronomers and to the public further evidences as to the real arrangement of the matter near the sun. Meanwhile, I abandon the field to Peters and his comforters. I shall be consoled by the advice which a distinguished Michigan politician once gave to one of his lieutenants in a political convention, before which his name was pending as a candidate for nomination to a State office. His philosophy was happily expressed in these words: "Now, R——, while they are making speeches for the other candidates, you peddle my tickets," and he received the nomination.

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES C. WATSON.
WASHBURN OBSERVATORY, MADISON, Feb. 18, 1880.

PROJECTED PUBLIC WORKS IN PARIS.

Galignani's Messenger says: "A vast number of public works are in progress or projected in Paris, and the commencement of milder weather will be followed by great activity in all branches of the building trade. Contracts have been passed for the plumbers' and joiners' work at the new Hôtel de Ville, the former for the sum of 3,118,000 francs, the latter for 1,084,867 francs. The construction of a stone embankment to the lower quay at Bercy is advancing rapidly, and the foundations are being proceeded with for the bridge in the Rue de Tolbiac. The forts of those which will cost 4,500,000 francs, the latter 2,000,000 francs. An inquiry is open at the Mairie of the Sixth Arrondissement relative to the projected removal of the branch Mont de Piété from the Rue Bonaparte to a building to be erected between the Rues Coëtlogon and d'Assas. The scheme for the concentration of different Ministerial services will entail an outlay of 11,100,000 francs, of which will cost 4,600,000 francs for the Interior, 1,400,000 francs for Posts and Telegraphs, 4,600,000 francs for Agriculture and Commerce, and 500,000 francs for Public Works. The demolitions in the Champ de Mars are proceeding slowly, and the Exhibition building has been scarcely yet touched. Dynamite had to be employed to throw down the portico of the Fine Arts Palace. The ruins of the Saint-Martin Market, which recently fell down, are almost cleared away, and plans are drawn up for a new iron building, which will be completed by the end of the Summer. Among other great works are the construction of a retaining wall to the Park of Montsouris, in the Avenue Reille, the placing of three-branch candelabra on the most frequented boulevards; the placing of electric clocks on different public buildings to give the hour of the Paris Observatory, the erection of a new Hôtel de Ville, at Neuilly, the rebuilding of the Pont des Invalides, the construction of two new locks on the Marne to improve the navigation between Meaux and Paris.

THE BOSTON ART MUSEUM

PECULIAR FEATURES OF THE COLLECTION.

THE VARIETY AND QUALITY OF THE OBJECTS ON EXHIBITION—THE NUCLEUS OF A GREAT COLLECTION—HOW IT COMPARES WITH OTHERS.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—What is it that strikes the visitor of the more appreciative kind, when he examines in detail the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston? It is not its size. Americans who are familiar with private European collections have seen a gathering together of artistic objects, far superior in number and quality to those exhibited in the Boston Art Museum. What then most impresses the intelligent visitor, who comprehends the general benefits to be derived from an American art museum is, in the first place, the good judgment displayed in selection. There has been exercised, apparently, a wise discrimination, a most philosophical one, in this choice. Perfectly ignorant or indifferent as the writer of this may be in regard to the names, calling, or social standing of the officers who have made this museum, they seem to have been actuated by certain common-sense ideas, which they may have expressed as follows: "Let us bring together, as far as lies in our power, a fair number of the most marked types in all art periods. We cannot afford to lumber up our 20 rooms, or 200 cases, or 1,000 shelves, with too many things which belong only to one epoch. Our museum must not consist of six rooms of Egyptian art, and have no example of the Etruscan, or have five rooms of Greek art, and not an object belonging to Roman times. It is much better to have less of one thing, so that we distribute our money in purchasing objects which illustrate other periods. We may not arrive at perfection in any one exhibit. Life, time, and money are not long enough or ample enough for that. We must be rather modest than ambitious. It is a nucleus of art which we are trying to form. Some day around this will be grouped other objects which will then find their proper places. It is then, for the present, a completeness of types which we seek, and nothing beyond that. The worst thing we could do with such money as is given us is to put all our eggs in one basket. It might be very tempting to our ambition, and flattering to Boston, to become the purchasers of some huge collection which would be exhaustive in its way, but we do not strive to shine in that direction. We eschew certain big dishes, looking rather to the more general delicate character of the feast. We are contented with a little, so that it is varied, but what little we may have must be of the very best."

Now, all this in regard to the collection in Boston may be exceedingly discursive, but we believe it is more or less to the point, and it does justice to the great good judgment shown by those who have carried out the work of selection. We have in the United States little opportunity to make comparisons of art collections, for the only two others which do exist are to be found in the Metropolitan Museum of New-York City, and one of a similar art character in Philadelphia. Of the collection in Philadelphia, save to speak of its great excellence, we have at present nothing further to say. Placing the Metropolitan Museum of Art in line with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, acknowledging at the same time that the new building in the Park may singularly enhance the display, the fault in New-York lies in its tendency toward single characteristics. Our museum has for its back-bone the collection of Cyprian antiquities. This occupied, or did occupy, the major portion of the former space. Take the Cyprian antiquities away from the collection, and what would remain? The Curium treasures, which are admirable of their kind, the King collection of antique gems, the picture gallery, and the porcelains. As to the Curium treasures and the King collection, the advisability of their purchase admits of no doubt, but the wisdom of placing so large an amount of money in the porcelains might be questioned. Returning to the Cyprian antiquities, it may be said at once without inincing matters, that as to this collection, it is entirely too large. One may forgive a certain enthusiasm, which no doubt influenced its purchase, at the very commencement of the museum, but the better judgment to-day, with a finer appreciativeness, declares it to have been a mistake. There are too many of these Cyprian objects. They may illustrate quite exhaustively a certain early period of art, but then it is bad art, and shocking bad art at that. Are they beautiful? Are the Cyprian statues, save with the rarest exceptions, either elegant or classic? Archæologically, ethnologically, they may teach us a great deal, but artistically hardly anything. Exactly the same thing may be remarked in regard to the Cyprian pottery. Homeric in any sympathetic, intelligent, or pumped-up rhapsody, over their beauty! Why should a New-York art museum want a collection of early earthenware in such endless quantity, fit in bulk for a British Museum, and be wretchedly poor in almost everything else? Conservative people may insist that since no two vases or objects in the Cyprian collection are exactly alike, all of them should be kept on account of these variations. Now, since all things in early periods were made by hand, it was impossible for any two identical bits of ware to be turned out. But what are these differences? Almost inappreciable ones: the swell of a curve or the addition of a line in the decoration. It is needless to say that they are due to accident than design. It may cause a cry of horror, but if nine-tenths of the whole collection of Cyprian pottery, with three-fourths of the statues, were disposed of—sold for money, and that money used for other purchases in proper directions, or exchanges made—there would be more air in the Metropolitan Museum, or as the case might be, room might be occupied by objects of greater artistic value. They are as unnecessary in quantity as would be a collection of Gaulish or Frank pottery. If a single room were filled with a limited number of types, it would be all that would be requisite. If such an immense and entirely too preponderating a collection of Cyprian antiquities were offered as a free gift to the Louvre, and were stipulated that they should be exhibited as a whole, it would undoubtedly be declined for this very good reason, that ample as might be the room apportioned to such a gift, the Directors of the Louvre would consider that a limited number would carry out all the purposes of art teaching, and that too much of anything would not effect the ends they had in view. It is not art teaching which the Metropolitan Museum must have solely in view! It certainly does not attempt to enter into either archæological or ethnological studies, and any tendencies in these directions would defeat the end it has in view. For many years to come its sole mission is to present to the public a grammar of art, but its pages should not be limited. It ought not to lavish its resources on the alphabet only, but on the whole phrasing of art. Who does not know that the task is a difficult one? There is no comparison to be drawn between a museum and a library. In the latter, the work of agglomeration is one only limited by catalogues and means: in an art museum it is one strictly defined by taste and good judgment. The general fault, then, to be found in the Metropolitan Museum is that its ambition has run so far too markedly in particular channels. If top-heavy in one single department, it wants balance in a hundred other directions, and has neither roundness nor completeness. Its utility, then, is limited. A big purchase made to-morrow, where many thousands of dollars would be expended, might make one segment of art fairly complete, but the rest of the arc might remain undreached for years to come. It may be said, let us wait. In time completeness may be ours. But we cannot wait. The instruction is wanted to-day, not in fifty or a hundred years to come. We decry all such things as æsthetic cravings. Those who feel such pangs are like those people who, suffering from complicated nervous diseases, have always money enough to afford them. Sentimental phrasing over art is nothing but lip worship, and never comes from the eyes nor the heart. Because art is muffled up and swathed in ambiguous vaporings, the plain common sense of it, the advantages of it, are barely comprehended by the general mass of people. If a man sell ribbons, and can decorate his shop front better than his neighbor—shows up the contrast colors—he will draw more purchasers; it may be low art, but it is an advantage. Those who want artistic training are of the multitude; they make plates for us to eat off of, stoves to warm us with, wood-work for our chairs or beds; they spin, weave, forge iron, turn brass, make clock-cases, chase gold, bind books, and carve tombstones. Artistic training, the first rudiments of which are to be picked up by the school-boy or the working girl in their half-holidays, is something acquired in a museum of art, which is to be worth dollars and cents to them hereafter. Dilettanteism may go into ecstasies over the rooms filled with objects only belonging to a single period, but to one of such delirious persons there are a million of people who would be bored and tired by them. Thorough completeness in any one series of art objects is not, then, to be looked for; should, in fact, never be sought after; but this utilitarian idea should be always uppermost, and that is the formation of an art museum where as many carefully selected types as can be brought together are to be exhibited. Why should we flatter what is known as the general American taste? It is too young yet to have any fixed tendencies. There is nothing ingrained in it. Let it rather be supposed to be as a sheet of wax, quite ready to receive any impressions. What behooves, then, those who have taken upon themselves the difficult task of instructing such blank minds? Certainly it must be by means of museums where there is no single preponderating element.

Between, then, our own New-York collection and the Boston Museum, the better judgment displayed so far by the latter is most perceptible. Take only the ground floor of the Boston Museum, though many of the objects are but casts; from the Greek rooms—there are five of them—you go to the Archaic Greek, thence to the Egyptian antiquities, then to the Etruscan, Greek, and Cyprian objects, (of the latter there is a case full—an ample sufficiency.) They have a choice collection of Tanagra figures in the Greek room; then come the Renaissance casts, after that the Architectural casts, and then the Roman sculpture. Up stairs are displayed the textile objects, the furniture, the pottery and porcelain, the metal work, the wood, ivory carvings, with the arms and armor; then, come the engravings, the water-colors, and the paintings. It is a homogeneous whole. There is scarce a hiatus in it. It is striking from its completeness. It looks like work, and it means it. When the writer of this was visiting this Boston Museum, a regular New-England snowstorm was whitening the ground. Still, notwithstanding the bitter wind, the difficulty of locomotion, visitors were numerous. The majority of them were young men and women, not daintily or elegantly clad, but simply honest working people, who wanted to know something about art. By their presence they showed the absolutely practical character of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the good judgment of those who, having a difficult task before them, have so thoroughly solved the problem of general art education.

THE GARCELON FRAUDS IN MAINE.

A SPECIMEN CASE—HOW THE LINCOLN COUNTY SENATOR WAS STOLEN.

From the Portland (Me.) Press.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 18.—Mr. Hale's investigating committee commenced their serious business Tuesday night, and took testimony which convincingly shows the manner in which Gov. Garcelon and Connell stole the Senator from Lincoln County. The committee is now possessed of all the returns upon which the Governor and Council based their count. The committee have also possession of the tabulations made up by Gov. Garcelon and Council in finishing their count. Mr. Bisbee, the committee's clerk, has been for several days classifying these returns and hunting up evidence of the fraud and conspiracy. Tuesday night he brought before the full committee the case of the Senatorial returns from Lincoln County. The tabulating by the Governor and Council of the entire Senatorial vote discloses these facts:

The Republican candidate for Senator in Lincoln County was Andrew R. G. Smith, and the Fusion candidate Isaac T. Hobson. The Republican vote for Senator as shown by the tabulation was 2,609, the Democratic vote was 2,446, giving Smith a majority of 163. Gov. Garcelon and Connell threw out Smith's entire vote in Nobleboro—140 in number—because the Clerk's return gave the votes to Andrew R. C. Smith, but this still left Smith elected over Hobson by 23 majority. Another town was needed to secure the election of Hobson, and the committee Tuesday night found out how it was got. The witnesses before the committee were the Selectmen of the Town of Somerville and Town Clerk. The tabulations show that as at first made up Andrew R. G. Smith was credited with 72 votes from Somerville, and Isaac T. Hobson with 61. But the 72 has been erased, leaving a blank, and the 72 votes are carried out in another column and given to Andrew A. R Smith, and this would elect Mr. Hobson by 43 majority, under which he was certificated, took his seat, and acted in the Fusion Senate.

The testimony of the Selectmen and Town Clerk shows up the whole proceeding. The original return of the Senatorial vote in Somerville was made up in open town meeting by the Clerk, and it gave the 72 votes cast for Andrew R. G. Smith, which is the proper name of the Republican candidate. The Clerk himself so testified, and another witness testified that he saw the return made up and called attention to the fact that Dr. Smith's name was correctly returned. The Clerk testified that he delivered this return with that of the other towns voted for in the district on the day succeeding the September election, into the office of the Secretary of State in person. The return upon which the Governor and Council acted shows clearly that the votes were cast for Andrew A. R. Smith. This return is entirely in the handwriting of Bowler, the Town Clerk, and he was summoned to explain the substitution. He is a man whose politics have been "mixed," voting sometimes one ticket and sometimes another. He is an intimate, social, and business friend of the notorious Capt. Black, who headed the armed Fusion guard at the State-house. He testified, when confronted with the altered return, that it was in his own handwriting, and that the signatures of all the Selectmen were made by him without authority. This was confirmed by the Selectmen themselves, who also testified to the facts. Bowler was an unwilling witness, but on being pushed by Republican and Fusion members of the committee, confessed the following facts:

About the middle of December, and just prior to the meeting of the Governor and Council, he received from Augusta a blank return for Senatorial votes for the Town of Somerville, to be filled out and returned, with a letter of instruction accompanying. He declined to show the letter of instructions to the committee or give the name of the party signing it, claiming that he had mislaid the letter and had forgotten the name of the person signing it, but on pressing from the committee he admitted that the letter was in official heading, and was shown to him coming from the Secretary of State, and that it was from Augusta. He testified that he was at his home when he received the letter with the blank return, and filled it out from the check book of the town records, with the letter which he had received before him, and filled up the blank return, signing the names of all the Selectmen, though neither was present, and neither of them knew of the transaction. The page of the record from which was open before him, as he says, when he made out the second return shows plainly that the 72 Republican votes for Senator were for Andrew R. G. Smith, but the return sent by him at the time and in the manner, in the handwriting of Bowler, shows with equal plainness that the 72 votes were given to Andrew A. R. Smith, and it is upon this return that the count was finally made up and the certificate given by Garcelon and Council to Isaac T. Hobson. The appearance of the witness was bad. Both the Republican and Fusion members of the committee were convinced that he substituted the name of Andrew A. R. Smith for that of Andrew R. G. Smith in accordance with the letter of instructions received by him from Augusta, which accompanied the blank, and that the plot originated there and not with Bowler. But Bowler declined to produce the letter, and in response to all inquiries persisted that he had mislaid or lost it, but he admitted that the return on which Smith was counted out was made by him in the manner before described, showing clearly that whoever was the author of the fraud a Fusion Senator from Lincoln County was certified by the Governor and Connell on a second and substituted return, received by them as late as the middle of December, after they had tabulated the returns in favor of the Republican candidate, and that to change the result they were obliged to chance and erase the figures and tabulations and to substitute the returns made by Bowler in December, and to destroy the proper and true returns delivered by Bowler into the office on the day after the September election. It is understood that this testimony was entirely convincing as to the fraud to both the Republican and Fusion members of the committee, and is only the beginning of complete disclosures covering all parts of the State.

WHAT SOME GOOD CATHOLICS SAW.

The Dublin *Nation* sent a reporter to Knock, County of Mayo, where apparitions of the Virgin Mary are said to have appeared, and where pilgrims are now in large numbers congregating. The witness on whose testimony the reporter relies said: "He and the other persons who were with him saw a large space of soft white light on the gable of the Knock Chapel, the rest of the gable being quite dark at the time. In the midst of this light, which was not exactly in the centre, but toward the left-hand side of the gable, he saw three figures; to his left, in a bending attitude, with hands clasped, was a figure of St. Joseph; in the middle a figure of the Virgin, her eyes raised, her hands raised to about the level of her shoulders, and their palms turned outward; to his right, a figure of a Bishop, which the people said was St. John, holding in his left hand an open book, which he appeared to be reading, his right hand elevated, the thumb placed on the third and fourth fingers, the first and second standing erect. Further on to his right appeared an altar with a lamb on it as represented in Catholic pictures, and a cross standing on the altar. All about the group were twinkling or flashing lights, like stars; they were not steady; they seemed as if they used to come nearer, and then retire again, or to go in and out through the gable." The *Nation* adds: "At present the wall, as high as the hand can reach, is denuded of its coating of cement, and even the mortar from between the stones has been scraped out by visitors to the scene who wish to carry away with them some relics of that portion of the building. Against that part of the wall on which the vision of the Virgin was seen a little wooden tablet has been set up, and a small shelf, on which are placed two candles in candlesticks, two small statuettes; under these is a box with a slit for offerings, and around it a rough wooden paling, within which are placed the crutches and sticks of persons who have there been cured of their ailments. A number of sticks and one pair of crutches were within this inclosure. On the tablet the following inscription is painted: 'It is important that any miraculous cures wrought here would be made known to the parish priest.' When I visited the place 10 or 12, including some well-dressed women, were outside praying before the scene of the apparition; two or three, bareheaded in the cold Winter wind, were walking round the church, praying as they went, some one having told them that three 'rounds' of this sort ought to be performed, and one poor cripple performing those penitential circuits toiled his way painfully along on hands and knees."

FASHIONS IN COSTUMES

ATTRACTIVE TOILETS FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

WHITE DRESSES FOR INDOOR WEAR—TOILETS IN SATIN OF DIFFERENT COLORS—NOVELTIES AT FANCY-DRESS BALLS—SLIPPERS, SHOES, AND HOSE.

White toilets continue to be much favored, especially for indoor wear. This fashion dates back to the time of Louis XIII., and was called "toilette à la paysanne." Soft woolen dresses are trimmed with white satin plaitings and Malines lace ruching. One of these dresses, worn at a reception, was of white "Dauphine," trimmed with white fox. The bonnet was of the same material, trimmed with feathers. Very beautiful effects are obtained by the use of these pure white toilets. A most pleasing combination is a white pekin dress, with a white velvet jacket bordered with white ostrich feathers. The buttons down the front are in imitation of pearls. The white felt bonnet is trimmed with ostrich feathers. For evening wear, tulle, crape, and light tissues of all kinds in white are used.

Different colored satins, which are now more used than any other material, are trimmed with tulle, worked with gold or beads, or with gauzes embroidered with flowers in delicate shades of silk in all colors. A satin toilet which has just been completed, is of wild-rose color, almost wholly covered with white gauze draperies, embroidered with "myosotis" and rose-buds in the natural colors. The waist is pointed in front, and laces in the back. Around the neck is a light drapery of embroidered gauze. In the centre of the waist, a little toward the left side, is a bunch of roses and "myesotis." A similar bouquet is placed on the right shoulder over the drapery. Many of the toilets worn by young ladies are very simply made. The "Anne d'Autriche" waist, with a plastron puffed in the top and shirred to the end of the point, is a favorite style. Dresses are now painted like fans, on white and gray satin. As yet, only flowers have been the designs, but it is likely that novelties will soon be brought out in this line. One of the prettiest of these painted toilets which has as yet been seen is made with a point "dumas" train and a white satin apron. On the upper part of the apron are two Bengal roses. On the left is a third rose, with some of the leaves off, and the petals covering the front of the skirt. Another bunch is on the lower part of the skirt. Down the front of the waist are a number of petals. A number of beaded casaquins are also much worn. They are covered with beads in imitation of sapphires, emeralds, rubies, amethysts, and pearls. These bright-colored cuirasses are most beautiful. Some are cut square in the neck, and have high collarette of lace embroidered with jet and gold. Casaquins are also worn of gold and steel, over nearly plain skirts of amber, blue, pink, and tea-rose colored satin, or velours frappé.

Fancy-dress balls are very popular this season. A number of children's fancy costumes have already been described. The dresses now made for ladies and gentlemen are of the most varied kinds. Many handsome types are derived from the theatres and light operas, and several are created by the persons taking part in these balls. Among the latter there are many gentlemen's costumes worthy of mention, not only as being very handsome, but also on account of their novelty. Among these is the "invalide." It is a full dress, with a coat edged with blue, a hat, and a small patch over the eye. The "Pierrot Incroyable" is made wholly of white linen. The shoes and hose are also white. The short trousers, vest with large revers, and habit with long tails, comprise the suit. The mother-of-pearl buttons are very large. A large cap and white wig complete the costume. The fancy dress called the "blanc et noir" is very peculiar, and not expensive. A gentleman can wear his usual black evening suit, covering one-half of it with a white material, having one side white, and the other black. The mask and wig are divided in the same manner. The gloves are one black, the other white. The shoes are also black and white. To make the costume more graceful, silk stockings and short trousers may be worn. The hat may be all black, as it is carried under the arm. Another costume is the "paysan du Morvan," for a young gentleman, consisting of velvet trousers, blue blouse, red wig, and large stick. Very pretty is the "paysanne," or the peasant girl's dress in the same style, and when these awkward parts are well sustained they can be made very amusing. For gentlemen who do not wish to wear such full fancy dress, the large Venetian cloaks are used. They are made and worn in all ways; some are straight across the shoulders, others are worn like the Neapolitan fisherman's garments, passing from the left shoulder under the right arm. These cloaks are made of satin and faille, and the color is selected according to the age of the wearer. The most elegant style of dress under these cloaks is satin short trousers, shoes with large buckles, and silk stockings. A very pleasing fashion for fancy-dress balls is now in vogue in the Court of Vienna. The costumes are all of one period, or a particular scene is represented. At one of these entertainments given in Vienna, the Court of Henri IV. was represented. The costumes were magnificent and exact in every particular. The hair and beard were arranged exactly as they were in the Court of Henri IV. The parlors were also arranged in imitation of the furniture and decorations of that period. There is about to take place in England a reapers' ball. All the costumes are to be like those of the peasants of the different provinces of Great Britain. The walls of the parlors are to be concealed by leaves, benches are to be covered with greens, and bunches of wheat are placed in the corners of pictures and different parts of the rooms. The ladies will wear bouquets of wheat on their waists, and the gentlemen's buttonhole bouquets will be composed of the same. The Goddess of Wheat, the blonde Cérès, who is to appear at this reunion, and present each guest with a tiny sickle of gold, as a souvenir of the occasion, is to be dressed in a long white dress with the golden hair flowing loose over the shoulders, and a wreath of wheat. Supper will be served in rustic chinaware.

Great importance is now attached to the slippers, shoes, and hose worn with the evening toilets. The slippers are mostly made of satin and velvet, with heels of gilded metal in open work, appliqué against velvet. The gaiters worn over the shoes, called "pardessus," which is a Russian fashion, are now very generally used. These consist of a velvet gaiter lined with white lamb's skin, which looks like ermine. They are trimmed with brown fur, and have velvet heels, in Louis XV. style, with the exception of the heel being made to allow of the heel of the shoe fitting in. These are made to wear over slippers to keep the feet warm. They are taken off with great ease, being only fastened by a single hook. Underskirts, especially those made for evening wear under the narrow skirts, are trimmed under the bands. For dresses which just touch the ground, the skirts are not the same length, and for train skirts, the full muslin and lace trains are fastened to the dress. In this way the dress and train skirt are taken up together, and the waist and hips are not made large by a number of useless bands.

Although it is the fashion for ladies not to wear false hair, there are many who, simple as the style may be, cannot arrange their own satisfactorily. Very young ladies can well dress their hair perfectly flat on the top, but this style is not becoming to all. The hair is generally dressed high, sometimes in the crimped bandeaux; it is also cut short, and curled in front. The hair may be dressed for evening wear with the part on one side and carelessly taken back. There is very little hair cut short in front. The hair is dressed loose in the back, with sprays of flowers down the back. Another style is to have the hair parted in the centre of the head, crimped, and curled in front over the forehead. A very thick braid is taken around the back with a white satin bow in the middle. Low on the side is a large rose. A very simple and pretty style is to have the hair banged in front and taken back, perfectly plain, but rather loose. It is taken up very high in the back, with a few loose crimps falling carelessly on the neck. On one side

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2 lots on 89th-st., opposite the Park.
2 lots on 76th-st., between Madison and Park ays.
35 lots on 77th and 78th sts., between 9th and 10th avs.
4 lots on 77th-st., within 100 feet of Riverside Drive.
2 extra-deep lots on 84th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.
2 lots on 99th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.
34 lots on 105th-st., 10th-av., and Boulevard.
First-av., 48th and 49th sts., 74 lots.
Fourth-av., corner 89th-st., 8 lots.
Madison av., corners, 84th and 85th sts., 7 lots.

Also,

entire fronts, plots, and single lots on the West Side avenues and drives.

For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

NO. 22 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NORTH.

For sale, this extra-wide house, with stable adjoining an alley, in rear. For further particulars and price apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 64TH-ST.—ELEGANT four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x56x100, for sale at a bargain.

Also,

A large number of others, all locations, $6,000 to $110,000. Permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

BUSINESS PROPERTY,

PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
VACANT LOTS,
TENEMENT-HOUSES,
SEE AUCTION COLUMNS.
RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

ADJOINING MADISON-AV., 54TH-ST.—Fine block front and rear, elegant 22-foot house; only $37,000; bargain; possession.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
1 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

TO FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE—Nos. 175, 177, and 179 Hester-st., northwest corner of Mott-st., plot of ground 62.8x98.6 feet, with five-story brick building thereon; with engine, boiler, shafting, &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH AV.—Four-story, full-size house of extra depth, 21st-st., near Broadway; also, three-story brownstone, 20 feet; 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., three-story and basement all of these must be sold immediately. JOSEPH M GUIKE & CO., No. 1,244 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE high-stoop house, 26 feet wide; fine finish; 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; butler's pantry; separate laundry; perfect order for sale or to rent. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A VERY HANDSOME HOUSE FOR SALE A—Reasonable price, 69th-st., near Madison-av.; elegant part of the City; four-story brown-stone high-stoop; 25 feet wide, hard wood, &c. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

ASSORTMENT NEW RESIDENCES—21, 23 East 47th, and 60, 22, and 24 East 48th, between Madison and 5th. Owners, DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, 63 East 41st. Send for priced catalogue explaining "How to Build Good Houses."

FOR SALE—ON BANK-ST., NEAR GREENWICH-AV.—A first-class three-story and-attic brick house; contains modern improvements and in perfect order; plate-glass windows and frescoed. Particulars at ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE; PRIVATE dwelling-house, West 11th-st.; complete order; painted, frescoed, gas fixtures, chandeliers, very roomy; handy location. Particulars at No. 1,079 Lexington-av., corner of 76th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, UNFURNISHED —No. 12 East 46th-st., opposite the Windsor Hotel, an elegant full-sized house, fine cabinet finish, and in good order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., 19-foot high stoop brown-stone dwelling, for sale or to let, unfurnished, reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
1 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., or 661 5th-av.

AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZE HOUSE, DINING-room extension, near 5th-av., best street on Murray Hill, for sale cheap, with or without furniture; also, new 20-foot house, same locality $26,500.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

AN EXTRA FINE FRONT ON MORNING-side Park above 112th-st., for sale.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY.—57TH AND 58th ava.: finest location below 45th-st.; surroundings front and rear first-class; price $30,000.
B. FLANAGAN, Bank Building, 32d-st. and 6th-av.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV. 20-foot four-story brick house, with extension; price reasonable. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 56 East 23d-st., Y. M. C. A. Building.

$40,000 FOR ELEGANTLY-FINISHED four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, with stable, below 57th-st., near Madison-av. F. E. BARNES, No. 855 4th-av.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN stone, corner dwelling, No. 125 East 3 6th-st. Address OWNER, Box No. 311 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS ON THE SOUTH-EAST corner of 94th-st. and Lexington-av. Address OWNER, Box No. 313 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 59TH-ST.—FINE NORTH corner house for sale cheap; offers near 5th and Madison avs.; all sizes. Also, $16,000 to $100,000 bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A W. BOGERT, JR.'S OFFICE, NO. 10 EAST 13TH-ST.—For the sale and renting of PROPERTY, collection of RENTS, &c. Owners are requested to register.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, a desirable house in 38th-st., near Madison-av., also, the elegant house No. 75 East 58th-st., unfurnished. WOOD & CO., No. 729 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR RENT—ELEGANT MODERN cabinet-finished house, 5th-av., near 40th-st., opposite proposed Park.
CHARLES B. HART, No. 183 Broadway.

HARLEM!!—TO CASH BUYERS WE ARE OFfering great bargains in both improved and unimproved property. PORTER & CO.,
No. 173 East 125th-st.

WEST 36TH-ST.—THREE-STORY, FRESCOED throughout, black walnut trimmings, mirrors &c.; lot, 22.2x100; will be sold at a bargain. HALL, NIXON & MACDONALD, 51st-st. and Broadway.

A.—PROPERTY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION for sale. Lists mailed upon application. L. CARPENTER, 56 East 23d-st., Y. M. C. A. Building.

A PLOT OF FIVE LOTS, CORNER OF 120TH-st. and 6th-av., for sale. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

A FINE LARGE FOUR-STORY HANDSOMELY-furnished house for sale or to rent, No. 20 East 33d-st. Apply as JOHN FOLEY, No. 2 Astor House.

FIFTH-AV. PLOT, SOUTH-WEST CORNER 126th-st., 100 feet front by 120 deep, positively for sale. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

BROADWAY AND 38TH-ST., NORTH-EAST CORNER.—This fine large plot, 98 feet front by 140 deep, positively for sale. JOSIAH JEX, 1,235 Broadway.

NEW-AV. AND 103D-ST.—SEVEN LOTS FOR sale. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

NINTH-AV., 77TH AND 78TH STS.—TWENty-five lots for sale. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY NO. 212 FULTON-ST., near Greenwich-st., lot 25x77 ft. Apply to ARD MORRIS, No. 166 Front-st.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE FIFTH-AVENUE lots, opposite the Park, for sale. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

GRAMERCY PARK MANSION, WITH PARK privileges. RICHARD V. HARNETT,
No. 111 Broadway, basement.

TWENTY-TWO LOTS FOR SALE ON 107TH-av., 103d and 104th sts. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE FINEST CORNER plots on Boulevard, 62d and 63d sts. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSES, FROM $10,000 up to $200,000.
A. W. BOGERT, Jr., No. 16 East 13th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TERM OF YEARS, a well-lighted unfurnished house in first-class order, between 6th and Madison avs. and 45th and 57th sts. Address, giving number, street, and price, Post Office Box No. 4,419.

WANTED—FOR SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS TENants houses in good order. IRVING & LORD, No. 25 William-st.
References—Wm. Astor, Henry Day, Judge O. H. Palmer.

WANTED.—BY SMALL RESPONSIBLE FAMILY, three or four-story unfurnished house, 34th to 59th-st., central rent about $1,400. PERMIT, Box No. 1,252 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF TWO, FOR three years, a house, from 53d-st. to 57th-st. between 5th and 6th avs. HALL, NIXON & MACDONALD, 51st-st. and Broadway.

WANTED.—BY THE SOCIETY OF DECORATIVE Art, a room for business purposes on 19th or 20th-sts., between Broadway and 4th-av., or on 4th-av., between 19th and 20th-sts. Apply as No. 34 East 19th-st.

WOOD & CO., REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 729 6th-av., solicit the renting and selling of houses, flats, stores, and lots; highest references.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

TUESDAY, FEB. 24.

No. 89 Spruce-st., near Gold—Five and a half story and basement brick building; Executor's sale; liberal terms.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25.

22d-st., No. 343 West—High-stoop brick house.
27th-st., No. 32 West, near Broadway—Brown-stone.
40th-st., No. 451 West—Four-story brick.
45th-st., No. 115 West—High-stoop brown-stone.
48th-st., No. 151 West—High-stoop brick.
113th-st., between 6th and 9th avs.—Four lots.
Division-st., Nos. 82, 84, and 86, corners Bayard and Eldridge.

THURSDAY, FEB. 26.

No. 8 Centre Market-place—Substantial double tenement.
Mercer and West 3d sts., north-east corner, adjoining Broadway—Elegant plot, with five houses.
No. 53 Nassau-st., near Malden-lane—Large brick house adjoining corner; Executrix's sale.

FRIDAY, FEB. 27.

45th-st., 10th and 11th avs.—Three lots.
124th-st., No. 112 East—Handsome high-stoop brick.
Harlem River and 119th-st., Avenue A—Water-front, bulkhead, &c., now used by Harlem boats.

SATURDAY, FEB. 28.

183d-st., Nos. 419 and 421 East—Elegant double tenements with four stores.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2.

129th-st., No. 154 East—Handsome frame house.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3.

126th-st., No. 163 East—Elegant frame house.
155th-st., (or 33d-st.,) near Washington-av., Morrisania—Three fine lots, with frame house.
Brooklyn, No. 195 Lee-av., near Hoyward-st.—Handsome brown-stone house.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4.

11th-st., Nos. 232 and 234 West—Brick houses.
No. 125 Monroe-st.—Three-story brick.
11th-av., 94th, 95th, and 96th sts.—Twelve lots.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25.

Carman estate—300 lots, in partition, above 150th-st., water-fronts, &c.

Maps, permits, and particulars in above sales at Auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STORES AND LOTS NOS. 629 AND 661 6TH-AV.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

SIXTH-AVENUE.—Four-story brick house and lot, with store, No. 629 6th-av., west side, next to corner of 37th-st. Vaults under sidewalk; recently put in good order; lot 24x60 feet.

SIXTH-AVENUE.—Four-story brown-stone-front house and lot, with store, No. 661 6th-av., west side, near 39th-st. Store covers lot and cellar, full depth; lot 19x60 feet.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ENTIRE FRONT ON PARK-AV., BETWEEN 52d and 53d sts., at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1880, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

PARK AVENUE, between 52d and 53d sts. Entire front, consisting of eight lots, together with the buildings thereon. These lots are situated on high ground, about 10 feet below the grade, ready for immediate improvement, and near the Elevated Railroad Station at 53d-st. and 4th-av. Terms at sale. Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT, NO. 433 WEST 23D-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, FEB. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE UNION TRUST CO., TRUSTEES.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—Three-story brick house and lease of lot, No. 433 West 23d-st., (London Terrace,) between 9th and 10th avs. Demised C. Moore lease, 21 years from May, 1866; ground rent, $240 per annum; lot 20x100.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—L. J. & I. PHILLIPS, Auctioneers, will sell at auction, on Feb. 28, 1880, at the Exchange, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, the three-story brick store and dwelling, 155 Bowery, and the three-story high-stoop brick dwelling, 310 West 27th-st. Further particulars and maps with Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

CHAS. S. BROWN, AUCTIONEER, No. 90 Broadway, will sell March 3, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 M., by order of the Executors, the HOUSE and LOT No. 61 BLEECKER-ST., near Broadway; house 28 feet front, four-story, brick; lot runs to alley in rear.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—SIX HIGHLY-DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY brown stone high-stoop houses, Nos. 111, 113, 115, 117, 121, and 123 East 72d-st.; these houses are built in the very best manner as an investment, and are handsomely finished throughout; watchman on premises; no permits required. Apply to H. C. PEDDER, at Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, 5th-av. and 19th-st.

A PERFECT GEM.—MEDIUM-SIZED FULLY-furnished three-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 64th st., near Park-av.; reasonable rent.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
1 Pine, 35 East 17th st., or 661 5th-av.

IRVING-PLACE.—CORNER DWELLING TO let, from May next, to a private family only; three-story, 20x40, with two-story extension 15x28. For terms and permits apply by letter to W. B. ROSS, No. 3 Broad-st.

HOUSES TO LET ON EAST 97TH, 13TH, and 23d, West 15th, 18th, 24th, 43d, 44th, and 50th sts. From $1,000 to $3,000 rent.
IRVING & LORD, No. 25 William-st.

A SUPERIOR H. S. B. S. HOUSE, WITH elegant new mirrors and gas fixtures, Lexington-av., between 34th and 35th sts.; private family only.
PERRY BROS., No. 52 West 32d-st.

NO. 43 WEST 50TH-ST.—FOUR-STORY 15-foot B. S. house, complete with modern improvements; partly furnished; rent, $2,500. Apply between 9 and 10.

L. J. CARPENTER, REAL ESTATE, No. 56 East 23d-st, Young Men's Christian Association Building, has a demand for houses to rent, particularly between 14th and 57th sts., 2d and 8th ava.

THIRTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 3TH-AV.—Fully furnished, $300; also, West 45th-st., $200; also, East 39th-st., partly furnished, $100. HALL, NIXON & MACDONALD, 51st-st. and Broadway.

TO LET—IN 26TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, A first-class 25x60 brown-stone house, fully furnished. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

A NEW THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brown-stone house to let. Rent, $750. No. 342 East 69th-st. Keys at No. 332.

TO LET—IN CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR 5TH-AV., a handsomely furnished full-sized house to a private family only. CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
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TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM-POWER, in the new iron-front building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st.; the second floor 50x100, also, the store, 50x100, with basement, all well lighted; Otis's elevators, steam-heaters, water, and gas throughout. Will be rented very low. Inquire of BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 41 and 43 West 14th-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—THE LARGE REAR ROOM, first floor, No. 202 Broadway; suitable for insurance, banking, or mining room. Apply to elevator attendant on premises, or to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 205 Broadway.

BOOK TRADE AND OTHERS.—TO LET, HOUSES IN BOND-ST. Apply at No. 111 Fulton-st. PETER A. H. JACKSON.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A FANCY PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR Sale Cheap.—An entire island on the southern coast, 9 miles long and from one-half to a mile wide, excepting the light-house and Government reservation of 10 acres. It adjoins a good harbor, is easy of access, healthy, and has fine beaches for driving and surf-bathing; also, valuable mullet and other fisheries. It is suitable for Sea Island cotton or stock farm, or early fruits and vegetables, or for Summer and Winter resorts, with fine bathing, fishing, or shooting. Titles perfect.
Address G. G. HULL,
No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

WASHINGTON, D. C., HOTEL ON PENNsylvania-av., at 4-st., midway between the White House and the Capitol, and immediately adjoining the National Theatre, fully equipped with all necessary furniture, eight billiard-tables, elegantly fitted up bar, omnibuses, horses, &c., and as at present filled with guests; building is large and very attractive, and an excellent consequent upon the Presidential campaign this year, and the inauguration next year, makes this a veritable bonanza to the prize offered; will either lease or sell. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

HIGHLANDS, N. J.—THE ESTATE OF THE late Edward Minturn is offered for sale; is situated on high ground, and commands extensive views of Ocean, Shrewsbury, Navesink, and Highland country; large comfortable house, with requisite outbuildings; 20 acres of land. Apply to
CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM IN GOSHEN, Orange County, N. Y., one and a quarter miles from depot, containing 10½ acres, with complete outbuildings, all new within the past four years; large and small fruits of all kinds. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A VILLA ON THE HUDSON AT YONKERS— 1½ acres; high ground; 24 rooms; brick Gothic residence; stables; fruit, shade; best order; price low.
HENRY E. KLUGH. No. 60 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT SAYBROOK, Conn., a large modern house; bath-room, laundry, &c. For further particulars, address OWNER, No. 132 East 35th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN TOWN OF RYE, A large family mansion with 10 acres of land; abundance of fruits and shade trees, flowers, &c., all first class; location very choice; Sound views; five minutes from depot; churches and schools; desirable as a permanent residence, or first-class young ladies' school, or Summer hotel. For particulars address, MERCHANT, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

STAMFORD COTTAGES.—FINE RESIDENCES and country seats to let or lease, furnished or unfurnished; several choice residences for sale; unexcelled for location; over 50 farms, $1,000 to $5,000.
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COUNTRY HOUSE, FURNISHED—TO LET, on Huntington, Long Island, suitable for gentleman's country place; fine healthy location; good neighborhood; or will sell sheep for cash. Apply to D. E. YOUNGS, Oyster Bay, Long Island.

TO LET CHEAP—NICE VILLA, (GREENville;) 9 rooms, stable, half acre ground; fine view New-York Bay. Inquire Jackson-avenue Station, PO'K Astoria, Long Island.

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Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette R. R. stock.
Kansas State, City, and County bonds.
Lawrence City (Kansas) de'aulted bonds.
Mexican bonds, (Corliss & Woodhouse.)
Missouri State, City, and County bonds.
Missouri Pacific R. R., (old stock.)
New-York state, City, Town, and County Bonds.
Paris and Decatur R. R. Firsts.
Rochester and State Line Firsts.
Selma, Rome and Dalton R. R. Securities.
Texas State, City, Town, and County Bonds.
Troy and Boston R. R. Convertible Bonds.
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Accessory Transit Stock of Nicaragua.
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OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
CHICAGO, Jan. 27, 1880.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS: Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., on the 28th day of February, 1880, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a contract to consolidate with it, in a form to be agreed upon, the railroad, stock, property, and franchises of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, and also to consider and act upon a resolution of the board of directors to increase under the powers of your charter the capital stock of the company to the extent thought necessary for the purpose of such consolidation, and for the transaction of any other business incidental thereto. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. M. FORBES, President.

Proxies can be obtained at the National Bank of Commerce, New-York.

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WASHING.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS TO TAKE Home or go out by the day; moderate terms; good reference. Call at No. 234 West 19th-st., one flight, back.

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BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS WRITTEN UP Evenings by competent bookkeeper; terms moderate. Address CAMBRIDGE, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

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MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A FRENCH BUTLER AND Steward, in first-class private family; best references. Call or address Roman, No. 53 East 30th-st., third floor.

**CO

SHAWANGUNK'S BIG DEBT

HOW THE WALLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD WAS BUILT.

AN ULSTER COUNTY TOWN SEEKING RELIEF IN THE COURTS—CLAIMING THAT HER RAILWAY BONDS WERE UNAUTHORIZED—ENDEAVORING TO RECALL AND CANCEL THE LIENS.

A case of more than ordinary interest was presented yesterday to Judge Pratt, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, in Brooklyn. In 1866 the Legislature passed an act authorizing certain towns in Ulster County, on the line of the Wallkill Valley Railroad, to issue bonds to construct that railroad. Bonds to the amount of $114,000 were issued in the name of the Town of Shawangunk, and, it was claimed, by the authority of the town. When the proposition was first broached in Shawangunk of bonding the town, there arose a bitter opposition to the project, and as soon as the bonds were issued an action was commenced in the courts in the name of the people, C. A. J. Hardenbergh, and others against Eli Van Keuren, Edmund Bruyn, and Daniel Radtker, the Railroad Commissioners. The case came to trial and has since been in the courts continually up to the present time. Mr. Hardenbergh, one of the plaintiffs in the original suit, has since borne the brunt of the fight, the voters of the town each year unanimously electing him to the county Board of Supervisors. When he commenced the fight, he was one of the wealthiest men in Shawangunk, but the enormous expenses incurred in prosecuting his suits have well-nigh bankrupted him. He has not hesitated to spend his own money in behalf of the town, and the result is that he has already nearly effected his own financial ruin.

The points set up by the town against the bondholders are to the effect that the act authorizing the bonding was unconstitutional. It is especially urged that the provisions of the act were not complied with by the Commissioners in issuing the bonds. The bonding could not exceed 15 per cent. of the valuation of the property of the town, as shown by the assessment roll of the year 1865, for a term not exceeding 30 years, except upon the consent in writing of persons representing more than one-half of the taxable property of the town. This provision, it is averred, was not complied with; the necessary number of consents was not obtained; neither were such consents as were obtained proved as required. Many of the consents were procured by the defendants themselves; the proper bond was not given by the Commissioners, and a number of those taxpayers who did sign, subsequently retracted, and recalled their consents. There was, indisputably, excellent basis on the part of the complainants in these points, but the defendants scored an important triumph in 1868 by securing the passage of a special act by the Legislature legalizing and confirming their acts. In effect, this special act declared that, while the Commissioners may have illegally bonded the town of Shawangunk, without the consent and in fact in opposition to the will of the tax-payers of the town, yet it was rightful that their acts hould be ratified and held as binding upon the town. This measure, of course, awakened the wrath of the old Shawangunk farmers to a terrible pitch, and it was determined that "Case" Hardenbergh should be sustained to the full. The constitutionality of the act of 1868 was called into question. Finally, the case was referred to the Hon C. R. Ingalls, now Judge of the Supreme Court, to hear and decide. A long hearing followed, and, in his report Referee Ingalls held that the Commissioners, Van Keuren, Bruyn, and Radiker, had determined in good faith that they had procured the requisite number of consents of the town tax-payers to authorize them to issue bonds in accordance with the act of 1866, and therefore they had executed the said bonds to the Wallkill Valley Railroad Company, and as a matter of law the Referee declared the act of 1868 constitutional; that such act did render effective the acts of the Commissioners in issuing the bonds; that the bonds were valid. Judge Ingalls therefore ordered the dismissal of the case, with costs.

The bonds passed from the possession of the Wallkill Valley Railroad Company into other hands, and are now chiefly held by the Metropolitan Savings Bank, of New-York City, the Dime Savings Bank, of Williamsburg, the Goshen Savings Bank, the Ulster County Savings Institution, of Kingston, and Henry E. Daboll, of Sussex County, N. J. About two months ago Mr. Daboll brought an action in New-York City, before Judge Wallace, of the United States Circuit Court, against the town of Shawangunk to finally determine whether or not the town was legally responsible for the bonds. It was held on that trial that the bonds were valid in the hands of a bona fide purchaser before maturity, even though no consents had been obtained as required by the act of 1866; that the execution of the bonds excluded the town. Under these rulings by Judge Wallace, the case went to the jury to decide whether or not Daboll was the real party in interest. The jury disagreed, and Daboll discontinued his suit.

The controversy took on a new form yesterday when it was presented to Judge Pratt, in Brooklyn. The motion then made on behalf of the Town of Shawangunk was for an injunction to restrain the holders from transferring or selling the bonds and coupons. This motion is the first proceeding in a suit to compel the holders to deliver up the bonds for cancellation. It was made by Mr. David M. De Witt, and was opposed by ex-Attorney-General Schoonmaker and Messrs. Charles H. Winfield, Demas Strong, and John H. Bergen. Judge Pratt reserved his decision. The par value of the bonds held by the defendant banks is: Metropolitan Savings Bank, of New-York City, $36,000; Dime Savings Bank, of Williamsburg, $40,000; the Ulster County Savings Institution, $16,700, and the Goshen Savings Bank, $17,500. It is believed that, should Shawangunk succeed in getting rid of her bonded railway debt, other towns will also resort to the courts for relief. The indications are that the case will have to be carried to the United States Supreme Court for final settlement.

MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR DRUNKARDS.

The Brooklyn Clergyman's Union met at Thompson's, in Clinton-street, last evening, and listened to accounts by Dr. B. C. Miller and another gentleman, of the cure of the thirst for alcoholic liquors by the use of *Chinchona rubra*. The second speaker was a young man who was recognized by one of the clergymen present as one who had seemed to him for years an irreclaimable drunkard. The young gentleman stated that he first began the use of liquor in the Army. It relieved the pain of his wounds, and cheered his drooping spirits. From a moderate use of it he came at last to use it excessively, and after his return to private life he found the habit so firmly fixed upon him that he could not shake it off. His nervous system became shattered at last, and he lost every prospect of success in life. In January last he was put under treatment with *Chinchona rubra*, and he is now entirely cured of the taste for liquor. He was glad to appear before the clergymen, for he believed that if they properly understood the matter they could do immense good to others who were in the condition he himself was a few weeks ago. On the motion of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher a vote of thanks was given for the interesting remarks made by the two gentlemen, which, Mr. Beecher said, seemed to promise that great good might be accomplished for those struggling in the grasp of intemperance.

THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND SOLD.

The New-Jersey Midland Railway was sold yesterday under foreclosure of the first mortgage. The sale took place at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City. There were but two bidders, Charles Parsons, for the Reorganization Committee of the first and second mortgage bondholders, and Conrad N. Jordan, President of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad. Mr. Jordan bid up to $2,450,000, and when Mr. Parsons offered $2,500,000 for the property, it was knocked down to him. The Chancellor was very reluctant to grant the order to sell until definite arrangements could be made with all the parties in interest that would be mutually satisfactory. When he did sign the order, late on Friday, it was with the understanding that all the holders of junior securities, the workmen, and other creditors, would be fairly dealt with in the reorganization. It is said that Receiver Hobart was placed on the Reorganization Committee on Wednesday last, with a view to perfecting the details of the adjustment of the rival interests, and that it was largely through his efforts that the sale was made yesterday. It is also understood that the purchasers are to pay into the Court of Chancery a sufficient sum to pay the workmen's wages, subject to a future settlement of the question respecting such wages. All the other interests are to be cared for, except, perhaps, that of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Western Railway—one of the principal links in the formation of the New-Jersey Midland originally—who claim to have certain rights under the lease of their road to the Midland, and the subsequent consolidation of the two roads.

THE STORY OF A DIAMOND RING.

HOW MRS. LEAVITT PARTED WITH IT AND HOW IT GOT VARIOUS PERSONS IN TROUBLE.

The leading topic of interest in Newark, N. J., for the last three days, has been the trial of Edward R. Stoutenburgh, before Judge McCarter and a jury, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, for the embezzlement of a diamond valued at $1,500, the property of Mrs. Mary Gardner Leavitt. The testimony in the case was concluded Friday afternoon, and yesterday William B. Guild summed up for the defense, and Samuel Kallisch for the complainant. The arguments of counsel consumed the entire day until the hour of adjournment, and Monday being a legal holiday, the case went over until Tuesday, when it will be given to the jury. The excitement in Newark over the trial has been intense, and during the three days the most prominent citizens have sat in the closely-packed court-room, eagerly listening to the evidence. Newark has been divided into two factions, one of which espouses the Stoutenburgh cause and the other that of Mrs. Leavitt. The parties to the action were both widely known, and this fact explains to some extent the great interest taken in the trial. Mr. Stoutenburgh is 41 years old, and the son of Robert C. Stoutenburgh, one of the oldest and most respected business men of Newark. He is a sporting man, and claims to have an income of $6,000 a year. Mrs. Leavitt lives at West Orange, and is the wife of Mr. Frank K. Leavitt, agentleman of leisure. He is well connected in this City and New-Jersey, and some of his relatives are said to be very wealthy. Another reason for the interest taken in the case is the peculiar circumstances attendant upon the alleged embezzlement, and the mystery which surrounds the entire transaction. The story of the ring, as developed by the evidence, is as follows:

Mr. Frank K. Leavitt, on the 10th of last September, was indebted to ex-Alderman Albert C. Westervelt, of Newark, $100, to secure which he had given Mr. Westervelt two checks. The day for payment had passed, and the checks went to protest. Mr. Westervelt was very angry, and had threatened to have Leavitt arrested if the money was not soon forthcoming. This threat had been made in the presence of Mr. Stoutenburgh, and that gentleman repeated it to Leavitt on the afternoon of Sept. 10 in a billiard-room in Newark. Up to this point in the story both Leavitt and Stoutenburgh agree in their recitals. But Leavitt says that Stoutenburgh told him that Westervelt had employed detectives to execute his threat of arrest, and that they were waiting at the door to arrest him as soon as he left the room. William H. Lindsley, a clerk in the store, was also at the time, and his testimony confirms this part of the story. Stoutenburgh says he said nothing about detectives, but only warned Leavitt that he had better raise the money to pay Westervelt. He then offered to advance the sum needed, provided Leavitt would furnish security, and suggested the propriety of placing Mrs. Leavitt's diamond ring, which was a wedding-present from her husband, in his keeping until such time as the advance was returned. To this proposition Leavitt assented, and sent a young man named Dougherty to his cottage, at West Orange, to procure the ring. When Dougherty returned Stoutenburgh paid $175 to Leavitt, and received the ring as security. That it was a genuine diamond there is no doubt, and the defense admit that its value was upward of $800, while the prosecution claim that it was worth $1,500. Leavitt paid Stoutenburgh $100 to Westervelt and went on his way rejoicing.

After leaving Leavitt, Stoutenburgh, in company with William H. Lindsley, who now becomes a prominent actor in the drama, came to this City, to "have a good time," and it is claim that Stoutenburgh brought the ring with him. They went to Koster & Bial's, in Twenty-third-street, and passed some time there, and Lindsley says that Stoutenburgh told him he was spending Leavitt's money, and not his own. This, however, Stoutenburgh denies. While in Koster & Bial's, Stoutenburgh took off his gold watch and chain, and, handing them to Lindsley, asked him to keep them for him till the next day. From there they drove to Harry Hill's, when the two went to Harry Hill's concert hall, in Houston-street, and here the ring makes its first appearance in this City. Among the women with whom they were carousing was Lizzie Maloney, who had served as a chamber-maid in the Newark hotel, and was well known to both the men. Lindsley saw the ring on her finger, where, it is surmised, Stoutenburgh placed it, but the two men were so "full," as Lindsley expresses it, that they can give no explanation as to how the ring came to be on Lizzie's finger. Lindsley swears he took it from the girl in the hall, and placed it with the watch and chain for safe-keeping. Stoutenburgh says he felt heavy and stupid, as though he had been drugged. A carriage was called, and, in company with the girl Lizzie, the two men went to the Revere House, where they passed the night. Stoutenburgh asserts it was here that Lindsley took the ring from the girl's finger, as she was lying on a bed, sick from her potations. At all events, it is settled that Lindsley did have possession of the diamond that night, and the only question is at what time he restored it to Stoutenburgh. On the following day, Sept. 11, Lindsley returned the watch and chain, and he swears he gave back the diamond at the same time. Stoutenburgh swears that the ring was in Lindsley's possession for over a week. Within a week from the time Leavitt parted with his wife's ring, the diamond had been removed, and a paste imitation of the stone had been set in its place. The importance of determining definitely, therefore, who had the ring during this week is evident.

Some weeks after, Stoutenburgh told Leavitt that he must redeem the ring or it would be sold. In this emergency Mrs. Leavitt went to William A. Freeman, of Bloomfield, who, knowing the value of the ring, advanced her the money to redeem it, and agreed to take it as security for the loan. The moment she recovered her ring Mrs. Leavitt saw that the diamond was not the same stone she had parted with. Mr. Freeman brought it to this City, where the jewelers pronounced it paste, and valued it at from $4 to $10. Mr. Freeman hurried back to Newark with this intelligence, and, as his security was valueless, at once began a suit in the civil court to recover his money. In this he was defeated, the court holding that Mrs. Leavitt had acted in good faith, not having seen the ring since she had parted with it, and that Mr. Freeman should have been sure of the value of his security before making the loan on it. Mrs. Leavitt then had Stoutenburgh arrested for embezzlement, the Grand Jury of Essex County indicted him, and the present trial is the result. Since the indictment a real diamond has been found by Prosecutor Abeel, who employed detectives to search the different jewelers' stores of this City. Mr. Dreyer, of No. 177 Lexington-avenue, a diamond setter, was found in possession of the genuine stone. He says that he bought it of Randall, Palmer & Co. Mr. Beeling, who is now in Europe, sold it to him, and assured him that the stone came from Europe. Stoutenburgh paid the price given by Mr. Dreyer, and the diamond was returned to Mrs. Leavitt. The defense in the case has made no attempt to deny that the genuine diamond was stolen and paste substituted in its place, but Mr. Guild, the counsel, has endeavored throughout to cast the responsibility for the crime upon Lindsley, who was called as a witness for the prosecution. It is shown by unimpeachable evidence that the diamond was removed during the first week after it had passed from Mrs. Leavitt's custody, and the defense claims that it was in Lindsley's possession during all of that time. Alfred Lee Moore, a jeweler, of this City, swears he received a diamond from Richard Humphreys, of Broadway and Twelfth-street, on the 16th of September, with orders to cut a facsimile of the stone in paste. He identified the paste in Mrs. Leavitt's ring as that which he had cut on Mr. Humphreys' order, but when the original stone was shown to him, he declined to swear positively that it was the one from which he had modeled his fac-simile. He had sent back the diamond and the paste to Mr. Humphreys the following day, Sept. 17. A clerk of Mr. Humphreys, named Alfred C. Sniffen, said that a young man whom he positively identified as Lindsley, brought a diamond ring to the store, Sept. 14 or 15, and ordered an imitation of the stone in paste. Three days later, the same man came and took away the diamond and the paste which had been cut by Mr. Moore. Some of the force of this evidence is lost, however, by the testimony of Victor Greise, who identified the paste as one which he had himself set for the firm of C. Cottier & Co., and declared that the diamond recovered was the stone which he had himself used to copy from.

In summing up the case, yesterday morning, Mr. Guild was very bitter in his comments on Lindsley, whom he described as a man "who says he lives by eating, supported by his mother, by his sisters, and his brother." He was the only sober man on the night of the carousal in New-York, counsel said, and his evidence of Mr. Sniffen that Lindsley had brought the ring to him and ordered the paste four or five days after the 10th of September, was indisputable proof that he had not returned the ring to Stoutenburgh, as he had sworn, on the day after the debauch. Mr. Kalisch followed for the prosecution, claiming that the evidence of Leavitt, Dougherty, and Lindsley proved conclusively that Stoutenburgh had gained the ring in the first instance by false pretenses. He had told Leavitt that officers were waiting to arrest him, when, in fact, there were no officers. He had told Lindsley so long ago as last Spring that he wanted Mrs. Leavitt's ring because it was rather tan his own, and he had finally succeeded in getting it. The jury must place its own construction on the evidence, but he claimed that the case against the prisoner was conclusive. At the close of the argument the court adjourned until Tuesday morning.

A PROSPEROUS RAILROAD.

The annual report of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the year 1879 has just been issued. It shows gross receipts of $7,234,464 06, and expenses of $3,026,700 20, leaving as net earnings $4,207,736 86. Deducting $1,010,843 01 for taxes and rentals, there were actual net earnings of $3,196,920 85. To this must be added $102,572 97 net proceeds of land sales, and $102,321 84 received for interest of Chicago, St. Louis, and New-Orleans first mortgage bonds, swelling the aggregate net income to $3,401,815 66. Out of this was paid the interest on the bonded debt, two dividends of 3 per cent. each, and construction and equipment items, amounting to $386,016 15. A balance of $617,204 50 still remains, and this has been passed to the credit of income, making that account at the close of the year $2,072,839 80. Many improvements were made during the year in the way of extensions, steel rails, &c.

A HOSPITAL OUTRAGE.

ANNIE BROWN'S DEATH—HOW THEY TREAT DEAD BODIES AT BELLEVUE.

The case of Annie Brown, the young married woman, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital on the 5th of January last, and whose hacked and disfigured body was discovered on the dissecting-table of the Twenty-third-Street Medical College five weeks later, came up for investigation before the Charity Commissioners yesterday. Annie, whose real name, out of regard for the feelings of her friends, has been concealed, was taken ill at her residence, No. 196 Mott-street, during the absence of her sailor husband on a long voyage, and, being destitute and without means, was removed to Bellevue Hospital by her cousin, Peter Campbell. Campell is a Brooklyn fireman. Before leaving the sick girl Campbell caused the clerks at the hospital to make a full entry of his own name and address, and they promised to notify him immediately in case of her death. On Feb. 13 he called at her old home in Mott-street to make inquiries, and was told to his surprise that she had died suddenly. Three days afterward he went to the Morgue, accompanied by an undertaker and hearse, from Brooklyn, for the purpose of obtaining the body. Though he was armed with a burial permit and had indisputable proof of the unfortunate young woman's death, the clerk in attendance positively denied the fact, and insisted that Annie was alive and was in the Insane Hospital on Blackwells' Island. In proof of his assertion he exhibited the following entry on the ledger:

"Annie Brown, aged 29 years; Insane Asylum, 19th January."

When asked by Campbell why he had not been told of her becoming insane, the clerk testily said that "he must ask the Warden that." At this the fireman boiled over, and exhibiting Annie's death certificate charged the clerk with deliberate falsehood, and demanded that he immediately inform him what had been done with his cousin's remains. The fellow, now thoroughly frightened, rummaged among the leaves of his book and found another entry, showing that the girl had really died in the lunatic asylum, Jan. 27. Not the slightest step had been taken to notify Campbell, although the original entry, still on the hospital books, bore his full name and address on the same line with Annie's. The clerk attempted to throw the blame on Dr. McDonald, but Campbell would not listen to him. Half frantic with indignation and fear lest the girl's body should have got into the hands of the medical students, he hustled off to Warden O'Rourke. Like the clerk, the Warden insisted that no record had been made of Annie's friends or their address, until the fireman referred him to the book, and even then he refused to be convinced that any blame rested with the hospital authorities. Finding that nobody knew or would tell what had become of the body, Campbell appealed to Commissioner Brennan, who received him kindly and promised him redress. The casket which had been brought from Brooklyn was put in the boat for the island, with the understanding that the corpse, supposed to be buried on the island, should be exhumed and sent back. The next morning the following dispatch came to Campbell's engine-house:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17.

To Peter Campbell, Concord-street, Brooklyn:

Come on; body here; all right. O'ROURKE.

When Campbell arrived at the Morgue, a coarse pine box was pointed out to him as containing the body. He asked what had become of his handsome casket, but no one knew. The hospital people were exceedingly anxious that he should not open the box; assured him that the sight would be repulsive; that there could be no doubt about identity; that the doctors who made the autopsy on Annie were ready to swear to the facts, &c. Finding that the fireman was immovable, they reluctantly allowed the lid to be taken off, when, instead of the "exhumed" body which had been promised, there appeared a beautifully dressed corpse, fresh from the dissecting room, the head gone, and the trunk hacked and disfigured almost beyond recognition. Campbell had previously told the Warden that Annie had the words "King" and "Smith" tattooed on her arms in india ink by her husband. He now found the arms of the corpse swathed from the wrist to the shoulder in bandages, which the attendants at first declined to remove. Campbell insisted, and repeated his threat to appeal to Commissioner Brennan, when the bandages were torn off, but no tattooed words were found. Campbell now openly declared that the corpse was not his cousin's, and that they were attempting to palm another body off on him. He declined to take it, and went away threatening trouble. To a reporter he said that he "had experienced nothing but the meanest sort of lying and the deepest treachery on the part of the hospital officers, and that they knew well that the body of Annie had been cut to pieces in the dissecting-room, and were now trying to deceive him, by substituting the mutilated remains of some other unfortunate creature."

The affair made a great stir at Bellevue and among the people of the Twenty-third-Street Medical College, and the Charity Commissioners sat down yesterday for an investigation of the case. When the reporter of THE TIMES called at the Headquarters, on Third-avenue, he was told by an assistant clerk named Britton that "there hadn't been any investigation at all;" that the whole thing had been settled, and Campbell had gone away satisfied. At Bellevue Hospital it was said that Campbell and an undertaker had called suddenly at 11 A. M. and carried away the body, which they said they were now satisfied was that of Annie Brown. These statements are totally at variance with those the fireman had made the day before, that the reporter insisted on seeing Warden O'Rourke. That officer flatly refused to give any details of the alleged "investigation," beyond the fact that Campbell had suddenly changed his mind, and become convinced that the hacked body from the Twenty-third-street college was Annie's.

Campbell, who was found at his engine-house yesterday, was strangely reticent. He declined to say anything beyond the fact that he had suddenly become satisfied that the mutilated body was Annie's.

"What makes you think so?"

"Well, the doctors say that her arms were lacerated, and that that took away the marks 'Smith' and 'King.' That is how they explain it. But I'd rather not have anything more printed about it."

It was stated last night that certain of the parties implicated had made a handsome offer to Annie's friends to pay the funeral expenses and something more besides, in case they would not press the investigation.

The body recovered from the Twenty-third-Street College, was put in the receiving-vault at Flatbush to await the arrival of the husband. Campbell's casket was found at the Bellevue ferry-boat.

THE BOTHNIA'S ROUGH PASSAGE.

A STORMY TIME AT SEA—LOSS OF HER FORWARD BRIDGE AND TWO LIFE-BOATS.

The steamship Bothnia, of the Cunard Line, arrived from Liverpool yesterday morning, after one of the stormiest passages which she has experienced during the six years in which she has plied between the Mersey and this port. Her forward bridge is missing, the railings have been torn at places, while the davits of two of the life-boats hang empty. Otherwise, the Bothnia shows no signs of the fearful storm through which she passed. The steamer left Liverpool on the 7th, and proceeded down the Channel with favorable weather. She called at Queenstown on the 8th, and the following afternoon a gale was experienced. The sea became heavy, and, the wind blowing from westward, the canvas was furled. At noon on the 10th, the patent log showed that 249 miles had been made during the preceding 24 hours. Toward night, the gale increased in violence, and the waves dashed over the vessel's bows. The storm continued during the night, and the following day the wind blew fiercer than ever. Late in the day the seas grew so high that they became very dangerous. Fierce squalls of snow and hail traveled from west to east with hurricane force. Lightning resembling the flash of a terrible explosion would frequently light up the scene. One fearful wave buried the forward part of the ship out of sight for a moment, and, when the large volumes of water had rolled off it was found that the forward bridge had been swept away. More heavy seas boarded the ship, and it was soon reported that a life-boat had been torn from its davits. Later on, the loss of another life-boat was announced, and the railing was found to be damaged in several places. The storm now began to abate somewhat, on the 12th, but was still very severe. During the afternoon of the 13th another violent gale sprang up. The Bothnia had just passed the Banks. A heavy head sea and fierce squalls accompanied the wind, which blew with great force from the westward, and prevented the ship from making more than 164 miles during the 24 hours. The storm continued during the two following days. The weather was very severe off the coast last Thursday night, and at 12 o'clock next day the log indicated that the day's journey had only been 160 miles. The Bothnia proved a fine sea-boat, and weathered the storm well.

Fifty-two of the cabin passengers presented the Captain of the Bothnia with a purse of $250 as a small token of their appreciation of the manner in which he had discharged his duties during the voyage. The following letter accompanied the purse:

To Capt. William McMicken, R. M. S. Bothnia:

We, the undersigned passengers, have much pleasure in presenting to Capt. McMicken the small sum inclosed, begging him to accept the same for the purpose of purchasing any article he may consider suitable as a souvenir of their esteem for him and their appreciation of the admirable manner in which he has discharged the duties of his responsible position throughout the present passage of the R. M. steam-ship Bothnia, which they cannot but feel has been one of unusual severity.

Signed by 52 cabin passengers.

ON BOARD THE STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA, Feb. 21, 1880.

THE PRINTING CLOTH MARKET.

FALL RIVER, MASS., Feb. 21.—Printing cloths have been in demand, but no sales are reported. The market closes very strong at 5¼ cents for 64 by 64, and 5 cents for 60 by 56 cloths. Production for the week, 150,000 pieces; sales, 223,000 pieces, and deliveries, 152,000 pieces, leaving as stock on hand, 40,000 pieces.

"BLOWER" BROWN THE CHAMPION.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The six-day go-as-you-please walking-match came to [illegible] a close to-night. "Blower" Brown scored 558 miles, Hazael 480, and Day 456 miles. Brown beating Hazael's previous record by 3 hours and 8 minutes.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Mr. William H. Mundy says he has not collected penalties from liquor-dealers in Troy.

Prince of Orange Lodge, No. 13, will confer the Fellow Craft degree to-morrow evening at No. 948 Broadway.

The third annual reunion of the New-York Post Office Temperance Association will be held to-morrow evening at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The annual meeting of the New-York Academy of Sciences will be held to-morrow evening at No. 12 West Thirty-first-street. Officers for the ensuing year will then be elected.

On and after Monday, 23d inst., the steamers of the Stonington Line to Boston, will leave their pier at foot of Jay-street, in this City, at 5 P. M., instead of 3:30 o'clock, as in the past few months.

Dr. Howard Crosby will lecture to-morrow evening in the hall of the Lebanon Club, Columbia and Stanton streets, on "The Old Empires of the World." A vocal concert will be given before the lecture. No charge will be made for admission.

Last week the Police made 1,278 arrests. There were registered in the office of the Bureau of Records, 515 births, 182 marriages, and 519 deaths. The following cases of contagious diseases were reported: Typhoid fever, 13; scarlet fever, 34; measles, 171; and diphtheria, 37.

Richard King, the father of the young man, Lewis King, who committed suicide at Jamaica, Long Island, a few days ago, made application, in the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, for letters of administration on the estate of his deceased son. The personalty in this City is estimated at $15,000.

Following are the shipments of live stock and fresh meat to Europe during the week: By the Bristol, for Bristol, 213 head of cattle; by the City of Brussels, for Liverpool, 186 tons of beef; by the Bolivia, for Glasgow, 50 head of cattle, 3,150 quarters of beef, and 900 carcases of sheep; by the City of London, for London, 118 miles and 480 head of cattle.

Justice Otterbourg, yesterday, rendered a decision in the complaint of abandonment made by Mrs. Mary E. Overin against her husband, Henry C. Overin, which has occupied the attention of the magistrate for several weeks past. The magistrate made an order directing the payment of $7 per week to Mrs. Overin. Counsel for the defendant announced his intention of appealing from the order.

Daniel Lyons, of No. 14 Cherry-street, who was held for trial on a charge of having assaulted Policeman Patrick Canty, of the Fourth Precinct, was released on $1,000 bail yesterday, his employer, Mr. Enoch E. Pentz, becoming his bondsman. Lyons says he was brutally assaulted by the policeman. His face and head are badly cut and bruised. He has made a counter-charge against Canty, and his complaint will be investigated by the Grand Jury.

Thomas Johnson, a colored man, was found at a late hour on Friday night lying drunk in Grand-street, near Thompson, with a severe cut on his head and his face badly bruised. He was locked up in the station-house, and when arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, he told Justice Otterbourg that he had been assaulted and knocked down and robbed of $20 by a white man. Johnson was temporarily committed, and the officer who had him in charge was directed to make an investigation.

Antonio Sabatello, and Zito Rocco, Italians, residing at No. 316 Mott-street, quarreled at a late hour, Friday night, in Sabatello's apartments, and during the fight with knives which ensued, Rocco was cut in the right arm, and Sabatello had a piece cut out of his upper lip. Rocco ran into the street and was pursued by Sabatello, and they were both arrested. Justice Otterbourg, yesterday, committed Sabatello to prison in default of bail for stabbing Rocco, and sent him to the House of Detention, to insure his presence at the trial.

The members of the Cotton Exchange held a meeting yesterday afternoon to consider the renewal of the attempt on the part of the Board of Managers to secure a change in the rules governing commissions and brokerage. A violent opposition to the proposed amendments was manifested from the start. An attempt was made to lay them on the table, and then to commit them, and, these failing, speeches were made characterizing their provisions as savering of the methods of trades-unions, and as disgraceful generally. Other speeches were made in their favor, and, finally, an order was entered to submit them to a ballot on Thursday next.

BROOKLYN.

Permits for the erection of five new buildings were granted during the past week.

The fine band of the Thirteenth Regiment, led by Harvey B. Dodworth, has been engaged by the Rockaway Beach Improvement Company to furnish afternoon and evening concerts at the new Rockaway Beach Hotel next Summer.

In September, 1879, Johanna Sutt, then 17 years of age, was married to Andreas Sutt. Judge Neilson, in the City Court, yesterday, granted the young wife a limited divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment.

Two years ago Patrick Cox, a laborer, of No. 416 Warren-street, beat his wife so brutally that for a time her life was despaired of. She recovered, however, and then refused to make a complaint. Cox again beat and kicked her in a cruel manner yesterday. He was arrested, and held to await the result of his wife's injuries.

The Rev. James L. Hall resigned the pastorate of the Grace Congregational Church, in Lewis-avenue, about a week ago, and the resignation was accepted at an informal meeting of the church society. A regular meeting of the society will be held Friday evening. The action of the previous meeting was then set aside, and Mr. Hall was summarily dismissed.

LONG ISLAND.

The harness shop of Charles Cole, at Manhasset, was, on Friday morning, robbed of $100 worth of goods. The thieves were tracked as far as Lakeville.

In the Queens County Court of Sessions, yesterday afternoon, Elwood S. Vau Nostrand was found guilty of seduction, under promise of marriage, and was sentenced to three years and three months' hard labor at Sing Sing.

A saloon-keeper of Glen Cove, Long Island, named Christian Heidelbach ejected Edward Hennesy from his house Thursday evening, Feb. 12. Hennessy was drunk and boisterous. He sought to re-enter the saloon, and Heidelbach struck him with a club, fracturing his skull. Heidelbach died last Sunday, and Hennessy died on Friday evening. Heidelbach was arrested yesterday in Jersey City by Detective O'Neil, and was sent back to Glen Cove.

An entire family—Samuel Anderson, his wife Mary, and his son Samuel, aged 11—have been arrested for robbing hen-roosts at Hempstead. The arrests were caused by the statement of the younger Samuel, that he, his father, and mother, "went out stealing chickens 'most every night," and that "papa carries a gun," and "ma carries a pistol," to use in case of their detection by owners of plundered coops. The examination in the case is not ended. The boy is in abject fear of his parents since he made his statement. His mother threatens to "skin him alive," and he is not allowed to go near her.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Davis S. Bingham, a tramp, attempted to commit suicide at Yonkers on Friday evening by opening the arteries of his right arm. He is thought to be insane.

Messrs. W. H. Gere, of Syracuse, and J. C. Devereaux, of Utica, of the commission appointed by the last Legislature to visit all the jails and reformatories in the State, yesterday visited the White Plains Jail and the Catholic Protectory at West Chester, and made a thorough examination of them. They expect to have their report ready in about a fortnight.

The Westchester Hare and Hounds will have their usual holiday paper-chase to-morrow, starting from the Manhattan Hotel, Jerome-avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth-street, Tremont, at 10 A. M. Messrs. W. S. Vosburg and W. I. K. Kendrick will be the hares, and Mr. W. W. White the master of the hunt, with T. B. Bates and H. M. Keyser whippers-in. The chase will be of some three hours' duration, and the usual hunt dinner will wind up the enjoyment of the day.

NEW-JERSEY.

The harness-makers and stitchers employed in Condit & Patton's factory, in Newark, have struck for an advance of 15 per cent.

One of five-tramps who were stealing a ride from New-Brunswick on a Pennsylvania Railroad train fell from the train at Newark, yesterday afternoon, and his head was cut off.

In the Union County Court of Sessions at Elizabeth, yesterday, ex-Police Justice Osborne pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with having received and exacted illegal fees.

Schuyler B. Jackson, ex-Speaker of the Assembly, yesterday made an application to Judge Knapp for a summary investigation of the accounts of the Town Treasurer and the Police Justice of Harrison, who are suspected of having spent town money illegally. Judge Knapp ordered the investigation, and will appoint an expert this week.

Henry Turner and Henry Carter were yesterday sentenced by Judge McCormack in Elizabeth, the first to six years and the latter to seven years imprisonment, for having broken into the Railway Savings Bank building and stolen lead pipe. After they were indicted, Turner pleaded guilty, and stated that Carter had nothing to do with the robbery. Carter was nevertheless convicted.

While a New-Jersey Central Railroad train was crossing the Newark Bay bridge, yesterday, the engineer saw something lying on the track. He stopped his train, and picked up the tail pocket of a man's coat, with a buckskin glove in it. On the ties were bunches of human hair and clots of blood. Some one had probably been struck by an earlier train, and, after mutilation, his body had evidently fallen through the open trestle-work into the river.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 21.—G. W. Hazeltine, a wealthy old gentleman, of Lagrange, Ga., to-day fell from a ladder leading to the loft in his barn, and was instantly killed.

AMBOY, N. J., Feb. 21.—Eugene Gunnisg, of New-Brooklyn, 16 years old, while playing with a velocipede at the railroad depot this morning, was struck by a passing train and instantly killed.

RENO, Nev., Feb. 21.—Four men were buried by a snow-slide near Franktown this morning. William Foul was rescued, badly injured. The three others, Samuel Kenney, Alexander McLane, and John Burney, were not found.

WINDSOR, Quebec, Feb. 21.—Two children playing on the river bank with a sled this morning were carried too far—into an opening on the river. A man, seeing the accident, ran with a board and saved the younger child. The elder, about 7 years old, was carried under the ice and lost. They were sons of T. Gagne, one of the victims in the late boiler explosion here.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John Echols, of Virginia, is at the Astor House.

Gov. Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Controller J. W. Wadsworth, of Albany, is at the St. James Hotel.

Capt. McMickan, of the steam-ship Bothnia, is at the Brevoort House.

F. T. S. Darley, of Philadelphia, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

George M. Pullman, J. Russell Jones, and J. W. Doane, of Chicago, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Congressman John Hancock, of Texas, and Gen. N. M. Curtis, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

RAPID TRAINS AND PLASTERS.

12 MILES AN HOUR
FIFTY YEARS AGO.
THE WORLD PROGRESSING.

It was my good fortune some years ago—not quite 50—to sit next to Gen. J. Watson Webb, the journalist. He experienced the pain of the train which came from Philadelphia to South Amboy, N. J. He seemed to be delighted with the speed of the engine which was dragging along those unique old-fashioned cars on the then unsafe road-bed. He said, in high glee: "This is something like traveling. Think of 12 miles an hour!" The breeze, the new scenery, the accompaniments generally, were inspiring. "No more stage riding. No day's fatigue between New-York and Philadelphia. No improvement could be made on this."

A very few years ago I traveled with the same gentleman, just then returned from a foreign mission, between the same two cities. It took but two hours to make the trip. I renewed my acquaintance with the General, and we laughed heartily at our enthusiasm of the long ago, and he said: "We thought that speed great, didn't we? but the world has progressed since then." Its progress has not been confined to railway travel.

THE RAPID PLASTER.

When railroads were yet in their infancy, an invention appeared for pains and aches, consisting of medicated India rubber spread on small pieces of muslin punctured with minute holes. It was called the Indian Rubber Porous Plaster. This article possessed features which were then new to the medical world, and sufficient merit to make it in time extremely popular. People who had used other styles of plasters, and even those who were wont to laugh at the very idea of wearing a plaster came gradually to employ them. But the slow train did not long satisfy the public, neither did the slow plaster, for it was sluggish in its action, often requiring days and weeks of wear to bring relief. Something which would act more promptly and effectively was required. In response to this public demand,

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS

made their appearance. They contained the ingredients for rapid relief in combined form, and the discovery was one of great and absolute value. They were used modestly at first, but rapidly grew into favor, because they did their work eleanly, thoroughly, and quickly. Years have passed since then, and these plasters have found a place in tens of thousands of homes both here and abroad, and the demand for them is constantly increasing. As well might the old-fashioned stage-coach of our grandfathers try to compete with the express train of these days as for the old-fashioned plaster to measure its usefulness with the present BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTER.

THEIR USES.

There is scarcely an intelligent person in this country who is not aware of the great value of BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS. Now, if one is affl

The New-York Times.

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THIS WEEK'S CONVENTION

A LARGE MAJORITY OF THE DELEGATES FOR GRANT.

NEARLY ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION CHOSEN — GRANT'S SUPPORTERS NUMBER 233, WITH 62 DELEGATES UNINSTRUCTED OR TO BE CHOSEN.

THE TIMES yesterday printed a table showing the Presidential preferences of the delegates to the Utica Convention. Further advices render necessary several important alterations, and these corrections in every instance are favorable to the friends of Gen. Grant. Onondaga County, with its 12 votes, it appears from later accounts, is in favor of Gen. Grant, and trustworthy intelligence from Dutchess County gives information that at least four of its eight delegates are also friendly to the ex-President. Yates and Orleans Counties, with three delegates each, have been heard from, but the conventions gave no instructions to their representatives, and the individual preferences of the delegates have not been disclosed. It will be noticed that the names of 380 of the 410 members of the convention have been obtained, leaving 30 members either to be chosen, or still to be heard from. Five districts, with 18 delegates, hold their conventions to-day. With the changes before alluded to, the complexion of the convention would appear to be as follows:

For Gen. Grant	235
For Senator Blaine	103
For Secretary Sherman	10
Preferences unknown	32
Total	380
To be heard from	30
Total	410

It is evident from the peculiar distribution of the delegates that the ground has been fairly contested between the parties. It will probably be objected that the Grant men have been aided by the old machine, and this is true. On the other hand, the powers of the Federal Government have been actively used against them wherever this could be done. The opponents of Gen. Grant may complain with reason of the way the machine was worked against them in Oneida and in Albany Counties. The friends of the General may with like reason object to the way in which United States officers and those associated with them intrigued and labored against them in St. Lawrence County, and many other localities in various parts of the State. Let it be conceded that both sides used all the resources they had at their disposal, yet the list of delegates seems to show conclusively that Gen. Grant is the free choice of more than three-fifths of the Republicans of New-York, for it is to be noted that from the purely rural districts, where machine politics are notoriously weakest, every voter being his own guide and leader, Gen. Grant gets his full proportion of delegates. Gen. Grant already has the delegations, either entire or in part, from the rural counties of Broome, Chemung, Clinton, Columbia, Lewis, Dutchess, Madison, Niagara, Ontario, Orange, Otsego, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, Ulster, Warren, Washington, Wyoming, Cattaraugus, and Chenango. If only the cities sent Grant men, and these districts did not, there then would be fair ground for claiming that the Grant movement was artificial. With the friends of candidates opposed to the General have combined the Fenton men, the civil service reform party, the "scratchers," and the odds and ends of politics generally, and the result is shown in the above table. It is scarcely possible that of the 62 delegates yet to be heard from, or who have not declared their preferences, Gen. Grant will have less than 30. It will probably prove in the end that of the 410 delegates in the convention more than three-fifths will declare him to be their first choice.

PROBABLE ACTION IN CONVENTION.

UPON WHAT POINTS A CONTEST IS POSSIBLE—THE MODE OF SELECTING DELEGATES TO CHICAGO.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—When the Republican State Committee adjourned, after fixing the time and place for holding the State Convention to send delegates to the National Convention at Chicago, there was an understanding that its members were to reassemble at the Butterfield House, in Utica, on the morning of Wednesday next. Since then it has been decided that the head-quarters of the committee be at Boggs's Hotel, and that its meeting to arrange for the organization of the convention be held there on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock. It is assured in advance, however, that most of the State Committeemen, and nearly all the delegates, will be in Utica on Tuesday. Gen. Chester A. Arthur, the Chairman of the State Committee, will be on the ground Monday afternoon, and on Tuesday morning it is expected that a large delegation of State Senators and Representatives will leave here for Utica. As to the result of the convention, there is, among well-informed politicians in Albany, but little question. It is generally admitted that a delegation in favor of the renomination of Gen. Grant will be chosen. The only doubt expressed is in regard to the extent to which the delegates will be pledged. The most prominent leaders of the party make no secret of the fact that they are earnestly in favor of adopting a resolution which, in unqualified terms, shall instruct the delegation to Chicago to vote as a unit, and to favor the renomination of Gen. Grant, so long as a majority of the delegates declare such a course advisable. There are a number of influential gentlemen who go still further than this, and advocate the passage of a resolution giving to a committee elected by a majority of the State Convention power to select delegates to the national meeting, thus taking the duty in question out of the hands of the representatives from the various Congressional districts. The argument in favor of this action is that it will prevent the selection as delegates to Chicago of half a dozen somewhat loud-mouthed gentlemen who, while they would feel themselves bound under their instructions to vote for Gen. Grant, would, in reality, injure his cause, and misrepresent their constituents by falsely declaring, for motives of their own, that he was not the real choice of a majority of the people of New-York, and that they voted for him only because they were under instructions to do so.

There can be no doubt that the majority of the State Convention has full power to take the course indicated. It is true that it has been customary for the representatives of the Congressional districts to elect their own delegates, but in doing so they have exercised a privilege, not a right. Indeed, they have no right and no power which is not delegated to them from the convention. This has frequently been demonstrated by appeals to the majority of different State Conventions to decide disputes and do away with the difficulty of tie votes in the delegations from Congressional districts. In short, it is argued by many of the best informed and most experienced leaders of the party that, while for the sake of convenience the Congressional delegation may be allowed the privilege of nominating representatives to the national meeting, the power of election rests absolutely, and, if the issue is raised, only with the majority of the State Convention. Upon this point it is believed that there can be no question, still it is by no means assumed that those who favor the course indicated will press their views upon the State Convention. There are a few very good, but weak-kneed friends of Gen. Grant who attach far more importance to the anti-third-term cry than it ever deserved. The gentlemen in question profess the opinion that the passage of what are called "cast-iron instructions" for Gen. Grant, instead of giving strength to his cause, would injure it by giving the minority, made up of the friends of other candidates, an opportunity of declaring, with some show of plausibility, that by taking from the Congressional delegations the privilege of selecting their representatives in the national meeting the majority had acted without precedent and contrary to the usages of former State Conventions. If there be any serious contest in next Wednesday's meeting it will occur in regard to these points. It may be assumed in advance, however, that the convention will contain a very large majority favorable to Gen. Grant, and there is no reasonable doubt that the delegation from New-York which goes to Chicago will earnestly press his claims for renomination. Further, it seems to be settled beyond any question that all the underhand intrigue and wire-pulling of John Sherman and the Federal office-holders in this State will have no result favorable to the Secretary. The tremendous efforts made in New-York City, the indirect threats and actual suspension of influential Custom-house employes known to be in favor of Grant and against Sherman, were all ineffectual, and whatever may be the outcome of the Utica Convention, it is at least assured that none of the delegates to Chicago selected by it will under any circumstances lend their aid to the distinguished political manipulator who is for the moment in charge of the national finances. H. C.

ONONDAGA SOLID FOR GRANT.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 21.—The Republicans of the three Assembly districts in Onondaga County held their conventions in this city to-day for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention at Utica. The following delegates were elected:

First District—James Geddes, Allen Munroe, James Frazee, and William Van Bramer.

Second District—Alfred Higgins, Davis Cossit, F. G. Weeks, John M. Arnold.

Third District—Hiram Eaton, William C. Nottingham, Robert Hewitt, Joseph Waller.

The delegates from the three districts were uninstructed by the conventions, but they are unanimously in favor of the nomination of U. S. Grant as the Republican candidate for President. The delegates from the Twenty-fifth Congressional District, comprising the Counties of Onondaga and Cortland, it is understood, will select as delegates to the Chicago Convention the Hon. James J. Belden and the Hon. Denis McCarthy, both of whom are in favor of the nomination of Grant. It is announced that the Hon. Frank Hiscock will be a candidate for delegate at large, and in case he should not receive this appointment, he may be selected as delegate to Chicago in place of Mr. Belden. Mr. Hiscock's preference for President is said to be Gen. Grant. It is said that Mr. Hiscock was formerly in favor of the nomination of Secretary Sherman, but, on finding that the sentiment of the Republicans of his Congressional district was all for Grant, Mr. Hiscock announces himself as a Grant man. There seems to be not only no opposition to the nomination of Grant in this region, but, on the contrary, the Republicans, rank and file, with singular unanimity, are enthusiastic at the prospect of his nomination. Sherman has no friends in this vicinity. One or two Presidents of national banks who were understood to favor him have openly declared for Grant since the disclosures made by THE TIMES of Sherman's duplicity.

NIAGARA SOLID FOR GRANT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—A dispatch from Lockport, printed in THE TIMES of Saturday, contains some statements which are pronounced incorrect by Congressman Crowley, of that place. The dispatch says that in the First Assembly District of Niagara County the friends of Gen. Grant are "marshaled under the lieutenancy of Congressman Crowley." In reply to this, Mr. Crowley says that he has not been in that vicinity for two weeks, but has been here attending to his duties, and that the conventions and primaries were called after his last visit to Lockport. The dispatch says that the Second District was carried by the opponents of Gen. Grant and is for Blaine. Mr. Crowley says that the delegates chosen in both districts are for Gen. Grant, and he gives their names as follows: First, T. N. Van Volkenburgh, H. F. Cady, E. A. Milliman; Second, David A. Jaffrey, W. F. Evans.

YATES'S DELEGATES UNINSTRUCTED.

PENN YAN, Feb. 22.—The Yates County Republicans chose, yesterday, as delegates to the Utica Convention, Messrs. Morris F. Sheppard, G. Clinton Snow, and Clark Smith. The delegation is sent without instructions.

THE ORLEANS DELEGATES.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 22.—The Orleans County delegates to the Utica Convention are Joseph M. Cornell, Marcus H. Phillips, and Edmund L. Pitts.

THE MURDER OF HARRIET HINK.

HENRY BRACKER ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF BEING HER SLAYER.

PATERSON, Feb. 22.—The Police have arrested Henry Bracker, 22 years of age, on suspicion of being the murderer of Mrs. Harriet Hink. Bracker is a Paterson man, who has been a tramp for several years and a frequent lodger in the Police station. He had been seen in her company several times since the 12th inst., and had accompanied her to the house of her brother-in-law, James E. Garner, she introducing Bracker as a nephew of her husband, which he was not. Last Tuesday or Wednesday night Bracker was seen hanging about the corner near her house by a city officer, who watched him for an hour, his actions being suspicious. On Thursday night the family of Dr. Paxton, living near the scene of the murder, heard screams, but thought it was on account of the fire then raging. Garner gave information about Bracker to the Police, who found him in a 10-cent lodging-house on North Main-street, Paterson, kept by Louis Battell, an Italian. The accused denied all knowledge of the tragedy, and, it is said, nothing was found on him tending to criminate him. But the Police are convinced that he is the murderer, and have kept him locked in a remote part of the Police station, not only sedulously keeping all information from the reporters, but even denying that any arrest has been made.

GRANT'S RECEPTION IN MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 21.—Gen. Grant and party arrived here to-night on a special train, accompanied by Minister Foster, the Mexican Reception Committee and others. They were met at the depot by city officers and members of the Federal Government. The streets were packed with people. The visitors were seated in carriages and escorted to Mineral College by 2,000 infantry and 500 cavalry. The buildings and streets were ablaze with the illumination.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 22.—Gen. Grant, replying to a letter from acting Mayor Isaacson, transmitting an invitation of the City Council to him to visit this city on his return from Mexico, says if the facilities for travel are good, he will return to the United States via San Francisco; if not, he will return via Texas, and visit places familiar to him during the Mexican war.

TEMPERANCE IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The forty-sixth anniversary of the Congressional Temperance Society was held in the Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church, in this city, last evening. A very large audience was present. Senator Windom presided, in the absence of the newly-elected President, Secretary Thompson, and letters were read from the latter and from Judge McCrary, late Secretary of War. The annual statement of the condition of the affairs of the society was read by the Rev. Dr. Chinkering. Addresses were made by Messrs. Dawes and Williams, of Massachusetts, and a series of appropriate resolutions adopted.

THE STAR ROUTE DEFICIT

AN EFFORT TO BE MADE TO SECURE AN APPROPRIATION.

THE HOUSE TO BE ASKED TO-DAY TO VOTE $1,500,000 TO PAY FOR GEN. BRADY'S CONTRACTS—A CRY OF BLACK-MAIL RAISED BY THE RING—RUMORS OF CORRUPTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The House Committee on Post Offices have determined to move, to-morrow, to suspend the rules and pass a bill to appropriate about $1,500,000 to meet the deficiency in the Post Office appropriation caused by the unlawful action of Gen. Brady in increasing compensation for carrying the mails on star routes. The order of the Postmaster-General directing the service on star routes to be reduced to one mail per week precipitates the emergency Gen. Brady threatened three months ago, when Congress was informed that unless an additional $2,000,000 was voted the star service would be stopped. It would certainly be a great injustice to the people who depend for their mails on the star service for Congress to deprive them of postal facilities because of the maladministration of a subordinate officer of the Post Office Department, and while it is not likely that an additional appropriation will be voted to-morrow, under a suspension of the rules, Congress should take speedy action to prevent the great reduction threatened by the Postmaster-General.

When Gen. Brady was before the Committee on Appropriations, he testified that he was induced to make contracts in excess of the sum appropriated by Congress because he was "permeated" with the belief that Congress would vote any deficiency which might occur. He had talked with numerous members of Congress upon the subject, when they were soliciting him to increase the service on certain routes, and they assured him that they would stand by him and vote for an additional appropriation. In consequence of these assurances, Gen. Brady increased his expenditures by putting service on routes not established when the annual appropriation was made, and by liberally increasing the compensation of certain favorite contractors on old routes; and he did this knowing that he was incurring a liability in excess of the sum appropriated, and in the face of the law which positively prescribes that "No department of the Government shall expend in any one year any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, or involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations," and that "no contract or purchase on behalf of the United States shall be made, unless the same is authorized by law or is under an appropriation adequate to its fulfilment." In view of these provisions of law, for Congress to permit Gen. Brady's action to pass unnoticed would be a flagrant and gratuitous unlawful act, by which nearly $2,000,000 will be diverted and misapplied. Had Gen. Brady's excessive expenditures been confined to the new routes established at the last session of Congress, there would have been some mitigation for his offense, but the record shows that the great bulk of the excess was applied to increasing compensation as old routes from a few thousand dollars to hundreds of thousands, and generally without real necessity for any increase whatever on those particular routes. If Congress would pass a joint resolution directing the Postmaster-General to reduce those routes which have been thus incorrectly increased to the figures at which they were originally let, in accordance with the advertised proposals of the department, there would be sufficient funds to the credit of the star service to continue it to the close of the current fiscal year.

Since this exposure of Gen. Brady's violation of the law has been made, persons in the interest of the star route Ring have been industriously circulating reports that the exposure was made for the purpose of black-mailing Brady and his favored contractors, and advertisements in various forms have appeared from time to time in some of the local papers intimating that those who have directed public attention to the mismanagement are actuated by improper motives. This is the usual resort of persons whose unlawful acts are exposed. If Gen. Brady or his friends possess any facts which will show that any persons have been endeavoring to extort hush-money from them, they should make the facts known. Thus far the charge of corruption has been made in connection with this star route business; not, however, because such a charge could not have been made with reasonable safety, but because of the difficulty which would be experienced in getting witnesses to brave the persecutions of the Ring, which would be inculpated. It is an open secret about Washington that the services of certain intermediaries were necessary before increased pay could be secured on some of the routes which were so liberally increased, and it is even hinted that influential persons have established themselves in New-York City to carry on this branch of business. It is further intimated that on at least one route—the Prescott and Santa Fé—the sum of $12,000, or thereabout, was paid before the pay was increased from $13,000 to $74,000, and subsequently to $136,000. These stories may not be true, but they are repeated with such frequency and circumstantiality as to justify their publication as current rumor in connection with the star service.

ADVERSE REPORTS ON WAR CLAIMS.

REASONS FOR REJECTING CLAIMS AMOUNTING TO NEARLY $2,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Among the latest publications received at the document-rooms for distribution are over 50 reports from the House Committee on War Claims against the allowance of as many claims. These reports are upon claims amounting to nearly $2,000,000, and most of the property for which payment is sought was destroyed or used by Union soldiers during the war. In many cases the evidence was insufficient; in some, proof of the loyalty of the losers was wanting, and several had already been passed upon by other tribunals. Quite a number of claims were rejected because the committee hold that property in captured territory, seized by the Government authorities and used as a necessary incident of armed occupation, or taken by the soldiery without authority in any territory, does not form the basis for any just claim against the Government. The largest of these claims is one made by Joseph H. Maddox, who the report says "was the ingenious author in which a contraband trader covers himself and his business with the guise of pretended legal authority." Maddox was engaged during the war in buying tobacco in Richmond and bringing it into the loyal States for sale, protected, he claims, by a contract with the Government that his property should not be seized or detained in transit. For losses sustained in this business he asks for something over $1,500,000. The Court of Claims has pronounced judgment against him. The committee says that the business in which he was engaged was in no way sanctioned by law, and that claims under 71 contracts similar to Maddox's will follow this, if this be allowed. The claim is rejected as having no foundation, either in law or good conscience, and the committee announces that it will not sit in review upon a cause which has been fairly heard and determined in a forum having jurisdiction. Another interesting claim is that of Walter D. Plowden, who was given $1,000 for certain services as a scout by the Fortieth Congress. That was the estimate which he filed with his claim, but he afterward heard that a Senator had said that he ought to have received $5,000. Acting upon this hint, he has asked for $4,000 more. A notable claim is that of Hiram W. Love, who asks compensation for a crop of cotton covering 88 acres, which was destroyed in 1864 by Union soldiers who encamped on the ground. When he first presented his claim, Love asserted that the value of the crop destroyed was $128,000. This seemed so exorbitant that he was instructed to furnish evidence of the expenses of putting in the crop. Without any difficulty he showed that these expenses were nearly $25,000. The committee then awarded him $5,000. The bill failed to pass, and in the Forty-third Congress his claim was rejected. Love was a speculator who leased the land in question from the Government, taking the risk of occupation. The present committee reject the claim, and characterize it as swollen beyond all sense of decency.

PERSECUTING KELLOGG'S FRIENDS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDING IN THE LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—There was recently presented to the Senate a memorial, signed by the Democratic members of the Louisiana Legislature, in which they discussed the merits of the Kellogg-Spofford contest, charging that Kellogg was not legally chosen to the Senate, and protesting against his retention in that body as a Senator from Louisiana. Subsequently the Republican members of the Legislature presented to the Senate a counter-memorial, in which they reviewed and antagonized the statements made in the memorial presented by the Democratic colleagues. A telegram received here to-day from New-Orleans states that the Democratic members of the Legislature yesterday caused the 14 Republican members who signed the Kellogg paper to be arraigned at the Bar of the House, to show cause why they should not be expelled for contempt of the authority and dignity of the Louisiana Legislature in signing and presenting a memorial to the United States Senate, on a subject upon which the Democratic majority had already memorialized that body. The telegram from New-Orleans states that a vote on expulsion will be taken to-morrow, and that the summary and extraordinary proceeding of the Democrats has caused great excitement.

THE CENTENNIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—At the extra session Mr. Coffroth introduced in the House a joint resolution providing for the printing of 40,000 additional copies of the report of the Centennial Commission, 5,000 additional copies having already been ordered. The Committee on Printing makes an adverse report upon the resolution. Its passage would cost the Government over $140,000. The committee adds: "To say that there is a demand for the work among certain classes can have no particular weight, in that a gratis distribution of any well-bound set of books, no matter what their contents may be, will always find hosts of people anxious to avail themselves of the opportunity to fill the empty shelves of their libraries at the public expense."

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

CINCINNATI THOUGHT TO HAVE THE BEST CHANCE FOR SECURING THE CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The contest between Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis for the possession of the Democratic Convention has been continued all day, and the developments in favor of any one of the three cities since last night do not seem to be decisive or important. The National Committee will meet to-morrow, and it is generally admitted that it will require several ballots to secure a choice. Conversation with the prominent representatives of the cities to-night seems to show that Cincinnati has a slight advantage over her opponents, and that St. Louis has but little hope of success. The Cincinnati men claim 17 votes out of the 38, and say that 15 can be relied upon. Chicago to-night claims only 10 votes on the first ballot and 1 or 2 more on the second. A prominent St. Louis man said to-night that he feared his city's chances were gone and it is the general opinion in the strongholds of the other cities that St. Louis is virtually out of the race. One of the leaders of the delegation from Chicago asserts that Chairman Barnum, who is supposed to represent Mr. Tilden, favors St. Louis first and Chicago second. No one can be found who will say that Mr. Tilden would like to have the convention held in Cincinnati, and there is a strong impression in some quarters that the choice of that city will be an indication that Mr. Tilden's power in the committee, based so much upon mystery, is not sufficient to direct its vote. Very little is said by the Ohio men in favor of Mr. Tilden's nomination, and the sentiment expressed by them is in favor of making the coming campaign with new material. Chicago and St. Louis knowledge that Cincinnati will secure the convention if the votes of St. Louis are shifted in Cincinnati's favor.

If Cincinnati should be chosen, the opinions expressed here by her representatives might have more significance than they would otherwise possess. It is noticed that they are more outspoken in regard to certain candidates than those who urge the claims of St. Louis and Chicago. One of the leaders said to-night that he did not by any means consider that the nomination of Mr. Tilden was a foregone conclusion. "If the Republicans," he continued "nominate Grant, and there seems to be no doubt about it, we must nominate some such man as Hancock. If they nominate Blaine, we must have a strong Eastern man to fight him; and if they nominate Sherman, we must look at home for his opponent. So far as Ohio is concerned, we fear Sherman more than any other man who has been named. He is a remarkably able politician; he has the power of the Treasury Department to back him, and he is unscrupulous. I do not think he has a chance in the convention, but if he should be nominated we should have to get a man of nerve in Ohio to oppose him. We know his ways. He begins at the ground and builds up his organization with great skill, and he is on hand with money at the right time, and with plenty of it. I had a talk with him to-day. Grant will probably completely overshadow him in the convention, but the man is foolish who looks upon him as a weak contestant in the struggle. The strongest man in Ohio whom the Republicans can nominate is Washburne, and we can say nothing against him. The whole country could respect him as an occupant of the White House. The German vote would be his almost to a man. On our side in Ohio, we regard Jewett as a very strong man, but he would not take the second place on the ticket. Mr. Thurman will have Ohio's vote on the first ballot, but the delegation will not remain with him unless it is very apparent that he can be nominated."

Cincinnati seems to be indicated to-night as the choice of the committee, but it is plain that combinations may be formed before the meeting which will upset all calculations hitherto made. Now that Cincinnati seems to be leading, Mr. Tilden's friends are trying to "let him down easy," and they declare that he has no preference so far as the three Western cities are concerned, but is opposed to Washington. It is rather late in the day to object to Washington, whose claims seemed to vanish almost at the appearance of the Western delegations.

The members of the New-York delegation who are here to attend the meeting of the National Democratic Executive Committee to-morrow were in session to-night at Willard's Hotel for the purpose of discussing the political situation. Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, acted as Chairman, and John H. Mooney, of New-York City, as Secretary. It is understood that the expressed opinion of the meeting was opposed to the candidacy of any man whom the party cannot harmoniously support. None of Mr. Tilden's friends were present, and the current of the discussion was adverse to the latter's interests as a possible candidate.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday was celebrated here by a military parade, in which the Mobile Cadets participated. The Washington Artillery celebrated their fortieth anniversary by unveiling and dedicating a monument in the Metairie Cemetery. The opening prayer was made by Bishop Gailleher, the oration by the Hon. T. J. Semmes, the closing prayer by the Rev. Father Hubert, and the benediction by the Rev. J. K. Guthelm. The attendance was large, the floral decorations attractive, and the ceremonies imposing.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 22.—The First Light Infantry Regiment and the Veteran Association observed Washington's Birthday to-day by attending divine service in the new armory, where an appropriate discourse was preached by the Right Rev. Bishop Clark.

NEW-YORK STATE AFFAIRS

THE LEGISLATURE AND ITS WORK.

SMYTH'S FRIENDS ASSUMING AN AIR OF INDIFFERENCE—THE MINORITY'S LACK OF COURAGE — THE PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—While the newspapers are bristling with criticisms of the nomination of John F. Smyth, and scarce one favorable comment of the Governor's course in sending him in to the Senate has been published or seen in this city, the little circle of Smyth's adherents in Albany "snap their fingers at their foemen's taunts," express their entire indifference to newspaper criticism, and declare that they intend to come out of the present crisis triumphant. State Treasurer Wendell, who is called the chief partner in the Albany "machine," is very confident that Smyth will be confirmed. "All this newspaper talk amounts to nothing, and will have no influence, one way or the other, in shaping the course of the Governor or the Senate." One would get the impression, in talking with these men, that they are superior to the delicate weaknesses that disturb or control more popular persons. "If the Senate should refuse to confirm," says Mr. Wendell, "Mr. Smyth will remain; so there is nothing to be gained by neglect or refusal to confirm." There was no pretense that this was Gov. Cornell's view of the matter. If the opinions of some of the Senators are worth anything, none of Mr. Smyth's friends would be justified in claiming that Mr. Cornell was determined to have Mr. Smyth or no one. Several of these Senators—it would scarcely be proper to use their names—have said that they were convinced by statements made by intimate friends of the Governor that he would undertake to go no further than to nominate. Should the Senate refuse to confirm, it would then be time to consider what course to take. So far as is known, there has been no sending for Senators since the nomination to urge them to vote for confirmation, and the Governor's friends are confident that there will be no such work. While the Albany politicians are confident, they do not attempt to give reasons for their confidence, or pretend to claim any of the men who have repeatedly been enumerated as against Smyth's confirmation.

Several things have been demonstrated during this session of the Legislature. One is that the minority is as poor in pluck and capacity as it is meagre in numbers. Out of 30 men in the Assembly, they have scarce one who has the qualities of a legislator. They put up with all sorts of kicks and cuffs, and apparently enjoy being abused. There is no fight in them. Mr. Lowell, of Cattaraugus, is true, has made one or two idle attempts to hinder the progress of bills. His colleagues for the most part regard his actions with little concern, and, indeed, they look upon them as so much "inexplicable dumb show." The Democrats feel their own powerlessness. Talking with one of them a day or two ago, he admitted that his party made a wretched show on the floor. "You Republicans may abuse and choke us off as much as you like. For my part, I believe that we only get what we deserve. Nothing but kicks and cuffs and rolling in the dust will ever bring the Democrats in the State to such a resentful state of mind that they will buckle on their armor and take possession of the Legislature at the polls." Another thing that is noticeable is that the present Assembly is about as unwilling to take up the work of making a new or revised Assessment law as its predecessor. Not that the body is lazy. They are more industrious than—and not so talkative as—their predecessors. Already 567 bills have been introduced in the Assembly, and 206 in the Senate. Of these bills the Assembly Judiciary Committee have 165; the Cities Committee, 97; Canals, 23; Charitable and Religious Societies, 21; Ways and Means, 49; Insurance 13; Internal Affairs, 69; Public Education, 22, and Railroads, 37. Many of the bills referred have been put on general orders for consideration in the House, and 206 bills are printed and on file. The Cities Committee will, on Thursday next, go to New-York, to sit in the Aldermen's Chamber on Friday and Saturday. There has been some idle gabble about this committee, which is annoying to the Chairman. It has been said that its visit to New-York was postponed to please Gen. Arthur and John Kelly, and that Mr. Varnum was instructed not to begin investigations that might interfere with political plans to be developed when the amendments to the charter are ready to be introduced. Mr. Varnum says there is no sense or truth in these statements, and that his only reason for delay was his inability to get his work in shape before next Friday. The Cities Committee interests several leading members of the committee, who desire to be at home during the recess, and until the Utica business is finished they will not feel like settling down to anything less interesting.

As to the charter amendments which have been talked of so much, and which were promised for last Thursday, there is an amount of uncertainty about them which perhaps justifies the report that there was "much cry and little wolf." There have been all sorts of conjectures as to the scope intended to be given to the amendments, and equally trustworthy persons have given diametrically opposite information concerning the bill. Senator Strahan is said to have the bill in his possession. Remembering his ill-success in the conduct of City measures in the Assembly, some of his old associates listen to the talk about the "new charter" with misgivings of the Senator's ability to achieve now what he has repeatedly undertaken before, and express the hope that he may relieve himself of the suspicion of insincerity or lack of earnestness, which, correctly or incorrectly, his ineffective management of other bills has awakened among some of his associates. "Sol." Smith, "Barney" Biglin, "Bob" McCord, and a few other "workers" seem to have charge of this matter on the "inside." No one can tell what the amendments amount to, whether they are wise or unwise, good, bad, or indifferent, until the approval of these persons and their masters has been affixed. Then, as they say, "they are to be pushed through."

To those citizens who are looking anxiously toward the Legislature to see what it will do toward making a new assessment law there is nothing encouraging to report. The commission of Assemblymen and Senators called for by concurrent resolution has not been appointed. No hearings have been given on the bills introduced by Mr. Alvord and Mr. Ross. Occasionally there are arguments between members on the subject, but for the most part the members are indifferent to or unable to grapple with the subject. In the Cities Committee of the Assembly on Thursday, the bill introduced by Senator Forster, in regard to arrears of assessments for improvements in New-York, was reported to the House in an amended form. A similar bill to that introduced has been passed year after year, providing that arrears could be paid at a reduced rate of interest. The bill extended the time for the payment of these arrears until January, 1881, and fixed the interest at 7 per cent. Mr. Varnum's committee were informed by Mr. John H. Strahan that to pass such a bill would accomplish nothing. The persons in arrears would have their time extended, and they would consume all the time, neglect to pay up, and then come back here and ask for another extension by the next Legislature. As the bill was reported it offers these inducements: Persons in arrears who will pay up before Sept. 1 may do so at 7 per cent.; those who pay between September and November must pay 9 per cent., and those who delay until Dec. 1 must pay with 10 per cent. interest added.

RAILROAD RECEIVER APPOINTED.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 22.—Two weeks ago the Union Trust Company of New-York, on behalf of the bondholders, filed lis pendens against the Rochester and State Line Railroad. Yesterday Judge Macomber, of the Supreme Court, appointed Sylvanus J. Macy, of this city, Receiver of the road. It is believed that this action will bar the city from realizing anything out of its six hundred thousand-dollar investment in the road. The city might have been saved this amount had it not, by impetuous counsels, brought suit against Mr. Vanderbilt for it, thus driving him from the management of the road, which he had assumed, guaranteeing to pay the January interest on the bonds. It is probable that under his management the city would have recovered its investment within three years. A sale on foreclosure now follows, and Mr. Vanderbilt will probably secure this important feeder to the Central.

NEW-JERSEY STATE-HOUSE FEES.

GREAT RELUCTANCE OF HIGH OFFICERS TO DIVULGE THE AMOUNT OF THEIR RECEIPTS.

TRENTON, Feb. 22.—The course of investigation outlined in THE TIMES of the 9th inst. as likely to be pursued by the committee charged with investigating the reports of the State-house officers of the fees received by them during the past year, has been substantially adopted by the Senate, on motion of Senator Francis, by calling upon the Secretary of State to furnish to the Senate a full and detailed statement of his receipts for publishing the laws in the newspapers, the authority under which he received such compensation, from what source he derived the money, by whom his bills were audited, &c., the Controller and Treasurer being also called upon to state what part they have had in these transactions. The facts, as established by a report to the Senate last year by the Judiciary Committee, were that Mr. Kelsey took from $6,000 to $8,000 a year for his services in sending to the newspapers slips containing the laws, although the only law in existence authorizing such publication restricted his compensation for such service to $1,000. Mr. Kelsey claims that this law was passed after his present term as Secretary began, and that, the fees having been established in 1846 at 8 cents a folio, the act of 1876 was, therefore, inoperative in reducing his compensation for such service. On the other hand, it has been held by able lawyers that when he entered office he was not required to send out the laws to the newspapers, all acts requiring publication having been repealed in 1875, and that when a new duty was imposed upon him by the Legislature, it was lawful for them to fix his compensation for that duty. But quite as objectionable as his absorption of fees in excess of the plain intention of the Legislature has been Mr. Kelsey's manner of paying himself out of any moneys in his hands, instead of having his bills audited in the manner prescribed by law. The Secretary of State is, ex officio, Commissioner of Insurance, under an act passed in 1867. That act required foreign insurance companies doing business in New-Jersey to pay a license fee of $50 annually and a tax of 2 per cent. upon their premium receipts during the preceding year, the 2 per cent. tax received from foreign fire insurance companies doing business in any city having a Fire Department Aid Association to be paid to such association, and the amount remaining in the hands of the Secretary of State to be paid to the State Treasurer. Under the General School law of 1867, the insurance license tax was required to be paid into the State school fund. Last year there were 107 foreign insurance companies doing business in New-Jersey. Supposing there had been an average of 100 since 1867, the annual receipts of the State school fund from this source would have been $5,000, and by this time would have footed up the very respectable total of $65,000. In 1876, however, another act was passed, providing that instead of the annual license fee the companies should pay a fee of $20 for filing a certificate of their organization and $20 for filing their annual statements. To whom do these fees rightly belong? The Constitution of the State says the Legislature shall not pass private, local, or special laws "creating, increasing, or decreasing the percentage or allowance of public officers during the term for which said officers were elected or appointed." If the act last recited has that effect on Mr. Kelsey's fees, is it not unconstitutional? Again, instead of making a full and detailed statement of the receipts from insurance companies, as required by law, Mr. Kelsey has been in the habit of merely reporting to the Treasurer his gross receipts for license fees, &c., with deductions for services, &c., paying over to the Treasurer the remainder. From his own statement last year, it was learned that he deducted from these insurance moneys his fees for sending out the newspaper slips of the laws, so that the payment therefore never appeared in the Treasurer's annual reports, and it was quite by accident that anybody found out that he was being paid more than the $1,000 contemplated by law. It is like pulling teeth to extract any information regarding the real compensation of any of the officers who are paid by fees, and it is yet by no means certain that even the Senate will be able to get a full and frank reply to the questions it has just called upon Mr. Kelsey to answer. But this very reluctance only whets the public curiosity the more, and makes them all the more determined to get at the bottom facts respecting the emoluments they have to pay these gentlemen, who generally "run" the Democratic Administrations of the State. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate, which was instructed some time ago to ascertain, if possible, whether the State officers had complied with the law requiring them to make full statements of their fees, has held one meeting for that purpose, and will hold another on Tuesday morning. The aforesaid officers evince a most remarkable willingness to have the inquiry indefinitely postponed. Whether they are to be accommodated or not remains to be seen.

The rejection of the nomination of ex-Gov. Joel Parker for Supreme Court Judge is considered a foregone conclusion.

The outcome of the Tax Commission is regarded as ridiculous. After a year's labor, the commission's report consists of about 20 pages of preface and two pages of suggestions, and even the suggestions are not well digested. The disposition is to defer the subject for another year.

The report of the Commission on General Laws for Cities is looked for with much interest. It will be presented to-morrow night, it is expected, and a strong effort will be made to secure action on some of the measures recommended by the Commissioners. It is thought there will be some valuable measure to secure a more effective collection of taxes in cities, the non-collection of which is seriously embarrassing many of the municipalities in the State.

CINCINNATI'S GREAT RAILROAD.

ITS FORMAL OPENING TO TAKE PLACE TO-DAY—WHAT IS EXPECTED OF IT.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—The first through freight trains will pass over the Cincinnati Southern Railroad to-morrow. This will be the real opening of the road, and the culmination of the long-delayed hopes of Cincinnati's merchants. For 40 years this project has been before the people, and for 10 years the work of building has actually been in progress. Starting with an estimate of $10,000,000, the cost has gradually mounted up until double that sum has been expended. With each successive call upon the citizens the grumblings have grown louder, and now that the great scheme is successfully accomplished it has almost as many enemies as friends. High taxes have taken all the enthusiasm out of the people. The road is thoroughly and substantially built, is 335 miles in length, connects two important railroad systems, and is under good management. It opens to Cincinnati merchants a large section hitherto denied them, and there is no question that it will bring trade to the city. For the present a single freight train will be run daily each way, and as soon as the line is thoroughly tested regular passenger trains will be put on. The combinations effected by the Louisville and Nashville management will not, it is thought, interfere with the success of the road, or place Cincinnati at a disadvantage. Preparations are now on foot for bringing a monster excursion of Southern merchants to Cincinnati, and giving them a grand banquet in Music Hall by way of cultivating friendly relations at the start.

VERMONT FAVORS EDMUNDS.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Feb. 22.—Delegates to the Republican State Convention were elected last night. They are in favor of Senator Edmunds for President.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

RUSSIA'S HOME AND FOREIGN FOES.

TAKING PRECAUTIONS AGAINST NIHILISTIC PLOTS—THE CZAR ANXIOUS TO PROCLAIM A STATE OF SIEGE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.—The railway Gendarmerie has been

SOMETHING ABOUT FISH

HOW CERTAIN SPECIES WERE ESTEEMED IN OLDEN TIMES.

THE ROMAN EPICURES AND THEIR FAVORITES—PRICES PAID FOR THEM—PECULIAR KINDS OF FISH—FIGHTING, SHOOTING, AND SINGING FISH—THE SEA SERPENT.

Our own table and game fish are so familiar that little need be said as to their merits; but a glance at the prices paid for certain kinds of fish during the Lenten and other seasons in olden times will perhaps be interesting. Standing at the head of the list was the red mullet, (*Mullus barbatus,*) and nearly allied to that prince of fishes, the brown mullet of Florida. Its appearance is made additionally attractive by a most superb vesture of colors, that change and flash in the varying sunlight like a nebulosity of rainbows. The Roman gourmands gave fortunes for this splendid creature, and Pliny tells us that Hortensius, the advocate and greatest rival of Cicero, was so fond of it that it became a passion, and the creatures were introduced to the dining-board alive, by means of a small canal under the table, and allowed to die, so that the noble Roman could enjoy the change of colors produced by dissolution, and be diverted while at his wine. Such excessive epicureanism caused the market value of the fish to rise, and the poor fishermen reaped a rich harvest. Martial says: "A fish of three pounds produced a considerable sum to the poor men, while a mullet of four and a half pounds was simply ruinous." Asinius Gallus purchased one for his friends at a price of 8,000 sesterces, or about $300, and, according to Suetonius, Caligula paid $500 a pound, making nearly $15,000 for four of them; and at another feast three were purchased at the neat sum of 30,000 sesterces. Its flesh, like that of our mullet in the Gulf of Mexico, is, when first caught, hard, firm, and white as crystal, and well worthy the attention of sportsmen. It is found now in the Mediterranean, and is still eagerly sought after by the descendants of the old epicures. The murry, or more properly, the pipiro, that is now looked upon with loathing, was, at the time of Augustus Cæsar, prized very highly, and one species, the *Muræna helena* was kept in "stews," on account of its ability to live in fresh water. Pliny says that Vedius Pollio, a Roman knight, and intimate friend of Cæsar, proved the fierceness of these fishes by throwing condemned slaves into his ponds, to be devoured by them. This tender feeding so increased the flavor of the fish in the Roman mind that slave-fed murries were in great demand. To show the singular attachment felt for these fish by their owners, it is said that Hortensius Orator wept when they died, and that Antonius Drusus so loved one that he dressed it with ear-rings; truly, a rare mistress. Licinius Crassus trained his murries to obey his slightest word, and at his approach they darted from the recesses of the pond to be fed from his hand. Tartessus afforded the best murries, and also a smaller species than the one above-mentioned, and now found near Cadiz, and in the Straits of Gibraltar. The flesh is firm and sweet, and Brydone says that the murries of Faro di Messina are the finest game fish, in a gastronomic view, in the world. This, however, was of course merely a matter of fashion, as the fish is hardly superior to the eel. I have frequently caught them in the Gulf of Mexico, where they are known as murrays, and, with their long, sharp fangs and snake-like appearance, they do little credit to Roman taste. Among Roman epicures, Martial speaks of the intestinal fat of the sea-fed scasus as most excellent, and Xenocrates tells us that the viscera of a scasus newly brought from the sea are most agreeable. The liver was in high estimation, and formed, along with the milts of murries, the brains of peacocks and pheasants, and the tongues of flamingoes, the dish named by Vitellius, "The Shield of Minerva." So careful were the Roman dinner-givers to have this fish perfectly fresh, that, according to Petronius, it was the custom to present it alive to the guest before it was consigned to the cook. The *Scasus cretensis* is even at the present day esteemed a most delicate dish by the inhabitants of Asia Minor, but it is said to be taken with difficulty, and only by highly-skilled fishermen.

In later times, and during the reign of Henry I., the lamprey was esteemed a delicacy, and this sovereign is said to have died from eating them, as did the poet Pope in later years, both victims to this inoffensive animal. Pennant tells us that Henry IV. was so fond of them that he granted protection to such ships as brought over lampreys for the tables of himself and royal consort. Henry I. contracted with William of Nantes for a supply to his Army, whithersoever it might march, of lampreys, to be taken from the mouth of the Seine and Hardieur. If any of our readers wish to try the lamprey, we give the epicure Camden's receipt: "They should be taken in the Spring, strown them in Cretan wine, place a nutmeg in the mouth and a clove in each gill-opening; then roll them up spirally in the flour of filbert nuts, and crumbs of bread mixed with oil, spices, and Cretan wine. Then boil in a cloth till done." Eels served in such a manner must certainly have been acceptable.

In the olden times, rish with their gleams of superstition and romance, the members of the finny tribe in many cases were looked upon with great reverence by the people. The author who ascribed to fishes the power of speech would find fresh props to his theory in the gurnard of the present day. In appearance they are extremely beautiful, occurring in all colors of the rainbow. The peculiar noise, or "conversation," for which they are noted has earned them a wide reputation. This fact has long been known to fishermen, and has been productive of various speculations by physiologists. Many of the local names of the species have reference to the sounds they produce when in the act of being drawn from the sea. The *Trigonichis pinica* is called "pig-fish" on the coasts of New-Jersey, because of its loud croaking or barking as it is drawn to the shore in a seine. Prof. Baird, who had an opportunity of witnessing the phenomenon, thought the sounds were produced in the belly of the fish. Still another faithful satellite of Euterpe is found in the noisy maigre. It makes a strange oscing moan, accompanied by a sharp croak, which can be heard at a depth of 150 feet. The name of *Corro* (or crow) is given to one genus of this fish by the Italians, and has reference probably to the croaking noise they make. One species, for the same reason, probably, is called *El zoncador* in Central America. Some people attribute the sound of a bell, which occasionally issues from the depths of the Mediterranean Sea, to the *Corro gathorx* think that these curious sounds are produced by shelly mollusks. On our own coasts the peculiar noises made by the drumfish often startle the sleeper from his berth, and Sir John Richardson states that he was prevented from sleeping by the noise made by these fish, when off the coast of Carolina. Schoepff notices a similar fact in the "Berlin Transactions." Lieut. John White states that on his voyage to China, when his ship was anchored in the mouth of the River Camboya, the crew were amazed at the strange sounds that arose from the water, resembling the bass of an organ, mingled with the tones of a bell, the croaking of an enormous frog, and the clang of an immense harp. These sounds swelled into a general chorus on both sides of the ship, and were attributed by the interpreter to a school of fish. Baron Humboldt witnessed a similar occurrence in the South Sea. About 7 o'clock in the evening the sailors were terrified by an extraordinary noise in the air, like the beating of tambourines, followed by sounds which seemed to come from the ship, and resembling the escape of air from boiling liquid. It ceased at 9 o'clock. It was judged to proceed from a school of *Scienoides*. In the days of old Rome eels were believed to talk, and the Emperor Augustus pretended to understand their language.

In the waters of the Gulf of Mexico we find a fish allied to the perch, that, from its vocal powers, has been localized the grunt; and, lying on a raft with my head near the water, I have often watched them unseen, and the games of "hide and seek," "tag," and queer positions assumed by the younger ones, were often a most laughable sight, especially when compared to the solemn and fantastical demeanor of the older grunts. They took the line readily, but, did you land one, there arose such a hue and cry from the victim that, if you were not a professional, all the feelings of compassion would be aroused. Short, quick grunts of evident pain were reinforced by long, plaintive grunts that seemed to implore release, and I am bold to say that my first grunt, at Tortugas, made such an appeal to my compassion that I tossed him back, and the splash of his tail seemed to say "thank you" to my over-worked imagination. I once formed quite a friendship with a pair of small porcupine-fish which lived behind an old log by the sea-wall at Fort Jefferson; nearly every day I visited them, and it was not long before they would swim between my fingers, feed from them, and rub their little spiny bodies against my arms with every demonstration of good-fellowship. They would even allow me to lift them from the water, but as this was attended with an immense puffing up of their minute bodies, (a fact which has given them the name of balloon-fish,) it was not often attempted. The acquaintance was kept up till their increasing size caused them to forsake the old stump and take to deeper water.

Aristotle mentions a fish by the name of *Choiros*, or Pig, as inhabiting the River Clitor, in the Mediterranean, and as being one of the fishes that have the power of emitting sounds. On a visit to Batticaloa, on the north coast of Ceylon, Sir Emerson Tennent heard wonderful tales of musical sounds that were alleged to issue from the bottom of the lake, and on going on the lake in a boat on a calm night, he says he "distinctly heard the sounds in question. They came up from the water like the gentle thrills of a musical chord, or the faint vibrations of a wine-glass when its rim is rubbed by a wet finger. It was not one sustained note, but a multitude of tiny sounds, each clear and distinct in itself."

In many countries fishes are trained to fight for the amusement of their captors. Prominent among these is the placat of Siam; it is kept in jars, and fed with the larvæ of mosquitoes. "When the fish are in a state of quiet, with the fins at rest, the dull colors present nothing remarkable. But if two are brought within sight of each other, or if one sees its own image in a looking-glass, the little creature becomes suddenly excited, the raised fins and the whole body shine with metallic colors of dazzling beauty, while the projected gill-membrane, waving like a black frill round the throat, adds something grotesque to the general appearance. In this state of irritation it makes repeated darts at its real or reflected antagonist. But the fish, when out of each other's sight, instantly become quiet. The King of Siam owns large numbers of them, and the Siamese are as infatuated with their combats as the Malays are with their cock-fights, and stake considerable sums, and sometimes their liberty and that of their families, on the issue. The license to exhibit fish-fights is farmed and yields a considerable revenue to the crown." In the seas and rivers of the Indian Archipelago we find the chelmons, and one genus, the *Chætodonto*, have long, slender faces, with a small terminal mouth, from which they can project a drop of water with such accuracy as to strike insects from a distance and cause them to fall into the water, so that they can seize them. The Chinese of Java keep these pretty fishes in vases, over which they place an insect on a thread or twig, that they may see the chelmons bring it down. As early as the fourth century, before our era, a work was published, probably by Theophrastus, on "Fishes that Live in Dry Places." Pallegroix, in his account of Siam, enumerates three species of fishes which have the tanks and channels and traverse the damp grass, and Sir John Bowring, in his account of the embassy to the Siamese Kings, in 1855, states that, in ascending and descending the River Meinam to Bangkok, he was amused with the novel sight of fish leaving the river, gliding over the wet banks, and losing themselves among the trees of the jungle. Fishes often find themselves in hot water, but we would scarcely expect to find them willingly taking up their abode there, yet in the Savage mine an immense underground reservoir was struck, the water in which showed a temperature of 122° degrees Fahrenheit—almost scalding hot. In this lake were found numbers of eyeless, blood-red fishes. That it was their natural element was proved by the fact that they died immediately when placed in colder water. They were similar in general appearance to the eyeless fish of Mammoth Cave, numerous specimens of which were kept for a long time at the New-York Aquarium. It would be unfair to us to omit mentioning the world-renowned sea-serpent—like the Tichborne affair, there is a possibility of its rights being asserted after all. Recent geological discoveries in the great West have proved the existence of huge sea-serpents in the early history of the world, and the bones of these monsters can now be seen in the museum at Yale College. So at least he did exist and shows a noble pedigree, if we can believe the strong evidences, the results of years of labor and scientific research, of the late Prof. Mudge.

Prof. Marsh, of Yale College, who has made a specialty of the extinct denizens of "the great inland seas of the Cretaceous period, says that in one portion of the dry sea-bed he stood in sight of the hundred remains of five of these ancient sea-snakes, many of which exceed 40 feet in length. Like other immense forms of the time, they have passed away, their hardened bones only remaining as monuments of their primeval greatness.

THE RECORD OF CRIMES.

ACCOUNTS OF CRIMINAL DEEDS AND TRIALS AT VARIOUS PLACES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Grant Mitchell, the Poughkeepsie lawyer who was recently arrested but again discharged, at St. Paul, Minn., has been rearrested, this time by the United States authorities, charged with having counterfeit gold coin in his possession. The St. Paul authorities have received telegrams from other parts of the country asking that Mitchell be held on other charges.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—Salmon Reed, a conductor on the Belt Road, died last night from wounds received in a fracas in a saloon, on Friday night, with William McDougal, an engineer on the Bee Line.

GREENVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 22.—The jury, after 21 hours' deliberation, this evening brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against Monroe Roberson, for killing his brother-in-law, Wiley Coulter, at Ripton, on Oct. 23, 1879. The defense relied on a plea of insanity and habitual drunkenness.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 22.—The bondsmen of George B. Anthony, of Portsmouth, have signed a denial of the statement telegraphed from Newport that they doubt the truth of his story of the robbery. The statement that he is not taxed for property is incorrect, and he complains of other errors in the dispatch.

STANFORD, Ky., Feb. 22.—A triple shooting occurred at Houstonville, Ky., last night. William Powell and Samuel M. Williams were on their way home after a fruitless search for a stolen horse, and were followed by two men on horseback. Stopping at a hotel in Houstonville, they were overtaken, and Powell walked out and asked the men to let him examine their horses. Arch Rowzie immediately drew a pistol and replied: "You can examine that." At this moment Rowzie's companion, a man named Curry, sent a bullet through Williams's shoulder, who was approaching, whereupon Rowzie also fired, wounding Powell in the abdomen. Williams re-entered the hotel, obtained a gun, and emptied a load of buckshot into Rowzie's bowels, inflicting mortal wounds. Rowzie is a man of desperate character, and a fugitive from justice, $300 having been offered for his head for having shot a brakeman on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad last Christmas. He is a brother of the noted Rowzie who was taken from jail and hanged by an indignant mob of citizens some years ago. Neither Powell nor Williams are supposed to be mortally wounded. Last year Williams was returned from Oregon on requisition for homicide. He was tried, and escaped through a hung jury.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Hayward's stables, at Newport, R. I., were destroyed by fire about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, together with 20 carriages, 8 horses, 2 ponies, and other animals, 40 tons of hay and 500 bushels of grain. The loss is about $10,000; insured in the Etna, of Hartford; Royal, Scottish Commercial, and North American Companies. The owner, who narrowly escaped being burned to death, testified that he believed the fire was of incendiary origin, and that the incendiary perished in the flames. The body of John Shay, who was employed in the stables, has been found in the ruins. He was on the spot when the fire broke out, and lost his life in trying to get out the horses. Shay had been arrested on suspicion of burning other stables.

The Arsenal-Street Methodist Church, at Watertown, N. Y., was burned to the ground yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $15,000; insurance, $8,800, in the following companies: Watertown, of Watertown, $2,000; Merchants' of Newark, N. J., $1,200; Oriental, of New-York, $2,000; London Assurance, $3,600.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

M. Jules Ferry, in a report on the progress of primary education in France during the last 4 years, states that, while in 1837 the school attendance was only 752 per 10,000 inhabitants, in 1877 it was 1,281; the number of schools in that period has increased by 36 per cent., that of the public schools 75 per cent., and that of girls' schools has almost quadrupled. In 1837 there were 5,667 parishes without a school, in 1877 only 312; in 1879 only 293. In 1827 only 42 per cent. of the conscripts could read; in 1877 85 per cent. In 1829 only 34 per cent. of brides could sign their marriage register, whereas there are now 70 per cent. In 1872 there were 70,179 schools, with 4,722,764 scholars; in 1878 there were 73,110 schools, with 4,980,650 scholars. Between 1871 and 1877 the ordinary expenditure of primary schools rose 84 per cent., and the State grants from 8,620,000 francs in 1871 to 15,647,000 francs in 1878, and close on to 20,000,000 francs in 1880. M. Ferry urges continued efforts to eradicate the still remaining proportion of illiteracy.

ARTISTS AND THEIR WORK

GOSSIP ABOUT THE PAINTERS AND SCULPTORS.

—Springfield, Mass., has an art exhibition, in which many New-York painters are represented.

—Mr. Frank Millet has a studio at Bridgewater, fully equipped with all the paraphernalia of costume and bric-à-brac demanded by the modern artist.

—A model for a statue of Oliver P. Morton has been completed by Mrs. Kirtland, of Chicago, from photographs. The *Inter-Ocean* speaks well of it. The statue is for Indianapolis.

—The Woman's Art Museum Association of Cincinnati is giving receptions, to which artists are invited to bring whatever work they judge best. The receptions will include informal exhibitions.

—The Boston Art Club has already $30,000 in hand and $60,000 additional available. A site for their building is proposed at the corner of Newbury and Dartmouth streets; another in the rear of Trinity Church, on St. James-avenue.

—Three new members have been admitted to the Society of American Artists, a little association that is not lavish with admissions. Messrs. Gedney Bunce, lately of Venice, Abbott Thayer, a recent student in Paris, and Mr. Twachtman, a Cincinnatian, who has studied in Munich and Venice, are the members elect.

—Boston papers announce, as a project of the coming Summer, a grand excursion by canal-boat on the part of the members of the Artists' Fund Society of New-York. Three boats are to be used, two for sleeping accommodations and a third for a floating picture gallery. The trip is to be to Niagara Falls through the Erie Canal.

—Subscriptions to the statue of Thiers, to be erected at Saint Germain-en-Laye, have reached 50,000 francs. The design of the sculptor Mercié, and the pedestal of the architect Fauvre, have been accepted by the committee. Thiers is seated with the map of France on his knees, and points to one part of France, namely, that which his exertions saved from the Germans.

—Here is Cleveland protesting, in the editorial columns of the *Herald*, against a statue to the late benefactor Case. It is objected that the money of tax-payers would be better directed in supporting the proposed Cleveland University, and the confident assertion is made that Mr. Case, were he living, would be the first to insist that no money should be spent on a statue to him while education still had need of funds.

—"The Bathers," by the late William M. Hunt, a picture which received the heartiest commendation in THE TIMES when shown at a loan exhibition some years ago, has been selected for the first of a series of steel engravings to be published by John A. Lowell & Co., of Boston. The owner is Mr. Charles Fairchild, of Boston; the plate is to be engraved by S. A. Schoff, a prominent workman for the *American Art Review*.

—A Mr. Harnisch is at work in Rome on a statue of Calhoun for the City of Charleston. The costume is of the period, with high stock and broad collar to the coat. Calhoun's long hair is brushed high up from the forehead; he holds a roll in the left hand, while the right is extended. Mr. Harnisch, says the Washington *Evening Star*, received an order some years ago for a large out-door group for Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

—Admiral S. P. Lee, of Maryland, is being taken roughly to task by the press because he will not sell to Mr. Corcoran, of Washington, certain real estate necessary to the enlargement of his well-known gallery. As it does not appear that the Admiral refuses the land from any dog-in-the-manger spirit, how comes it that it is regarded as an outrage on his part? Is a man to be hectored into the sale of real estate at a price below what he considers its value?

—Regamey, the versatile caricaturist and illustrator of books, has been astonishing New-Orleans with his lightning sketches and "telegraphic portraits." He gives, in connection with a lecturer, a running commentary with crayons. The *Picayune* asserts that he is making a tour of the United States on a commission from the Minister of Public Instruction of Paris, to "inquire into the American method of teaching drawing"—whatever that may be.

—The American Art Gallery, which is kept by Mr. Moore at the old Kurtz Gallery, on Madison-square, is often confounded with the Society of American Artists. The announcement of a "Spring Exhibition of American Artists" is a step further in the same species of mystification. It should be remembered that the two have nothing to do with each other. The Spring exhibition by the Society of American Artists opens on the 15th of next month, probably at the Miner Gallery, opposite Wallack's Theatre.

—The Berlin sculptors have presented a memorial to the Ministry of Fine Arts, proposing to regulate the establishment of competition in such a way that whenever the Government may ask for competitive designs the condition imposed may not be, as is often the case at present, impracticable for the sculptors to agree to. If the artists in this country should join in proposing to the Government the regulation of the competitions for public monuments, after the manner of those held abroad, some good might result from it. The Berlin sculptors are aggrieved because they think the Ministry of Fine Arts is not sympathetic. American sculptors have all the reason in the world to deplore the utter absence of any national encouragement whatever.—*Boston Advertiser.*

—Col. James Fairman has been trying to apply late scientific researches into the composition of color and light to practical painting. The Chicago *Tribune* admires the technical effects to be seen in his pictures exhibited in Chicago, but objects that the result is an absolute realism without the slightest suggestion of the ideal. "It robs art of its poetic feeling. The pictures have no ruggestiveness. In exhibiting the pictures Colonel Fairman uses the panoramic style. A large frame, heavily draped with maroon velvet, is placed on the line, and in this the pictures are shown one after another." The art critic of the *Tribune* is a very even-tempered person, if this style of art was not found suggestive. To some persons it would suggest violence and bad language.

—Art is invading the United States Army. According to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, a large gas bracket has been designed by Lieut.-Col. Casey, of the Engineers, for the new State Department Building in Washington. Four are to be cast in bronze. Very remarkable, indeed, must be this outburst of military art. The *Ledger* says that it is a grotesque conceit, representing a nondescript mermaid, with the body and head of a life-sized boy with wings, half extended, growing from the shoulders, and scaly tail, forked at the end and curled up the back; from the extremities of the tail pass ornamental pipes in a graceful curve to above the head, where they branch out into the brackets for the gas-burners. In the hands of the figure are placed two dividers, an open and mathematical figures typifying Art and Science.

—The designs for the elaborate dinner service for the White House at Washington, on which Mr. Theodore R. Davis has been at work for the past six months, are now in the hands of Messrs. Haviland & Co. for the purpose of being manufactured. Each piece has a separate design, and both the shapes and the decorations are unique in style, and have been greatly admired in artistic as well as "crockery" circles in this country and in Europe. The designs were painted in water-colors, and the various American fish, game, and fruits decorate the plates for the various courses. There are nearly 100 pieces in the set, and every section of the country is represented in the designs. It is by far the most elaborate work of the kind that has been attempted by an American artist. —*Harper's Weekly.*

—The following pathetic yarn from the San Francisco *Post* comes by way of the Washington *Evening Star*. It bears upon its face the stamp of authenticity:

"The recent unveiling of the bronze statue of Gen. Thomas at Washington recalls an incident connected with the colossal equestrian statue of Lafayette, fronting the east entrance of the Agricultural Department in that city, and which illustrates the proverbial ingratitude and apathy of republics. The statue was finished by its designer, a young Italian sculptor without means, early in 1849, but, on one excuse or another, payment for the work was put off until the dedication, which occured in the Spring of 1851. By this time the artist had become weary of assailing Congress with his importunities for relief, and had sunk into absolute poverty—indeed, had become quite forgotten. The unveiling of his work took place at last, however, amid pompous ceremonies and the booming of cannon. As the canvas drapery was drawn aside, amid the huzzas of the enthusiastic multitude, a tattered, miserable object was discovered seated astride the bronze steed, just in front of the figure of the great French general, and apparently sleeping peacefully, protected by its huge bronze arms. The Committee of Ceremonies, among whom was an uncle of the writer, approached and angrily ordered the tramp to withdraw. But the sleeper did not stir, and when a ladder was lifted to remove the impudent intruder they found the starved form of the sculptor, dead, with his stiffened cheek resting upon the breast of his own creation. There is a local tradition that the statue's face has borne a frown ever since."

STATUE BY ABBANO.

Mr. Le Grand B. Cannon has made a purchase in Florence which leaves him in possession of one of the finest pieces of sculpture finished by a modern Italian. At Tiffany's, the statue, hewn out of a marvelously perfect mass of Carrara marble, stands in one of the small rooms on the second floor, where there are both good light and background. Like the work of many European artists, the piece is not novel in general thought; Albano has been content to repeat a subject upon which not only the greatest of old Italians have tried their hand, but likewise almost every statuary of any pretension as a sculptor down to the present time. If a female nude is not a lady bathing, it is sure to be a captive slave. With all the advantage on his side of being a wild Western barbarian, untrammeled by European ideas, Powers did not succeed in emancipating himself from the prevailing theme; he had to make a "Greek Slave" before he could move a step in his profession. And so it is with Salvatore Albano. From all that we can learn, the captive girl now owned by Mr Cannon is the most finished piece of work he has ever completed. Very probably it will be found to mark the highest point which not only modern Florentine sculpture, but Italian art in general, has yet reached.

The first impression one gets of the "Slave Girl" is that there is nothing unlovely or inharmonious in the figure. The statue is one candid mass of spotless marble. From whatever side viewed, no ungraceful line is to be seen. The figure rises beautifully to the hips, and the lines of torso and arms carry the eye in the most pleasing undulations to a head that retains a general beauty such as belongs to the old classic heads, but is thoroughly modern and of to-day. The face then attracts with its expression of indignation and grief. No great contortion is to be seen in the face except in the brows, and these repeat the broodings and plainly futile movement of the arms which are struggling with the rope that confines them. So far is this composition from being violent in action that, on the contrary, the effect is that of a beautiful young woman who has been exposed to profane eyes for some time, has come to have a fit of brooding, and is making whatever motion is apparent in her arms, not from a sudden, wide-awake horror at her situation, but by an instinct out of some equally profitable amusement; but, although a man in America might be very rich, he still continued at his business and died in harness. A man in America was spoken of as being worth, not thousands of dollars, but millions of dollars, and the whole country appeared to be addicted to gigantic speculations. It was a country of enormous "rings" and monster financial combinations, the consequence being that in the struggle a great number of Americans became miserably poor. But they did not think anything of that, because a man who was penniless to-day went to work and in a few years became rich again. It was all an up and down game with the Americans. They had Game laws, too, in America, for in every State he visited—even so far West as Minnesota—there was a strict law for the protection of prairie hens and all sorts of wild fowl and game; and there was also a strict law of trespass, the same as in England. It was said by some that America was not a country of land monopolists, but in that they were wrong. He went over one farm of 70,000 acres and over another of 22,000 acres, and where could we find such farms here? On one occasion he saw a vast tract of waste land near a town, and was told it was bought by a great speculator, who did not trouble to cultivate it, preferring to wait until the spread of the town augmented the value of the land. Although in theory the laws of America were against large estates, and enacted that no one should have more than 160 acres, those laws were evaded. Another point spoken of by Mr. Potter was the sobriety of the Americans. He [Mr. Read] asked a number of well-informed Americans whether this sobriety was as real as it appeared, and in every instance, unfortunately, it was not real, for a great deal of drinking went on which did not appear. Still, the American drank so differently from the Englishman. They took grog as Englishmen took physic, and never met together for conviviality, but for some solemn purpose, but rather went up to a bar, and taking a small glass of whisky, tossed it off, and immediately followed this up by taking a glass of iced water—just as children in England took castor-oil [loud laughter.] There were certainly no attractions in drinking of this sort. Mr. Potter went on to say, with a great ideal of satisfaction, that there was Sunday closing in America. It was true that, in a number of the States, Sunday closing was the law, but on a Sunday evening, after attending Dallas Cathedral, where the sermon was rather long, he [Mr. Read] returned to his hotel and was told ten hour was over and he could have nothing to eat. He thought, then, that he would comfort himself with a glass of grog and a biscuit in the bar; but he was told the bar did not open on Sunday, so he had to go to bed supperless and thirsty. Next morning he told a friend of his experience, and the reply was, "Why didn't you go in at the back door?" [Laughter.] He was, in fact, told that the next time he wanted grog on a Sunday he must go in at the back door and he would get it, and he was free to confess that he did get it in that way, and to his surprise saw the bar full of people as on any other day. He questioned a gentleman of high judicial authority as to this, and asked why the Church did not put a stop to it. The reply was: "To make laws in America is one thing, to enforce them quite another." Policemen constantly passed by the bars, and would content themselves by saying to the barkeeper, "You really must keep the blinds drawn. Your front door is open, but if you do not keep your blinds down I shall have to inform against you, because your customers can be seen drinking at the bar." [Laughter.] He believed that to pass laws never meant to be enforced was worse than passing no laws at all, for nothing brought the administration of justice into contempt so much as for people to know that they might break the laws of the country with impunity. Mr. Potter said that during the four months he was in America he saw only four drunken people; but he [Mr. Read] saw six on one occasion together, and each had a flask of whisky in his coat-tail pocket. His experience of Sunday closing in America was not such as to induce him to vote for a closing of public-houses bill when it came before the Commons next session. He saw one election in America, and it was under the ballot with the public-houses closed. The ballot, however, was not secret, for the voters deposited their tickets in the box openly, so that everybody could see how they voted. Although he admired some American institutions, he did not go the whole hog in approving of them all.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT IN LONDON.

THE EFFECT OF A TWO MONTHS' VOYAGE ON BEEF AND MUTTON.

The London *News* gives the following description of the refrigerating arrangements of the steamer Strathleven, which recently arrived in London with a cargo of meat from Australia: "Fifty-two days were occupied in the outward voyage, and four or five more in the homeward voyage. The work of taking meat on board at Sydney and of freezing it commenced on the 18th of November, and on the 29th of the same month the vessel left Sydney for Melbourne, where additions were made to the stock, raising the total to 5563 sheep and 55 bullocks, weighing together about 350 tons, and on the 6th of December commenced the voyage to England. The meat destined for the English market was kept in a room about 28 feet square, and the temperature maintained during the voyage was from 10° to 15° below freezing-point, the reading yesterday being about 23° Fahrenheit. No chemicals were employed in the freezing process or during the voyage home. The engine is of 30-horse power, and would suffice for a much larger quantity of meat than that now imported. By means of this engine the air is drawn out of the room, washed and chilled, being compressed in the washing process, and then forced back into the chamber. Four or five hours' working of the engine per day was sufficient throughout for the purpose. No difficulty was experienced during the voyage through the Indian Ocean and the Suez Canal, though naturally some had been apprehended, 23 days being spent in the tropics. Some of the meat was occasionally used as food, and in one instance, at least, a part of what had been taken out of the room was left hanging for three or four days in the rigging, and then found fit for use. On Christmas Eve, when the vessel was nearing home, 100 pounds was given out, and the whole proved all that the crew could wish for, even at such a festive time. Yesterday the freezing and storing room were visited in succession by a number of gentlemen in parties of four, and there were seen quarters of beef and carcases of sheep with the familiar look presented by such things in the butchers' shops of London, save that the meat was covered with hoar-frost, and had surroundings of snow. An excellent hot luncheon was served in the vessel, the meats—beef, mutton, and lamb, cooked on board—being all, it was stated, part of the recent importation. Among the viands, lamb cutlets led the way, being succeeded by minced collops. The former seemed, it must be confessed, rather deficient in flavor; the latter were capital. Then came beef, olives, and stewed quince. As a climax, there appeared a handsome sirloin of beef, which, as it was carried round the room for inspection, was greeted with hearty cheers, and this was followed by a shoulder of mutton. The maxim "*De gustibus,*" &c., is, of course, applicable to a case of this kind, but it may be safely affirmed that the lamb had lost some of the native delicacy, and that, though the beef was tender and juicy, it was inferior in distinctive flavor to the mutton, some of the fat of which was of rich, unctuous quality. Perhaps the flavor of all the meat would have been better if it had not been taken, as it appeared, to have been, direct from the freezing-chamber, and time had been allowed for gradual thawing. Nothing was said as to the price at which this importation could be sold in London at a profit."

THE ROMAN CARNIVAL.

The Rome correspondent of the *American Register* writes as follows under date of Feb. 2: "The Carnival has begun badly. On Saturday, the first day, the weather, after having been lovely all the Winter, changed to rain, and thus spoiled all our Carnival fun. Nevertheless, one balcony, over the Café de Rome, was filled with Americans and English, who were resolved to be jolly in spite of the spiteful weather. They kept up a fierce battle of *Coriandoli* all through the two hours set apart for the Corso. They had, however, to content themselves with pelting the unfortunate pedestrians who were bold enough or who were compelled to pass beneath them. Another piece of fun was to throw gentlemen and even some, to the boys in the street. You may think that this was purely to see the boys scramble for the coppers! Not a bit. It was to see some grave, steady walker tumble on his face. For as soon as an intended victim was espied, walking gravely, and, perhaps, cautiously along—our boys on the balcony would throw down a sou, and then the street boys would scramble, upsetting in their glee the grave walker, who, however strong on his feet he might be, was sure to come down with his face on the gravel, with which the Corso way is happily strewn. This was, perhaps, the greatest fun of the day, and lasted till the *Barberi* races began. There was not a single mask to be seen all through the day, on account, no doubt, of the weather. Nor was there a single carriage—excepting those which were obliged to pass to set down a visitor at a house. And these carriages, which were plain and mostly closed, were only hissed and hooted as they passed along. In this respect it was duller than last year.'

THE CINCINNATI WALKING-MATCH.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—The walking-match closed to-night, with the following scores: Vint, 432 miles; Harriman, 421 miles; Guyon, 415 miles; O'Brien, 406 miles; Meals, 385 miles; Buckeridge, 370 miles; Brown, 300 miles. Hibbs and Haun dropped out. The four leading men claim to have beaten the best time on record in an eighty-hour match. The crowds to-day and to-night to witness the finish were immense.

FREEZING OUT REFINERS

THE BANKRUPT CONDITION OF THE TRADE.

HOW A FEW HOUSES MAKE MONEY AND CHEAT THE GOVERNMENT—THE DEFECTIVE TARIFF SYSTEM—MR. MOLLER'S VIEWS ON THE QUESTION.

Within the past few years 20 or more of the sugar refining companies of this City—by far the larger proportion of houses in that business—have been obliged to go out of business, most of them going through bankruptcy. These unlucky refiners complain bitterly of their misfortunes. They lay all the blame upon the present system of sugar tariff and the manner in which this tariff is collected. Most of them think, and some of them say, that under the present system all the refineries except five or six are virtually squeezed out of business unless they consent to defraud the Government. The few large refineries now in business, they say, are making fortunes because the present tariff system gives them an opportunity to cheat the Government out of immense sums. This is done, they assert, under cover of "private docks" at which the refiners can have their foreign sugar landed and "inspected" wholly in private, and where it is only necessary to secure the friendship of a single Custom-house Inspector to enable the refiners to grade their imported sugar as they please. As every one knows, the sugar is brought to this port in big hogsheads. During the voyage the hogsheads lie on their sides in the vessel, and, the molasses, of course, is steadily going down through the sugar to the bottom. When a hogshead is landed, therefore, the bottom portion of the sugar is heavily laden with the molasses, making it of a dark and inferior grade, while the portion at the top, being drained of the molasses, is of much whiter and better quality. A TIMES reporter had a conversation yesterday with Mr. William Moller, who was a few years ago at the head of one of the largest sugar refineries in the City. "Years ago," said Mr. Moller, "the duty on all Muscovado, low grade Java, and other foreign sugars was ¾ of a cent per pound. The tariff was changed in 1865 to a complicated Dutch standard, by which sugar paid duty according to grade—a defective system, and one liable to be greatly abused, especially by ignorant samplers. Suppose a hogshead of sugar is landed on the dock of a sugar-house. It has laid on its side all the way from its starting point, and the molasses has drained down to the bottom, leaving, so to speak, layers of different grades of sugar, varying from a good grade of, say, No. 14 at the top, to one of, say, No. 7 at the bottom. The duty on grade No. 7 is 1¾ cents per pound. If the sugar is sampled properly from top to bottom, the Government would be entitled to the duty on a grade averaging Nos. 11 to 12 Dutch standard, which is 2¾ cents per pound. The average weigh of a hogshead is 1,000 pounds. Now, if the sample should only be taken from the bottom of the hogshead, thus showing a grade on which the duty is only 1¾ cents, it is easy to see that the Government might be cheated out of 1 cent on each hogshead, especially if the sugar is sampled on a private dock, not open to public inspection. The consumption of Muscovado sugar in this City is about 1,000 hogsheads every day, and on all of these which are landed on private docks the Government is in danger of losing a very large percentage of duties. The value of the sugar annually imported here is $100,000,000. The majority of New-York sugar refiners want Congress to change the laws in some way so as to do away with this opportunity for fraudulent sampling, which is due to this complicated Dutch standard. It is impossible for us to compete with the larger houses which have private docks, and we must stand, about 20 refineries have been forced into bankruptcy within the last six years, and lost everything. It is not because this majority did not have equally good machinery, or equal facilities, or equal knowledge and enterprise with those who are now flourishing. It is all owing to the present defective tariff system and its opportunities for defrauding the Government. There are now only five or six money-making refineries left in the City, Boston, and Philadelphia. Their owners have been able to make sugar comparatively for nothing, and yet grow immensely rich. They spend money like water in their parties, and keep them running night and day all on Sundays. They have their regular business every refiner who has had to buy his sugar and pay on open public docks the duty honestly belonging to the Government. It was some time before the Government could understand how these gentlemen made their money, but it is now generally believed that the money 'might' be made by this complicated and highly-defective system of the Dutch standard. These few successful refiners live expensively, in the most elegant style, and can afford to keep their steam-yachts and fast horses. Before the change in the tariff, in 1865, the duty on sugar was honestly collected, because the system was simple in the extreme. At that time there were from 20 to 30 houses in the trade, all working successfully, and all making money. But now these few that have worked nights and Sundays, and have their private docks, have driven the other 20 houses out of business. Sugar refiners," added Mr. Moller, with a smile, "cannot quite understand why it is that these few large sugar-houses are allowed by the authorities to land their foreign sugars and have it inspected on private docks, while the same privilege is not granted to large houses in other business—the dry goods trade, for example."

"We sugar refiners," Mr. Moller continued, "ask Congress to give us a simpler, more easily understood tariff, under which all dealers shall be treated alike, and the Government get the full duty, whatever that duty may be. We want it to do away with all standards below grade No. 13, and to charge a certain amount, say, 1¾ cents, on every hogshead of Muscovado and low-grade foreign sugars. This will do away with sampling, and hence with the present opportunities for cheating the Government. We will however, have manufacturer an equal opportunity with every other manufacturer to carry on a successful business. We think, too, that no sugar refiner should be allowed to place on the market, or export, any sugar or syrup unless he gives evidence that it has undergone a process of refineration, he has put into each barrel. The Government now allows the refiner a drawback of $2 40 a hundred-weight on all the sugar and molasses he exports. This should not be done until the manufacturer gives the amount of glucose with which he has adulterated his goods. Under the present system, the deal

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE MARCH MAGAZINES.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

—The vagaries of the Tile Club, of which *Scribner's Monthly* is the recognized organ, occupy 30 pages of the March number of that magazine. The article records the nautical experiences of the club on a 20-days' trip from New-York up the Northern Canal to Lake Champlain. The letter-press may be skipped without serious loss, as the humorous and artistic features of the excursion appear with sufficient fullness in the two-score sketches by various "tilers" which handsomely illustrate the article. Frances Hodgson Burnett gives a second installment of "Louisiana," and develops her plot in a manner to deepen the reader's interest in the fortunes of the young lady who bears that name. John Burroughs, in "Notes of a Walker," gives many entertaining facts in natural history, gathered by his keen eyes and habits of careful observation. Here is a specimen result of his consideration of nature's ways:

"It is a fact in the natural history of this country that in the South birds run more to beak and claw, and in the West to tail, than they do in the North and East. The beak and claw, I take it, mean rocky ground, bowie-knives and the like, and the tail, I am loath to say, means brag. The West is windy, and the South is fierce and hot."

George W. Cable's story, "The Grandissimes," is continued, and a third series of extracts from the private journal of Henry J. Raymond is given by his son. The extracts record some of the circumstances which led to the placing of Gen. Hooker at the head of the Army of the Potomac, early in the year 1863. From his opportunities for observation while with Gen. Burnside in the field, Mr. Raymond formed a good opinion of that officer's capacity, and advised the authorities at Washington to continue him in command and enlarge his powers. He had less confidence in Gen. Hooker. Many of the extracts relate to the rumors of armed French intervention, which caused so much gossip and no little uneasiness at the time this journal was written. Mr. Greeley's visionary and not very judicious efforts to bring about foreign mediation by his own personal efforts are also touched upon, and some intimation is given of the means employed by Cassius M. Clay to check his officious meddling. The Rémusat and Metternich books are reviewed by somebody who is not impressed with the candor and trustworthiness of either of the authors of those much-discussed memoirs. The second part of Eugene Schuyler's "Peter the Great" confirms the impression that an interesting and valuable history of the man and the period is being written. The illustrations to this article are of striking excellence. Cham, the French caricaturist, is presented under his various aspects of satirist, joker, and draughtsman, by Richard Wheeling, with several specimens of Cham's work. E. P. Roe continues to tell of his "Success with Small Fruits," devoting himself this time to the raspberry. There is a short and not over-cheerful little story by Henry King, entitled "Over Sunday in New-Sharon," and a verse by Celia Thaxter, entitled "Land." The cause of the much-wronged red man is championed by "H. H." in an article on "The Wards of the United States Government." The editor of the magazine, in "Topics of the Time," writes upon the revision of the Scriptures and industrial education.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

—After making every allowance that candor demands for those who speak against the third-term principle from sincere belief, it may be said with perfect truth that the course of current discussion on that much-agitated question tends to create the impression that the country against it is rather a useful personal and party shibboleth than the expression of any real and deep-seated fear of danger to our free institutions. There is nothing to remove this impression in the two papers on this subject in the March number of the *North American Review*, in the first of which Judge J. S. Black gives the "Reasons Against It," and in the second the Hon. E. W. Stoughton the "Reasons For it." The question is not discussed between these two gentlemen, one against the other, as might be inferred from the juxtaposition of their articles. Judge Black devotes himself to ex-Senator Howe and his argument in favor of a third term, published in the *North American* for February. It may readily be imagined that, as against Mr. Howe, the Judge is entirely successful. By the legitimate force and logic of his argument, no less than by his thrusts, or rather lunges, of ridicule and sarcasm, and his merciless exposure of blunders and false reasoning, the late Senator from Wisconsin is completely demolished. But all that has nothing to do with the third-term principle. Mr. Howe is one of those men whose zeal so far outruns his discretion that nobody can have both in sight at one and the same time. He is about the last man that the friends of Gen. Grant or the third term would choose as their champion. Half a dozen such defenders would hopelessly confound any cause. So it happens that while Mr. Howe is unhorsed, the third term suffers no damage worth mentioning from the onslaught of the able and brilliant Judge Black. Toward the close of his paper, to be sure, he rises from his prostrate adversary—undoubtedly very much to the latter's relief—and proceeds to state some of his reasons for opposing a third election. "We are unable to discover that it advances anything new or gives any additional force to the old arguments. "A lease for years," says he, "renewable and always renewed, gives the tenant an estate without end, and makes him lord of the fee. Where a chief magistrate is vested, as ours is, with great power, liable to gross abuse, if there is no law or practice which forbids him to be re-elected, he can remain in office for life as easily as for a term." He then conjures up the familiar dangers to be feared from an unscrupulous use by the President of his power and patronage to continue himself in office, with the customary allusions to Nero and Domitian. Even against the remote possibility of such dangers, says he, prudence should put us on our guard. The frequent election of new men is the sovereign defense. He arrays against the third term the precedents set by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson, and quotes from their writings whatever bears upon the case with force enough to justify its presentation. In conclusion, he examines Gen. Grant's qualifications for an Emperor. Of course, we must respect Judge Black's assertion that he speaks truly, as far as he knows, but we do not think this part of his paper calls for serious examination. Mr. Stoughton examines the history of the third term question, its present aspects, and the arguments of those who oppose any departure from precedent in that regard. He sees no menace to the safety of our institutions from frequent elections of the same person to the Presidential office, "and especially not after he shall have been deprived of it and of its influence for the period of three or four years." The value of the precedents cited against a third term depends, in his estimation, upon the motives which established them. That in Washington's case, he cites his own words to show that it was his personal desire to seek retirement and repose that led to his declining a renomination at the close of his second term. In conclusion, he suggests the propriety of the reflection that a blind adherence to precedent and too great a respect for theories and traditions should not be allowed to bring about the nomination of a weak candidate. Mr. David A. Wells contributes a strong paper on "The Communism of a Graduated Income Tax." The exceptional and peculiar system of income tax lately in force in this country, exempting from taxation all incomes below $600, and fixing a graduated tax ranging from 5 per cent to 10 per cent. upon incomes above that sum, seems at first, he says, "to embody an ingenious and equitable method of equalizing the burdens of the State between the rich and the poor." In fact, "it is unmasked confiscation and a burlesque on taxation." He shows that the exemption of $2,000 of income in the United States would exempt more than nine-tenths of the entire property of the country—for to tax income is really to tax property or its equivalent—and more than ninety-nine-hundredths of the property-owners, from this tax, and argues clearly and forcibly that a graduated tax is simply a device for making the burden of taxation grossly unequal, and is, in effect, rank Communism. Dr. Henry W. Bellows writes upon "Civil Service Reform," being moved by the publication of Mr. Eaton's book to take a comparative survey of the English civil service and our own. He makes a very earnest plea for reform; says we must get rid of the "ignorant and unprincipled nobodies in our American politics;" must smash "the machine" or be smashed by it, and characterizes the third-term movement as based on timidity and "the disgraceful hypothesis that the safety of our country depends upon the leadership of some particular individual." "Our Political Dangers" are exposed to view by Prof. Simon Newcomb. They are, in his estimation, electoral disputes like that of 1876, and the more recent instance in Maine. He finds the moral sense of the community sound, and amply sufficient to secure an impartial decision in all cases, but it "needs the guiding hand of well established and understood legal decisions." What we want is a juridical system governing contested election cases. Bishop J. L. Spalding examines "Mr. Froude's Historical Method." "It is not without a certain sense of humiliation," writes he, "that I undertake to point out some of the misstatements and fallacies of this popular writer." When prelates of the Catholic Church profess humility, prudent men shun them. That guise is commonly assumed for a purpose. We honestly think, however, that humiliation is an eminently proper frame of mind for the Bishop of Peoria after having written such an article. Mr. Froude is not invulnerable, and the churchman finds many weak spots in his armor. But is he unmindful of the gaping cracks in his own? Mr. Eugene Didier's series of sonnet recent biographical works concludes the number.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

—We perceive by some stray touches and expressions in Mr. Edward King's "concluding paper," on "Old and New Rouen" in the March number of *Lippincott's Magazine*, that he has actually visited that ancient and historic city. But in the main he has modestly refrained from any attempt at originality and has been content to take his facts, and in many instances his language, from M. Lucien D'Hura's "Rouen, ses Monuments et leurs Souvenirs Historiques," published at the Librairie du Tour de France in the year 1877. Now, we suppose M. D'Hura will get into a passion and demand an international copyright. He may even speak disrespectfully of us and call us "pirates," as the English authors do. Still, Mr. King has done his work well. In compiling and condensing he has been tolerably faithful to the proportions of the original, and his translations are smooth and as literal as the dissimilar idioms of the two languages will allow. Of course, M. D'Hura's style has not been preserved. The necessity of condensing has, indeed, broken up his descriptions, until it is often difficult to recognize the fragments. A little patience overcomes that difficulty, however. Many happy allusions and turns of speech have been preserved. For instance, M. D'Hura writes thus: "*C'est à peu près à l'endroit où s'élève cette statue ridicule qui fait de notre Jeanne d'Arc une Bellone mythologique.*" Mr. King has it, "A freak of bad taste, rare enough in the admirable old town, has allowed the erection of a statue of Jeanne d'Arc, which makes her appear a kind of mythological Bellona." We are bound to say, however, that the eight woodcuts which embellish Mr. King's article are much handsomer than M. D'Hura's book, whence they were all taken, than in the pages of *Lippincott's*. The picturesque lakes of Minnesota are described in this number by Alice Ilgenwitz, with pictures of the more celebrated lakes and waterfalls. Felix L. Oswald's sketch of the perpetual Summer land of Florida is pleasant reading for northern latitudes. Sarah Winter Kellogg has a story about "A Mother's Vision." The "Author of Signor Monaldini's Niece" contributes a tale entitled "Musk and Pennyroyal," and the serial "Adam and Eve" is continued. "At the Foot of the Sierras" is a story of life in Nevada, by Lorin Coffin Jones. M. G. Fenshelee writes about "Decorative Art, and its Dogmas," and "F. L. O." on the "American Suez," with maps, summing up the advantages and obstacles of the proposed interoceanic canal routes. "The Ute Matter" is the subject of an unsigned article. The writer is not in favor of a peace policy. There are two brief poems by Paul H. Hayne and Forceythe Willson, and a comedy for amateur acting, called "Playing a Part," by J. Brander Matthews.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

—A wide variety of subjects relating to science, politics, and society are treated by competent hands in the current number of the *Popular Science Monthly*. Dr. William James, of Harvard, discusses the laws of thought in a paper on "The Association of Ideas." Prof. Edward S. Morse gives the results of his exploration of the dolmens, or stone chambers, of Japan. He found none of great antiquity—not over 1,000 years old—and discovered no inscriptions. Mr. Henry George publishes a lecture on political economy, delivered before the students of the University of California, in April, 1877. A paper on "The Forces Behind Nature," by William B. Carpenter, is copied from the *Modern Review*. A lecture on "New Views of Animal Transformations," by Edmond Perriere, of Paris, is reprinted, as is, also, a lecture by Dr. D. Hack Tuke on "Intemperance in Study," delivered before the British Medical Association in Cork. William C. Conant discusses the use of "Water as Fuel." Among the other articles are "The Early Free Schools of America," by Alice H. Rhine; "Prehistoric Ruins in Southern Colorado," by Henry Gannett, in which some very curious relics of an ancient civilization are described; "The Convent of the Capuchins," by Arthur Searle, who writes of methods of human burial; "Athletics in Schools," by an anonymous writer; "The Mammoth," or Guiana tortoise, by E. Sauvage; and a sketch of Carl Ritter, with portrait.

BRENTANO'S MONTHLY.

—The record of athletic sports and a hundred matters of interest to the lovers of the rod, the oar, the canoe, the bicycle, or the turf, find a place in the February issue of *Brentano's Monthly*. Many of the contributed articles will be read with interest by those to whose tastes they appeal. There are trout-stories from Rangeley Lakes; notes on the construction of canoes; sketches of life aboard a South Sea whaler; a history of trap-shooting; fishing and skating experiences in various quarters; hints on hard shots in billiards, with diagrams, and dashes of news and gossip about base-ball, cricket, archery, chess, the kennel, the race-course, and other fields of mental relaxation and athletic effort.

THE ENGLISH ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA. A Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature. Ninth edition. Vol. X. BOSTON: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 1879.

The method adopted by the publishers of "The Encyclopædia Britannica" to prevent republication in this country by unauthorized houses at a lower price is to insert articles written not only by Americans, and as such copyrighted, but articles taken bodily from books written, published, and copyrighted in the United States. Thus, the paper on Albert Gallatin is reprinted from the work of Henry Cabot Lodge, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, and copyrighted by the author last year. That on William Lloyd Garrison is from the outline of his life by Oliver Johnson, published and copyrighted by the same firm. "Georgia" is from Samuel A. Drake's book on that State, and covered, in like manner, by copyright. In this way they hope to legally restrain the Philadelphia house, which has prepared a cheap edition of the "Encyclopædia," from cutting their market from under them.

The "Encyclopædia" is certainly conducted in a manner which, in the interests of fair play, calls for a suitable remuneration. The best writers of England who are willing to write digests of subjects of great scope are employed to give the publication the very latest and best-weighed information; their names also give strength to the series. Of recent years a few American writers have co-operated. The ninth edition shows the bent of the age in the large space given to scientific articles, such as that on "Gas and Gas-lighting," by J. Paton, occupying, with illustrations, 15 pages; that on "Geography," by Prof. Geikie, C. R. Markham, and Col. A. R. Clarke, occupying 37 pages, and the monster article on "Geology," by Prof. Geikie, covering no less than 164 pages. "Geometry," has 44 pages and is treated by Prof. Henrici and Prof. Cayley. One hundred pages, including more than one page of index to the article, covers "Germany" in the divisions of geography, (Prof. H. Wagner;) history and literature, (James Sime,) and language, (Prof. E. Sievers.) A good deal of attention is given to matters relating to the arts. A. Stuart Murray writes the article on "Gems," and Prof. Sidney Colvin those on "Giorgione" and "Giotto." The history, manufacture and painting of "Glass" are contained in separate treatises, by Alexander Nesbitt, James Paton, and C. Heath Wilson respectively. Other papers of note in the tenth volume are "Gaelic," by the Rev. T. McLauchlan, LL. D.; "Galvanometer," by Prof. Chrystal; "Galveston," by Major-Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, reprinted from a copyrighted American work; "Garrick," by Dr. R. Carruthers and Prof. Ward; "Gautier," by George Saintsbury; "Glück," by F. Hueffer, and "Goethe," by Oscar Browning.

NEW BOOKS.

—*Autobiography and Correspondence of Mrs. Delany.* *Roberts Brothers.*—Edmund Burke said of Mrs. Delany, "She is not only the woman of fashion in her ownage, she is the highest-bred woman in the world, and the woman of fashion in all ages." Born in 1700, Mrs. Delany lived far into the reign of George III., and her correspondence is a register of the greatest changes in English history, literature, and art. The "Memoirs of Baroness Bunsen," published last year, called attention to Mrs. Delany's family; and in consequence of the interest shown by the public in the memoirs of the great-granddaughter of Anne Granville, a new edition of these letters of Mrs. Delany to Anne Granville and others was undertaken. The six-volume *edition de luxe* of 1861 has been reduced by Sarah Chauncey Woolsey, (Susan Coolidge,) to a one of medium volumes, with portraits of Mary Granville, (Mrs. Delany,) and Anne Granville, (Mrs. D'Ewes.) The letters are the clear, downright, and genuine productions of a bright woman, who had no taste for intrigues, but a certain liking for fine clothes, enough at any rate to give very curious and now valuable descriptions of the prevailing toilets, feminine and masculine, made by gallants of both sexes in the last century. On her eightieth birthday she receives from Mrs. Walsingham "a most elegant copy of verses," beginning—

> "Urged by my *hopes*, checked by my *fears*,
> I scarce dare wish you *many years*.
> But that you may be happy prove
> Agrees with reason as with love;
> With *reason*, that a mind so *pure*
> Stands on the verge of life secure."

—*Amateur Theatricals.* *Macmillan & Co.*—A series of pretty little books called "Art at Home" adds to its list a light but most practical treatise on an amusement which is quite as popular here as it is abroad. Walter Herries Pollock and Lady Pollock do not set about their task in a formal spirit, but convey information by the way of pleasant gossip. After a chapter on amateur acting comes one on the French Conservatoire, but the talk soon slips to the Elizabethan period—the epoch of "masques"—and to Louis XVI. The rest of the text consists of practical stage directions, beginning with the choosing of the play, the duties of manager and prompter, rehearsals, &c. The nearness of the audience and the inexperience of amateur players are constantly kept in mind. It is recommended that there be little scenery and little furniture on the stage, that wigs be not used, and that paint and powder be administered in the most moderate doses.

"In the case of a letter which has to be read out on the stage, it will be convenient to have it actually written out. But the actor who has to read it should also learn the words by heart in case of any accident happening to the written copy. There is a story of an actor who had to learn by heart the words of a letter brought to him on the stage. The actor representing the servant who brought on the letter had a grudge against the one who represented the master, and gratified it by changing the written letter for a blank sheet of paper. The master opened the letter, and, unable to remember its supposed contents, was aghast at finding no words written on it. The servant, however, gave him no time to think. His difficulty by no means ended in his triumph, and saying, 'The letter seems to trouble you, Sir; may I ask what bad news it contains?' On this, the master, handing him the letter and replying 'Read for yourself,' turned his back impatiently."

After dwelling at some length on the difficulty of acting naturally and effectively, not merely on a real stage but as an amateur, the writers close with a dubious bit of consolation to the effect that no professional actor has ever learned to play Romeo until he was too old for the part.

THE REV. MR. MURRAY'S ESTATE.

ITS PRESENT CONDITION—MISS HULL'S CLAIM—SUIT IN PROSPECT.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Feb. 20.

Since the publication of a letter from W. H. H. Murray, written last Summer, shortly after the attachment of his Guilford property and the fact of his insolvency was made public, nothing has been heard of him by either his wife or the parties engaged in the settlement of his estate. Mrs. Murray, who has the title of M. D., is employed as a physician in a New-York hospital, and Mr. Murray is thought to be in California, where he was when the letter spoken of was written. The preferred claims against the estate amount to nearly $1,000, and the amount of the general claims is variously estimated at from $10,000 to $50,000. Nothing definite concerning the amount of the claims can be learned, as the time for proving of claims does not expire until about a month hence. Then the report of the Commissioners' work will be made to the Probate Court, and the actual amount of the claims made and allowed will be known. It is expected that after the preferred claims have been paid, the remainder will be sufficient to allow a very small dividend on the general claims. On the appointment of Deacon A. G. Hull as Trustee of the estate, he came into possession of about 30 horses, a quantity of buckboard Company stock, and a quantity of hay, which was what Sheriffs when they attached the property. He has since sold six of the horses, the proceeds of the sale being about $800. Six other horses have been replevied by Miss Ida Hull, of Guilford, among them the fine stallion Flying Morgan. She claims these horses as the progeny of two brood mares, which she claims to have bought with money saved by her while accompanying Mr. Murray as his Secretary on his lecturing tours. A day or two since an attempt was made to remove from the custody of the Trustee the stallion Morgan Abdallah, which the foreman of the farm claimed to have received a bill of sale for from Mr. Murray. The stallion was immediately replevied by the Trustee. Another employe of the farm claims the stallion Brandywine on similar grounds, but has made no attempt to remove the animal. The horses who claim his stallions say that the bills of sale were given them by Mr. Murray in compensation for services on the farm, after he became insolvent but before the attachments were placed. Mrs. Murray claims to own three of the horses, "The Prince of Guilford," now in the possession of the Trustee. The replevin case of Miss Hull against the Trustee will come to trial in the Court of Common Pleas next week or the week after, and will probably occupy a day or two in hearing one. Judge Munson, of Seymour, and J. P. Platt, of Meriden, will appear for Miss Hull, and Judge Harrison, W. K. Townsend, and John L. Whiting will represent the estate. The mortgage of $10,000 on the Guilford farm is said to cover the entire value of the place.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FIRST GOVERNOR'S HOME.

From the West Chester (Penn.) Republican.

Near the quiet, old-time village of Chatham stands a venerable stone mansion house, all that is left of what was once a valuable estate. It is supposed to have been built by William McKean about the year 1730, and is, no doubt, the house in which Gov. Thomas McKean was born in the year 1734. McKean was one of the signers of our Declaration of Independence, the first Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, from 1799 to 1808, and afterward Chief-Justice. The old house was built for a tavern, and was used as such for many years, and was called the Half-way House. It is a three-story stone building, with roof projections, or point-eaves, covering the windows at sides and ends. At one corner of the wall near the main outer door, is a projecting stone, with a deep notch or slit cut in it, over which travelers threw the reins of bridles when alighting. The outer doors are very wide, with heavy oak paneling, with immense wrought-iron hinges and locks, large enough for a jail. The chimney, which occupies a central position in the building, is a wonderful structure, being 18 feet wide and 5 feet thick. The fireplace had evidently been supplied with logs a deep foot in width, for, of course, there was abundance of wood. In connection with this chimney is a flight of substantial stone steps leading to the second story, and back of this the wine or liquor cellar. The roof is sustained by heavy hewn rafters and purlines, with king-braces strong enough for a barn roof. In the garret are old-time relics, corresponding with the ancient house, such as swifts, reels, large and small spinning-wheels, &c. Most of the distinctive features of antiquity about the old house have been religiously preserved by its owners, and no changes made in it except such as convenience and comfort imperatively demanded.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE IN ARIZONA.

From the Prescott (Arizona) Miner, Feb. 4.

Fresno City has a Vigilance Committee and terror reigns among its miscellaneous population. The origin of the matter appears to have been an assault made by one Ellis, a sporting man, on a boarding-house keeper named Mooney, who had interfered to endure an Arizonan, his guest, to leave the card-table. The Arizona gentleman was, of course, "well fixed" with money, as all Arizonians are—or ought to be. Mooney had Ellis arrested for the assault, and he was tried and sentenced—a surprisingly severe sentence—to the County Jail for 10 months; he is still there. Before daylight the next day, the following notice, written in a plain and bold hand, was affixed to all doors and shutters of saloons by a band of masked and silent armed men, numbering about 20:

TAKE NOTICE.—All gamblers, bummers, opium-smokers, and tramps are hereby ordered to leave this town inside of 12 hours and not return. And if you fail to do so, you will be dealt with accordingly. We mean business. BY VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

FRESNO, Jan. 27, 1880.

The morning train took out of Fresno some 15 or 20 gentlemen, who indignantly shook the dust off their feet as they departed from such an ungrateful settlement. At last accounts it was thought that some who had disrespectfully declined to leave would be seized by the Vigilants, and perhaps hanged.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

THE FRENCH TREATY AND THE WINE QUESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was struck by the fairness of the remarks in your editorial this morning on the wine and silk duties in the commercial treaty with France advocated by M. Léon Chotteau. The wine question has a branch that is hardly thought of or considered by our representatives in the negotiations, although M. Chotteau, with an exquisite exhibition of French finesse, has disposed of it in a quiet and, apparently, insignificant phrase, hoping to gain an immense advantage for the French laborer over his American compeer, and preserve a market in this country for French decoctions, called cased or bottled wines, which is now being lost because the American wines—bottled pure and unadulterated—are, by reason of the measure of protection now received, driving the French chemicals out of our markets and out of use. The treaty as submitted by M. Chotteau proposes that the duty on cased still wines shall be 50 cents per case or 20 cents per gallon. This makes the rate no higher than is proposed on wine in casks, or bulk goods, as we call them in trade, for it takes two and a half gallons of wine to fill one dozen bottles. The alleged ordinary wines brought from Cette, Marseilles, and Bordeaux in cases, depend for their cost mainly on the make-up of the package, consisting principally of the bottle, case, cork, label, labor, &c. The contents of the bottle bears but a trifling percentage to the whole cost. Freight rates at times are merely nominal, so that, at 50 cents per case duty, the cheap pseudo clarets of France could be laid down at the port of New-York at a price with which our cheapest American wines could not compete. Consequently, wine-bottling in this country, which is now developing into an important branch of industry, would expire from commercial marasmus, and its sorrowing friends might write as its epitaph: "Killed by Chotteau in the interests of the honest laborer and happy people."

Where, then, is to be the profitable outlet of our bulk wines? France, whose vines are being destroyed by the phylloxera, seeks to attain a position by treaty which will enable her to dictate to our vineyardists and wine-makers the prices she will pay for our white wines for champagne purposes, and our red wines as body wines for clarets and Burgundies for European consumption, sending us in return, under celebrated labels, as pure a quality of wine as a compound fortified with French spirits and made aromatic with flavoring extracts can produce. The duty on bottled still wines is $1 60 per case of one dozen whole, or two dozen one-half bottles, and is cheap. "Vin ordinaire" will not be laid down here last year, duty paid, at about $3 per case, leaving $1 40 per case to cover cost of wine and expense of bottling in France and freight to New-York. How absurd to suppose that actual wine could be sent here at any such price! If it cost $1 per case to prepare wine for shipment in France and pay the freight to New-York, 40 cents per case, or 16 cents per gallon, would be left to pay the vineyardist and the wine merchant for producing, earing for, and transporting the wine, with all the accidental expenses from the vineyard to the port of shipment. Surely, the profits at this price could not bring fortune with amazing swiftness if the wine was "wine."

M. Chotteau, with the patriotic selfishness of his race, would add $1 10 per case to the profits of his countrymen, for surely the consumer in this country would doubt the character or an article called wine that could be bought at less than 25 cents per quart bottle, and thus the advantage of a reduction of duty would inure to another Frenchman, the importer, temporarily domiciled with us. American wines at about 50 cents per gallon would bring the cost of wine in one dozen bottles to $1 25. The bottles, case, labels, labor, &c., would be about $1 25 more, making a case of one dozen bottles of pure American wine to cost about $2 50 without the bottlers' profit, against $1 40 per case, including the bottler's profit, of the French ingredients referred to above. The American bottler should have $3 per case for his wine to get 50 cents profit, and thus you can see why the duty on imported French wines of low grade should be at so much less than 50 cents per case, so as to prevent the importation of the cheap goods from France at under $3 per case; to allow our vineyardists a profit on wine-making; to keep up the industry of wine-bottling in this country, and its consequent employment of labor, instead of sending it to France; checking the temptation to adulterate our now pure wines to compete with the mixtures France would send us to, and compelling the importation of the fine grades and higher-priced wines, on which our Government could justly lay a duty far beyond the present rate, for the consumers could and should pay it without question, for they can afford it.

AMERICAN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 20, 1880.

A LADY'S GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have witnessed, as well as experienced, so much exasperation from the indifferent manner in which the ticket agents at the various stations of the elevated railroads pay out change to their patrons, that I appeal to the influence of your columns to intercede in behalf of the suffering traveling public. How humiliating a spectacle it is to witness the torture and mortification of one—especially a lady—standing in front of the ticket agent's counter, frantically endeavoring with gloved hand to gather up the several pieces of thin coin, which have been, with a *sang-froid* that is perfectly amazing, "sold" out as change, all separate and scattered too, while an accumulated line of impatient men and boys are pushing, thumping, imprecating, and scolding at the unhappy and disconcerted being for the delay necessarily occasioned in this effort, and yet these remonstrances frequently occurring, sometimes insulted discomfort and even abasement to those possessors of either sex professing any degree of sensitiveness or self-respect.

The supposed individual behind the counter was never known to expedite matters (I except, in this particular, the Sixth-Avenue Line) by delivering the change in a pile, the delay resulting from being obliged to count out separate coin, often times seven or more in number. (N. B.—Nickels and five pennies,) is not inconsiderable, nor must the wrathful mutterings of those delayed be too severely censured, for the *casus belli* is really great. Why the companies cannot provide small envelopes containing change ranging from sums of 5 to say 95 cents, all this delay and confusion would be avoided. Then the ticket agent, instead of paying out numerous pieces of coin, would simply hand out one envelope containing the exact change. For example, should a quarter dollar be given him, he would return in change an envelope supplied with 15 cents. What little, if any, extra expense the envelopes of the money might involve the increase of travel would surely more than repay. I can count scores of ladies within my own circle of acquaintance who so dread the ordeal which I have alluded to that, when lacking the exact fare, they shun the elevated road. Perhaps the companies will, in their own interests, adopt this suggestion. A LADY.

GAS-METERS AND GAS CONSUMERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, "C. W. M.," of this date on the subject of "Lying Gas-meters," is evidently off the track, and it is very surprising that a person of his apparent intelligence should write such an article. I take the liberty to suggest that the difficulties he refers to do not arise from the lying of the gas-meter, but from the persons who have the meters under their control. I hazard nothing in saying that there is no instrument ever yet made for the purpose of ascertaining quantities more perfect in its construction or operation, or better adapted to the honest performance of the object for which it is made; nor is there any such instrument where the proof of such capability is so easy of positive demonstration, as the ordinary wet or dry gas-meter. This assertion, in view of the almost universal want of faith in their ability to give a correct result as to the quantity of gas which passes through them, may, and doubtless will, call forth a smile of derision from almost any one who reads this defense of gas-meters.

I think if "C. W. M." will consider but for a moment, he will agree with me that the "disconnected meter" of which he speaks had nothing whatever to do with the making out and presentation of "the bill which was sent in as large as ever." We will, doubtless, agree that no such piece of mechanism composed of brass, iron, lead, and iron ever had the power of making out and presenting a bill, and that it is quite as absurd to speak of a lying gas-meter as it is to speak of a lying scales, bushel, measure, or yard-stick. The fault does not lie with the meter, but with the man who make use of it for the purpose of deception, or, what is quite as bad, an utter indifference to the rights of the consumers of gas and a failure to recognize the fact that a healthy and permanently prosperous business enterprise cannot be conducted unless the buyer is reasonably satisfied that he is honestly dealt with. It is a part of the nature of the business of supplying illuminating gas to have but little, if any, competition, and this begets with most men a spirit of arrogance and haughty security, and an indifference to public opinion, and from the manifestation of this spirit arises most of the want of confidence in gas companies by consumers. Gas companies are generally composed of men who in every other connection have the confidence of the communities in which they live, and who would not countenance any of the trickery with which their companies are charged, and why do they not have the confidence of their customers in this respect? It is partly from the reasons above given, and partly from the fault of the consumers themselves; most of them make no effort to be informed as to the construction or operation of a meter with the idea that it is entirely beyond their comprehension, and because they have heard so often that it is a machine constructed for the express purpose of assisting to commit a fraud, that they conclude that there is no other merit in it, and that it is not worth their attention, and refuse to listen when an explanation is offered.

There are at least three classes of dissatisfied consumers of gas: First—Those who are honest, and could understand how a meter can correctly measure the gas which passes through it if they had the opportunity. These men—gentlemen at heart—silently submit to what they deem to be the inevitable, and, like Capt. Scott's coon, "come down," but under mental protest. Second—Those who make a pretense of intelligence, but who are well satisfied in their own mind that they could not comprehend any explanation, and from fear of a shock to their personal vanity would not embrace an opportunity for explanation if offered to them—"C. W. M." is, perhaps, a sample of this class—and, third, those who have no desire, and would not understand if they could, or, if they did, would not acknowledge it, and who would not pay for gas or anything else, if they could get it in any other way. It is not so difficult as might be supposed for an honest gas manager to account to a reasonable man for the presentation of a bill in such cases as the disappearing meter. Meters do, in process of time, wear out or become disabled, from causes not now necessary to explain, and cease to register the passage of gas. In such cases it is customary and right—as it is included in the rules of most gas companies—to make out a bill for the same quantity as indicated by the previous corresponding month or quarter. This course is intended to ascertain if any consumption has been made, and for the especial benefit of those described as Class No. 3, and to prevent them from squirming out of the payment of any bill at all. If the consumer is known to the manager, or proves by his explanations to belong to Class No. 1, the manager, if he is wise, will at once accept his explanation instead of payment, but in no case will he use language "unbecoming an officer (of a gas company) and a gentleman." If in these cases, especially referred to by "C. W. M.," notice had been given to the gas companies that a supply of gas was no longer required, the meters would no doubt have been removed; there would then have been "no cause of action." It looks, in principle, somewhat like the man who hires another to buy a glass of rum from an unauthorized seller in order to obtain evidences to convict him. N.

OUT IN THE COUNTRY, Thursday, Feb. 19, 1880.

OUR SCANDINAVIAN ACCESSIONS.

THEIR NUMBER NEARLY ONE MILLION—NEARLY ALL HARD-MONEY REPUBLICANS.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Folkebladet.

The Scandinavian population, or the population of Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish origin in the States is claimed now to amount to about 1,000,000. Unlike all other populations of foreign nationality, they nearly all belong to the same part of the country, in the States and Territories north-west of the great lakes. There is a certain number living in Eastern ports, as New-York, Philadelphia, and Portland in Maine, also in some Eastern manufacturing towns, and there are a few scattered colonies in Southern States, Texas, Florida, Tennessee, Missouri. A greater number is to be found on the Pacific coast, in California, Oregon, and not least in Washington Territory—not to speak about Utah. But the greater majority lives in the North-west, including the lumbering towns and mines of Michigan near the lakes. Then comes Minnesota, Dakota, Northern Iowa, Nebraska, also in Illinois, and some in Kansas, until out in the Territories further west. In North-western Wisconsin, often one-half, in some counties the whole of the population, consists of Scandinavians. In Southern Minnesota, most of the western part of the State, not least through the North-west, one can travel for hundreds of miles from one Scandinavian farm to another. In Dakota not much less than one-third of the population in Minnesota is Scandinavian, and in Dakota even more. In several parts they own nearly all the land. Here they have their own clergy. There are more than 700 Scandinavian clergymen in the Union. They have their Representatives in the Legislatures—if we remember right, in the last session in Minnesota 19, and in Dakota 12. Here and there a Scandinavian Norwegian is Secretary of State in Wisconsin and another State Treasurer in Mindesota; through the whole country Scandinavian county officers, usually honest, and often faithful, are taking care of a large part of the public business.

The Scandinavians are the least clannish of all foreign nationalities. They learn English without difficulty, because it is so similar to their own tongue, and they not very rarely forget even from the local dialect of their home than the literary language of their Scandinavian capital. They know, which also is shown by experience, that they are best served by deriving their culture in the first clearest connection with the American business life. The Scandinavian-American press has been unanimous for honest money, and the Greenbackers have never had much success with our people. The Scandinavians want, as much as any people, a clean, honest administration. They don't appreciate the renowned civil service order of Hayes, understood as an intention for officers to take any part in politics; but they want, as the German Germans, in for a reform which could secure at the same time a greater capacity of the officers and fixity of tenure; they know from the old countries the incompetence of the "spoils system." We think, on the whole, our nationality as good reformers as any one. Except some few working men in the cities, nearly all the Scandinavians are Republicans; they have naturally been inclined to Republican politics as Protestants and a northern race; they have early chosen the Republican Party, and they stick to their party. Two years ago, there was hardly any very strong Republican feeling among the Scandinavians against the Democratic blunders of later years in the money question and in other matters have also here made the Republican Party stronger. Concerning the Presidential election, the majority of the Scandinavians do not have any marked personal preference.

HEELS AND EYES.

A BOSTON OCULIST'S ASTONISHING THEORY.

Boston Correspondence of the Providence Journal.

There has been a little fresh impetus given to the small social tea parties of which *I* spoke some time ago—a sort of making up for the little dullness which the cessation of the big fairs and the dearth of big things generally had caused; and added to these, or as a sort of a postscript to the same parties, there have been brought forward some of the old-fashioned games, not the childish games of romps, but something of the sort as "What is Your Thought Like," "Consequences," and others of an older origin. There have been some minnet parties also, where pretty girls put themselves into the prettiest new-fashioned old-fashioned clothes they could muster, and moved through the stately old dance, with what comfort they could, on their torturing little high heels set in the middle of their feet. By the way, now I am on the subject of these wicked heels, I want to tell a story that was told me by one of these pretty, little sinners out of her insane fancy. The story was told to me by one of these girls who had a foot small enough not to be tempted into the French heel folly. One of her companions, however, not so wise, went one day to an oculist with trouble with her eyes that threatened all manner of frightful results, She was already in a state where reading was out of the question, and other entertainments were fast becoming a torment. "I can walk and ride and drive and do anything with my strength; if it wasn't that my eyes are in such condition I could enjoy so much, and so on," was the burden of her woful complaint. The oculist looked at her with his professional wisdom, asked her various questions, and then suddenly amazed her by asking her to put out her foot. This sounded like the most extraordinary of non sequiturs, but the girl, lost in wits and, thinking something of this kind, the foot in its smart kid boot with the wicked tall little heel, the young lady was so prpud of, was thrust forth. The oculist looked at it a moment with a stolid face—then—"Go home," he said, "and take off those heels—keep them off for a month, and then come to me again, and we'll see how the eyes are!" In a month the eyes were well, and the young lady learned by her experience and little wise talk how near she had come to having no eyes at all. It may not follow that all young women equally devoted to wicked heels will be affected in a like manner, but it serves to show that there is the possibility, and always the certainty, that with that instrument of torture constantly at work in the centres of the foot, where all those delicate nerves and tendons lie that are so intimately connected with all the other delicate nerves of the body, there must presently some some disarrangement and disease that may work fatal mischief with the brain, and, consequently, with the enjoyment and good looks, of the wearer.

GOV. ROBERTS ON EDUCATION.

Gov. Roberts, of Texas, is sound on the subject of public education, as appears from the following extract from a letter written by him to the Hon. S. D. Steedman in a reply to an invitation to a meeting in the interest of free schools in that State:

"It may be possible that I can come, and will be pleased to do so. But wh

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 23, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun. Matinée.
UNION SQUARE—The False Friend. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE—Engaged. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE—Hazel Kirke. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Black Crook. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Brook. Matinée.
THEATRE COMIQUE—McIlligan Guards' Surprise.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—Hiawatha. Matinée.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water-Colors.
NEW-YORK SKATING RINK—Skating. Matinée.
CHICKERING HALL—English Glee Concert.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN—Ninth Regiment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition $12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum 2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum 2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum 1 00
Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in this region, falling barometer, warmer southerly winds, cloudy weather, with possibly occasional snow, followed by rising barometer, colder westerly winds, clear or fair weather.

The House of Representatives will be asked to-day to sanction the appropriation of $1,500,000 to maintain the extended star service of the Postal Department. The fact that a deficiency of about $2,000,000 existed in this branch of the service was communicated to Congress by the Postmaster-General early in the present session. This unexpected statement led to an inquiry, and it was found that the star service had been expanded at a greatly increased cost to the Government, and without proper authority. But the star routes have been made apparently necessary to the people who live in the localities served in this extravagant manner. There was probably no actual demand for the increase of mail facilities. Certainly, there was no precedent for an assumption of authority like that which the Post Office Department exercised when the additional expense was ordered. But it will be difficult to withdraw the service, now that it has been established, without exciting much dissatisfaction; and the discontinuance will cost a heavy sum in forfeitures of contracts. The probability is that Congress will appropriate the money, with the warning that "this must not happen again."

The Democratic majority in the Louisiana Legislature propose to get rid of their Republican colleagues at a blow. A protest against Kellogg holding his seat in the United States Senate as a Senator from Louisiana was forwarded to that body by the Democratic members of the Legislature. Whereupon the Republicans sent up a counter-memorial, signed by the members individually. This has excited the ire of the Democrats who have arraigned the Republicans, and a threat to expel them has been made. No Louisiana Legislature, of late years, has been able to command the respect of anybody anywhere, and this sudden affectation of offended dignity will not deceive people into believing that the Democratic members of the Legislature possess any dignity to be offended. They gave a one-sided view of the Kellogg case, and when the Republicans gave the other side the Democrats very naturally came to the conclusion that it would be a good stroke of business to silence the opposition by expulsion.

Washington is excited over the contest which is being made in the Democratic National Committee over choice of the place for holding the next convention of the party. The claims of Washington have disappeared from the committee, and Mr. Tilden's tardy announcement of his opposition to that city as a place of assembling is, under the circumstances, comical as well as characteristic. The ardor with which the claims of St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati are pressed has given color to the belief that the chances of the various candidates are to be influenced by the final choice. As it is now generally conceded that St. Louis will not be the city in which the convention will be held, Mr. Tilden's friends should be correspondingly depressed. It has been understood that he desired another performance of the celebrated drama of his nomination in 1876.

It might be supposed that when the taxpayers of a county organize an association with the avowed purpose of watching the county officers and punishing them for violations of duty, the menaced officers would resign in high dudgeon. But in Somerset County, New-Jersey, where such an organization has just been made, the county officers are merely "alarmed." They do not appear to feel insulted, but only scared. What the ingenious Garcelon, of Maine, would call "a sort of mildew" has struck many counties in New-Jersey; and honest people will wish great success to the Somerset tax-payers in their endeavor to protect themselves against fraud.

A San Francisco dispatch says that the Kearneyites are much gratified by the action of the City Board of Health in condemning the Chinese quarter as a nuisance. But their gratification will give place to rage if they find that the nuisance is not speedily and forcibly removed. Kearney's watchword is: "The Chinese must go," and on this his followers steadily and vociferously insist. They believe that dull times and a scarcity of work are the direct results of the presence of the Chinese. Mayor Kalloch, elected by these half-frantic people, promised that if the Chinese quarter was indicted as a public nuisance the Chinese should be expelled from the city. It will be interesting to see how the Mayor will be able to keep his rash promise, and to note what will happen to him if he does not keep it. The houses occupied by the Chinese may be legally declared nuisances, but, if these dwellings are vacated, or made to conform to the health laws of the municipality, the Chinese will not "go" unless driven out by rioters.

THE CHANGING BALANCE OF TRADE.

The advocates of the "let well enough alone" policy in our finances have relied with a faith almost grotesque on the retention of the gold which has come to us during the past year for our excess of exports. They will regard with some disquiet, if their complacency can yield to disquiet from any cause, the evidences which are accumulating that this excess is steadily falling off, not by any decrease in the exports, but by a decided increase in our imports; for they cannot ignore the conclusion that if this change continues long enough there will be a tendency of gold away from us. We published yesterday morning an abstract of the report of the Bureau of Statistics, covering the calendar years 1878 and 1879. We commend them to the close attention of those who imagine that we can safely trust to a continuance of the conditions which have enabled the Government to make a nominal resumption of specie payments, and which have so far prevented any exposure of the unreality of that resumption. Following are the figures for 1878 and 1879:

	Imports.	*Exports.*	*Increase.*
1878	$431,812,483	$729,023,238	$297,210,755
1879	513,745,748	754,656,656	240,911,007
	$81,933,265	$25,633,517	—$56,299,517

This little table shows at a glance the changes which have taken place this last year. Our imports have advanced $82,000,000, in round numbers; our exports have advanced only $26,000,000, and the favorable balance has fallen away $56,000,000. It is true that we still have a balance for the year of $241,000,000, but the figures published for December and January, relating to the Customs receipts, show a still more rapid rate of increase in imports, and indicate for the latter month an actual excess over the exports of the same period.

If these were statements covering only a short space of time, or if they were opposed to what might be expected to be the results of the forces known to be at work, we might afford to disregard them. But, so far from this, the statements cover two entire years, and they show the natural and inevitable effect of tendencies that are familiar to all intelligent observers, and that have been pointed out time and again in these columns. Our favorable balance of trade was due to an exceptionally large demand for food from abroad, and an exceptionally light demand for foreign products in this country. The latter arose from a steady fall in prices produced by their adjustment to the new condition of things which followed the collapse of inflated credit in 1873, and which was hastened by the efforts of the country to reach payments in specie. The former of these causes—the unusual foreign demand for food—fell upon a time when two great harvests were had in our country, and when the shrinkage of prices had reached the specie level, and the demand for imported goods was at its lowest. The immediate result was necessarily the payment of the exports, first in American securities, which have been practically drained from foreign markets, and then in gold. This gold, on arriving in this country, instead of being used to pay the legal-tender notes and replacing them, was added to the outstanding currency. Prices rose accordingly, and as all such movements tend to run to extremes, the advance in prices was far beyond the proportionate increase in the currency. Nor this alone. Nearly all the securities sent to this country in payment of our exports became a basis for new trade transactions, nearly in the same degree, though not in the same manner, that would have happened had the payment been in money. The consequence was an inflation of prices, and of credit, which has ranged from 50 per cent. to 150 per cent., and which has had the natural and inevitable effect of producing additional importations. With this advance in home prices, exports, in their turn, tend to become less profitable, and nothing is more certain than a reaction in foreign trade, first toward a restoration of the balance, and then toward an excess of imports.

This is the problem which Congress must face, and the sooner and more courageously it is met the better for the permanent and solid prosperity of the country. The immediate question is, what will become of our currency when gold begins to flow from us? In order to maintain redemption in gold, such as now exists nominally, the Treasury will be obliged to turn all its surplus revenues into the redemption reserve, and afterward to borrow for that reserve, and to borrow at a rate of interest very much higher than that which it is now ready to pay. As soon as a considerable demand arises for gold to go abroad, we shall see the real character of the law of 1878, which compels the Treasury to pay out and keep in circulation the legal tenders received by it. This law practically multiplies indefinitely the power of the greenbacks to draw gold from the Treasury. The demand against which a reserve must be kept can never be measured. It does not depend on the amount of notes outstanding, but on the number of times which each of these notes may be exchanged for gold and then sent in to be again exchanged. Up to the present time the nature of this law has been concealed by the fact that there has been no demand for gold. Notes, so far from being sent to the Treasury for gold, actually bear a premium in most parts of the Union, and have done so even in New-York when required in large amounts. But let a real demand for gold arise from any source, and this illusory superiority of the notes, this apparently inherent value and utility of them, will disappear, and with great rapidity.

It is due to Mr. Sherman to say that he has a number of times, of late, pointed out this danger with great clearness and firmness. He repeated his views announced in his annual report in favor of withdrawing the legal-tender quality of the notes, in an interview before the Senate Finance Committee on the 30th of January, and expanded them with much detail. He is now strongly convinced that the notes should cease to be a legal tender for future debts contracted between private parties, and this is an absolutely necessary step if we have any hope of maintaining redemption. But even this is not enough. In the present extraordinary and increasing inflation of our currency and of credit, there is safety only in retiring the notes. In face of the drain on our gold which is certainly approaching, the present system of redemption can never be permanently maintained. Three courses alone are open to us. We may go on trying to redeem until we are compelled to employ silver and are reduced to the silver standard; we may suspend redemption in coin and relapse into an irredeemable paper currency with all its evils, or we may redeem and retire our notes. Both the first two courses would be retrograde and disgraceful; the latter is the only one honorable, safe, and permanently profitable.

THIRD TERM DISCUSSIONS.

The *North American Review* in its last two numbers has opened its pages to a discussion of the vagary that has been dignified as the "Third Term Question," and has thereby contributed to give it a serious quality which does not properly belong to it. The pretended existence of such a question and the apparent earnestness with which it has been a subject of forensic contention are a curious illustration of the way in which a flimsy political device may be magnified into seeming importance, and made to do service as a party weapon. The only supposition on which such a question could be raised with any show of sincerity is that there is danger in electing any man to the Presidency for the third time, lest by the power placed in his hands he should so get the start of this majestic nation as to subvert or seriously modify its free institutions in spite of the will of the people. If there were any such danger, it would lie equally in the way of electing a man for a second, or even for a first, term. If a man cannot be trusted with the power and patronage of the office of chief magistrate of the Republic for the purpose of administering its legitimate functions, for fear he may use them to perpetuate his own tenure of office or to destroy the character of the Government, or if the people cannot be trusted to retain their control over their own affairs in spite of the ambitious designs of any one whom they may put in this great office, then is there peril in having any President at all, and the object of attack must logically be the office itself. If the danger is in the character and supposed purposes of some particular person who is proposed as a candidate, then the object of any rational contention in the premises must be the defeat of that particular man. Either way, the discussion of the third term question, as involving any principle whatever, is reduced to an absurdity. No man can be more dangerous in the Presidential office for a third term than for a first term, and the real question for these Quixotic disputants is the expediency of abolishing that office, lest one man, with no army worth speaking of at his command, should prove too much for the free people of these thirty-eight States.

But the fact is that nobody believes in the danger of a third term, and the discussion is but a hypocritical device intended to defeat a particular nomination which might prove formidable to its opponents. Ingenious use is made of a presumed popular reverence for the example of Washington and the early Presidents, and those who simulate fright at the third term bugaboo of their own raising, try to formulate into an "unwritten law" the "precedent" and the "time-honored custom" of the early days of the Republic, for nobody pretends that in the later days any President has before this present time had the slightest chance of election to a third term. Washington retired from office after his second term, as he ardently desired to do after his first, for reasons that were satisfactory to himself, and which the country was obliged to accept, but the danger of a third term was not among them, and he had no thought of establishing a precedent. Jefferson, who was pre-eminently the politician of his day, made a virtue of following this example at a time when it had become evident that he could not hope for another re-election. He, who was the champion of the doctrine that the people could be trusted with the control of their own affairs, did, indeed, profess to see a danger in continued re-elections, but he was the only one of the early Presidents who ever intimated any regard for this alleged anti-third-term principle. But in the infant days of the Republic there was some slight trace of liking for monarchical forms, and timid men might conjure up dangers which any time in these last fifty years would seem ridiculous. In point of fact, few were timid enough to treat them seriously. Appeal has also been made to the framers of the Constitution, but nothing could be more unfortunate in the way of argument. The simple refutation is that, as the result of all the deliberations of that peculiarly sagacious and prudent body of men, the way was finally left open to the people to exercise an untrammeled choice in the selection of a chief magistrate for any number of times, and the way was not left open to anything which the convention regarded as a real danger.

The plain purpose of this whole absurd agitation about the alleged third term question is to prevent, if possible, the candidacy of Gen. Grant, because those who are opposed to the party with whose achievements his name is so conspicuously associated fear that the popular trust in him is so great that he could not be defeated at the polls. When they leave the misty region of precedent and the assumed example of the fathers, they prate of dangers which, as we have shown, if they exist at all, should make us fear ever to elect any President. But no sensible person really believes that any man in the Presidential chair could so use the power intrusted to him as to defeat the will of the American people. If any man does believe this, then is he justified in despairing of the Republic, and he it is that should be expected to seek security in a stronger Government. The fact is, the people are so jealous of their sovereignty that the least show of a disposition on the part of a President to seize a power that does not belong to him, or any attempt to prostitute his office to serve his own ambition, would insure his defeat. There is no man in the nation so strong in his own character or in popular confidence as to be an exception. When Gen. Grant was in office, the bare suggestion of such a possibility, wildly improbable as was the chance of its realization, united with more valid causes of dissatisfaction, was sufficient to beget such rash and over-hasty declarations as that contained in the Springer resolution and in the platforms of a few State conventions, which, however, applied only to the re-election of one already in possession of the office. Even the imaginary peril then suggested is wanting when the proposed candidate is out of office, and has no more power or influence than legitimately belongs to his character and career. And when we consider that he is, and has ever been, so far as any outward act or effort can testify, one of the most unambitious of men, and makes his acceptance of any office dependent entirely on his being summoned to it by the unmistakable choice of the people, the outery that is made appears as the most lamentable display of political idiocy that could be easily conceived in the wildest burlesque. Gen. Grant, in connection with his rare qualities, has displayed some glaring faults, which may or may not have been lessened by experience. He was not an ideal President; he may not now be an ideal candidate. But the simple question is, whether with his virtues and his faults, which have all been subjected to the most searching scrutiny in the full blaze of publicity, he is the choice of the American people to be their President again. If he is, they have an undoubted right to the choice. If the Republican Party deems that, all things considered, he would best represent its principles and its purposes, and give it the strongest assurance of being able to carry them into effect, it has a right to make him its candidate, and will not be deterred by Quixotic exhibitions of forensic tilting.

OUR ARMY CHAPLAINS.

The bill which Gen. McCook has introduced into the House to regulate the appointment, assignment, and duties of Chaplains is a great improvement on his last year's measure. The object of both bills was the same—to provide the Army with Roman Catholic Chaplains. But Gen. McCook's first plan proposed to take an annual census of the doctrinal beliefs or proclivities of all the officers and men, and to assign and shift Chaplains in accordance therewith. It went into such details as uniting "two or more Protestant denominations," when neither in any department could poll his specified number of votes, and then "assigning a Chaplain of the most numerous of the denominations so united." So, with fewer than 800 Roman Catholics in any department, the Secretary of War was to "unite them with the Roman Catholics of some adjoining department," in order to secure a Roman Catholic Chaplain. Every year this sectarian census and shifting process was to be repeated. Such a scheme would have been ruinous to military discipline. We were at the pains to point out at the time, that it was drawn up in ecclesiastical, and not in military, interests; that it substituted for authoritative selections from the various priesthoods religious ballots among the enlisted men; that it conceded to sectarian religions a latitude in the Army not allowed to national politics, and that it would not only label men Catholics or Protestants, whose sufficient description was that of American soldiers, but would open the door for intrigues to secure changes of station for troops and consolidations of posts, in order to carry the annual count of sectarian noses.

We are glad to see that from his pending bill Gen. McCook has stricken out every vestige of this vicious voting scheme. Perhaps he has seen that it is as much out of place as asking Congress to legislate for an annual census of Democrats and Republicans in the Army, in order to assign a fair share of each among the teachers of the post-schools. At any rate, he has seen that his end must be approached by less objectionable means, if attained at all. The first seven sections of his new bill provide a retiring-board to examine existing Chaplains—the object being to create as many vacancies as fairly possible, in order to advance the operation of his own system of chaplaining. All Chaplains now over 50 years old are required to appear before the board, to be examined for physical ability to perform their duties, and all under 50 who believe themselves physically unable, and wish to be placed on retired pay, are also to be examined. This being settled, hereafter, in filling vacancies, Chaplains are to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, "in such a manner that there shall be at least one Roman Catholic Chaplain and one Protestant Chaplain, who shall be stationed at each military department head-quarters." The first effect of this provision, as matters stand, will be to make none but Roman Catholic priests eligible to Army Chaplaincies for many years to come, and until the equalization so spoken of is effected. Still, the proposition, conceding the propriety of making any such division according to Church ordination, is not a grasping one. Assuming that the bill uses "department" in its technical sense, as distinct from the superior term division, and the inferior district, there are at present but nine places to be controlled by this bill—the Department of Dakota, of the Missouri, of the Platte, of Texas, of the East, of the South, of the Columbia, of Arizona, and, presumably, of West Point. There are thirty Post Chaplains in the Army, and four regimental Chaplains, so that the bill as it stands does not aim at controlling an unfair number of them; but it evidently contemplates an increasing number of departmental Chaplains, to absorb them nearly all, as it limits the Chaplains to be assigned in compliance with it to "thirty," expressly excepting the four regimental Chaplains.

The remaining sections of the bill provide that the Chaplain shall not be appointed if over 40 years old; that he shall bring written recommendations from his denominational or ecclesiastical authority, and also a medical certificate of physical ability; that he shall visit, and report upon, twice a year, unless detailed to accompany expeditions in the field, each camp and post in his department, ministering to the spiritual necessities of all officers and men "professing the same religious belief as his own," though no constraint shall be put on any officer or enlisted man to attend or abstain from religious service. It is also expressly provided that no Chaplain shall be "required or permitted" to minister to any officer or enlisted man professing a different religious belief, unless at the latter's request, and that he shall be allowed to conduct all religious ceremonies according to his faith and discipline, and shall not be compelled to perform any contrary thereto.

Such is the new plan. It labors under the objection of employing the terms Roman Catholic and Protestant in a general law of Congress, but it is an objection, perhaps, inhering in the nature of the case. There are undoubtedly many Roman Catholics in the Army to whom the ritual and the religious instruction familiar to their childhood, and above all the spiritual ministration provided for the sick and the dying in battle or in hospital, are very dear. It must not be supposed that these religious offices are wholly wanting, for in fact hardly a post on the frontier is without its semi-annual visit of some Roman Catholic priest. Still, it is perhaps not an unfair demand that the latter should not be practically excluded from competition for the rank, pay, and mileage given to the Chaplain. There is one other way out of the difficulty, as suggested by Gen. Sherman. This is to abolish the rank of Chaplain in the Army, after the present incumbents shall have ceased to hold it, and allow each post Council of Administration to select a civilian Chaplain, a monthly allowance being made for this purpose, in lieu of the Chaplain's pay. This plan is also not wholly free from difficulties, and perhaps in some cases the religious preferences of the men might not be consulted; but it would at least avoid, or tend to avoid, the existing discrimination, against which Gen. McCook's new system of chaplaincy is aimed.

IN BEHALF OF BLAINE.

The *Tribune* is working earnestly in behalf of the Blaine "boom" with a zeal that is doubtless in accordance with Jay Gould, but which does not seem to benefit Mr. Blaine very much. It is easy to write letters to eleven hundred and one persons who are interested in Mr. Blaine and in railroads, and it is not surprising that eleven hundred of them should reply reiterating the opinion that Mr. Blaine ought to be President; but the public declines to accept such a performance as a proof that the rest of the Republican voters share this opinion. Mr. Gould may be, and undoubtedly is, actuated by motives of the most patriotic nature in giving the support of his newspaper to Mr. Blaine, but there are persons who are so prejudiced as to regard a candidate who possesses the entire confidence of Mr. Gould as an excellent candidate to let alone. In fact, there is a growing suspicion among Mr. Blaine's friends that the more loudly the *Tribune* praises him, the smaller are his chances of receiving the Republican nomination. In these circumstances, a chivalrous admiration of the Senator from Maine dictates that some one should come to his help, and give to the public a really fair and convincing summary of his remarkable merits.

Mr. Blaine has been in public life for many years, and his friends proudly and justly claim that he is an eminent statesman. His views in regard to all the great questions of the day are clear, broad, and worthy of his reputation. He scorns the arts of the tricky politicians who conceal their views and refuse to be betrayed into committing themselves as to any question. The one transcendent question now before the American people is, shall Mr. Blaine be President? There is not the least doubt as to Mr. Blaine's position in regard to this question. He believes that Mr. Blaine ought to be President, and he can defy his enemies to point out a single instance in which his devotion to the grand and fundamental principle of our Government has ever flagged. His whole political career has been one continued battle in behalf of Mr. Blaine. No argument has ever for one moment induced him to waver a hair's breadth from the open and unflinching support of Mr. Blaine. Other men who were once ardent Blaine men, have proved backsliders; others with a plausible pretense of honesty and patriotism, have ventured to express doubts as to the expediency of making Mr. Blaine President; and still others, with shameless effrontery, have boldly said that he was unfit for the office. But Mr. Blaine has been faithful among the faithless, and to-day, as in every other period of his public life, holds that to support Mr. Blaine is the one supreme duty of every American citizen.

Take another instance of his profound and thorough statesmanship—his unhesitating advocacy of the broad principle that Mulligan has no right to retain letters which might compromise a Presidential candidate. This is worthy of a place beside the older, but less important, Monroe doctrine. It is quite possible that the Monroe doctrine might be successfully violated by some audacious European power, and that our Republic might nevertheless be able to elect Mr. Blaine President; but if Mulligan should at any time have in his possession letters which really compromised all possible Presidential candidates, the election of Mr. Blaine might be impossible. With such a calamity as this in the possible future, the tremendous importance of maintaining the Blaine doctrine is manifest. It is indeed to be hoped that it may yet be incorporated in the Federal Constitution, so that in future it will be impossible for any Mulligan to retain any letter written by Mr. Blaine. The fearlessness with which Mr. Blaine has supported the Blaine doctrine is familiar to his countrymen, and constitutes one of his many claims to admiration. He is the one living professional statesman whose name is permanently linked with a great principle of American policy. His rival, Mr. Conkling, once undertook to distinguish himself by advocating the theory that the possession and use of shot-guns in Rhode Island are contrary to the interests of the Republic, but the Conkling doctrine met with a cold reception. Mr. Blaine, on the contrary, as the originator of the Blaine doctrine, stands among the foremost statesmen of this or any age, and as the defender of our national liberties against the encroachments of Mulligan, his name will go down to posterity with a halo of glory.

In regard to Southern outrages, Mr. Blaine's position is bold and statesmanlike. He thinks that they form a sufficient answer to all persons who are guilty of doubting the wisdom of party managers. If an impudent person wishes to know whether the Speaker of the House of Representatives ought to be personally and pecuniarily interested in special legislation, he should be refuted by a picturesque account of the murder of a negro in Mississippi—a kind of refutation which in fullness and accuracy cannot be surpassed. As to minor matters with which mere politicians or persons who are ignorant of statesmanship concern themselves, Mr. Blaine does not waste his time with them. Paltry questions of national finance, of the purification of our civil service, of the relations of railway corporations to the State, of the management of the Indians, and such like matters, are beneath his notice. Nobody knows clearly what his views on such matters are, with the possible exception of Mr. Jay Gould, who has perhaps implanted in him firm, though as yet secret, convictions as to railway affairs. Statesmen like Mr. Blaine cannot stoop to these trivial and ephemeral matters, but require all their time to shape the public policy in regard to questions of real importance.

We may not be precisely ready to support Mr. Blaine as a Presidential candidate, but it is simple justice to admit that he is a great statesman. In his long political life he has distinguished himself by his steady support of Mr. Blaine, and his promulgation and defense of the Blaine doctrine that Mulligan has no right to retain compromising letters. A statesman who can point to such a record deserves everything in the gift of the people. As it is, such is the ingratitude of republics, that Mr. Blaine receives instead the support of Mr. Jay Gould.

In the time of Henry III., of France, King and Court did nothing else than play at cup and ball. Bilboquet in hand, the monarch spent his days in tossing up his toy, and if no adept in King-craft, at least he had the satisfaction (if history is to be believed) of being known as the most expert cup and ball juggler of his time. Such games, human distractions, giving relaxation to the mind, are inherent to mankind. Some day Sir John Lubbock is likely to find certain objects of the palæolithic age, a time prior to the glacial period. Then this wise archæologist will puzzle over them for years, until a school-boy will solve the mystery by roundly asserting and proving that our black ancestors of those days played at jack-stones. Perhaps it took 100,000 years of culture to turn jack-stones into dice. Has not Mr. De Vinne shown quite conclusively that printing was not as much due to the desire man had to study as to amuse himself? Playing-cards, engraved from rough wood blocks, ante-date printed books. Once that cards were cheaply produced, and amusement could be derived from them, the question arises, Did they serve first for such games as are called to-day solitaires, in which a single person can indulge, or for round games? Philosophical inquiry, though of late very much directed toward such subjects, has as yet given no decision. Still, the passage of certain broad streams of civilization have apparently been determined by the games which have been left. These have been imperishable. It would be interesting to enter wisely and learnedly on a research of this character, which would furnish an additional chapter to anthropology. There have been many whims in amusements. Once in France, a century and more ago, great ladies spent their time in unraveling the gold from stuffs. It was the rage—the mania. People bought expensive gold-worked materials, simply to pick out the gold from them. Men even engaged in this task of Penelope. These remarks are called forth in regard to a puzzle which is just now the chief amusement of the New-York mind, and that is the game of the number 15. It is so well known as not to be worth describing. Suffice to say, that it has assumed the character of a mental epidemic, for, day and night, thousands of men and women, of boys and girls, are at it, moving to and fro the mysterious numbers. You will find the box with the numbers in the market-stalls, in the brokers' offices, in the club-rooms, and the newspaper sanctum. With more patience than time, certain obstinate people have been known to sit up all night at it, and still the numbers baffled them, for there is one certain combination which refuses "to come right." In a month from now, the whole population of North America will be at it, and when the 15 puzzle crosses the seas, it is sure to become an English mania. In the meantime, it is the street vendors who are making a harvest out of the puzzle business.

The question has recently been discussed in England whether it would not be wise to do away with the right of action for breach of promise of marriage. At the last session of Parliament a motion was carried in the House of Commons declaring that the action ought to be abolished, except when actual pecuniary loss has been incurred by reason of the promise, in which case the recoverable damages should not exceed the pecuniary loss. This sentiment is based on the allegation that the right of maintaining an action for breach of promise is often most scandalously abused. A recent case of this kind was cited in the House of Commons. A woman sued a clergyman for breach of promise. She was 35, and he was 65 years old. He denied that he had ever promised, intended, or wanted to marry her. She procured a witness to corroborate her story. The clergyman was mulcted in $750 damages. It was afterward proved that the plaintiff was an abandoned woman, who had been convicted of theft, and had attempted to black-mail two other persons by threatening actions for breach of promise. In another case, a scoundrel brought an action of breach of promise against a lady for the sole purpose of extorting money from her. And he succeeded, for she preferred to pay the villain $5,000 to having her letters read in court and published in the newspapers. There is no doubt that this right of action is subject to grave abuses, and that it has given rise to many scandalous cases. But, on the other hand, it is equally unquestionable that, when properly used, it is a means of getting justice. It is a remedy that has been, and will be, generally sought by women, who are certainly entitled to adequate means of legal redress when they have been wronged and injured by the arbitrary breaking of marriage engagements. The law governing such actions may need amendment so as to prevent the evils which have flourished under it; but the total abolition of the right would cause more mischief than it would prevent. An important reform in the law was made in 1869. Prior to that time, neither of the principals in a breach of promise case could testify. It will be remembered that the injured *Mrs. Bardell* was not allowed to tell in evidence of "the revolting heartlessness and systematic villainy" of "the ruthless destroyer of the domestic oasis in the desert of Goswell-street," nor did the law permit the heartless *Mr. Pickwick* to explain on the witness stand the meaning of his "chops and tomato-sauce" and "warming-pan." The act of 1869 opened the witness box to both plaintiff and defendant in a breach of promise case, with the proviso, however, that a verdict shall not be recovered unless the testimony of the plaintiff is corroborated by some other material evidence.

If the United States had no other advantage over European Governments than immunity from the curse of great armies, it would be sufficient cause for national felicitation. The maintenance of such vast military forces is a self-evident crime against the people. It is a continual draft upon their resources, their contentment, and their life. They are required to give everything for what they have no real interest in, and for what can never benefit them. Indeed, by surrender of all their natural rights, they merely rivet the fetters about their own freedom, and put fresh obstacles in the way of their advancement. Foreign powers are constantly increasing their armies, and each puts forward the excuse that it has been forced to take the step because some other power has taken it. The *North German Gazette*, as announced by yesterday's cable, has been impelled to explain that the German contingent has been augmented because the French and Russian contingents had been; that Germany, sincerely as she loves and wants peace, must, for her own safety, follow the example unhappily set by her neighbors. This is the way they all talk, but the assumption is transparent. If a man should go about the streets armed to the teeth, brandishing his weapons in everybody's face, as an evidence of his pacific character, who would believe him? This is just what Europe is doing, and who believes her? Each State declares that it would be delighted to disarm, if its neighbors would disarm. The truth is that Austria, Germany, and Russia particularly are not only afraid of, and entirely unwilling to trust, one another, they stand in perpetual dread of the Democratic or Socialistic or Nihilistic movement within their borders. Foes within are more formidable than foes without, as they are but too well aware. Bismarck's recent effort to secure an agreement of the Continental States for the suppression of Socialism is a confession of this general dread of the constant growth of Liberalism. France, at heart the most democratic State of Europe, not excepting Britain, is not likely to enter into any such concordat, and unless she assents, others will not. There is no rational hope of a disarmament, which, to be effective, must be complete; and neither Germany nor Russia, not to speak of other powers, would dare to dispense with military force while the people feel as they now do, and are likely to feel. They would be apt to profit by their opportunity to assert and vindicate their long-violated rights. The fact of the maintenance of these great armies will, instead of guaranteeing peace, be a ceaseless provocation to war, and will soon or late be quite certain to create war. The powers too, may at any moment be moved to declare war in order to prevent revolution at home. This has been the policy of monarchies and of all autocracies from remote ages, and the policy may be adopted on the other side at any time. The main difficulty in the European question is, at present, the Democratic difficulty, and as it is becoming more and more formidable, it is not strange that the most sagacious bureaucratic heads are unable to deal with it. The wrongs of the people through ages must, some day, it would seem in the near future, be adequately and permanently redressed.

Emilio Castelar, of whom we have heard little since the failure of the Republic in Spain, is still living quietly in Madrid, having by no means despaired of the cause he has so eloquently advocated by voice and pen, and so bravely maintained by his acts. He is considered by all Liberals, and very justly, no doubt, as the ablest of his countrymen, and though now entirely withdrawn from public affairs, he yet exercises a wide and potent influence at the capital and throughout the land. Nearly all the scholars and littérateurs of Madrid—and there are many—are avowedly Republican in opinion, and are grouped about Castelar, who holds weekly receptions, at which literature and politics are freely and earnestly discussed. He is entirely confident of the establishment of the Republic at no distant day, and speaks of the present Monarchy as a passing reaction. He is the centre of the Republican Party in Spain, and has been declared to be so much of the party that without him it would fall to pieces. While he is regarded by some of his associates as unpractical in certain things, he is said to understand the conflicting elements in the party, and to be able to educe from them whatever harmony is possible. He strengthens the weak, calms the impatient, controls the rash. He has been designated as an opportunist, and he is such to an extent, because he knows that nothing can be achieved in Spain by haste; that the ripe fruit of liberty is the growth of years. He might have accomplished something in the revolution of 1866 had it not been for Serrano. After being one of the first at the barricades, he was deserted by the other insurrects on account of his attachment to Republican ideas. He has always espoused these zealously, having been in youth a contributor to the most advanced journals, and editor-in-chief of the *Tribune*, a Democratic organ, before he was 30. After the unfortunate issue of the revolution of 1866, he was condemned to death; but he crossed the frontier, resided for some time in Geneva and afterward in Paris. He returned two years later, and has been laboring ever since in behalf of liberalism. He is full of hope, still young—he is but 47—and a great Republican force. He has long been in favor of emancipation in Cuba, and says that that island will not be henceforth a source of discord between Spain and the United States. He is a bachelor, and likely to continue one. He believes that a man devoted to his country should have no domestic distractions.

A case of "Ten Thousand a Year" complexion looms up in London. When the direct line of that magnificent specimen of a cultivated English gentleman, George Evelyn, of Wotton, came to an end, his property passed to a remote kinsman, descended from a branch of the family which long ago settled in Ireland. A portion of the Evelyn estates consists of property at Deptford, a populous district adjoining London, and abutting on the Thames. Here it was that Evelyn had a mansion which he let to Peter the Great, who left it in an abominable plight, and loved to run wheelbarrows through the trim yew hedges in the garden. A Mr. Liardet, a distant kinsman, and presumably "poor relation," returned from Australia a few years ago, and was appointed agent for the Deptford estate. This gentleman, for some cause, became dissatisfied with Mr. Evelyn, who stands high in public estimation, and at length the difference assumed a serious character. He refused, it appears, to surrender his position, but did not hesitate to state generally that he had substantial evidence of Mr. Evelyn being illegitimate, and not entitled to the estates. Mr. Evelyn has apparently deemed the charge so important that he is taking legal steps. It is but a few years ago that his princely entertainment on the occasion of the christening of his heir—when Sir William Harcourt and Lord Falmouth were godfathers—drew all Surrey to Wotton. Two thousand tenants and their wives sat down to feast and to enjoy the fete under the majestic trees planted by the author of "Silva," to whom, more than to any one, England owes the splendor of her parks and timber.

OBITUARY NOTES.

The Rev. Lorin Webb, of the New-York East Conference, who was on his way from Florida, where his wife was recently buried, to Norwalk, Ohio, to visit his daughters, died at Nashville on Saturday of consumption, at the house of the Rev. J. B. McFerrin, agent of a Methodist Episcopal book establishment.

H. G. Wright, one of the editors and proprietors of the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Constitutionalist*, died yesterday, after a few weeks illness, at the age of 29 years, at the residence of Gov. Herschel V. Johnson, in Jefferson County, Ga. He has been chief writer on the *Chronicle* since the death of his father, the late Gen. A. R. Wright, in 1872, and was one of the ablest writers on the Southern press. His death is deeply regretted in Georgia.

The Rev. Dr. Charles P. Burk, of New-York, Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, delivered a lecture in the First Congregational Church of Albany yesterday, on "Fifty Years of Mission Work in Turkey," and then, as his guest, accompanied the H

A BACKWOODS ADVENTURE

AN OLD HUNTER'S STORY OF BY-GONE DAYS.

DESPERATE STRUGGLES OF TWO MEN WITH A PACK OF CATAMOUNTS—THEIR MARVELOUS ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

ERWINNA, Penn., Feb. 21.—A group of the fishermen and hunters of this section of Pennsylvania were gathered around the stove in the little tavern perched up among these hills, the other day, telling yarns and discussing the prospects of the country. Even "Rattlesnake Pete," some of whose stories appeared in THE TIMES not long ago, was induced to leave his hut, near Boyleaux Rocks, and join the merry crowd. Every one of the well-known characters of the vicinity had told for the hundredth time some favorite episode of his own or some fictitious person's life, and the listeners were getting tired and sleepy, when a stranger, who had hitherto been unobserved, in the rear of the crowd spoke out. "Friends," he said, "you have not asked me to speak, and I have, so far, been content to listen to the incidents you have related. But I do not believe in being entertained without furnishing some entertainment in return, so, with your permission, I will give you an anecdote out of my personal history, which I can vouch for, however much you may be inclined to doubt its accuracy. This is my first visit to this part of the State, most of my days having been spent in Pike County. When I was a boy, the woods thereabouts were wild and covered with a thick underbrush, and many kinds of reptiles and animals abounded. The species known as the catamount existed in larger numbers than any other. You know the catamount is more like the panther than anything else, being larger and more ferocious than a wild cat. Our little village had been built on the edge of one of the longest stretches of woodland in the county, so that it only took a few minutes to bring you into the dense thickets. It was in the Winter of 1838 that I am to tell you of. I was then about 13 years old, and as rugged and strong as most of the young men of 20 are in these times. All through the Autumn the catamount and the black-snake had bothered the men cutting timber for home use. Several of the villagers had been badly hurt, and one old man was killed by the tricky animal. The boys always helped in hauling the logs and pieces of timber, driving the buck wagons from the woods to the houses where it was to be dumped. After old Uncle Simeon was killed, the women became badly scared, and made the men, even armed, and wouldn't let us youngsters go on the teams. No more trouble occurred, however, until the Winter set in. Everything was quiet then, and the fright caused by the accidents of the Fall had passed away. One day a terrific snow-storm set in. The flakes came down so thick that we couldn't see from our windows across the road to Sam Briggs's house. By dark it had become three feet deep, and we could hardly get to the barn to feed the stock. About 7 o'clock it stopped snowing, and began to blow very hard. It grew very cold also. We heaped great logs on the fire, and had the blaze roaring up the chimney. The old man was resting quietly in the corner, smoking his pipe, and seemed not to care about what was going on, when suddenly we heard a long, deep growl coming from the woods. The old man knew what that meant, and so did some of my older brothers. The catamounts, maddened by hunger, and prevented by the storm from getting anything to eat, were coming in a body to the village. In a minute all were astir. Two of the boys started for the barn to see that the door was fast, so that the catamounts could not destroy the cattle. The rest of us were told to fasten the windows and hunt up the guns which were about the house somewhere. I went to close a window, and then I could see the dark pack rushing as fast as they could through the snow. The sky had cleared and the stars were out, so that I could see the folks at Briggs's and down the street were preparing for the hungry animals. I didn't get those blinds shut any too quick either, for the head of the gang were within a few yards of the house. Just as I was leaving the room the old man came rushing through the hall, saying, 'Jim and Jake have been headed off between here and the barn by the pack, and all the wild cats are on 'em.' You bet there was lively movin' around then. The old man and Bill, an older brother, took the guns and went up stairs to the bedroom windows looking out on the yard. We could hear the boys yelling for help amid the growls of the delighted animals. I put for an upper window, and there was a fearful sight. Jim had drawn his jack-knife, and was keeping the cats at bay, but poor Jake was helpless. A big fellow had him down, and Jake had his hands on the rascal's throat with an awful grip. Four or five more of the gang were trying to get a show at Jake, too. He ticked right and left, and fought like a tiger. Jim had his hands full, even though he did have a knife. They got behind him, and would jump on him. He gradually worked his way toward the house, however, and sister Sue, a brave girl, with nerves like a soldier, was waiting to open the door and let him in. The old man fired from the window first, and one of the pack fell dead. Neither Bill nor the Guv'ner dared shoot at the animals right around Jake for fear of shooting him. It was awful, I tell you, friends. Bill put a charge in another of the fierce brutes, and he keeled over. By that time some of the pack were devouring the first catamount that the old man had shot. But there were so many of them that even the two dead ones only drew away a few of the gang. Jim had put two of them out of the way, and was working his way fast toward safety, but he was terribly weak from the wounds he had given him. He was perfectly cool, though, and he shouted once to Bill: 'Kill another blackguard, and then enough of 'em will be busy eatin' to give me time.' Bill cracked away, and down went a catamount close to Jim. Two or three of the beasts jumped on the wounded members of the pack, and Jim made a dash for the door. Sue had it unfastened, and the minute he reached the steps, she threw it open and he rushed in, but, by George! one of the hungry rascals sprang in with him. Then I tell you there was fun. Sue had a big meat-knife in her hand and she stabbed the brute, but it only exasperated him. It went for her right away, and in a moment it was cut down her pretty cheek that left a scar she always carried afterward. Jim turned as quick as a flash and buried his jack-knife deep in the brute's throat. It was a stunner, but before the animal expired he gave Jim a dig in the right hand that was sore for a good many weeks.

"Meanwhile Jake was struggling out in the yard. How he held out as he did, with a half-dozen blood-thirsty beasts about him, is more than I could ever understand. When I stopped watching Jim, and looked again to where Jake was, he was all torn and bloody. You wouldn't have known him, so disfigured by the catamounts was he. The only thing that saved him was the fact that some of the neighbors, hearing the noise of the guns, had come out to lend assistance. The instant they came near the house the animals scented them, and all but two left Jake. No sooner had they gone than Jim rushed out of the house, followed by Sue. I told you she was a brave girl, didn't I? Instead of making a big fuss over the cut in her face, she never thought of herself, but only of Jake. The two catamounts left Jake right away when they saw Jim and Sue, and started for them. While one of the rascals was midway between Jake and Sue, the old man put enough shot in him to end his life. Jim got the first dive at the other one, and stabbed him in the neck. Sue was by his side, and put the old butcher-knife behind one of his ears. That settled the business. Poor Jake was nearly dead; indeed, they picked him up unconscious. He lived for about a month, but the strain had been too great, and he died from the effects of the fight. The rest of the pack were killed by the neighbors, although they caused considerable trouble."

COALMINERS' DEMANDS CONCEDED.

LONACONING, MD., Feb. 22.—All of the mine-owners who yesterday refused to accede to the demands of the miners this afternoon gave their employes notice to resume work at the price demanded—an advance of 15 cents per ton on former rates. There is great rejoicing among the miners at their success.

THE WAR ON THE CHINESE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—A mass-meeting of working men, held at Union Hall, last night, was very largely attended. Mayor Kalloch was the principal speaker. His address was conservative in advising his hearers to avoid unlawful measures in carrying out their efforts for a local settlement of the Chinese question. The audience was enthusiastic, but orderly and attentive.

There was a large attendance at the Sand Lots meeting to-day, and great satisfaction was expressed at the action of the Board of Health in condemning Chinatown. The speakers counseled the continuance of peaceful agitation.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

"Engaged" will be performed this afternoon and this evening at the Park Theatre for the last times.

The last performances of "The Shaugraun" will be given this afternoon and evening at Wallack's Theatre.

"Les Amis de Ferrare," a translation of Cervantes's play, was recently performed at the Paris Théâtre des Nations.

The rumor that M. Coquelin and Mlle. Sara Bernhardt would not be allowed to perform in London this Summer turns out to be unfounded.

Victor Hugo will shortly publish his "Théâtre en Liberte," which will include "Torquemada," a historical drama, and "La Faim," a modern play.

Salsbury's Troubadours will make their reappearance in "The Brook" at Haverly's Theatre this evening. They are a bright and versatile company of players.

Mr. Leonard Grover's new comedy, "My Son-in-law," will be produced in Brooklyn this week. Mrs. E. L. Davenport has been engaged to fill one of the leading characters in this piece.

An adaptation of Zola's "Nana" is being made for the French stage by William Busnach, who adapted "L'Assommoir." An Italian version of the novel has already been played in Naples with success.

Mr. Dudley Buck, the accomplished American composer, and Mr. W. S. Crofut, a popular humorous writer, are at work upon a comic opera in the Gilbert-Sullivan manner, which should be a very good thing of its kind.

Miss Linda Dietz took part in the revival of "Money" at the Haymarket Theatre. This house, which is now under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, is, according to the *Examiner*, one of the most beautiful in Europe. It has been entirely rebuilt internally, and elaborately decorated by the new management.

Mr. Maurice Grau's French opera company will open a short farewell engagement at the Fifth-avenue Theatre on Monday, March 8. They will appear in the following operas, which will be produced in the order named: "La Fille de Madame Angot," "Le Petit Duc," "Madame Favart," "La Marjolaine," "La Vie Parisienne," and "Le Pré Aux Clercs."

The impression which is made by "Le Nabab," according to the *Parisian*, is incomplete. The play is full of art and emotion, but it leads to nothing; its tableaux are admirable, but it lacks unity. So much for its artistic qualities. As a popular work, its success is incontestable, and it is played by a company only second to that of the Théâtre Français—the company of the Vaudeville.

Matinées will be given to-day at all the theatres. "The False Friend" may be seen at the Union-Square Theatre; "The Black Crook" at Niblo's; "Hazel Kirke" at the Madison-Square; "Humpty Dumpty" at Booth's; "Hiawatha" at the Standard; "The Surprise" at the Theatre Comique; "The Royal Middy" at Daly's; "The Pirates of Penzance" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre; the Circus at the Aquarium, and a varied entertainment at the San Francisco Minstrels.

The name of M. Pierre Elzear has become known to most readers of THE TIMES as that of the young writer who helped Daudet to construct "Le Nabab." M. Elzear is not a novice, by any means. His play, "Le Cousin Florestan," was successfully produced at the Gymnase two years ago, and he is also author of three other dramas, "Le Nouveau Monde," "Le Grand Frère," and "Raoline Rôle," the former of which was played at the Châtelet, and the two latter at the Odéon. M. Elzear has been authorized by Victor Hugo, moreover, to write a play based upon "Bug-Jargal."

GENERAL NOTES.

Gov. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, says that he does not desire a renomination for another year.

It is reported from Atlanta that many of the colored Republicans of Georgia are opposed to making any nominations for local and State officers this Fall.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate of Massachusetts which authorizes cities and towns to borrow one another's policemen on the payment of wages and expenses.

The city authorities of Albany have offered a reward of $1,000 for the detection of the persons who set fire to the City Hall building on the morning of the 10th inst.

The Rochester *Union* says that Charles Francis Adams is not a Democrat, and his nomination for the Presidency by the Democrats would repeat the blunder of 1872.

The Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* despairingly writes that there is a dawning sense that there has been too much reform talk to result in great reform deeds in the administration of public affairs in Maryland.

A bill now before the Legislature of Ontario authorizes the Minister of Public Works to purchase such property as he may deem necessary, on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls, for the purposes of the contemplated International Park, any disputes regarding price, &c., to be settled by arbiters.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate of Wisconsin conferring upon the Supreme Court the power to go behind the returns made to the State Canvassers of any general election and inquire as to their correctness, and to order the amendment of the return in case it is found not to be in accordance with law.

A call has been issued for a general convention of "canoeists" at Caldwell, on Lake George, Aug. 3, to remain in session four days, the object being to form a "national" canoe club. Several English and Canadian canoeists have been invited to come. Sailing and paddling races will be arranged for each day.

A Cincinnati physician, who discovered a burglar in his room, jumped out of bed, grabbed the fire-tongs, picked up a red-hot coal from the grate, and started for him. The burglar started for the window and escaped through it, his movements being accelerated by a vigorous application of the coal to his back. The Police are searching for a man with a big hole burned in his coat.

The South Bend (Ind.) *Tribune* says that it has received returns from all the Republican county conventions held in that State on the 14th inst.; that the majority of them were largely attended and very enthusiastic, and particularly so in those counties where the Republicans are in the minority; and that there was a general feeling expressed that the chances are good for the Republicans to carry the State this year.

Mr. Henry G. Vennor thus writes to the Montreal *Witness*, of Saturday: "On the 22d of January I wrote: 'With the exception of one considerable thaw, February will be cold and stormy.' In the middle of this thaw I located one 'heavy snowfall' for the 15th or 16th. This missed, but the thaw continued; up to the 12th wintry weather was experienced. From the 12th to date, 19th, in all eight days, the weather has been mild and moist. Ten days remain. Should these be cold or stormy my forecast is, on the whole, correct. If otherwise, I 'take a back seat,' as the Boston *Herald* puts it."

THE KNIFE AGAIN.

The Police of the Third Brooklyn Precinct arrested last evening Vincent Arano, of No. 24 Mulberry-street, New-York, and Antonio Seca, of No. 74 Pacific-street, for stabbing James Flaherty, alias Chackerty, of No. 58 Atlantic-street. A wound in the neck was inflicted with a large knife at the hands of one of these Italians. It appears that there was a christening party at the house of Seca, No. 74 Pacific-street, and Chackerty appeared there uninvited. He was very drunk, and an altercation arose, in the progress of which the stabbing occurred. The wounded man was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, close at hand, and Coroner Simms was summoned to take his ante-mortem statement. The doctors declared the injured man's wounds to be of a dangerous and, probably, fatal character. Antonio Arriolla, of No. 134 Elizabeth-street, New-York; Mary A. Seca, of No. 74 Pacific-street, and Mary Matthews, of No. 9 Tiffany-place, Brooklyn, were arrested, and held as witnesses.

NO SECOND BLOW NEEDED.

Dr. Raefle made a post-mortem examination, yesterday, of the remains of Lawrence Ghan, aged 17, of No. 438 West Thirty-ninth-street, whose death was caused by being struck on the head with a paving-stone by William Corkran, of No. 435 West West Thirty-ninth-street, during a fight on Thursday last on the pier at the foot of Thirty-ninth-street, North River. It was found that the left temporal bone was completely crushed in, the fracture extending to the orbital bone. Death resulted from compression of the brain, caused by the fracture. Corkran is now in the Tombs, awaiting the result of the inquest, which will be held by Coroner Brady.

THE OIL WELLS OF ALSACE

A DISCOVERY MADE MORE THAN A CENTURY AGO.

WHAT A PENNSYLVANIA OPERATOR SAW ABROAD—PRIMITIVE METHODS OF OBTAINING OIL—THE PROCESS SIMILAR TO THAT USED IN COAL MINING.

BRADFORD, Penn., Feb. 20.—It has been the general belief since petroleum was discovered by Col. Drake in Pennsylvania, in 1859, that his well was the first ever sunk in the search for oil, and that the Pennsylvania oil regions were the first where petroleum was sought. But the Hon. Lewis Emery, of this city, during his recent tour of investigation among European oil fields, found a territory where oil operations were begun 130 years before Drake's discovery revolutionized the industry of Western Pennsylvania. This ancient oil region is in Alsace, its centre being the town of Pechelbronn, about 50 miles north of Strasburg. Mr. Emery is the first American who ever visited the region, and the first outsider the owner ever permitted to examine the wells and the manner of sinking and operating them. A railroad runs to within three miles of the district, the nearest station being Sultz-unter'm-Wald. The oil territory is nine miles long, and is owned by a Frenchman named Jacques A. Le Bel, an ancestor of whom discovered the oil in 1735. Dr. Antoine Le Bel was a naturalist, and while making investigations in Alsace in the above year he came upon a small stream of a thick, oily substance exuding from the earth. By experimenting with it he found that it was an excellent lubricator. He at once began digging into the earth, believing that the oil existed in quantities beneath the surface. He sank a shaft, or rather a pit, to the depth of 50 feet, where he struck a sand rock rich with the oil. Dr. Le Bel was wealthy, and he purchased from the French Government, which then owned the land, 91,000 metres square in the region. The property has continued in the possession of the Le Bel family from that day to this, and oil operations have never ceased. During the early years of the business the rock was quarried at a depth of 50 feet, taken out in blocks, and the oil extracted from it by a boiling process. That stratum of rock was long ago exhausted, and the oil is now found at a depth of 300 feet. The system of operating adopted by the pioneer operator in 1735 is the one still used, no improvement having suggested itself to the owners of the property in the century and a half of its history, except the substitution of steam-power for that of Alsatian peasants in hoisting buckets from the wells.

The sinking of an Alsatian oil well is more like the operation of opening a coal mine than of tapping the oil vein, as understood and practiced in the Pennsylvania and other American fields. When the oil operator in Alsace sets out to put down an oil well, he first erects a building 80 by 30 feet for his engine and boiler. Near by, an excavation 20 feet deep and 11 feet square is made in the ground. This is filled with solid stone masonry. Upon this foundation is erected a chimney 100 feet high, octagonal in shape, and 14 feet in diameter. The work of sinking the well is begun beneath the engine-house. As the well is to consist of a shaft and numerous drifts and galleries, its plan is first carefully laid out by an experienced engineer. The shaft is excavated entirely by workmen with the pick and shovel. The work goes on night and day, there being three sets of hands, three in a set, who work eight hours each. The shaft is 14 feet in length, and 6 feet wide. When it reaches a depth from which it is impossible to throw the dirt out with the shovels, a windlass worked by ox-gear is put in motion, connected with the engine, and the dirt is then raised by them. These buckets have bottoms hung on hinges. When one is hoisted up, it is swung around over a small car and dumped. The car is trundled away by laborers, and in turn dumped on the outside of the building. From the time the engine starts, 17 men are busy in the sinking of the well. The shaftmen, at all depths, receive 55 cents a day. The engineer, firemen, tubmen, and carman receive 40 cents a day, and work 12 hours. The pay-roll of these 17 men is $9 05 a day—a sum two workmen in the Pennsylvania oil regions would think small enough to divide between them for a day's work at a well. The shafts sunk in the oil wells are curbed with strong timbers in a secure and workmanlike manner. The average depth of a shaft when it reaches the oil-bearing sand is 300 feet. At the depth of 30 feet a drift is cut from the shaft at an angle that will bring its upper opening to the base of the stack, or chimney, mentioned, an opening in which, at this point, serves as a drift and chimney an exit for the impure air of the shaft, the draft being sufficient to exhaust all the poisonous gases. The shaft is divided into three compartments, which are numbered 1, 2, and 3. No. 1 is 8 by 6 feet, and is the "well." No. 2 is 3 by 6 feet, and is made airtight at the top. It is the compartment up which the impure air is drawn by the drift and the chimney. No. 3 is also 3 by 6 feet, and is the shaft that gives to the workmen below the fresh air that enables them to carry on their arduous labor. The ventilation by this arrangement is said to be so perfect that there is no record of a death from suffocation having ever occurred among the workmen. Indeed, for a period of 30 years the death-rate at these wells has been marvelously low, only seven men having been killed in that time. Every one of these met his death by falling from the long ladders by which the miners go and come from their work in the fresh-air shaft. When the well has reached the oil-sand, and penetrated it to a sufficient depth, galleries are opened in various directions, with a slightly ascending grade. These galleries extend long distances in the surrounding stratum, and drain an area of several acres of its oil. The oil drips into the galleries, by which it is conducted to the bottom of the main shaft. There it is dipped up by the miners, poured into buckets—the same that raised the dirt and débris from the shaft—which, when full, are hoisted to the surface, and taken to the refinery. The miners—for they can be called nothing else—are lighted at their work by Davy lamps, which they strap to their breasts. Fortunately for these workmen, and for their employer, this Alsatian oil produces no gas like the American petroleum, or an entirely different system of operating would be necessary. To sink one of these wells to the depth of 300 feet occupies seven months, and costs, including machinery, $14,000—about four times the cost of a "hole" in Pennsylvania. No water is encountered at that depth, but in attempting to sink one of the old shafts to another supposed stratum of oil-bearing rock, the workmen struck a vein of salt water, which drove them from the well. Having no pumping apparatus, the water was being taken out by means of the buckets when Mr. Emery visited the well, and it was expected that it would all be taken out in a week—a 24 hours' job with American machinery. Mr. Le Bel was incredulous when told how the American wells were operated, although Mr. Emery believes that the Alsatian oil is too thick and the rock too close to be worked by the Pennsylvania process. The refinery is primitive and rude, but Le Bel succeeds in getting 60 per cent. of good lubricating oil, no illuminating being obtained. The oil is sold by the pound, or, rather, in packages of 200 pounds, called kilos. The price received is from $6 to $10 a kilo, according to grade, equal to what would be from $5 to $8 a barrel in this country. Two wells that were in operation when Mr. Emery was in Alsace, were producing 12 tons of oil a day. The deposit of petroleum in this heretofore almost unknown region is evidently very extensive, but the field is one in which the American region will never find a formidable rival. The Alsatians know nothing of any other oil region, and the statements of Mr. Emery in relation to the importance of the American oil territory were received there with great astonishment.

THE MURDER OF HARRIET HINK.

The mystery of the murder of Harriet Hink, at Paterson, N. J., on Thursday night, remains unsolved. Yesterday, several relatives of the deceased came forward, from whom her past history was learned. She was a native of Orange County, N. Y., her father, brother, and two sisters now living near Warwick. Her brother, Albert Hutchings, is an engineer on the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad. Her husband formerly owned a farm of about 20 acres in Orange County, but, in 1876, removed to Norwood, Bergen County, N. J., where he followed his trade of carpenter for a short time, until he was killed by falling from a scaffold. She then returned to her farm for some months, but, in 1877, removed to Paterson, where she started a restaurant, at No. 90 Ellison-street, with her brother Lewis, who now lives at Warwick. This was not a success, and after three months she again returned to her Orange County farm. On the 12th inst. she once more returned to Paterson, and called upon Joseph Barned, who owns and carries on a paint-shop in Ellison-street, adjoining her former restaurant, and told him she had disposed of her farm, and with the proceeds intended to set up in the grocery business in Paterson. She showed him a considerable sum of money, and was dressed well, wearing a watch and other jewelry. She saw him again a few days after, and told him she had not been able to secure a suitable place for her store, and had temporarily hired a basement, but found it unhealthy, on account of her bronchitis. The Police declare they have no clue whatever to the perpetrator of the deed. They are fully convinced that robbery was the primary object of the crime, but there are those who believe that jealousy may have had something to do with it.

LOOKING OUT FOR PRIZE-FIGHTERS.

THE BROOKLYN AND EAST NEW-YORK POLICE KEPT ON THE ALERT YESTERDAY.

The rumor that a prize-fight was to take place during the day gave the Police of Brooklyn and East New-York active employment yesterday. A general alarm was sent out from the Brooklyn Central Office, notifying the Police to intercept any suspected parties and to use every means to prevent the fight. The rumor seems to have originated in East New-York, where a party of seven men, well under the influence of liquor, stopped to get another drink about 6 o'clock in the morning. They entered Nolan's saloon, near the railroad station, and began to bet among themselves on the result of the fight. They were then driven out on the Cypress Hills road, where they separated, three going in the direction of Hunter's Point and three others being content to settle to sleep in one of the saloons near the cemetery. The seventh man mounted the box and drove the coach back to East New-York, where he was subsequently arrested for drunkenness. The coach was owned at No. 816 Twenty-eighth-street, New-York, and the owner was notified of its whereabouts. The Police scoured the country around East New-York, but found no traces of prize-fighters. A number of coaches containing a rough party are reported to have crossed to Long Island City from New-York during the morning, but their occupants never found their way as far as East New-York. If a prize-fight really took place it must, the Police say, have been somewhere in the northern part of Queens County.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—1 A. M.—*For the Middle Atlantic States, falling barometer, warmer southerly winds, cloudy weather, with, possibly, occasional snow in northern portions to-night, followed by rising barometer, colder westerly winds, clear or fair weather.*

For New-England, falling barometer, warmer southerly winds, increasing cloudiness and occasional snow, followed by colder westerly winds and clearing weather.

For the South Atlantic States, stationary or lower pressure, southerly veering to colder westerly winds, generally clear or fair weather.

For the Eastern Gulf States, slight changes of temperature and pressure, winds south-west to north west, clear or fair weather.

For the Western Gulf States, clear or fair weather, winds shifting during the day to colder northerly, followed by rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, decreasing cloudiness, colder westerly winds, rising barometer.

For the lower lake region, clear or fair weather, preceded by occasional light snow during the night, colder, westerly winds, rising barometer.

For the upper lake region, clear or fair weather, colder westerly winds, rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, colder northerly winds, clear or fair weather, possibly followed in the latter district during the day by slightly lower barometer.

For the Pacific coast regions, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain then clear.

For the canal regions of the Middle States the temperature will remain at, or slightly above, the freezing point.

The Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers will fall. The Ohio will fall at Evansville and above. The Mississippi will rise at Cairo and below.

Cautionary signals continue at Breakwater, and are ordered for Lewes, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, and Sandy Hook.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	12°	31°	3:30 P. M.	24°	45°
6 A. M.	12°	31°	6 P. M.	24°	41°
9 A. M.	17°	35°	9 P. M.	23°	40°
12 M.	23°	40°	12 P. M.	22°	39°

Average temperature yesterday..... 37½°
Average temperature for same date last year..... 19½°

A CURIOUS COMPLAINT.

Wentworth Rollins, the well-known bicycle rider, called on Inspector Murray, at the Police Central Office, yesterday, and desired to enter a complaint against Sergt. Elbert O. Smith, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, for improperly adjudicating in a matter of dispute between him and David Stanton, the English champion bicycle rider.

A 50-mile bicycle race for the amateur championship was contested on the American Institute Building, Sixty-third-street and Third-avenue, on Saturday night. The affair was gotten up by Stanton, who, it is claimed, had promised to expend $500 in prizes for the successful contestants. Stanton made a written agreement that Wentworth Rollins should furnish bicycles to be used in the contest, for which he was to receive one-third of the gate-money. The race was over at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and it was then found that the entire receipts footed up $180. When about to settle up, Rollins, it is said, demanded one-half of the gate-money, on the ground that Stanton had failed to expend $500 in prizes as he had agreed. This gave rise to a quarrel, and while they were wrangling in the box office Rollins saw a lad go to the East Fifty-ninth-Street Police Station to request the presence of a policeman, as he anticipated trouble. Sergt. Smith, who was at the desk, sent Patrolman Quigley to the place. When the officer arrived he found Rollins, Stanton, and a man named Charles O'Maney struggling for the possession of a bag containing the $180 received at the door. As the officer could not settle the difficulty there, he took all the parties to the station house. Rollins and Stanton made their statements to Sergt. Smith, the former claiming half the receipts and the latter insisting that he [Rollins] was entitled only to one-third, according to the written agreement. Sergt. Smith, looking upon the quarrel as one between partners, to be decided in a civil court, discharged all the parties. The bag containing the money was taken away by Stanton, who said that he would deposit it with Mr. Brockway, of the Ashland House, to await a settlement. Rollins felt aggrieved at the action of the Sergeant in not detaining Stanton, or at least compelling him to turn over to him [Rollins] one-half the money. Inspector Murray refused to entertain the complaint.

THE DEAD BURGLAR IN BOSTON.

Acting Superintendent Dilks yesterday received a dispatch from Chief of Police Adams, of Boston, in relation to the supposed burglar who was found dead with a pistol-shot wound in his head as a lodging-house in that city, as published in THE TIMES of yesterday. The affair is enveloped in mystery, and it is supposed that the man was murdered by a companion in crime during a quarrel over the spoils. From the information received, it appears that Henry Orpen, the keeper of a lodging-house at No. 22 Florence-street, at the South End, Boston, learned on Saturday night last that two of his lodgers had not been seen for seven or eight days. He went to the room jointly occupied by them, and was horrified at finding one of the lodgers, known as E. C. Marshall, lying dead on the bed, with a revolver in his left hand and a bullet-hole in the right side of his head. An examination of the room revealed a large lot of burglars' tools, several crusibles, and a number of precious stones, which had evidently been broken out of their settings. The property found is believed to be a portion of that stolen on the night of the 11th inst. from the residence of George H. Norman, No. 343 Beacon-street, Boston. The companion of the dead man has not been seen since about 7 P. M. on the 12th inst. Late last night it was discovered that the dead man, passing by the name of Marshall, was really Edmund La Yole, a professional thief, who, it is said, once served a term of seven years in Sing Sing for stealing a tray of diamonds from Tiffany's. Nothing about the man's associates can be learned at this time.

TURNING THE TABLES.

Two roughs named Charles M. Branagan and "Ike" Bardan were yesterday arrested by Officer Thomas Coughlin, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, on the complaint of Charles M. Zeke, a saloon-keeper at No. 1 West-street. They went into the saloon, became disorderly, and were ejected by Zeke. Bardan then picked up a stone, and threw it at the window, shattering a pane of glass. The men were brought before Justice Hixby at the Tombs Police Court. "Why," said the magistrate to the officer, "did you not arrest the proprietor of this place for having the saloon open?" "It's a decent sort of place," responded Coughlin. "These men were ejected, and Zeke didn't take any money from them. I didn't know there was anything wrong." "If you don't know enough to make an arrest where a saloon is open on Sunday, you ought not to be on the force. If the saloon had been closed this row would not have occurred. Step down directly and make a complaint against the proprietor now."

Somewhat confused, Coughlin obeyed. Justice Hixby then held Zeke for violation of the Sunday law, and fined Branagan and Bardan $10 each. Zeke was greatly astonished at the unexpected turning of the tables upon him.

THE ELOPING COUPLE FROM NEWARK.

News reached Newark Saturday evening that Frank Crane and Carrie Ochs, who eloped one day last week, had been arrested in Philadelphia. Mrs. Crane, accompanied by a detective, went to that city and had an interview with Crane. He refused to return to Newark, but said that if his wife and family would go to Philadelphia he would provide for them. He had secured employment in Philadelphia. Carrie Ochs returned to Newark yesterday. She said that she and Crane started for Cincinnati, but became short of funds and delayed in Philadelphia. She said she loved Crane, and that he had promised to marry her.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPER TALK

MME. GREVY'S BALL.

HOW 4,000 GUESTS ENJOYED THEMSELVES—THE GIRLS DANCE, BUT DON'T FLIRT.

The London *News's* Paris dispatch of Feb. 6 says: "Mme. Grévy's first ball at the Elysée since M. Grévy has been President of the Republic, was eminently successful. There was no profusion of costly exotics, which render more unwholesome the vitiated air of crowded rooms, but unprecedented care was taken for the comfort of the guests—4,000 in number—whether as to facilities for the arrival of carriages, the cloak-rooms in which there was no confusion or delay, the dancing arrangements for those who wished to dance, sitting-rooms for the sedentary and chatty, and the crowning test of a superior ball—the supper. At least as many as those invited were refused from a fear of overcrowding. Many will be indemnified at the second ball. Queen Isabella of Spain, arrived early and was ushered into a room reserved for a few moments, and to which the general guests were admitted as soon as she had taken her seat. Prince Orloff and Prince Hohenlohe were among the *corps diplomatique*. Lord Lyons, slightly indisposed, was not present, but was represented by Gen. Conolly, in uniform; the Chinese Embassy was in great force, and the wife of the Ambassador, a comely personage of her race, was much observed. Having the dwarfed feet of the aristocracy of her country, she could not walk, and was supported at the buffet. The Duc d'Aumale appeared in uniform, but found no reserved room for Princes, as in the time of Marshal MacMahon. M. Grévy thoughtfully considered that at a ball young ladies like to dance, and to present those who did not belong to particular sets time neglected as wall-flowers, organized a dancing brigade, consisting of the daughters, relations, and employes in Government offices, whose mission was to ask any girl they might see sitting forlorn to dance, introduction to partners not being necessary here. Enamored couples behind, however, the swain who fancies that flirtation and promenading in conservatories are permissible after the dance. The young lady will dance with a stranger, but the instant after sits down demurely by her mamma or chaperone. The supper-tables up stairs were open shortly after midnight, not—as at many French balls—at 5 in the morning, when nine-tenths of the guests are gone. It was a matter of necessity to let people in by squadrons, but the officers detached for the duty of checking the impetuously hungry did their duty with exquisite tact."

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN ARMIES.

THE FORCES COMPARED BY THE FRENCH OFFICIAL MILITARY ORGAN.

The Rome correspondent of the London *Standard*, writes: "The chief military organ here, the *Armée Française*, publishes an article comparing the French and German Armies, based upon the stand-point taken up by the new German Army bill, which is, under present circumstances, of considerable interest. It admits that the Germans are right when they allege that the German infantry has only 469 battalions, while the French infantry has 641, namely, 576 line battalions, 50 battalions of Chasseurs, 16 battalions of Zouaves, three battalions of African light infantry, 12 battalions of Algerian Rifles, (commonly called 'Turcos,') and 4 battalions of Foreign Legion. It does not appear to me that the *Armée Française* is justified in not including in this enumeration the several battalions of Marines, which consist of picked troops. There is, however, a great difference between the two Germas and the French Armies, that, whereas the 469 German battalions number 277,776 men, the French battalions only muster 268,647. 'Our infantry, therefore' says the *Armée Française*, 'is less by 1,129 men, and while the 172 new battalions constituted by the new bill shall have been formed, the numerical superiority of the German infantry will be 27,000 men.' The *Armée Française* proceeds to point out that, whereas the Germans have 172 battalions more than the Germans, yet it is certain that the German infantry on the peace footing is 9,129 stronger than the French, and besides being more numerous, the German infantry is more strongly organized than that of France. Furthermore, the *Armée Française* makes out that the German Army bill overstates its case when it says that in the event of mobilization the French could bring only 1,291 battalions into the field, the real number being only 1,276. But even taking the German figures to be correct, the new German bill is glaringly wrong when it puts the German strength at 1925 battalions. The *Armée Française* reckons them, and arrives at a total of 1,384, being a present superiority of 93 over France, to be increased to 151 battalions when the new bill is voted. The same paper proceeds to add that it has no objection to offer, as every State remains free to act as it pleases respecting the increase of its Army; but the General Staff of Germany might have misled bringing forward, in favor of military measures, arguments which it knows to be at variance with truth, and which would tend to show that the increase in the German forces was rendered necessary by the augmented armaments of France and Russia, the allegations as regards the latter being absolutely false." The *République Française* has also an article on the subject, which makes out that the new bill will enable Germany to increase the number of men she can bring into the field, in the event of mobilization, from 2,500,000 to 3,100,000 men. It forbears offering any comment on this statement, and, indeed, none is needed; but it is impossible to regard it as a harbinger of peace."

IRISH SAVINGS.

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "The annual returns of Irish savings, compiled by Dr. Hancock, have been issued, and give some interesting facts. There has been a fall in bank deposits for three successive years, amounting in the aggregate to £3,699,000. In the last similar crisis of wet years—1860, 1861, and 1862—which produced four unfavorable financial years, the falling-off was only £3,075,000. There has been a further decline of the bank-note circulation, which shows that the savings in notes of those too poor to keep a bank account or deposit receipt has been ostracized upon. The deposits and notes taken together show a decrease of £5,236,000 in the three years of the present crisis. In three of the four years of the last crisis, 1860-63, the decrease was only £3,675,000, and in two years—1847 and 1848—over £5,645,000, though £3,717,000 of this happened in the single year 1847. It is a remarkable proof of the provident habits in better times, however, that at the commencement of the present crisis they had much larger deposits than in 1847 in the Post-office banks were £8,442,000; in 1859, £16,042,000, and in 1876, £34,240,000. The chief cause of the crisis was the failure of the potato crop for three successive years. The average crop for three years ending 1876 was valued at £9,250,000. In 1877 it was only £5,272,000; in 1878 only £7,580,000, and 1879 only £3,342,000, showing a loss on the year below an average year of £5,908,000, and below a good year like 1875 of £9,122,000. The aggregate loss on potatoes in three years was £11,558,000—more than an average year's crop and a quarter—and more than £10,000,000 on the assessable values of the land of Ireland, exclusive of houses and buildings. The potato crop in a good year like 1876, when it was £12,464,000, is about equal in value to all the other crops for human food. While the Post-office savings banks show a decrease of £62,000, the Post Office savings banks show an increase of £60,000. It is worthy of remark that the investments in Government stocks, which decreased in the first two years of the crisis by $1,427,000, increased last year by $603,000."

TOURGUENIEFF AND THE AUTOCRACY.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Standard* writes: "M. Tourguenieff has provoked the ire of the literary representatives of autocracy by the publication of a manuscript purporting to be the diary of a political prisoner. The great Russian novelist has long been odious to the advocates of the old and rapidly-decaying order of things. Fearlessly portraying the society of his country in its present chaotic condition, with the belief in despotism going out, and the longing for some wild and undefined anarchy coming in, Tourguenieff was altogether too voracious to please the champions of order at present. His treasonable diary as a thing to be earnestly read and meditated upon was the signal for a hail-storm of accusations to be showered upon him. For Tourguenieff, as avowed Royalist, is was easy enough to marry these charges; but the interest of the incident lies not so much in the attack and defense of the immediate combatants, as in the attitude of the seconds in this remarkable literary duel. With the exception of the *Moscowskiya Vedemosti*, the favorite journal of the orthodox, ignorant, and long-bearded Asiatic merchant, nearly all the papers

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 21.

SALES TO 3 P. M.

	Western Union.	W., St. L. & Pac.
$10,000..... 48⅝	100..... 114⅝	200..... 45⅝
Int. & G. N. 1st.....	1200..... 114⅝	200..... bS. 45⅝
20,000..... 101⅞	700..... 114⅝	100..... 45⅝
Ind., B. & W. 2d.....	900..... 114⅝	Wab., S.L. & P. pf.
5,000..... 65	900..... bS. 114⅝	200..... Mail.
Cad. F. & Min. 1st.....	800..... 114⅝	400..... 70¾
1,000..... 103⅞	100..... 114⅝	100..... 70¾
Texas (Pacific con.....	300..... 114⅝	200..... 70¾
1,000..... 87¾	300..... bS. 114⅝	200..... 70
Great Western 2d.....	800..... 115	1000..... 69¾
15,000..... 88	300..... 114⅝	200..... 69⅝
L. & W. B. con. sa.	100..... 114⅝	Un. on Pacific.
3,000..... 99⅞	100..... 114⅞	200..... 92
E. H. & N. 1st.	100..... 114⅞	200..... Mail.
7,000..... 56	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	400..... 43¾
new 2d consol.	200..... 72¾	400..... 43¾
new 2d consol.	200..... 72¾	Mobile & Ohio ex.
20,000..... 93¾	100..... 72⅞	100..... 24⅝
10,000 630 93¼	Del., Lack. & W.	Lake Shore.
35,000..... 93⅝	700..... 87¾	200..... bS. 106¼
N. Y., L. E. & W.	1100..... 87¾	500..... 106¼
new 2d 5s c.	200..... 87⅝	200..... s3. 106¾
4,000..... 88¼	300..... 87⅝	800..... 106⅝
Ind., Dec. & Sp. 2d.	200..... 87⅝	200..... s60. 106⅝
5,000..... 74¾	700..... 87⅝	1200..... 106¾
11,000..... 74	50..... 87⅝	Phila. & Reading.
St. L. & I. M. 2d.	Ohio & Miss.	200..... 58⅝
5,000..... 102⅜	800..... 77	200..... 58¾
Den. & R. G. 1st.	100..... 77⅜	Ohio & Miss.
3,000..... 90	200..... 77⅜	200..... 35⅜
Mo., K. & T. 2d.	300..... 77⅜	100..... 35⅜
10,000..... 67¾	200..... 77⅜	200..... 35⅜
Erie 7s consol.	400..... 77⅜	100..... 35⅜
1,000..... 121⅞	Kansas & Texas.	Ohio & Miss. pf.
Ind., B. & W. 1st.	200..... 14⅞	100..... 70
4,000..... 74	300..... 14¾	C., C. & I. C.
Mo., K. & T. con.	500..... 14¾	200..... 21¾
5,000..... 105⅝	500..... 14¾	100..... 21½
C. & O. con. int. def.	200..... 45	Nash., C. & St. L.
5,000..... 24	500..... 45¼	200..... 93⅝
Atlantic & Pacific.	St. Paul.	1200..... 100¾
400..... 52¾	300..... 81	600..... 100¾
400..... 52¾	600..... 81	1000..... 100¾
800..... 52¾	600..... 81	1000..... 100¾
500..... 52¾	600..... 81	1100..... 100¾
500..... 52⅝	100..... s3. 80⅞	4,000..... 110
500..... 52⅝	100..... 80⅞	1000..... 111
American Express.	800..... 80⅞	1000..... 111
100..... 57	200..... 81	800..... 110¼
Cen., Arizona Min.	N. Y. C. & Hud.	1000..... 110¼
200..... 10¾	500..... 132½	N. Y. Ont. & West.
Little Pittsburg.	St. L. & I. M. as.	300..... 30⅝
200..... 20	400..... 43¾	500..... 30½
Euro Texas.	500..... 43¾	300..... 30⅜
100..... s3. 3⅝	500..... 43¼	100..... s3. 30⅜
100..... 3⅜	200..... 43¾	500..... s3. 30⅜
Climax Mining.	1000..... bS. 43¾	1000..... 30⅜
1000..... 3¼	100..... 43¼	100..... 30⅜
Canton.	400..... 43¾	500..... 31
100..... 60	New Jersey Cen.	100..... 31
North-western.	100..... 94¼	C., St. L. & N. O.
200..... 92¾	100..... 94¼	100..... 42¾
100..... 92¾	100..... 94¼	100..... 42¾
N. Y. L. E. & W.	100..... 88¾	Chi., St. P. & Min.
600..... 47¾	800..... 84¾	200..... 5s
900..... 48	Han. & St. Jo.	New York Central.
1300..... 48	100..... 41⅝	100..... 97⅞
500..... 48⅜	100..... 41⅝	St. P. & S. C. pf.
100..... 48	200..... 42	100..... 81¼
Mariett. & Cin. 1st.	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	100..... 81¼
200..... 12¾	400..... 23¾	St. Paul & S. C.
100..... 12¾	1300..... 23¾	200..... 43⅞
Marquisite.	100..... 23¾	Mo., K. & Tex.
100..... 116	Michigan Central.	200..... 45¼
C., C. & I.	100..... 92¼	St. L. & S. Fr. pf.
100..... 81¾	400..... 92¼	100..... 57⅞

MONDAY, Feb. 23—A. M.

The weekly statement of the associated banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last showed an increase in specie of $5,140,700 and a decrease in legal tenders of $1,180,500. The other changes were an increase of $4,472,000 in deposits, and a decrease of $354,600 in loans and of $317,400 on circulation. The movement for the week results in a gain of $2,841,975 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $7,402,450 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Feb. 14.	Feb. 21.	Feb. 21, 1879.
Loans.....	$290,443,200	$290,091,200	$244,007,000
Specie.....	54,746,500	54,887,200	17,017,000
Legal tenders.	16,686,000	15,505,500	45,377,000
Deposits.....	267,128,100	271,601,000	216,392,600
Circulation.	21,509,600	21,292,200	19,335,900

And the following the relation between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie.....	$54,746,500	$59,887,200	Inc. $5,140,700
Legal tenders.	16,686,000	15,505,500	Dec. 1,180,500
Total reserve.	$71,432,500	$75,392,700	Inc. $3,960,200
Reserve requi'd			
act deposits.	66,782,025	67,900,250	
Excess of reserve			
above legal			
requirements.	4,650,475	7,492,450	Inc. 2,841,975

The monetary situation was characterized by ease, the market having felt the effect of the large Treasury disbursements for the bonds recently purchased for the Government sinking fund. The rates for call loans ranged from 4 to 6 ⅌ cent., at which figures borrowers on call experienced no difficulty in supplying their requirements. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 4½@5½ ⅌ cent.

The foreign advices reported a strong market for British consols and United States bonds, which advanced 4⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. on the week's transactions. Erie securities were firm. New-York Central, Reading, New-Jersey Central, and Atlantic and Great Western bonds advanced ½ to ⅞ ⅌ cent. on the week's business. The Bank of England's rate of discount remains 3 ⅌ cent. The bank lost £8,000 bullion for the week ending Wednesday, the proportion of its reserve to liabilities being 49⅞ ⅌ cent., against 44 13-16 ⅌ cent. the previous week. The weekly statement of the Bank of France showed an increase in specie of 27,040,000f.

Sterling Exchange, which opened on Monday at $4 84 for 60-day bills, and $4 86½ for demand, was marked up ½c. on Thursday, to $4 84½ and $4 87 respectively, and closed firm at these quotations. The market was fairly active during the week, and the volume of business was of considerable magnitude. Cotton and Grain bills were in liberal supply, and are likely to continue so for some time to come. Demand Sterling and cable transfers showed most firmness, and an advance in the rates therefor is to be looked for in the near future.

Government bonds were strong early in the week, and prices advanced ⅛ to ⅝ ⅌ cent. under large purchases, new is leading the upward movement. The dealings toward the close fell off somewhat, and prices reacted under sales to realize profits. The early advance was due in no small degree to the growing belief that Congress would authorize a 3½ ⅌ cent. loan. Railroad mortgages business continued on a very large scale, and the tendency of prices, with very few exceptions, was upward, the demand running chiefly to the issues which sell below par and which offer a wider margin for profit on speculative purchases than the high-priced bonds, which are offered only in small amounts. The Erie, Chesapeake and Ohio, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, and Texas Pacific issues were conspicuous in the improvement, and changed hands in round amounts. The Iron Mountain preferred incomes advanced 1½@1 ⅌ cent. at the opening, but subsequently declined 3⅛@4 ⅌ cent. under free sales. State bonds were more active than usual, and in the main firm. The changes in quotations were comparatively slight outside of District of Columbia 3.65s, which advanced 3 ⅌ cent., and closed at a reaction of 1 ⅌ cent. from the highest point.

On the Stock Exchange there was a large increase in the volume of business and the speculation was strong in tone throughout the greater portion of the week. There were occasional slight reactions caused by sales to realize profits, and on Saturday a free selling movement caused a sharp decline in prices, which, however, was partially recovered in the late transactions. The improvement for the week ranged from 1 to 16⅛ ⅌ cent., and was most marked in Nashville and Chattanooga. The Chicago and Southwestern shares were very prominent in the dealings, and were generally strong and higher, and, with the exception of Kansas and Texas and Iron Mountain, show an advance of ¾ to 4¼ ⅌ cent. Hannibal and St. Joseph and Ohio and Mississippi leading in the advance. There was some large buying of the Hannibal and St. Joseph stocks, which was induced by the great improvement in the prospects of this company and the growing belief that the shares must soon take their place among the dividend-paying stocks. The earnings for the first two weeks of February show an increase of $8,000. The building of a union depot in St. Joseph by the Union Pacific Railroad Company indicates a close running arrangement between the two companies, and on the completion of the Wabash Road into Chicago the Hannibal and St. Joseph gets a percentage of the Chicago business. The speculation in the Granger shares was characterized by a strong and buoyant tone, and on reports of increased earnings prices steadily advanced. The close, North-west and St. Paul common stocks advancing 2 ⅌ cent. each, and the preferred shares 1 ⅌ cent. each; St. Paul and Minneapolis rose 5¼ ⅌ cent.; St. Paul and Sioux City common 2½, and the preferred 2½ ⅌ cent. on reports that the two companies had agreed upon terms of consolidation. The buttracte properties were strong on the advices from the coal regions in regard to the limitation of production, which naturally induced purchases to cover short contracts. The telegraph shares were in exceedingly brisk demand at advancing quotations, and closed at an improvement of 3¼ ⅌ cent. in Western Union and 6⅝ in Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph. Among the trunk line stocks, Lake Shore was quite prominent in the dealings, and recorded a material improvement, the rise in the stock being accompanied by reports that the company was likely to pay increased dividends. Erie was steadily held on narrow fluctuations. Michigan Central sympathized with the upward movement in Lake Shore, and advanced 2¼ ⅌ cent. The general market at the close exhibited a decidedly strong undertone.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange for the past week aggregated 2,234,621 shares, as against 1,596,383 shares last week, and 1,265,188 shares for the week ending Feb. 7.

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Feb. 21. 1879.
U. S. 4s. 1907, coupon.....	107⅛	106⅝	100⅛
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coupon.....	109¼	109	106⅝
U. S. 5s. 1881, coupon.....	103⅝	103⅜	103¾
Adams Express.....	108¼	107½	108
American Express.....	57	56¼	57¼
Albany and Susquehanna..	106	105	105⅞
Alton and Terre Haute....	25	25	25
Alton and Terre H. pref.			62
Atlantic and Pacific Tel....	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛
American District Tel.....	74¾	73¾	74¾
Boston Water Power.....	17		17¾
B., C. R. and Northern....			57
Canton.....	60	60	61½
Canada Southern.....	68	67½	68
Climax Mining.....	3¼	3⅛	3
Caribou Mining.....	4	4	3¾
Central Arizona.....	11¾	10¾	11
Chic., St. Louis and N. O....	43¼	42	42¾
C., C., C. and I.....	82	77¼	81½
Chesapeake and Ohio.....	23½	22¼	23
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref	34¾		33
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	25⅝		25
C., C. and I. C.....	22		21¾
Chic., Burlington and Quincy..	147½	146	146
Chicago and Alton.....			105½
Chicago and Alton pref.....			119
Chic., St. Paul and Minn..	58¼	56¾	58
Chicago and North-west....	93¾	92¼	92¾
Chic. and North-west pref....	107	106½	105⅝
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul....	81⅝	80¾	81
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul pref.	103⅞	103¼	104
Chic., R. I. and P.....	152¼	152	151¾
Chic. and Southwestern....			111¼
Del., Lack. and Western....	88	86¾	87
Delaware and Hudson.....	78	78	77¾
Hannibal and St. Jo.....	14¾	14	14⅞
Hannibal and St. Jo. pref.	74¾	72¾	73¾
Harlem.....			165
Houston and Texas.....	84	82	83¾
Illinois Central.....	104¼	103½	104
Ohio Central.....	27	26½	27
Keokuk and Des Moines....			16⅛
Keokuk and Des M. pref....			36
Lake Shore.....	107⅝	106⅝	106¾
Lake Erie and Western.....	33¾	33	33¾
La Plata.....	7	7	7
Louisville and Nashville..	143⅝	142	143½
Little Pittsburg.....	21	20	19⅞
Lou., New Alb. and C.....	109	107	108
Manhattan Railroad.....	49	47¾	48⅛
Mar. and Cin. 1st pref.....	13	12½	13
Mar. and Cin. 2d pref.....	2½	2	1⅝
Metropolitan Railroad.....	119	119	117
Michigan Central.....	92¾	91	92½
Mobile and Ohio.....	25⅛	24¾	24
Missouri, Kan. and Texas..	4¾	4¾	4⅝
Morris and Essex.....	106¾	105¾	106½
Nash., Chat. and St. L.....	111¾	105¾	110½
New Central Coal.....	28	27	27
New-Jersey Central.....	85¾	83¾	84⅝
New York Central.....	132⅝	132¼	132½
New York Elevated.....			127
N. Y., Lake Erie and W....	47¾	47	47⅝
N. Y., L. E. and W. pref....	73¾	72⅝	72½
Northern Pacific.....	34¾	34¼	34½
Northern Pacific pref.....	57	56¾	56¾
Ohio and Mississippi.....	35¾	34½	35⅜
Ohio and Mississippi pref...	80	78¾	79¼
Oregon R. and Nav.....	110	110	110
Pacific Mail.....	43¾	42	43¼
Panama.....			180
Philadelphia and Reading..	68¾	66¼	68⅞
Quicksilver.....			20
Quicksilver pref.....			65¾
Standard Mining.....			30⅝
Sutro Tunnel.....	3¾	3½	3⅝
St. Louis and S. F.....	45¾	45¾	45¾
St. Louis and S. F. pref....	58¾	57¾	58
St. Louis and S. F. 1st pref.	78	77¾	77¾
St. Louis and Iron M.....	64	61¾	63½
St. Paul and S. City.....	44¾	43	44⅝
St. Paul and S. City pref....	82	81¾	81¾
N. Y., Ontario and West....	31	29¾	30¾
Union Pacific.....	92¾	91¾	92
Wabash, St. L. and P.....	44¾	43¾	44⅝
Wabash, St. L. and P. pref.	70¾	69½	69¾
Wells-Fargo Express.....	103½	102⅞	99½
Western Union Telegraph....	116	106	102¾
United States Express.....	48¼	47	47¾

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 21.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express.....			107	108
American Express.....	57	56¼	56¾	57¼
Albany and Susquehanna..	106	105	105⅞	106
Alton and Terre Haute....	25	25	23	28
Atlantic and Pacific Tel....	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
American District Tel.....	74¾	73¾	74¾	74½
Boston Water Power.....			17¾	18
B., C. R. and Northern....			57	59
Canton.....	60	60	60	61½
Canada Southern.....	68	67½	67½	68
Climax Mining.....	3¼	3⅛	3	3¼
Caribou Mining.....	4	4	3¾	4
Central Arizona.....	11¾	10¾	10¾	11
Chic., St. Louis and N. O....	43¼	42	42¾	43
C., C., C. and I.....	82	77¼	81½	82
Chesapeake and Ohio.....	23½	22¼	22¾	
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref	34¾		33	
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	25⅝		25	
C., C. and I. C.....	22		21¾	23
Chic., Burlington and Quincy..	147½	146¾	146	147
Chicago and Alton.....			105½	106
Chicago and Alton pref.....			119	
Chic., St. Paul and Minn..	58¼	56¾		58
Chicago and North-west....	93¾	92¼	92¾	92⅞
Chic. and North-west pref....	107	106½	105⅝	106
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul....	81⅝	80¾	81	81¼
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul pref.	103⅞	103¼	104	104
Chic., R. I. and P.....	152¼	152	151¾	152¼
Chicago and Southwestern....			111¼	111¾
Del., Lack. and Western....	88	86¾	87	88
Delaware and Hudson.....	78	78	77¾	78
Hannibal and St. Jo.....	14¾	14	14⅞	14⅞
Hannibal and St. Jo. pref.	74¾	72¾	73¾	74¾
Harlem.....			165	170
Houston and Texas.....	84	82	83¾	84
Illinois Central.....	104¼	103½	104	104½
Ohio Central.....	27	26½	27	27½
Keokuk and Des Moines....			16⅛	18
Keokuk and Des M. pref....			36	37
Lake Shore.....	107⅝	106⅝	106¾	106⅞
Lake Erie and Western.....	33¾	33	33½	33¾
La Plata.....	7	7	7	8
Louisville and Nashville..	143⅝	142	143½	144
Little Pittsburg.....	21	20	19⅞	20
Lou., New Alb. and C.....	109	107	108	108
Manhattan Railroad.....	49	47¾	48⅛	48¾
Mar. and Cin. 1st pref.....	13	12½	12¾	13
Mar. and Cin. 2d pref.....	2½	2	1⅝	1¾
Metropolitan Railroad.....	119	119	117	
Michigan Central.....	92¾	91	92	92½
Mobile and Ohio.....	25⅛	24¾	24	25
Missouri, Kan. and Texas..	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
Morris and Essex.....	106¾	105¾	106½	106¾
Nash., Chat. and St. L.....	111¾	105¾	110	110½
New Central Coal.....	28	27	27	28
New-Jersey Central.....	85¾	83¾	84⅝	84¾
New York Central.....	132⅝	132¼	132½	132⅝
New York Elevated.....			125	127
N. Y., Lake Erie and W....	47¾	47	47⅝	48
N. Y., L. E. and W. pref....	73¾	72⅝	72½	73
Northern Pacific.....	34¾	34¼	34½	34⅝
Northern Pacific pref.....	57	56¾	56¾	56¾
Ohio and Mississippi.....	35¾	34½	35	35⅜
Ohio and Mississippi pref...	80	78¾	79¼	79¾
Oregon R. and Nav.....	110	110	110	110¼
Pacific Mail.....	43¾	42	43¼	43⅜
Panama.....			180	
Philadelphia and Reading..	68¾	66¼	68⅜	68⅞
Quicksilver.....			20	21
Quicksilver pref.....			65¾	66
Standard Mining.....			30⅝	30¾
Sutro Tunnel.....	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝
St. Louis and S. F.....	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
St. Louis and S. F. pref....	58¾	57¾	58	58¼
St. Louis and S. F. 1st pref.	78	77¾	77¾	78
St. Louis and Iron M.....	64	61¾	63½	63¾
St. Paul and S. City.....	44¾	43	44⅝	44¾
St. Paul and S. City pref....	82	81¾	81¾	82
N. Y., Ontario and West....	31	29¾	30¾	30⅝
Union Pacific.....	92¾	91¾	92	92¼
Wabash, St. L. and P.....	44¾	43¾	44⅝	44⅝
Wabash, St. L. and P. pref.	70¾	69½	69¾	69¾
Wells-Fargo Express.....	103½	102⅞	102½	103¼
Western Union Tel.....	115	112⅝	114⅝	114⅞
United States Express.....			48¼	49
Peoria, Dec. and E.....	24	23½	23¾	23½

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement, with comparisons:

Clearings for the week ending Feb. 12.....	$795,314,114
Balances for the week ending Feb. 21.....	28,102,476
Clearings for the week ending Feb. 14.....	883,453,357
Balances for the week ending Feb. 14.....	36,504,799
Clearings for the week ending Feb. 7.....	720,978,100
Balances for the week ending Feb. 7.....	32,185,804
Clearings for the week ending Jan. 31.....	772,270,895
Balances for the week ending Jan. 31.....	28,490,316
Clearings for the week ending Jan. 24.....	743,125,031
Balances for the week ending Jan. 24.....	26,727,723

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Saturday.....	$9,273,000
Corresponding week last year.....	4,930,781
Since Jan. 1.....	61,771,929
Corresponding period last year.....	37,747,223
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ending last Tuesday.....	$6,825,443
Corresponding week last year.....	6,817,207
Since Jan. 1.....	36,304,181
Corresponding period last year.....	34,302,463
Exports of Gold and Silver.	
Week ending last Saturday.....	$161,670
Corresponding week last year.....	310,365
Since Jan. 1.....	1,157,263
Corresponding period last year.....	2,240,319
Receipts for Customs.	
Week ending last Saturday.....	$3,370,319
Corresponding week last year.....	1,759,923
Since Jan. 1 this year.....	21,146,586
Corresponding period last year.....	14,172,619
Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.	
Week ending last Saturday.....	$515,168
Corresponding week last year.....	267,506
Since Jan. 1 this year.....	11,224,850
Corresponding period last year.....	13,316,950

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

	Week or Mo.	1880.	1879.
Atchison & Neb.....2d w'k Jan..		$15,695	$8,065
Atch., Top. & S. F...1st w'k Feb..		101,000	76,849
Bur., C. Rap. & N...1st w'k Feb..		41,097	23,903
Cairo & St. Louis...4th w'k Jan..		9,192	5,095
Central Pacific.....January..		1,229,900	1,089,186
Ches. & Ohio.....January..		202,335	88,867
Chicago & Alton.....2d w'k Feb..		128,473	57,951
Chic., Cl., Dub. & M.4th w'k Jan..		17,533	8,439
Chicago & East Ill...2d w'k Feb..		21,740	16,002
Chic., Mil. & St. P...2d w'k Feb..		175,000	105,713
Chi. & N. W.....January..		1,135,000	1,008,321
Chic., St. P. & Min.2d w'k Feb..		16,839	15,956
Chic. & W. Mich....3d w'k Jan..		18,248	9,387
Clev., Mt. V. & Del.4th w'k Jan..		12,001	9,840
Denv. S. P'k & Pac.January..		144,300	----
Det., Lans. & N.....1st w'k Feb..		15,599	11,849
Dubuque & S. City...1st w'k Feb..		16,098	13,771
Flint & Pere Mar...2d w'k Feb..		29,700	19,300
Grand Trunk...W'k end. Feb. 7..		174,441	171,797
Great Western. W'k end. Feb. 7..		72,222	89,104
Hannibal & St. Jo...1st w'k Feb..		41,959	34,259
Illinois Central (Ill.).January..		417,236	475,891
Illinois C. (Iowa)...January..		119,431	104,891
Ind., Bl. & W.....1st w'k Feb..		26,042	15,584
Int. & Gt. North...1st w'k Feb..		30,800	27,389
K. C., Ft. S. & G.3d w'k Jan..		4,125	13,041
K. C., Law. & So...4th w'k Jan..		14,927	9,494
K. C., St. J. & C. B.3d w'k Jan..		25,663	29,888
Little Rk. & F. S...1st w'k Feb..		14,603	7,670
Louis. & Nashv.....1st w'k Feb..		131,062	114,508
Minn. & St. Louis..4th w'k Jan..		14,889	10,146

Latest Earnings Reported.

	Week or Mo.	1880.	1879.
Mo., Kan. & Texas..2d w'k Feb....		81,989	45,283
Mobile & Ohio.....2d w'k Feb....		54,674	44,577
Nashv., Ch. & St. L.January....		206,633	157,278
N. Y. Cent. & Hud.January.....		2,693,618	2,024,812
Northern Pacific...January.....		81,943	37,014
Ogd. & L. Champ...January.....		30,201	18,089
Pad. & Elizabeth....3d w'k Jan....		8,035	6,698
Pad. & Memphis....2d w'k Jan....		4,115	3,791
St. L., A. & T. H...2d w'k Feb....		25,732	14,980
St. L., A. & T. H., br's.1st w'k Feb.		12,540	11,548
St. L., Iron M. & S.1st w'k Feb.		112,000	93,363
St. L. & San Fran.2d w'k Feb....		45,835	20,632
St. P., Minn. & Man.January....		180,239	----
St. Paul & S. City...1st w'k Feb..		22,881	16,045
Tol., Peoria & War..2d w'k Feb....		23,915	21,051
Union Pacific.....13 days Feb..		390,000	328,000
Wab., St. L. & Pac...1st w'k Feb..		202,766	148,959
Wisconsin Valley...1st w'k Feb..		4,468	2,074
		1879.	1878.
Ala. Gt. Southern...December....		$53,478	$38,655
Atl. & Char. Air L...December....		66,423	280,000 bush.
Atl. & Gt. West....December....		400,853	288,542
Carolina Central...December....		49,080	37,779
Chic., Bur. & Q.....November....		1,327,679	1,296,091
Dakota Southern....December....		24,018	19,060
Frank. & Kokomo...December....		3,406	3,747
Gal., Har. & S. An..December....		124,400	132,000
Houston & Texas C.December....		352,230	330,477
Mobile & Mont.....December....		32,580	38,648
N. Y., L. Erie & W.November....		1,515,835	1,381,391
N. Y. & N. Engl'nd..December....		134,851	124,811
Pennsylvania.....December....		3,453,925	2,605,296
Phila. & Erie.....December....		804,056	225,308
Phila. & Reading...December....		1,442,000	1,156,000
Pitts., Cin. & St. L.December....		349,989	289,571
Scioto Valley.....December....		30,379	20,132

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 21.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power.....	17¼	Chi., San. & Cle.....	17¼
Boston Land.....	1⅝	Eastern R. R.....	38½
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s...	116¼	Pueblo & Ark. Valley.	92
Atch. & Top. L. 7s...	113¾	Calumet & Hecla.....	242½
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s...	103¾	Copper Falls.....	4
Atch. & Top. 1 Ss....	109	Duncan Silver.....	4
Eastern R. R. 3½s.. n.	90⅝	Franklin.....	40
Hartford & Erie 7s..	54	Huron Mining.....	55c.
Atch. & Topeka R. R..	140	Powabic.....	65
Boston & Albany R. R.	142	Quincy.....	41
Boston & Maine R. R.	121	Ridge.....	3
Bur. & Mo. in Neb....	142¾	Silver Islet.....	2⅜
Chi., C., Dub. & Minn.	65¾	Madison Copper Mine.	3⅜

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS,

And other desirable Investment Securities,

No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

Buy and sell all issues of Government Bonds, in large or small amounts, at current market prices, and will be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.

We are prepared to give information in regard to first-class Railway Securities and to execute orders for the same.

Buy and sell all marketable Stocks and Bonds on commission, at the Stock Exchange or in the open market.

Receive accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, and allow interest on daily balances; and for those keeping accounts with us we collect United States coupons and registered interest, and other coupons, dividends, &c., and credit without charge.

☞We give special attention to orders from Banks, Bankers, Institutions, and investors out of the city, by Mail or Telegraph, to buy or sell Government Bonds, State and Railroad Bonds, Bank Stocks, Railroad Stocks, and other securities.

We have issued the Seventh Edition of "Memoranda Concerning Government Bonds," copies of which can be had on application.

FISK & HATCH.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Saturday, Feb. 21, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls.....	14	Grass-seed, bags.....	170
Beans, bbls.....	2,315	Hops, bales.....	40
Cotton, bales.....	835	Leather, sides.....	3,439
Copper, cakes.....	166	Pork, pkls.....	62
Dried Fruit, pkls.....	14	Beef, pkls.....	40
Eggs, pkls.....	1,703	Lard, tierces, pkls.....	1,893
Flour, bbls.....	7,189	Lard, tcs.....	993
Corn-meal, bbls.....	824	Lard, kegs.....	600
Corn-meal, bags.....	761	Rice, pkls.....	2,038
Wheat, bushels.....	16,050	Cheese, pkls.....	676
Corn, bushels.....	122,070	Dressed Hogs, No..	693
Oats, bushels.....	17,178	Spelter, pcs.....	513
Rye, bushels.....	3,708	Starch, pkls.....	960
Malt, bushels.....	8,800	Stearine, pkls.....	71
Barley, bushels.....	1,600	Tallow, pkls.....	547
Peas, bushels.....	1,888	Tobacco, hhds.....	79
Oat-meal, bbls.....	125	Tobacco, pkls.....	17
Oat meal, bags.....	310	Whisky, bbls.....	1,324
Flax-seed, bags.....	23	Wool, bales.....	87
Grease, pkls.....	35		

COFFEE—Rio has been again advanced ¼c.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale effected at the Exchange on Saturday, Feb. 21, was one by E. H. Ludlow & Co., who, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Charles D. Ingersoll, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 23.10 by 98.9 by 22.7 by 98.9, No. 130 East 35th-st., south side, 78.6 feet west of Lexington-av., for $14,700, to John Cockle.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, was $500,925, as against $333,715, the figures for the week previous.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, the following public sales are announced.

To-day (Monday,) Feb. 23.

By L. J. & I. Phillips, foreclosure sale, Jerome Buck, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 102, No. 342 East 85th-st., south side, 200 feet west of 1st-av.

Tuesday, Feb. 24.

By Richard V. Harnett, Executor's sale of the five-story brick building, with lot 26 by 51.1, irregular, No. 39 Spruce-st., north side, 52.8 feet west of Gold-st. Also, foreclosure sale, Frederick B. Van Vorst, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brown-stone-front dwellings, with lots, each 21.6 by 102.2, Nos. 318 and 320 East 77th-st., south side, 182 feet east of 2d-av. Also, similar sale, Thomas Alexander, Esq., Referee, of six lots, each 25 by 100, on Avenue B, east side, 300 feet south of Cliff-st., Morrisania.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Trustee's sale of the three-story brick dwelling, with lease of lot 24 by 117.6, No. 433 West 23d-st., north side, west of 9th-av.; leased May 1, 1866, term 21 years; ground rent $240 per annum. Taxes and assessments. Also, public auction, to close an estate, one four-story brick store, with lot 24.1 by 60, No. 629 6th-av., 24.1 feet south of 37th-st., and the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.7 by 60, No. 561 6th-av., west side, 60.9 feet north of 38th-st.

By Winans & Davies, foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick store, and two four-story buildings, with plot of lot 72.9 by 88, irregular, Nos. 2 and 4 Morris-st., north side, 58 feet west of Broadway.

By A. P. Riker, foreclosure sale, William V. Leary, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick building and two-story brick store, with lot 25 by 87.6, No. 54 Allen-st., west side, 87.6 feet south of Broome-st.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, C. C. Fitzgina, Esq., Referee, of the two four-story brick buildings and frame stable, with two lots, each 20 by 92, Nos. 414 and 416 East 20th-st., south side, 199.6 feet east of 1st-av.

By Joseph A. Levy, foreclosure sale, Joseph C. Levi, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 116th-st., south side, 225 feet west of 6th-av.

Wednesday, Feb. 25.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale of the estates of Eliza Mott and Maria M. Hobby, deceased, comprising the following described improved City real estate: One four-story brick store, with lot 22.8 by 103.9, No. 253 Pearl-st., west side, south of Fulton-st.; two four-story brick stores, with lot 22.8 by 203.4, No. 259 Pearl-st., west side, running through to No. 249 Cliff-st., about 61 feet south of Fulton-st.; four-story and one-story buildings, with lot 25 by 200, No. 545 Broadway, west side, running through to No. 1169 Mercer-st., north of Spring-st., four-story brown-stone front dwelling, with lot 25 by 126.6, No. 23 west 34th-st., north side, west of 5th-av., with right of way through to 35th-st., and the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, No. 123 East 35th-st., south-east corner of (No. 138) 5th-av.; also, public auction sale of eight lots, together in size 204.4 by 100 on Park-av., east side, block front between 82d and 83d sts.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of the two three-story frame buildings and three-story brick building, with plot of land 74.6 by 41.8 by 65.6 by 74.4, Nos. 82, 84, and 86 Division-st., between Baxter and Eldridge sts.; one four-story brick house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 451 West 40th-st., north side, 140 feet east of 10th-av.; one three-story brick house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, irregular, No. 151 West 45th-st., north side, 343.9 feet west of 6th-av.; four four-story brick houses, with lot 22.8 by 100, each, No. 249 Pearl-st., west side, south of Fulton-st.; four-story and one-story buildings, with lot 25 by 200, No. 545 Broadway, west side, running through to No. 1169 Mercer-st., north of Spring-st., four-story brown-stone front dwelling, with lot 25 by 126.6, No. 23 west 34th-st., north side, west of 5th-av., with right of way through to 35th-st., and the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, No. 123 East 35th-st., south-east corner of (No. 138) 5th-av.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of the two and one story frame building, with lots, together in area 46.3 by 100.11 by 59 by 100.5, Nos. 419 and 421 East 59th-st., north side, 250 feet east of 1st-av.

Friday, Feb. 27.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, P. H. Vernon, Esq., Referee, of the one-story frame building and two-story frame factory, with three lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 45th-st., south side, 250 feet east of 11th-av. Also, similar sale, John W. Searon, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house, with lot 18.9 by 100.11, No. 112 East 114th-st., south side, 155 feet east of 4th-av. Also, similar sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 19x5 by 100.11, irregular, on East 119th-st., north side, 473 feet east of Avenue A, and a plot of land 75 by 140.1, under water, and adjoining the above.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Lester W. Clark, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 17.2 by 55, on Lexington-av., north-west corner of 81st-st.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Edward Bartlett, Esq., Referee, of the two-story frame building, with lot 16 by 31 by 24 by 30.7, No. 228 East 112th-st., south side, 265.3 feet west of 1st-av. Also, similar sale, S. W. Holcomb, Esq., Referee, of the two-story frame dwelling, with lot 25 by 99.11, No. 115 East 126th-st., north side, 215 feet east of 4th-av.

Saturday, Feb. 28.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, E. D. Dale, Esq., Referee of the two-story brick tenements, with lots, each 25 by 92, Nos. 419 and 421 East 14th-st., north side, 315 feet west of Avenue A.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Byron A. Cohen, Esq., Referee, of the two two-story frame dwellings, with 6 lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 104th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 2d-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Feb. 21.

Madison-av., n. e. corner of 68th-st., 25.5x100; Hugh J. Hastings and wife to Henry S. Ludlow..$25,000
Madison-av., w. s. 25.5 ft. s. of 85th-st., 75x95; Horace M. Barry to Samuel D. Bussell..... 53,000
Greenwich-st., s. s. 86.1½ ft. s. of James-st., 24.1½x82.7½x24x83 9½; Margaret Corbet to Mary Burns..... nom.
Same property; Mary Burns to Bernard Corbet.. nom.
8th-av., n. w. corner of 80th-st., 100x100; irregular; Caroline S. Lowery to Edward Clark. 95,000
1st-st. s. s. 97 ft. n. of Grand-av. 24th Ward;

John A. Wolf to Emma L. Cole..... 450
103d-st., n. s. 70 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x100.11; James Gannond to Ashbel P. Fitch.. 4,200
113th-st., s. s. 120 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.10; Denis Ryan to James Doyle..... nom.
Same property; James Doyle to Margaret M. Ryan..... nom.
71st-st., n. s. 147.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x102.2; James A. France and wife to Jacob Goldberg..... 12,000
84th-st., n. s., 650 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x170.11x irregular; Charles A. Davison and wife to E. Tracy and another..... 7,500
143d-st., n. s. 200 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x99.11; Annie L. McCahill and husband to Patrick J. O'Brein..... 4,000
39th-st., n. s., 360 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x98.9; Martin Kempf to Emma A. Totten..... 6,400
55th-st., s. s., 156.8 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.8x100.5; Louisa O'Brien and husband to James J. Flood. 5,000
115th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100.11; Edgar Logan, Jr., Referee, to I. Hendricks and another, Trustees..... 5,000
36th-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16x59; John Neidhardt and wife to Hannah Meyer..... 5,000
49th-st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5, Sinterest; P. H. Vernon, Executor, &c., to W. S. Vernon and another..... nom.
Lexington-av., w. s., from 82d to 83d st., 200.4x 30 irregular s. and also n. corner of Lexington-av. and 82d-st.,102.2x70x irregular; Emma J. McLeay, Executrix, &c., to James Cogan. 30,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 44.8 ft. n. of 119th-st., 19x82.2 2-3; Louisa B. Stone to Margaret A. Dougherty..... 8,000
8th-av., n. w. corner of 81st-st., 51.3x100; Mahew Bird and wife to William J. Kelly..... 45,000
8th-av., w. s., 51.2 ft. n. of 81st-st., 25.6x100; Robert H. Arkenburgh and wife to William J. Kelly..... 13,000
8th-av., w. s., 76.8 ft. n. of 81st-st., 25.6x100; M. Bird and wife to William J. Kelly..... 14,000
82d-st., n. s., 62.2 1-3 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 16.8x85.3; James Cogan to Emma J. McLeav. 122d-st., n. s., 274.2 ft. w. of 2d-av., 5.10x 100.1)x irregular; Eleanor Mead and another to Smith Ely, jr., and another..... 2,750
68th-st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of Madison-av., 22x 100.5; Robert McCafferty and wife to Thomas N. Bolles..... 45,000
84th-st., No. 22 East, 20x100.5; Charles Duggin and wife to John S. Barnes..... 55,000
123d-st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.11; Catharine Walker and husband to William N. Beers..... 5,500
97th-st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of 9th-av., 65x100.11; Alonzo R. Hamilton to Benjamin F. Romaine, Jr..... 6,750
Avenue B, s. s., 50 ft. n. of 8th-st., 100x122; Charity Meeker to Edgar N. Newton..... 500
Klag's Bridge road, 820 ft. w. of, adjoining property of Institution for the Blind, over 1½ acres; William E. Grady to Henry Klag..... nom.
97th-st., n. s., 800 ft. w. of 8th-av., 65x100.11; G. L. Yates and others to Alonzo R. Hamilton, West Washington-place, No. 36, 22x97; G. G. DeWitt, Jr., to Charles A. Fox..... 917
Avenue B, s. s., 50 ft. n. of 5th-st., 100x122; Elvira E. Neville to Charity Meeker..... 10,600
112th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x100.11, and, also, s. s. 7th-av., 50.5 ft. n. of 111th-st., 50.5x100; T. Smith and wife to T. S. Van Valkenburgh and another..... 250
77th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x102.2; Patrick Callaghan to William Bond..... 15,000
113th-st., s. s., 285 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100.10; Spencer A. Fanning to John H. Decker..... 8,000
110th-st., s. s., 285 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100.10; Samuel Eldridge and wife to S. A. Tempus..... 6,015
110th-st., s. s., 285 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100. 10; J. H. Deane and wife to Elizabeth Meehan. 6,000
58th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100. 5. John Coar and wife to Vitaline Foulke..... 7,500
135th-st., s. s., 185 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x99.11; A. W. Austin, Executor, &c., to Thomas N. Lennox..... 20,000
King's Bridge road, 520 ft. w. of, adjoining property of Institution for the Blind, over 1½ acres; John Haben and wife to the Real Estate Trust Company..... 12,000
White-st., No. 36; Margaret E. D. Convey to Seth M. Milliken..... nom.
97th-st., n. s., 600 ft. w. of 8th-av., 65x100.11; Annie D. Porter and others to Alonzo K. Hamilton..... 22,500
100

LEASES RECORDED.

Fitzpatrick, B. D., Executrix, &c., to Mary Hogan: Lexington Hotel, corner of Lexington-av. and 48th-st., 5 years, for annual rent of... 31,800
Meiser, Mary, and another to C. T. Goodwin & Sons; No. 129 East Houston-st., 2 years, for annual rent of..... 900
Martel, Anna, to Cohen Brothers: No. 100 Catharine-st., 5 years, for annual rent of..... 2,500
Meeks, J., and others to "Alonzy & Watters;" first floor of basement of No. 12 Barclay-st., 2 years, for annual rent of..... 3,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Barnes, James, to Seaman's Bank for Savings; No. 22 East 48th-st., 3 years..... $27,000
Blackhurst, P., to Greenwich Savings Bank; s. s. 33d-st., e. of 10th-av., 1 year..... 2,000
Bolles, Thomas N., to Robert McCafferty; s. s. 68th-st. e. of Madison-av., installments..... 13,000
Briesen, A. V., to H. N. Putnam; No. 151 West 49th-st., 2 years..... 5,000
Bussell, A. D., to C. T. Hatfield; w. s. Madison-av., s. of 86th-st., 3 mortgages, 8 months, total..... 10,000
Cogan, J., to Emma J. McLeay; n. e. corner of Lexington-av. and 82d-st., 5 years..... 16,000
Fanning, S. A., to D. Lane and others; s. w. corner of Lexington-av. and 107th-st., installments..... 14,000
Fox, C., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; No. 24 West Washington-place, 3 years..... 6,000
Flood, J. J., to Louisa O'Brien; s. s. 115th-st., w. of 1st-av., 1 year..... 3,975
Grant, Alexander, to Kate F. Clark; s. s. 40th-st., e. of 8th-av., 1 year..... 1,500
Hanfeld, L., to O. Fincke; n. s. Madison-st. to Grand-st., e. of Jackson-st., 10 years..... 5,500
Havard, R. N., and wife to G. W. Murray; s. s. 67th-st., w. of 8th-av., 2 mortgages, total.... 8,000
Kelly, William J., to M. Bird; n. w. corner of 8th-av. and 81st-st., 2 mortgages, 3 years, total..... 34,000
Kelly, William J., to R. H. Arkenburgh; w. s. 8th-av., n. of 81st-st., 3 years..... 9,000
Koebel, A. (t., and wife to H. Wisser; s. s. 80th-st., e. of Avenue A, 2 mortgages, 3 years, total..... 8,000
Loeffler, O. W., and wife to L. Stone; n. s. 84th-st., e. of 2d-av., 2 months..... 2,000
Meehan, Elizabeth, and husband to J. H. Deane; s. s. 110th-st., e. of 3d-av., 3 months..... 3,073
Neville, E. N., to Charity Meeker; s. s. Avenue B, n. of 5th-st., 23d Ward, 2 years..... 300
O'Brien, F. J., to Thomas J. McCahill and another, Executors, &c.; n. s. 143d-st., e. of 8th-av., 2 years..... 2,750
Rosenheim, M., and wife to the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society; s. s. 65th-st., e. of Madison-av., 3 years..... 14,000
Rosenstock, L., to B. Westheimer; s. s. 1st-av., n. of 119th-st., and, also, n. of 120th-st., 2 mortgages, installments, total..... 12,500
Stewart, William, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; w. s. 11th-av., s. of 49th-st., etc., 21 1-3 years..... 9,000
Totten, Emma A., and husband to Emilie J. Murray; n. s. 39th-st., w. of 5th-av., 6 months. 4,000
Treacy, Thomas F., and wife to Emily W. Buck-of 5th-av., 3 years..... 10,000
Treacy, Thomas F., and wife to William M. Iland; n. s. 110th-st., w. of 4th-av., 3 months. 4,000
Townsend, S., to J. K. Rogers; s. s. 51st-st., w. Isaacs; n. s. 110th-st., w. of 4th-av., 2 months 4,250

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Christy, C. R., to William A. Cauldwell and another, Executors, &c..... $3,000
Frank L., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank..... 1,500
Holland, Alexander, to the American Express Company..... nom.
Ketchum, F., to William P. Ketchum; 2 assignments, total..... 8,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway,

OFFER THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY FOR SALE:

12 lots on 57th and 58th sts., between 6th and 7th ave.
2 lots on 59th-st., opposite the Park.
2 lots on 76th-st., between Madison and Park avs.
35 lots on 77th and 78th sts., between 9th and 10th ave.
4 lots on 77th-st., within 100 feet of Riverside Drive.
2 extra-deep lots on 83d-st., between 8th and 9th ave.
2 lots on 98th-st., between 5th and Madison ave.
24 lots on 106th-st., 10th-av., and Boulevard.
First-av., 43d and 49th sts., 3 lots.
Fourth-av., corner 89th-st., 8 lots.
Madison av., corners, 84th and 85th sts., 7 lots.
ALSO,
entire fronts, plots, and single lots on the West Side avenues and drives.
For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

NO. 22 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NORTH.

For sale, this extra-wide house, with stable adjoining on alley, in rear. For further particulars and price apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

ADJOINING MADISON-AV., 54TH-ST.—Fine block front and rear, elegant 22-foot house; only $37,000; bargain; possesion.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
1 Pine, 85 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

ASSORTMENT NEW RESIDENCES—21, 23 East 47th, and 20, 22, 24 East 48th, between Madison and 5th. Owners, DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, 63 East 41st. Send for priced catalogue explaining "How to Build Good Houses."

FOR SALE—ON BANK-ST., NEAR GREENWICH-AV.—A first-class three-story-and-attic brick house; contains modern improvements and in perfect order; plate-glass windows and fresco-d. Particulars of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

A plot of ground on West-st., south corner of Franklin-st., 40x80 feet, adjoining a plot on Franklin-st., 87x100 feet, with the bulkhead of 100 feet opposite. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, Office 19, No. 54 Wall-st.

AN EXTRA FINE FRONT ON MORNING-side Park above 112th-st., for sale.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT—ELEGANT MODERN cabinet-finished house 5th-av., near 40th-st., opposite proposed Park.
CHARLES B. HART, No. 183 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE WEST SIDE OF 7TH-AV., from 40th to 41st sts., running back 125 feet on each street; price, $275,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 20 WEST 38TH-ST., FULL-size, strictly first-class house. Murray Hill close to 5th-av.
JOHN S. MATHEWS.

FOR SALE—NOS. 25 AND 27 WEST 26TH-ST.; price, $70,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A PLOT OF FIVE LOTS, CORNER OF 120TH-st. and 6th-av., for sale. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

NEW-AV. AND 103D-ST.—SEVEN LOTS FOR sale. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE.
No. 675 Madison-av.,
Open all day.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY NO. 212 FULTON-ST., near Greenwich-st., lot 25x77 ft. Apply to RICHARD MORRIS, No. 166 Front-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A FULL-SIZED FOUR-STORY HOUSE, in this City, wanted, for which part payment can be made in desirable lots, with two good houses, in a near country village. Address B. D., Box No. 1,478 New-York Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON BROADWAY AND MERCER, CLIFF, PEARL AND WEST 34TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1880, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of WILLIAM H. ONDERDONK, Esq., surviving Executor of the estates of ELIZA MOTT and MARIA M. HOBBY, deceased.

BROADWAY, No. 545, NEAR SPRING-STREET.—Lot 25x 200 feet through to No. 116 Mercer-st., together with the building thereon.

CLIFF-STREET, No. 34, THROUGH TO No. 259 PEARL-STREET.—And adjoining the south-westerly corner of Fulton-st., two four-story brick stores and lot, 22.6x203.4 feet.

PEARL-STREET, No. 253, NEAR FULTON-STREET.—Lot 22.8x103.9 feet, with four-story brick store 75 feet deep.

WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, No. 23.—Three-story brown-stone, four-story house, near 5th-av., 25x65 feet, with lot 126.6 feet, and stable in the rear, with right of way through to 35th-st.

ALSO, AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE.

EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, No. 123, BETWEEN PARK AND LEXINGTON AVENUES.—Four-story, brown-stone English basement house, 16.8x50 feet. Lot 98.9 feet.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON 1ST-AV., 116TH, 126TH, AND 127TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of WM. H. FRY, deceased, to close the estate:

1ST AVENUE.—The five-story brick building (with store) on lot No. 1,149 1st-av., south-west corner of 63d-st. Lot 25 by 80.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH-STREET.—The three-story brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 327 East 116th-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs. Lot 20 by 100.11.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—The three-story brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 224 East 126th-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs. Lot 16.9 by 99.11.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The three-story brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 68 West 127th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs. Lot 18.9 by 99.11. Maps at office of auctioneers

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STORES AND LOTS NOS. 659 AND 661 6TH-AV.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

SIXTH-AVENUE.—Four-story brick house and lot, with store, No. 659 6th-av., west side, next to corner of 37th-st. Valuable corner sidewalk; vault in good order; lot 24x60 feet.

SIXTH-AVENUE.—Four-story brown-stone-front house and lot, with store, No. 661 6th-av., west side, near 38th-st. Store covers lot and cellar, full depth; lot 19x60 feet.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE. VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.

HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, the spacious grounds, buildings, machinery, and complete appurtenances of the late NEW-YORK STEAM SCRAPER BENDING COMPANY, situated on South, Montgomery, Water, and Cherry sts., with bulkhead and riparian right ostent of 92 feet 5 inches; also four leasehold lots, under lease to May 1, 1883.

Maps and particulars with auctioneer, No. 152 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT, NO. 433 WEST 23D-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, FEB. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, BY ORDER OF THE UNION TRUST CO., TRUSTEES.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—Three-story brick house and lease of lot, No. 433 (Nos. 429 to 439 inclusive,) between 9th and 10th avs.; Clement C. Moore lease, 21 years from May, 1866; ground rent, $240 per annum; lot 24x117.6.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—L. J. & I. PHILLIPS, Auctioneers, will sell at auction, on Feb. 26, 1880, at the Exchange, at 12 o'clock, the first-class three-story high-stoop brick dwelling, 155 Bowery, and the three-story high-stoop brick dwelling, 310 West 27th-st. Further particulars and maps with Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

CHAS. S. BROWN, AUCTIONEER, NO. 90 Broadway, will sell March 3, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 M., by order of the Executors, the HOUSE and LOT No. 61 BLEECKER-ST., near Broadway; house 28 feet front, four-story, brick; lot runs to alley in rear.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE WHOLE OR part of the valuable factory property at Greenpoint, on Eagle, Freeman, and West sts., consisting of 12 lots of ground, two-and-a-half-story brick building, 40 by 100 feet; one-story brick forge shop, 30 by 180 feet; steam-engine, shafting, &c.; it is well adapted for a box factory or machine shop. For terms, apply on the premises, or to BURR & CO., No. 31 Peck-slip.

FOR SALE OR LEASE FOR MANUFACTORIES, CHEMICAL WORKS, &c.—Blocks of lots with bulkhead water-front, on Newtown Creek, adjoining New-York and Brooklyn. R. A. YOUNG, Engineer, &c., No. 20 Exchange-place.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

HOUSES TO RENT.—PARTIES HAVING houses to rent will please send description of same to our office; we are having daily calls from first-class tenants. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
No. 7 Pine-st.

IRVING-PLACE.—CORNER DWELLING TO let, from May next, to a private family only; three-story, 20x40, with two-story extension 16x20. For terms and permits apply by letter to W. B. ROSS, No. 3 Broad-st.

A NEW THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brown-stone house to let. Rent, $750. No. 342 East 66th-st. Keys at No. 332.

TO LET—IN CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR 5TH-AV., a handsomely furnished full-sized house to a private family only. CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

FIVE-STORY DOUBLE BUILDING TO let on South-st., near Peck-slip; splendid location for any business; cellar perfectly dry; rent low. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

BOOK TRADE AND OTHERS.—TO LET, HOUSES in BOND-ST. Apply at No. 111 Fulton-st. PETER A. H. JACKSON.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT CATSKILL, ON HIGH GROUND, in William-st., near the Prospect Park House, a first-class dwelling, with about three-quarters of an acre beautifully laid out grounds; house contains 12 rooms, three-story, high-stoop, with all modern improvements, and contains 22 rooms all told. Price asked, $14,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HIGHLANDS, N. J.—THE ESTATE OF THE late Edward Minturn is offered for sale; is situated on high ground, and commands extensive views of Ocean, Shrewsbury, Navesink Rivers, and inland country; large comfortable house, with requisite outbuildings; 20 acres of land. Title clear.
CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHday, Monday, 23d, my office at principal Orange Depot will be open for sale and rental of real estate in this vicinity. EDWARD HAMILTON, (No. 2 Pine-st., N. Y.)

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED COTTAGE to rent; about 9 rooms; six months from April 1; near depot; moderate rent to small responsible family. Also, larger, unfurnished house; all modern improvements; finished in hard wood; handsomely situated; rent, $600, or for sale, $12,000, and others.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR SUMMER, at Oyster Bay, Long Island, in every way suitable for gentleman's Summer residence; fine old trees; water from a never-failing spring; 12 sleeping rooms; terms reasonable. Apply to D. K. YOUNGS, Oyster Bay, Long Island.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TERM OF YEARS, a furnished unfurnished house in a location between 6th and Madison avs. and 45th and 57th sts. Address, giving number, street, and price, Post Office Box No. 4,419.

WANTED TO RENT—AN ENTIRE BUILDING on William-st., between John and Frankfort sts., or vicinity. Address ENQUIRER, Box No. 154 Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—New-York County—place of trial.—WILLIAM H. BREEDEN, Plaintiff, against ALBERT GENELLI, defendant.—Summons.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, New-York, January 22, 1880.
A. G. THORP, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

To the defendant, Albert N. Cleaver: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the fourth day of February, 1880, and filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York.
A. G. THORP, Pl'ff's Atty.
f9-law6wM*

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—WILLIAM C. STOOTHOFF against MARY CONNOR, Edward Connor, Henry J. Connor, William Connor, Charles Connor, Mary Connor, &c.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, December 3, 1879.
A. & J. Z. LOTT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, office and Post Office address, No. 13 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn.

To Edward Connor, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry A. Moore, County Judge of Kings County, dated the tenth day of January, 1880, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City of Brooklyn and State of New-York.
A. & J. Z. LOTT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
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SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 45 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
GALLIA.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
PARTHIA.....Wednesday, March 10, 3 P. M.
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of Kingsland.

MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 2, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 9, 3:30 P. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, March 16, 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, March 23, 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, March 30, 8 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by the Liverpool, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS.....Thurs., Feb. 26, 4 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Sat., March 6, 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL.....Thursday, March 11, 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable in a long steamer.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, March 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, March 13, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 20, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Thursday, March 25, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

STATELINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:

Steamer STATE OF NEVADA, Thurs., March 4, 12 M.
Steamer STATE OF ALABAMA, Thur., March 11, 7 A. M.

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.

For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Anchoria....Feb. 28, 7 A. M. Circassia..March 13, 7 A. M.
Ethiopia....March 6, 1 P. M. Devonia.....March 20, noon
Cabins, $80

SOME STREET CAR SCENES

A LATE NIGHT RIDE UP THIRD-AV. ENUE.

KALEIDOSCOPIC VIEWS OF A VARIETY OF PASSENGERS—A PLACE WHERE ABSENCE OF BODY IS BETTER THAN PRESENCE OF MIND.

A TIMES reporter, whose carriage was somehow delayed on Saturday night, was driven to the painful expedient of going up town in a Third-avenue car. It was late for anybody but a reporter to be out, being about 2 o'clock in the morning, but plenty of people were still astir. The car came down town nearly full of passengers, and stopped, as these cars always do, in front of the Astor House. The passengers all got out but three, and the reporter got in. Two of the remaining passengers were men, rough foreigners, and the third was a woman, alone. The mystery of where these people could all be going at this hour of the night was a question to be considered only under more favorable circumstances. One of the men was so sound asleep, no doubt under the influence of sundry hot-drops, that to all intents and purposes he was quite ready for burial. His companion, who was comparatively sober, was trying to wake him up.

"Come now, Shon," said the sober one, giving his companion a vigorous shake, "we've got to get out. Wake up." He might as well have asked the Franklin statue to come down and take a drink. The shakings were kept up for a minute more, the sleepy man meanwhile dropping over on his side upon the seat, when the big gong rang—the signal for the car to start. Then the sober man and the conductor took the sleeper by the shoulders, and dragged him out of the car. They had their hands full, for he was a solid man, and as dead as a stick. At last they got him clear of the car, and stood him in the street, his knees bending under him in every direction, and his body waving in the night breeze, so furiously that it was all his companion could do to hold him up.

"Do you want to go up town again?" the conductor asked the lonely woman before he pulled the strap. She was a hard specimen. Her ragged dress was spattered with mud, and a worn and faded shawl was drawn tightly about her shrunken shoulders.

"I don't care where I go," she replied, in a tone that implied that she meant pretty much what she said. "One place is as good to me as another. They're always telling me to move on, and now I'm ready to move; so start the keer."

"Have you any money to pay your fare?" the conductor asked her.

"Now, that's a nice question to ask a lady, ain't it! What would I be a doin' here if I hadn't money? Do you want to borry a dollar or two?"

The conductor gave the strap a jerk, and away went the car. In Park-row another newspaper man got in, tired out with a hard night's work. Opposite Frankfort-street there came a party of four men, Scotchmen, all mellow as ripe apples, well filled with good Scotch whisky. They were not quarrelsome, but playful as kittens, which would have been all very well, only that the most playful of the party was a great big fellow, of six feet in height, with breadth of shoulder and depth of chest; and the play of elephantine kittens is something to be admired from a distance. They began the entertainment by mashing in each other's hats and hustling one another across the car, much to the danger of neighboring toes.

"Fares, gentlemen, please," said the conductor, as he began his collection at the forward end of the car. Everybody paid up but the lonely woman, who sat in a corner, by the rear door. She was asleep, or pretended to be, and the conductor shook her by the shoulder.

"Yes," said she, in a sleepy voice; "it's all right; go ahead."

"No it's not all right till you pay you pay your fare," the conductor replied. "Give me your 5 cents or get out."

The poor woman made a fruitless search in the pocket of her ragged dress. "I've lost my money," she said. "Can't you let me ride? You don't want me to walk to Harlem, do you?"

"You'd better walk to a Police station," said the conductor. "That's the best thing for you to do. Come, get out." He pulled the strap, the woman crawled slowly out, and the car went on.

This Scotch party grew livelier every minute. The elephantine kitten insisted upon sitting on the laps of the others, and, one of his companions giving him a hearty Highland fling, his elbow went through the glass in the front door of the car, and shivered it to atoms. The conductor had paid no attention to the previous antics of the men, but this brought him in immediately.

"You'll have to pay for that glass," said he; "half a dollar."

The Scotchman's anger flew up, and he hinted in no mild way that he would pay for nothing. His companions, however, half out of a sense of justice and half frightened at the conductor's threat to call a policeman, advised him to pay for the glass, and he did, bringing out a very comfortable roll of notes for the purpose. This little episode settled the Scotchmen, and thereafter they were as quiet as lambs.

The car was one of the "heated" vehicles of the Third-avenue line. A big pipe is laid under each row of seats, and protected by a wire screen, the pipe projecting just far enough into the middle of the car to put everybody's feet where their toes are sure to be stepped on by every new passenger. Steam is let into these pipes when the car leaves the Sixty-third-street depot, and for a short time the car is comfortably warm. This soon turns into water, the water cools itself, and cools the pipes, and by the time the car reaches the City Hall the "heating" apparatus is often as cold as ice. Saturday night was a brisk night, as anybody will know who was out late enough, and the cold air poured in Icelandic streams through the broken window. The temperature in five minutes was down to 18° below comfortable.

"Hi, there! hold on. Why don't you stop the car?" came a voice from somewhere away in the rear, interspersed with more oaths than there were decent words in the sentence.

After going on till it got ready to stop, as Third-avenue chariots always do, the car slacked up a little, and the owner of the voice got on. He had been running a block or so to catch up, but he was not too much out of breath to begin to swear heartily at the conductor for not stopping, making, meanwhile, several very narrow escapes from falling off the platform. He was a reeking, swearing, drunken Irishman, full of fight—just such a fellow as Blackwell's Island yearns for. He staggered into the car, immediately fell into the reporter's lap, and then, recovering himself, fell over a man on the other side of the car.

"I'll lick any man in the car," said he, making motions as if he intended to begin the job right away. "I'm a gentleman, and I want you all to understand it." This was painfully evident, and nobody paid any attention to him till he laid his head on another passenger's shoulder, and made other preparations for a nap. The other passenger objected to this, and was told that "If he didn't like it he could set somewhere else."

A worn-out looking man, somewhat on the tramp order, got in, and brought with him the fumes of vast quantities of bad whisky. When the conductor called for his fare, he handed over 3 pennies, and then stuck it out bravely that he had given him 5.

"He's lying to you," a passenger who stood on the platform said in a low voice to the conductor; "he only had 3 cents, for he asked me to lend him 2 when he first got on." The conductor accused the tramp of this, and there was immediately a misunderstanding between the tramp and the outside passenger, which was only settled by the conductor's blowing his whistle for a policeman. The Irishman came to the rescue, and paid the remainder of the tramp's fare, and five minutes afterward they were both asleep.

They were soon awakened, however, by the entrance of a little elderly man, with a lifting-machine, which he put on the floor between his feet. The Irishman and the tramp both wanted to lift, and the owner of the machine was willing.

"Pull away, boys," said he, good-naturedly. "That's what she's for. If any of you can pull the handle out let her come. A one-armed man from Mississippi pulled her to pieces once, and cost me $12. But she's been in the hospital since then, and I guess she's all sound."

The men took turns at pulling, and pulled themselves and the machine all around the car, much to the discomfort of the other passengers, of whom by this time there were 15 or 20, including several women who had got in in front of Bowery dance-houses, and one comparatively respectable but fat old woman who shouted:

"What stage is this, conductor?"

"Thirty-third," the conductor answered.

"Thirty-third!" cried the fair creature. "And didn't I tell you till let me out at Nineteenth? What good is it you are, stuck up behind there, if you can't tell a lady when she gets to her strate? Stop the car this minute, you good-for-nothing thing!" The conductor was not slow in stopping the car and ridding himself of the complainant.

A quiet little gentlemanly-looking man was seated next to the corner by the rear door, with a small bundle in his hand. A big young fellow, rough looking, but well dressed in black, with a shiny high silk hat, got in and sat down next to the old gentleman, and soon began a conversation. The talk was polite and pleasant at first, the old gentleman merely answering the young fellow's questions. But in a short time the latter became abusive, and called the old man some hard names, for he had more whisky aboard than is allowed by the statutes. The old gentleman turned to a boy who sat in the corner seat, and asked him to hold his bundle a moment. The conductor was standing in the doorway, and the old man, so angry he could hardly speak, said to him:

"This man has abused me, and called me vile names, and if you can't put him out of the car I'll put him out myself."

Before the conductor had time to answer, the old gentleman had seized the big young fellow by the lapels of his seat, jerked him out of the seat, and had him half through the car door. Cries of "Fire him out;" "Bully for the old man," came from all sides. The conductor helped to oust the unruly passenger, and in a minute he was "fired out" and the car proceeded on its peaceful way.

A creature in woman's clothes, who sat on the opposite side, bloated with rum, bearing in her face all the marks of dissipation, was particularly annoyed at the obscene and profane language used by the young man while he was being put out. "Fine talk, that is," she said, indignantly, to the company at large; "and in the presence of a lady, too!" Somebody who had a little humor under his coat, said, in a loud whisper:

"A lady! Oh Lord!" and pulled his hat down over his eyes, and feigned sleep. The "lady" looked at him scornfully, and muttered something about "giving us a rest."

There was a plethoric German fellow-citizen, who got on at Pearl-street, immediately went to sleep, and woke up at the foot of Chatham-square to inquire, with great anxiety, "Have we got to Forty-second-street yet?" A dozen times, at least, this anxious passenger went to sleep, and a dozen times awoke, with a start, to make the old inquiry. The conductor assured him that he might make his mind easy, as he would let him know when Forty-second-street was reached. But as the sleepy man was still making the same inquiry when the reporter got off, at Fiftieth-street, it was painfully evident that somebody had blundered.

This is only a sample night trip in a Third-avenue car. Anybody who wants to see a real lively trip, when the conductor is "punched," and the Police club, like heaven's own dew, falls alike upon the just and the unjust, will have to take two or three rides and run his chances.

Postscript.—Never signal a Third-avenue car-driver to stop his car. It disturbs his mind, and as he won't stop anyhow, it isn't worth while to worry him.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

THE UNITED STATES WAR VETERANS AT TRINITY—THE VETERANS OF 1812 AT ST. PAUL'S.

The United States War Veterans celebrated the day yesterday by placing a laurel wreath on the head of the statue of Washington at Union-square and listening to a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix at Trinity Church. The Veterans assembled at 1 o'clock, in Clarendon Hall, to the number of about 60, each wearing the badge of the association. After all was in readiness, the ex-soldiers marched to Union-square, surrounded the Washington Monument, and Comrade Bracken placed the wreath of laurel on the bronze brow of the Father of his Country. The company then marched down to Trinity Church, which they reached at 3 o'clock, and filed into seats reserved for them on either side of the central aisle. For half an hour afterward Mr. Meisiahn rang out sacred tunes from Trinity's chimes. Then there was a long organ voluntary, when the regular services began. Dr. Dix did not announce his text until 4:30 o'clock, by which time the church had become densely crowded. The sermon was from the text St. Matthew xi.: 12: "The kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force." In the art of war, the preacher said, there was a great symbolical and spiritual meaning. In these latter days we have heard of peace societies and prophecies that the blissful time would come when nation should no longer war against nation. But the sources of nations, ordered on high, have brushed away these too sanguine theories. War is a fashion much older than the world, for we read of a war in heaven when Satan was cast out. It still remains—a bloody and awful, but salutary, remedy for evils which have itself. The words of the text shadow forth the strife and conflict by which we must gain the kingdom of heaven. Dr. Dix gave at length a page from his experience as a minister to show with what utter indifference irreligious men will often approach death. The minister is sent for to minister to the departing soul of such a man. He is orderly and becoming, and tells us he has "no fear," and feels "perfectly safe." "We are invited to come and see him, and hear his words," said the Doctor, "and our own words are taken as a matter of course—as if they were professional cant, proper enough, but of no special use." The prevailing confusion in men's minds regarding redemption and salvation was next discussed by the preacher, who held that redemption was universal, and something with which men have nothing to do. But salvation was another thing, and one in which man was a necessary actor. Not all the redeemed are saved, and those who rely on redemption for salvation make a grave mistake. As the text showed, violence was necessary to salvation—violence toward one's self against evil desires and appetites, putting off whatever offends God. Then, too, there must be violence against the spiritual enemies around us, and, after this, heaven itself must be still to be taken by violence. It was like clearing a way to a fortress by hard fighting, and then having to force the fortress itself. Dr. Dix closed by depicting the wreaths of battle-field and showing how, if there is a struggle between the good and bad in a man, there must be evidences of that struggle. The veterans were exhorted to search their own hearts for evidences of this struggle, and if they were not found, then the struggle had not begun. A beautiful anthem by the choristers closed the service, and the congregation slowly dispersed.

Yesterday Washington's pew in St. Paul's Episcopal Church was occupied by old veterans of the war of 1812, who, desiring to do honor to the memory of Washington on the anniversary of his birthday, did so by joining in Christian worship in the venerable church at Vesey-street and Broadway. With their whitened locks, furrowed cheeks and bent forms, and the remembrance of their services 68 years ago, the old soldiers were regarded by the large congregation present with much interest and respect. The eight were Col. Abraham Dally, aged 84 years; David Van Arsdale, aged 84; Samuel Ryskman, aged 87; Michael Van Name, aged 84; Edward N. Duryee, aged 84; Charles Oakley, aged 91; Gardiner R. Williams, aged 86, and Thomas Blank, aged 85. They were accompanied by Adjt. J. Gould Warner, who, with a member of the Seventy-first Regiment, raised the Stars and Stripes on the old fort in Central Park at sunrise yesterday morning. Some of the veterans' children and grandchildren occupied seats near them. The customary Sunday morning services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Mulchahey and the Rev. Mr. Thompson. Dr. Mulchahey, before delivering his sermon for the day, said he was not aware that the veterans intended to attend the service, owing to the fact that no previous notice had been transmitted to the church authorities. He would, however, bid them a glad welcome to the venerable sanctuary, and hoped that the services just offered would help the aged survivors to continue the battle of life, and to win that victory in which was to be found the peace that passeth all understanding. Dr. Mulchahey's sermon referred to the indifference of certain classes to the truths of religion, and the evils resulting therefrom. After the close of the service, the veterans were surrounded by the congregation and were subjected to an ordeal of hand-shaking that must have made their old arms ache for the remainder of the day. The greetings and congratulations were continued while they were leaving the church. On reaching the portico, fronting Broadway, they were again hemmed in by a throng of enthusiastic admirers. Col. Daily, who is the orator of the little band, made a neat little speech, in which he expressed his thanks for the reception. To-day the veterans will reassemble in Military Hall, in the Bowery, and will afterward dine with Dahlgren Post, No. 113, G. A. R., at Pythagoras Hall, in Canal-street. David Van Arsdale hoisted the American flag yesterday, at 9 A. M., on the Battery liberty-pole.

THE RECENT FIRE ON BROADWAY.

DISCOVERY OF THE BODY OF FIREMAN CASSIDY—THE FUNERALS.

The search among the ruins of the burned building Nos. 384 and 386 Broadway for the body of Fireman John F. Cassidy, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, who, with Fireman Dougherty, of the same company, went down with the roof of the structure, was resumed by the firemen at daylight yesterday morning. Owing to the unsafe condition of the side walls, it was not deemed prudent to delve among the ruins during the night, but as soon as it was light enough a detail of firemen from several companies, aided by a gang of laborers employed for the purpose, set to work under the direction of Chief of Battalion Rielly removing the débris from the spot where it was expected the body of the unfortunate fireman would be found. The operations of the searchers were watched with interest by a large crowd of people, who were kept at a respectful distance by a cordon of Police from the Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth Precincts. At 8 o'clock the firemen came upon the body of their comrade. It was found within eight feet of the spot where the remains of Dougherty were found, and about that distance nearer to the front of the building. The body was lying on the back, and the right arm was raised over the head as though in the act of warding off a blow. It was buried beneath a mass of half-burned dry goods and rubbish. Across the chest was a heavy timber and across the legs a large section of the tin roof. The right hand was burned to a crisp, the chest was crushed in, and the body was terribly mangled. The features were, however, recognizable. The remains were carefully removed and placed in charge of an undertaker to be prepared for burial, the members of the company to which the deceased fireman belonged having taken charge of the funeral. The funeral of both men will take place to-day. The obsequies in the case of Dougherty will be held at 2 P. M. at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, in Barclay-street. At the same hour the services over the body of Cassidy will take place at St. James's Roman Catholic Church, in James-street. The escort of firemen will form a joint procession at the church in James-street, and march with both bodies to the Catharine-Street *Ferry*. Cassidy's remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery, and those of Dougherty at the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, at Flatbush, Long Island.

The inquest will not be held by Coroner Brady until Fire Marshal Sheldon has concluded his investigation as to the origin of the fire. A correspondent writes to THE TIMES to correct the statement as to the ownership of the building. It is said to belong to the estates of Lewis C. Austin and Charles V. Riley.

ROUGH WEATHER SOUTH.

Three of the vessels which arrived at this port yesterday met with stormy weather during their passages. The bark John C. Smith, from Matanzas, was caught in a heavy gale on Thursday last when off the Chesapeake Bay. Sails were taken in as rapidly as possible, but not in time to prevent several of them from being torn away. The wind came from north-north-west, and blew with great force, while the seas were very heavy and caused the brig to roll so badly that the cargo shifted to leeward. Capt. Walker, of the bark Enigma, from St. Nazaire, was eight days north of Hatteras, with severe head gales and high seas. The British steam-ship Cydonia, from the Mediterranean, had fine weather until the Western Islands were passed. Severe head gales and seas then set in, and continued until port was reached.

VARIOUS SUNDAY SERVICES

THE OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

MEETING OF THE SABBATH COMMITTEE—ADDRESSES BY SECRETARY THOMPSON AND OTHERS.

A meeting of the New-York Sabbath Committee was held at Association Hall last night, and was largely attended. Addresses were delivered by Mr. John E. Parsons, W. W. Atterbury, George H. Andrews, the Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, and Prof. Hitchcock. There were present Mr. John E. Parsons, who presided; Thomas C. Acton, William E. Laimbeer, W. W. Atterbury, Norman White, the Rev. Dr. Rogers, the Hon. William E. Dodge, the Rev. Dr. Bright, Oliver E. Wood, Theodore Gilman, J. M. Morrison, and others. Mr. Parsons, on taking the chair, remarked that he did not think this day had been selected by the Sabbath Committee for this meeting with any reference to the fact that the 22d of February, for the citizens of this country, was a marked day; and yet, he said, it must be in the minds of all present that this was the day which commemorated the birthday of him who was our first President, and who had been styled by our people the Father of his Country. The speaker did not know that in Washington's farewell address there was any direct allusion to the Sabbath, but there was to be found there an expression which he thought was suitable to be considered in this connection. Says Washington: "Of all the dispositions and habits which attend political prosperity religion, and morality are the indispensable supports. Whatever may be conceded to be the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in the exclusion of religious principles." Mr. Parsons stated that the Sabbath Committee grew out of a meeting held in New-York City, in April, 1857. As far back as 1647, Peter Stuyvesant had issued a proclamation against the invasion of the peace and quiet of this City. In 1695 the General Assembly passed an act to prevent the profanation of the Lord's Day. This was the beginning of legislation on this subject. In 1797 the Common Council passed a corporation ordinance "for the due observance of the Lord's Day," which made it an offense to sell merchandise or to work and play on that day. In 1812 chains were placed across the streets in front of places of public worship to prevent the passage of vehicles during the hours of worship. In 1834 there was a revision of the ordinances, when the regulations upon this subject dropped out of the volume by error, or intent, and they had never been restored since that time.

Mr. W. W. Atterbury, the Secretary of the committee, stated that while the committee recognized the paramount importance of the religious observance of the Lord's Day, they had to do with the day of rest chiefly as a civil institution, established by national custom and law, and vitally connected with the preservation of our free institutions and the rights and liberties of all classes. The committee contemplated, he said, to secure the enforcement of just and wise laws, by which the day is protected, to oppose unfavorable legislation, and to circulate documents, addresses, and sermons, to preserve to all classes as far as possible the benefits of the Sunday rest. The Sunday question, he said, confronted them as Christians and as citizens more seriously than ever. Encroachments upon the quiet and good order of the day, and resistance to the laws which guard the weekly right of all classes to enjoy its rest, awaken counteracting efforts in which the committee was asked to lead and to help. Mr. George H. Andrews thought they should see to it that, by the all-pervading sense of the importance of this day, they should impress others as they were themselves impressed in their effort to maintain a higher standard of American liberty for the future than has been maintained in the past.

Secretary Thompson was next introduced to the meeting, and made an excellent address of some 30 minutes' duration, which was frequently applauded.

"After many years of observation and experience in life," he said, "I believed there was no principle, I found among the people themselves are far better interpreters of reason than any class which may be set to legislate for themselves, because, as in a hundred blood-stained pages of history it has been demonstrated that whenever a class was allowed to legislate for others it was not the voice of reason and eternal justice, but their own sordid self-interests which they interpreted, therefore has it been deemed wise to found legislation upon divine authority as expressed in the votes of a free people, rather than in divine authority as expressed in the votes of the Roman Pontiff and the hierarchy. How, then, shall we, its opponents, combat this Colossus that overshadows the world? Cardinal Manning himself has pointed out that the sum of all the evils which he dreads lies in the increasing tendency of the State to take the supervision of education into its own hands. We shall be wise if we extract from his fears the knowledge of our own advantage. Increased influence of the State in education is one of the weapons which we can use in the contest against the menacing power of Rome. The Catholic party is now seeking here and there to obtain a share of the school funds for its own purposes, or, where that is impossible, to gather the children into parochial schools, from which the modern spirit of progress is sedulously excluded. Is seems to me," said Mr. Adler, "that the State has the right to demand the supervision of all schools, private and parochial, as well as public; that it has the right to demand that the elements of scientific knowledge shall be included in every scheme for the instruction of the young; that no person should be allowed to teach children without a license from the State, and that such licenses should be withheld when the applicant does not show a satisfactory proficiency in that species of knowledge which is at once so indispensable and so enlightening.

"More science for the people, to be disseminated through the schools; that is the one weapon," said Dr. Adler, concluding his lecture, "and the other is more charity. Rome is as mighty as she is to-day because of her splendid charities. How much love, how much respect have her Sisterhoods of Charity won for her! What veneration she has secured to her by the conduct of those brave monks who traversed the wilds of South America, of far Eastern Asia, and of the islands of the sea, in the fulfillment of their mission. And how was it in the sixteenth century, when the Reformation was sweeping everything before it, and the banner of Catholicism was trailed in the dust? How was it that that banner was lifted high again, and a counter-reformation effected? Was it not by such men as Caraffa—men who formed themselves into cohorts for the relief of the distressed; who traversed the streets of the Italian cities, aiding the poor and helping the sick? The people saw the example of the lives of these men, and their estranged affections were won back to the Church. They said to themselves 'a religion capable of inspiring such deeds cannot be an imposture,' or as Pascal himself, and thus unintentionally caused her child's death.

William McRoberts, a well-known horse-dealer, of No. 139 East Twenty-fourth-street, died at the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital, yesterday, from injuries received on Friday afternoon by being thrown from his wagon while driving in Central Park. The accident occurred on the East Drive, near Ninety-second-street, and was caused by one of the wheels of the wagon coming off. McRoberts was thrown out of the wagon, and falling on his head, received concussion of the brain.

BROOKLYN.

During a quarrel yesterday in regard to the ownership of a small yellow cur, Peter E. Dolan, aged 13, stabbed Edward Alexander, aged 14, of No. 261 Jay-street, with a pocket-knife, cutting a gash over his left eye, and nearly severing some of the tendons of the right hand. The young ruffian was locked up.

Peter and James Kelly, brothers, residing at No. 253 Navy-street, who belong to a gang of horse-thieves who have recently come into notoriety, were committed to Raymond-Street Jail Saturday, charged with stealing a valuable animal owned by Mr. Shork, a Fulton-street marketman. They drove the horse up the streets at high speed, and were in the act of carrying out James Kelly's suggestion to drown it in Gowanus Canal, when they were arrested.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Thomas Baker, who shot his brother Charles in the Pelhamville railroad station, on Saturday morning, has been arrested, and is held in custody to await the result of the injuries inflicted. Drs. Schmidt, of White Plains, and Wells, of New-Rochelle, have attended the wounded man, and probed the wound, but failed to find the bullet. They fear the worst should mortification set in.

JENNIE HOLBROOK'S CONFESSION.

SOME DETAILS OF THE DOCUMENT—THE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS DISSATISFIED.

Something was learned last evening of the details of the confession made by Jennie Holbrook, alias Mrs. Jane Lewis, as to the conspiracy to secure the fortune bequeathed by the millionaire, Lewis, of Hoboken, to the Federal Government. The confession is now in the hands of United States District Attorney A. Q. Keasbey, who has charge of the prosecution, the indictments against the conspirators having been found by a United States Grand Jury. It is a very long document, but the Government officers are said to be dissatisfied with it, claiming that it is not full enough, and that only half the story has been told. Mrs. Lewis, in her confession, makes no attempt to mitizate her own guilt. In fact, her narrative puts upon her own shoulders much more of the responsibility for the crime than the United States officers believe belongs there. She makes no mention in the paper of Allison, her alleged paramour, who is said to have been her business man. Singularly enough, she says that her real name is Lewis, and that she was or is the wife of an old man bearing that name. To the extent to which witnesses in her behalf testified that they had known her as the wife of an old man named Lewis, they told the truth, she says. She affirms that the conspiracy did not originate with Sacia, as alleged, and that he did not come into the case till long after the conspirators had set on foot their bold plan to secure the fortune. In fact, she never met Sacia till he had been sworn as a witness in her behalf, and he was one of the last persons who testified in support of her widowhood. She says that Dr. Park, of Hoboken, is the person who originated the scheme. He lived in the same city with the millionaire, and suggested and planned the conspiracy. Dr. Park, it is alleged—though whether this fact appears in Mrs. Lewis's confession or not was not ascertained—knew Benson, one of the claimants under a codicil. Benson was a near kinsman of old Lewis, and his wife and family made frequent visits to the old miser's house. Under pretense of preparing an article for *Harper's Magazine*, Dr. Park learned from Benson all the details of the life and habits of Lewis—how he dressed, where he ate and slept, and all that Benson knew of the old man. Dr. Park, Mrs. Lewis alleges, called to his aid several of the persons afterward connected with the case, and supplied the widow with the points of her testimony which gave an account of Lewis's manner of life, his appearance, the surroundings of his home, &c. In her narrative she specially exculpates ex-Senator Charles H. Winfield, one of her counsel, from all connection with or knowledge of the conspiracy. Ex-Judge William Fullerton, another of her lawyers, Mr. Nichols and ex-Judge Benedict, also are exonerated in her case, are exonerated from all suspicion of having known of the existence of the conspiracy while engaged as her counsel, and from any connection with the case which would reflect discreditably on them. Excepting Allison, the paper implicates, more or less, all who are in the Trenton Jail awaiting trial. The trial is to begin to-morrow. It is anticipated that a motion to quash the indictment will be made on technical grounds. If no such motion is made the party should be released from imprisonment there. District Attorney McGill, of Jersey City, will have them rearrested and held to await the action of the Hudson County Grand Jurors on charges of perjury, conspiracy, and the utterance of forged papers.

DECIDING NOT TO PARADE.

A general meeting of the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Association, one of the strongest Irish societies in the City, which numbers 2,500 members, was held yesterday afternoon at their headquarters, No. 71 South Washington-square, to consider the advisability of participating in the coming St. Patrick's Day parade. The general President, Mr. William O'Connell, stated that the Board of Council, at their meeting held on Thursday last, decided that it was best the association should not parade on the 17th of March next, but deemed it proper that the matter should be left to the decision of the delegates representing the association at large. A vote was then taken, and every one of the 200 delegates in the hall voted against parading on St. Patrick's Day. A subscription list for the relief of the Irish poor was then opened by Mr. Philip Cahill, the Grand Treasurer, and a considerable sum of money was raised. The Ancient Order of Hibernians of Kings County, at a general meeting in Brooklyn last night, also voted not to parade, and to devote the money to the relief of the poor. This order numbers about 12,000 in the county.

PROPOSED CREMATING FURNACE.

The building of a crematory in the vicinity of Jersey City is being agitated by a number of wealthy residents, who have taken kindly to that process of disposing of the dead. A committee have visited the cemeteries on the New-Jersey side of the river, and were pleased at the location of the Weehawken Cemetery. The only obstacle to erecting the furnace there would be the objection of Mr. Louis Becker, sole proprietor of the burying-ground. They made overtures to him and liberal offers. Mr. Becker refused at first, because he thought that the incinerating method was not a popular one, and there would be little use for the institution after its construction. The committee convinced him that since the young lady's remains were reduced to ashes at the only crematory in this country, at Washington, Penn., the furnace proprietors had received over 100 orders for similarly disposing of human remains. The committeeman impressed Mr. Becker with the argument that, as the burning of dead bodies cost so little, compared with the outlay for funerals, it was destined to ultimately succeed the depositing of the dead in mother earth. The preservation of the ashes would, they held, be a further inducement for relatives of the dead to patronize the furnace. Mr. Becker has the matter under advisement, and will decide in a short time whether he will start the crematory or not.

THE LATE JAMES LENOX.

At the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth-avenue and Eleventh-street, the Rev. William Paxton, D. D., the Pastor, at the close of his sermon, yesterday, said in reference to the death of James Lenox: "No Christian ever yet died unless at the prayer of Christ. The Son looks down from Heaven at this one or that one and says, 'Father, let this one be with Me,' or 'let that one be with Me,' and the Father immediately sends His death-angel, who gathers the dying one in his arms and bears him off to his appointed place around the throne. In the same way did the Saviour cast His eye upon that venerable man, our deceased brother, ripe for the heavenly life. That venerable form has disappeared from our sight. He was in the midst of us so many years—for 80 years he lingered among us. He was baptized in this congregation; he grew up to be a man while still a member, and he passed into old age still cherishing the same fervent and life-long love of his Saviour. We loved his presence, we appreciated his goodness and kindness, we reverenced his large-hearted benevolence, his noble, generous Christian gentleness. If there was one thing in the fact that, with characteristic humility, he begged in his last days that no eulogium should be passed upon him, I would gladly speak of the noble acts by which he constantly evinced his deep and heartfelt love of the Church and of humanity. How much he misses him, how deeply we mourn him, how effectually this church misses him, only he and the Saviour who has taken him to Himself can know. The death-angel came tenderly and quietly for him, without pain, and carried him off where Jesus was, and where he could behold His glory—the glory as of the only begotten of the Father."

A FLOATING CHURCH.

Flags were flying over all the canal-boats in the old South Cove, adjoining Jersey City, yesterday. The occasion of the display was the opening of a new church, erected for the accommodation of the canalers. Some time ago an old boatman, who accumulated a fortune at the business and is now living at leisure, conceived the idea of such a place of worship. To secure the means with which to build it, he started a subscription, and gathered in about $300. He contributed as much more from his private means, and three weeks ago had the deck of one of the boats in the cove cleared for the building. On this he erected a plain wooden structure, capable of accommodating about 150 worshipers. Yesterday afternoon the floating church was opened for worship. Several of the ministers of various denominations in Jersey City have consented to fill the pulpit Sunday afternoons.

THE LATE DR. LE BARON HARTT.

POISONED BY DRESSING A CANCER—SKETCH OF THE DECEASED.

The death of Dr. Henry Le Baron Hartt, son of the celebrated Dr. Henry A. Hartt, which took place at his residence, in this City, No. 225 East Thirty-first-street, at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, has left a deep impression of loss in medical circles. Notwithstanding his comparative youth, Dr. Hartt had already distinguished himself, and was formerly an active and efficient member of the Pathological Society. The immediate cause of Dr. Hartt's death has been reported as malignant diphtheria, but this view of the case is denied by those who have carefully observed its progress. He was convalescent of the diphtheria, when a new trouble set in, taking the form of a renal affection, and went rapidly on, in defiance of remedial measures, to a fatal termination. The source of the latter attack was a septic poison, absorbed into the system from the surface of a malignant cancer, from which one of his patients was suffering. The patient was too poor to pay a professional nurse for dressing the diseased and exuding surfase; and although the members of his family protested against the needless exposure to contagion, Dr. Hartt insisted that daily dressing was essential to successful treatment, and that he must accept the risk of attending to it until some better arrangement could be effected. He took all the precautions necessary to the safety of the members of the family circle, and to their protection from contact with cancerous germs, and was as careful in his own person as was consistent with professional efficiency. The result proved the fears of his friends well founded; and Dr. Hartt fell a victim to kindness of heart which had endeared him to his medical associates as well as to his patients. His last moments, as is usual in cases of poisoning from puriform matter, were peaceful and painless. The deceased gentleman was born in Fredericktown, New-Brunswick, 1841, and lived there until he was 8 years old. In 1850 his parents removed to this City, in the public schools of which he received his preliminary training. From the public school he entered the College of the City of New-York, from which he was graduated with honor at 20 years of age. Espousing the profession in which his father had already won a high place, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Medical Department of Columbia College) immediately upon the completion of his classical course. His distinction in chemistry, won during self-taught struggles, secured for him upon his graduation the tender of the Professorship in that science at Rutgers College; but, in 1864, he decided to embark in active practice, and took an office in this City. A year or two later he married Miss Jennie Hartt, of St. John, New-Brunswick, the sister of Frederick Hartt, the geologist. His first wife died in 1870, leaving to him the care of a daughter, Ida. In 1876 Dr. Hartt contracted a marriage with Miss Irene Widdimer, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Widdimer, of the Church of the Reconciliation, who survives him. In the meantime, a large and profitable practice had followed his untiring devotion to his professional duties. The incident that cost him his life was but one of many illustrations of the almost religious zeal, and the elevated views of the function of the physician which prompted his efforts and won the respect of all who knew him. Dr. Hartt's funeral is appointed for 11 o'clock this morning, at the Church of the Incarnation, of which he became a member while the Rev. Dr. Montgomery was Rector. The Rev. Arthur Brooks will conduct the services, and prominent physicians will act as pall-bearers. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

A YOUTHFUL DESPERADO.

On Saturday night Patrick O'Rourke, 13 years old, living at No. 19 Pell-street, was arrested by Officer McGuire, of the Fourteenth Precinct, on a complaint of disorderly conduct. John H. Otten, of No. 9 Pell-street, said the lad had thrown a barrel at his window, breaking the sash and smashing six panes of glass. O'Rourke was brought to the Tombs yesterday. There Officer McGuire charged that the boy had struck him in the face and on the head with some instrument held in his hand, cutting him. Justice Bixby committed the prisoner to await trial, in default of $1,000 bail, on the double charge of malicious mischief and assault and battery. He was locked up in prison.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Patrolman Patrick J. Gibbs, of the Fourteenth Precinct, died yesterday, at his residence, No. 80 Mulberry-street.

THE TIMES has received $1 from "M. C. K.," $2 from "H.," and a check for $15 from "F. L. H." for the benefit of the Hazelius family.

Officer Charles Gerlech, of the Fourth Police Precinct, while on post in Oliver-street last evening, slipped and fell heavily to the sidewalk, injuring his spine so severely that he will be confined to the house for a long time. He was taken in an ambulance to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

Claus Heitman, the saloon keeper, of No. 272 Canal-street, who shot himself in the head on the 15th inst., died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. Heitman was prompted to the act by financial difficulties, which prevented his marriage with a young woman to whom he was betrothed.

Martin Conway, aged 19, was held for trial, yesterday, in the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of breaking into and robbing a pawn office, at No. 235 East Thirty-fifth-street. Conway's accomplice escaped. Among the property stolen were 10 revolvers, a metalphone, and cornet.

Ferdinand Pierrard, of No. 150 Wooster-street, and Henry Cremers, of No. 103 Clinton-place, were arrested on Saturday night, by Patrolman Ryan, of the Eighth Precinct, for hawking obscene pictures for sale in Greene-street. Justice Otterbourg, yesterday, committed them for trial in default of $500 bail each.

John McCabe, wholesale milk-dealer, at Thirty-first-street and Tenth-avenue, was charged, yesterday, in the Yorkville Police Court, with selling skim-milk, in violation of a provision of the State law, and watered milk, in violation of the Sanitary Code. Dr. White was the prosecutor in both cases. The accused was held for trial in $300 on each charge.

Charles A. Byrne appeared before Justice Otterbourg, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, to answer the charge of publishing in *Truth* the advertisement of the Louisiana State Lottery. By advice of counsel he waived examination, and was required to find $500 bail for trial at the Court of General Sessions. The required security was given by Mrs. Ann Mahon, of No. 17 Minetta-lane.

Henrietta Roelker, an infant of 16 months, died yesterday, at her parents' residence, No. 301 West Forty-fourth-street, from the effects of a dose of medicine administered to her by mistake by her mother. Mrs. Roelker intended to give the child a spoonful of cough medicine, but by taking the wrong bottle, administered to it a spoonful of a powerful opiate. A physician was notified in haste, and thus unintentionally caused her child's death.

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THE EMPIRE STATE'S VOICE

A LARGE MAJORITY FOR GEN. GRANT

MORE THAN THREE-FIFTHS OF THE UTICA DELEGATES HIS STANCH SUPPORTERS —A HEARTY INDORSEMENT ASSURED— PROBABLE INSTRUCTIONS FOR A UNIT VOTE AT CHICAGO.

The 128 Assembly districts of the State have chosen their delegates to the Republican State Convention, which meets at Utica to-morrow, for the purpose of selecting 70 delegates to the National Republican Convention, to be held in Chicago on the 4th of June next. The result may be stated as follows: The friends of Gen. Grant have secured 254 delegates, the workers for Mr. Blaine elect about 124, Secretary Sherman's supporters choose 12, and 20 delegates are uninstructed, and have as yet expressed no preference on the Presidential candidacy. It will be seen that Gen. Grant has already more than three-fifths of the 410 delegates of which the Republican State Convention is formed, and it is probable that his strength will be still further reinforced from the score of members who have as yet declined to signify their intentions. The dispatch from Utica, given below, leaves no room for doubt that the result of the convention will be an unqualified indorsement of Gen. Grant for the Presidency, and the selection of delegates to the National Convention with instructions to vote as a unit for the choice of the majority, which means, of course, that Grant will receive the 70 votes to which New-York is entitled in the Chicago meeting.

WHAT IS SURE TO HAPPEN AT UTICA.

A STRONG GRANT DELEGATION TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION CERTAIN.

UTICA, Feb. 23.—The State Convention of New-York Republicans, which meets here on Wednesday next, will, by a decided majority, declare in favor of the renomination of ex President U. S. Grant. Upon this point there can be no doubt. The only question likely to arise will be in regard to the exact manner of making the preferences of the convention apparent to the country. The preponderance of votes in favor of Gen. Grant will be so great that his friends can pass any resolution indorsing him which they may desire. They can instruct the delegates to Chicago to vote as a unit in his favor; they can take from the Congressional districts the power of selecting representatives to the National Convention; in short, they are absolutely in command of the situation, and in everything can act entirely in accordance with their own best judgment. Unless all signs fail, that judgment will not permit them to force upon the minority, small though it be, any conditions which might be regarded as unjust or tyrannical. The leaders of the majority are thoroughly and earnestly desirous of so conducting the coming convention that no member of it, no matter how unimportant or insignificant he may be, shall have any real cause to take offense. They are convinced that the sentiment of the Republicans of New-York is overwhelmingly in favor of Gen. Grant's renomination; yet they are fully determined that no act of theirs shall drive any part of the minority away from him when it shall become the duty of every Republican to give hearty support to the nominee of his party. For these reasons, it is not likely that the privilege of selecting representatives to Chicago will be taken from the Congressional districts. If the gentlemen who will constitute the minority of the convention, display a reasonable disposition to act in good faith, it is already assured beyond question that the majority will not insist upon their undoubted right to name delegates without reference to the choice of localities. Further than this, from the best advices which can now be obtained, it is believed that the unit rule will not be insisted upon by the majority. One or two of the shrewd men among the minority are inclined to ask for such a rule. Should they do so, it will be to hide their own weakness and in the remote and improbable event of Gen. Grant's withdrawal, to carry the 70 votes of New-York in favor of some candidate of their own choosing. Of course, such action cannot be taken without the consent of the majority, and it is not likely that that majority, led by such shrewd and experienced politicians as Chester A. Arthur, Charles M. Dennison, and United States Marshal Payn, will permit themselves to be made use of by those opposed to them.

At present, the plan of those who have the power to carry out their will, is, immediately after the organization of the convention, to pass a resolution indorsing Gen. Grant in the warmest and most direct manner possible, and instructing New-York's delegation in the national meeting to vote for his renomination, and press his claims by every means possible. After this has been done, as the understanding now is, delegates at large will be chosen by the convention, and the Congressional delegates by their respective districts. In the face of such instructions as will be passed favoring Gen. Grant, it is not believed that any delegate selected, no matter what his personal preference may be, will refuse to bow to the will of the convention, expressed by an overwhelming majority. This programme, precisely as I give it, is favored by a large number of Gen. Grant's wisest and most thoughtful friends, and it is believed that by its adoption the ex-President can, without exciting hostility in any quarter, receive the enthusiastic support of New-York Republicans.

One thing, and one only, can prevent the carrying out of the present plan. That is an indication on the part of the minority that they are not willing to abide by the decision of the convention. In the event of such an indication prior to the holding of the convention—and it might as well be understood at the outset that the matter will be thoroughly canvassed—the majority will undoubtedly take the bull by the horns and exercise every power which, by right of majority, belongs to them. In short, the New-York Republican Convention will send to the National Republican Convention a delegation which will favor the renomination of U. S. Grant. If possible this action will be taken in a manner which can give offense to no one; but, offense or no offense, that it will be taken there is not the slightest doubt.

Gen. Arthur, John F. Smyth, and E. M. Johnson arrived in Utica to-night, but, aside from them, very few of the men prominent in the party are upon the ground.

The result of the convention, so far as the Presidential question is concerned, being almost a foregone conclusion, the discussion among the delegates who will arrive during the night and to-morrow promises to turn largely upon the advisability of electing Presidential Electors and State Committee men during the present meeting, thereby doing away with the necessity of holding a second State Convention in the Fall. Under the new Constitution, there will be no State officers to be voted for at the coming election; consequently it will be unnecessary to make nominations, and the only duty which would fall upon a convention held six months hence would be to select State Committee men und Presidential Electors. It is sufficiently obvious that it would be a waste of time and money to hold a meeting exclusively for this purpose, and it is strongly urged by many influential men that the present convention take upon itself the responsibility of naming Electors and committeemen. The proposition meets with general favor and will probably be carried into effect.

The friends of Senator Blaine—even his Oneida County friends, who a few weeks ago were most enthusiastic—do not now give any indication of making a fight in the convention. They are assured in advance that, no matter what they may do, and no matter how they may protest, the Conkling-Grant delegates will be admitted to the convention. Knowing this, ex-Senator Lowrey and his associates, who claim to have been elected to the convention, from Utica, will probably content themselves with presenting an argument to the Committee on Contested Seats, which will be respectfully listened to and then quietly ignored. This, the only really serious contest as to membership, being disposed of, the meeting will probably do its work harmoniously and rapidly. Even Ellis H. Roberts, who may be regarded as the leader of the Blaine forces in New-York, admits that the work in question will be an indorsement of Gen. Grant. Still, a number of the Maine Senator's friends insist that if the national delegates are selected by Congressional districts, at least 18 of them can be counted upon for him as against Grant. The districts claimed by them are the First, made up of the Counties of Queens, Richmond, and Suffolk; the Twelfth, Westchester; the Fourteenth, Orange, Rockland, and Sullivan; the Nineteenth, Franklin and St. Lawrence; the Twenty-first, Chenango, Delaware, and Otsego; the Twenty-second, Herkimer, Jefferson, and Lewis; the Twenty-sixth, Cayuga, Seneca, and Wayne; the Twenty-seventh, Livingston, Ontario, and Yates; and the Thirty-third, made up of the Counties of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.

As to the organization of the convention, it can only be said at this time that Mr. Charles E. Smith, late of the Albany *Evening Journal*, will be tendered the temporary Chairmanship. At midnight a private dispatch received here states that Senator Conkling left Washington for Utica this morning, and that he will certainly take a seat in the convetion. H. C.

[*For a full list of delegates to the Utica Convention see third page.*]

DELEGATES ON THEIR WAY.

PASSING THROUGH ALBANY—GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS TO GO TO CHICAGO.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Several Brooklyn delegates arrived here to-night, on their way to Utica. Among them were Franklin Woodruff, Samuel McLean, Samuel Maddox, and Lorin Palmer. It is thought that both houses of the Legislature will take a recess to-morrow until Thursday. Senator Conkling left Washington this morning for Utica. It has been reported that George William Curtis, who was defeated as a delegate in his own county last Saturday, would be substituted for some other county, in order that he might be present at the convention to lead the anti-Grant forces, but this is a mistake. Mr. Curtis declines to be substituted, and will not be there. It has been arranged, however, to send him to the Chicago Convention as a delegate from the Ashfield district, Massachusetts, where he spends his Summers.

GRANT DELEGATES FROM ONEIDA.

UTICA, Feb. 23.—The Republicans of the Third Oneida District have elected the Hon. P. H. Costello, the Hon. Frank Sang, the Hon. George B. Anderson, and Squire Utley delegates to the Utica Convention. No resolutions were adopted, but the whole delegation are Conkling men, and will be for Grant.

INSTRUCTED AGAINST GRANT.

WOLCOTT, Feb. 23.—The Republicans of Wayne County held their convention on Saturday, and elected the following-named delegates to represent them in the Utica Convention: J. Valentine, Oscar Weed, and B. J. Hance. They were instructed to oppose the third-term policy.

A DIVIDED DELEGATION.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 23.—The Republicans of the Third District of Monroe County elected to-day delegates to the Utica Convention as follows: J. W. Craig, F. W. Long, and J. D. Decker. The last-named gentleman is for Grant, while the other two are opposed to his nomination. The delegation is uninstructed.

SCHUYLER SOLID FOR GRANT.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—The Schuyler County Republicans have chosen the following-named delegates to represent them in the State Convention at Utica: The Hon. A. V. Mekeel, the Hon. O. P. Hurd, and Mr. B. T. Smelzer. They are all for Gen. Grant.

CORTLAND'S DELEGATES.

CORTLAND, Feb. 23.—The delegates the State Convention from Cortland County are: James C. Carmichael, Wesley Hooker, and Vernon T. Stone. They are uninstructed. A resolution was adopted against instructing the delegates to the National Convention.

GRANT THE FIRST CHOICE.

FRANKLINVILLE, Feb. 23.—C. P. Vedder, Z. G. Bullock, and John Duesinberry, have been chosen to represent the Republicans of Cattaraugus County in the Utica Convention. Grant is their first choice, but they are not instructed.

ALLEGANY FOR BLAINE.

BELMONT, Feb. 23.—The delegates to the Republican State Convention from Allegany County are Charles S. Hall, George H. Blackman, A. W. Miner, Enos W. Barnes, and A. W. Smith. Blaine is their first choice.

GENESEE'S DELEGATION.

BATAVIA, Feb. 23.—The Genesee delegates to the Utica Convention are: W. Holmes, R. T. Howard, and R. W. Kinne. They go uninstructed, but are against a third term.

YATES DELEGATES FOR GRANT.

PENN YAN, Feb. 23.—The delegates to the Utica Convention from Yates County were not instructed, but they will undoubtedly vote for Gen. Grant.

BAY STATE DEMOCRATS UNITING.

FRATERNIZING OVER THEIR DINNERS AT BOSTON—GOSSIP OVER THE OCCURRENCE.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—The Butler Democratic State Committee dined at Young's Hotel to-day. Toward the close of its festivities, a resolution of greeting was sent to the Massachusetts Democratic Association, dining at Parker's, near by, and which included the representative men of the Faneuil Hall or regular Democratic State Committee. The greeting was sent by a committee which was heartily received by the Parker House gathering, and a committee from that body was sent back to the Butler committee, to invite the latter to come over and join it. Thereupon the entire Butler company left their diningtables and marched to the banquet-room of their rivals, where they were received with an ovation. Judge Abbott, who was there presiding, extended the right hand of fellowship to the newcomers, and Jonas H. French, their Chairman, responded. Speeches were also made by Charles Theodore Russell, Major McCafferty, Col. Henry Walker, the Hon. John K. Tarbox, P. A. Collins, and Gen. Donahue. Charles Louis Woodbury bespoke a cementing of the two wings of the Democratic Party into a united organization.

After the meeting was over, the occurrence formed the topic of discussion at the clubs and in private political circles for the evening. Both wings have elected delegates to the National Convention. It is among the possibilities, in the light of the spirit shown at the meeting, that the two rival State Central Committees may come to some agreement by which a new joint convention may be called, all past differences harmonized, and a new delegation chosen. The opinion also prevails that Gen. Butler, in proper form, will soon declare himself a Democrat, without any other party affiliations, and that the way will be made clear for the united Democracy to nominate him for Governor next Fall.

A DEMOCRATIC POW-WOW

A MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE AND A SPREE.

THE CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT CINCINNATI ON JUNE 22—A DRUNKEN CELEBRATION AT WILLARD'S—TILDEN'S UNPOPULARITY WITH HIS PARTY—A FEW REVOLUTIONARY UTTERANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Now that it has been decided that the Democratic Convention is to be held in Cincinnati on June 22, the friends of Mr. Tilden declare that the selection of that city is perfectly satisfactory to him, and that he had no preference for any one of the three competing cities of the West. The representatives of Ohio and the successful city, deny that the choice has any political significance, and say that the winning votes were secured by a belief that the Democracy of Ohio would be inspired and strengthened by the convention and by a recognition of the ability of Cincinnati to provide for her guests in a comfortable manner. Nevertheless, there is a strong belief that Mr. Tilden was opposed to Cincinnati, and that his friends, after they saw that his power could not direct the choice, joined the winning side and proclaimed Mr. Tilden's indifference in order that his loss of strength might not be revealed. An attempt by his supporters to combine the forces of Chicago and St. Louis failed, and it was discovered that Cincinnati held the pledges of so many members for second choice that a victory for Ohio was assured. It is a victory for Ohio rather than for Cincinnati, for the whole State was represented in the delegation which pressed Cincinnati's claims, and the arguments advanced were rather an appeal from the Democratic Party of the State than a statement of reasons applicable to Cincinnati alone. It is plain that the men from Ohio have shown much more aversion to a resurrection of Tilden than has been manifested by the men from Chicago and St. Louis. As has been stated in a previous dispatch, there seems to be a strong desire among Ohio men to carry on the campaign with new material. Not only has considerable quiet work been done by these men for Mr. Jewett, but the claims of ex-Congressman H. B. Payne, of Cleveland, have not been forgotten. These representatives from Ohio will not use their influence for the old candidate, unless they are compelled to do so by the desires of other States. One prominent Democrat said that he did not believe Mr. Tilden any longer expected to get the nomination, although he continued to be a candidate, but he felt sure that he would try to name his successor. The bitter feeling and resentment of Southern Democrats for Tilden render his nomination equivalent to an overwhelming defeat for the party. The friends of Tilden attempt to show that the choice of city was a matter in which he took no interest, but his opponents declare that the result indicates Tilden's weakness and the party's desire to get rid of him as an incubus.

The celebration at Willard's to-night was a very disgraceful exhibition of the influence of rum in Democratic councils. A band of music assembled in front of the main entrance, and the music called together a handful of negroes and loafers. The Ohio head-quarters were directly above the main entrance of the hotel, and the cat-calls of the boot-blacks induced some of those in the room to send Senator Pendleton out upon the balcony to make a speech. His remarks were brief and formal, and at their close he declared that the Cincinnati nominee would be honorably, legally, and fairly elected, and would be inaugurated. The scene, even at the beginning of the performance, was a ludicrous one, for Mr. Pendleton was talking in the air. The persons before him could not be called an audience. After he had returned to the room, a few of the most sober visitors from Ohio were pushed through the window and set up before the rabble, to be greeted with hoots and wails that were by no means complimentary. Congressman W. D. Hill, of the Sixth District of Ohio, insisted upon expressing his sentiments, although his utterances were far from clear. "The Democrats," he cried, "will nominate their candidate in Cincinnati, and we will inaugurate him whether he is elected or not." After he had made this statement his friends pulled him back into the room, and J. Frank McKinney, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, of Ohio, took his place. This speaker promised that the Democrats would carry Ohio for the Cincinnati nominee, and would furnish an army of 350,000 able-bodied men to inaugurate him. Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson saw that Hill had gone too far and he endeavored to correct his mistake. "We don't intend," said he, "to inaugurate our nominees if he is not elected. But keep your powder dry," he continued, "for he will be elected, and then, of course, he must be inaugurated." Mr. Thompson was followed by Armstrong, of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, whose thick utterances and wild gestures so amused the boys below that they ridiculed him unmercifully. This treatment made him angry, and caused him to indulge in profanity, whereupon his friends quickly withdrew him to the seclusion of the Ohio head-quarters. After one or two men, who were under the influence of strong stimulants had spoken in an incoherent way, the performance came to an end and the band were invited in to drink. Later in the evening, Mr. Thompson remarked to Congressman Hill that he had thought it necessary, while on the platform, to repudiate the revolutionary sentiments which Hill had expressed. "They were too strong," said he. "Well, I know they were pretty strong," replied Hill, "but it's the truth."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The National Democratic Committee assembled at Willard's Hall at 12 o'clock to-day. Every one excepting the members of the committee was debarred from entering the hall, a corps of Police being detailed to enforce the order. At 1:30 o'clock P. M. the representatives of the press were admitted. Several resolutions were submitted and amended regarding the time of holding the next Democratic National Convention, and the resolution finally adopted fixed the time as Tuesday, June 22. Considerable discussion ensued as to the time to be allowed to the persons presenting the claims of therespective cities for the place of holding the convention, and it was finally agreed to allow 20 minutes, to be divided among three representatives of each of the delegations, to present their claims. The roll was then called for the purpose of ascertaining the number of cities desirous of presenting claims. W. C. Goudy, of Illinois, named Chicago; Outerbridge Horsey, of Maryland, named Baltimore; John G. Priest, of Missouri, named St. Louis; John G. Thompson, of Ohio, named Cincinnati; W. L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, named Philadelphia; Austin H. Brown, of Indiana, named Washington, D. C., and the representative of Oregon, Eugene City, Oregon. At 1:45 a recess was taken until 2:30.

When the committee reassembled, at 2:45 P. M., Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider the resolution previously adopted fixing the time of holding the convention as June 22, and moved that it be fixed for Tuesday, June 15. Mr. Wilson, of Maine, seconded the motion, making some remarks in advocacy of the change. Representative Bragg thought that the convention should be held irrespective of the Republican Convention. Mr. McHenry, of Kentucky, thought that as the 22d of June had been fixed and already telegraphed to every city in the Union, it should be permitted to stand. Mr. Scott said that upon consideration he thought it best to allow the time fixed to stand, and he therefore withdrew his motion. Mr. Wilson, of Maine, renewed the motion. He had no interest in what the wires had already furnished to the country. He thought that additional news might be as interesting to the public as what had been previously dispatched. He merely wanted a vote on the question, and if it was defeated he would be perfectly satisfied. Mr. McHenry moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried.

The Chair announced the next business in order to be the hearing of representatives of the several delegations who desired to present their views as to the proper place for holding the convention.

Mr. W. W. Fuller, of Chicago, was thereupon introduced as the representative of that city. He argued that Chicago had a hall which, for convenience, could not be surpassed in any city in the United States. It would comfortably seat 10,000 persons, and there was, in addition to the seating capacity, ample standing room for 10,000 more. The cost of transportation of every member of the committee, with his family, would be defrayed by the citizens of Chicago, as well as their subsistence as long as they desired to remain. He spoke of the equal and pure temperature of Chicago, and claimed that its general advantage could not be surpassed. He was authorized by 23 of the leading hotels of the city to state that there should be no increase in their rates during the convention.

Col. Joseph Dorsey, of Maryland, presented the claim of Baltimore. He said it was not the intention of Baltimore to send a delegation to Washington for this purpose, but the citizens merely wished to extend to the committee a cordial invitation to hold the convention in that city. The Academy of Music would be offered free of charge, and the necessary expenses of members would be defrayed.

At this point Mr. Campbell, of West Virginia, moved that each proposition of the several delegations be submitted in writing. Adopted.

Ex-Mayor Brown, of St. Louis, upon being introduced, read a statement setting forth the advantages of that city. He thought that, as Missouri is a doubtful State, the National Democratic Convention should be held there. He called attention to the fact that St. Louis was most centrally situated, easy of access, and had abundant railroad and other facilities. The hotel accommodations were referred to as amply sufficient to entertain the delegates and their friends. He gave assurance that there would be no increase in hotel rates, and that every expense deemed proper by the committee would be defrayed.

Ex-Representative Sayler, of Ohio, presented the claim of Cincinnati. In extending to the committee a cordial invitation and request that they hold the next convention in Cincinnati he did not wish to detract at all from any other city. "But," he added, "whatever advantages either of the cities which have been heretofore mentioned may possess, Cincinnati can duplicate them in some respects, and in others more than duplicate them. The facilities by which Cincinnati can be reached are not surpassed by the facilities of any other place." So far as the accommodation of the convention was concerned, he maintained that no other city presented the advantages of Cincinnati. "Luxury and comfort," he said, "could be extended to all of the delegations." Music Hall, the building which it is proposed to occupy, has recently been erected. It will seat 4,500 persons, and has a capacity of 7,000. He spoke of the several adjoining halls which could be appropriately used as head-quarters and committee-rooms. He was authorized to say to the committee that Cincinnati will bear all the expenses, provide head-quarters and committee-rooms for every State free of charge, and do all the necessary printing. The gentlemen of the committee would be properly entertained, and the expense of conveying them and their families to and from the city would be borne by Cincinnatians. He said it was the intention of Cincinnati to make the National Democratic Convention an A No. 1 convention; whereas, if it should be held in Chicago it would—now that the date is fixed June 22—be a No. 3 convention, (the Republican and Greenback Conventions preceding it.) In concluding, he said: "As Cincinnati named the man in 1856, so will she name him in 1880."

Mr. Harris, of the Ohio delegation, corroborated the statement that there would be no increase in the hotel rates, and pledged himself personally to be responsible for the assertion.

Eugene City, Oregon, being the next place in order, Representative Whitaker rose and urged that the convention be held in that place. His speech was very humorous and occasioned considerable merriment. He said there were no artificial facilities to be had in Eugene City, but that members could find good camping grounds there, and advised them to bring a good supply of blankets.

William L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, invited the committee to the hospitality of Philadelphia. The citizens, he said, have not considered it necessary to send a delegation here to present an evidence of the unsurpassed advantages which can be obtained there. He mentioned Centennial Hall as a proper building, adding that it will comfortably seat 10,000 people. It was, he thought, unnecessary to discuss the ample hotel accommodations, as, during the Centennial Exhibition, the whole populace of the United States was comfortably cared for. He concluded by saying: "There is no city on God's foot-stool that needs something of this sort so badly as Philadelphia to enlighten it and get some civilization into it." [Great laughter.]

Mr. Stilson Hutchins spoke very earnestly in advocacy of the selection of Washington, and assured the committee that they would be entertained as hospitably here as in any other city which has been mentioned.

All the delegates having been heard, Mr. Campbell, of West Virginia, offered the following:

Resolved, That we now proceed to ballot for the place of holding the next National Convention, and that each member of the committee deposit his ballot for the place of his choice as his State is called.

At the suggestion of Mr. Scott, the resolution was so amended as to permit an informal vote to be first taken. Pending the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Goudy, of Illinois, quoted a paragraph from the Chicago *Times*, setting forth the facilities that Chicago can offer, and assuring the committee that they should have the editorial support of that journal.

John G. Thompson, in response, stated that the *Gazette* and *Commercial*, Republican papers of Cincinnati, as well as the *Enquirer*, Democratic, are pledged that the committee shall receive fair and impartial treatment if the convention is held in that city.

The resolution of Mr. Campbell as modified by Mr. Scott, was then adopted, and an informal vote was taken resulting as follows: Cincinnati, 14; Chicago, 10; St. Louis, 4; Washington, 4; Baltimore, 2; Philadelphia, 1; Jackson. (Miss) 1; Eugene City, (Oregon) 1; Blank, 1—38.

The formal ballot was taken with the following result: Cincinnati, 24; Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 4; Washington, 1; blank, 1; total, 38. Twenty votes being necessary for a choice, Cincinnati was selected.

Mr. Goudy, of Illinois, moved that the selection of Cincinnati be made unanimous. Agreed to.

Mr. John G. Thompson, after thanking the committee for their action, moved that a committee be appointed to confer with a Cincinnati committee to arrange details. The motion was agreed to, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Thompson, McHenry, Bates, Miller, Ham, Priest, Goudy, Barnum, and Prince.

The question of reconsidering the resolution by which the 22d of June was fixed as the date for holding the convention was again raised, and the roll was call thereon, resulting as follows: In favor of a change, 14; opposed, 23; blank, 1—38. The services of the Washington *Gazette* Publishing Company were then accepted, and a vote of thanks tendered for the use of the hall, and the committee went into secret session.

During the secret session some discussion arose upon taking measures to harmonize the different factions in New-York, but no result was reached. The Executive Committee will meet at noon to-morrow to prepare the call for the convention.

NEARLY READY FOR NAVIGATION.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Feb. 23.—No new ice is in the river to-day, and all the old ice is floating with the tide. Experienced boatmen saw they know no reason why navigation should not be entirely opened this week. The Poughkeepsie Transportation Company arranged to open the season Wednesday by running the propeller Miller from New-York up the river.

INTERNATIONAL PARK AT NIAGARA.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 23.—In the Legislative Assembly of Ontario to-day, a bill passed its third reading giving the Government the necessary power to appoint a commission to ascertain the value of property at Niagara Falls, in view of a possible arrangement between the Dominion Government and the Government of New-York State to form an International Park, as suggested by Lord Dufferin.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

RUSSIAN NIHILISTS THREATEN TO BURN ST. PETERSBURG.

OMINOUS WARNINGS FROM THE REVOLUTIONISTS—THE CZAR'S ANNIVERSARY SELECTED FOR BURNING THE CAPITAL—EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS TAKEN AGAINST SECRET PLOTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 23.—The *Official Messenger* announces that the inquiry into the Winter Palace explosion has had the result of rendering it, to some extent, certain that the crime was committed by a person who passed as a workman, and that there is reason to suspect a connection between this person and some individuals who were arrested previous to the explosion.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "Gen. Gourkho, Governor-General of St. Petersburg; Gen. Drentetn. Chief of Imperial Police, and Gen. Zouroff. Prefect of Police of St. Petersburg, have received notices from a Nihilist Committee informing them that they need not trouble themselves to make arrangements for illumination on the occasion of the Czar's anniversary, as the revolutionists are preparing for such an illumination as has not been seen since Nero burned Rome.

A part of a letter from Prince Alexander of Hesse to his wife, dated St. Petersburg, Feb. 17, and published here, says: "I was received at the railway station by all the sons of the Emperor, and by Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, [the writer's own son,] and was thence conducted to the Winter Palace. The Emperor awaited me at the staircase. We were proceeding through the large corridor to his Majesty's apartments, when suddenly a fearful detonation was heard, the flooring was raised as by an earthquake, the gas extinguished, and we were left in total darkness. At the same time a horrible dust and smell of gunpowder or dynamite filled the corridor. Some one shouted to us that the chandelier had fallen down in the saloon where the table was laid for dinner. I hastened thither with the Czarewitch and the Grand Duke Vladimir, while Count Adlerberg, in doubt as to what might happen, held back the Emperor. We found all the windows broken and the walls in ruins. The dinner had been delayed half an hour for my arrival, and it was owing to this circumstance that the imperial family had not yet assembled in the dining-hall."

Reuter's dispatch from Amsterdam says: "A telegram from St. Petersburg reports that in view of possible explosions, the Police have ordered citizens to be provided constantly with a sufficient supply of water for two days. The Nihilists have issued a proclamation, threatening to set fire to the capital on the 3d of March. The St. Petersburg Government have decided to increase the number of housereporters, who will be instructed to be ready to guard against emergencies, especially on the anniversary of the Czar's accession to the throne."

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A St. Petersburg correspondent announces that Baron Von Scheil, Privy Councilor, has committed suicide, his mind being affected by the explosion in the palace.

Gen. Trepoff has been appointed Military Governor of the Winter Palace, vice Gen. Delsalle, who has become paralyzed.

Another St. Petersburg correspondent hears that an eminent General recommends that the Winter Palace be given up as an imperial residence in favor of the palace opposite the Izak Cathedral.

IRISH DISTRESS AND POLITICS.

PROGRESS OF THE RELIEF MOVEMENT.—THE HOME-RULE POLICY IN PARLIAMENT.

DUBLIN, Feb. 23.—The Mansion House Relief Committee announce that the total amount of subscriptions to date is £74,801. Seventy-one grants have been made since the last meeting, amounting to £2,445. Twenty-five hundred pounds have been received from Sydney, New South Wales; £1,000 from Adelaide, South Australia; £1,000 from Madras, India: £20 from O'Keefe & Sons, of Toronto, Ontario, and £36 from Newmarket, Ontario.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A dispatch from Paris says: "The Irish Relief Committee here, headed by Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, is composed exclusively of Royalists and Bonapartists, numbering 40. In an appeal to the press the committee disclaim any political motive, and say they will undertake to divide the funds between the two committees and the Irish Bishops."

In the House of Lords to-day Earl Cairns, the Lord High Chancellor, introduced bills simplifying conveyancing, facilitating sales and leases of lands, and generally increasing the powers of owners for life to improve the land. The principal one of these bills passed its first reading. The Seed Potatoes bill passed in committee.

In the House of Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote gave notice that on Thursday he would move a resolution that whenever any member was named by the Speaker or Chairman of a committee as disregarding the authority of the Chair, or abusing the rules of the House by persistently obstructing business, the Speaker should put the motion without debate, amendment, or adjournment, that such member be suspended during the remainder of that day's sitting, and if any member be thrice suspended in one session, the third suspension be for one week, after which a motion may be made for a continuance of the suspension, but the suspended member will have the right to be heard in reply to such motion.

Subsequently, Mr. Sullivan, Home Ruler, moved that Earl Cadogan, for speaking at an electoral meeting at Chelsea, be summoned before the bar of the House for breach of privilege, as no peer is allowed to interfere with elections; and that a Mayor Jocelyn be also summoned to the bar of the House, as he at the same meeting characterized the Home Rulers as a despicable band of Irish rebels. Sir Stafford Northcote pointed out that the meeting was an ordinary meeting of the Conservative Association. Sir William Harcourt opposed the motion by moving the previous question, but said the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to thank himself for it by his course in the Plimsoll affair. The previous question was adopted by a vote of 229 to 15.

Mr. O'Donnell, Home Ruler, proceeded to raise another question of breach of privilege. Mr. Sullivan, in his speech on his motion, incidentally expressed his intention of raising a question of breach of privilege by newspapers.

Mr. O'Donnell, in raising the question of breach of privilege, brought under notice a number of newspaper articles, which, he complained, contained a series of grossly-scandalous libels upon Irish members. He read from the *World*, the *Advertiser*, the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the Liverpool *Courier*, and interpreted their denunciations as part of a conspiracy to fasten on the Liberal leaders the charge of complicity with obstruction. He moved that these articles violated the privileges of the House, and handed in the newspapers mentioned for the passages to which he had made reference to be read by the Clerk. The Speaker said it would be trifling with the House to read the extracts. Sir Stafford Northcote said the articles were inoffensive, and moved, as an amendment, that the House proceed to the order of the day. The Marquis of Hartington seconded the motion, and congratulated the Government on adopting the right course; but, he said, there could be no doubt that some of the newspaper passages read by the member for Dungarvan were serious breaches of privilege. Mr. Shaw (Home Ruler) recommended the withdrawal of Mr. O'Donnell's motion, and Mr. O'Donnell expressed his willingness to do so. His motion was then negatived without division. The amendment to proceed to the order of the day, moved by Sir Stafford Northcote, was agreed to, and the Irish Relief bill was read a third time.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The *Standard* states that rumors were freely circulated on both sides in the lobby last night that an immediate dissolution of Parliament is contemplated. The *Standard* adds: "These reports are, at present, premature, but if the business of the House continues to be systematically obstructed, the Government will have no alternative but to dissolve Parliament at an early day." The Home Rulers will meet to-day to consider Sir Stafford Northcote's motion to check obstruction.

THE ASIATIC COMPLICATIONS.

AN IMPROVED STATE OF AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN—RUSSIA'S POLICY.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A dispatch from Kabul says: "The letters carried by Mustaufi Khan from Gen. Roberts to Mohammed Jan were crossed on their way by others from Mohammed Jan to Gen. Roberts, which were sent with the evident object of coming to terms. The situation has, therefore, so far improved that competent judges here believe that any less thorough settlement than the acceptance of Moosa Khan, son of Yakoob Khan, as heir to the Ameership, and the government of the country by England during his minority, will only lead to further disturbances. No further news has been received of Abdurrahman Khan. It is not believed here that he has yet crossed the Oxus. Severe weather and heavy snows are reported in the Bolan and Khybar Passes."

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "It is reported that there is some difficulty in connection with Gen. Skobeleff's appointment to the command of the Russian expedition against the Turcomans. He is said to insist that his plans are not to be subject to interference from military administrations in Turkestan or the Caucasus. His nomination was influenced by the fact that his plan avoided Merv. If the report of the intention of England to hand over Herat to Persia be confirmed, it would doubtless materially affect Russia's wish to avoid Merv, in deference to the views of England."

A dispatch from Calcutta says: "Chendrich, the leader of the Rumpa rebellion, has been beheaded by his own followers. The head was brought in and fully identified."

TOPICS OF INTEREST ABROAD.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Prof. Roscoe, of Owens College, Manchester, says he regards the evidence thus far submitted by J. Ballantyne Hannay as insufficient to establish the conclusion that he has discovered a process for making diamonds.

A Madrid dispatch announces that intelligence has been received from Tripoli that 1,500 houses have been destroyed there by floods.

A dispatch from Paris says: "The Italian Government has offered three prizes, amounting to £360, for vineyards raised from grafts of American varieties of grape-vines capable of resisting the attacks of phylloxera."

A dispatch from Calcutta says: "An accident occurred on Feb. 17, on the Kandahar Railway, near Mitri, by which seven coolies were killed and four injured."

VIENNA, Feb. 23.—The *New Free Press* says: "Diphtheria is raging in Central Russia. It has carried off, since last November, over 40,000 persons in the two Provinces of Charkoff and Poltava alone, and in the neighborhood of Walki whole villages have almost died out."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 23.—It is understood that the English Foreign Office is willing to pay a reasonable ransom for Col. Synge and wife, now held by brigands near Salonica.

PESTH, Feb. 23.—The House of Magnates has rejected the application of the Pesth tribunal for authority to arrest Baron Maythenyi on account of the duel between him and Herr Verhovay.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—John Lemoinne, editor of the *Journal des Debats*, was to-day elected a Senator for life. He received 142 votes, and 99 were thrown against him, of which the greater number were blanks, while about 20 were for various other candidates. The Right abstained from voting.

The Chamber of Deputies has approved the convention between France and the United States for the exchange of postal remittances.

The Chamber of Deputies, to-day, adopted the bill reconstituting the Superior Council of Education, with the Senate's modification.

The Russian Embassy here have received documents, with a view to proving the criminality of Hartmann in connection with the Moscow explosion, and they will be handed to the French Government immediately.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—In the Reichstag, to-day, after a long debate, Herr Hassenclever's motion in favor of a suspension of the proceedings against Deputies Fritsche and Hasselmann was passed. Herren Fritsche and Hasselmann have returned to Berlin.

The *North-German Gazette*, commenting on the reported intention of Russia to erect fortifications at Loano, Bialystok, and Grodno, says this is done, probably, to create a belief among the Russian people that an attack on the part of Germany is feared.

The Reichstag has adopted the war estimates, the Minister of War positively denying that the proposed increase of the Army originated in expectation of immediate war.

SINKING INTO A COAL MINE.

CAVING OF THE GROUND AT MAHANOY CITY, CAUSED BY "ROBBING" MINE PILLARS.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 23.—The ground over the Philadelphia and Reading Company's Elmwood Colliery, at Mahanoy City, began cracking and settling early yesterday morning, and, as a report spread that the colliery was caving in, a large crowd of excited people quickly gathered about the spot. It was extremely dangerous to go near the place, as the ground over a space of 40 yards square was cracked and broken, and nobody knew at what moment the last support might give way and precipitate a large portion of the surface into the workings below. It settled very gradually, however, and by evening, at which time the downward movement ceased, portions of the surface had settled about two feet. Early this evening there had been no further settling. Part of this subsidence was under the breaker, which stands over the mouth of the slope, and which is badly wrenched by the giving way of its foundations. Massive timbers, 15 inches thick, which support the coal-bins, are splintered and in some cases broken off, and the whole structure is thrown much out of plumb. While the excitement was at its height, a passenger train came upon the Mahanoy Branch of the Reading Railroad, which runs past the colliery at a distance of about 40 yards. The train was stopped and the passengers alighted and walked over the dangerous ground, after which the train crossed slowly. Since then, however, the trains have been running regularly. It is not feared that the road-bed will sink, but that the moving of the earth near it will draw it out of line, and perhaps separate the rails.

The cause of the accident is ascribed to robbing pillars, leaving those supporting the mine entrance too weak to carry their load. Officers of the company are unwilling to talk about the affair, and say it is nothing serious, but it is learned from other sources that the rails are being taken up

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

HOW IT WAS CELEBRATED IN NEW-YORK.

GENERAL SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS—RECEPTIONS AND ENTERTAINMENTS BY VARIOUS CIVIC SOCIETIES AND MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

Those who have found reason to complain of the lack of enthusiasm which has sometimes characterized the observance of Washington's Birthday had, perhaps, less cause for displeasure yesterday. It was apparent that the greater portion of the people had rested from their daily vocations, and in one way or another had honored the memory of the man who was "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Although business was not entirely suspended, nearly all the large establishments down town were closed, and traffic was not nearly as great as on ordinary days. All the civil courts, public offices, Exchanges, and banks were closed; flags floated on many roofs and from the mast-heads of vessels in the harbor, and people in holiday attire thronged the principal thoroughfares. Receptions were given during the day and evening by various civic and military organizations at their respective head-quarters and in public halls. The theatres in which matinée performances were given were rewarded with liberal patronage. At noon crowds gathered in front of Trinity Church to hear its sweet chimes rung by Mr. Albert Meislahn, Jr., whose programme of airs included "Hail Columbia," "Child of the Regiment," "Evening Bells," "God Save America," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and "Yankee Doodle." While the bells were ringing thus merrily, the veterans of the War of 1812 were regaling themselves at Pythagoras Hall with a dinner provided for them by Dahlgren Post, No. 113, G. A. R. A few athletic associations availed themselves of the occasion and the fine weather to give exhibitions of endurance and skill, and some enthusiastic bicycle-riders celebrated the day by a run from the American Institute, on third-avenue, to Tarrytown, on the Hudson. In accordance with the direction of Congressman John H. Starin, issued through his eldest son, Mr. Myndert Starin, all their boats, barges, and buildings on the East and North Rivers were decorated with flags. Mr. Starin's employes were allowed a half-holiday.

An audience of about 2,000 persons attended the annual celebration of the day by the Order of United American Mechanics, in the large hall of the Cooper Union. Flags, banners, and other patriotic emblems were profusely displayed on the stage, and many members of the order wore their regalias. The exercises were opened by the Rev. A. Stewart Walsh, D. D., who offered an appropriate invocation. "All hail us, we're free," was then sung by Mrs. A. E. Cooley and a chorus of young ladies and gentlemen. The Rev. D. Henry Miller, D. D., delivered an address on "Americanism." Feb. 22 and July 4, he said, were both birthdays—one that of the greatest American, and the other that of the greatest nation of the world. The speaker and his hearers were gathered together as patriots, rejoicing in a kinship of blood and a fellowship of mutual hopes and aspirations. America opened her arms to all the people of the world as no other nation did. It was an asylum for the oppressed, but it was not intended that it should be the Botany Bay of Europe. The experiment had been tried of infusing the poison of Old World superstition into the public school system, but that system had rejected it, and lived to be the pride of Americans and the envy of all other nations of the world. He [the speaker] would invite all the oppressed to come to our shores; the Irish could, if they pleased, have their harp and shamrock, but above them all floated the Stars and Stripes. That was "Americanism." Songs by Miss Marie Bovee, a chorus entitled "The Soldier's Farewell" by the Lyceum Glee Club, and a duet, "Over the Hill, Over the Dell," by the Misses Lizzie and Myrtle Reader, preceded the address on "The Principles of the Order" by Brother W. S. Wright. While their order was not a trades-union, he remarked, they still believed in the principle that skilled labor should receive better compensation than unskilled labor, and that it is their duty to assist those who have allied themselves to the organization. They encourage each other in business, care for the sick, bury their dead, and protect the widow and orphan of those who die their members. They are non-sectarian and non-political. "Honesty, industry, and sobriety" is the motto of their order. Living and believing in those principles they could never go under. Mrs. A. C. Mitchell, assisted by a chorus and piano and drum accompaniment, gave an effective rendering of the song, "The Blue and Gray Against the World." Mr. Thomas J. Lawrence recited a composition of the most patriotic sentiments, entitled "Columbia." After which Gilmore's similarly-titled anthem was sung by the Lyceum Glee Club. The "Life and Character of Washington" was the subject of an address by the Rev. Dr. Justin D. Fulton. The Rev. Emory L. Haynes spoke on the subject, "Women of America." Songs and recitations made up the remainder of the programme, the final incident being the singing of the national anthem, "America," by the Lyceum Glee Club and the audience.

The prisoners in the Tombs had a holiday, and in the afternoon they were entertained with an excellent programme, comprising solos, recitations, and instrumental music. A handsome flag floated all day from the cupola of the massive edifice.

Beyond a display of flags on the public buildings and on some private houses, there was not much to mark the celebration of the day in Brooklyn. At Fort Green, and at the Navy-yard, salutes of thirty guns were fired at noon. Judges Gilbert and Pratt held court, but the other courts and the public offices generally were closed.

The observance of Washington's Birthday in Jersey City was a very meagre affair. The public buildings, public schools, banks, and a few of the principal manufactories and stores were closed, and this, with a liberal display of bunting throughout the city, was about all there was to it. It was a general holiday. There was a flag-raising at Public School No. 8 with singing and a speech by Assemblyman McDermott, a literary and musical entertainment at the Tabernacle, with a speech by B. W. Throckmorton, under the auspices of the United American Mechanics and the Daughters of Liberty, and three or four balls, but nothing further. There was also a liberal display of flags in Hoboken, Union Hill, West Hoboken, and Bayonne.

REUNIONS AND RECEPTIONS.

THE UNITED AMERICANS AT DINNER—CELEBRATION BY THE WASHINGTON HEIGHTS CENTURY CLUB AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

Washington Chapter No. 2, Order of United Americans, celebrated the day by a grand dinner in Seigbortner's last evening. The chapter is all that remains of the once powerful organization established in 1845, to resist the encroachment of foreign influence, and which was chiefly instrumental in reviving the commemoration of the birthday of the Father of his Country then long fallen into disuse. With the order originated the practice of parading on these occasions. In 1860 there were 200 lodges in this State, and Washington Chapter alone had a fund of $30,000. The war of the rebellion made such heavy drafts on the membership that the order was practically dissolved. In 1877 some of the old members of Chapter No. 2 got together and effected a reorganization. It now numbers 200 members and holds meetings every year on the 22d of February. Between 80 and 90 gentlemen sat down at Seigbortner's last evening. The old banner of the chapter hung upon the wall, and festoons of tri-colored bunting streamed from the chandeliers to the four corners of the room. A string band played patriotic airs during the festivities. Among those present may be mentioned Police Commissioner John R. Voorhis, Inspector Dilks, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hall, ex-Park Commissioner of Brooklyn and ex-Commissioner of the Brooklyn Bridge; Commissioner of Edeuat on Joel W. Mason, ex-Alderman Gibney, Col. W. R. W. Chambers, Mr. H. K. Thurber, Col. E. D. Bassford, ex-Alderman James Griffiths, ex-Senator Abraham Lent, ex-Alderman John W. S. Van Riper, ex Alderman Connor, ex-Assemblyman Joseph Haight, ex-Assemblyman Andrew J. Campbell, the Hon. Thomas E. Stewart, Alderman John McClave, Dr. J. P. Foster, and many others. Dr. Hall offered prayer. After full justice had been done to an excellent dinner and to an accompanying array of wines, the presiding officer, Mr. J. J. Post, in a few well-chosen words, opened the intellectual portion of the entertainment. Letters of regret were read from Gov. Cornell, Mayor Cooper, Commissioner Pinckney, the Hon. Robert H. Strahan, the Rev. W. Wilberforce Newton, the Rev. Emory L. Haynes spoke on the subject, "Women of America." Songs and recitations made up the remainder of the programme, the final incident being the singing of the national anthem, "America," by the Lyceum Glee Club and the audience.

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The second toast—"The City of New-York—The commerce of land and sea find here a common centre from which the world may buy; where literature, art, and science keep pace with genius and education"—was responded to by Alderman McGuire, who drew an enticing picture of the future Metropolis when lighted by electricity, heated by the Spinola system, joined to Jersey by tunnel, to Brooklyn by the new bridge, and to the upper portion of the State by rapid transit. The next toast was "Our Public Schools—The best bulwark for the perpetuity of our free institutions." It was responded to by Commissioner Mason. He said that the public school imparts secular education; he knew of no other object. Its destiny was to fit boys and girls for usefulness in life, and, in his opinion, that was all there was to it. He then gave a humorous disquisition on the origin of education in the Garden of Eden when Adam and Eve were forbidden to taste of the fruit of the tree of good and evil. If, continued the speaker, the children of this country were all educated by the same system, a community of sentiment would be established which would go far toward perpetuating free government. The United States authorities should have the power to determine that education which its own safety requires all its children to possess. In our common schools of to-day is to be found that influence which molds the character of governments. In their freedom from sectarianism and politics lies the safety of Government. That principle which introduces religion and politics into the public schools ought to be eternally damned, and he who favors such an introduction should be ostracised and never allowed to hold any public position. [Applause.] In 65,000 public schools in this country, 7,000,000 pupils—120,000 in this City—daily read the Bible, and, in my opinion, cannot help being benefited by it." [Applause.] The next toast—"The President of the United States—an office more honorable than royalty, the highest gift of a free people"—was responded to by the Hon. Thomas E. Stewart. The fifth toast—"George Washington—statesman, General, patriot"—was the occasion of an eloquent eulogy on the character of the American hero by Dr. Foster. The next toast was "The Order of United Americans—its record free from blemish; honorable and glorious; its revival portends its usefulness." The Hon. A. J. Campbell, in responding, laid the blame of the disruption of the order on its addition of the beneficiary principle to that of politics. Had fewer men of selfish ends joined it, he said, it would have been better for its perpetuity. Still, the seeds it had sown still lived. To its teachings was due the opposition to Jesuitical Catholicism which exists to-day. He doubted whether the time would ever come when it would be necessary to reconsize the O. U. A. Popular feeling had become so strong that the country had outgrown all danger of pernicious foreign influence, and a foreign influence had sprung up in sympathy with the Government upon which the people could always rely to counteract the other. Mr. James A. Lucas spoke to "The Flag of Our Union," and the Hon. Joseph Haight to "Woman." Mr. Melville entertained the company with patriotic songs during the intervals of the speaking. It was after midnight when the jovial gathering dispersed.

The Washington Heights Century Club celebrated the day by a banquet at Schedler's, a beautifully situated hostelry, whose dining-room windows look precipitously down on High Bridge, and commanded long moonlit vistas up and down the Harlem River. At 7 o'clock, about 80 gentlemen took their places at a very tempting board, among whom were Judge Tappan, of the Supreme Court; Judge Sheridan, of the Marine Court; the Hon. George S. Forster, State Senator; Gen. Duryea, Dr. I. L. Peet, the Hon. D. L. Baker, the Hon. John B. Haskin, Judge Kelly, Commissioner Morrison, the Rev. Dr. Brand, the Rev. George S. Payson, Col. Molyneux Bell, Dr. J. O. Bronson, Prof. O'Leary, the Hon. Granville P. Hawes, Dr. R. B. Kimball, and Messrs. E. V. Welch, A. L. Soulard, J. J. Coogan, Robert White, S. C. Jolliffe, F. C. Pomroy, R. H. Boyce, I. L. Stellings, C. B. Morris, Joseph Byrne, John Trezeser, and Edward Byrne. When ample justice had been meted out to the Schedler viands, Hiram B. Perkins, President of the club, rose amid enthusiastic plaudits, and, after a few preliminary remarks, spoke as follows:

The "Washington Heights Century Club" was organized for the purpose of celebrating two of the most august events that ever constituted epochs in the annals of history—the birthday of Washington and the birthday of the nation. It was during these eventful periods in our history that young and victorious liberty raised her ensign upon our hill-tops and in our valleys, and freedom, waking from her long slumbers, rolled back the crimson tide of wrong, and said in emphatic tones to tyranny, crowned upon his throne of blood, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." And among the foremost of the champions in that great struggle which followed for liberty, humanity, and justice, was George Washington. In the dark and despondiug hours of our country's history, when the people of the struggling colonies were almost blinded by the red glare of the enemy's lightnings, and the unfinished temple of American freedom was tottering to its base for want of support, then Washington and his brave compatriots "grasped the shivering columns, and saved the tottering fabric."

"No hero of the classic roll
Called out a juster praise,
For Cæsar gained no grander spoils,
Nor wore no greener bays."

[Applause.] And it was for Virginia—that Virginia that has justly been called the "Mother of Presidents and of Statesmen,"—to claim the distinguished honor of having nurtured upon her kindly soil one of the purest patriots that ever walked God's bright earth, or that ever entered with a pure heart and an unsullied fame, the awful presence of that Omnipotent Being "to whom a thousand years are as yesterday when it is passed, or as a watch in the night." The stately trees that stand around us like "watch-worn and weary sentinels," and that have waved their green honors to the Summer breeze ever since the gray dawn of the nation's birthday, may be cut down by the woodman's axe, or be blasted by the lightning's stroke; the gray tower that flings its dismal shadow over our festive board, upon whose base the ivy has been so fondly twined, may, in the devastating march of time, be crumbled into dust; but the fame of Washington will outlast the proudest material monuments of man, for it belongs to all lands and to all peoples, and, "like the fixed stars, shines with imperishable lustre." Let us, then, my friends, sustain the honor, the dignity, and the patriotism of this club. And when the stormy battle of this life is over with us, may our children and our children's children, on each succeeding anniversary, gather around the festive board, and with fond beakers to him who laid the foundations of the magnificent temple of American freedom, deep and broad and strong, in the imperishable cement of ages.

The next toast was "The State of New-York"—Forster. The toast to which he was to respond was far down on the list, but at the suggestion of Mr. John B. Haskin, it was moved to the first place, inasmuch as Mr. Forster was compelled to take the next up-going train to Albany. Mr. Forster (who defeated Mr. Haskin in the race for State Senator last Fall) premised his remarks by thanking Mr. Haskin for that gentleman's courtesy in not only accommodating him on the present occasion, but in refusing to run as a Tammany opponent at the last election to make him [Mr. Forster] State Senator for that district. The speaker then went on to say that while the sentiment accompanying the toast—"The State of New-York—"her voice is imperial"—commended itself to him in the sense that New-York, from her past history and her present position in the Union, deserved to be known as the "Empire State," it was to be understood that, as far as he could go to prevent it, the voice of New-York would not be "imperial" in the sense in which that word was becoming to be understood nowadays. The other toasts of the evening—some 20 in number—were duly given, responded to, and there were songs and recitations and other amusements, which bade fair to last until the gray dawn of this morning.

The third annual reunion of the New-York Post Office Temperance Association was commemorated last evening by a dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel. Three hundred and twenty-five invitations were issued, and nearly 300 guests sat down to discuss the menu. Among those present were Postmaster James, the Hon. William E. Dodge, Mr. H. G. Pierson, the Hon. Norwood Bowne, the Rev. Dr. Patton, W. H. James, (brother of the Postmaster,) the Rev. Dr. Darnell, Prof. John Hunt, Theodore Roosevelt, Dwight, the Hon. Cornelius Van Cott, J. Seaver Page, B. W. Throckmorton, the Rev. Dr. Hatfield, and James M. Watson. President Levi Blakeslee, of the association, presided, and in a brief address introduced the Postmaster, who spoke upon "The Progress of the Postal Service." Prof. Hunt next spoke on "The Temperance Cause," and Mr. William E. Dodge on "The Merchants of New-York." B. W. Throckmorton replied to the toast, "Our Neighboring Commonwealth of New-Jersey," and Mr. Van Cott spoke on "The Fire Department." J. Seaver Page replied to the toast "The Water Courses," and also favored the company with some excellent readings. F. E. Moran spoke in behalf of "The Soldiers and Sailors of the Post Office," and other addresses were delivered by Drs. Patton, Dunnell, Hatfield, and the veteran letter carrier, Mr. J. Watson. During the intervals between the speaking the Post Office Glee Club sang with fine effect. The gathering did not break up until a late hour. The toasts were drank in iced water.

The Lincoln Union, the leading Republican club of the Fifth Assembly District, celebrated the birthday of the Father of his Country by holding a ladies' reception. The pleasant and commodious rooms of the organization, situated at No. 11 Varick-place, were handsomely decorated for the occasion, a collation was provided, and the arrangements for the affair were, in every respect, all that could be desired. Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, Assemblyman from the Seventh District, delivered a lecture on the Polar regions. An address was delivered by the President of the Union, Mr. George F. Fowler, on its progress, and there were recitations by Messrs. Henry Patterson and John Conroy, and singing by the Olympia Quartette Club. Messrs. Frank Bush, James O'Neil, Henry Wilson, George Russel, Patterson, Conroy, Miss Annie Stanton, and others. After the literary and musical portion of the programme was finished there was dancing, which lasted until late hour.

Some 50 or 60 of the intimate friends of Mr. Benjamin Quackenbush assembled in that gentleman's store last evening to celebrate the day. A pleasant supper and pleasanter conversation made the meeting of so many old friends. It has been Mr. Quackenbush's habit to celebrate Washington's Birthday in this fashion ever since the year 1817, and though now in his eighty-sixth year, it is not improbable that he will live long enough to indulge in many similar festivities.

The New-York State Society of the Cincinnati celebrated the day by holding their annual festive meeting at Delmonico's. There was a large attendance of the members of the organization. In the absence of the Hon. Hamilton Fish, President of the society, the chair was occupied by the Hon. W. S. Popham. Letters were read from Secretary Evarts, Gov. Cornell, and Mayor Cooper, regretting their inability to be present. The toasts of "Gen. Washington," "The Founders of the Cincinnati," and "The Memory of Those Who Fell in the War of 1812," were drunk in silence. Mr. William H. Crosby responded to the toast of "The President General." The toast of the "President of the United States" was answered by the reading of a letter from the President; that of the "Governor of the State of New-York," by a letter from Mr. Cornell, and that of "the Mayor of the City of New-York," by a letter from Mr. Cooper. Gen Hancoak responded to the toast of the "Army of the United States;" Commodore Nicholson spoke for the "Navy of the United States;" Messrs. Manning and Odgen answered for "Our Sister State Societies," and Gen. Cochrane for "The Principles of the Cincinnati."

CELEBRATIONS BY THE MILITARY.

PARADE OF THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT—RECEPTION BY THE NINTH AND OTHER REGIMENTS.

The Eleventh Regiment was the only organization of the National Guard in this City which paraded out of doors. The command assembled at 2 P. M. at its armory, and was formed in a hollow square for the presentation of a stand of colors. Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall was escorted to the little table after the regiment had been formed. He was received with a round of cheers, the band playing "Hail to the Chief." Col. Unbekant next ordered the regulation salute for a Brigadier-General, and Gen. Aspinwall, advancing to the centre of the room, delivered a short address. He said it became his pleasant duty to give to the care of the regiment the beautiful stand of colors on behalf of the State. Gen. Aspinwall said the State had now an Executive and a Staff which had an interest in the welfare of the National Guard, and which would use all of their influence to promote that welfare. For his own part he wished to set an example by offering an inducement to the several companies to increase the number on their respective rolls. He proposed to give to the company which had the largest number of men on its rolls on the occasion of its next annual inspection a trophy of the value of $100, which he should take pleasure in presenting to the successful competitor.

Col. Unbekant next advanced to the centre of the square and thanked Gen. Aspinwall for his good wishes. Chaplain Hartung read Washington's Farewell Address. The regimental line was re-formed, and a line of march was taken up Grand-street to the Bowery, at the corner of which the venerable veterans of the War of 1812 were assembled to pay a salute to their younger comrades. The regiment trooped its colors, and its officers saluted the gray-headed veterans, and proceeded on their way to Union-square, around Washington's monument, which was saluted, and thence through Fourteenth-street to Avenue B, Second-street, and the Bowery, to its armory. The badges were next presented to the marksmen of 1879. Among those present were Col. John Ruegert, Major Louis Finkelmeier, and Capt. John Kiesel, Thirty-second Regiment; Major L. F. Kuntz, of Gen. Husted's staff; Major Charles Schoenman, Capt. Otto Steinkamm, Lieut.-Col. Webber, Lieuts. August Dunstatter and John Lemke, of the Fifth Regiment, and many others.

The Ninth Regiment had a brilliant reception at the Madison-Square Garden last evening. After a handsome dress parade, a stand of colors was presented to the regiment, by the State, represented by Judge Advocate Horace Russell, of the Governor's staff. A long battalion drill followed, in which a multiplicity of marching movements were executed. Then the band took its station, and line was re-formed for review. Gen. Oliver, of the Governor's staff, received the review. This ceremony over, the drum and fife corps gave an exhibition of its proficiency in three martial selections, and dancing followed. Among those present were Gen. Alexander Shaler, of the First Division, and staff, Col. Carl Jussen, Col. E. B. Winkle, Col. C. B. Mitchell, Col. J. C. Barron, Lieut.-Col. C. A. Post, Col. F. Wrisley, Gen. Frederick Vilmar, Col. W. H. Van Wyck, Capt. Don Alonzo Richard, Major David Scott, Capt. C. S. Hurtin, Capt. Healy, Col. Richard Vose, Lieut.-Col. Webber, Capt. W. H. Murphy, Gen. J. M. Varian, and many others.

The Eighth Regiment, Washington Grays, had a dramatic performance in connection with the State Territorial authorities promulgate such regulations as may be regarded most effective for the immediate suppression of the epidemic. The bill further provides for paying for all slaughtered animals, for the employment and paying of additional veterinary surgeons and assistants when required; prescribes the method of making and auditing all disbursements of funds authorized by the act, and provides for an annual report to Congress by the Commissioners, giving full details of the work performed during the year, the amount expended for all purposes, the character of the epidemic treated and the amount expended in each State and Territory respectively. The sum of $100,000 is appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act.

The supplemental act for adoption by States and Territories provides that in the event of an outbreak of any infectious or contagious disease among domesticated animals in other States so connected by railways or navigation that animals may be transported in a comparatively short time, it shall be the duty of the Governor, upon the presentation of undoubted evidence of such fact, to issue a proclamation prohibiting, under such penalties as he may deem proper for a faithful observance of the same, the importation into the State of all animals belonging to the class affected. The prohibition shall also extend to all articles in a fresh state, except butter, cheese, and milk, but shall not affect the trade in perfectly dry or well salted hides, wool, hair, tallow, perfectly air-dried bones and horns, and hoofs free from soft animal matter. As soon as any case of disease or death occurs among any class of domesticated animals within the State of a malady supposed to be of an infectious or contagious nature, the owner thereof shall forthwith inform the Governor, whose duty it shall then be to appoint and dispatch a competent veterinary surgeon to investigate and report upon the nature of the disease. The owner must not slaughter or dispose of any supposed diseased or infected animal until the nature of the malady has been determined by the veterinary surgeon of the State. Until such investigation has been made by the veterinary surgeon, the sick and infected animal or animals must be kept so that men and uninfected animals liable to spread or contract the disease shall not have access to them. The veterinary surgeon, after a thorough examination as to the nature and cause of the disease, shall make a full report, in writing, to the Governor, whose duty it shall then be to issue a proclamation prohibiting the removal and transportation of all animals of the class affected from the locality in which the outbreak has occurred, and shall authorize such quarantine measures, under such penalties as he may deem expedient for the effectual release of the same, as will most effectually prevent the spread of the contagion. Immediately upon the receipt of the report of the veterinary surgeon, the Governor shall inform the President of the National Board of Commissioners for the Suppression of Contagious and Infectious Diseases of Domesticated Animals and ask the co-operation of said board in such measures as may be deemed expedient for the speedy suppression of the disease.

All measures for the suppression of infectious and contagious diseases of domesticated animals shall be determined by the veterinary surgeon of the National Board of Commissioners, and the veterinary surgeon appointed by the Governor of the State. They may prepare such rules and regulations as they may deem expedient for the most speedy suppression of the disease, which such penalties attached as will compel a faithful compliance with the same, and on approval by the Governor said rules and regulations shall have all the binding force of law. A copy of said rules and regulations shall be filed with the Clerk of the County Court in the county in which the outbreak has occurred, and shall be accessible to all persons interested. The Governor shall, on the presentation of satisfactory evidence of the complete suppression of infectious or contagious disease previously existing among any class of domesticated animals, issue his proclamation suspending all quarantine measures restricting the removal and transportation of animals belonging to said class. The Governor may also by proclamation, whenever he may deem it expedient, remove all restrictions and prohibitions against the importation and transportation of such class of domesticated animals and their products as previously prohibited by authority given in article 1.

THE CRESCENT CLUB.

FIRST ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT OF A NEW SOCIAL ORGANIZATION.

The Crescent Club, a politico-social organization, less than a year in existence, gave its first annual entertainment last night, at Koster & Bial's Hall, Twenty-third-street, and the affair proved a success beyond the expectations of the managers. The club has its rooms in the upper part of the hall, and its President is Mr. Charles Blackie. Last night the club-rooms and the rooms occupied by the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks were thrown open to receive the Crescent Club and its guests, with their wives, sisters, sweethearts, and cousins, at 10 o'clock, and a musical entertainment was given, in which Levy, the cornetist; Harrison Millard, Antonia Henne, Annie Boria, (Josie Bell, and other vocalists, participated, as well as F. De Leauhoduy, a Turkish citherplayer of wonderful skill and execution, James S. Burdett, elocutionist, and others, professional as well as amateur. At 12 o'clock the large concert hall was given to the club, and a ball took place, in which the company was very large, and the costumes and beauty of the ladies were particularly noticeable. Among the more noteworthy persons in attendance were Commissioner L. P. Morton and Anson G. McCook, Ex-Gov. E. McCook, Collector Merritt, Surveyor Graham, Assistant Postmaster H. G. Pearson, Theodore M. Vail, Dwight Lawrence, A. D. Williams, Sheppard Knapp, Justices Morgan J. Smith, Lauchein Duttenburg, and Duffy, Clarence A. Meade, Port-warden; Capt. Alexander Williams, Robert Dunlap, Solon B. Smith, James Cregan, H. H. Heyman, Henry C. Ferley, John J. O'Brien, R. G. McCord, Sheriff Bowe, Charles A. Adams, Isaac Dayton, Col. Marshall, Senator Robert H. Strahan, Gen. D. D. Wylie, Major Robert Noah, Frederick S. Gibbs, Dr. Burras, and Capt. Jordan. There were not less than 600 persons present.

THE GREAT ENGLISH WOOL SALES.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The following are the amounts sold and prices realized at the wool sales on Saturday:

First Sales.—1,715 bales Adelaide—Scoured, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 11½d.; greasy, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; locks and pieces, 10d. to 1s. 8d.; lambs, greasy, 7d. to 1s. 9d.; 1,712 bales Port Philip—Fleece, greasy, 11d. to 1s. 4½d.; lambs, greasy, 9d. to 1s. 1½d.; 1,296 bales Cape and Port Natal—Fleece, 11d. to 1s. 6¾d.; scoured, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 4½d.; greasy, 6¾d. to 10d.; locks and pieces, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5½d.; 1,136 bales Van Dieman's Land—Scoured, 1s. 3d. to 2s. 1½d.; greasy, 11d. to 11¾d.; locks and pieces, 11d. to 1s. 10d.; 9 bales Sydney—Scoured, 1s. 7½d. to 2s. 3½d.; greasy and pieces, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6¾d.

Second Sales.—2,414 bales Adelaide—Scoured, 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 10½d.; greasy, 8d. to 1s. 1½d.; locks and pieces, 6d. to 10d.; lambs, greasy, 7d. to 11d.; 1,096 bales New-Zealand—Scoured, 1s. 1d. to 2s. 1d.; greasy, 11d. to 1s. 1½d.; locks and pieces, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 6d.; lamb fleece, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 7½d.; 952 bales Cape—Fleece, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 6¼d.; scoured, 1s. 1½d. to 2s. 1d.; greasy, 6d. to 11½d.; locks and pieces, 9½d. to 1s. 4d.; 569 bales Port Philip—Scoured, 1s. 5d. to 2s. 2d.; greasy, 8½d. to 1s. 2d.; locks and pieces, 9½d. to 1s. 8½d.; 218 bales Falkland Island—Fleece, 10½d. to 1s. 1½d.; locks and pieces, 6d. to 10½d.; 74 bales Sydney—Fleece, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 7½d.; 30 bales Buenos Ayres—Not priced.

This (Monday) evening 7,974 bales were sold at very full prices. The market continues very strong.

DELAWARE RIVER AND BAY.

LARGE DELEGATIONS VISIT WASHINGTON TO URGE EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—A large delegation from Philadelphia arrived here to-day, representing the City Government, Board of Trade, Commercial Exchange, and kindred organizations, for the purpose of urging upon Congress the necessity of making liberal appropriations to continue the improvement of Delaware Bay and the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers. The Philadelphia delegation is accompanied by delegations from New-Jersey and Delaware, and will be given hearings to-morrow by the House and Senate Committees on Commerce and Appropriations. The United States engineers in charge of the improvements in question, in their annual report, have estimated that about $900,000 will be required to finish the work, and have recommended an appropriation of that amount of money for this purpose. These estimates include the improvement and lighting of the Delaware from the mouth of the bay to Trenton. The foreign commerce entering and departing by the Delaware was valued in 1879 at about $80,000,000, and the coastwise trade during the same year was valued at about $40,000,000. The river and bay are now imperfectly lighted, and, in consequence, vessels passing in and out are subjected to expensive and protracted detentions. The channel of the river is also in great need of improvement at several points to insure safe navigation, and an appropriation of $400,000 is recommended for this purpose. The delegation held a meeting to-night, at which the Congressmen from Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware were present, and at which speeches were made explanatory of the importance and necessity of the proposed improvement.

SEEKING NEW SUMMER HOMES.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 23.—The merchants and bankers of New-York who purchased the plateau on the summit of Mountain Mitchell, overlooking the Highlands of Navesink, as a site for Summer residences, left New-York on a special train this morning, and at noon viewed the property for which they paid $125,000. Among the number were Judge Henry Hilton, Howard Potter, Henry Morgan, of Morgan & Sons; A. D. Juilliard, J. P. Defenes, Rufus Hugh Mastings, F. H. Cassatt, James Talcott, Fritz Achelis, T. De Neufville, Thomas Stokes, Alfred Lichtenstein, E. A. Osborn, Theodore Dreir, and Thomas T. Kinney. Before starting for home, they dined at Swift's Hotel. The property is 270 feet above the ocean, and the visitors had a view reaching 40 miles oceanward, including Coney Island, the Narrows, and New-York to the north, and Long Branch to the southward. Surveyors are at work to lay out and distribute the villa plots. Judge Hilton, it is said, will build an elegant hotel for the accommodation of his friends. The roads and avenues are being surveyed, all roads will be lighted with lamps, and neighboring schools and churches will be within half a mile of the residents.

HORSE EPIDEMIC IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, Feb. 23.—The small-pox, which has broken out among horses, excites less alarm as the nature of the disease becomes known. Montreal was visited by it in February, 1877, when it was not as prominent as at present. Then it was confined to Montreal; now it has spread. It is not fatal, but is a cutaneous affection known as *Variola equina*. It is very often taken for "scratches," as it appears in the fetlock of the horse, rendering the animal unfit for duty, for a time at least. Ordinary care affords relief, as the disease runs its length and departs. It is easily communicated to man, but never with any more disastrous effect than is experienced from the ordinary vaccination of a human being with cow virus. Whether it is as effectual as cow virus is doubtful, but there is very little fever along with it, and the grade of the vitality of the virus is very low. It has not affected the sale of horses so far.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Feb. 23.—There is a disease now very prevalent among horses in Inverness County, Cape Breton. It is supposed to be a violent form of strangles. Many valuable horses have died of it.

GRANT'S MEXICAN TRIP.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 20.—Gen. Grant and party arrived in Orizaba at 5:25 P. M. They were received at the station by the authorities, the chief of the Federal forces, and the Committees of Reception, and were conducted to the house that had been prepared for them. The party will leave here for the capital on Feb. 21, where they will meet with a brilliant reception. Yesterday, Gen. Grant and party visited the Hacienda Hinon Grande, in the vicinity of Orizaba, where they partook of a breakfast, prepared for the occasion, and witnessed one of the native sports, "Toleadero," toiling the bull," which was very spirited, and Gen. Grant had one of the sportsmen called, when he complimented him on his expertness in the hazardous sport. To-day the party attended a banquet, and at night the city is to be illuminated, and the General serenaded.

MR. KEENE'S HORSES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 23.—J. R. Keene, the well-known wheat broker, this afternoon shipped, by Adams's Express, to New-York, in care of the trainer, J. W. Rogers, 17 thorough-breds. They are worth at least $75,000, and are as follows: Spendthrift, $15,000; Lord Murphy, $10,000; Dan Sparling, Miser, Null, Brother to Spendthrift, Bookmaker, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Juanita, by Jack Malone; McDonald, full brother to McWhorter, by Enquirer; a brother to Springbok, by imp. Australian; Grand Dance, by Bonnie Scotland; br. f. by imp. Australian; b. c. by King Alfonso; ch. c. full brother to Wallenstein; ch. c. by imp. Australian; b. c. by Virgil; b. h. Venture, by Victory; Duke of Mount Albion, by King Alfonso. The two last named belong to Mr. Rogers.

GIFTS TO WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 23.—The students and Faculty of Williams College participated in a biennial Jackson supper, at Williamstown, to-night. President Chadbourne announced that J. Z. Goodrich, of Stockbridge, had given the college $25,000, which, with previous gifts, made him the largest donor to the institution. He also stated that various other persons had premised to give $20,000. Improvements are being made in Griffin Hall with $1,000 given by L. L. Brown, of Adams.

A PROFITABLE COW.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 23.—A strange freak of nature occurred this afternoon on the farm of Denis McCarty, near Marlborough Village, Ulster County. About 2 o'clock a common English cow gave birth to four calves—three he

CITY LAWS OF NEW-JERSEY

THE BILLS REPORTED BY THE COMMISSION.

FEATURES OF THE SCHEME FOR GENERAL LAWS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITIES, TOWNS, AND COUNTIES OF THE STATE.

TRENTON, Feb. 23.—The commission appointed by Gov. McClellan at the instance of the Legislature to prepare a scheme of general laws for the government of all the cities, towns, and counties of the State have placed their report in the hands of the Governor. The changes made in the methods of county and town government are not very many or very essential. The general law for the government of cities is that which has been anticipated in all parts of the State. The bill, as finally presented, is the work of a sub-committee of the general commission. Of this sub-committee the Hon. Leon Abbott was Chairman. He has drawn that part of the bill which relates to the matter of taxation and assessment. To ex-Senator William J. Magie, of Union, was intrusted the duty of formulating the views of the commission as to the scheme of government—the political features of the bill to which the largest share of opposition was expected. The part of the bill providing the machinery of election was drawn by ex-Judge Frederick H. Teese, of Newark. These bills were sent to the Senate and House by the Governor to-night. They were referred to the Senate Committee on Municipal Corporations.

The scheme as finally presented is an entirely new one. It has been fashioned after no other form of local government in any part of the country. The general feature of its political sections is their wonderful elasticity. This rule fails to hold good, however, in the granting of license to make appropriations, and in providing a method for the sure and speedy collection of the city taxes. New-Jersey is dotted all over with tax-ridden communities, and the methods of enforcing the payment of the taxes have heretofore been—and are now—conspicuously inefficient. In dealing with the subject of taxation therefore, the commission adopted a rule of rigid inelasticity. And those provisions of the proposed act concerning it are, so that relief may be as speedy as possible, to go into effect as soon as the bill shall become law. As to the political portions of the bill they are not to take effect till April 1 of next year. The purpose of this postponement of its action is that both political parties may prepare themselves at the approaching local elections for the change. The bill legislates no one out of office. In fact its effect is to legislate into office those who are in possession of the local Governments at the time at which it goes into effect. Both parties have the year in which to fight for a political supremacy which will probably be lasting. Another general feature of the bill is the fact that as much necessary as little municipal machinery as is possible, while it confers on municipalities the largest possible liberty, enlarging and elaborating their system of local government. The only officers which the bill requires each city to have are a Mayor and Common Council, a Board of Education, an Overseer of the Poor, a City Attorney, City Clerk, and City Treasurer, while they may, if the municipal legislatures see fit, have Police and Fire Departments, Law Departments, Bureaus of Charities, of Correction, and of Surveying, and almost all other possible departments of a city Government. Neither does the bill contain any clause repealing in whole and unconditionally any of the city charters in the State. Only those parts of existing charters which are inconsistent with the proposed act are rendered inoperative. The purpose of this is to obviate any difficulty that may arise from the repealing of special clauses that might seriously affect some of the communities in the State. There are so many city charters, and there are so many special features of local government that an unconditional repealer of all might plunge some of the cities into fearful difficulties. At the same time, the bill provides a perfect system of local government, under which any city in the State may reorganize, if it sees fit to discard its present machinery.

There is on the other hand, a clause which expressly provides that the act shall not operate to repeal sections under which the departments of the local governments which control their financial operations, or keep or manage their sinking funds, are conducted. Every city in the State has a different financial system for the reception and distribution of the tax and assessment moneys. Newark has, for instance, a Sinking Fund Commission, three members of which hold for life and appoint successors to fill vacancies by death or resignation. No citizen of Newark cares to do away with this feature of the local government, while few cities in the State would care to create a similar institution among its corporate boards. But the bill formulates even as to the financial departments a perfect scheme, which any city may at its own will accept. It is expected that in time all the cities in the State will realize the benefits of the system proposed by the bill and accept it. The bill is not applicable, either, to existing cities alone. The 13 towns and the 11 boroughs in the State are hereafter to be known as cities. There are now 36 chartered cities in the State, so that 59 communities are affected by the new bill. The main advantage of a city over a town Government is in the enlarged liberty to spend public moneys. They are all put under the same form of government. The bill provides for a Mayor, to be elected for three years, and a City Council, to be elected for two years—one half of members from each ward in cities with wards. The members of this board are to be appointed by the Mayor, by and with the concurrence of the Council, and they are to be evenly divided between the two political parties, and half the board is to go out each year. Boards of Finance, where they exist, are to consist of six members, and they are to be non-partisan boards—three of one, and three of the other party. They are to hold for three years and are to be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council. The Mayor is also to nominate to the Council the members of the Police force. These incumbents are to hold during good behavior, and those in position at the time the bill goes into effect are not to be turned out, except for cause. Any dismissed man has the right to appeal, at his own cost, to the Circuit Court for a review of the proceedings that may have resulted in his dismissal. The Police force is to be created by ordinance. So with the firemen, except that the firemen shall be appointed for fixed terms, as the ordinance creating the force shall direct. Each city may have a Health Department, if it sees fit, consisting of the Mayor, the City Physician—the bill provides for only one City Physician—and the Health Inspector. A Department of Works, to regulate water and gas matters, may also be created, and a Department of Finance, if the cities see fit. The bill permits the municipal legislature to delegate these powers or exercise them themselves, as they may see fit. Each city is required by the State law for the relief of the poor to have an Overseer of the Poor, but may create for his assistance a Department of Charities with such a retinue of officers as the proper discharge of the city's duty to its poor may make necessary. The bill, also, in cities, provides for the office of City Attorney, to be appointed by the Mayor and Common Council, whose duty it shall be to prosecute and defend all suits for and against the city, and to act as counsel for the Mayor and Council, and for all boards and officers of the city, and to perform such other duties as may be required by ordinance. He shall be appointed by the Mayor, by and with the consent

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 24, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Colleen Bawn.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—The False Friend.
PARK THEATRE—A Fool and His Money.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Black Crook.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Unknown.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guard's Surprise.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Hiawatha.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
NEW-YORK SKATING RINK—Skating. Matinée.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water-Colors.
AMERICAN ART GALLERY—Paintings.
LYRIC HALL—Entertainment.
GRACE HALL—Lecture.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum..... 2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum..... 1 00

Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class matter.

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, clear or fair weather, northerly winds and rising barometer, followed by winds shifting to warmer southerly, with falling barometer.

The National Democratic Convention will meet at Cincinnati on Tuesday, the 2d of June. The date was fixed three weeks after the meeting of the Republican Convention to give time to the popular excitement over that gathering to cool off. The place was selected, apparently, because Cincinnati bid highest for the honor. Mr. Milton Sayler offered not only "luxury and comfort" for all the delegates, but promised that Cincinnati would bear all the expenses, provide head-quarters and committee-rooms free of charge, and do all the necessary printing. Moreover, the gentlemen of the committee would be properly entertained, and the expenses of conveying them and their families to and from the city would be borne by Cincinnatians. Finally, the effusive Sayler declared that "as Cincinnati named the man in 1856, so will she name him in 1880." The committee would have been more than mortal had they failed to yield to the combined allurements of luxury and comfort, free passes, free board, and the certainty of nominating another Buchanan.

The members of the Democratic National Committee held, of course, some informal discussion about the party divisions in this State. Wherever any Democratic politicians are gathered together that subject is pretty sure to be talked about. It is not surprising to hear, however, that the combined wisdom of the committee failed to discover any remedy for the New-York dissensions. While Mr. Kelly continues to be the acknowledged head of Tammany Hall and while Mr. Tilden controls the organization of the State Democracy, it is tolerably obvious that the war between these two eminent persons will not be ended by mediation. As Mr. Kelly has declared in advance that he will not be bound by the action of the State Convention, but will call a convention of his own to send a Kelly delegation to Cincinnati, it is by no means clear how any official Democratic authority can interpose in the quarrel without a perilous surrender of regularity to faction. The party has no choice but to leave the battle to be fought out, and there are doubtless many men within its ranks who await, with entire equanimity, the only possible end of the struggle—the political extinction of both the leading combatants. The drunken orators who talked Democracy and revolution from the balcony of Willard's Hotel last night may serve to remind the saner members of their party that there are other obstacles to Democratic success than Kelly and Tilden.

If the managers of lottery schemes desire liberty to use the United States mails on the same basis as that accorded to legitimate business men, they must procure the repeal of existing statutes. In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the managers of the Louisiana lottery have just been defeated in an action brought to restrain the Postmaster-General from directing Postmasters to return to their senders all registered letters addressed to persons known to be engaged as agents of lotteries. This order was issued in accordance with the act of 1872, which authorizes the Postmaster-General to do just what he has done in this case. The statutes are very clear on all points affecting the claim of the lottery people to use the United States mails. The law of 1872 also authorizes the suspension of money orders issued to the address of agents of lotteries, and the return of the money to the remitters. Letters and circulars giving information concerning lotteries are not mailable, and heavy penalties are provided for violations of this statute. The Louisiana lottery people claim that their concern is honestly managed, and Gen. Beauregard testifies that the semi-annual drawing, at which he is present, is honestly conducted. Who is responsible for the ten monthly drawings, when he is not present? And can that lottery be fairly conducted which, besides paying large expenses and profits and fat salaries, pays $40,000 a year into the Louisiana State Treasury?

England's idea of "settling" Afghanistan is apparently that she should govern it herself until the ex-Ameer's son, Moosa, (Moses,) is able to do so, which will probably be long enough. The pacific overtures of the rebel leader, Mohammed Jan, are most likely a feint to gain time, and Gen. Skobeleff's rumored wish to have "irresponsible power" during his Turcoman campaign, suggests the possibility of a daring stroke of some kind, which the Russian Government may disavow and yet profit by. At present, however, Russia has quite enough to think of at home. Famine and diphtheria are ravaging her southern Provinces, and the Czar's wish to proclaim martial law throughout the whole country portends a reign of terror worse than that of 1879, while the financial straits of the Empire seem to be sorer than ever. The history of the last two months has certainly falsified the boast of the Czar Nicholas, that "Russia's two best defenders are Gen. January and Gen. February."

The system of general laws for the government of cities, drafted by the New-Jersey Commission, contains little which could be imitated with advantage in this State. The concurrent action of the Mayor and Aldermen, which is required in the appointment of municipal officers, including even policemen, enlarges Aldermanic responsibility to an extent which New-York could not safely copy. The limitation of taxation for municipal purposes to an amount not exceeding 1 per cent. of the assessed valuation of any city is an excellent feature, as is also the corresponding limitation of county taxation to a rate not exceeding three-fourths of 1 per cent. But as the amount required to pay the interest on city debt is excepted from the limitation on city taxation, and as New-Jersey has virtually no State tax, it will be seen that the combined city and county expenditures of New-York do not greatly exceed the proposed New-Jersey rate of 13¼ per cent. The prohibition against the contracting of local debt exceeding 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation leaves a very liberal margin for bonding a city, and one which, after all our corruption and extravagance, has not been greatly exceeded in this City. The proposed reforms suggest, rather, very gross abuses of power by the local authorities of New-Jersey in the past, than the organization of a rigidly economical system for the future.

THE COMING CONVENTION.

There seems to be no doubt that when the Republican State Convention comes together at Utica, to-morrow, there will be such a preponderance of sentiment among the delegates in favor of Gen. Grant as the nominee of the National Convention, that no occasion will be presented for any contest affecting that question. But the same fact will operate as a powerful temptation to a certain class of so-called leaders to make the delegation selected to go to Chicago a mighty unit in the nominating body there. There has been some talk of following the example set in Pennsylvania, and not only pledging the delegates to give their united support to Grant, and to act together upon all questions in obedience to the behest of the majority of their number, but securing unanimity of sentiment by taking the choice of district delegates from the representatives of the several districts, and appointing them by the general voice of the convention. It is to be hoped that nothing so injudicious and short-sighted will be done, and it is a matter of some importance that it should not be attempted. The Republican voters of all the towns and cities of the State send their representatives to Utica, not for the purpose of surrendering their choice wholly to the majority of delegates there to be assembled, but in order that it may find a fair expression and be equitably represented in the delegation that shall go to Chicago. The State at large will be represented by four delegates, and these will very properly be chosen by the convention as a whole. Then each Congressional district will nominally have two representatives, and they should be the choice of the districts as expressed through the men they send to Utica for the purpose. If this is not the case, the representation by districts might as well be done away with and all the delegates appointed at large by the State Convention.

It is true that the majority will have the right of deciding this question, and the power to appoint the district delegates, if it so wills, but this does not make it either just or expedient. A convention, to serve its true purpose, should fairly reflect the will of its constituents, and nothing is more likely to disturb harmony or beget ill-feeling than an attempt to smother the voice of the minority. The right of the districts to be really represented in the delegation to the National Convention—to be represented, that is to say, in accordance with their own choice, and not by the preponderant choice of all the districts—involves the right to have that choice effective. It would be of no value if their representatives were, after all, to be bound and muzzled by a pledge which they could not consider themselves at liberty to disregard. The Republicans of the State are not unanimous in their preference as to a Presidential candidate, nor is a majority of them in every Congressional district in favor of the same man as a first choice, and nothing is to be gained by attempting to force an appearance of unanimity, which, while it might add a few votes to his column in the first balloting, would be at the expense of moral strength. Nothing is so calculated to exasperate opposition and make it obstinate and irreconcilable, as an attempt to choke it off.

It is not, therefore, merely a question of right, but one of expediency, viewed in its narrowest and least worthy sense. The cause of Gen. Grant's candidacy was injured rather than benefited by the action of the Pennsylvania convention. Its strength consists mainly in its spontaneity and in the belief that it has its origin and support in the feelings of the rank and file of the party. The attempt of party managers to force it is more likely to retard its progress than to help it on. The moral effect of a decided preference in this State freely displayed will be worth more than the votes that can possibly be gained by a binding pledge. Pledges for one candidate in one State are likely to beget pledges for other candidates in other States, which will not only offset the apparent gain, but intensify contests, and make the reconcilement of differences difficult, if not impossible. Besides, the disregard of the will of minorities, and the effort to smother any expression of their preferences before the nomination, are calculated to produce dissatisfaction, which will result in lukewarm support or no support at all, after the nomination is made. Nothing is more likely to lead to reaction, both before and after the National Convention

In the zeal of those who desire Gen. Grant's nomination, there is danger that everything except the selection of a candidate will be forgotten. The party must go into the canvass with something besides a candidate. It must have a policy, and it is just as much the duty of a State Convention to do its part in shaping the policy as in selecting the nominee. There are important questions before the country yet unsettled. These relate rather to the financial and commercial interests of the nation than to those matters that have hitherto played so conspicuous a part in political contests, and New-York is in a position to speak with effect upon such questions. She should take occasion to let the country know where she stands. The Republicans of New-York should endeavor to state clearly and explicitly their position in regard to the questions which must enter into the national policy of the coming Administration, whether it shall be headed by Gen. Grant or another.

RECIPROCAL TRADE WITH CANADA.

The House of Representatives has under consideration a proposition to appoint a commission to investigate, jointly with a like commission from Canada, the question of a treaty of "reciprocal trade" with the Dominion. The movement in this direction was started in Boston, where there is a large body of merchants and manufacturers who believe that a new reciprocity treaty could be made with Canada to the great advantage of the people of the States and the Provinces. It is opposed, so far as the *Record* shows, by the Representatives of other Eastern States, and especially by those of Vermont, who hold that our country would lose more than it could gain by any treaty that could be made. In a long and carefully-prepared speech, delivered on the 14th inst., Mr. Joyce, of Vermont, recited the arguments on which opposition to the commission is based. They were, in brief, that a commercial treaty involves matters over which the House has at least joint jurisdiction, and which should not be regulated by the President and Senate; that the treaty of reciprocity which was abrogated in 1864 was unprofitable to the United States; that Canada will not now make a treaty which would not give more advantage to her people than to our own.

These arguments, which are developed in much detail, and which comprise nearly all those which the opponents of an effort at investigation have thus far proposed, are misdirected. They are addressed not to the proposition which has been brought before the House, but to an imaginary or assumed treaty. What the House is now asked to consider is the propriety of meeting the Dominion Government half way by the appointment of a joint commission to "investigate and ascertain on what basis a treaty of reciprocal trade for the mutual benefit of the people" of the two countries "can be negotiated." It will certainly be entirely reasonable to move in this matter only when our Government has learned from the Canadian Government that it is, on its part, ready to move also; but that is provided for in the proposed resolution, which authorizes the President to appoint Commissioners "whenever it shall appear to be the wish" of the Canadian Government to do likewise. As to the question of the jurisdiction of the House, it would be an act of prudence and justice to make any treaty which may be arranged contingent on the approval of that body. To evade the will of the people, expressed through the House, no matter how unfitted the House may be to express it faithfully and discreetly, would be unwise. The country has both the right and the obligation to learn by experience, and the House is the natural channel through which the results of that experience should be conveyed. If the House betrays the country through ignorance, or worse, as it often does, there is still no greater reliance to be placed in the President and Senate. No real progress can be made except within the limits fixed by our institutions.

But it is for the House to consider whether a new negotiation is not now possible. Mr. Joyce's argument, based on the defects of the treaty of 1854, assumes that that treaty must be practically renewed, which, of course, is not necessarily true. Possibly, some of its provisions might work better now than they did from 16 to 26 years ago. But whether they would or not must be considered, as well as all proposed treaty stipulations, in the light of facts as they now are, not as they then were. Matters are very different in many regards. When the former treaty was abandoned, we were in a time of great inflation in this country. Importations were rendered excessive by the disorder of our currency and the extravagant spirit of speculation. Our industries, moreover, were deranged by the same cause, and they were handicapped with heavy internal revenue taxes, since removed. They have now enjoyed for half a generation the benefit of a high tariff, and ought, if there is any virtue in the protectionist idea, to be by so much better able to cope with foreign competition. If they cannot do so in the case of Canada, a country considerably inferior to our own in most natural advantages, it is a question whether our people ought longer to tax themselves for their benefit. Moreover, the disadvantage under which we are said to have labored with the former treaty, viz., that Canadian manufacturers got their raw material free of duty, is no longer true. Canada is now reaping whatever of good or ill there is in a protective tariff, and to a certain extent, though not uniformly, her manufacturers are on the same footing as our own so far as concerns imported material and machinery.

In any case, it does not seem that there can be any valid objection to authorizing the appointment of Commissioners, when Canada is ready to take the same step, to investigate the whole subject. It is not, we may say, as some of our "down East" friends seem to think, a question of sentiment. Whether Canada harbored rebel agents, or profited by falsehood before the Halifax Commission, has really nothing to do with it. It is simply a question of commercial gain for both sides, a question of dollars and cents, as to which both parties are frankly selfish, and ought to be so. And in this connection, it should not be forgotten that the nature of the boundary line between the two peoples is rapidly changing, though the geographical boundary remains the same. Every year is adding to the active, energetic population toward the North-west, where the dividing line no longer runs along a river or through great lakes, but where it is practically imaginary. To guard against smuggling on such a line, hundreds of miles in length, will be increasingly difficult, and before long will be nearly impossible. This is one of the palpable considerations which render a thorough and authoritative investigation of the commercial relations of the two countries not only advisable but imperative.

THE CALIFORNIA EXPERIMENT.

When the new Constitution of California was adopted there was a general expression of interest on the part of citizens of other States as to its working. It was the first experiment in this country of embodying in the fundamental law provisions regulating the conduct of individuals and corporations which are usually left to the discretion of Legislatures. It was an attempt to fix permanently in a State Constitution certain revolutionary principles which, even if adopted by a Legislature, could be laid aside after a brief experiment with them. The hostility of the party led by Kearney to all moneyed corporations, to speculation in stocks, and to Chinese laborers found expression in the severe prohibitory provisions of the new Constitution. Some of the clauses of the Constitution required legislative enactments to carry them into effect. That referring to the employment of Chinese laborers by corporations created by State authority, for example, has just been enacted into a statute, and these corporations are expressly forbidden, under severe penalties, to employ Chinese. Other principles found in the Constitution are yet to be made operative through the laws. It was claimed by some of those who had opposed the adoption of the new Constitution, and had subsequently persuaded themselves that things were not so very bad after all, that many of the most obnoxious features of the new fundamental law would be found harmless, because impracticable. But this expectation has not been realized. The threat remains in the Constitution, even though it may not have been executed.

The people of California have had nearly six months' trial of their new Constitution. To outside and disinterested observation, it does not look as if anybody was satisfied with its workings. Under its provisions, buying and selling stocks "on margins" are forbidden. One of the grievances of the Kearneyites was that men speculated in stocks, to the detriment of the laboring classes. The stock operators are now embarrassed in their operations, but they are not estopped by this singular enactment. The theory of their evasion of the law is that they lend to their customer the money needed to make the purchase which he desires. A cumbersome and complicated arrangement is concluded between the broker and his customer, and the business goes on as before. A variety of enactments, not all of which were hostile, but most of which were designed to cripple, were leveled against corporations. The foe of the Kearneyites, if we may judge from their speeches and actions, was capital. Everything was done that could be done to prevent the accumulation of capital. As soon as the new Constitution was ready for submission to the people, capital took the alarm. The result is that the record of the last year's financial transactions in San Francisco shows a decrease of deposits in savings institutions and banks of about $10,000,000. And during the same period there has been a decrease of capital stock in these and kindred institutions of a larger amount.

And the Chinese do not go. Somehow, it was thought that the adoption of the new Constitution would cause the Chinese to be deported from the State, swallowed up, or otherwise put out of the way. There has been no hegira of Celestials. It is not reported that many of them have returned to China, and the avalanche which was to be precipitated upon a scoffing and unsympathetic section of the Republic has not started from the other side of the Rocky Mountains. Impatient at this delay, the Working Men, as they call themselves, assemble several times a week on the Sand Lots, and thence march in procession to the business houses where Chinese are employed, demanding the discharge of the offensive Mongols. This probably relieves the feelings of the marching men, but it does not accomplish anything else. For example, the office of the Central Pacific Railroad having been thus visited, the President of the company responded that the corporation employed seven Chinamen, and that many white men who were in the employment of the company were kept on wages simply because they were needy, and not because they were needed. Probably, the seven Chinese were doing work which white men could not, or would not, do. In any case, this single incident illustrates the exaggeration which the working men have given to every aspect of the Chinese question. The probability is that the question has almost nothing to do with the present dull time in California.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage which has been done to California by the long agitation of the industrial questions raised by the working men. That agitation culminated in the adoption of a State Constitution which has thus far brought additional trouble into the State, instead of the prosperity which was promised. For many years, California, rich in natural resources and blessed with many unique advantages to those who labor with their hands, has been crying out for more capital and more labor. Every possible inducement to immigration has been offered, and Eastern capital has been invited with fair and reasonable promises. At this moment, however, the State stands in the attitude of warning off both capital and labor. The spectacle of crowds of idle men marching through the streets, day after day, demanding all sorts of unreasonable things, is not calculated to induce immigration. And, if Eastern or foreign capital is seeking an investment, it is not likely to go where resident business men are taking in sail. One of the rich men of California, being lately asked to give to the Irish famine fund, replied that, while deeply sympathizing with the suffering everywhere, he felt bound to save his beneficence for those who needed help nearer home. We may well think that a strange thing has come to pass when it is said that there are people in rich California who are in need of assistance. Yet, it has been found necessary for the commercial organizations of San Francisco to call meetings to take counsel as to what shall be done to relieve those who are in want of work. The so-called Working men, having done all in their power to cripple every industry, are loudly lamenting their distressed condition.

COASTING.

There is much diversity of opinion as to whether young ladies can properly indulge in the sport of coasting, or, as the boys of the last generation used to call it, sliding down hill. In some communities, the youth of both sexes coast in the Winter evenings without scandal, though for some inscrutable reason it is held that the amusement must not be indulged in by daylight, or even on moonlight nights. In other communities, coasting is regarded by all well-conducted young ladies as a gross impropriety, and is even publicly preached against by Talmagian ministers as one of the sports that kill. This latter opinion prevails in West Meredith, N. H., and the recent tragedy which occurred at that place is by some people believed to have been the direct result of the local condemnation of feminine coasting. It is only fair to say that quite another interpretation may be given to it, and it may be argued that had public sentiment in West Meredith been in favor of feminine coasting, the tragedy would not have happened. In fact, it is difficult to say where the responsibility for it really rests, and there are those who insist that it was entirely owing to the fact that Mr. Hopkins was to an unprecedented extent a conscientious and good young man.

The blameless Mr. Hopkins was a model for all the local young men, inasmuch as he was absolutely without the faintest trace of an objectionable habit. Curiously enough, the young men declined to model themselves upon him, and the young women, in spite of the fact that his respect for woman in the abstract and the concrete was simply unparalleled, did not look upon him with favor. Miss Brown was an exception to this rule, and she tolerated Mr. Hopkins to such an extent that he fell modestly in love with her. The two were not positively on the footing of lovers, since the young man's respect for her was so great that he never ventured to make a formal proposal, but it was generally understood that he would ultimately brace himself up to that point.

One evening, or, to be exact, last Wednesday evening, Miss Brown asked Mr. Hopkins to take her to the top of Latham's hill, and let her slide down it just once. The proposal shocked the young man's finer instincts, but the young lady persisted, and finally asked him if he was so lacking in respect for her as to believe that she could propose anything that was not strictly proper. Of course, after this there was nothing to be said, and Mr. Hopkins, surreptitiously borrowing Master Charles Brown's sled, escorted the rash young lady by the back road to the top of Latham's hill.

The hill was a long and steep one, and, as it was nearly 9 o'clock, not a soul was visible in the clear moonlight. Mr. Hopkins sat down on the forward part of the sled and Miss Brown kneeled behind him, steadying herself by placing her hands lightly on his shoulders. Everything being ready, Mr. Hopkins started the sled, and in a few seconds they were flying down the hill at a speed of about fifty miles an hour.

Near the bottom of the hill Mr. Hopkins perceived a board which had apparently fallen from a wagon, and lay directly across the road. To strike it would insure a disaster, and Mr. Hopkins turned the sled out of the direct course to avoid it. The result was a frightful one. The sled struck a stone, and Miss Brown was shot with fearful velocity over her conductor's head, and landed head downward in a huge snow-bank.

When the young man came to himself, and disentangled his head from the wrecked runners of the sled, he saw an appalling spectacle. From the surface of a snow-bank what to his astonished eyes seemed to be two beautifully-colored barber's poles projected, each surmounted with a delicate feminine boot. He called loudly on the name of the adored Miss Brown, but no one answered, and he began to fear that some accident had happened to her.

Mr. Hopkins sat down in the snow and asked himself what was the duty of the hour. To pull Miss Brown out was not to be thought of without a shudder. It was clear to his mind that he must rescue her in such a way that she need never know that the moonlight had shone upon—in short, that she should never know anything about it. After some moments of reflection, he decided to go to a neighbor's, to borrow a shovel, and to reach the head and shoulders of Miss Brown by driving a tunnel through the lower part of the snow-bank, by means of which he could extricate her without putting her to any inconvenience.

It took some time for Mr. Hopkins to obtain a shovel, but his search was finally successful, and he began to dig his tunnel. The bank was an enormous one, and he foresaw that he should have to work a long time before he could strike Miss Brown in paying quantities. He worked on steadily and silently. Not a sound came from the imprisoned young lady, though he repeatedly begged her to make herself comfortable and to rely upon his devotion and shovel. Fully twenty minutes from the time the accident had elapsed when young Smedley, from the Post Office, approached the scene, on his way home. To his questions, Mr. Hopkins replied by explaining in the most delicate way the difficulty under which Miss Brown labored, and the means by which he was endeavoring to extricate her. Young Smedley heard him through, and then, with a totally irrelevant remark, expressing an inexplicable confidence that in the future he would be personally and completely "darned," he climbed the snow-bank, seized—that is to say, took hold of—in fact, pulled Miss Brown suddenly and violently from her snowy tomb.

The young lady, as every one knows, recovered consciousness in the course of the evening—thanks to Dr. Sabin's prompt and skillful attention. Strange to say, however, she conceived an unaccountable hatred for Mr. Hopkins, and carried it to such an extent that she is now understood to be engaged to marry young Smedley. The most painful feature of the affair is this curious incapability on the young lady's part to appreciate the delicacy and respect with which Mr. Hopkins treated her. He would have dug her out in the course of an hour and released her without subjecting her feelings to the slightest wound, but she actually preferred the rough and brutal treatment to which young Smedley subjected her. Can it be that Mr. Goldwin Smith is right, and that we are on the verge of a moral interregnum?

The efforts of the State of Maryland to increase her fishery products have been heretofore of the most laudable character, and she may be said, through the zeal and skill of one of her Commissioners, to have achieved most wonderful success. Once, Maryland, with her fine bay and numerous streams, was the great fishing-ground of the country. From her peculiar situation, she incloses within herself the fish nursery of a vast system of rivers which pass through other States. In time, from over-fishing, these streams became despopulated, and it is only owing to diligent, systematic fish-culture that now fish have been found in the rivers where, 10 years ago, there were no fish at all. Any system of fish-culture must be continuous. Results are not apparent the year after; it takes longer to harvest fish than when seed is planted in the ground. Then again, as population augments and with it there is additional want of food, unless artificial propagation of fish is carried on, the natural supply is hardly commensurate with the increasing demand. How much money the oyster trade is worth to Maryland need not be cited, but just as in England and France oysters have disappeared for want of care in reproducing them, so, some day, that source of wealth to the State of Maryland may be lost. Among the various State Fish Commissioners, Mr. T. B. Ferguson has always occupied a most prominent position. To careful scientific research he has added so much practical usefulness that it will be learned with regret that the idea is entertained of the State's discontinuing the admirable work she had commenced in fish-culture. Such retrogression can hardly be possible to-day, when at present newer and younger States on both sides of this continent are endeavoring to establish Fish Commissions.

A newspaper scribe has been visiting William D. Howells at his home near Boston, and cannot refrain from giving his impressions of the editor of the *Atlantic* to the public. The delightful author is very accessible; he never assumes a lofty demeanor or treats young writers either with superciliousness or patronage. He is, on the contrary, very simple, straightforward, and cordial in manner, but still shrewd and careful in all business matters. In person he is small, rather stout, stooping a little; his complexion is dark, his eye bright, his smile kindly, his brown hair parted in the middle, his mustache heavy and just tinged with gray. He has something of an Italian look, though he would be known for an American anywhere. He has three children, a boy and two girls, the elder of these, 14 or 15, having already made her debut in verse in a juvenile magazine. They usually run in and out of his study while he is at work, and are as fond of him as he is of them. His conversation is as facile, bright, and graceful as his style, and, like that, abounds in delicate humor and gentle cynicism. He avoids serious subjects, and cannot be betrayed into argument, but illustrates whatever he touches with a picturesque lightness. He is accounted charming in company, but, unlike what might be expected of a describer of contemporaneous life and manners, he goes little into society. His wife, very amiable and pleasant, a sister of Larkin G. Meade, the sculptor, he first met in Italy. Howells is a native of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, his father being Welsh and his mother a Pennsylvania German. Originally a printer, he became a journalist—he edited the Ohio *State Journal* once—and then a pure littérateur. He is a master of style, and is in his forty-third year.

Not a year passes at Harvard without the introduction of some important change or reform in the system of education. The latest improvement, which is in operation this year for the first time, is the making of four grades of the degree of Bachelor of Arts, instead of two as heretofore. The purpose of this plan is to increase the number of Commencement honors, and to make them attainable by excellence in one subject as well as by excellence in a wide range of studies. Commencement parts have hitherto been assigned only to students attaining a certain high percentage in all the studies of the college course, taken as a whole. This system shut out from distinction at Commencement many students who were proficient in one or more studies, but who had failed to take a high rank on the general scale. The result has been that of a class numbering from 150 to 200 members, only about 20 or 30 have succeeded in getting Commencement honors. After a careful consideration of the subject, the Faculty reached the conclusion that this was a serious defect in the plan of college management. It was thought that Commencement distinctions should be put within the reach of those who were unable to take a high rank in the aggregate studies of the course, and that high attainments in a special line of study should be rewarded with honors. With this end and the enlargement of the field of honors in view, the distinction of "honorable mention" in the Commencement programme for proficiency in one or more studies, and the increase in the number of grades of the Bachelor have been instituted. At the next Commencement there will be conferred, besides the ordinary Bachelor of Arts, the Bachelor's degrees *Summa cum Laude*, *Magna cum Laude*, and *Cum Laude*. It is thought that this system will have a beneficial effect on scholarship, will increase the interest of the students in the Commencement exercises, and will about double the number of those entitled to Commencement honors. In view of the opportunities thus opened, the special honors that have been instituted, and the publication in the annual catalogue of the names of those receiving scholarships, it is believed that almost any undergraduate who wishes to win distinction can do so.

The municipal authorities of Geneva, Switzerland, have singular ideas of the public service they are called upon to perform, if one may judge by a recent sale which took place under their orders. The revenues of the State are considerably in arrear, and in order to obtain ready money the Police were directed to dispose of, by auction to the highest bidders, a quantity of *pièces de conviction* which had accumulated, such as the ropes with which suicides had hanged themselves, the knives and pistols used by murderers, and the blood-stained clothing of their victims. Besides these, were also a large number of burglars' implements, such as jimmies, skeleton keys, noiseless hand-drills, dark lanterns, &c., in fact, several complete assortments of all the articles needed by a band of cracksmen for making a raid on a private house, or even on a bank. As there was no restriction put upon the bidders, and as a sale of this kind would be attended by few who were not in some way connected with criminal affairs, it is safe to assume that a large proportion of the offensive articles referred to passed at a low price into the hands of those who are well informed as to how they can best be used. This may seem to the thrifty Swiss a much more satisfactory method than the one ordinarily adopted of destroying burglars' tools when a large number of them have been collected, but the members of the criminal class in Geneva must be very different from their fellow-workers in this City if they do not profit greatly by the aid the authorities have given to them.

The determination of the Russian Government to force the Mennonites into the Army shows how anxious it is to increase its strength. All members of that body were, toward the close of the last century, exempted from military service forever by Paul I. He granted a charter to that effect to several thousand of them, who, having come from Germany, had settled in the south of his domisions, and their numbers have since rapidly increased there, from further immigrations. To make soldiers of them, in violation of the Czar's recorded promise, is a gross breach of faith; but that is of small consideration in Russia. She thinks that she must keep up her Army, and she will keep it up at any sacrifice of principle or humanity. The Mennonites, who are a kind of Baptist Quakers, conscientiously opposed to war and fighting, have been excellent subjects of the Emperor; but he will not have any more of them from adjoining States, now that faith has been broken with them. They are generally known as Anabaptists, and their origin has never been satisfactorily traced. They are peaceable, intelligent, moral, and have always proved advantageous to any community where they have settled. A good many have emigrated to this country, and some thousands have within a few years gone to the new States and Territories of the West. They usually succeed wherever they go, and their presence in the country has generally been welcomed. They are very clannish, and not particularly enterprising; but their love of order and uniform industry tend to develop the neighborhoods they occupy. The Czar can ill afford to keep them out of his realm; but in Russia it is the Army first and everything else afterward.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

It is but a short time ago since the merry and artistic company of players known as Salsbury's Troubadours made their first appearance in this City, and although almost wholly unknown then, they soon became public favorites. The style of their performance was bright, fresh, and novel, and, like other original things, was quickly imitated. The imitations are now—if so bold a metaphor may be allowed—striking crosswise and otherwise over the breadth of the land; they are developing seemingly into a national bore; and it is to be hoped, therefore, that their lease of life will soon run out. In the meantime, old faces and friends are always pleasant to look upon, and the Troubadours, who are the most interesting and the least pretentious of their tribe, deserve a cordial welcome—which they certainly received last night at Haverly's Theatre, where they have opened a brief engagement of three weeks. Their entertainment was made up of a farce entitled "Cross Purposes," and that cheerful mixture of frolic and music, just dashed with a drop of seriousness—"The Brook." The farce was a much better *hors de rideau* than the pieces which were formerly used, for it served to introduce the Troubadours in new characters. The company, it should be added, is the same as heretofore in its membership; Mr. Salsbury heads the list, and Mr. John Wheeler and Mr. John Gourlay are his light comedians. Miss Helen Dingeon is leading vocalist, and Miss Nellie McHenry is the bright star of all. Miss McHenry's acting is like champagne—always effervescing; she has an abundance of jovisity, which, fortunately, she holds within the bounds of good taste. Her singing is as fresh and sparkling as ever. In general, the entertainment may be described as one of the most pleasing that Mr. Haverly has yet offered to his patrons. The new fashion of colored card-programmes was in use last night. "The Brook" will be played this evening, to-morrow afternoon, and hereafter as usual.

THE ENGLISH GLEE CLUB CONCERT.

An extra "Evening of English Glees" was given last night at Chickering Hall, and naturally attracted a large audience. The concert was of the same general character that distinguishes these entertainments, and was made more "popular" than usual by the introduction of a number of the most familiar part-songs and quartets in the repertoire of the club. Hatton's "King Witlaf's Drinking-horn," Sullivan's "O, Hush Thee, my Babie," Macfarren's "You Stole my Love," Goldbeck's "The Sands o' Dee," Smart's "Stars of the Summer Night," Spofforth's beautiful glee, "Hail, Smiling Morn," Marschner's familiar quartet, "Oh, why art thou not near me," and "The Image of the Rose," by Reichardt, for contralto and male-voice accompaniment, were all given with good effect. The solos of the concert were not entirely worthy of the rest of the entertainment. Miss Beebe, who was in excellent voice and sang most charmingly in the concerted music, gave by request Sullivan's "Lost Chord," with organ and piano accompaniment. The song was written for a contralto, and is only effective in that form. It was, of course, rendered artistically by Miss Beebe, whose skillful vocalization is proverbial, but it would have been more satisfactory to have heard this artist in one of the selections in which she is pre-eminent. She is a soprano, and sings genuine soprano songs with consummate ability. Her best friends would not "request" her to devote her talents to music for which her voice is not adapted, and in such a song as the "Lost Chord," she is not able to do herself justice. Mrs. Hills was suffering from a cold, and did not sing her solo as announced, the male quartet supplying her place on the programme, with the amusing trifle, "Bingo." In the "Image of the Rose," which is as old as the hills, (and much older than Mrs. Hills,) the male quartet did not give a sufficiently firm accompaniment to the lady's voice. She sang the solo tastefully, and was deservedly recalled. Mr. Baird was quite successful in Sullivan's song, "The Distant Shore," and responded to the enthusiastic demand for an encore with another song. Mr. S. B. Whitely, organist, and Mr. Caryl Florio, accompanist, were both deserving of mention for their careful performances. Mr. Whitely's organ-playing was one of the best features of the evening, and was highly enjoyed by the audience. The effects he produces on the beautiful organ at Chickering Hall are indeed remarkable, and his skill in handling the instrument, as well as his tasteful execution, were well illustrated in the arrangement of "Quis est homo" from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," which he played last night.

THE OPERA IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23.—The Mapleson opera company produced Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico" in the Academy of Music here to-night before an immense audience, and hundreds were turned away from the house. Marimon's Astrafiamante was received with the wildest enthusiasm, and she was obliged to repeat both of the florid arias allotted to the part. The performance was a notable one throughout, and Del Puente as Papageno, Valleria as Pamina, Behrens as the High Priest, and Miss Cary and Mme. Labiache in roles of minor importance, received their full share of applause. To-night will be the last of the opera season in Philadelphia. "Aida" will be the opera.

MUSICAL NOTES.

A concert by a kinder-symphonie orchestra will be given to-night at Lyric Hall, in Sixth-avenue.

The sale of seats for the opera season by Mr. Mapleson's company, at the Academy of Music, began yesterday. The first performance will be "Lucia," on Monday next, March 1, with Mlle. Marimon, Signor Campanini, Signor Galassi, and Herr Behrens in the cast.

The third, and as generally understood, the last, performance of Berlioz's "La Damnation de Faust," is announced for to-morrow evening, at Steinway Hall, with the same attractions of the superb orchestra of the Symphony Society, the chorus of four hundred voices, and the same solo artists, all under the direction of Dr. Damrosch. The intrinsic merits of the performance have already been sufficient to fill Steinway's two halls, every time an opportunity has been offered to hear this great composition. It has proved to be the musical event of the season, and unless all signs fail, the Symphony Society will find an imperative public demand for several more performances. It is, however, a duty to state that to-morrow night "La Damnation de

A BURGLAR'S TERRIBLE END

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF EDMUND LAVOIE.

FOUND DEAD IN A BOARDING-HOUSE IN BOSTON—THE POLICE BELIEVE THAT HE WAS MURDERED BY HIS COMPANION—FACTS SUPPORTING A THEORY OF SUICIDE—NINE DAYS ELAPSING BEFORE THE DEED WAS DISCOVERED.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—The Police of this city are now engaged in the investigation of another mysterious tragedy, which occurred in a mechanics' boarding-house, at the South End, 11 days ago, but which was not discovered until last Saturday afternoon, when the body of the victim was far advanced in the process of decomposition. During the nine days in which the corpse was lying locked up in the room where it had fallen, lodgers and boarders were constantly passing the door, with not a shadow of suspicion of the ghastly sight which was concealed behind it. Whether the tragedy was the result of cold-blooded murder or of deliberate suicide, is a question as yet undetermined. Each theory has many supporters in Boston, and each theory is based upon circumstances which seem to bear it out. The Police generally look upon the crime as murder, and are working up the case with this idea in view, while Dr. Draper, the medical examiner, after making an autopsy of the body, is quite as confident that the man killed himself. For two days now, the most diligent inquiries have been prosecuted by the Police and detectives, but thus far no clue to the mystery surrounding the case has been found.

The house at No. 22 Florence-street, at the South End, is kept as a boarding-house by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Orpen. Last Fall two men, who represented themselves as traveling agents, or "drummers," for two wholesale dealers in silk, of New-York, applied for a room to Mrs. Orpen. The larger of the two was about 5 feet 8 inches in height, with dark complexion, wore a heavy black mustache, and was apparently about 30 years of age. He gave his name as E. C. Marshall. The other man, whose name was never mentioned in the hearing of the landlady, was seemingly of about the same age, but shorter than Marshall, and wore muttonchop whiskers and a light mustache. He was always addressed by his companion as "Partner," and this was the only name by which he was ever known to the inmates of the house. The two were well dressed, and appeared to be what they professed to be, traveling salesmen. Their rent was regularly paid, sometimes two or three weeks in advance, and they were looked upon by Mr. and Mrs. Orpen as very desirable lodgers. They were never known to quarrel, and were so constantly together, that they required only one key to the room. They were often gone from the house for a week at a time, and their absence was attributed to the nature of their assumed business, and while it continued no person ever dreamed of entering their room or inquiring where they had gone. They were last missed on Thursday, Feb. 14, and it was supposed that they had gone off on one of their regular trips to Chicago and Cincinnati. When a week had passed, however, and there were no signs of the two lodgers, Mrs. Orpen began to worry. It had not been usual for them to stay away longer, and on the ninth day, last Saturday, she induced her husband to force open the door of the room to see if anything was wrong. When the door was opened Mr. Orpen started back with a loud cry, which summoned his wife and the servant girl to his side. The sight which met them was a horrible one. In one corner of the room, near an open closet, lay the body of the man known to them as E. C. Marshall. He was lying on his back, and in the tightly-clinched fingers of his left hand, which rested on his heart, was a seven-barreled revolver. His face and the bosom of his shirt were covered with blood, which had hardened and turned to a sickening black color, and on the carpet where the head lay was what had once been a pool of blood, but was now thickened and frozen. The body was clothed only in a shirt, a pair of trousers, and a pair of slippers, and the arms of the shirt were rolled up nearly to the elbow. On the bed, which had not been occupied since Feb. 12, were the coats, the cap, and the boots of the dead man. The two women waited just long enough to take in the situation, and then rushed shrieking down stairs. Mr. Orpen, with more presence of mind, carefully closed the door, and hurried to give notice to the Police of the Fifth Precinct of the terrible discovery he had made.

Sergt. Trask, with Officers Murdeugh and Glidden, and Medical Examiner Draper, were at once sent to the house, and began an examination of the premises. Dr. Draper turned the body over to examine the wounds, and a horrible stench immediately filled the room. The dead man was decaying, and had been undergoing the process, according to Dr. Draper, for 8 or 10 days. The ball was found to have entered just below the left ear, taking an upward direction, and passing out above the right ear, lodging in the wall of the room eight feet from the floor. The position of the pistol in the left hand was thoroughly consistent with the assumption that the man had committed suicide. On the bureau, toward which Marshall's feet were pointing as he lay dead, was a small piece of brown paper, on which was written in a scrawling hand:

FEB. 10, 1880.

DEAR JOHN: I am sick of life; please forgive me. I remain yours, MARSHALL.

On this paper was a drop of what appeared to be blood, which had soaked in and dried. As the Doctor says that death resulted from hemorrhage, and that the man may have lived some hours after the shooting, it is possible that he may have written this brief note after committing the deed, and in the agitation of the moment have forgotten the date. In the closet, which was wide open, was found a number of articles which unraveled the mystery of the business of the two lodgers. In one cloth bag was a burglar's jimmy of the latest pattern, another bag was filled with sand, and seven crucibles, such as are used for melting gold and silver, stood on one of the shelves. In addition to these articles, there were a double plaster mold, for running ingots; a number of stones which had been taken from rings, and other pieces of jewelry; the works and dial of an old English watch, the case of which had been removed; a square gold locket, and a Swiss coin. The room was in confusion, but presented no evidence of having been the scene of a struggle for life. On the floor, at the foot of the bed, was found a bunch of skeleton keys, a gold enameled ring from which the stone had been taken, a piece of a gold clover-leaf, which had apparently been broken off by being stepped upon, and a small piece of gold which seemed to have been melted down from some article of jewelry. There were the marks of bloody fingers on the door of the closet, and a blood-stain on a pitcher in the closet, but all these, if Dr. Draper's theory that the man lived some time after the shooting is correct, might have been made by Marshall himself.

It was evident from the nature of the articles found in the room that Mrs. Orpen's two mysterious lodgers were burglars, and that lady was questioned very closely by the Police. The result of the examination was to give rise to the theory of the detectives that Marshall was murdered by his companion, whose name in this City was John H. Hill. The last time the dead man was seen alive was on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 12. At that time both men had been about the house for several days. Marshall borrowed a can of Mrs. Orpen, who sent her little daughter out to purchase some lager-beer. When the child returned, Marshall was sitting on the bed, in his shirt-sleeves, with the arms rolled up, and wearing his slippers, the precise costume in which he was clothed last Saturday when found. His hat, coats, and boots were on the bed, in the same position as when discovered on Saturday. Hill was sitting in a chair, and appeared to be peevish. Marshall, the girl says, gave her 25 cents, and asked her to kiss him, at which Hill seemed to be offended. "Let the little girl alone," he said angrily. "Sis, don't you mind him." The theory of the Police is that Marshall was murdered soon after this occurrence. A few moments later, the child was sent up to the room again with some clean towels. She found the door locked, and after some delay it was opened slightly by Hill, who put out his arm and took the towels in. Nothing more was heard of the two men until about 7 o'clock, when Hill sent down word that he wanted to see the landlord. Mr. Orpen went up stairs and found Hill on the landing, dressed as though he had just come from the street, and fumbling at the door. He asked for another key, saying that his partner had gone out and left the door locked. Mr. Orpen told him, what he knew before, that there was only one key to the room. He answered that he would wait until Marshall returned, sauntered carelessly down the stairs, lingered a moment around the door, and then disappeared down the street. From that time nothing has been seen or heard of Mr. Hill around Boston. Marshall wore a heavy gold watch and carried a large pocket-book. These were not found on the body, and this fact gives color to the theory of the Police that the man was murdered and then robbed. If he had committed suicide, it is argued, the door would have been locked on the inside, and the key would have been found, but all attempts to discover it have thus far failed, and the presumption is that Hill took it away with him. All these suspicious circumstances, however, are perfectly reconcilable with the suicide theory. Knowing the contents of the closet, Hill would naturally object to being questioned regarding them, as they would surely involve him in trouble by revealing the nature of his business, and when he found his partner had killed himself, his first move would naturally be to save himself from any unpleasant consequences from the act. On this supposition, his disappearance and mysterious devices to cover his tracks are easily explained. During his stay here he was very attentive to Miss Annie Sullivan, a young lady of irreproachable character, who was a waitress in the restaurant which he and his partner patronized. That lady is in possession of a letter written by him, and experts are to be put to work to compare the writing in this letter with that of the note found in the dead man's room. If it is found that the two were written by the same person, the chain of circumstantial evidence against Hill, although not by any means perfect, will be very strong.

The body of the dead man, who was an old New-York offender, was yesterday recognized by a schoolmate as that of Edmund Lavoie, a French Canadian, who for the past 15 years has been known as a thief. He went to New-York from Montreal, in his nineteenth year, after learning the trade of a silversmith. Ten or 11 years ago he became notorious in that City by an attempt to rob the jewelry store of Tiffany & Co., in Broadway. He entered the store, and, after examining several articles of jewelry, dexterously transferred an entire tray of valuable diamonds to his overcoat pocket. He was arrested in the street, tried, and sentenced to seven years in Sing Sing. Since the expiration of his term he has followed the business of a burglar, and several burglaries recently perpetrated in this city are now laid to his charge. Hill is a well-known thief, who has pursued his business under various aliases in this country and in Europe. His last arrest was in New-York City for robbery, for which he served a sentence of two years. In accordance with the request of Chief of Police Adams, Detective Slevin, of New-York, is to start for this city to-night, to view the remains of Lavoie and see if he can identify them.

Whether the death of Lavoie was a case of murder or suicide is not yet clearly determined. That the two were the operators in several very successful burglaries in Boston and its vicinity, in apartment-houses and in residences of wealthy citizens, notably those at the Beacon-street residence of George Norman and O. B. Stillman, of Brookline, appears to be established beyond a doubt. Indeed, some of the jewelry and other stolen property found at the room of the fellows has been fully identified. Most of those who hold to the murder theory find little motive beyond the desire on the part of the missing partner to possess himself of all the stolen treasure, valued at from $10,000 to $15,000. Others think they have discovered evidence that the men had a quarrel over a girl, and in that find their motive, but this notion does not appear to be well founded, and finds little favor.

A POUGHKEEPSIE ROGUE'S CAREER.

IN JAIL IN ST. PAUL AFTER LIVING MANY YEARS ON OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 23.—Brief dispatches have told the story of the arrest of J. Grant Mitchell, a former Poughkeepsie lawyer, while attempting to pass counterfeit gold coin at Minneapolis, Minn. Mitchell was the true type of the fast young man of the present day. He had no more idea of the value of money than a boy 3 years old, and within a few years he has led a most shameful life. He was comparatively well known throughout New-York State because of his prominent connection with the New-York State Firemen's Association, from which organization he has been expelled. A few years ago he was a member of the law firm of Hulm & Mitchell, of this city, but his operations compelled Mr. Peter Hulm, his partner, to leave him. His weaknesses were wine, women, and cards, and he spent money like water, but it always belonged to some one else. It was a common occurrence during his last days here for him to walk up to a bar and pull out $1,000 or $1,500 in greenbacks and treat the whole house. He purchased a house here and furnished it in a most luxurious manner, and gave evening card parties, at which he invariably lost heavily. His wife and children were neglected by him in the most shameful manner. Toward the close of his career here he obtained amounts of money ranging from $20 to $100 on checks that were worth no more than the paper on which they were written. His method in this particular style of swindling was to wait until after bank hours, then go hurriedly into a friend's office, saying he had to go out of town on important business, and needing money, ask to have his check cashed for $20 or $50, as the case might be. In all cases he gave checks on the Falkill Bank, and one after another was protested, as he had no money there. In this way he swindled Judges, lawyers, court stenographers, and others, and suddenly he had to leave the city. He went to New-York, and went through the same operations there, and check after check came to the Falkill Bank, only to be protested. He went to Syracuse and did the same thing, and had to leave that city hurriedly.

One night, after he had been away from here a short time, he returned after dark, got into a coach and was driven to his wife's residence. It was the night before a charter election. He staid at his home all night, and in the morning when he got up he asked his wife to go out for something for him, and while she was absent he stole some of her jewelry, left the house, went to the polls in his ward and voted, and then departed from the city on the 7 A. M. train, and has not been here since. Going back to New-York, he raised some more money in his usual way, and ascertaining that Inspector Shelly of the New-York Police had a warrant for him, he went to Europe, and some time after a letter was received from him in this city, dated Paris, and another one soon after dated London. Then for a while letters ceased coming, and the next that was heard from him a Poughkeepsie man saw him in a billiard-room in Milwaukee, where he was playing billiards, ordering wine, &c. About ten days ago, Walter Corlies, a respectable gentleman of this city, received a letter from a friend at St. Paul, Minn., asking if J. G. Mitchell was ever a resident of this city, what his character and antecedents were, &c., adding that he was engaged to be married to a highly respectable and wealthy young lady of St. Paul, and the writer believed there was something wrong about the man. A letter was sent back giving the fullest information about Mitchell, and referring to his wife and children in this city. While waiting for a reply, the news was sent here that Mitchell had been arrested in St. Paul for passing a counterfeit fifty-dollar gold piece in a house of prostitution in Minneapolis. He was given a hearing, and the inmates of the house refused to substantiate the complaint saying he did it in a joke, and he was discharged, but was immediately after rearrested by order of the United States Marshal, on a charge of having counterfeit gold coin in his possession, and attempting to utter the same. He implored to be released, saying he could find bail, and asked that the matter be kept out of the newspapers, as he was engaged to be married. He was placed in charge of a Deputy Marshal to find bail, but did not succeed. The amount of his bail was fixed at $1,000. Failing to find it, he was lodged in jail in St. Paul at 9 o'clock last Thursday night. He is also wanted by persons at Stillwater, where he pretended to be agent for a stamp that would prevent check raising, and obtained money in advance, but never sent the stamps. On Friday last, while in jail, Mitchell claimed that the fifty-dollar counterfeit gold coin, which he has twice passed, was given to him as an innocent pocket-piece by the Cashier of the Manufacturers' Bank, at Appleton, Wis., and that person has telegraphed a confirmation of the assertion.

The St. Paul *Dispatch* says that Mitchell is a member of a firm in Milwaukee, who are engaged in manufacturing and selling a patent "check protector," which prevents the raising of checks and other instruments, and claims that his Stillwater business is all correct, and that the goods purchased by money paid in advance have all been forwarded. The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* says Mitchell has lightly made the rounds in that city with a fast lot of young men known as the "O. P. crowd," and three weeks ago he hired a fast horse and sleigh by the month, and one Sunday invited all the hackmen he could find to his room and treated them to wine. His fifty-dollar piece is now in the hands of United States Commissioner Cardozo, and Mitchell still languishes in jail.

A MEXICAN REVOLUTION ENDED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—A steamer from Guaymas and La Paz reports that the revolution in Lower California is at an end, some of the revolutionists having fled and others surrendered to the Government authorities.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON

POSTMASTER-GENERAL KEY'S WAR ON THE LOTTERIES.

THE LAW AND THE POST OFFICE ORDER UPHELD BY THE DISTRICT SUPREME COURT—AN ARGUMENT BY GEN. BEAUREGARD AGAINST THE PROHIBITION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Louisiana Lottery Company were defeated in the Supreme Court of this District, to-day, in their effort to restrain the Postmaster-General from preventing the delivery of registered letters to the recognized agents of that company. The Postmaster-General, some time ago, issued an order directing that all money orders directed to known agents of lottery companies should not be delivered, but should be returned to the senders thereof, through the Dead-letter Office, and he also denied the use of the registered letter system to agents of lottery companies. This action was taken under that provision of law which authorizes the Postmaster-General, upon evidence satisfactory to him that any person is engaged in conducting any fraudulent lottery, to instruct Postmasters to return all registered letters to the Postmasters at the offices at which they were originally mailed, with the word "fraudulent" plainly written or stamped upon the outside of such letters. The action of the lottery company was brought on a bill to enjoin the Postmaster-General, and was ably argued by Senator Carpenter and other eminent counsel for the company. To-day the court rendered a decision for the defendant, thus sustaining the action of the Post Office authorities, and the lottery company noted an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. The court declares that it is competent for Congress to exclude any class of matter from the mails. The privileges granted by Congress are not of right, but of grace. Congress has granted the franking privilege to some, but that is no reason why every one should claim exemption from the payment of postage. Congress might repeal the act for the registration of letters entirely, and if it has this power, it certainly has the power to regulate the registry system, and impose such conditions upon the privileges which it grants as in its discretion it may see fit. The right sought to be established by the complainant in this case is not an adherent or inalienable right. It is a right conferred by law. Congress has full power to regulate the postal service, and under its authority the proper officers may refuse to afford postal facilities to persons engaged in conducting lotteries and other objectionable schemes, if it be deemed necessary to do so in order to prevent the mails from misuse.

The Louisiana Lottery Company were also heard to-day by the House Committee on Post Offices in opposition to the bill prepared by the postal authorities to prohibit the circulation through the mails of all publications containing notices of lottery companies and the result of their drawings. Gen. Beauregard, who is one of the two supervisors of the semi-annual drawings of the Louisiana Company, explained to the committee the character of that company and the methods adopted for drawing the prizes. Gen. Beauregard explained that the only interest he and his fellow-supervisor, Gen. Early, had in the company was to superintend the semi-annual drawings, for which they were paid a stipulated salary. They had nothing to do with the monthly drawings, and, of course, could not testify as to their correctness, but Gen. Beauregard had no hesitation in saying that all the drawings were honestly conducted. He further explained that the Louisiana Company was chartered by the Legislature for a period of 25 years, and that it was required to pay $40,000 per year into the State Treasury for charitable or educational purposes. It is a significant fact that the Louisiana Company provides for the supervision of only 2 of the 12 drawings each year. If it be necessary to have the semi-annual drawings supervised by two such eminent gentlemen as Gens. Beauregard and Early, why should not the other 10 drawings have the benefit of the same supervision? No action was taken by the committee on the bill, but it is understood from their proceedings to-day in reference to this general subject, the passage of which was recommended by the postal authorities, that the pending bill will be adversely reported.

WHY THEY ADJOURNED EARLY.

PATRIOTIC AND POLITICAL MOTIVES—MR. WEAVER'S FIGHT FOR RECOGNITION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The sessions of both branches of Congress were of very brief duration to-day, in consequence of the anxiety of the Democrats to commune with the representatives of their party on the National Executive Committee touching the next National Convention. In the Senate, an adjournment was carried on the plea of respect to the memory of George Washington, and the House dispersed in respect for the memory of the late Representative Lay, of Missouri, who died six months ago. By the early adjournment of the House, the Speaker was spared the necessity of again ignoring the presence of Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, who was prepared to make another struggle to get his financial bill before the House. Mr. Weaver says he is determined not to desist in his efforts to obtain action on his proposition, and that until recognized by the Speaker he will rise in his place each Monday to plague those Democrats who are striving to run with the hare and hold with the hounds on the questions of currency and finance. He believes that in studiously ignoring him on Mondays the Speaker is acting in pursuance of a prearranged programme to save the Democrats from making a record on his bill, which would exhibit the extent of the division of sentiment which exists in their ranks on financial questions. Some of these gentlemen, he says, are afraid to record themselves in Washington on questions which they freely discuss when among their respective constituents, and it is to save such members from political discomfiture that the Speaker has been directed by leading Democrats in the House to decline to allow Mr. Weaver's bill to be presented.

THE STAR SERVICE DEFICIENCY.

A PROBABLE DEBATE ON THE SUBJECT—HIGH POST OFFICE AUTHORITIES LOBBYING.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The House Committee on Post Offices did not make any effort to-day to bring forward a bill to appropriate $1,500,000 to meet the threatened deficiency in the star mail service, and have resolved not to do so, for the reason that the Committee on Appropriations have instructed a sub-committee to prepare a bill to meet the deficiency. It is expected that such a bill will be presented to the full committee to-morrow, and reported to the House in a day or two. By this means the causes which led to the deficiency will be discussed, and those members who promised to support the unlawful acts of Gen. Brady in increasing the compensation of certain contractors to extraordinary figures will be given an opportunity to fulfill the promises. The presence of Postmaster-General Key and Assistants Tyner and Brady on the floor of the House, to-day, lobbying for the passage of a Deficiency bill, caused considerable comment.

THE SECOND DISTRICT JUDGESHIP.

NEWBURG, Feb. 23.—The vacancy in the Second Judicial District—the counties of Orange, Dutchess, Richmond, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland—and who will be appointed Judge by Gov. Cornell, are, and have been the themes in legal circles for several days. Ex-Judge Fullerton, it is stated, has declined the honor. To-night it is stated, on what is considered good authority, that the Governor will appoint Col. W. D. Dickey, of this city, to fill the vacancy. Col. Dickey is a "machine" Republican.

NEW LONG BRANCH HOTEL-OWNERS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 23.—The East End Hotel, with adjoining lands and appurtenances, has been sold to Hugh Hastings and John Hoey by Mrs. Jay Gould. The new owners have ordered that the premises be immediately vacated, as they intend to remodel the house in time for occupancy this Summer.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATORS.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 23.—A resolution offered by Mr. Dunn, of Elizabeth, that the House adjourn out of respect to the memory of Washington, was tabled this evening. Mr. Lawrence, of Hudson, offered bills to submit the question of the existence of the District Courts to the people, and cutting off the salary of the President of the Jersey City Board of Education. The bill apportioning school moneys among the counties according to property valuations, and not, as now, according to the school census, was ordered to a third reading, after debate. Mr. Vanduyne, who introduced it, said, in debate, that he does not expect to pass it.

A CLERGYMAN SENT TO PRISON.

THE SHORT CAREER OF THE REV. MR. OWEN—CONVICTED OF SWINDLING AN OLD LADY.

DINGMAN'S FERRY, Penn., Feb. 23.—The Rev. D. F. Owen, a Methodist minister, who was arrested at Oil City, Penn., in November last upon a charge of swindling an aged widow lady named Walmer out of a large amount of money, which he obtained by representing himself as a relative of Mrs. Walmer's husband, has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to the State Prison. Owen's arrest was not simply for obtaining money under false pretenses, but for robbing Mrs. Walmer's house of a quantity of valuable jewelry and silverware, with which he fled. Mr. Owen's swindling career may be said to date from February, 1878, when he was sent by the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference to the pastorate of the Riverdale Methodist Episcopal Church, at this place. He represented himself as being a newly-ordained minister of the Gospel, giving his name as the Rev. D. F. Owen, and stating that he was from Centre County, Penn. His first sermon was listened to by a large congregation, and he made a favorable impression upon the people. He was about 30 years old, a fine speaker, and of prepossessing appearance. Everything went on smoothly, and at the expiration of his first year he attended the Annual Methodist Conference, held at Port Jervis, N. Y., in March, 1879. He was again stationed at this place. He was dissatisfied with the appointment, saying that he had no desire to remain here another year, on account of the inability of the congregation to pay him a sufficient salary. On his return from the Conference he informed the Trustees of the church that he desired to give up the charge. In the latter part of April following he tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

About this time it was rumored that Mr. Owen had borrowed money from several of his parishioners, and that he was conducting things in a peculiar and unbecoming way. It was also ascertained that he left unpaid a large board bill, and had forged notes on some of his parishioners on which he drew money previous to his departure. To reconcile his creditors, he represented that he was going to his home at Phillipsburg, Centre County, Penn., when he would make the full remittances, and, as he expressed it, "Square everything up." With this assurance he was allowed to depart. Week after week passed, but no news of the Rev. Mr. Owen was received, and his creditors began to grow uneasy. Steps to ascertain where Owen was were about being taken, when one day a letter, purporting to be from his father, dated Phillipsburg, was received by one of the young minister's creditors, stating that the Rev. D. F. Owen and several other persons had been killed by the falling in of a coal mine near that place. This report caused much gossip here, particularly among the members of Mr. Owen's church. The newspapers were carefully examined, and as no account of the accident could be found, a letter was sent to the Postmaster at Phillipsburg asking if a disaster similar to that related in Mr. Owen's letter had occurred. In a few days a reply was received, stating that the report was unfounded, and that no disaster of the kind had happened. This led to the belief that the letter had been written at the instigation of the Pastor, in the hope that his creditors would make no further efforts to obtain the money due them. A month later a report reached this place that Owen was preaching under an assumed name in the Western part of Pennsylvania. This report and the exposure of the ruse in the Phillipsburg letter, previously revealed, made Owen's credit too low to continue to capture him. Mr. Owen was an ardent admirer of the ladies, and while here courted the friendship and confidence of several of the fair sex. As soon as it was discovered where Owen was, and proceedings for his arrest were about being made, one of his lady friends advised him of what was being done here, and he suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from where he was then preaching, leaving many unpaid bills behind him there. He next made his appearance in Ohio, where he traveled as the Rev. Col. W. P. Bates, stating that he had been Chaplain in one of the Pennsylvania regiments during the late war. After swindling several persons there, he went to Bradford County, Penn., where he operated for a short time, and from thence to Oil City, where he was arrested. When arrested he gave his name as the Rev. Col. James Howak, of Pittsburg, Penn.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

HANDICAP GAMES OF THE SCOTTISH-AMERICAN ATHLETIC CLUB.

The handicap games of the Scottish-American Athletic Club came off yesterday afternoon, on the grounds of the club, at Fifty-fourth street. The programme embodied a 100-yard run, a half-mile run, a mile walk, a 220-yard hurdle-race, and a tug of war. There was a large number of entries, and more than the usual number appeared to make the contests. The first contest was a 100-yard run, for which 40 entries were made. The first heat was won by Leon Backer, Mutual Athletic Club, 3 yards handicap; L. A. Servatius second place. Time—0:11⅘. Second Heat—D. Hardie, Empire City Athletic Club, first, 6 yards handicap; H. S. Kiernan second. Time—0:11⅘. Third Heat—W. J. Worneck, Scottish-American Athletic Club, 10 yards handicap, first, and T. Newman second. Time—0:11⅘. Fourth Heat—H. Johnson, E. Athletic Club, 6 yards handicap, first, and J. McMahon, L. Athletic Club, second. Time—0:10⅘. Fifth Heat—O. H. Sparks, E. Athletic Club, 6 yards handicap, first, and R. H. Schile, P. Athletic Club, second. Dead heat. Time—0:10⅘. Sixth Heat—J. Voorhees, B. Athletic Club, (scratch,)—0:10⅘. Seventh Heat—W. C. Riebardson, E. A. C., 6 yards, first, and H. D. Dalrymple, S. A. A. C., second. Time—0:11¼. Eighth Heat—F. Mettam, B. R. A., 6 yards, first, and C. Fabregas, Jr., S. A. A. C., second. Time—0:10⅘. Ninth Heat—R. McNeil, S. A. A. C., 7 yards, won with ease. Tenth Heat—B. Richardson, S. A. A. C., 5 yards, first, and T. W. Dobbie, S. A. A. C., second. Time—0:11⅘. In the second trials, first heat, Sparks led, and Hardie came in second. Time—0:10½. Second Heat—Richardson first, Voorhees second. Time—0:10¼. In the final heat Richardson won, with a hard struggle, by 2 yards. Time—0:10⅘. A tug of war, four on a side, limit 150 pounds, came next, between the Pastime Athletic Club and the Scottish-American Club, the two out of three to win. The fifth tug was won by the latter club in a pull of 3:06. The same quartet also won the second tug after a brief pull of 2:30. A 220-yard hurdle-race brought out the swift runners of the Scottish-American Athletic Club, won in 0:32. J. E. Patton, Empire City Athletic Club, second. The second heat was won by J. Keane, Empire City Athletic Club, 13 yards handicap; J. B. Hound, second. Time—0:35. The third heat was won by W. J. Van Houten, Scottish-American Athletic Club, 15 yards handicap, in 0:34; C.R. Price, Caledonian Athletic Association, second. In the final trial, Servatius came in first and Hann second. Time—0:31⅘. In the one-mile walk, which followed, the first heat was won by J. A. Hess; J. Comer second. Time—8:20; second heat—J. McGinty first, and W. J. Carroll second. Time—8:26. Final heat, W. J. Carroll first, and J. Comer second. Time—7:31 and 7:45, respectively. The half-mile run was won by J. F. Carroll in 2:21, J. Steele, Jr., second. Gold and silver medals were awarded in each event, and a silver medal was conferred upon each of the members of the Scottish-American Club of the tug-of-war team.

AN UNFOUNDED PRETENSION.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York County Medical Society was rather thinly attended last evening. Dr. A. M. Purdy presided, and after the routine business had been disposed of, Dr. Agnew read a paper on the treatment of diseases of the eye, in the course of which he took occasion to observe that the pretensions of the neurologists to determine whether there was congestion of the brain by ophthalmoscopic examination, was without scientific warrant. He conceded that the state of the eye might be valuable as an assistance in diagnosis, but intimated that those who put forth the pretension did not know how to use the instrument. Dr. Ball and Dr. Pomeroy took the same view. The latter said he knew of few neurologists, if any, who were competent to make a careful and reliable ophthalmoscopic examination, and to eliminate the sources of error incident to the use of the direct and oblique lights.

OFFICER O'REILLY'S NARROW ESCAPE.

At a late hour Sunday night Officer O'Reilly, of the Sixteenth Precinct, saw two young men in Eleventh-street pummeling one another and a crowd of roughs surrounding them and urging them on. He broke through the ring, and collaring them attempted to take them to the station-house. He was attacked by their companions, and lost his prisoners. James Fitzpatrick, of No. 535 West Twenty-sixth-street, hurled a cobble-stone that knocked the policeman down. When he had regained his feet he singled out Fitzpatrick for arrest. The fellow snapped a pistol twice full in the officer's face, but the cartridges failed to explode. Drawing his own pistol, O'Reilly kept the crowd back, and dragged his prisoner to the station. In the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Fitzpatrick was sentenced, by Justice Duffy, to the Work-house for two months.

STRIKES AMONG ARTISANS

IS THERE A CLIQUE OF AGITATORS AT WORK?

A CENTRAL ORGANIZATION THAT SUPPORTS STRIKES—SHOE-MAKERS, TAILORS, FURNITURE-MAKERS, AND PAINTERS ALL DEMANDING HIGHER WAGES.

Agitation on the question of increased wages seems to be rapidly spreading among all classes of working men, and strikes or preparation for strikes are the order of the day. Some employers are inclined to believe, as one said yesterday, that "there is a heap of wire-pulling going on somewhere," and that some secret clique of agitators or demagogues is trying to get working men to engage in a general universal strike that shall take in all classes of trade and cause unlimited confusion. "It looks queer," continued this employer, "that shoe-makers and tailors, furniture-makers and clothing cutters, model-makers, and painters, cigar-makers and piano-makers should all happen to determine at the same time that they must have higher wages. I don't believe workmen are really as discontented as they are made to think they are. Somebody is pulling wires somewhere." A TIMES reporter talked with a large number of workmen of various trades yesterday, some of whom are now on strike. Not one would admit that there was any kind of understanding or concerted action between any two different trades. Most of the men declared positively that they had never heard of such a thing as a general strike of all the trades. Such questions, however, as "Why did you strike?" or "Why are you going to strike?" were met with vague answers except in one case. "We didn't strike for the fun of the thing," said one of the striking cabinet-makers of Henry Hermann's furniture manufactory; "we struck because of hunger," and many of his fellow-workmen said that was the reason exactly.

Hermann's strikers held another meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms in the Bowery, yesterday morning, but did nothing of special interest. Mr. Hermann does not propose to accede to their demands, while the strikers say they will hold out until he is forced to do so. When the men first struck, last week, they asked for an advance of 10 per cent. in their wages. They decided to give their employer until 1 o'clock on Saturday to grant their demand. That hour passed with no concession from Mr. Hermann, and so the men increased their demand from 10 to 15 per cent. They are now standing out on this latter figure. The men laugh scornfully at Mr. Hermann's offer to establish a graded scale of wages by which those men earning $16 and over in two weeks should receive an advance. There are a great many of these men, they say, who do not make much more than half that sum, and these men would get no advantage from such a compromise. One of them said yesterday that when they received the 10 per cent. advance last year Mr. Hermann at once raised his price for furniture 15 per cent., so that he made rather than lost by the advance in wages. Some disquietude was felt among the strikers yesterday by a report freely circulated to the effect that Mr. Hermann had sent one of his superintendents to the West in search of men to take the strikers' places. Most of the latter, however, expressed themselves as not at all troubled about it. "Herman might as well try to make furniture with a lot of shoemakers as with them men from the West," said one of them. The cabinet-makers have been joined by the carvers of the establishment, and expect soon to have the machinists keep them company.

The striking fever has attacked the house and fresco painters, and a meeting of the craft to talk about getting more money for their labor has been called for to-morrow evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms. A TIMES reporter was unable to find the originators of this movement yesterday, painters generally professing to know nothing about it. The model-makers of the City are also infected with the strike idea, and they are to meet to-day at No. 216 East Forty-third-street, to form a union. The cigar-makers find a special grievance in "the tenement-house system" of cigar manufacture. They have agitated the question for months past, and have taken a decided onward movement in the shape of a mass-meeting. This is to be held at Cooper Union on Friday evening, when an earnest protest against the system will be made, and it is expected, also, that there will be some talk about better wages. A widely-different class of workmen are the clothing-cutters, but they, too, want higher wages than they are getting now, and for the purpose of talking the matter over they have come together in the Germania Assembly Rooms, on Sunday next. They have already held one meeting at which they resolved "to form a strong union," in order to gain "for their families and themselves a better standard of comfort." The journeymen tailors are also preparing to strike for better wages.

"The Journeymen Tailors' Protective and Benevolent Union" is a society which has existed since 1863, but has lain dormant for some years. It has lately taken a fresh start, and it now has over 600 members. It has paid up a debt of $8,000 incurred during the strikes of 1876, and has money left in its treasury. Under the auspices of this society a West Side tailors was held last evening at No. 24 Greenwich-avenue, to induce the West Side men to join the union. It was stated that since 1876 employers have, by the use of "hard times," reduced wages from 40 to 60 per cent. A few employers, however, have only cut down about 5 per cent. The journeymen now propose to force wages up to the old figures. Just how business is to be will become evident again about the middle of March, when Spring clothing will come into demand. The tailors say they intend to employ the interval in thoroughly organizing. Then, when business becomes brisk, they will strike, unless their demands are complied with. The men claim that employers are making more money now, and can well afford to pay more wages. An employer told THE TIMES reporter that he could see no reason why the fact that they are not willing to see men paid "according to their ability." "Most employers," said he, "have one or two men who are much better workmen than their companions, and such men generally get a dollar more for making a coat or suit. The men who are not able to earn this extra dollar grumble, and that is where the trouble comes in. They want a poor workman to be paid as much as a good one." He added that where small houses pay, say $5 and $7 for the making of a coat, the large houses get the same work done for $2 and $3. One of the journeymen at last evening's meeting said the big houses scattered their work among farmers' wives in the country, and paid 50 cents to $1 for the sewing of a whole suit.

Shoe-makers, too, have been seized with the general longing for more money, and are organizing to secure it. An organization meeting of "turn" men—those who make the finest class of shoes and slippers—was held last evening at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery. The men complain that their wages have been steadily cut down until now the best workmen cannot earn more than $2 for a day's work of 14 hours. One of the speakers gave the prices now paid by employers as ranging all the way from $3 50 to $6 per dozen pairs for ladies' kid slippers, and from 16 cents to 37½ cents per pair for fine morocco slippers. Only a very few bosses are paying the latter prices, but the turn men propose to force all to pay the higher rates. It was stated that every boss in the City is doing all the work he can, and that there is actually a scarcity of workmen. Under these circumstances the men argue that united action is all that is needed to make the bosses pay good wages. An employer named Dobson addressed the meeting and said he was now paying the higher wages. Unless, however, the men forced the other bosses to pay the same he would have to come down again. He declared, in reply to a question, that the employers cannot afford to pay the wages asked unless they raise their prices. The meeting finally adjourned to meet again on Monday evening.

Inquiries among the shoe-makers, as well as among the tailors, regarding the originators of the present agitation, failed to elicit any admissions that there is any central organization or clique pulling the strings of the different trades-unions. But one of the tailors told the reporter that the Tailors' Union was a member of the "Amalgamated Labor Union," which was composed of representatives from most of the trade organizations. He denied that this union had anything whatever to do with originating strikes, but claimed that its sole object was to cause all trades to help the men of any one trade who die strike. Each trade must help itself for the first two weeks of any strike, and then the Amalgamated Union helps bear the burden. The tailor said the cabinet-makers' organization was also a member of the union, and if Hermann's cabinet-makers hold out two weeks they will receive help from it.

THE MURDER OF MRS. HINK.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE INQUEST—MOVEMENTS OF THE DEAD WOMAN ON TUESDAY NIGHT.

The Coroner's inquest regarding the death of Mrs. Harriet Hink, who was murdered at Paterson, N. J., last Thursday night, was begun yesterday by Coroner Rutan and a jury. Mrs. Sneeden, the landlady of the murdered woman, testified that Mrs. Hink had frequently told her that she had no relatives, and that she was very lonely, and often wished she had a little child like Mrs. Sneeden's; she said her husband was killed at Norwood, N. J., two or three years ago. Mrs. Sneeden also testified that she saw a gun carried in with Mrs. Hink's furniture when she came to live in her house; deceased was always dressed neatly, but several times had the appearance of being under the influence of liquor. Monday night, the 16th inst., she heard a man's voice in Mrs. Hink's premises; on Tuesday morning a man came there, but found the door locked and went away; he was broad-shouldered and thick-set, and wore a dark blue coat.

Mrs. Agnes Wiley, a grocery-store keeper near Mrs. Hink's, testified that she saw the deceased in her store pull out a large ro

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS GREAT AGE.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. A HISTORY. By ROBERT MACKENZIE. London: T. NELSON & SONS. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1880.

This work might be mistaken for a repetition of Justin McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times," but it is essentially different in character. Its scope is broader and more general. While its pages are fewer, its range is more extensive, including all the nations of Europe, with some notice of America. McCarthy deals only with England. Mr. Mackenzie has divided his work into three parts, devoting the first principally to France, the second to Great Britain and her colonies, and the third to the more recent history of France and a survey of the other leading countries. The minor divisions are specifically topical and chronological.

At the opening of the century all Europe was occupied with war. Peace, it has been said, is the dream of the wise; but war is the history of man. Europe has spent the larger portion of her time in fighting. Yet the wars waged at the beginning of the century may excite our wonder; they were gigantic beyond example. They wasted life and treasure with a profusion that has no parallel; they were so prolonged that before the close men were fighting in a quarrel that began before they were born. Mr. Mackenzie affirms that it was in France, the most unquiet member of the European family, that these huge and mournful disorders originated. In France liberty had in the course of ages become wholly extinct. The King held in his hands the unquestioned right to dispose at his will of the lives and property of the people. He was the sole legislator. He levied taxes, asking no consent of those who had to pay. He sent men to prison without any crime being laid to their charge, and kept them there till they died. The laws were administered by men who regarded the people of France as born for the uses of the higher class. The great lords preserved game for their lordly sport; droves of wild boars and herds of deer ranged the country, trampling the crops into ruin. Men were were bound to grind their corn only at the Seigneur's mill, and to bake their bread only on his oven. When the lady of the Seigneur was ill, it became the duty of the peasants to beat the marshes all night and terrify the frogs into silence, lest the great lady should be disturbed by their clamor. But the time came when the cruel wrongs borne for centuries ceased to be tolerable. The revolution which followed is concisely described, with its amazing events and unprecedented horrors. It was estimated that not fewer than 1,000,000 persons were murdered by the infuriated French people.

Mr. Mackenzie discusses at considerable length the career of Napoleon Bonaparte, whom in true English spirit he pronounces a despot, who, during 20 long years, poured out the blood and treasure of France to serve the ends of his own ambition, bringing her to a depth of humiliation and misery unknown before in modern Europe. The influence which Napoleon exerted upon the course of human affairs is without parallel in history. Never before had any man inflicted upon his fellows such appalling suffering. Yet good more than one man's hand scatter seeds destined to produce a harvest of political change so vast and so beneficent. It was he who, by destroying the innumerable petty States of Germany, inspired that dream of unity which it has required more than half a century to fulfill. He was the dreaded apostle of democracy. When Washington died, Napoleon invited his soldiers to mourn the man who had fought for liberty and equality. It was his intention, had he effected a landing in England, to proclaim the sovereignty of the people. By the institutions which he created, by the doctrines which he was obliged to profess, by the very violences of which he was guilty, he communicated to the human mind an impulse which it could never lose, and made the overthrow of despotism and the final triumph of liberal principles inevitable in all European countries.

In treating of England, Mr. Mackenzie first describes her social condition at the beginning of the century, and then proceeds to the movements instituted for the redress of wrongs, discoursing eloquently on the victories of peace. The social condition of the people had fallen very low, and war had suspended all efforts for its elevation. The law-makers were gentlemen who owned land and let it out for rent to the men who tilled it. In 1815 they passed the infamous Corn law, whose object was to make the poor man's bread dear that the rich man's rental might be high. The importation of foreign grain was prohibited until wheat in the home market had been for six months at over 80s. per quarter. The practical result was that if English fields did not supply grain enough for the people they must do without it. The poor had to live on short allowance or die. Careful authorities prohibited the sale of bread until it had been 24 hours out of the oven, that the waste in cutting might be diminished. Appalled by the scarcity of food, philosophers speculated upon methods for restraining the increase of population. The taxes were monstrous. The savage criminal laws made 223 offenses capital. If a man injured Westminster Bridge, he was hanged. If he appeared disguised on a public road, he was hanged. If he cut down young trees; if he shot at rabbits; if he stole anything at all from a bleach-field, he was immediately hanged. The discontent of the people under their manifold miseries, the Government sought to extinguish by force; but at last, amid rejoicing such as political victory never awakened in England before, the great Reform bill was passed, which established for all the coming generations government of the people, by the people, and for the people. About the same time a movement was made to abolish the civil penalty attached to religious belief. In Ireland it was led by Daniel O'Connell, whose eloquence was irresistible. He held Ireland constantly on the verge of rebellion, but it was never permitted the law to be broken. The law was passed removing Catholic disabilities, and its earliest fruit was the return of O'Connell himself to the House of Commons. As early as 1808 Sir Samuel Romilly began to seek the mitigation of the merciless criminal code. The relaxation proceeded very slowly until 1832, when the progress became less timid. In 1834 there were pronounced 480 sentences of death, but only 1101 in 1838. William Pitt read Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," and became a convert to his doctrine of free trade, but was prevented from introducing commercial reform by the war with France. The opportunity, however, came to others, and was duly improved. Mr. Mackenzie says:

"Our method of taxation no longer presents any feature of injustice. The vast expenditure of the nation is about £75,000,000. Of this huge sum, £40,000 000 is levied on intoxicating drinks and on tobacco; £7,000,000 is levied on tea and sugar; the remainder is contributed by the wealthier class in the form of income tax, stamp duties, and otherwise. The working man can at pleasure exempt himself from bearing any share of the taxation which is laid upon drinks and tobacco. There remain his sugar and tea, the only articles indispensable to his welfare, on which taxation can be demanded of him. The taxes levied on these articles average about 4s. annually for each of the population. For this surely moderate exaction of one penny per week, any working man in possession can enjoy the advantages of British citizenship. The injustice of ages has been canceled. The Hampdens of the future must be contented to occupy themselves mainly with the correction of small and uninteresting evils."

The European history of Russia may almost be said to open in the year when the people of England finally rejected absolute monarchy and settled themselves under a constitutional Government. In 1689 a boy of 17 ascended the Russian throne. He had been brought up in the debasement of ignorance and vice, but he shook off the fetters of evil influence, and in his short span of life produced a revolution such as the will and efforts of one man had never accomplished before. He instituted innumerable enterprises for the improvement of his people: and among all crafts, from the foundingof cannon to rope-making, there was none to which Peter the Great could not skillfully apply his own hand. When he ascended the throne, Russia's dominion included 5,000,000 square miles. To-day the Emperor Alexander holds away over 9,000,000. During the interval the history of Russia is one of incessant expansion on every side. Wherever her arms have been carried she has abolished slavery, and promoted order and industry. Her teaching is stern and cruel, but beyond doubt beneficial.

American readers will be disappointed that Mr. Mackenzie has given so little of his consideration to matters on this side of the ocean. It may seem to them that the enormous population of this country, its unparalleled progress, is extraordinary success with the republican experiment, would make it somewhat prominent in a true proportionate view of the nineteenth century. The title to the volume is rather too broad. But the work, regarded as a history of Europe during the period named, is admirably conceived and executed. The author has adroitly shunned the abyss of dry and vague generality into which such wide summaries are apt to flounder. His presentation of facts is sharp, clear, and vivid. His illustrations of great truths are surprisingly forcible and impressive. Many of them could not be surpassed if they had been discreetly selected from the boundless fund of the imagination. Like Macaulay, he has furnished evidence that history can be so written as to possess the facination of fiction. And he has proved, also, that the true way to read history is to begin with the present and to study backward into the past. This method is more practical and more conducive to clear understanding and sustained interest. It we begin with pre-adamite man, we are apt to weary of the business before we reach man.

THE PAINTER OF THE LAST SUPPER.

LEONARDO. By JEAN PAUL RICHTER, Ph. D. Author of "Die Mosaiken von Ravenna." New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD. 1880.

The round dozen has been reached in the series of illustrated biographies of the great artists, published in London and New-York. Like its predecessors, the volume on Leonardo has a number of full-paze reproductions of celebrated pictures, together with sketches in the text. But the text itself is somewhat unusual. While preceding volumes have aimed at a popularization of the whole subject, the author of this, a German, bearing the name of one of Germany's most distinguished literary men, has attempted something more than merely to reduce the accumulated bibliography on "Leonardo da Vinci" to a small compass. Herr Richter has sought to keep within the limits proper to a mere biography, endeavoring mainly to verify the facts of the artist's life, and confirm the authenticity of the works which he has left behind. But he also claims that it has not been impossible to add somewhat to the former knowledge of the personality of the great painter through the best and most reliable sources of information—Leonardo's own unpublished documents. Herr Richter has been examining four Leonardo manuscripts in London and the memoranda in the Royal Library at Windsor. This is the reason that his treatise is a less popular, more formal piece of research. So we learn that he has discovered some notes of Leonardo which probably embody the first conception of the "Last Supper," a mural painting which was always considered among the very first in the world, and of which an Italian historian wrote: "The King, [Louis XII.,] on beholding the picture, was greatly struck thereat, and, closely contemplating it, he asked those about him if it were not possible to hew out the wall wherein it was painted, being minded to take the picture with him to France." The notes, which Herr Richter refers to this wonderful composition, are written in one of Leonardo's note-books, formerly in the possession of Mr. John Forster. They are inscribed from right to left in the curious manner of Leonardo, and require the aid of a mirror—not to say of much patience—to decipher them:

"One of the Apostles is about to drink, but leaves it like one that, its place, and turns his head toward the prolocutor.

"Another extends out the fingers of his hands, and, with a severe expression on his brow, turns toward his neighbor," &c.

The actions of six other Apostles are briefly noted in this way. Christ is called proponitor, (prolocutor,) for the picture is supposed to represent the very moment after he has uttered the words, "One of you shall betray Me." Several other curious items relating to Leonardo have been unearthed by Herr Richter. It is notable that he rejects peremptorily the Vallardi picture in Florence as a forgeries. And explanation of the frequency of unfinished drawings and of the apparent difficulty found by his patrons in getting Leonardo to complete his larger work, Lomazzo is quoted as saying: "When setting to work to paint, it was as if he were mastered by fear. So also he could finish nothing which he had begun, his soul being full of the sublimity of art, whereby he was enabled to see faults in pictures which others hailed as miraculous creations." Although for 20 years at Milan, a statue and a few paintings are, as his biographers state, all that he produced during the whole of that time. At this day, if his fame as a great artist be not less than that of Raphael, it can only rest on his one great creation, the "Last Supper." The Duke Ludovico, who not only used him as an engineer, but made him master of ceremonies and manager in general at the festivities of his Court. A very large portion of the manuscripts he has left treat of the solution of geometrical and technological problems, and relate especially to matters connected with fortifications. It was Leonardo who undertook the regulation of the beds of the rivers in Lombardy. And yet Belliuzoni, Gian Battista, Strozzi the Florentine, minor poets, and especially Ariosto, call him the greatest artist among his contemporaries. He was the first person in history who had an academy of art, as may be seen from a print in the British Museum, inscribed "Academia Leonardi Vinci." So also the work that the "Mona Lisa," now in the Louvre, occupied four years. The original was called La Gioconda, because she was the wife of Zanobi del Giocondo, whom she married in 1495. A few years after it was painted, Francis I. gave 4,000 gold florins for it. As in most of Leonardo's pictures, the shadows have become much darkened, and are now somewhat heavy; according to Vasari, the original coloring was quite clear and transparent. Of the pictures in the Louvre ascribed to Da Vinci this writer will allow only three to be genuine—the "Vierge aux Rochers," the "Sainte Anne," and the figure of John the Baptist.

GOODWIN'S GRAMMAR REVISED.

AN ELEMENTARY GREEK GRAMMAR. By WILLIAM W. GOODWIN, Ph. D., Eliot Professor of Greek Literature in Harvard College. Second Edition. Boston: GINN & HEATH.

Prof. Goodwin's "Greek Grammar" was already good; he has made it better in this much-enlarged second edition. The text-books now used in our schools and colleges for the study of Latin and Greek grammar are a great improvement over those in common use 10 or 15 years ago. They are simpler, not so formidably comprehensive, more systematic, aiming rather to present fundamental principles with clearness and precision than to set before the learner the whole body of grammar without abridgment, and they are visibly reformed by the attempt to transfer to the domain of elementary instruction the philosophical methods of comparative philology. These improvements in text books are a happy omen. They encourage us to hope that our teachers and Professors may some day wake up to the fact that they are 50 years behind the times, and be moved to introduce corresponding reforms in their class-room methods. More than 30 years ago Prof. Alpheus Crosby made an excellent "Greek Grammar." It stood in respect to the Hellenic language where Andrew's and Stoddard's "Latin Grammar" did to the language of Rome. Both those venerated encyclopedias of philological learning have gone out of use. They were not too good or beautiful, but too big, to last. Prof. Crosby deprecated this cumbrousness of form, "burdensome alike to the understanding and the memory of the learner." But he seemed innocently unconscious that putting his own great work into the hands of the tyro was like adjusting the armor of Saul upon the youthful form of David. Prof. Goodwin has enlarged upon his first edition, but not injudiciously. He does not set before the student more facts than he can and ought to learn; for, after all, the grammar of the Greek language is a very substantial fact, and must be stubbornly grappled with by every determined learner. There is a deal of inevitable drudgery in learning a language so essentially synthetic and grammatical in its structure. Prof. Goodwin justly insists upon this fact, though he is clearly aware that the present antiquated methods of teaching the dead languages leave much to be desired. "Systematic practice in reading and writing," says he, "must be supplemented from the beginning by equally systematic reference to the grammar. I have no faith in classical scholarship which is not based on a solid foundation of grammar, while I still believe that more attention to practical illustration than has generally been paid, is urgently needed, and that the study of grammar may thus be relieved of most of its traditional terrors and made what it should be, a means, not an end."

The increase in the bulk of this edition to 393 pages—the first had but 242—results from a more extended treatment of the inflection of the verb; from the addition of a chapter on the formation of words; from important additions to the catalogue of irregular and defective verbs; from a considerable lengthening of the chapter on versification, and the amplification of many minor articles. The author has overcome some of the doubts and fears that beset him in the preparation of his first edition, and he now deals with the verb in a manner which shows how perfectly the spirit and method of linguistic science are adaptable to the practice of the recitation-room. In his classification system, he follows closely in the footsteps of Curtius. The study of tense-stems as a basis of a thorough knowledge of conjugation is made more prominent in this than in the early edition. The form of the tables of conjugation is unquestionably better. The grammarians, and Prof. Goodwin is no exception, blindly accept the old theory that there are two kinds of augment, the temporal and the syllabic. This is unphilosophical, because it is untrue, or at least misleading. The augment is the same whether a verb begin with a vowel or a consonant. The difference is in the manner in which the verb receives it. It is the same augment, *epsilon*, which changes *luô* to *eluon* in the imperfect, and *elaunô* to *elaunon*. It is a peculiarity of the verb, not of the augment, that an additional syllable results in one case, a lengthened initial vowel in the other. The deponent verb, we are happy to see, is correctly defined. Grammarians have long enough been allowed to misinform boys that the deponent verb is one "that has laid aside its active form and passive signification," when in fact it never had either, being an old middle. The rules in this grammar are, for the most part, clearly put. Lucidity in some instances, however, has been sacrificed to conciseness. For instance, what pupil would learn from (section 23—1) "An oxytone changes its acute to the grave before other words in the same sentence," that the change referred to results from a diminution of syllabic stress or reduction of pitch, caused by running the words together in rapid utterance? Without that knowledge the rule seems blind and senseless.

Turning to the chapter on "Versification," it is a genuine pleasure not to be met at the outset by the stale fiction that all Greek syllables are either long or short, the former being twice as long as the latter, and that the rhythm of Greek verse depends upon the succession of long and short syllables. Prof. Goodwin bases his remarks on versification on the "Rhythmic and Metric" of J. H. H. Schmidt, translated by Prof. White. His first assertion is that every verse is composed of portions called feet, and that in each foot there is a certain part called *arsis*, the on which falls a special stress of voice called *ictus*, and another part called the *thesis*, on which there is no such stress. Since the days of Quintilian we have been taught to scan Greek and Latin poetry by quantity. In order to do this, they have had to learn a vast and tangled mass of rules and exceptions relating to the length of vowels. And all these years they have been scanning, not by *quantity*, but by *accent*, and neither they nor their instructors have for a moment suspected it, any more than the rustic suspected that he had been talking prose all his life. The rhythm of modern verse we know depends upon accent, and is not influenced by quantity. In spite of Hermann and all the other enormously-learned writers, *de re metrica*, the truth is coming to be acknowledged that Greek and Latin rhythm also was accentual, with this difference, that the length of syllables, in combination with musical pitch, played a part, of whose importance we can now only approximately judge. Very few moderns can read Greek verse and give due or true quantity of syllables; it is almost impossible to sound an accented short penultimate without making it long. So far as the orthoepical scanning of the class-room is concerned, long vowels and short might be indiscriminately mixed up and interchanged, without either class or instructor ever suspecting that anything was lacking. Even the due succession of accents was observed. But meddle with the accents, and we at once have chaos, without form and void. We may be very sure that the Greek poets and those who heard their verses felt that it was accent, not quantity, that determined the character of the rhythm. At the same time, we know that length of syllables has much to do with determining the place of the accents. It could be understood, of course, that the metrical accent, *ictus*, is not at all identical with the ordinary accent of the word. It is prose accent that Prof. Goodwin is speaking of when he says that "in ancient poetry, rhythm depends on metre, and not at all on accent," though the reader is not put on his guard against the opposite inference, which we think misleading. Indeed, it is only when compared with the older grammars that Prof. Goodwin's remarks on verse-making seem commendable. They are by no means wholly satisfactory. He gives a page to the consideration of accent, and then hammers away, just like the rest, on quantity. Such a very solemn thought, but in this connection we may properly ask: What would have been the nature and fate of Greek poetry if Pindar had written his odes, Æschylus his choruses, and Theocritus his idyls with a conscious knowledge of all that modern grammarians have discovered on the subject of metre?

BOOKS RECEIVED.

SCRIBNER & WELFORD.

LEONARDO. By JEAN PAUL RICHTER, Ph. D., author of "Die Mosaiken von Ravenna." "The Great Artists."

THE FIGURE-PAINTERS OF HOLLAND. By Lord RONALD GOWER, Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery.

T. NELSON & SON.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. A History. By ROBERT MACKENZIE. 8vo, cloth, $2 50.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

WRECKED, BUT NOT LOST. A Novel. By FAITH TEMPLETON. $1 50.

THE READER'S HAND-BOOK OF ALLUSIONS, REFERENCES, PLOTS, AND STORIES. With Two Appendices. By the Rev. E. COBHAM BREWER, LL. D., Cambridge. $3 50.

WORTH & CUTTING.

THE MARITIME ASSOCIATION OF THE PORT OF NEW-YORK. Its Charter and By-laws, &c. January, 1880.

WARREN F. DRAPER, ANDOVER.

THE LOGIC OF CHRISTIAN EVIDENCES. By G. FREDERICK WRIGHT.

LEE & SHEPARD, BOSTON.

SIX POPULAR TALES. First and Second Series. Selected and arranged by HENRY CABOT LODGE. Paper.

POETRY FOR CHILDREN. Edited by SAMUEL ELIOT, Superintendent of Schools. Authorized for use in Boston Public Schools.

SIX STORIES. The Arabian Nights. Edited by SAMUEL ELIOT, Superintendent of Public Schools.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.

FAITH AND CHARACTER. By MARVIN R. VINCENT, D. D. $1 50.

NATURAL SCIENCE AND RELIGION. Two Lectures Delivered to the Theological School of Yale College. By ASA GRAY. $1.

JOHN B. PIET, BALTIMORE.

HISTORY OF MARYLAND. From the Earliest Period to the Present Day. By J. THOMAS SCHARF, author of "Chronicles of Baltimore," &c., &c. In three volumes. Svo. Boards.

ESTES & LAURIAT, BOSTON.

THE NEW DEPARTURE IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF QUINCY, And Other Papers on Educational Topics. By CHARLES F. ADAMS, JR. Sixth edition. Paper.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

A FEW STEPS IN PHILOSOPHY. Pamphlet. 72 pages.

THE WITNESS EXPLAINS TO THE JUDGE.
From the Savannah (Ga.) News.

A perplexing answer was given by a witness during the trial of the case of the State against Barrett, in the Superior Court. Col. Lester, of counsel for defendant, asked the witness if he was present at the shooting, (which, as is known, occurred on the pavement in front of the Screven House, the day after the Jasper Centennial,) who replied that he was. Col. Lester, proceeding with his questions, asked if he was near him, and was answered that the witness answered, "No, he was not." Then came the question, "Were you outside of the hotel at the time?" and again the witness answered, "No, he was not." At this stage of the proceedings the venerable Judge Fleming, adjusting his spectacles, addressed the witness thus: "How is it possible that you were neither inside nor outside of the hotel, and yet you say that you were present at the shooting? You surely must have been either inside or outside of it—that is certain." The witness, with a twinkle in his eye and a knowing smile about the corners of his mouth, quietly replied: "You see, Judge, I was seated on a four-legged stool, two legs of which were inside the door and two legs were resting on the pavement, so that I was neither inside of the house nor outside of it." The Judge, with a sigh of relief, settling himself back in his chair, said: "I see now it was possible now, but I was greatly puzzled until you explained. Proceed with your questions, Col. Lester."

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN FLORIDA.
From the Tallahassee (Fla.) Patriot, Feb. 21.

The election on Tuesday last was attended in the early part of the day with much noise and blustering on the part of a few colored individuals. The more orderly portion of our colored population polled their votes and returned quietly to their business. Although mean whisky was freely indulged in, the voting went on undisturbed, and no fights of any consequence occurred. Only two tickets in the field—the Republican, headed by Mr. Henry Bernreuter, and the Citizens', headed by Mr. James Munro; the entire Bernreuter ticket coming out successful with the exception of two Councilmen—Frederick T. Myers and George Fitzgiles being elected on the Munro ticket. Mr. J. L. Demilly ran as an independent candidate for the office of Clerk and Treasurer. The newly-elected Administration comes into power against a strong opposition and deep-seated prejudice, but we hope they will so conduct themselves in office as to remove all prejudice and inspire confidence. And we further hope that the public will suspend judgment until they have been tried, and see whether their conduct in office will deserve censure or praise, and bestow either as merited.

HOW A LAW WAS BURKED

AN INTERESTING BIT OF STATE PRISON HISTORY.

THE LAW OF 1847 PROVIDING FOR THE EDUCATION OF CONVICTS, AND HOW IT CAME TO BE ENACTED—THE SUBSEQUENT ACT OF 1874—WHY SUPERINTENDENT PILSBURY ABOLISHED THE OFFICE OF TEACHER THREE YEARS AGO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it possible "to burke" a law? Let us imagine, for example, on the statute-book of the State of New-York, a law enacted over 30 years before, for the purpose of making efficient a great and beneficent reform, affecting an almost friendless portion of the community, which for certain reasons some persons unknown desired to nullify. Suppose this process difficult, if not impossible, by any fair and open attack upon the law, or by any legislation which should attempt its repeal. Could it be "burked?" Could it be, as it were, secretly smothered? so secretly, in fact that the deed should escape not only immediate detection, but should fail to attract any notice whatever, so that years after the law had been made a dead letter its disappearance should be so far as the public is concerned, utterly and completely unknown? Doubtless, most of us would consider such a deed exceedingly difficult to accomplish at the present time. But it has been done. More than this, the feat was so ingeniously executed that the Legislature itself was employed as the unconscious instrument of the transaction. The authors of the scheme are unknown. Of their deed sufficient details are accessible to make it a chapter in secret legislation, the relation of which may be useful in indicating future, and not insignificant, possibilities. If one law may be thus secretly smothered, and then the act be condoned, what statutes are safe?

To understand the importance of the law in question, it will be necessary to review briefly the history of the preceding reform. In 1828, Judge Gershom Powers, then agent of the State Prison at Auburn, N. Y., transmitted to the Legislature a report of a successful experiment he had then recently initiated in the institution under his charge. Believing, as he said, that ignorance is one great cause of crime, he had established a Sunday-school, wherein, in addition to the usual moralities, the convicts were instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic. Some 20 young gentlemen, students from the Theological Seminary in the village, gave their assistance, and the school was held twice during the day. The worthy man appears to have been overjoyed at the success of his experiment. Speaking of his pupils, he writes: "The privilege presented these convicts is embraced with the greatest avidity and apparent thankfulness. Their conduct has, with scarcely, an exception, been good, their industry and application unremitting, and their progress has exceeded the most sanguine calculation. The Superintendent of this school says, in speaking of its progress: "It is not enough to say that our highest expectations are realized; they are greatly exceeded. The pupils have uniformly manifested the most intense interest in the instruction of their teachers, and have applied themselves to their studies with their lessons as to exhibit an improvement, in some cases, almost incredible. Never did beings express more gratitude for their privileges, or manifest a deeper sense of obligation, than the objects of their instructors." Judge Powers also started classes of which other convicts were made teachers. So was begun in our State the system of convict education. It was a great step in advance. It must not be forgotten that this period was nearly contemporaneous with the work of Elizabeth Fry, in the same direction, in the prisons of England, and nearer to the day when John Howard lost his life visiting the dungeons of Europe, than it is to the present time.

The system in force at Auburn in 1829, a chaplain at Sing Sing taught a convict to read in five weeks, using the Bible as his only text-book, and giving his lessons through the grated bars of his cell. About 1841, Gov. Seward, in his annual Message asked for the establishment in the prison fitted as carefully as the work-shop; and, although attendance there cannot be so frequent, I would have it quite as regular." The Hon. Henry Barnard, Commissioner of a new Bureau of Education at Washington, adopted a rule obliging chaplains of prisons to instruct through the grating of cell doors all who were unable to read. At Sing Sing, a little later, Chaplain Luckey was teaching over 160 men to read, and, from lack of teachers, was employing other convicts to instruct their ignorant companions. Public interest was awakened; the matter had now reached the stage of legislative enactment, and was no longer to depend upon private philanthropy. In most public libraries one may find a copy of the Laws of New-York for 1847. Opening to chapter 460, one reads:

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. Two instructors shall be appointed by the Board of Inspectors for each of the prisons at Sing Sing and Auburn. * * * It shall be the duty of such instructors, in conjunction with and under the superintendence of the chaplain, to give instruction in the useful branches of an English education to such convicts as, in the judgment of the Warden or chaplain, may require the same, and be benefited by it. Such instruction shall be given for not less than one hour and a half daily. (Sunday excepted,) between the hours of 6 and 9.

Here, then, we have reached solid ground. It is no longer "a question:" it is a law. The State left little to accidental benevolence; it named the number of teachers required, fixed their salaries, and remunerated their labors. In 1874 (chapter 451, section 4,) this clause was supplanted by a new enactment, almost in the same words, but doubling the number of teachers to be employed. It will be noted, also, that this command of the people of New-York does not say, "instruction may be given," but that it "shall be given." And it was given, in accordance with this mandatory enactment, for over a quarter of a century. I believe it was Daniel O'Connell who once said that he never saw a law he could not "go through with a coach and four." But, with all his skill, the great agitator could never have driven a coach and four through what was done to this. For, disguise it as we may, the fact is beyond dispute that a system of education established more than half a century ago, the honor of whose inception is the United States believes to be New-York—a system begun by private benevolence, indorsed by the greatest philanthropists and statesmen, enacted into mandatory law by two Legislatures—was made null and inoperative by a trick. It did not fall by violence or attack; no public discussion was ever invited upon the question whether it were best to teach criminals to read and write, or to send them back into society as ignorant as when they were locked the prison gates; it was a deed done secretly and in the dark. It matters not who is to blame, whether Démocrat or Republican; to the present writer it seems an utterly disgraceful chapter in the history of legislation. After 30 years of incalculable benefit, this law of 1847 perished in a day. It was not repealed, it was smothered.

On Monday, March 5, 1877, after prayer by a clergyman, Mr. Post, a member of the Assembly from Cayuga County, introduced a bill entitled "An act in relation to the Superintendent of the State Prisons, and for their more effectual and economical management," which was read to the Assembly. Is apparently passed them; they wished to hurry it along; by unanimous consent it was read the second time, and then referred to the Committee on State Prisons. This committee consisted of the following members of the Assembly: Mr. Post, from Cayuga County, Chairman, and Messrs. Baldwin, of Allegany; Williams, of Chautauqua; Moody, of Broome; McGraw, of Cortland; Piper, of Niagara, and Niven, of Sullivan. It was the duty of this committee thoroughly to acquaint themselves with the intent and purpose of bills referred to them, and their recommendation of any measure to the Assembly made them, in one sense, responsible for it. And certainly, the act proposed seemed innocent enough, its object being merely to define the powers and duties of the newly-appointed Superintendent. In prison affairs he was almost as much an autocrat as the Czar in Russia. Every officer, whether warden, chaplain, or physician, held office at his pleasure, and could be removed at his will or caprice. He was to designate the number of officers, fix and determine salaries, regulate and select the system of convict labor, and, in short, be wholly responsible to the State for the management of the prisons. No section of this bill appeared more innocent than section 3: "The said Superintendent may leave vacant any subordinate office now established by law, in either of the State Prisons, which he shall consider unnecessary for the protection of the property of the State, or the safe keeping of convicts."

On March 30 the bill was favorably reported. Mr. Post moved its third reading, and it then passed the Assembly by a unanimous vote. Carried to the Senate, on April 10 it was here passed without a single negative vote being recorded, and, receiving the Governor's signature, it thus became chapter 107 of the Laws of New-York for 1877. There was no opposition, no shadow of distrust. But what office in the prisons is "unnecessary for the protection of the property of the State or the safe keeping of convicts?" That of the teacher, who, every night for 30 years, had stood, with spelling-book, before the ignorant convict's cell teaching him to read. Almost immediately on passage of this law the Superintendent made this office "vacant." He abolished prison instruction. He put the State just where it stood in the early part of a century ago. He made null and void that command of the people in 1847 providing for convicts' instruction in the useful branches of an English education. And this, too, only a decade from the time when Dr. Wines reported the proportion of prisoners who cannot read as one in five at Auburn and one in three at Sing Sing!

Although the proof of these assertions is open to all, the first one came to the writer by accident. One day last Autumn, while making a visit to one of the prisons, his attention was called by the physician to a convict supposed to be on the verge of insanity from brooding over his imprisonment. He was a foreigner, undergoing what is called an "exemplary sentence" of 20 years. The history of the case, his arrest upon a criminal charge in 1876, his appearance at the bar of justice, ignorant of our language, unbefriended, without money, his trial occupying but a few minutes, his conviction upon evidence which has since been ascertained to have come from a source upon which little or no reliance should have been placed, his unavailing protests that he is guiltless, the firm belief in his innocence entertained by all the chief officers of the prison, the apparent impossibility of obtaining a revision of the case, and the settled melancholy and despair into which he has fallen—all this is a story perhaps yet to be told. It is mentioned here only because it was a starting-point, from which began this study of legislation. To an expression of surprise that a prisoner of the State could undergo confinement for three years without acquiring the language of his jailers or learning to read and write, the information was given that for nearly that time no instruction has been given in the State prisons. With marked irony, the State places a Bible in the cell of the ignorant convict which he has no means of learning to read. For three years, every Sunday morning, the mockery has been enacted of marching at least one wretched foreigner to chapel to hear a sermon of which he could not understand a single sentence. Curiosity was excited to know the law on this subject. It was very easy to find the statutes of 1847 and 1874 making convict-teaching obligatory, but nothing that was dreamed capable of being tortured into a repeal of these laws. Gov. Robinson being applied to in relation to the matter, referred the inquirer to the Superintendent, whose answer to the question upon what legal basis he relied for abolishing teaching in the prisons follows herewith:

[The address only is omitted.]

SIR: Section 3, chapter 107, Laws of 1877, provides that "The said Superintendent may leave vacant any subordinate office now established by law, in either of the State Prisons, which he shall consider unnecessary for the protection of the property of the State, or the safe keeping of convicts."

In pursuance of this law, the office of teacher was abolished by me for good and sufficient reasons until such time as proper school-room accommodations can be provided.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. PILSBURY, Superintendent.

Several things are made clear by this statement. The Superintendent acknowledges personal responsibility for his acts. He "abolished" the office of teacher, as created by the State in 1847. He quotes as authority for the deed that section of the law the history of which we have partly traced. He has other good and sufficient reasons for the act which are not adduced. A few points, however, suggest themselves upon which more light is desirable.

I. If, by certain parties unknown, for various unexplained reasons, it was deemed desirable to stop teaching in the prisons, returning them to the state of ignorance in which they were before, why was not the law which commanded instruction to be given repealed instead of being secretly smothered? The one is at least an open and honorable course of legislation; the other is exactly the reverse. It is impossible to believe that section 3, chapter 107, was inserted in this law of 1877 without intent of applying it to the teacher's office, although immediately on passing it was used as authority for its abolishment. Yet, if this clause was drawn up (as seems evident) for the special purpose of covering an attack on convict-teaching, why was it not so explained to the Legislature? Can any one assert that its meaning and effect upon the laws of 1847-1874 were clearly explained to the Assembly and Senate, and perfectly understood by them, and that then, without discussion or debate, the Legislature of New-York State, by a unanimous vote in both chambers, proceeded to overthrow a system of education established 50 years by custom and 30 years by law? All evidence is against such a hypothesis. It has every appearance of being a most skillfully-concocted scheme, that should not be understood either by people or press, Governor, or Legislature. This method of "burking a law" is certainly a most shabby proceeding. It may have eluded illegality, but that does not necessarily make it honorable.

II. Why was the system of convict instruction which had existed for a generation before removing to better was prepared immediately to take its place? When the grave step is taken by a single individual, autocratically and secretly, to reverse the will of the people, as expressed by the law, certainly only the most important reasons can be held to justify the act. These are not evident. What were the "good and sufficient reasons" to which the Superintendent alludes as determining his action?

III. We are told that the office of teacher is abolished until proper school-room accommodation can be provided. For how long a time is this excuse of value when urged by the man who alone has power to provide it? Three years have gone by. What steps has he taken during all this time toward fitting up "proper school-rooms?" Did he lack authority to act? No. Has he applied to the Legislature for an appropriation? No. The first public intimation of the slightest interest in convict education to be found in the annual reports of Inspectors is one made to the Legislature in January, 1880, and even this is but a promise referring to the future. "It is my intention," he says, "as soon as suitable rooms can be provided, to establish schools in each of the prisons a night school for instruction in the elementary branches of English education. It is hoped that the establishment of these schools will more than compensate for the additional cost in the benefits conferred upon those whose crimes were due perhaps more to ignorance than vice." One would imagine that to the philanthropy of the Superintendent we are thus indebted for the new idea of prison teaching. Certainly, it is hard to believe that the writer, thus suddenly awakened, the baneful influence of ignorance upon crime, is the State officer who, three years before, broke down the system provided by the State, and left nothing in its place. This excuse of insufficient or unsuitable accommodation seems a very lame one for this act. It did not deter Elizabeth Fry from teaching the convicts at Newgate Prison, in 1816. There was "no proper accommodation" in 1826, when 20 classes were taught reading and writing at Auburn. Chaplain Barrett found room enough at Sing Sing, in 1829, when, night after night, he stood at the convict's cell, and taught him his letters through the grated bars. At Auburn, to-day, there is room enough for a Sunday-school of 300 convicts, (so Chaplain Searles tells us,) and a room that will serve for a Sunday-school is good enough to teach ignorant men the alphabet and the common branches of an English education.

But, after all, the great question is not regarding responsibility for the past, but the duty of prompt and immediate rectification of present wrong. A new Governor fills the place once occupied by William H. Seward; a Legislature is in session not less proud, we trust, of the honor of the Empire State than the men who made its laws; 30 years have passed. May we call their attention to the subject of this smothered law? Conceding, if they will, due credit to the energy which has made prisons self-supporting, let them remember that the income from the general property is more than sufficient to maintain the college, and therefore they have no use for the real estate; and the bequest to the city in trust for certain municipal purposes is so vague that the Board of Directors of City Trusts cannot apply the fund for the purpose designated. When it was heard before Court No. 3, the President Judge dismissed the bill, and allowed the claimants to take an appeal to the Supreme Court. The argument before the appellate court was made on Friday, when a decision was reserved.

ADVICE TO COTTON PLANTERS.

ENOREE PLANTATION, S. C., Feb. 16, 1880.

To the Editor of the Newberry (S. C.) News:

Everything points to a rapid rise in cotton. It will soon go to 15 cents, and the indications are that it will touch 20 cents before the present crop is exhausted. Now to the facts, and the farmers should keep posted. We all know the entire picking season was superb, the price being better than was expected, and the roads fine; the crop was pressed on the market—4,026,388 bales having been sent to market, against 3,547,528 the same date last year, an increase of 478,860 over last year. At the latest date the stock in sight was 2,457,513 bales, against 2,403,133 bales the same date last year, an increase of only 54,380 bales. Although we have sent to market 478,860 bales more this year than we did last year at the same date, the receipts at all the United States ports from Jan. 21 to Feb. 14 were 221,888 bales, against 316,140 bales same date last year; a decrease of 102,252 bales in two weeks. It is now falling off rapidly. Last year everything was depressed, and the factories were running on short time. Now every one is doing its best night and day, and cannot supply the demand for goods. Those who have cotton, and can hold it, will reap a rich harvest. Make all the cotton you can, and get it out early, for it will open at a round price; but do not forget to make all your supplies, if you wish to save money. Very respectfully,

ELLISON S. KEITT.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 23, 1880.

Trade in live stock generally on this forenoon was slow, which was in part due to the day being observed as a holiday. When the markets closed, several herds and flocks were held over. The tone of trade in horned Cattle was weak, while that in Sheep was rather better than on Friday last. At Sixtieth-Street Yards horned Cattle sold at 5c.@11c. ₱ lb., weights 6 to 11¼ cwt.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

ROTHNIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
DALMATIA.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
PARTHIA.....Wednesday, March 10, 3 P. M.
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 46 (new No. 29) North River, foot of Morton st.

MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 2, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 9, 3:30 P. M.
ARIZONA.....SUNDAY, March 14, 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, March 23, 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, March 30, 8 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in watertight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath room, smoking room, drawing room, piano and library also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state room), $80, $90, and $100. INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Rates recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS.....Thurs., Feb. 26, 4 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Sat., March 6, 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL.....Thursday, March 11, 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $80, $90, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila.

J. BROWN & SONS, Agents.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, March 4, 10:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, March 13, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 20, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, March 25, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

Cabin, $60 $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $24. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

STATE LINE.

GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
Steamer STATE OF NEVADA.....Thurs., March 4, 12 M.
Steamer STATE OF ALABAMA.Thur March 11, 7 A. M.
Steamer STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thurs., March 18, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage to Glasgow, $70; second cabin, $40; steerage tickets, $25. Steerage, $26.

For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Anchoria.....Sat. 28, 7 A. M. Circassia, March 13, 7 A. M.
Ethiopia.....March 6, 1 P. M. Devonia.....March 20 noon

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY,

Between New-York and Havre,
Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Surville.....Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.
FRANCE, Trehuier.....Wednesday, March 31, 9 A. M.

Coupons drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

GEN. WERDER, Sat., 10:30 A. M. RHEIN.....Sat., March 13
DONAU.....Sat., March 27 OHIO.....Sat., March 20

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$30
Second Cabin.....60 | Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $25. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

COLUMBIA, Thursday, 29th inst. | HAMMONIA, Thurs., March 11
LESSING, Thurs., March 4 | SILESIA, Thurs., March 18

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the interior of Europe: First Cabin, $100. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $30.

E. NOAH & CO., C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
Gen'l Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. Gen'l Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:
ARCADIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 25
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, March 17
SCHIEDAM.....Wednesday, March 31

1st Cabin, $65-$70. 2d cabin, $45-$50. Steerage, $25.

H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia. No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, Agent, No. 5 Battery-place.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Monday, March 1
Connecting for Central and South American ports, Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO Saturday, March 20, noon
For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.

C. T. SEWALL, H. J. BULLAY
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

Passenger Department, No. 257 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.

From and after Wednesday Feb. 11, 1880, the following passage rates between NEW-YORK and SAN FRANCISCO only will go into effect, viz.:

CABIN, $75. STEERAGE, $35.

These rates cover all necessary expenses for the voyage.

For tickets or further information apply to
C. T. SEWALL,
General Passenger Agent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43, North River, (now No. 35,) foot of Spring st.

At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. Nickerson.....Wed. Feb. 25
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Fleetwood.....Sat., Feb. 28

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgia & Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, Outside Line, and with the new and elegant steamer FLORIDA, just built for this route, and designed expressly to run via the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points on the St. Johns River.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
C. D. OWENS, Pier 43 N. R.
General Agent S. F. & W. R. R. Central R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.

CITY OF NEW YORK, (Havana & Mexico,) Sat. March 6
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thu. March 11
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, (Havana & Mexico,) S., March 20

These steamers are furnished with swinging berths in state rooms, small tables in dining-room, and meals are served gratis without extra charge.

Steamship City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans March 8 and 22 for Vera Cruz, via Sagua, Progreso, and Tampa, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

E. A. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River as follows:

CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. VAN SICE...Wed., March 3
SAN DIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. POOTE.....Sat., March 13

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, March 6

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Feb. 26
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, March 6
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New Haven Railroad at 8:05 and 1 P. M. daily, except Sundays; due at Newport at 4:18 and 8 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE,
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached. 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:12 P. M.; Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 9:40 A. M., 6:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 3:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 4:50, 6:30, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 10:10, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, 10:10 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

17 Through Trains each way daily. 8 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Jan. 19, 1880,

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

6:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 1:45, 2, 4, 5:35, 5, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 9 A. M., and 3:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Ticket offices, No. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 3 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON

RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 8, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:03 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glens's Falls, and Rutland.

4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, drawn with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.

8:40 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.

11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 3 Park-place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER,
General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY,

Now known as
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

5 P. M., daily. Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 5, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—5, 9:10, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For New-Haven—5, 8:05, 10:45 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 4:40 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Manch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 6:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping-coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT S. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of acting as companion to a maiden or widow lady; no objection to the country. Call or write for one week, H., care Miss A. Forde, the "Madison," No. 1,242 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL; Card will do the due washing in nice, private family; employers can be seen. Address M.C., Box No. 322 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as chamber-maid in a private family; good City references from last place. Call at No. 709 6th-av., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl in private family; City or country; eight years' references from last employers. Call at No. 220 East 36th-st., fourth floor, Room No. 19.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A SWEDish Nurse.—By a thoroughly competent young woman; can raise baby on bottle; first-class City reference. Call at No. 486 7th-av., two flights up.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATE-ly landed, as chamber-maid and to assist with washing. Call at No. 145 West 21st-st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; is willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 242 West 47th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—AS FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid or waitress, or fine washing; first-class City reference. Call at No. 61 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-work Alone.—Best City reference. Call at No. 204 West 47th-st., third floor, second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND DO SEWING.—BY a New-England girl to do chamber-work and sewing; willing and obliging. Call at No. 313 7th-av., Room 2.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a girl; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 257 West 21st-st., ring the first bell.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable girls; one to cook, wash, and iron; the other as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 80 4th-av.

COOK.—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands good family cooking; first-class baker; desserts and jellies; City or country; best City reference. Call at 159 West 33d-st., first floor back, for two days.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; UNDERstands meats, soups, poultry, and game; excellent bread, cake, and pastry baker; good City reference. Call at No. 137 West 51st-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY YOUNG WOMan as plain cook and good laundress; excellent baker; small private family; City reference; willing and obliging. Call at No. 114 West 33d-st.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING AND Ironing.—By a Protestant woman; a good baker, with good City references; City or country. Call at No. 215 East 29th-st., Room No. 10.

COOK. — BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Cook; understands soups, meats, and desserts; five years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 200 East 18th-st., ring second bell; no cards.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Respectable colored woman, or as laundress in a private family. best City reference. Call at No. 313 West 53d-st.

COOK AND BAKER.—FIRST CLASS, IN A PRIvate family; understands all kinds of soups, side dishes, and desserts; will assist with washing; first-class City reference. Call at No. 223 East 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; Cwilling to assist with fine or coarse washing if required; good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 162 West 53d-st., stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; IS AN excellent baker at all kinds; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 678 2d-av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A MIDDLEaged woman in a small private family; best City references given; wages moderate. Call at No. 227 West 39th-st., in store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRSTClass cook in a private family; best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 249 West 30th-st., second floor.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; MAKES all kinds of soups, meats, bread, pastries, desserts; would assist with washing in a nice family; best reference. Call at No. 154 West 28th-st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of family cooking; City or country; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 100 West 27th-st., one flight, front.

COOK.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, WILLING TO Assist in fine washing and ironing, by respectable woman; private family; City or country. Call or address, two days, No. 378 3d-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; FULLY Competent to take entire charge; understands all kinds of cooking; can market if required. Call, two days, at No. 218 East 36th-st., side door.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK IN A PRIvate family; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 27 East 27th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; Cassist in fine or coarse washing; willing and obliging; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 162 West 53d-st., stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRSTClass laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 900 3d-av., ring third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN TO GO Cout by the day as laundress; best of City reference can be given. Address Mrs. Fisher, No. 312 East 80th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN ELDERLY EXPERIENCED Protestant woman as infant's nurse, or to care grown children; sews well by hand; City reference. Address, for two days, M. C., Box No. 299 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as nurse and chamber-maid; willing and obliging. City reference. Call at No. 212 West 118th-st., top floor.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTestant woman, or to take full charge of infant from birth; best City reference. Call at No. 211 East 40th-st., third floor, front room; no cards.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, 14 years old, to take care of one or two children, or as under nurse; wishes to sleep home; reference. Call at No. 113 West 46th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, as infants' nurse; has three and a half years' reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 135 West 2th-st.

NURSE.—BY EXPERIENCED INFANTS' NURSE; Wcan take baby from birth; raises it on bottle; willing and obliging; highest recommendation from last place. Call at No. 269 West 45th-st., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND CHILdren and do up-stairs work; no objection to go with a family to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 24 Clarkson-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN; Protestant; reference from last employer. Address No. 149 West 29th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECT. Nable young woman; best City references. Call at No. 740 6th-av., near 45th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS NURSE; last employer can be seen. Call at No. 588 3d-av., second bell.

NURSE-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO Wtake care of children and assist at chamber-work; 11 years' reference from last place. Call at 40 East 32d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT SEAMStress; understands Wheeler & Wilson machine; willing to assist in chamber-work or washing; call on a lady; no objection to the country; City reference. Address E. M., Box No. 327 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—EXPERIENCED; CAN CUT Sand fit; operates machine if required; is a neat chamber-maid; no objection to the country; City references. Call at No. 213 West 26th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl in a private family as first-class waitress; best City reference. Apply by note, two days, E. K., No. 854 4th-av., present situation.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; understands making all kinds of salads, care of silver, serving of wines; can take a man's place; best City reference. Call at No. 332 East 36th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH laundress families' and gentlemen's washing; does all kings of fine work; lace curtains like new. Call or address No. 329 East 26th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS Wfamily or gentleman's washing at her home; highly recommended. Call at No. 358 West 36th-st.; ring first bell.

WASHING.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS TO TAKE in washing; an excellent shirt ironer; reference. Call at No. 113 West 38th-st.

WASHING.—BY A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS; ladies', gents', or families' washing; good references. Mrs. Collins, No. 664 West 42d-st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT MAN Bin private family; speaks English, French, and German; City or country; best of references. Address M. M., Box No. 312 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS BUTLER IN Ba private family; thoroughly understands his business. Address Butler, Box No. 320 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT Respectable young man in a kind family. City or country; is willing and obliging; can come well recommended. Address J., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED ENGLISHman in a private family; first-class City reference from present employer. Call or address Mr. C. O'Hara, No. 45 John-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-Class married man of small family; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; no objections to the country; careful City and country driver; seven years' first-class reference. Address R. H., Box No. 263 *Time s Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; MARried; no family; is leaving 1st of March; as coachman or coachman and groom; over seven years' reference from present employer, several years from other employers. Address W. P. W., Box No. 323 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Cman; understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; is a careful driver, and not afraid of work; is willing to assist about place; best of reference from his last employer. Address P. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent man; married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his duties; will assist with washing; first-class City reference. Call at No. 223 East 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; Cwilling to assist with fine or coarse washing if required; good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 162 West 53d-st., stairs.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS Coachman, who has been in his employment for a period of five years; is a first-class driver and saddle man; in fact, he understands his business in every detail. Address T. H. P., Box No. 2291 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-Class single man; best City reference from last and former employers; six years in last place; is honest, sober, and careful driver. Call on or address J. L., care Brewster & Co., 47th-st. and Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-Class single man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; careful driver, best reference from last employer. Address K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, A PLACE Cfor his coachman (single) whom he can highly recommend as an excellent groom and careful driver; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address P. L. Frenean, No. 805 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG Canadian married man; has five years' good reference; will be found willing and obliging; can milk; not afraid of work. Address J. C., Box No. 224 *Times* Office, or No. 267 Graham-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGle man; understands the proper care of horses; is a good driver and not afraid of work; can milk, and understands the care of stock; best reference. Address O., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY SINGLE YOUNG MAN; JUST disengaged on account of family giving up horses; best City reference; country preferred. Address H., J. B. Brewster & Co., 6th-av. corner 27th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRSTClass single man in a private family; first-class City reference. Address or call on J. S., care of J. B. Brewster & Co., No. 145 East 25th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, MARRIED, AS Coachman; three years' best City reference; last employer can be seen at any time. Address M. C., Box No. 328 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COACHman and groom; has 15 years' reference for driving in the City. Inquire at No. 803 7th-av.; call for Peter, in the laundry.

COACHMAN OR WAITER.—BY A YOUNG Colored man as coachman or waiter, who is willing to make himself generally useful, with reference. Apply at No. 11 East 30th-st.

COACHMAN AND GENERALLY USEFUL Man.—Can milk; best reference from last employer. Address Coachman, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

FARMER.—BY AN AMERICAN MAN, WITHOUT incumbrance, to work and take charge of a farm; understands the care of all kinds of stock; can furnish highest references. Address Farmer, Box No. 281 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FLORIST.—BY A YOUNG FLORIST; SINGLE; understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, hotbeds, &c., thoroughly; first-class references. Address Florist, Hunter's Point, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SINGLE Gman; thoroughly understands the full management of a gentleman's country place; is a good vegetable man, hothouse grape and peach grower; well versed in laying out and improving grounds; highest references. Address Gardener, Box No. 304 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A COMPEtent experienced Scotchman; married; no family; is a thorough gardener and florist, and understands all about farming, &c.; wife is an excellent dairywoman; willing to board any help. &c. Address Peter Caven, Box No. 316 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (OATHOLIC) no family; has over 20 years' experience, and is willing to take entire charge of a gentleman's place; can produce the best City reference. Address G., Astoria Post Office.

GARDENER.—GERMAN SINGLE; MIDDLEaged man, who understands all branches of gardening, greenhouse, and would take care of a horse or cow if required; temperate and obliging; City or country; good reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A MIDDLEaged man, who understands the care and management of a gentleman's place and all kinds of cattle and stock; not afraid to work. Address J. R., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands his business in greenhouses, graperies, vegetable garden will groom and drive on a small place; City or country. Address, for two days, A. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—AS HEAD GARDENER BY SINgle German; one that understands the business in all its branches; the best of references given. Address J. L., No. 1,203 Broadway, florist's.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; CAPable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; 10 years' reference; married, with a small family. Address M. C., Gardener, Pamrapo, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT Gman; understands his business thoroughly; will be found STEADY. Protestant woman, in private family. Call at No. 495 3d-av., 3d floor, for two days.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE American woman as laundress and assist with chamber work; best City reference. Call or address No. 583 3d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; good City references; no chamber-work. Call, for two days, at No. 732 Broadway; pull bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTClass laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 113 West 33d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRSTClass laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 900 3d-av., ring third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN TO GO Cout by the day as laundress; best of City reference can be given. Address Mrs. Fisher, No. 312 East 80th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN ELDERLY EXPERIENCED Protestant woman as infant's nurse, or to care grown children; sews well by hand; City reference. Address, for two days, M. C., Box No. 299 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as nurse and chamber-maid; willing and obliging. City reference. Call at No. 212 West 118th-st., top floor.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTestant woman,

THE METHODIST BISHOPS

DISCUSSING THE QUESTION OF AN INCREASE IN NUMBER.

BISHOP WILEY'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE METHODIST PREACHERS—THE PROPER VISITATION OF FOREIGN FIELDS TO BE CONSIDERED—CONCEDING THE WISDOM OF AN INCREASE, LIMITED BY THE WILLINGNESS OF THE CHURCH.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—The Methodist Preachers' meeting for several weeks has been discussing the question: "Has the time now come when we should strengthen the superintendency of our Church by enlarging the general superintendency and diminishing the number of Presiding Elders?" At the meeting one week ago to-day, Bishop J. W. Wiley, resident in this city, was requested to speak on the question, and consented to do so. This morning he delivered the address given below. It will be noticed that he concedes the wisdom of enlarging the *personnel* of the superintendency, limiting that enlargement only by the willingness of the Church to support the added men. And while he states that it would not be proper for him, as the officer appointed to simply execute the will of the Church, to designate in terms the number of men by whom the episcopacy of the Church should be increased, he indicates, as plainly as any historical argument can indicate, that, if nine men were not too many in 1864, now, with a membership, pastorate, and property doubled, with added duties of visitation, and with a greatly increased territory to supervise, an addition of 10 men, making 18 in all, or double those at the close of 1864, would not be too many, always provided the Church is ready to support that number. All this is to bring the standard of episcopal work up, or down, to that of 1864. But a more important concession is that the wise tendency of the Church is toward a still greater diffusion of episcopal oversight and toward a corresponding increase in the number of Bishops; that the movement should be in that direction as fast as the Church can accommodate herself to the added burden of support, which, Bishop Wiley thinks, she will rapidly and cheerfully do in proportion as the episcopacy is brought near to the local interests of the churches, by a more minute supervision than has heretofore, with a limited number of Bishops, been possible. The address was listened to throughout with the deepest attention. It is regarded in Methodist circles here as a timely utterance of no uncertain sound.

After the usual devotional exercises, Bishop Wiley took up the question of the day, and spoke as follows:

"At your request, I appear before you to give you some facts on the question now under discussion. The question whether we should increase the number of our Bishops, and how much, depends on three things—the government of our foreign work, what the Church wants her Bishops to do, and their support. As somewhat remote from the immediate question, and yet intimately connected with it, I take up, first, the supervision of our foreign work. And this resolves itself into the question whether our foreign conferences and missions should have foreign or home supervision. If we turn our thoughts to their foreign supervision, this presents itself in two forms. The first is the independent organization and autonomy of some of our foreign work. That is, to set apart and throw upon their own resources, and place under their own Government, such parts of our work as might be deemed prepared for such separation. From my observation and experience, I am firmly convinced that the policy of separation is not the true one; and that, if it were, no part of our foreign work is now ready for it. The peculiar organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church adapts it to the whole world, as well as to America, and its administration is of easy application in all parts of the earth. Its efficiency has been demonstrated in most parts of the world. There is no difficulty in keeping the most remote parts of our work closely and vitally connected with what may be called the home work. Our system unites, guards, and preserves the rights of every part of our work, whether in America or at the ends of the earth. An almost unanimous vote would be given by our missionaries and our native converts in all lands to remain connected with the great Methodist Episcopal Church. So far from this connection with the general Church being detrimental to our foreign work, it has hitherto been a decided advantage. But if the policy itself were the true one, as I have said, there is no part of our work which is yet ready for such a separation. None of our foreign Conferences are sufficiently developed or disciplined or strong enough to enter into a church organization for themselves; and if we should enter upon this policy it would be simply to organize fragmentary churches in many parts of the world.

"Another policy than that of separation for our foreign work is suggested under the plan of supervision by resident Missionary Bishops. Our foreign missions, up to the organization of foreign Conferences, have always been under the most capable Superintendents we could find; and these Superintendents have been clothed with power almost equal to the Episcopacy, except ordination. Since the formation of Conferences, Bishops have visited them. As a foreign Missionary Bishop over such a field as India, or as Europe, or as China and Japan, could give but little more individual supervision than is given in the present plan. In none of these countries is there a native prepared for the office and work of a Missionary Bishop. Our foreign missions, for all local purposes, have now excellent supervision in the Superintendent of the mission and the Presiding Elders. Such men as Maclay, Lowrey, Baldwin, Thomas, Doerring, Heulsen, Vernon, and a host more, are, to all intents and purposes, local Bishops, and admirable ones at that. In the superintendency of our foreign work we need to accomplish two things pre-eminently, in addition to the admirable work now done by local supervision—inspiration and counsel for the missions themselves, and information and inspiration for the Church at home. The first is of immense value and every missionary almost in the world, and all the foreign members, would heartily vote for these visits. At that end of the line episcopal visitations from the home Church abundantly pay. The Church at home needs the inspiration of direct facts and words from the foreign field. She disburses hundreds of thousands of dollars in these fields annually. She has a right to know what from the missaries only, nor from a missionary Bishop living at the end of the earth, what this money is accomplishing, but from the actual inspection of one of her own disinterested agents. I am satisfied that these foreign visitations abundantly pay. They are not nearly so expensive as is generally supposed. A visitation to our work in Europe costs but little more than a visitation to our work beyond the Rocky Mountains. I would only suggest that the plan be so modified as to make the visits of longer duration and of less frequency. In determining the number of Bishops we need, it is my judgment, then, that the Church should take into consideration the proper visitation of our foreign work.

"When we now return to the home work permit me to say, first of all, I have been much pleased with the papers and speeches of this meeting. I personally believe, too, that the drift is in the right direction. I think the providential tendency is toward an increase in our episcopacy; and this brings me to the second and third essentials which I have referred to. What is the work which the Church desires to accomplish through her episcopacy? In other words, what does the Church want her Bishops to do? Our episcopacy is a general superintendency; and yet there is a constant tendency to bring it into comparison with a diocesan episcopacy, and, on the part of preachers and people, to expect from it much the same kind of work as is rendered by a diocesan episcopacy. That 10 or 25 or 50 Bishops could render, in our Church of more than 1,600,000 members and 12,000 preachers, the same kind of service as is rendered by 64 Bishops in a sister Church of 250,000 members and about 3,000 preachers, is, of course, simply impossible. And yet our Church needs as much, and, for many reasons, more supervision than that Church. If the Church desires about such service from her Bishops as they are now rendering, the number need not be greatly increased; but permit me to assure you that with about the same number as the Church has had in the past two quadrenniums, the episcopacy can render no more service than it is now doing. Our Conferences at the close of the next General Conference will exceed 100, and the annual travel of a Bishop is an average of 14,000 miles. It is plainly impossible for our Bishops to do any more work than they are doing. This brings us to the question. Does the Church need or want more of that kind of work, or does it wish us to do other kinds of service? No doubt great good would be accomplished by having one Bishop for every State, but I claim that a greater amount is accomplished by 20 Presiding Elders in a State than could be by one Bishop. Would it be wise to substitute one, or even two Bishops, for instance, in the State of Ohio for more than 20 Presiding Elders? I fear that there is too great a tendency in the discussion of this question to underestimate the great and valuable services rendered in our Church by the Presiding Eldership. These men extend their labors to the minutest supervision of our Church interests everywhere, a much more thorough superintendency than has ever been rendered by any dozen Bishops. These men are, on the whole, able and faithful and industrious men, chosen with special reference to their adaptation to the minute local service to be done. And yet it is a possibility that matters would be helped by securing, to even such a State as Ohio more of that peculiar influence and authority which comes with the office of Bishop. I am not at all frightened at the number of 25 Bishops. I, of course, in this, speak for myself alone. I am inclined to think that the wise tendency is in this direction. But to leap at once to that number would be a revolution, and one of the wise speakers of last Monday told us that we must not have revolution, but advancement.

"And this touches the third essential—the support of our episcopacy. I am ready for as many Bishops as the Church is able and willing to support. I believe the Church, and not the Book Concern, should support them, and that, therefore, we should not go beyond the ability and will of the Church in this respect. But the Church is doing well; she has almost carried the cost of the episcopacy during the past quadrennium. A little more attention and a little more education would bring the Church up to the full measure of this duty. I am inclined to believe, too, with others, that even if the number were increased, and a more visible and measurably definite service were rendered before the people, the would bear the additional burden and expense; but we cannot leap at once to a large number. True progress lies along the line of increase, but we must increase gradually. The Church needs enlarged and more minute episcopal supervision. I think our true policy is to move in that line of increase as rapidly as the Church will support it and pay for it. The right thing for the Church to do now is to study carefully how many Bishops she needs to do the work which she proposes to assign to them, and then proceed to elect them and support them. It is possible that there has been an over-carefulness in electing a sufficient number of Bishops. In 1864, when we had, in round numbers 900,000 members, 6,000 preachers, and $22,000,000 of church property, and six effective Bishops, it was thought we needed three more, or nine Bishops. Now, when the Church has almost doubled all these figures, there are many who think we could do very well with eight. That General Conference closed with 59 Conferences; this one will close with over 100. It is entirely safe to say that the labors and responsibilities of the episcopacy have fully doubled since 1864. Our great work, extending all over the South, and the work, equal in extent of territory and almost equal in numbers of Conferences, in the great Territories of the North-west and South-west, has all developed since that time. We have opened several new foreign missions, and in several instances, what were then apparently small missions have become large and important foreign Conferences, and nearly this whole work of visitation to our foreign fields has been developed since 1864.

"It would not, perhaps, be proper for me to indicate how many bishops we ought to have, as I am only an officer whose duty it is to execute the will of the Church. I simply say that it is a question that ought to have, and doubtless will have, the most careful study of the General Conference. Where, most of all, we need increased episcopal strength, is in our newer work, in the vast field that is opened to us in the South and in the great Western and North-western Territories and beyond the Rocky Mountains."

A LADIES' CO-OPERATIVE STORE.

MISS KATE FIELD'S PLAN FOR REDUCING MILLINERY BILLS.

Miss Kate Field, who returned from London about six weeks since, where she has resided for some time, has brought with her some foreign ideas of which she means to make practical use for the benefit of her female acquaintances. She has a plan for the emancipation of her lady friends from the thralldom of milliners and the extortions of shop-keepers who deal in female wearing-apparel. Soon after her return to New-York she prepared a prospectus for the incorporation of a company with a capital of $250,000, for the purpose of establishing a co-operative system of obtaining apparel on the same plan as that adopted by an association established in London in 1877, which has been pre-eminently successful. A meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. John D. Townsend a week ago, at which the prospectus was read and discussed, and the plan then took definite shape. Already much of the stock of the company has been taken, as many as 500 shares of $25 each being subscribed by one lady. When the London association was formed, there was a good deal of its success, but the prospectus had hardly been announced before the whole stock—$250,000—was taken. There were upward of 200 members of the nobility and gentry alone who became shareholders, and the leading ladies of the metropolis hastened to acquire the privileges of the association. The object of the company, as may be learned from Miss Field's prospectus, is to establish a co-operative store, well stocked with ladies' and children's wearing-apparel, which is to be furnished to stockholders at a small persentage above cost price. There is to be attached to the store a lunch-room and a reading-room, with materials for writing. These conveniences especially recommend themselves to ladies living in the suburbs who do not desire to go to a hotel. Competent saleswomen of refinement and education will be provided. It is the intention of the association to be co-operative in every respect, the employes being interested in the profits according to their abilities and the salaries they receive, a plan of treatment which will induce fidelity and economy.

As a trifling percentage only will be added to the cost of goods, shareholders will afford a saving in purchases. Materials will be sold by the yard, while dress-making and millinery will receive special attention. Agencies will be established in Paris and London for the purchase of goods. Arrangements will also be made with American manufacturers for the production of special brands of silks and fabrics, whereby the cost of a lady's toilet can be materially reduced. The price of shares has been placed at $25, in order that the benefits may be distributed among a large number, on the principle of business that the greater the number of subscribers the larger the profits. The subscription of a single share entitles the family of the subscriber to the benefits of the store. Many ladies have taken a number of shares for the purpose of distributing them among their acquaintances and friends. The sales will invariably be for cash, and this will, it is expected, enable the company to turn its capital quickly and do, a large business. Able and experienced business men will be placed at the head of departments, under the control of a general manager. Non-residents may order their goods by sample from any part of the country. The company is styled "The Ladies' Dress Co-operative Association."

Mrs. Townsend said last night that while the idea of the association was not more than three weeks old, yet the number of shares already subscribed to the stock was sufficient to justify the statement that the experiment was fully on its feet, and would be put into practical operation as soon as possible. The location of the store has not yet been determined, and many of the details have yet to be arranged.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The steamer Thingvalla, Capt. Molson, from New-York Feb. 8, has arrived at Copenhagen. She landed at the Isle of Wight the crew of the ship Alexander Marshall, Capt. Gardner, from New-York Jan. 29, for London, which was abandoned leaky and dismantled. Nothing was saved.

The Norwegian ship Lady Blessington, Capt. Sindahlsen, at this port, bound for Philadelphia, was in collision to-day in the Thames and sunk. The crew was saved.

A Dutch steamer supposed to be the P. Caland, has been spoken. She lost her rudder and stern-post, and was making for the Channel. No assistance was wanted.

The British ship Bertram Rigby, Capt. Weale, from Liverpool Jan. 31, for San Francisco, has put back for Falmouth, with her hatches stove.

The Norwegian bark Eliezer, Capt. Brule, from Baltimore Jan. 25, for Bilbao, has put into Falmouth. She lost bulwarks and stanchions.

The Norwegian bark Fiorida, Capt. Mikklesen, from New-York, Dec. 15, for Holland, has foundered near Bergod.

The ship Guardian, Capt. Payne, from New-York, Sept. 27, for Anjier, has been at Batavia, damaged. She will discharge her cargo.

The British ship Lord Lytton, Capt. Dakin, from Liverpool Jan. 28, for New-York, has put into Queenstown leaky. She lost sails, and several of her crew are sick.

The Italian bark Artemesia Gianello, Capt. Calla, from Baltimore Jan. 21, for Queenstown, has arrived at Falmouth. She lost her bulwarks and sustained sundry other damage.

The British bark Rontenbeck, Capt. Still, which arrived at Queenstown, from San Francisco, on Feb. 19, lost top-sails and had her decks swept.

The British ship Ducraig, Capt. Storm, from San Francisco Sept. 13, for Queenstown, has been towed into the latter port, having lost her main-mast in a terrible storm. Two of the crew were lost overboard.

The British bark Duke of Northumberland, Capt. James, from Swansea Jan. 28, for New-York, has put back to Swansea with the loss of bulwarks and boats. Some of her crew are sick.

The German bark Lohengrin, Capt. Dade, from Darien Jan. 10, for Hesburn-on-Tyne, has passed Dover with the loss of her jib-boom and cutwater.

The British bark Wimmera, Capt. McIntyre, at Liverpool, from New-Orleans Jan. 20, lost bulwarks and sustained other damage.

BERMUDA, Feb. 18.—Her Majesty's transport Himalaya left here on Feb. 17, with the Nineteenth Regiment, for Gibraltar, and returned on Feb. 18, having a piece of a steel hawser wound in her screw.

NO CHARGES BY MR. MACLEAN.

The reports in circulation during the past few days that Mr. Charles F. MacLean was about to make charges against Sidney P. Nichols, who now fills Mr. MacLean's place in the Police Board, and that Mayor Cooper would again try the accused Commissioner, preparatory to his removal, are without foundation. A TIMES reporter learned from the Mayor last evening that Mr. MacLean had not spoken to him in regard to making charges against Mr. Nichols, or of obtaining the vouchers for payments made by him for "feed" for the horses used by the department, with a view to make them the basis of his accusations. He added that he knew nothing whatever in respect to the matter. From one of Mr. Nichols's friends the reporter learned that Mr. MacLean, soon after he was appointed Police Commissioner, obtained the vouchers in question from a clerk at Police Head-quarters; that the clerk obtained his receipt for them, and that Mr. MacLean has kept them ever since. The whole amount involved is said by Mr. Nichols to be about $1,500, and he also says that he can satisfactorily explain the expenditures.

PETER HERDIC'S TROUBLES.

LANCASTER, Penn., Feb. 23.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions, to-day, the cases of the Commonwealth against Peter Herdic were called for trial, but counsel for the Commonwealth announced that they had decided not to proceed with them, but would enter nolle prosequis upon all bills of indictment found and pending against Herdic in Lancaster County. This disposition was approved by the court, and Herdic was discharged.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—In a boat-race to-day on the Tyne, Hawdon defeated Kempster by two lengths. The race was for £100 a side.

The *Sportsman* says that a walking-match will probably be arranged between "Blower" Brown, the winner of the championship of England Belt, and Charles Rowell, for £1,000 a side.

A FATHER'S RIGHT TO HIS CHILDREN.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 23.—In the suit of Emma C. Benson, of Louisville, Ky., against H. C. Benson, her husband, for the possession of their two children, Judge Smith decided in favor of the father retaining them.

RICHMOND COUNTY HUNT

BRUTAL STATEN ISLAND HUNTSMEN.

HOW THEY KILLED A FOX WITH JACK-KNIVES AND OBTAINED THE BRUSH—THE FOX-HUNTERS' JOURNEY TO THE FIELD.

The Washington's Birthday meet of the Richmond County Hunt took place yesterday at a hamlet of [illegible] houses dignified by the name of "county seat," and situated in the heart of the island, at the greatest possible distance from all the landings. To the eye of the stranger, Richmond is chiefly noticeable for its ricketty Court-house and jail, its scattered and tumble-down dwellings, and the depth and luxuriance of the sticky, clayey mud which fill its lanes and by-ways. Yesterday it was crowded to overflowing with visitors, and the little weather-beaten tavern, styled "hotel," found difficulty in accommodating a fraction of the throng which flocked thither. The Astor House coach, which had been specially chartered by a number of the fox-hunters for themselves and their lady friends, left New-York at 10 o'clock sharp. At Brighton it took in the larger part of its load, consisting of Mr. M. Campbell, Mr. Outerbridge, Mr. Ogden Fowler, Miss West, Miss Campbell, Miss Fannie Robinson, the Misses Davidge, and a dozen others. Miss Louisa Meigs occupied the post of honor on the box seat. The ladies looked very attractive in Derby hats, ulsters, and fur wrappings, and the sharp, cutting wind lent added color to their complexions. The drive was through Richmond Terrace, Gore-street and eight miles out over Vanderbilt-avenue and the county roads. Mr. Henderson followed the coach in a neat two-seated phaeton, his party consisting of his sister, Miss Henderson, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Donald. Mr. George West, the getter-up of the hunt, led the way in his handsome dog-cart, and several other gentlemen cantered alongside. The road lay through South Beach, and Toedt Hill, with its solitary clump of evergreens and its lonely view of the ocean, was soon passed, and at high noon the coach whirled, amid the sharp notes of the horn, into the mud-imbedded and unkempt precincts of Richmond.

A high wind blew over the rain-soaked country, and cut through overcoats and wraps, when the fox was led out into the field adjoining Reinhardt's [the murderer] cell in the County Jail. The coach had been securely anchored in the mud outside the fence, and its roof was crowded with ladies watching the preparations for the start. Old Uncle John Wood, the Nimrod of Staten Island, was master of the ceremonies, and when he took the sleek, brown-coated Minnesota fox out of a bag under his arm, the dogs set up a yelping that made the little fellow shiver all over and try to get back into the bag again. John tied a rope around his neck, and half led, half dragged him over the field to let the ladies see him, while the hounds were held in check. Old "Sport," Uncle John's biggest hound, with a strain of bloodhound in him, plunged and tore at the strap, and kept up a deep-mouthed yell that was fairly deafening. Meanwhile, the riders were tightening their girths and preparing to mount. Mr. James Hawley, of Port Richmond, rode Sorcerer, a handsome bay, half-brother to the steeple-chaser Trouble, and one of the few blooded horses on the ground. Mr. Campbell backed Curly Dick, a high-stepping brown hunter from New-Brighton. County Clerk Hart bestrode the bay mare Richmond. Clarence M. Johnson guided his favorite sorrel Belle, Mr. West was on his bay mare Fleet, and Prescott De Wolfe rode Madge, a pretty crimped bay with a banged tail. William Magee's sorrel pony "Butcher Boy" was backed to take the first fence, but no one expected Charley Hart to win the brush on his brown horse Contraband. At about 3 o'clock when Uncle John let the fox go, on a bleak knoll a quarter of a mile off, Reynard was given a shamefully short start, and hardly got over the brow of the hill when men, horses, and dogs were in hot pursuit. The foremost riders plunged through a pool of stagnant water in the south-east corner of the field, and came racing up the rising ground toward the woods, taking two or three barred gates in dashing style, while the "duck" after them watched eagerly for holes in the fences. One or two who were determined to clear the fences whether their horses would take them or not, rode their steeds fiercely up to the bars and then stopped short. In five minutes or so the hunt and its followers were out of sight in the belt of woods to the eastward. Reynard soon doubled and brought his pursuers out on to the Court-house road, running toward the station. Back on this the panting, sweating train until headed off and driven one side into a lot surrounded by a picket-fence and bushes that he could not get through. By all the laws of fox-hunting, he should have been run back to the start or at least given a chance for his life on open ground. Instead of this, he was set upon in the corner by the whole pack of dogs and half a dozen of the huntsmen, and the latter, not even having the decency to let the hounds kill him, disembowelled and flayed him with their jack knives. One, more eager than the rest, seized hold of the brush and actually cut it off while the animal was still struggling in the death agony. Stung by the pain and the harrying bites of the dogs, the fox turned and buried his teeth in the hand of the man who was mutilating him. Then the huntsmen (?) crowded around, and literally kicked the fox to death. A gentleman who was present said that the sight was so sickening that he had to turn his back to it. It is to the credit of Mr. Hawley, County Clerk Hart, and several others that they did their best to prevent this butchery, and to keep back the crowd until the fox had a fair start. Charley Hart brought back the brush, and gave it to Miss Telfair, of Brighton, the only mounted lady present. Mr. Campbell carried off the pad. The flunt was awarded to Mr. Outerbridge, but as he had eaten his way out of the basket he was caged in the night before, it was decided to drag the dead body of fox No. 1. In the second chase two of the hunters were dismounted at the first fence, and their riderless horses plunged about the fields in dog style. It was spiritless affair, and ended at 4 o'clock.

To compensate for the failure of the hunt, there was some excellent pigeon-shooting. Messrs. Robertson, Bartlett, Campbell, West, Rasello, Elliot, and Cornell—most of them from New-York or New-Brighton—had erected a marquee and shooting-stand on the vacant grounds near the Court-house, where they did great execution among the birds.

A BRUTAL WRESTLING MATCH

BETWEEN EDWIN BIBBY AND SAMUEL PERRY—BIBBY WINS TWO SUCCESSIVE FALLS.

Edwin Bibby, the celebrated English wrestler, who defeated Andre Christol in three contests, both in this City and Boston, wrestled with Samuel Perry, an English athlete, who arrived in this country two weeks ago, in a private room over O'Connor's Billiard Hall, in Union-square, yesterday afternoon, for a purse of $300. The match was the best two out of three falls, Devonshire style, catch as catch can, the English rules being strictly enforced. The Devonshire style of wrestling is the most exhausting of any, kicking being allowed, and every class of hold permitted except by the neck. The admission tickets to the match yesterday were limited to 150, and the spectators were chiefly composed of Wall-street brokers and downtown merchants. When the men were stripped for the encounter, it was seen that Perry, though heavier than Bibby, was not in such fine condition, and Bibby was declared the favorite in the betting at odds of one hundred against seventy-five, which was soon increased to one hundred against fifty. Mr. J. Devolin acted as umpire for Perry, and Mr. S. Crum for Bibby. William Muldoon was chosen referee. After some fencing the men clinched, and for 22 minutes a struggle of the greatest fierceness followed. Bibby forced the wrestling from the beginning, and, clung to Perry with the bull-dog tenacity which astonished the sporting men who witnessed his first match with Christol. Finally he secured a grape-vine lock on Perry and threw the latter heavily, securing first fall. Both men were much exhausted, Perry being in the worst condition. A rest of 15 minutes was allowed, after which the contest was resumed. The second bout, which was marked by the same earnestness as the first, lasted 25 minutes, when Bibby cross-buttocked Perry, falling on him heavily. Blood started from Perry's nose and mouth, and his friends carried him to a dressing-room. The referee accordingly awarded Bibby the match and purse.

COLLISION ON THE HARLEM ROAD.

Yesterday morning when the Chatham local express on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, which leaves that place at 6:05 A. M., arrived at Purdy's Station, Westchester County, at 9:06, it came in collision with a freight train going north, which was standing on a side track waiting for the express to pass. Both locomotives, Nos. 4 and 39, were badly wrecked; so much so that they were rendered useless, and other locomotives had to be procured before the trains could go on. No one was seriously injured, though several persons received severe bruises. The cause of the collision was a misplaced switch, though the switchman, W. Gardner, is positive it was all right.

THE GRIMES HOMICIDE.

The jury impaneled by Coroner Brady in the case of Patrick Grimes, butcher, of No. 855 First-avenue, rendered a verdict yesterday that "the deceased came to his death by wounds received at the hands of Michael and Martin McInerney." The accused were committed to the Tombs for trial. The testimony showed that Martin McInerney fractured Grimes's skull with a club, and that when Grimes fell bleeding on the sidewalk, Michael McInerney fired two shots, one of which took effect in Grimes's left side. The affair was the result of a drunken brawl.

A COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

A woman who gave her name as Annie Williams, and her residence as No. 23 Spring-street, complained to Justice Kilbreth, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, that Michael Pasquali, an Italian, of No. 35 Mulberry-street, had given her a counterfeit trade dollar. She had tendered him a genuine coin in payment for a glass of beer. She objected to the pennies he gave her in change, and he then returned her a leaden dollar coin, and refused to take it back. Pasquali denied the charge. Interpreter Knapp and several officers identified the complainant as Annie Haggerty, wife of "Ned" Haggerty, the Tweed janitor, who came into notoriety through the robbery of the Tweed vouchers. The woman denied emphatically that her name was Haggerty, or that she ever had anything to do with Haggerty, the janitor. Her complaint was dismissed on the ground of insufficiency of evidence.

A BAD DAY FOR BICYCLES.

THE TRIP WHICH THE NEW-YORK CLUB TOOK YESTERDAY.

The first public demonstration of the New-York Bicycle Club was made yesterday morning. It had been announced that the members of the club and invited guests, to the number of about 75, would meet at Fifty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue at 9:30 in the morning, and start on a trip to Tarrytown, a distance of some 28 miles by the road to be traversed. At Tarrytown the bicyclists were to take dinner, and the return trip was to be made. At the appointed hour some 200 or 300 ladies and gentlemen had assembled at the place of meeting. Not a bicycle, however, was to be seen. A gentle rain had fallen during the early morning hours, and the Boulevard, which was to be followed, according to the original programme, as far as One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, was covered with a half inch of pasty mud, which augured but poorly for the success of the first expedition planned by the Bicycle Club. Ten o'clock came, and the spectators began slowly to disperse, the rumor having gone around that the trip was postponed. But a moment later a solitary member of the club, mounted on a towering bicycle, was descried approaching the rendezvous. He proved to be Kingman N. Putnam, the Secretary. He announced that the bicyclists were coming, and the crowd, therefore, nerved itself to await the start with patience. Mr. Putnam was dressed in the new uniform of the club, which was first shown in public yesterday. It is composed of a single-breasted sack coat, cut square, of cadet gray cloth, trimmed with scarlet cord down the front and around the stand-up collar and cuffs; knee-breches of the same material, ornamented with three buttons at the knee, and a scarlet cord extending down the welt. Dark gray stockings, and a skull-cap with a visor, to match the suit, complete the outfit. At 10:30 heavy clouds had obscured the sun, and but 16 of the expected participators had arrived at the meet. News was then received that the others, some 15 or 20, had gone from the Rink to Seventy-second-street, and would meet the party there. The appointment ruined the programme for a grand start in public, and Mr. Putnam, who, in the absence of Capt. Charles K. Munroe, acted as director and leader, was unable to rally even the 16 who survounded him into any enthusiasm for an orderly start. The moment it became known that their missing friends were at Seventy-second-street each one started up the Boulevard in his own good time, and that thoroughfare presented a string of bicycles wabbling along in the sticky mud, amid the yells and cheers of the spectators. The better riders soon distanced the small boys who hung on their rear, but two of the more unskillful or more nervous were persecuted by the jeers and sarcastic encouragement of the small boys for several blocks. These two unfortunates were unable to mount their iron steeds, which persisted in throwing them over the large propelling wheel at every attempt to gain their seats. They did not wear the club uniform, and were evidently amateurs of little practice. They had plenty of perseverance, however, and arose from each fall muddy and crestfallen, but by no means conquered. Finally, both succeeded in securing a firm seat, and wabbled along after their companions, who, by this time, were far ahead, to the inspiring cheers of the boys who had persecuted them for some 10 or 15 minutes.

The start had but fairly been made when a drizzling rain began to fall, which quickly changed to driving snow. The wind was directly in the faces of the bicyclists, but the snow lasted but about 10 minutes, at the end of which time the storm ceased, but the disagreeable wind continued, and it was hard pulling through the mud of the Boulevard. All idea of going as far as Tarrytown was abandoned, but the members of the club and their friends were determined to go somewhere, and the majority felt confident that they could reach Yonkers, if they got no further. It was more difficult, however, than they had foreseen, for between a slue-like mud and a bracing wind, unusual exertion was required to keep up a headway. At One Hundred and Fourth-street a shower compelled the men to take refuge in a neighboring inn, where they remained for nearly half an hour, allowing the tardy ones to catch up, so that when another start was made there were 30 in the party. Reaching the hill at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street they were joined by Capt. Munroe, who had left Fifty-ninth-street at 11:30 o'clock. At this time the clouds had cleared away, the sun shone brightly, and there was every promise of a pleasant day. The occupants of carriages encouraged the lagging ones, and fair ladies waved handkerchiefs as the leaders passed. At Fort Washington the mud was so deep that the riders were obliged to dismount and push their machines as far as King's Bridge, attempts to ride meeting with many amusing as well as disastrous results. About 20 of the party reached the great hill south of Yonkers, where another halt was made. This was at 1:45, and at the same time there came on a heavy flurry of snow, lasting nearly 15 minutes. It was too cold to remain standing, and the members soon started off again at a rattling gait, single file, until they reached the head of Broadway, in Yonkers, when they formed into line two by two. The line had hardly started when a buggy driven by two young men who were evidently intent upon celebrating the day was met. The youths did their best to run down the bicycles, and considerable skill was required to avoid collision. In the village the club was met by two companies of the Sixteenth Battalion of Infantry in full uniform, which reversed their order of march after the bicycles had passed, and followed after. At 1:50 o'clock the procession halted in front of the Getty House, where all dismounted and the machines were placed in the Yonkers Bicycle School. Dinner was ordered at the Getty House, where the riders registered the following names: C. K. Munroe, K. N. Putnam, J. C. Olmstead, William Whitlock, C. McCullough, Percy R. Pyne, Jr., W. H. Benjamin, Arthur B. Turnure, and Cassius De Rham, of the New-York Bicycle Club; W. R. Proctor, of the Columbia College Club; R. G. Sip, of the Pioneer Club; W. Warden, of the Brooklyn Club, and Henry Tunbridge, H. J. Harris, E. Einstein, M. Schoni, P. Wheeler, M. H. Keene, R. E. Moran, Fred. Jenkins, T. L. Bourne, Arthur H. Robinson, Walter Watson, F. L. Van Benschoten, C. E. Proctor, R. L. Lee, G. A. Worth, William Cunningham, C. Warden, J. Mills, Harry Dade, J. H. Abraham, and W. Lattaner.

There was a good deal of disappointment when it was learned that the road to Tarrytown was in an impassable condition, but at the same time there seemed a feeling of relief among the majority that such was the case. At 4 o'clock, 10 of the more aspiring riders started on the return trip to the City, but meeting a head-wind, 8 of the number abandoned the undertaking, and with the others started down the hill to catch the train. Numerous tumbles in the mud at this time afforded much amusement to the citizens of Yonkers. Capt. Munroe and Lieut. Putnam were the only ones of the party who resolutely kept on the return road to New-York. At Harlem the bicycles were again unloaded from the baggage-car, and after a lively spurt through Fifth-avenue, the men dismounted at the American Institute Rink, shortly after 5 o'clock. Messrs. Munroe and Putnam arrived about an hour later.

THE RECEPTION TO M. DE LESSEPS.

The Colon, with M. De Lesseps on board, was not sighted up to a late hour last night. Speaking of the progress and prospects of the approaching public banquet and reception to the distinguished Frenchman, Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, one of the Committee of Arrangements, said yesterday: "The arrangements are completed, and the reception will prove to be one of the most honorable and notable events for New-York. This City is not only large and liberal, but it is expected to fairly express the better judgment of American opinion on all subjects. The visit of M. De Lesseps now is about to be the occasion for the first expression of cordial feeling toward our sister American Republics which New-York has publicly made since the days when Spanish America threw off the yoke of Spain, and, under the lead of such disciples of Washington as Simon Bolivar, established the Republics. The Ministers and consular representatives of six American Republics, besides those of the Republic of France, have been invited to meet the citizens of New-York at this dinner. The flags of all will be entwined in friendly union with our own Stars and Stripes. The sentiment will prevail for friendship and fraternity and benevolent civilization, and for such international diplomacy, and only such, as becomes a Christian nation. Those who will respond to the toasts will be conceded to be worthy representatives of all that is patriotic and best in American opinion."

THE BOARD OF POLICE JUSTICES.

The Board of Police Justices met last evening in the Jefferson Market Police Court room, and received a report from Justices Flammer, Otterbourg, and Morgan commenting upon the statistics of the annual report. The committee, which these Justices comprised, called attention to the fact that many of their suggestions referring to the enactment of laws calculated to secure an equitable Excise law had been adopted by the Legislature. The committee also pointed out as a subject worthy of consideration the fact that there had been during 1879 a decrease of 25 per cent. in the number of offenses committed as compared with the year 1874. There had also been a steady decrease during the intervening years. The report was received, and the meeting then adjourned. Previous to adjournment, a short discussion took place upon the advisability of the extension of the power of the Justices so as to enable them to dispose of misdemeanors—when a plea of guilty is entered by the defendant—in the Police Court. This would secure a large saving in the expenses of the Court of Special Sessions, where such cases are now transferred for trial.

A WAITING IDENTIFICATION.

J. Bostwick, the mate of the bark London, lying at the foot of Sixth-street, East River, rescued a drowning man Sunday night, as he was sinking for the last time. The man was unconscious, and was taken into the cabin of the schooner William R. Shannon, where he expired, although every effort was made to resuscitate him. The body was taken to the Eleventh Precinct Station, where it awaits identification. It is that of a sailor, about 40 years of age, with dark mustache, eyes, and hair, and was dressed in dark clothes, gray flannel shirt and drawers. There was nothing found in his clothes to indicate his identity.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

A fancy dress carnival will occur at the New-York Skating Rink to-morrow evening, which will be opened with a wheelbarrow-race.

The Opera Association of New-York City will give a grand bal masque de l'opera, at Madison-Square Garden, on Thursday evening next.

Charles Snowden, an Englishman of 60 years, residing in Smith-street, Brooklyn, fell off Pier No. 15, North River, yesterday afternoon, and was drowned. His body was recovered.

Robert Calhoun, aged 10 years, of No. 242 West Tenth-street, and Charles Lick, aged 14, of No. 778 Second-avenue, have run away from their homes, and the Police are looking for them.

The Rev. M. P. Kane, of Argyll, will lecture this evening, at 8 o'clock, in the United Presbyterian Church, West Twenty-fifth-street, on "Greatness and its Perils." The lecture is under the auspices of the Ladies' Benevolent Association.

The Rev. Dr. James A. Bolles will deliver the first of his series of lectures on "The Religion of Shakespeare" to-day, at Grace Hall, East Fourteenth-street, commencing at 3 o'clock. The second of the series will be delivered on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. William Wells Newell will deliver three lectures on "Folklore; or, the Oral Traditions of the English and their Kin" in the chapel of the Church of the Messiah, on the last Tuesday evening of February, and the first two Tuesday evenings of March.

The Rev. Charles R. Treat will lecture on "The Rhine," in the Madison-Avenue Church of the Disciples, at Madison-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, this evening. Beautiful stereoscopic views will be exhibited as illustrations of the objects referred to in the discourse.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children will send to Hungary, by the steamer of Saturday next, the little German musicians of the "Cadet Band." An appeal is made from the society for 13 common Ulster overcoats for the little ones. Donations will be utilized for this purpose.

A meeting of congratulation on the passage of the bill giving school suffrage to women will be held at Steck Hall, No. 11 East Fourteenth-street, to-morrow evening. Speeches will be made by Mrs. Elizabeth L. Saxon, the Rev. Robert Collyer, Clemence S. Lozier, M. D., Mrs. Clara Neyman, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, and others.

The longshoremen who refused to accept the reduction of wages made by Mallory's, Ward's, and the Bristol Lines still hold out. Green hands, who have been employed in their stead, have been able to do the work so far, as business has not been very brisk during late. A number of the old hands hope to be employed to-day on the Mallory pier at weekly wages.

The steamer City of Washington, of the Alexandre Line, which sailed from this port Thursday, the 19th inst., arrived at Havana yesterday at 6 o'clock A. M., making the trip in the fast time of 3 days 13 hours, which is the best trip on record from this port to Havana. This steamer has also the best time from Havana to this port, which she made last Summer in 3 days 3 hours.

The Rev. S. A. Gardner will be installed this evening as Pastor of the Bleecker-Street Universalist Church. Addresses of welcome will be made by the Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin and the Rev. Robert Collyer, and in the other exercises the Revs. N. S. Hill, J. C. Snow, G. I. Kehrn, J

The New-York Times.

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THE CHOICE OF NEW-YORK

GEN. GRANT'S OPPONENTS CONCEDING HIS STRENGTH.

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION WILL DO TO-DAY—SENATOR BLAINE'S FRIENDS ADMIT GRANT'S POPULARITY—PECULIAR WORK BY SHERMAN MEN.

UTICA, Feb. 24.—For many years there has been no New-York State Convention which, from the first, promised to pass off so quietly as the one called to meet here to-morrow. The majority of the delegates in favor of the renomination of Gen. Grant is so overwhelming that the so-called opposition is hardly worthy of the name. That Gen. Grant will be indorsed by the Republicans of New-York, there has, during the day, been no doubt. The only question has been in regard to the manner and extent of such indorsement. In fact the majority is so large that there has been some difficulty in reconciling the gentlemen who compose it to any definite plan of action. A large number of Gen. Grant's friends have insisted from the first that the majority should take the bull by the horns and make assurance doubly sure by selecting a committee to supervise the election of national delegates from the various Congressional districts. This programme has been urged upon the ground that the whole success of the movement in favor of Gen. Grant depends upon his unequivocal indorsement by the Republicans of New-York, and upon the election of 70 delegates from this State pledged absolutely to him. On the other hand, many of the most prominent and thoughtful delegates, who are warm friends of the ex-President, have taken the ground that his cause would be injured, rather than advanced, by the passage of the unit rule or the selection of delegates by the Convention. Those who hold this view of the case have urged persistently that the convention should content itself with the passage of resolutions indorsing Gen. Grant, and that the various Congressional districts be permitted to select their delegates, as has been customary in the past.

Mr. Blaine's friends have had too much good sense to put themselves in direct or open opposition to what they are assured is the will of the masses of the Republican Party in this State. They do not claim that there has been any undue influence brought to bear in the selection of delegates to the Utica meeting, and they are ready to admit that the great preponderance of sentiment here is enthusiastically in favor of Gen. Grant's renomination. Admitting this, they are disposed to deal amicably with the majority, and to make no factious opposition to its will.

The few supporters of Secretary Sherman, gentlemen who, from motives of self-interest, are his friends, have not been disposed to act with equal good sense. Those of the latter class who are openly in favor of the Secretary, or who are doing his work over Senator Blaine's shoulders, have been most loud in their declaration that the sentiment of the State of New-York is really opposed to the renomination of Gen. Grant, and that the majority favorable to him in the present convention has been secured by undue means. Prominent among those who have professed to hold this view of the situation is the superserviceable and somewhat notorious Mr. A. N. Cole, of Allegany, a person who has been everything by turns and nothing long. He is avowedly in the interest of reform, but really in the hope of securing some little aid for his patron. The Secretary of the Treasury a few days ago sent to a number of gentlemen in different parts of the State a communication, of which the following is a copy:

[Private.]

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN REFORM LEAGUE, No. 34 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 16, 1880.

DEAR SIR: There is danger that the Republican State Convention at Utica, on the 25th inst., will commit the party to the hazardous experiment of supporting Gen. Grant for a third term. No wise observer of the current of public opinion can fail to see that a rapid and decided change is taking place in the minds of Republican voters all over the country on this question, and that by a vast majority, increasing daily in volume and force, they are against it. We beg you, therefore, and such friends as you may induce to accompany you, to meet those of like sentiment with your self in Utica, on the day preceding, or on the day of the convention—on both days if possible—prepared to use your influence with the delegates against a step so contrary to the spirit of Republicanism, and so fatal to the interests of the party as the sending to Chicago of a delegation packed in the interest of a candidate who is manifestly not the choice of the Republican masses. You are urgently requested to come to Utica, not in the interest of any special candidate, but to promote the claims of any particular man, but in the interest of the Republican Party, to urge upon the convention the duty of heeding the popular will, by sending to the National Convention a delegation unpledged and prepared to act on the ground in whatever manner may seem safest and wisest for the party and the country. Respectfully yours,

A. W. COLE, Chairman, &c.
H. R. RANDALL WAITE, Secretary.

How many gentlemen came to Utica in response to this invitation cannot be definitely stated. It is only known that a room on the ground floor in the principal hotel in this city, labelled "Head-quarters Republican Reform League—No third term"—has been empty and desolate during the entire day. In short, whatever opposition to Gen. Grant's renomination there may be in the State of New-York, has not made itself manifest in Utica. At least, whatever opposition has shown itself has been very much upon the surface. For instance, a man by the name of McKinley, who registers from New-York, but who is recently from Chicago, arrived here this morning, bearing a letter from Secretary Sherman. During the day he has been trying to organize a bolt in that gentleman's favor, but he has been unable to secure the slightest encouragement, and declares that the politicians of New-York are craven-hearted and insincere. McKinley's own statement is that he wrote to Secretary Sherman, suggesting that a movement might be started here in his behalf, and in reply he received a letter, in which the Secretary requested him to consult with Collector Merritt, Appraiser Howard, and other Customs officers, and act according to their judgment. McKinley says he met the two gentlemen named, together with Gen. Curtis, on Sunday night last by appointment, and laid before them a plan by which the opposition to Grant could be consolidated in Sherman's favor. This plan was to come to Utica, open head-quarters for the disaffected element, and organize thoroughly. When the convention met his idea was to demand representation upon all the committees in proportion to their strength, demand a vote upon the third-term plank of 1876, and otherwise insist upon an opportunity to obtain an expression of the voice of the minority. In case these demands were refused, McKinley proposed that the entire opposition to Grant retire from the convention and call another, to be held next month, and to select a contesting delegation to Chicago. McKinley says that Merritt, Curtis, and Howard favored this scheme, but declined to take any part in carrying it into effect. They referred him to Senator Forster, Mr. Lowery, of Utica, and others, and when he came to Utica he consulted these gentlemen, who did not fall in with his plans with any ardor. He has exhibited the letter from Sherman to everybody as his credentials, and intends to report to the Secretary that his interests are very badly managed in the Empire State. Whether Mr. McKinley is a fool, a fraud, or a Treasury agent is not known, but he exhibits a letter which bears John Sherman's signature.

Acting upon the advice of many friends who believe that the Grant victory could be rendered more complete by his presence, Senator Conkling arrived here to-night. Soon after reaching the city he went to the rooms of Gen. Arthur, and until long after midnight the two gentlemen, together with a number of other party leaders, were in consultation as to what course it would be best to pursue in to-morrow's meeting. After a great deal of animated discussion, the following programme, which will be faithfully carried out by the convention, was agreed upon: The meeting will be called to order by the Chairman of the State Committee, Gen. C. A. Arthur. Charles E. Smith, late of the Albany *Evening Journal*, will be made temporary Chairman, and probably continued as permanent presiding officer. The Hon. E. W. Stoughton, late Minister to Russia, will be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and will report the usual platform, in addition to which there will be a strong resolution indorsing Gen. Grant, and instructing the New-York delegates to Chicago, by every honorable means in their power, to press his nomination. Then the various Congressional districts will be permitted to select their delegates, the convention reserving to itself the right to decide all disputes which may arise. The unit rule will not be insisted upon, but the delegates chosen will be held in honor bound to vote for Gen. Grant. This business having been disposed of, the convention will select a new State Committee, and pass a resolution either authorizing the various Congressional districts, when they nominate Congressmen, to select Presidential Electors, or giving that power to the new State Committee, and this action will do away with the necessity of holding a State convention in the Fall. The delegates at large to Chicago will be Roscoe Conkling, C. A. Arthur, J. D. Warren, and A. B. Cornell. It is not likely, as was at first supposed, that the convention will be delayed by contests in regard to seats. There are two contesting delegations from Brooklyn and two from Oneida County. In the Second District of Brooklyn the regular delegation consists of one Grant man and one who talks for Sherman. The contestants are both for Grant. In the Twelfth Brooklyn District, both the regulars and the contestants are Grant men—the former headed by ex-Sheriff Daggett and the latter by Police Commissioner Leich. The contest is personal and merely for the purpose of controlling the delegates to Chicago. In Oneida County the delegation from the First District, headed by Roscoe Conkling, is contested by Blaine delegates, headed by T. S. Lowery, who claim that Conkling and his colleagues were not regularly elected. In the Second District the regular delegation, which is for Grant, and is headed by Mr. George W. Benedict, is contested by a Blaine delegation, headed by Mr. Jonas C. Knox. Those mentioned as regular will, in each case, be admitted. It is not likely that there will be any serious contest in the convention. The majority in favor of Gen. Grant is overwhelming, both in number and respectability, and the minority has wisely concluded that discretion is the better part of valor. H. C.

ON THE TRAIN TO UTICA.

UTICA, Feb. 24.—The 10:30 train from New-York arrived early this evening with a large number of delegates and outsiders, including Senator Conkling, Congressman L. P. Morton, ex-Minister Plenipotentiary Stoughton, ex-Minister Pierrepont, United States District Attorney Woodford, Quarantine Commissioners Platt and Judd, District Attorney Phelps, Ethan Allen, Judge Fithian, Charles S. Spencer, Sheridan Shook, John J. O'Brien; Police Commissioner Jourdan and B. F. Tracy, of Brooklyn; Police Commissioner French, of New-York; ex-Assemblyman Morey and B. F. Hicks, of Long Island, and others, besides nearly half of the Republican Senators and Assemblymen who got on the train at Albany. The train was greeted on its entrance into Utica with a salute of artillery, said to be intended as a welcome to Senator Conkling. There was a great deal of discussion during the journey among the delegates and others as to the course to be adopted in the choice of delegates to the National Convention, and the wisdom of adopting any resolutions binding the delegation to Chicago to vote as a unit. A majority, so far as could be ascertained, approved of the recommendations in THE TIMES of this morning, that the delegates be selected as heretofore, by those representing the various Congressional districts, and that they be left untrammeled, to act as circumstances shall dictate when they get to Chicago. If any other course is adopted to-morrow, it will give rise to angry debate and ill-feeling, and perhaps result in a bolt. Some of the delegates from New-York City, particularly Ethan Allen, who declares himself for Washburne and against Grant, say that it would result in the nomination of a third candidate for President. If the delegates are allowed to exercise their own judgment at Chicago, they say they will abide by the decision of the majority, but not otherwise.

The selection of Charles E. Smith, late editor of the Albany *Journal*, as temporary Chairman, is understood to be an indorsement of his championship of Smyth for Superintendent of Insurance, which cost him his place on the *Journal*. It is also regarded by some as a quasi rebuke to the Senate for not following the advice of Smith and promptly confirming Smyth. It is reported that a resolution is to be offered in the convention calling upon the Legislature to stand by the acts of the Governor. The introducer of the resolution will be asked to define specifically what is meant by it, and if it is translated to mean that the Senate should stand by the nomination of Smyth, there will be a row. Such a resolution could never be adopted without breaking up the convention, and it is to be hoped it will not be offered. The committee of 13 appointed at the indignation meeting held in Albany two weeks ago, are here, and will present a memorial to the convention, setting forth the facts with regard to the manner in which the Albany delegates were elected, and asking that their seats be declared vacant. They will also ask for the appointment by the convention of a committee of two prominent Republicans, who shall go to Albany and supervise the reorganization of the party this Spring, when the new General Committee is elected, and see that honest inspectors and canvassers are provided for. This latter request will doubtless be granted, but it is not likely that the convention can be induced to declare the seats of Smyth's delegates vacant.

ELOPED WITH A DRUMMER.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 24.—Much excitement exists in Chaddock College and among the relatives and friends of George Cleveland over the elopement, yesterday, of Miss Carrie Lynch, step-daughter of Mr. Cleveland, with C. E. Davis, a drummer for a New-York Broadway house. Miss Lynch is about 17 years old, and was a student at the college. Davis is about 40 years old. It is supposed they went from here to St. Louis. The indignation among the girl's friends runs high.

CONGRESS AND ITS WORK

NEW SCHEMES FOR REFUNDING THE PUBLIC DEBT.

PROPOSED ISSUE OF A THREE PER CENT. PERPETUAL LOAN AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL SAVINGS BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—When the Wood Refunding bill is taken up by the House for consideration, it is probable that an amendment will be offered to provide for the issue of annuity bonds bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, instead of bonds bearing $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., redeemable in 20 and payable in 40 years after the date of issue, as proposed by the Wood bill. The proposition is, briefly, to authorize the issue of 3 per cent. bonds in an amount equal to the aggregate sum of United States bonds now outstanding and to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 3 per cent. bonds in exchange for the present outstanding loans, whenever they mature. These 3 per cent. bonds are to run without limitation as to time, but the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to invest the surplus revenues in them as soon as the higher-rate bonds have been refunded and canceled. The purpose of those who advocate this 3 per cent. loan is to establish a perpetual bond at the lowest rate of interest, like the British consols, which may be used by savings banks and trustees for the estates of decedents, for the secure and profitable investment of their funds. Those who advocate such a measure claim that a 3 per cent. perpetual loan can be placed more readily than a 20-40 loan at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., because the element of time would make them better than a $3\frac{1}{2}$ bond, which would be subject to redemption at the end of 20 years, and the objection which might be raised to making the bonded debt perpetual will be removed, it is claimed, by a provision directing the purchase of the bonds from time to time with the surplus revenues. That portion of the Wood bill which requires the issue of $200,000,000 in Treasury notes, redeemable in two years and payable in ten years from date of issue, is to be retained in the amended bill, but the rate of interest is to be made 3 per cent.

In connection with this proposition, it is said that a measure will be brought forward to establish a national savings fund system upon a plan similar to that under which the national banks are now organized and conducted, and requiring national savings banks, organized under the proposed bill, to deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, Government bonds equal to 33 or 50 per cent. of their deposits, as a measure of security for depositors. Such a measure, it is claimed, would create an increased demand at home for the national loans, serve to keep the 3 per cent. bonds at par, and prevent them from going abroad to compete with British consols or other national securities that bear the same or a lower rate of interest. It is further claimed for the national savings bank scheme that it would supply a public want in the way of establishing trustworthy savings institutions subject to Governmental supervision, and which would be as desirable to the people and more profitable to the Government than the postal savings system under full control of the Government. The advocates of this scheme allege that there are now in the State of New-York alone 24 savings banks and 18 life insurance companies whose affairs are in the hands of Receivers in consequence of bad investments, and they argue that if a certain percentage of the deposits of such institutions had been required by national or State laws to be invested in Government bonds, the disaster which has overtaken them could not have occurred. It is estimated that the amount of money on deposit in savings banks of the United States is about $1,000,000,000, and under a law requiring these institutions to keep 33 per cent. of their deposits in Government bonds, over $330,000,000 in the proposed 3 per cent. loan would be in constant demand for this purpose alone, which would, it is claimed, guarantee the success of refunding bonds at 3 per cent. per annum.

BILLS, PETITIONS, AND TALK.

SUPPLYING THE BRADY POSTAL DEFICIT—VOORHEES AS A EULOGIST—JAY GOULD'S INDIAN TERRITORY LOBBY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Committee on Appropriations to-day reported to the House a bill to supply the deficiency in the star route mail service. After providing for the threatened deficiency, the bill directs that upon any route where there has been an increase of the original contract price during the last or present fiscal years, exceeding $5,000, the compensation shall be reduced to the terms of the original contract after March 1, the usual one month's extra pay being allowed in cases where reductions are made. This is in terms a condemnation of Gen. Brady's extravagance, and the purpose of that clause of the bill directing reductions to be made is to correct the scandalous abuse practiced by Gen. Brady, so far as it can be corrected without detriment to the postal service. The bill also appropriates $100,000 to place new service on authorized routes, and $100,000 to increase the service on existing routes, provided the increase on any one route shall not exceed $5,000. The bill will probably be taken up for consideration to-morrow.

The artist who adorned the interior of the Capitol, Constantino Brumidi, did not leave enough money to pay his funeral expenses, although for one piece of work—the painting on the canopy of the dome—he received $39,500. The price agreed upon was $40,000, but the Government withheld $500, which was to be paid to the artist when the painting should have been retouched by him, if retouching should become necessary. The Government never called upon him to retouch the work, and to-day Senator Voorhees introduced a bill providing for the payment of this money, with $200 additional for funeral expenses, to Brumidi's heirs. With this bill for a text, Mr. Voorhees delivered a long and flowery eulogy upon the dead artist and his works. In England, he said, Brumidi would have had a public funeral and a place and tablet in Westminster Abbey. In closing, he endeavored to project himself and the Senate into the far-distant future, when some relative of Macaulay's New-Zealander, searching among the crumbling ruins of the Capitol of the forgotten Republic, should uncover to the wonder and admiration of the world's inhabitants the frescoes painted by Brumidi upon the walls of the rooms of the Committee on Agriculture and Naval Affairs. The Senator's intentions were good, and he had a good subject, but his untrammeled imagination led him perilously near the boundary which separates the sublime from the ridiculous. Senator Morrill advocated the bill in a more temperate address, and it will probably be passed to-morrow.

Senator Vest, in presenting to-day petitions for the passage of the bill to open the Indian Territory to settlement, took occasion to deny that Jay Gould has any interest in the scheme pushed through the Senate and House Committees on Territories, mainly through Mr. Vest's efforts. It is not fair to presume that Senator Vest is acquainted with Jay Gould's plans, but it would not be creditable to that Senator's intelligence to suppose that he was ignorant of the fact that Gould's agents have been very active all Winter in the lobbies of both houses in behalf of the bill in question, and that some of them succeeded in making profitable operations in Missouri, Kansas and Texas stock in consequence of information received in advance as to what the action of the two committees would be. One of the petitions presented by Mr. Vest is signed by several of the chiefs, head men, and heads of families of the confederated Peoria and Miami tribes, of the Quapaw Agency, in the Indian Territory, who ask that the lands occupied by them may be allotted in severalty, on the ground that when lands are held in common no man has any guarantee that his labor and expenditure upon a piece of land will benefit his family after his death. The petitioners assert that the present system discourages industry, improvement, and progress, and say that white settlers are taking land in the Quapaw Reservation, although they have never been known to encroach upon lands held in severalty by Indians. The other petition, signed by 5,000 residents of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Texas, declares that the Indian Territory cannot, in the interests of peace, good order, and public welfare, be longer left without an organized Government, the prey alike of internal discord and outside adventurers. A repetition of the scenes of last Summer, when men tried to enter and occupy these lands, would be, in the opinion of the memorialists, disastrous to good order, disgraceful to the Government, and a reproach to civilization; while the spectacle of United States troops expelling our citizens from their own inheritance is humiliating in the extreme, and ought not to be repeated. The memorialists regard the opening of the Territory only as a question of time, and ask Congress to give "to this beautiful and fruitful country the blessings of Government." The petitioners, said to reside in Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas, are doubtless the same persons whom the Government were forced to employ the Army to keep from invading the Indian Territory last Summer, and who were recently warned by proclamation of the President not again to attempt an invasion of that Territory. The petition said to have been signed by uncivilized Indians goes for nothing, as it is likely the Indians were deceived into signing a paper with the contents of which they were not acquainted. It is a significant fact that no petitions have been presented from the civilized Indians of the five nations in the Indian Territory.

A Message from the President was laid before the House to-day, transmitting a communication from the Attorney-General asking for an appropriation for the payment of United States Marshals, including reimbursements for the necessary expenditures in the discharge of their duties. The Attorney-General informs the President that the last Congress, and the present Congress at the extra session, adjourned without making appropriations for the payment of Marshals; that since last July those officers have served without compensation for themselves or their deputies, and have advanced the sums necessary to be expended in order that the processes of the United States should not fail. He is informed, however, that they have reached the limit of their capacity thus to conduct their offices, and a failure in that would necessarily bring about a failure to enforce the laws of the United States, which, in such a case, would occur by want of suitable appropriations. No one [could enumerate the vast number of cases in which that failure would be attended with grave results, disastrous to the individual and the public justice of the United States. He has no doubt that these officers will continue to do their best, but he trusts that Congress will, as soon as possible, show them that the confidence which they felt that the appropriations would be made for their fees and expenditures, has not been misplaced.

The Senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment reported to-day, through Mr. Butler, on the memorials referred to them relative to alleged violations of law and civil service rules in connection with the Providence Custom-house. A bill accompanied the report prohibiting officers and employes of, and claimants against, or corporations created or aided by, the United States, and contractors under the United States, from contributing money for any political purpose. Mr. Butler announced that there would be a minority report on the subject.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

A CALL FOR THE NATIONAL CONVENTION ISSUED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Executive Committee of the National Democratic Committee met to-day at the Arlington Hotel, the Hon. W. H. Barnum in the chair. The following call was issued:

The National Democratic Committee having met in the City of Washington on the 23d day of February, 1880, has appointed Tuesday, the 22d day of June next, at noon, as the time, and chosen the City of Cincinnati as the place of holding the National Democratic Convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States. All Democratic, Conservative, and other citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations or differences, who can unite with us in the effort of pure, economical, and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join in sending delegates to the convention. At the last National Democratic Convention, held in the City of St. Louis in 1876, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the States be requested to instruct their delegates to the National Democratic Convention, to be held in 1880, whether it be desirable to continue the two-thirds rule longer in force in National Conventions, and that the National Committee insert such request in the call for the next convention.

WILLIAM H. BARNUM, Connecticut, Chairman.
FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Massachusetts, Secretary.

WM. H. FORNEY, Ala.	JOHN G. PRIEST, Mo.
J. J. SUMTER, Ark.	GEO. L. MILLER, Neb.
F. MCCOFFIN, Cal.	R. P. KEATING, Nev.
B. M. HUGHES, Col.	A. W. SULLOWAY, N. H.
H. HICKMAN, Del.	MILES ROSS, N. J.
WILKINSON CALL, Fla.	A. S. HEWITT, N. Y.
G. T. BARNES, Ga.	M. W. RANSON, N. C.
W. C. GOUDY, Ill.	J. G. THOMPSON, Ohio.
A. H. BROWN, Ind.	J. WHITEACRE, Oregon.
M. M. HAM, Iowa.	WM. L. SCOTT, Penn.
ISAAC E. EATON, Kan.	N. VAN SLYCK, R. I.
H. D. MCHENRY, Ky.	JAMES H. RION, S. C.
B. F. JONAS, La.	WM. B. BATE, Tenn.
EDMOND WILSON, Me.	F. S. STOCKDALE, Tex.
O. HORSEY, Md.	B. B. SMALLEY, Vt.
E. KANTER, Mich.	R. A. COGHILL, Va.
WM. LOCHREN, Minn.	A. CAMPBELL, W. Va.
E. BARKSDALE, Miss.	WM. F. VILAS, Wis.

A meeting of the committee of nine, appointed by the National Committee at their meeting yesterday, held a meeting at the Arlington Hotel to-day, and organized by the selection of John G. Thompson, of Ohio, as Chairman, and Frederick O. Prince, of Boston, Secretary. All the members were present. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Col. L. A. Harris, Gen. H. B. Banning, Benjamin Robinson, Col. C. W. Woolley, John F. Follett, Alexander Long, and P. E. Roach be, and are hereby, constituted the Resident Committee of the City of Cincinnati, under the National Executive Committee, and are authorized to make all needful local provisions and such necessary arrangements as shall be required for the convenience of the convention to be held in that city on the 22d of June, 1880.

The committee then adjourned to the Grand Hotel, at Cincinnati, Thursday, June 17.

GEN. GRANT'S OPPONENTS.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS PASS RESOLUTIONS AGAINST A THIRD TERM.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 24.—At the mass-meeting of German Republicans, held in this city to-day to protest against the nomination of Gen. Grant for a third term, speeches were made by J. C. F. Byland, editor of the *Republikaner*, of New-York City, and Prof. John Straubenmuller, of the New-York Turners. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The result of the census of 1880 will forever remove the possibility of a restoration of the remnants of the Southern oligarchy to political power in the nation.

Whereas, The resumption of specie payments since January, 1879, has improved the material interests of all business men, farmers, and producers.

Whereas, In consequence, the national credit is above par, and the Government promptly meets all obligations.

Whereas, Peace prevails in the Union, and the United States maintains friendly relations with all the world, therefore,

The German American Republicans of the State of New-York believe that no necessity exists which requires an innovation upon time-honored customs in the form of our National Government, and, therefore, if the Republican Party leaders insist upon forcing this unnecessary question of a third term upon the Republican voters of this and other States they will thereby endanger Republican success at the ballot-box in November.

We further respectfully urge upon the Utica Republican State Convention not to instruct its representatives to Chicago for this innovation, but to leave the selection of the candidate to be nominated there for President to the full and untrammeled choice of the delegates from each Congressional district.

ALABAMA DEMOCRATS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 24.—The Democratic State Committee met to-day and called the State Convention to meet on June 2.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

BISMARCK'S STATE AND CHURCH POLICY.

RUSSIA'S AGGRESSIVE ATTITUDE USED AS A MEANS OF INFLUENCING LEGISLATION—THE VATICAN NEGOTIATIONS AT A STANDSTILL—THE NAVY ESTIMATES—EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—The *North German Gazette*, in its editorial article—already referred to in these dispatches—commenting on the intention of Russia to erect fortifications at Roano, Bialystock, and Groddo, observes: "It is scarcely possible that there exists in Russian Government circles an apprehension of an attack by Germany on Russia, and it is at the same time clear that fortifications on so extended and costly a scale would not be undertaken without an object. Their immediate purpose, then, is probably to create a belief among the Russian people that an attack on the part of Germany is feared. When once this representation has been successfully made to take root, it is only a short step from that point to hostile excitement against a threatening neighbor. If it be true that the Russian designs against Germany, of which Gen. Milloutine, the Russian Minister of War, is credited with being the chief promoter, are only postponed until France is ready, then these fortifications against a peaceful neighbor may be regarded as a sure preparation for future aggressive war with Germany. Neither France nor Russia has ever been attacked by Germany, and the colossal armaments of these two States, which, by compulsion, weigh upon the rest of Europe, can, therefore, only be based upon an aggressive policy."

The *North-German Gazette* publishes an authoritative letter replying to the above. The writer declares that the fact of a State fortifying its own frontier does not necessarily betray hostility toward its neighbors, but shows a mere desire to guarantee its own security.

The Cologne *Gazette* says: "We learn that the negotiations between Germany and the Vatican are at a complete stand-still, as a direct agreement is not attainable. Prussia, therefore, on the basis of the knowledge thus acquired, proposes to order her ecclesiastical affairs in an independent manner, and the Vatican assumes that the Ministry will lay a bill before the Chambers to this effect at the supplementary session next Summer."

The Reichstag to-day passed the Navy estimates, with the exception of that part submitted to the Budget Committee. During the debate, Admiral Von Stosch, Chief of the Admiralty, said it was inexpedient to give further information relative to the loss of the Iron-clad Grosser Kurfürst. Herr Haenel consequently proposed a motion, calling on Admiral Von Stosch to submit a report on the subject to the Reichstag. At the suggestion of Herr Lasker, it was agreed to discuss this motion within a few days, independently of the estimates.

During the debate, to-day, in Committee on the Treasury budget, Herr Scholz, Under Secretary of State in the Treasury Department, said the sales of silver were stopped simply because the Government would not bear the responsibility for losses arising from them. The suspension, however, was only provisional, not definitive. The question was merely one of prolongation of the time required for carrying out the coinage reform. There had been, in South Germany especially, a greater demand for silver coins than was expected. A bill would therefore be presented in the Reichstag, probably during the course of the present session, for the modification of clause four of the Coinage law.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A Berlin correspondent says he believes that the article from the *North German Gazette* is merely part of the extra-Parliamentary agitation to secure the passage of the German Army bill.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A Berlin dispatch says: "At an audience given by the Emperor William to the Austrian Reichstag, his Majesty declared that the passage of the Army bill was absolutely necessary for Germany's defensive power." The same dispatch reports that, owing to the dissemination of news from the United States that trade is reviving, emigration to that country from Germany has recommenced on an appreciable scale.

VARIOUS BRITISH INTERESTS.

THE OBSTRUCTION POLICY AND IRISH RELIEF—THE INDIA BUDGET.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—In the House of Lords to-day the Irish Relief bill was read the first time; the second reading of the bill was fixed for Monday next.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Courtney, (Liberal,) member for Liskeard, gave notice that he would move a resolution in favor of withdrawing from the Transvaal.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.—The India budget shows a surplus of £119,000 for 1879-80, and the estimate for 1881 shows a surplus of £417,000. The above results are reached after paying from the ordinary revenue all charges on account of famine, the Afghan war, and frontier railways. The war expenditure in 1879-80 was £3,216,000. The total net war expenditure to the end of 1881, including 1879-80, is estimated at £5,750,000. The rate of exchange for the ensuing year is estimated at 1s. 8d. per rupee.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Home Rule members of Parliament held a meeting yesterday to consider the motion to check obstruction, notice of which was given by Sir Stafford Northcote on Monday night. After a protracted discussion, it was decided to place a number of amendments on paper, materially limiting the suspending power proposed to be vested in the Speaker, and confining the scope of the resolutions to the present session.

The *Standard* announces that further Government assistance will be given in the distribution of relief among the distressed inhabitants of the islands on the Galway coast.

The gun-boat Orwell has been ordered to join the Goshawk, and the coast-guard steamer Hawk has also been ordered to be got ready for that purpose.

The *Times* announces that at a consultation, yesterday, the Liberal leaders determined to give general support to Sir Stafford Northcote's resolution, against obstruction. The Home Rule members have decided not to obstruct, but criticise the resolutions.

In the House of Commons last night, on motion of Viscount Sandon, a select committee was appointed on loading grain-ships.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "A private telegram from Tiflis reports that Persia is actively assembling troops, and trustworthy information has been received that the Persian army will march on Herat."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A Berlin dispatch says: "The Hon. Andrew D. White, the American Minister at this Court, threw open the rooms of the Legation to a brilliant Anglo-American throng of guests, in honor of Washington's Birthday."

The Duke of Edinburgh went to Windsor to-day to leave his children with the Queen, while he goes to Russia to accompany the Duchess home.

A dispatch from Vienna says: "Debate on the budget was begun in the Hungarian Diet. The Opposition of all shades will seize the opportunity to make a combined attack on the Tisza Ministry. They have presented a motion declaring want of confidence in the Government."

News has been received at the Liberian Consulate here of the annexation by Liberia, on mutual and peaceful terms, of an important country adjoining the interior frontier of the Republic, known as the Kingdom of Medina.

Dean Stanley to-day received an address with 3,200 signatures and gave audience to a deputation protesting against the proposed erection of a monument in Westminster Abbey to the memory of the late Prince Imperial. Dean Stanley refused to alter his decision in the matter, and said if he were to give way in this instance it would open the door for complaints from every party against honors to rivals. Relative to the supposed feeling in America against the erection of the monument, he said that doubtless if the Orleans Princes had fallen in the war of secession, their graves would have been heaped with all the honors the United States could bestow.

ROME, Feb. 24.—The Bishop of Kilmore, County of Armagh, has sent to the Pope £400 as Peter's pence. Four hundred and fifty pounds have been received from the Archbishop of Armagh.

MADRID, Feb. 24.—The *Correo de Huelva* (newspaper) announces that an interview will take place soon between King Alfonso and the King of Portugal, at Monastererabida, Andalusia.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Moscow *Gazette* demands the appointment of a Dictator more effectually to crush Nihilism.

A Madrid dispatch says: "The Court of Appeals has confirmed the sentence on Otero, the would-be assassin of the King. A final appeal will be made to the Court of Cassation."

A telegram from Alexandria announces the departure of the King of Abyssinia from Debra Tabor, which is in revolt, to collect an army at Tsheiga. Complete anarchy prevails in Abyssinia.

The *Sportsman* understands that Elliott intends to start for America in April to participate in regattas and other boating contests.

A Paris correspondent learns that Hartmann confessed that he was engaged in the attempt to kill the Czar at Moscow.

In the French Senate, yesterday, during the debate on the Ferry Education bill, M. Pelletan vehemently attacked the Jesuits.

RESULTS OF A DEFALCATION.

PIKE COUNTY'S ATTEMPT TO RECOVER THE AMOUNT TAKEN BY ITS LATE TREASURER.

MILFORD, Penn., Feb. 24.—For over a year the attention of the courts of Pike County has been taken by the suit of the county against James W. Quick, the late defaulting Treasurer of the County, and George E. Hoffman, Benjamin H. Rose, and Charles F. Pfitzner, his sureties. Quick served two terms as County Treasurer, being first elected in 1869, and re-elected in 1875. During the Fall of 1878, he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Assemblyman. He was defeated by a large majority, after having expended a large amount of money in the campaign. His term of office expired Jan. 1, 1879, and upon that date the County Auditors met at this place to adjust the accounts of the various county officers. Mr. Quick failed to appear, and as it was rumored that he had fled from his home in Matamoras, the Sheriff was instructed to proceed thither and ascertain the cause of his absence. The Deputy Sheriff visited the Treasurer's home, and ascertained from Mrs. Quick that her husband had left there the day previous and had not been seen since. The Auditors then proceeded to adjust the missing officer's accounts, and discovered that he was a defaulter to the amount of nearly $10,000. As soon as the amount of Quick's defalcation was ascertained, the County Commissioners, in behalf of the county, promptly began suit against the ex-Treasurer and sureties, and proceeded to arbitrate the same in order to obtain a lien against the real estate of Benjamin H. Rose, who was considered the only responsible bondsman.

An award was given in favor of the county on March 4 last, when, for the first time, it was ascertained that four other judgments in favor of Rose's sons and other relatives had been entered, thus becoming liens ahead of the county. These confessed judgments amount to over $10,000. On March 3 a deed was made by B. H. Rose to one William G. Stanton, conveying to him all real estate owned by Rose, the deed being made, acknowledged, and entered the same day, thus showing clearly an attempt to defraud the county. Rose appealed from the decision of the arbitrators, and carried the case into the courts of Wayne County, in order to avoid bias on the part of jurors. William Rose, son of B. H. Rose, who holds the first judgment against the property, issued an execution and advertised the property to be sold at sheriff's sale on Feb. 21. Young Rose, before issuing the execution, demanded of his father the $7,000 which he had loaned him, and being refused, he attempted to assault his father, who drew a revolver, and pointing it at his son ordered him to leave the premises. The young man then had the execution issued, expecting to be able to buy in the title cheap, and hold the same, cleared of the incumbrance of the county's award. This plan was frustrated by the Commissioners' counsel succeeding in staying the sale, upon the ground that the notice of sale was not published a sufficient length of time. Court convened here yesterday, and the writ was finally disposed of. The costs of the case thus far amount to a large sum. Quick has not been seen since his disappearance, and is supposed to be in Belgium, where he has relatives living.

A MURDERER ESCAPES HANGING.

CONVICTED OF A BRUTAL MURDER AND SENTENCE COMMUTED TO IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 24.—Information has been received from the capital that Gov. Roberts has commuted the sentence of John Lanham to imprisonment for life. He was to have been hanged on Friday. Much indignation is caused by the Governor's action. The murder of which Lanham was convicted was one of the most cold-blooded ever committed in the State.

Lanham was the property-man in a variety theatre in this city. His victim was a variety actress named Georgie Drake. The trouble was born of jealousy, for Lanham's relations with Miss Drake had been interfered with by two soldiers named Squires and Tibbets. Lanham determined to murder both the soldiers, as well as the woman. On Aug. 3, 1878, the assassin purchased a new Colt's 45-calibre revolver, and provided himself with a belt full of cartridges, and a good horse and equipments. In the afternoon preceding the time of the killing, he devoted several hours to driving about the city and taking final drinks with his friends, to several of whom he made known his intentions. They appeared to pay no heed to his threats, however, regarding them as idle boasts. Just before the hour for the usual evening performance had arrived, when a mixed crowd thronged the hall of the theatre, Lanham appeared in a state of intoxication and pressed his way along through the crowd. In a moment his eyes fell upon his enemies, the soldiers, and at them he blazed away, wounding one and sending a ball through the arm of a countryman as he fired at the other. Georgie Drake stood near him, and placing his pistol in her very face, he shot her in the head, killing her instantly. He then fled through a rear door to his horse and dashed off. He had remarked that he would do his work and kill himself before the officers should take him. He made his escape, however, and for months could not be found. Finally he was detected and arrested in Kansas City and brought back and tried, and convicted of murder in the first degree on the 22d of May, 1879. The case was appealed, but the judgment of the court below was affirmed on the 15th of last November. On the 5th of last month Lanham was sentenced to be hanged.

VERMONT FAVORING EDMUNDS.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 24.—The greater portion of the delegates to the State Convention to be held to-morrow to choose delegates to the Republican Convention at Chicago, have arrived here. The delegations express themselves strong

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT

WEAKNESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE SOAP-BOILERS AND BEER-BREWERS WHO BUY SEATS—DULL ROUNDS OF EMPTY TALK—THE YOUNG MEN.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The London season begins with the Queen's speech. It is for the first month or two of the year called the Parliamentary season. The gates of the fashionable world are not considered to be fairly swung back until May. Meanwhile, members of Parliament have during the last few weeks been hurrying back from the Continent and from their country-seats, and are once more in their London houses. They have crowded again to the Commons, and have settled down to work. The clubs are lively, and London life is brighter. These men of the Commons make up what has been called "the greatest legislative assembly in the world." The English House of Commons can boast of members of all shapes and all sizes in mind and body, and they are all tolerated. Any one of them can "catch the Speaker's eye" and speak, if he is inclined and feels equal to the task. If other members do not care to hear him or do not want to be bored, they can walk away and smoke. The extraordinary thing is that such a mixed crowd should be able to sit so quietly through the Parliamentary year without showing any inclination to fight or throw things at each other. There are only two or three members who are really obnoxious, and they are easily "sat upon." Even the worst are, as a rule, inclined to obey Mr. Speaker, and make their conduct conformable to regulations. There are many who believe that the character and proceedings of the House could be greatly improved; who feel that there might be a more complete representation of the people, and, also, that it is desirable to throw all election expenses on the voters. Many members obtain their seats, not because they have any particular capacity, or knowledge of politics, but because they have plenty of money, and can afford to pay for honors that are bought and sold. There is no party prejudice in this remark; such men are pretty evenly divided between the Liberals and Conservatives. We are all familiar with the little county member who has inherited his money and the little borough member who has made his. For legislative purposes there is not much to choose between them. There are many men fitted for Parliamentary work, but who never hope to sit in the House because they cannot pay the price. One of the evils of the House is too much speaking. There is a system of delaying business by useless talk. Members generally know how they will vote upon a great question before it is discussed, and, as a rule, long debates are unnecessary. Prominent subjects are taken up by the newspapers, and are analyzed "to tatters, to very rags," but when the Representatives meet we are obliged to listen while the points are gone over again without the development of a single new thought or idea. The talking, however, is done by very few men. Day after day the same speakers get up, and, although they are few, there are some whose wisdom might be dispensed with. Men have sat for years without saying anything and without having anything to say. It is recorded of an old gentleman that during a long Parliamentary career he only made one brief speech, and that was when he asked that a window might be closed. One ought not to complain that the voices of the many are not heard oftener. It is not probable that they would enrich discussion, and it is, therefore, satisfactory that they are content to hide their lights under a bushel. If others, who make a mistake in talking, would follow their example, there would be less time wasted and more work done. It is notorious, too, that some who make long speeches do not say anything. They play the orator for hours without argument or opinion.

There will, no doubt, come a time when Parliamentary nobodies will be discouraged, and when ordinary wealthy gentlemen will be driven from Westminster to amuse themselves in a more fit manner. It is possible for some statesmen to sit too long. There is however, plenty of new blood in the present Parliament, but it is of the wrong sort. It represents money more than men, and, to a great extent, is the result of successful soap-boiling and beer-selling. In addition to "the fine-blooded idiocy of young Lord Tapir," who is sent up from the counties, we have the equally-objectionable fat-blooded idiocy of shoddy members from the boroughs, who are so ignorant of the meaning of measures that they have to be taken by the hand and guided into the lobby. The elderly gentlemen who enter the House without any particular reason make up the least promising material. They do not give room for any hope, and among the young men there are none with great promise. A large proportion of young men, however, were successful at the last election. Some of them were only just eligible. England must look to them to supply her with coming statesmen. It is when very young that a politician shows himself. There was a time when boys sat in the House of Commons—at least young men of 17 and 18. They had a hard time of it, and were very much snubbed by their grave and reverend elders. The result was that in the reign of the third William it was enacted that no one should be void the election of any person who is not 21 years of age. In our own time, Disraeli and Gladstone declared themselves when young men, and everybody knows how well each has kept the head of his party, either in or out of office. Other instances, almost as noteworthy might be given. This, however, still stands as the most remarkable proof of Parliamentary precocity. There are plenty of young men in the House of Commons, but they do not promise us much. It was said not long ago at a political banquet, that "the English people, depend upon it, like to be ruled by gentlemen rather than by men following no higher occupation than speaking." To make the remark would have been nearer the truth if he had declared that the English people like to be ruled by men, and not, as Carlyle would say, by clothes or money. The English have always had a strong love for men as apart from their politics. Strong Tories and strong Radicals have always been equally admired and honored. As for the mere "gentleman," he is nobody in particular in this country. Readers of "Burke" have been told that a man whose merit lies in buried ancestors has not much chance in England of new fame or new fortune; and that such a man is not necessarily stupid or intellectually powerful, and is not compelled to enter Parliament on account of his birth. There are some who have not yet thoroughly digested this statement, although it is now generally understood. There are anomalies in the English Parliamentary system which must and will be removed as time goes on. A man ought not to be shut out of the legislative assembly for lack of gold; and it ought not to be possible for a man to buy a seat in the House of Commons.

WESTERN TELEGRAPH WAR.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 24.—The Western Union Telegraph Company ascertained that extensive batteries were being quietly collected and set up at Denver and Kansas City, the terminal of the telegraph line upon the Kansas Pacific Railway, and also, that the poles and wires of the American Union Telegraph Company were were being constructed from each of the above cities to points on the railroad a short distance from town. This was believed to indicate a purpose on the part of the railway managers to suddenly cut out the telegraph line from the Western Union offices and its main batteries, and transfer the wires to the American Union, and thus destroy the Western Union of the control of these lines, held under existing contracts. To forestall this action, the Western Union Company filed its petition for an injunction against the American Union Company, the Kansas Pacific, and the Union Pacific Railway in Wyandotte County, Kan., and an injunction was granted by Judge Cable, restraining the parties from interfering with existing lines, and also from interfering in any way with the stringing of another wire by the Western Union Company, from which they were violently prevented by the railway authorities.

MANHATTAN TURTLE CLUB BALL.

The annual ball of the Manhattan Turtle Club took place last night at Irving Hall. The decorations were very simple. Dance and promenade music was supplied by Gilmore's Band. The ball was opened at 11 o'clock, the grand march being led, in the absence of the President, Mr. Benjamin Gregory, of Jersey City, by ex-President George Green, who was accompanied by his wife. About 60 couples participated in the opening march, but later in the night the floor and boxes were comfortably filled. Among those noticed on the floor were Judge David McAdam, who escorted little Miss Laura Welch daughter of A. R. Welch, a tiny mite of 7, who attracted general attention at the recent children's carnival at Dime. Judge Hawes, of the Marine Court; Civil Justice Timothy J. Campbell, Thomas McAdam, a son of the Judge; Billy Birch, the minstrel; Police Commissioner Voorhis, George and Jerome Leland, Capt. James Lynch, Dr. W. C. McFarland, Charles Dauphin, Capt. John Green, William A. Jennings, the artist; Joseph Oreeheran, of the Brower House; Dr. John B. Rich, Martin Ahrens, Richard Hetter, of the Hoboken Turtle Club; Joseph S. Rown, James U. Stead, ex-Alderman Washaner, and a number of other well-known gentlemen. The ball was a success, numerically, socially, and financially.

COTTON-WORM RAVAGES.

REPORT OF PROF. RILEY, CHIEF OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL COMMISION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The report of Prof. Charles V. Riley, Chief of the Entomological Commission, on the cotton-worm has just been published. It is modestly called a bulletin, but a glance through its pages shows it to be an exhaustive report. Prof. Riley says in the introduction to the pamphlet: "The facts given, are many of them, for the first time published. If they oppose previously-accepted views and opinions, they at the same time dispel many errors that have heretofore prevailed as to some of the more important questions in the natural history of the species. The pamphlet is prepared for the benefit of the planter and popular reader with as little of the technicality of science as is consistent with clearness and precision, and with such matter as more particularly interests the scientific reader printed in smaller type. The principal aim of the commission has been to discover some safer and cheaper remedy than any previously in use. Its efforts in this direction have been limited by the means at command, yet, as will be shown, they have resulted in materially cheapening the cost of protecting the crop and there is promise of still greater improvement." After showing by statistics that the average annual loss to the crops of the South by the ravages of the cotton-worm is about $12,000,000, and that during bad worm years it may reach $30,000,000, the report treats of the whole subject of the natural history, habits, and peculiarities of the insect, as well as the influence of soil, of weather, and of conditions of the plant upon its development. The closing and larger part of the work is devoted to an explanation of the best methods of preventing the ravages of the insect, of mechanically killing the worms, of poisoning them, and of destroying the moth. It is intimated in the report that if the facts in the work are generally disseminated in the South, they will enable the planter to save at least $100 per acre, besides preventing the loss occasioned by the worm.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in Delavan Block, Albany, bounded by Broadway and Hamilton-street, and Pruyn-street and Eagle-alley, originating in the upper part of a building occupied by Mr. Butler, furniture manufacturer. Among the sufferers are Messrs. Butler, W. E. Valentine, William Graves, C. C. Geller, Robert F. Todd, Boardman & Brother, Ten Eyck & Clapp, Barber & Bennett, Henry Russell, and Woodward & Hill. All are insured sufficiently to cover their losses. The buildings belong to the estate of the late E. C. Delavan, and are also insured. The loss is estimated at $100,000. Michael D. Higgins, Jacob Marsh, member of Engine Company No. 6, fell and broke one of his legs.

A fire broke out last night in the warehouse of Rauch & Bowen, on Commercial wharf, Baltimore. The damage to the building was not more than $1,500. Robert Turner & Son had stored in it 200 tons of superphosphate, valued at $10,000, nearly the whole of which was destroyed by fire and water. There were also some hogsheads of tobacco, which were slightly damaged by water. Rauch & Bowen are fully insured in city offices, and Turner & Son are partially insured.

The extensive wholesale grocery store of William Dalton & Co., at Trenton, N. J., took fire yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, and burned with great violence for an hour before the flames were got under control. The stock is very heavy. The insurance on the building is $1,250, and on the stock $50,000, divided up among a number of companies in New-York, Trenton, Philadelphia, Newark, and other cities.

A fire which originated in the basement of the three-story brick building No. 66 Mercer-street last night, caused a loss of nearly $20,000. The third story of the building was completely burned out, and the rest of the structure was deluged by water. The first and basement were occupied by Gustave Herzig, dealer in furs, and the rest of the building by Mantzer & Sweizer, in the same business.

The bridge on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad over Muscattatak River, at Langdons, was burned yesterday. It is not on fire by a passing engine. The loss is $10,000.

An incendiary fire in Bastrop, La., yesterday, destroyed nine frame buildings, including Northworthy Hall and the Whitehurst Building. The loss is estimated at $15,000.

The loss by fire at Milk and Franklin streets, Boston, Monday night, is now estimated at $50,000, but it is fully covered by insurance.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—1 A. M.—For New-England, falling barometer, winds shifting to warmer easterly, increasing cloudiness, and rain or snow.

For the Middle and South Atlantic States, falling barometer, warmer southerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain in the first district, and increasing cloudiness in the latter.

For the Gulf States, falling barometer, east to south winds, stationary or higher temperature, increasing cloudiness in the eastern district, cloudy or rainy weather in the western district, followed, in Texas, by colder, northerly winds, and rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, southerly winds, higher temperature in the eastern part, increasing cloudiness, with rain, followed by colder, westerly winds and rising barometer.

For the upper lake region, rising barometer, colder north-west winds, clearing weather, preceded, in the eastern half, by falling barometer, warmer southerly winds, cloudy and rainy weather.

For the lower lake region, cloudy and rainy weather, higher temperature, south-east to south-west winds, falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, rising barometer, colder northerly winds, occasional rain in the southern part, followed by clearing weather.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, colder northerly winds, rising barometer, clear or fair weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Ludington, Grand Haven, and Indianola, and are ordered for Breakwater and Sandy Hook.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudant's pharmacy:

1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	24°	23°	3:30 P. M.	28°	32°
6 A. M.	21°	20°	6 P. M.	26°	33°
9 A. M.	21°	23°	9 P. M.	24°	34°
12 M.	24°	30°	12 P. M.	24°	30°

Average temperature yesterday.....29½°
Average temperature for same date last year.....24°

THE MURDERED BURGLAR.

Inspector Gerraughty, of the Boston Police, came to this City yesterday in search of the man known as John H. Hill, the companion of Edmund Lavoie, the burglar who was found murdered in the Florence-street lodging-house in Boston. Hill is suspected of having murdered and then robbed Lavoie. Several of the Central Office detectives have been detailed to assist Inspector Gerraughty. Last night they were searching all the thieves' resorts in this City in the hope of finding some trace of the fugitive. Detective Slevin, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who went on to Boston to identify the dead burglar, had not returned up to a late hour last night. He, however, telegraphed to Capt. Byrnes that he had identified the remains as those of Lavoie.

ACCIDENT TO CHIEF GICQUEL.

While Chief Benjamin A. Gicquel, of the Fifth Battalion, Fire Department, was driving to his quarters last night, the king-bolt of his wagon dropped out at the corner of West Third and Wooster streets. His horse became frightened and ran away, throwing Gicquel and his driver out of the wagon to the pavement. Gicquel was badly bruised, and his left wrist was sprained. He was taken to his home in a carriage. His driver escaped unhurt. The horse was stopped by a Policeman at Sixth-avenue and Tenth-street.

STOUTENBURGH CONVICTED.

Judge McCarter, of Newark, charged the jury in the case of E. R. Stoutenburgh, who is on trial on a charge of having abstracted Mrs. Leavitt's diamond from a ring left with him as a pledge, substituting a paste in its stead. The jurors retired at 11 o'clock and, returned at 5 o'clock with a verdict of guilty. Bail was fixed at $4,000, and Stoutenburgh's father-in-law furnished the amount and he was released.

SUICIDE IN A SOLDIERS' HOME.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Lewis Brennan, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the temple. He was discovered soon after 3 o'clock, lying on the bridge crossing the lake in the Home grounds, with his brains oozing from a wound in the temple. A small-sized Colt's revolver was tightly clinched in his right hand, one barrel being empty. No cause is assigned for the act. The deceased man, who was only about 35 years of age, leaves a wife and children in Baltimore.

THE INDIAN'S LITTLE JOKE.

Even the Passamaquoddy Indians in Maine have their grievances, as appears from this petition: "We ask the State to make law that no man shall Let Canoes at Bar Harbor Maine this ought Belongs Indian some white man Buy Lote Canoes and Let them, and Indian cannot get job. We also ask you that Indian Had Right to kill Deer any time and Let white man kill sheep or cow and not Indian kill Deer." This last is severely logical.

SHAKESPEARE'S RELIGION

THE REV. J. A. BOLLES IN OPPOSITION TO COL. INGERSOLL.

SHAKESPEARE'S RELIGIOUS BELIEFS DEDUCED FROM PASSAGES IN HIS PLAYS—HIS PROFOUNDLY REVERENTIAL SPIRIT.

The Rev. James A. Bolles, D. D., of Cleveland, Ohio, who has taken up the cudgels against Col. "Bob" Ingersoll in the matter of Shakespeare's religious belief, lectured in Grace Hall, East Fourteenth-street, yesterday afternoon, on "The Religion of Shakespeare as Illustrated by his Plays." Most of his auditors were church goers of the most orthodox type, and fully two-thirds were ladies. All present manifested the strongest antipathy to Ingersoll's idea that Shakespeare cherished atheistical notions, and whenever the lecturer referred to the Colonel, which he did in terms of mingled pity and disgust, there were pointed expressions of approval.

The age of Shakespeare, the lecturer said, witnessed the death throes of Catholicism. For 300 years Shakespeare, as a faithful member of the Church, has been buried in oblivion. In his own time, and for years after, the all-powerful prejudice against his profession of actor prevented the recognition of this fact, just as if he lived and died at the present day prejudice would compel his friends to bury him from the "Little Church Around the Corner." For the same reason all sorts of falsehoods had been invented about his early life. How and why was this? Because he chose the drama as the vehicle of his instruction to mankind. How did he employ it? By attacking vice, exposing crime, and exalting virtue. Throughout his plays he treats God as God, Satan as Satan and man as man. No other English author, excepting Milton, Cowper, and Wordsworth, who wrote on religious topics, had uttered so much of moral and religious truth as Shakespeare. Take the delicate thought concerning immortality in the dialogue between Leontes and Polixenes in the "Winter's Tale:

> "Two lads that thought there were no more behind,
> But such a day to-morrow as to-day,
> And to be boy eternal."

How like the thought of Isaiah in his prophetic utterance of one of the blessings of the Gospel: "They shall run and not be weary; they shall renew their strength like the eagles; they shall mount upward." The allusion to mercy in the "Merchant of Venice:"

> "The quality of mercy is not strained,
> It droppeth, like the gentle dew, from heaven,
> Upon the earth beneath,"

was in reality a paraphrase of the words of our Lord, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." There was no end to the number of passages of Scripture which would be found elaborated and newly clothed in Shakespeare's verse. The description of the "undiscovered country" in "Hamlet" shows a living and reverential Christian spirit:

> "Some say that ever 'gainst that season comes,
> Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
> The bird of dawning singeth all night long,
> And then, they say, no spirit dare stir abroad;
> The nights are wholesome; then no planets strike,
> No fairy takes nor witch hath power to charm,
> So hallowed and so gracious is the time."

The awful spectacle of the crucifixion was mirrowed forth in the reference in the same play to the time when

> "The graves stood tenantless and the sheeted dead
> Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets."

When Polonius lays hands upon Laertes and gives him the memorable advice, "Give thy thoughts no tongue or any unproportioned thought his act," he but re-echoes the Biblical injunction, "Swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath." Critics have referred to the bundle of aphorisms contained in his speech of Polonius as having been drawn from the common experience of mankind, but there is not one of them that has not its counterpart in Scripture. Hamlet's wonderful description of man, "What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason! how infinite in faculties! in form and moving how express and admirable! in action how like an angel! in apprehension, how like a god," might have been an amplification of the 8th Psalm. "What is man that thou art mindful of him?" &c., so alike is the sentiment and expression. These proofs that Shakespeare, in the composition of his plays, was animated by a Christian and catholic spirit, crop out everywhere. The "sea of troubles," in the great soliloquy, suggests the "waves of this troublesome world" in the baptismal office. What out a deep conviction of the deadly nature of sin and the remorseless certainty of Divine punishment, could have called forth the lines,

> "Oh! My offense is rank, it smells to heaven;
> It hath the primal curse upon't,
> A brother's murder."

A thorough and conscientiousness that good deeds in the sight of heaven have a sweet savor, and bad deeds an evil savor: that there was no mercy without repentance and reparation; that every sinner was a witness against himself, must have animated the great dramatist when he penned these lines. Other references to the primal sin of the race, and the absolute sacrifice of self required by God, were contained in the touching soliloquy of old broken-down Wolsey:

> "I charge thee, Cromwell, fling away ambition.
> By that sin fell the angels."

The final dissolution of all things was powerfully pictured, and the reference in "The Tempest" to "the cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces, the solemn temples, and the great globe itself," that shall dissolve, and "like tnis unsubstantial pageant faded, leave not a rack behind."

> "We are such stuff
> As dreams are made of; and our little life
> Is rounded with a sleep."

There was hardly a famous passage of the poet's works, the lecturer contended, for which some parallel text of Scripture, explanatory or corroborative, could not be found. To say that Shakespeare was an atheist, or in any degree shared in atheistic thoughts and sentiments, was, therefore, an abominable and shameless falsehood. Shakespeare an atheist! when not less than a thousand times in his works the name of God is mentioned, and that not sneeringly or doubtingly, but in a spirit of awe and reverence. He would read a few of these references, and then asked: "Can there be a doubt that Shakespeare believed in a personal God—not a pantheistic or mythical God, but a God who is absolute, self-existent Being? Where is the existence of an omniscient, an overruling, a divine Providence more beautifully recognized than in Hamlet's oft-quoted declaration, "There is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will?" Can a writer who recognizes the fundamental doctrines of Catholic theology, of the incarnation and atonement, as Shakespeare does in his numerous references to the "Blessed Virgin's Son," to the "Blessed Virgin," and to "the Mother of God"—could such a man by any stretch of reasoning be considered an atheist? But it might be claimed by freethinking critics that these references were purposely made to show the folly and superstition of the times, and that the poet at heart did not believe them. This would be to make his richest passages, to use the poet's own language, no better than "a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." If further evidence of Shakespeare's religious belief was wanted it was to be found in the opening passage of his will.

"*First*—I commend my soul into the hands of God my creator, hoping and assuredly believing, through the only merits of Jesus Christ my Saviour, to be made partaker of life everlasting, and my body to the earth whereof it was made."

It might be urged by impious wretches that this was a mere lawyer's form, and that Shakespeare allowed the lawyer who drew up the will to incorporate it in the instrument. But this was not true. The form differed from that in any other will that was extant, and bore internal evidence of being original with the poet himself. Special mention rested on the person who attempted to desecrate the memory of the greatest poet in the world's history, by proving him a traitor to the faith in which he lived and died.

COMETS AND METEORS.

LECTURE BY PROF. CHARLES A. YOUNG, OF PRINCETON.

Prof. Charles A. Young, of Princeton College, delivered a lecture last evening, under the auspices of the Long Island Historical Society, in the Church at the corner of Fulton and Clinton streets, Brooklyn before a large audience, on the subject of "Comets and Meteors." Among these present were the Hon. Henry C. Murphy, the Hon. A. A. Low, the Rev. Dr. Farley, Prof. Eaton, of Packer Institute; the Rev. Dr. Putnam, and Mr. Benjamin Silliman. Prof. Young exhibited what seemed to be an ordinary piece of rock weighing about half a pound, and stated that it had its origin outside of and independent of the earth upon which we live. "It was," he said, "one of those pieces of matter that from time to time falls upon the earth from planetary space. If it could tell me its experience," continued he, gazing at the fragment in his hand, "I should not need any eloquence of words to hold your attention tonight. It must have traveled, before it struck the earth, for untold ages, through space, in a region which to us is full of mystery, and which we can never explore. These bodies present to us instances of something foreign to our planet, and their consideration must needs lead the mind to curious and interesting inquiries. We are able to handle and examine this rock, and we find in it minerals like those of our own native earth, making it possible for us to believe that it is a part of cosmical bodies inhabiting space, or that it came from another world having the characteristics of our own." While the specimen in his hand appeared like an ordinary piece of rock it had its peculiarities. On one side it had a black, varnish-like appearance, of about the thickness of writing-paper, which was formed by the melting of the stone in its passage through the atmosphere. In the interior of the stone he found spherules of iron, nickel, tin, cobalt, and other minerals not found in rocks upon the earth. The aerolite of which this specimen was a part fell near a small village in India on Feb. 28, 1828. The weight of the entire stone was about 40 pounds. Another stone, weighing 150 pounds, had fallen very near this one about the same time. The larger stone penetrated the dry earth to the depth of about two feet.

There had been various theories as to the origin of this matter in space, but none of them were conclusive. Prof. Smith thought they were thrown off from the moon, and, influenced by the attraction of the earth, they had followed its orbit until they were drawn to its centre. For reasons which were now well known, it had been determined that this theory could not be maintained, and, therefore, we had to look to outer space for their source of origin. It was not until 1803 that the savants of the world came to the conclusion that these bodies had really reached the surface of the earth and were identical with what is known as shooting stars. The French Academy in that year sent out some of its members, who made examinations and observations which forever put doubt at rest. Some aerolites were of stone and nickel, and others were composed almost entirely of iron.

After dwelling at some length upon the subject of shooting stars, the lecturer gave some account of comets, and, by means of the stereopticon, gave his audience a very graphic idea of what they were like. Comets were closely related to meteorites, but just what the nature of that kinship was, scientific men had not yet determined. On the conclusion of his remarks a vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer.

THE MECHANICS ON STRIKE.

STRIKERS GETTING BOLDER AND NEW STRIKES TO OCCUR.

The striking cabinet-makers employed by Henry Hermann, and the striking piano-makers employed by Steinway & Sons, are still "out," and neither employers nor strikers show any signs of yielding. Hermann's men were paid off yesterday up to the time they struck. A representative of the house said to a TIMES reporter yesterday that soon after the cabinet-makers struck, they were given notice that if they did not return to work by Tuesday on the terms offered by Mr. Hermann, their benches and tools would be removed. The men are still on strike, and to-day their tools and benches will be taken to the Chrystie-street factory, where they will be stored subject to their owners' order. It was stated also that the report that Mr. Hermann had sent a superintendent to the West in search of workmen was false. "We don't care to bring men here from the West and pay $75 railroad fare for each," said the gentleman. "We would rather move our factories to the West than do that. These men, if he failed, have no stopped to consider what they are doing. They do not seem to know, or remember if they do know, that lumber, marble, glue, iron, glass, screws, bed-castings, and every building and furnishing furniture has gone up in price. Some material has advanced 50 per cent. within a short time." The advance offered by Mr. Hermann varied from 18¾ per cent. for those whose earnings were $16 in two weeks, to 25 per cent., the latter being for the men whose earnings were from $24 to $28 in two weeks. The strikers having refused these figures, Mr. Hermann has advertised for men to take their places, and to the new-comers he will pay all and more than the strikers demand. His advertisement calls for men who have not worked in his factories for six months past, and for the first four weeks he will pay an advance of 30 per cent. on the old rates. After that he will pay the graded wages paid to the strikers.

Cabinet-makers in several other establishments have been more fortunate than Hermann's men. On Saturday a committee of the men employed by M. & H. Sutro, corner of Second and Elizabeth streets, called on their employers and asked for an advance of 15 per cent. in wages. The request was granted, and thus a strike was avoided. The machine hands have asked for a similar advance, but have not struck, and the Messrs. Sutro have taken the matter under consideration. The cabinet-makers working for Mr. Frank Rhoner, Canal and Mulberry streets, struck for a 15 per cent. advance on Saturday. They will go to work again to-day, Mr. Rhoner having acceded to their demands. Mr. Rhoner and Mr. Schraubstadter explained to the reporter that they had too many orders ahead to think of standing out, the former adding that he thought the labor of his men was worth the advance, and he believed all the piano-forte men would have to pay it. Cabinet-makers now get from 10 to 15 per cent. more wages than was paid a year ago, and the last advance will bring the wages up to the figures of three years ago.

Steinway & Sons received yesterday the first written communication they have had from the striking piano-makers. It was a letter in which the men stated that, inasmuch as the demands of the varnishers and machinists had been granted, and all the other workmen had stopped work to help them, and had received no answer in over a week, it had been resolved that unless the firm acceded to the wishes of the varnishers and machinists by Wednesday, [to-day,] at noon, all the men now out will then demand an advance of 10 per cent. The demand of the varnishers and machinists was that no apprentice or new man should receive less than $10 a week—simply a new way of getting rid of apprentices. The firm has prepared an answer, to be read to the men to-day, giving a synopsis of the strike and showing how unnecessary it is, and declaring that the strike started to as to who they shall employ and what wages they shall pay. If the men persist in the new demand for a 10 per cent. advance, they will be refused.

The house-plasterers of the City are on the eve of a general strike. A secret meeting to consider the question was held by the "Manhattan Lodge, United Order of American Plasterers," at Glass Hall, last evening. The men resolved to strike, but postponed taking the fatal step until next week. They now earn from $2 to $2 50 per day, and the strike is to be for $3 a day all around. The lodge has about 900 members out of about 1,200 house-plasterers in this City. Building is increasing, they say, and they want to share in the general increasing prosperity.

To-night the house-painters and fresco-painters are to meet to talk about striking. They are now earning about $2 for a day of eight hours. From the 1st of March to the 1st of November they work 10 hours a day, and are paid about $2 25. They talk of striking some time in March for $2 75 a day.

PIGEON-SHOOTING.

THE BROOKLYN GUN CLUB MATCH—NO MUTILATION OF THE BIRDS.

The eleventh handicap shoot of the Brooklyn Gun Club for a Colt's gun, which is to be awarded to the member winning a majority of 12 contests, took place yesterday at Dexter Park, near Cypress Hills Cemetery. The conditions were: 10 birds each, handicap rise, 5 traps, and 80 yards boundary. At 2 P. M. the shooting was begun, 15 contestants arriving promptly on the grounds. Some of the birds, chilled by protracted imprisonment in baskets kept out of doors, manifested a disinclination to take wing on being released from the traps, but the greater portion of the lot proved to be good flyers. The majority of the missed birds were killed beyond the boundaries of the park by ubiquitous colored sportsmen, who lay in wait for them. The contest terminated shortly before 5 P. M., the score being as follows:

	Yards.										*Total.*
Billings	26—	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	7—8
Munn	24—	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	7—7
Willard	26—	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7—8
White	26—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9—9
Peterson	26—	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	7—8
Bryar	26—	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	5—6
Atkins	24—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9—9
Wynn	28—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8—9
Rivers	28—	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	6—6
Creed	22—	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7—8
Leggy	22—	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	8—8
Stephens	28—	1	1	0	0						2—2
Robinson	21—	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	8—8
Johnson	26—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8—8
Gillett	26—	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	7—7

The tie between Wynn and Robinson, each of whom killed 9 birds, was decided in favor of the former, who killed 3 more birds to Robinson's 2. As the scores of the contest now stand, Billings, Wynn, and Robinson are tied.

The treatment of the pigeons by the club and the persons employed by them was in marked contrast to that practiced by the handlers during the late match between Dr. B. Talbot and John Height, at the Brooklyn Driving Park, to which attention was called in Saturday's TIMES. The plucking of feathers or the mutilation of birds is at all times prohibited by the Brooklyn and Long Island Gun Clubs. All pigeons wounded by them are immediately killed by an attendant. The gentlemen who participated in yesterday's contest spoke in strong terms of disapprobation of the cruelty practiced at the Brooklyn Driving Park match.

THE HINK MURDER CASE.

The Coroner's inquest regarding the murder of Mrs. Harriet Hink, at Paterson, N. J., was continued yesterday. Patrick Henry Bracken concluded his extraordinary narrative about his intimacy with the dead woman, on Monday of last week, insisting that he never had spoken to her in his life until she came to his lodging-house on that day. He described with much minuteness his movements on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, his appearing to have spent the time in carousing at liquor saloons on a maximum capital of $1 50, but said he went to bed early, and slept soundly every night, at his lodging-house. He said he was never in State Prison, but spent six months in the Essex County Penitentiary for an assault on a woman on a canal-boat. Louis Balletto, an Italian, who keeps the ten-cent lodging-house where Bracken staid, said the latter had been jovial before Thursday, but afterward was morose and gloomy, and sat with his head in his hands by the stove all of Friday, eating nothing and looking ill; he said he was down-hearted and felt bad; his manner was almost as bad on Saturday. Balletto's wife testified that Bracken went out with Mrs. Hink on Monday afternoon and did not return until Tuesday morning, about 9 o'clock; he wore a short blue coat; on Thursday night, (the night of the murder,) Bracken went out at 8 o'clock and returned at 10, apparently not at all excited, went to bed, and did not get up again that night. She corroborated her husband's testimony as to Bracken's demeanor on Friday and Saturday. The inquest was here adjourned until this morning and Bracken was committed to jail by the Coroner.

CANOEISTS TO HOLD A CONVENTION.

A National Canoe Congress will be held at Caldwell, Warren County, N. Y., at the head of Lake George, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Aug. 3, 4, 5, and 6. The object of the convention is to perfect the organization of a National Canoe Club, of which existing local clubs will form the branches. Sailing and paddling races will be arranged for each day of the meeting. A general invitation has been extended to canoeists in this country and Canada to attend the convention, and they have also been requested to send their names to N. H. Bishop, Lake George, Warren County, N. Y., should they be willing to join the organization. Members will be allowed to fly the National Club signals, and will be entitled to the temporary use of boat-houses belonging to enrolled clubs in different waters. Twenty-three signatures have been appended to the call, among which are the names of Commodore C. L. Norton, of the New-York Canoe Club; Commodore Nicholas Longworth, of the Cincinnati Canoe Club; W. Harry Potts, Trenton; William J. Gardner, Newark; J. M. Barnes, Louisville; A. H. Siegfried, St. Paul, Minn.; W. L. Alden, G. Livingston Morris, and others.

THE SPRING BENCH SHOW

PREPARING FOR AN UNPARALLELED EXHIBITION.

CHANGES IN THE RULES SINCE LAST YEAR—THE PRIZE-LIST—NEW AND INTERESTING FEATURES—SOME RECENT IMPORTATIONS.

As already announced the fourth annual bench show of dogs, under the management of the Westminster Kennel Club, will take place in Madison-Square Garden on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, April 27, 28, and 29. The new regulations and prize-list just issued show a number of important changes from those of last year, the principal of which is due to a special effort which is to be made to draw exhibits from England. With this view two classes—one for imported English setter dogs, and the other for imported English setter bitches—have been created, and the announcement is made that in the event of dogs from abroad being entered in the non-sporting classes, the premiums in such classes will be raised 50 per cent. One of the new rules defines an imported English setter to be one directly imported, or whose sire and dam were both imported. An office has been opened at No. 141 Fulton-street, and Mr. Charles Lincoln, who has been for years the efficient Superintendent of all the bench shows of the country, will be ready this week to begin receiving entries. Entries close on Monday, April 12. No dogs, except those from abroad, will be received before 7 A. M., Monday, April 27, or after 8 P. M., Tuesday, April 27. Among the new regulations is one forfeiting prizes if the winners be taken out of the show and not returned, and another limiting the issuance of a New-York and a Chicago to winners of first, second, or third prizes. Formerly the owner of every animal that was commended received one. Otherwise the rules of the previous shows will continue in force.

There will this year be but 74 classes, against 92 last year, 90 the year before, and 45 at the first show. The old subdivisions of puppies into classes for animals over and under six months old has been done away with as a nuisance, and now all puppies of the several varieties will compete in single classes, irrespective of age. This will account for a large proportion of the decrease. As for the rest, the class for Dalmatian or coach dogs has been dropped because there have never been enough competitors to make it worth while, and specimens of this breed will go into the miscellaneous class. So have the classes for cod and white Irish setters, which caused so much trouble last year; so has the class for Chesapeake Bay dogs, of which none were shown last year. The Blenheim spaniels class has been amalgamated with that for King Charles spaniels. There were no entries last year, and there will be no genuine Blenheim spaniels in the United States so far as is known. The money prizes aggregate $1,820 in value, besides which 65 silver medals will be awarded. Ten prizes of $35 each are offered for champion pointer dogs and bitches—four classes—and in each of the champion setter classes, of which there are six; 12 of $30 to first, $20 to second, and a silver medal to third in the open classes. Champion setter bitches and in the new imported English setter classes; seven prizes of $20 to first, $10 to second, and a silver medal to third for mastiff dogs and bitches, rough-St. Bernard dogs and bitches, smooth-coated St. Bernard dogs and bitches, and Newfoundland bitches; one prize of $20 to first and a silver medal to second for Newfoundland dogs and bitches; 13 prizes of $15 to first, $10 to second, and a silver medal to third, for cocker and field spaniel dogs and bitches, foxhounds, beagles, fox-terrier dogs and bitches, bulldogs, bull terriers, skye terriers, pug dogs and bitches, black-and-tan terriers, and under 5 pounds; eight prizes of $15 to first and a silver medal to second, for Siberian or Ulm dogs, greyhounds, deer-hounds, Irish water spaniels, dachshunden, black-and-tan terriers, Dandy Dinmont terriers, and Maltese

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE POLICE BOARD MUDDLE.

BLUNDERING OF MACLEAN'S LAWYERS DELAYS THE PROCEEDINGS.

A stop was suddenly put, yesterday, to the proceedings brought in the Court of Common Pleas by Mr. Charles F. MacLean against Police Commissioners French and Wheeler and their subordinates. About a week ago Mr. William Fullerton, of counsel for Mr. MacLean, presented to Judge Van Hoesen, in the Common Pleas, Special Term, an order for a mandamus to issue to the Police Commissioners and their principal subordinates, commanding them to permit Mr. MacLean "to use, enjoy, and possess all the rights, powers, privileges, and duties which pertain to the office of Police Commissioner," or, in the event of their failure to obey, to show cause for their failure. Judge Van Hoesen signed the order, and copies of it were served upon the Police Commissioners, and upon Superintendent Walling, Chief Clerk Hawley, and Deputy Clerk Kipp. The order to show cause was made returnable yesterday morning in the Common Pleas, Special Term, when and where Mr. Fullerton appeared to move for a peremptory mandamus, Police Commissioners French and Wheeler and their subordinates having failed to recognize Mr. MacLean as a Police Commissioner. Messrs. Elihu Root and Willard Bartlett appeared as counsel for Messrs. French and Wheeler, but not in response to the order to show cause. Mr. Root informed Judge Van Hoesen that he did not appear formally, but only for the purpose of making a personal explanation to the court to clear his clients of a possible charge that they had acted improperly. He then said his clients had been served with copies of an order for the issue of an alternative writ of mandamus, but had not been served with the writ itself. He had inquired at the office of the Clerk of Common Pleas, and had found that the order for the writ had not been filed. There was no application had been made for the issuance of the writ. He therefore submitted that, as the mandamus had not been served or issued, no return could be made to it, and his clients were not bound to act anyway.

Mr. Fullerton insisted that the order signed by Judge Van Hoesen on the 16th inst. was not for an alternative mandamus to issue, but was simply an order to the Police Commissioners to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not issue commanding them to reinvest Mr. Charles F. MacLean with all the powers, duties, and privileges of a Police Commissioner. As such an order to show cause, he said, it was properly served upon Commissioners French and Wheeler and their subordinates.

Mr. Root again declared that the order was one for an alternative mandamus, and that it was drawn in exact accordance with the form prescribed in the books of practice.

Judge Van Hoesen coincided in this view of the order, and said that under the circumstances there was nothing before the court. The result is that a new delay is threatened by Mr. MacLean in his effort to put sidney P. Nichols out of office, and to keep him out until it has been finally decided whether the Mayor or the Governor removed him last March, and whether or not the Governor's act of removal remains good until it has been reversed or falls through the recent reversal of the Mayor's judgment. New mandamus proceedings, Mr. Fullerton says, will be begun at once against Police Commissioners French and Wheeler, Superintendent Walling, and Messrs. Hawley and Kipp to compel them to withdraw their recognition of Mr. Nichols as a Police Commissioner and accord it to Mr. MacLean.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

MAYOR COOPER'S REASONS FOR OPPOSING AN INVESTIGATION.

A week ago the Board of Aldermen passed a resolution requesting the State Senate to empower their Committee on Cities to investigate the management of the Brooklyn Bridge before recommending the appropriation of a single dollar additional for any purpose connected with the work. The board met again yesterday, and received a communication from Mayor Cooper vetoing the resolution. After reciting the history of the bridge and giving the expenditure on the structure to Feb. 1, he says:

"In addition to the amount of $71,900, payable by the City of New-York on account of the appropriation of $8,000,000 under chapter 300 of the Laws of 1875, the amount of $154,726 73 still remains to be paid to the Trustees by the City of Brooklyn under that act, making the total balance available to the Trustees $226,626 73. This sum will soon be exhausted, and, unless a further appropriation is made, work on the bridge must stop. It is unwise to discuss at this time the further question of the bridge should have been originally undertaken, or whether the City of New-York should have assumed a share in its cost and ownership. The investment is too large to be abandoned. The law of 1875, under which nearly $5,000,000 have been expended was fully discussed at the time of its passage, and was advocated before committees of the Legislature by prominent citizens of New-York, among them the late Peter Cooper. Messrs. Elihu Root and Willard Bartlett appeared as counsel for Messrs. French and Wheeler, but not in response to the order to show cause. Mr. Root informed Judge Van Hoesen that he did not appear formally, but only for the purpose of making a personal explanation to the court to clear his clients of a possible charge that they had acted improperly. He then said his clients had been served with copies of an order for the issue of an alternative writ of mandamus, but had not been served with the writ itself. He had inquired at the office of the Clerk of Common Pleas, and had found that the order for the writ had not been filed. There was no application had been made for the issuance of the writ. He therefore submitted that, as the mandamus had not been served or issued, no return could be made to it, and his clients were not bound to act anyway.

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LUMBER FOR THE GREAT BRIDGE.

EXCITEMENT OF LUMBER-DEALERS OVER THE CONTRACT WITH A GEORGIA FIRM.

The lumber-dealers of this City and Brooklyn are in a state of unusual agitation on account of a contract awarded some two weeks since, by the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Company to W. J. Hadden & Co., of Bainbridge, Ga. Bids were invited by the Bridge Company for furnishing 1,122 000 feet of yellow pine, and 264,000 feet of white oak lumber, and proposals were sent from all over the country. When the bids were opened, it was found that Hadden & Co.'s offer was the lowest, and the contract was, naturally, awarded to that firm. The price agreed upon for the yellow pine is the lowest which has been asked in this country for many years, being but $19 50 a thousand feet, while the next lowest bid was $28, and the offers ranged from that up to $40. The result of the making of a contract of this kind is greatly beneficial to the Bridge Company, but it is extremely detrimental to the interests of wholesale lumber-dealers in this part of the country, as its natural tendency will be to lower prices. So me of the dealers are greatly excited, and have intimated that the contract was a bogus one. Others called at the office of the Bridge Company in Brooklyn, and endeavored to show to Assistant Engineer Martin what they called the absurdity of making such a contract. According to the terms of the specifications, the lumber is to be delivered on the wharves indicated by the Chief Engineer in this City or Brooklyn during the coming Spring. It is to be inspected by a legally appointed Inspector, who is to have the right to reject any portion of it that does not meet the requirements of the specifications, and, as in the case of Lloyd Haigh's wire, a large portion is likely to be ultimately rejected. It is argued by the dealers that under these circumstances no firm can afford to furnish the lumber at the price bid by Hadden & Co. and pay for the transportation to this port from Bainbridge, which is an interior town in the extreme south-west of Georgia. Mr. Quintard, the Secretary of the Bridge Company, said yesterday, in answer to inquiries, that the work had not been made until a thorough investigation had satisfied the officers that the Georgia firm was responsible, and could be depended on to furnish the quantity and quality of lumber called for. Assistant Engineer Martin had consulted the authorities at the Navy-yard, who had bought lumber of Hadden & Co. in the past, and was assured by them that the firm was a perfectly reliable one. "Bainbridge is situated in the interior of Georgia, it is true," said Mr. Quintard, "but it is on the banks of the Flint River, and located in the midst of immense forest lands. Labor is cheap there, and, so far as transportation to the seaboard is concerned, I understand that the lumber can be floated down the Flint River to tide-water at comparatively no expense at all. That the firm mean business I am quite sure. I have a letter from them here, dated Feb. 8, in which they promise to ship the first 50,000 feet of yellow pine the next week, and say that it will reach us about the 15th of March. The contract is a good one for us, and if they fail to fulfill it to the letter—which we do not believe they will do—we can lose nothing, as we are to pay them only once a month, and then only for lumber actually delivered and accepted during the preceding month. The dealers around here are naturally alarmed at the award, because they see that it will ultimately force them to reduce their prices. We have nothing to do with that. We are working for ourselves, and we think that we have secured a magnificent contract."

SHARP WORDS BETWEEN JUSTICES.

SCENES IN THE SPECIAL SESSIONS COURT—A HOT-TEMPERED JUSTICE.

Police Justice Wheeler has for some time past been presiding magistrate in the Court of Special Sessions. His quick temper has led to a number of tilts between himself and his associates, Justices Smith and Otterbourg. In the trial of a recent oleomargarine case, Justice Otterbourg openly intimated that Justice Wheeler's opinion was not entirely unbiased, he being the owner of a dairy and cows, and affected in his decision by reason of his business interests. Yesterday, however, the most serious disagreement of all took place. During the hearing of a case of petit larceny, counsel for the prisoner begged leave to correct Justice Wheeler in his expression as to what the complainant had testified to. The magistrate replied, testily, "He said no such thing." Justice Smith, at this, at once said, "Yes, Sir; the witness did say so."

"Well," replied Justice Wheeler, in a quick-tempered way, "he did not."

"We will see," remarked Justice Smith. "The stenographer's notes will tell. Mr. Stenographer, please read the witness's testimony on this point."

Mr. Weidig, the stenographer, looked his notes, and it was found that Justice Wheeler was in the wrong.

Justice Smith then arose from his chair, and said, with some feeling, "Sir, when you act as presiding magistrate here, and when I offer my opinion, I trust you will treat me with the same respect I have always shown you. You should not, I think, disrespect me because I happen to be younger man than you. I am sorry to be compelled to say this, but you have brought it on yourself. I wish to be respected and treated as a gentleman. My patience, however, has been exhausted, and I cannot stand this treatment longer."

These remarks, spoken in moderate but determined tones, produced a sensation immediately, and the court-room became as quiet as if it were deserted. Notwithstanding Justice Smith's remarks, however, Justice Wheeler persisted in insisting he was right.

"I said before the witness did not say so," he continued, doggedly, "and I say so still."

"I thought so," laconically remarked Justice Smith, and he wheeled about in his chair and said no more. The lawyers in court have before remarked on Justice Wheeler's peculiarities in the trial of cases, and at the meeting of the Police Justices on Monday evening informal discussion occurred as to the disagreement with Justice Otterbourg in the oleomargarine case. The opinion was expressed that such scenes were not calculated to secure respect for the court or to add to the dignity of its proceedings.

A DAILY LINE TO ATLANTIC CITY.

At a public meeting held in Atlantic City a few days ago, a communication was received from G. M. Rollins, of this City, proposing that if the people of Atlantic City will take stock in an enterprise having for its object the running of a daily line of steamers between that city and New-York, that himself and a number of well-known capitalists will establish a daily line between the two cities, charging popular rates of fare, to include large passenger traffic, provided a pier is constructed, or the inlet deepened. Mr. Rollins says: "The deepening of the channel to the inlet would be a Government work. It would entail also the placing of buoys, and could not be secured through Congress inside of a year or two. The company would put on two of the very largest and most seaworthy boats, worth $140,000, and would expect to continue the line from May till November each year. If some of your people feel disposed to undertake the construction of the necessary pier, there are parties in this City who would, I doubt not, be quite willing to undertake the work, provided they could obtain satisfactory privileges and grounds on the southern extremity of the city. The pier would have to be built out about 1,500 yards." The Secretary of the meeting was instructed to correspond with the Newjersey Representatives in Congress, requesting them to urge an appropriation for the purpose of deepening Absecom Inlet. Circulars in relation to the subject have been distributed in all the hotels and cottages, and several letters in favor of the proposed enterprise is felt by the citizens.

GOT OFF WITH A LIGHT SENTENCE.

While Officer Michael Gilligan, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was trying the doors on his post on the night of Aug. 3 last, he found a man named James Smith lying drunk in the hall-way of No. 669 Eleventh-avenue. He pulled the drunken man aside in order to examine the door fastenings, and while so engaged was attacked from behind by three ruffians, one of whom struck him on the head, while another wrested his club from him. The officer received a second blow on the head, and then drawing his revolver, fired three shots at his assailants. The force of the blows, however, had stunned him, and he fell bleeding to the sidewalk. His assailants escaped, and he was taken to the station-house on a stretcher. Recently the officer's son, William Schoenberg, one of his assailants, on the street, and arrested him. The prisoner was placed on trial for felonious assault, in General Sessions, yesterday, and, after Assistant District-Attorney Russell had proved the case for the prosecution, counsel for the defense offered a plea of assault and battery. As it was doubtful that he could be convicted of any high crime, the plea was accepted, and Schwarberg was sentenced by Judge Cowing to one year in the Penitentiary.

HOW TO DISPOSE OF STREET-SWEEPINGS.

A delegation from the Farmers' Club called yesterday on Police Commissioner Nichols, Chairman of the Street-cleaning Committee, to obtain from him an expression of his views in relation to utilizing the materials collected by the Street-cleaning Bureau. Mr. Nichols said he had always been in favor of utilizing the material collected for fertilizing purposes instead of dumping it into the Bay. The value of the street-sweepings for fertilizing purposes had been demonstrated by the use of scowloads of the dirt on Blackwell's Island. Any farmer could have all he wanted of the street-sweepings by sending a boat to any of the dumps and securing its prompt removal when loaded. The ashes and other material collected could be used for filling-in purposes, and the Dock Commissioners should be authorized to build crib-work along the East and North Rivers, and, by filling in with the material now dumped into the Bay, could make valuable land for the City, and, besides saving the expense of transportation to sea, would decrease taxation by the revenues derived from this made land. This would also improve the river front. The matter will be brought before the Farmers' Club for consideration.

THE NORTH RIVER STOCK-YARDS.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Sanitary Engineer Neallis presented a report in relation to the stock-yards on the North River, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, in which he says: "The stock-yards consist of a series of wooden sheds, used mainly for the storage of hogs. The sheds are divided by partitions into pens. Through the centre of each pen runs a wooden trough, serving as a drain, and an opening in the bottom of this trough allows the filth to drop into the open drains in the cellar, through which it is conveyed to the river. The wooden floor is broken in many places, and allows the liquid manure to flow into the cellar beneath. This is an apartment about eight feet in height, is only partially drained, the floor is covered to a considerable depth with earth saturated with filth. A large amount of rotten wood is scattered through the cellar. The smell from this accumulation is very strong and can be perceived at long distances." The board made an order directing the cellar to be cleaned and disinfected, the floors to be made water-tight, and the pens connected directly with the drains.

A SOLDIER ON THE RAMPAGE.

Jacob Oehrlen, a United States private attached to Fort Wadsworth, obtained leave of absence, and came to New-York on Monday to celebrate Washington's Birthday. He imbibed freely, and while under the influence of liquor, marched, in full uniform, into the shoe-store No. 233 Church-street, and ordered Frederick Koppe, the shoe-maker, to mend his shoes instantly. Koppe demurred, on the ground of other and more important business. At this Oehrlen became enraged, and began to throw the furniture about, and finally drew a revolver and pointed it at Koppe's head. The frightened shoemaker fell on his knees, and begged for mercy. A companion, fearing danger, ran into the street and cried murder. Oehrlen rushed from the store to the street, where, after a sharp chase, he was captured by two Police officers. He was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, and held to await trial for the careless use of fire-arms. His bail was fixed at $300.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

A special meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was held yesterday in the Mayor's office. Controller Kelly was present for the first time since the accident he met with about a fortnight ago. A communication was received from Capt. Alexander S. Williams, the Superintendent of the Street-cleaning Bureau, asking for an appropriation of $1,884 75, to defray the expenses incidental to his defense when he was tried in the Court of General Sessions, on an indictment charging him with assaulting a citizen at Madison-square, during the review of the First Division. He was acquitted of the charge. The matter was referred to the Controller. Resolutions were adopted authorizing the Controller to issue assessment bonds to the amount of $50,000, to pay for street improvements now in progress, and also $6,000 of assessment bonds to meet the salaries of the engineers employed on the Riverside Drive.

OSWEGO MIDLAND STOCK.

A MOVEMENT BY THE BONDED TOWNS TO REDEEM THE ROAD.

The Middletown *Daily Press* reports that a meeting of Railroad Commissioners and individuals representing and owning the capital stock of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad to the amount of $4,000,000 was held at Norwich on Wednesday the 18th inst. Under the State law the holders of the original stock of a railroad that is sold at foreclosure have the right to redeem the road within six months after the sale by paying the purchase money. The Midland was sold on the 14th of last November to the Reorganization Committee for $4,600,000. The old stock, amounting to $7,800,000, of which $5,800,000 is held by bonded towns, cannot be admitted to participate in the benefits of the reorganization except by the payment of an assessment of 20 per cent., which the towns, at least, are not likely to pay. A block of $300,000, offered in the market by the Town of Walkkill, Orange County, could not command more than 5 per cent., and the Commissioners decided not to sell at that price. It is presumed that, after getting control of a majority of the old stock, the new company would buy no more of it, and the town that did not sell would be nothing. The object of the meeting was to secure united action on the part of the towns to protect their mutual interests. M. P. Neal, Mayor of the City of Oswego, was Chairman; Arva Rice, of Pulaski, and O. Mead Walton, Secretary. From Sullivan County the Commissioners present were C. G. Bennett, of Mamakating; J. H. Devine, of Fallsburg; Erastus Sprague of Rockland.

Two plans were submitted to the meeting by Mr. James R. Boyd, of this City, one for the towns to pool their stock and sell it in a body at a satisfactory figure. If a fair price cannot be secured, the second plan is to negotiate with capitalists for a redemption of the road. The meeting received telegrams from several New-York brokers tendering the money to redeem the road. Very little more than $4,600,000 would be necessary, and this could be secured by a first mortgage on the road. The old stock would then be a second lien on the road, all other claims being wiped out. After a full discussion the plans were adopted unanimously. A committee was appointed to take the matter in charge and the Oswego Commissioners constituted a committee of all other towns not represented to the agreement. The committee are A. H. Falling, of Oswego; George O. Mead, of Walton; Warren Newton, of Norwich; James R. Boyd, of New-York, and John H. Devine, of Ellsburg. It was stated that the bill authorizing towns to sell their stock without the formality of securing assent from the tax-payers is likely soon to become a law. It was also stated that the bill to fund the interest on the bonds, which is before the Legislature, is clearly constitutional, and it was suggested that Commissioners secure said forward petitions asking for the passage of the bill.

Under the terms of the reorganization the stockholders in the old company were given only three months in which to participate in the benefits of the sale. The time of grace ended on Saturday last. President Jordan says that the amount received in assessments from stockholders and holders of bonds of the junior mortgages aggregated $6,000,000.

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.

The recent accounts of the famine and diphtheria in Russia are supplemented, if not paralleled, by reports of starvation in Persia obtained from trustworthy sources. It appears that a large part of last year's crop was destroyed by an unusual and heavy rain-fall, which lasted nearly a month, at the time of the thrashing. The rain-fall was succeded by an unexampled drought, and the grain-fields, vineyards, cotton plantations, melon-fields, and gardens failed to produce their customary crops. The drought was rendered the more destructive from the fact that a great part of the grain of Persia is grown upon mountain slopes, where no facilities for irrigation exist. The average crop at the last harvest did not exceed one-fifth quantity of ordinary years. Irrigated fields of the plains and valleys yielded only a quarter or a fifth crop, and this is in the hands of land-owners who are either holding it for seed or storing it in the hope of realizing fabulous prices when the famine becomes a little sharper. Probably half of the annual grain supply of Oroomiah usually comes from the neighboring districts. This supply is entirely stopped, and more than half the population are utterly destitute. There is little work to be had since the cotton-spinning industry has failed, and the result is that a man working steadily for 16 hours a day at the wages paid, could scarcely provide food for more than one person. The Governor of Koordistan has also been oppressed and impoverished by the plundering of the Koords ever since the war between Turkey and Russia; their crops have failed, and they flock into Oroomiah by hundreds of family, hungry and naked, and hundreds have perished. The famine has also failed largely in the Caucasian fields, and famine and pestilence are already raging there. There are not less than 30,000 starving families in the vicinity of Oroomiah, in view of these facts an appeal has been issued, and an effort will be made to collect a fund for the starving. This appeal comes through the President of the Ladies' Board of Missions in this City, Mrs. James Lorimer Graham, and contributions may be sent to their Treasurer, Miss D. Hartt, No. 39 West Tenth-street, who will forward them to the Moderator of the Evangelical Synod at Oroomiah, who will take charge of their distribution.

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The French chemists (the best in the world!) have labored for hundreds of years in vain to create the diamond, and it may properly be assumed that their science is ineffectual. As well expect to arrive at the transmutation of metals or the philosopher's stone. Holders of diamonds need have no misgivings. Dealers in them need not fear to invest. There will be no artificial production of merchantable diamonds, as a short time will demonstrate. Let your readers "possess their souls in patience."

AMATEUR.

MINING PROFITS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"A. E. B.," in THE TIMES of the 10th inst., says he is reliably informed that not more than one man in a thousand is successful at mining. I am a miner. I can count up for "A. E. B." one man in a thousand that has made over $100,000, and some few as high as $3,000,000. More than 50 men to the thousand have made fortunes from $5,000 upward. Many have failed. Justice demands that this be also said. Many have died from exposure, and hundreds have perished. The writer has also failed largely in the Caucasian fields, and famine and pestilence are already raging there. There are not less than 30,000 starving families in the vicinity of Oroomiah, in view of these facts an appeal has been issued, and an effort will be made to collect a fund for the starving. This appeal comes through the President of the Ladies' Board of Missions in this City, Mrs. James Lorimer Graham, and contributions may be sent to their Treasurer, Miss D. Hartt, No. 39 West Tenth-street, who will forward them to the Moderator of the Evangelical Synod at Oroomiah, who will take charge of their distribution.

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COURT OF APPEALS.

DECISIONS HANDED DOWN YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS AND CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following decisions were handed down: Pattison vs. The Syracuse National Bank; Brink vs. The Hanover Fire Insurance Company; Doyle vs. The New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary and R. H. Derby; The Fishkill Savings Institution vs. Bostwick. Receiver; Rogers vs. Laytin; Luhrs vs. Elmer; Chapman vs. Spense; Le Grand vs. the Man

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BANKRUPT NOTICES—Sixth Page—7th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BOARD WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—6th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—Sixth Page—6th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—6th col.
CLOTHING—Sixth Page—7th col.
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HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED—Sixth Page—7 col.
INSTRUCTION—Sixth Page—7th col.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Colleen Bawn.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—The False Friend.
PARK THEATRE—A Fool and His Money.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance. Matinée.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Black Crook. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Brook. Matinée.
COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Surprise. Matinée.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Hiawatha.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
NEW-YORK SKATING RINK—Skating. Matinée.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water-Colors.
CHICKERING HALL—At 4 P. M.—Organ Concert.
STEINWAY HALL—La Damnation de Faust.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10 00
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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, falling barometer, warmer southerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain.

The gentlemen who expect to control the organization of the Utica Convention will certainly forfeit their claim to sagacity if they encourage any such performances as those referred to in our special dispatches. To select Mr. Charles E. Smith as temporary Chairman, merely as an indorsement of his championship of Insurance Superintendent Smyth, would be the height of folly, and to pass a resolution calling upon the Legislature to stand by the acts of the Governor, for the obvious purpose of dragooning the Senate into the confirmation of Smyth, would be positive idiocy. No less unadvisable would it be for the majority of the convention to carry matters with so high a hand as to wrest from the representatives of the Congressional districts their accustomed choice of delegates to the National Convention, and to deprive the delegation, when elected, of any liberty of action beyond the will of the majority. Angry debate and enduring ill-feeling can easily be avoided by a proper consideration for the rights of the minority.

It appears that the refunding bill agreed upon by the Ways and Means Committee is likely to meet with some propositions of amendment when it reaches the House. One of these is described in our Washington dispatches. It does not seem of a nature to attract a great deal of support. It consists in the substitution of 3 per cent. annuity bonds in place of the 3½ per cent. 20-40 bonds proposed by the committee; these annuity bonds are to be made the basis of a national savings bank system, under which savings banks will be required to place one-third or one-half the amount of their deposits in these bonds with the National Government. This, it is argued, would give a constant market for from $330,000,000 to $500,000,000 of the bonds. But this presupposes taxing the State institutions out of existence—a step for which the country is by no means prepared. Nor is the idea of a perpetual debt likely to prove popular, even when qualified by a direction to the Treasury to buy up each year all that the surplus might pay for. It is probable, and certainly desirable, that Congress will put aside any radical suggestions in connection with refunding, and adopt some simple project likely to succeed within the conditions now presented by the money market.

Macaulay's overworked New-Zealander reappeared in the Senate yesterday, being introduced by Senator Voorhees, who took occasion to describe the feelings of the aforesaid New-Zealander, when, in future ages, he should uncover the ruins of the Capitol and find the frescoes of the late Signor Brumidi. It may be that the work of Brumidi was very good indeed, and it may be conceded, also, that the Government has not been so generous to the talented artist as it might have been. Nevertheless, although Mr. Voorhees's possible and coming New-Zealander might be profoundly stirred by the discovery of the frescoes of Brumidi, centuries hence, let us hope, for the credit of the country, that the far-faring visitor from the antipodes will not disturb the ruins of the Capitol. If he shall know enough of art to appreciate the frescoes, what will be his sensations when he stumbles upon some of the stone images which have been set up by order of the American Congress?

Two of the railroad bills introduced as results of the labors of the Hepburn committee were ordered to a third reading in the Assembly yesterday. The first is directed against the abuses of the proxy system, and declares that no proxy shall be held valid unless executed and dated within three months of the election at which it is to be used; that no one but the actual owner of stock shall have the right to delegate the right to vote upon it, and that any person offering to vote as representative for another shall be obliged to make affidavit that he has accepted no consideration to influence his vote. The other bill is designed to prevent the watering of railroad stock, and its essential clause is that in no case shall the capital stock of a company formed by the consolidation of two or more companies "exceed the sum of the capital stock of the companies so consolidated, at the par value thereof. Nor shall any bonds or other evidences of debt be issued as a consideration for, or in connection with, such consolidation." That would prevent the creation of any such stock as that issued in the name of the Manhattan Elevated Company, but something more is needed to cover such tricks as the emission of the Erie "convertible" bonds and the stock bonuses, which are not unknown in railroad history.

Mayor Cooper has, very properly, refused to sanction the obstructive and wasteful policy of Controller Kelly and his dummies in the Board of Aldermen, in regard to the East River bridge. As the Mayor points out, the expediency of ever undertaking that enterprise has long passed out of the arena of controversy. If the City has made a bad bargain, the shortest way out of it is to pay the contributions needed to finish the bridge, and look to the tolls for the money needed to pay the interest on the debt. For its proportion of that interest-charge, and for the redemption of its share of the debt, the City is liable, whether the bridge be finished or not, and the interminable delays which have already resulted from the factious opposition of Mr. Kelly have simply resulted in the throwing away of a great deal of money by putting back the time when the bridge shall become a productive investment. Further delay at this particular juncture would be monstrously expensive, because it would require the surrender of contracts made when materials were only half the price they now are, besides increasing the unproductive outlay for the maintenance of the permanent staff and for interest. A million and a half of dollars is altogether too much to sacrifice for the gratification of the personal and political spite of John Kelly, and if there be either sanity or independence left in the Tammany-Republican combination in the Board of Aldermen, the Mayor's veto of the recent resolution will be sustained.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

Gen. Butler, of South Carolina, who holds his seat in the Senate by virtue of an election which was a gross violation of democratic principles, is extremely exercised in his mind in regard to the evil of political assessments. He yesterday reported to the Senate a bill for the suppression of this evil. It is sweeping, as might be expected from a gentleman who, having profited by a form of oppression in comparison with which such assessments are trivial, seeks to cover his reputation by denouncing "sins he's not inclined to," or which he feels no need to commit. Doubtless, Mr. Butler's sentiment on this subject will be shared by his virtuous political associates. Nothing can exceed the horror which a Democratic politician feels for such contributions imposed for the interest of the Republican Party, unless it be the complacency with which he regards them when they are to be turned into a Democratic campaign fund. The Democracy being in the majority at present, very naturally are willing to prohibit assessments. Should they gain the Presidency and retain the Congress, they can either repeal the prohibition, or quietly disregard it. One or the other they would be sure to do. The idea of such a law fairly enforced by a Democratic Administration is absurd. At present, also, they probably imagine, and not without reason, that such a law would obtain the President's signature. In principle, Mr. Hayes is committed to it, and, unless it be made too ridiculously crude and unworkable, he would hardly find any valid objection to assign against it.

The palpable hypocrisy of such a measure from a party which has never known the faintest respect for the principle on which it is based, is, however, no reason why it should not be judged on its merits. If it be a sensible measure, and one that would really reach the undoubted evil against which it is directed, we should accept it with gratitude that in the strange turnings of politics good can sometimes be got from such a source. But, as a matter of fact, the law would not be worth the paper it is printed on. Political assessments, in one form or another, in less degree, perhaps, at some times than at others, will always be levied and paid so long as employment under the Government is regarded as a part of the spoils of party victory. Employes who know that they got their places by political influence, and can only keep them by the use of the same means, will pay as much of their salaries as they think necessary to secure that influence. The practice is a wrong upon the public, utterly inconsistent with any proper relation between the Government and the employe, and partaking of all the essential characteristics of irresponsible government. But it cannot be done away with by Legislative enactment which leaves the motive that sustains it in full force. So long as it is the interest of the Government employe to conciliate the politicians, he will continue to do so. Mr. Hayes is probably as much inclined to put an end to the abuse as any President has been since it has existed. He fully recognizes its detestable character and the demoralizing influence which it has upon the Government service. Early in the first year of his term he issued an Executive order forbidding assessments. Practically, this order may be regarded as having the force of law. It was certainly quite as completely within the power of the Administration to compel obedience to it as it would be to compel respect for a statutory prohibition of the same character. It would, indeed, have been easier, since the President had the matter practically in his own hands throughout the Union, while the execution of a law would be in the hands of the District Attorneys, the juries, and the courts. What was the result? Simply that the law has been nearly a dead letter. Assessments have not been so heavy or so extensive as under previous Administrations, but this was not on account of the Executive order; it was due to the fact that the politicians in the service have, to some extent, been indifferent to the success of the party to which they nominally belong—the machinery being in the hands of a rival faction. Nor has the failure to enforce the order been wholly due to the feebleness of Mr. Hayes's will. Had that been much stronger, he would have found great difficulty in making his rule effective, because the radical motive for obeying it was wanting, while the motive for evading it was left in force.

Political assessments are only one form of the numerous evils which inhere in the system of patronage in the civil service, and it can only be done away with by a reform which does away with that system. If Mr. Butler, or any Democratic leader, will devote his energies to the establishment by law of a system by which entrance to or dismissal from the service shall be determined by impartial test of fitness and unfitness, without reference to politics, political assessments will die out like a fire without fuel. There would then be no occasion to prohibit them by law or by Executive order. The employe who knew that his position was secure so long as he did his work well, would pay or refuse to contribute money to help his party, according to his own preference, and it would make not the slightest difference to the public which he did. From whatever point any improvement in the service is suggested, it always turns out that nothing permanently good can be had, except from a radical reform. Of course, it is idle to hope that the Democratic majority will do anything for such a reform, and the prospect is not much more cheerful from the Republican side. But whenever the question of abolishing particular evils comes up, it is well for the public to be reminded of the conditions on which any real improvement can be had.

THE MISSION OF M. DE LESSEPS.

The simultaneous arrival of M. De Lesseps and of the report of the commission of experts who have been examining the route of the Panama Canal will doubtless produce, for a time, a keener interest in that gigantic project than it has hitherto excited, if not decidedly more than it deserves. M. De Lesseps is of himself an interesting personality. His power of exciting enthusiasm in others, his dash and energy at the age of 74, the prestige of his past achievements, especially in the construction of the Suez Canal, combine to make him an object of interest with a people who admire go ahead qualities. There is no reason why he should not be cordially received and generously entertained, for there are plenty of people who will find satisfaction in making a lion of him at a time when lions for social exhibition are rather scarce. There is no reason why he should not have every opportunity to experiment with his personal magnetism upon the American public, and do his best to excite their enthusiasm for the captivating scheme of uniting the two great oceans with the ligature of a ship canal at the isthmus. But when he calls upon them for subscriptions of capital, he will probably find them a very practical people, with whom enthusiasm does not count for much in the making of canals.

His commission, after spending a few weeks in making cross sections and borings on a fore-ordained line of communication, and reckoning up estimates of cost, have arrived at the comfortable conclusion that the canal can be made in about eight years, and at the cost of a little matter of a hundred and sixty-eight and a half million of dollars. Mr. Dirks, the eminent Dutch engineer, has testified to his belief in the feasibility of the plan, and so, perhaps, M. De Lesseps fancies that there is plain sailing before him. But there is one little question which still awaits anything like a definite answer, Will the thing pay? This is an obstinate interrogatory, that will not give way before the genial Frenchman's magnetism, or be swamped by the enthusiasm generated at banquets or public meetings. It is a matter of hard calculation, and unless it is satisfactorily answered, the desired capital will not be forthcoming. The origin of the canal project is not forgotten; the influences that carried the Paris Congress of last May to a cut-and-dried conclusion are well remembered, and the pitiful response when subscriptions were afterward invited, is still in the public mind. The visit of the great projector to the isthmus, the hasty examination of the ground, the favorable report, and the triumphal progress now proposed to the financial centres of the different sections of this country, are all parts of a programme deliberately adopted to put new life into a still-born project.

The real difficulty to be overcome, in this country as well as abroad, is that of raising money. While our people have hitherto believed that an interoceanic canal was more practicable and more desirable at Nicaragua than at Panama, we do not believe that they have any serious objection to a French company constructing one at the latter place if it can. If it can raise the money and bring the appliances to bear to open a water-way through the rocky wall of the Cordilleras at the narrowest part of the isthmus, why should they object, so long as they are secured in a fair share of the benefits at a reasonable price? Nor do we imagine that M. De Lesseps will find any serious political obstacle placed in his way. The United States is not afraid of a French corporation delving its way across the isthmus, nor do we believe that there is any misgiving as to its readiness or its ability to secure ample protection to all its rights and interests in the premises. The shade of the excellent Mr. Monroe will not stand guard upon a peak in Darien to deter foreign enterprise from conferring any benefit upon the nations that may be within its power.

The political significance of the project has been greatly exaggerated in some quarters, and it is a question whether its commercial importance has not been somewhat magnified also, especially so far as the United States is concerned. Our country, standing between the two great oceans, looks both ways. Its Atlantic coast trades with Europe chiefly. Its Pacific coast is developing a trade with Asia and the islands of the sea which is destined to an incalculable growth. Both coasts stretch out their lines to their respective sides of South America. The two slopes of the Rocky Mountains look upon vast domains capable of indefinite development for industry and traffic. And year by year the means of interchange from side to side of the continent by rail and by rail and water combined are increasing and growing toward a completeness and perfection which are destined to bring down the cost of communication to an extent which cannot now be estimated. Whether we shall not abolish the Cape Horn and isthmus routes as material lines in our vast system of commerce rather than make large use of an interoceanic canal, is a question not yet to be answered, but one that increases the uncertainty of the value of the latter.

MR. TILDEN'S SOLICITUDE.

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden is badly scared. He has heard that there is a prospect that Gen. Grant will be elected to a third term of the Presidency. Until he became convinced that there was danger that this might happen, Mr. Tilden was happy and tranquil. He spent his time in counting over the contents of his barrel, inventing curious combinations of ciphers, and in playing cribbage with the nephew of his uncle. But when it dawned upon him that Grant was likely to receive the nomination for President from the Republican Party, his grief and his surprise knew no bounds. "This thing," he sadly said, "must be stopped." He could not save his indignation until his hereditary foes had made their nomination. His great anxiety was to prevent his hereditary foes from making so terrible a mistake, which is kind in Tilden. On this point, we observe, his anxiety is shared with the New-York *Tribune*, which supported Tilden for Governor in 1874, and nobody in particular for President in 1876. Mr. Tilden agrees with this alleged Republican newspaper in saying that it would be "a perfectly horrid thing" if any man should be elected to the Presidency more than twice.

While the pure and candid Mr. Tilden was casting about him for a medium through which he could communicate his fears respecting the nomination of Gen. Grant for a third term, he received an invitation to dine in Boston with the State Committee of the regular, or anti-Butler, Democracy. He did not go, but he wrote a very able letter, in which he confided his fear respecting the safety of the Republic to the regular Democracy of Massachusetts. As is pretty well known, the Democracy of that State have been divided. B. F. Butler, who is a Republican in Congress and a Democrat at home, and always a candidate for Governor, has the Democratic votes, while Mr. Josiah Abbott and his friends have the machine. The Abbott Democrats and the Butler Democrats were engaged in separate and distinct dinners, at separate and distinct Boston taverns, last Monday night, when an enthusiastic Butlerite, who had imbibed more hulled corn and milk than was good for him, proposed that they should go over to the other tavern and see what Judge Abbott's men had for dinner. No sooner said than done. They were received with true Boston hospitality, and additional fish-balls were ordered all around. The spokesman of the Butlerites said that it was necessary that the Democracy of the Old Bay State should present a united front against a common enemy—meaning the dreadful Grant. Judge Abbott said that he could not take any responsibility upon himself, but he really thought that something should be done to harmonize differences in the Democratic Party. More fish-balls were ordered, when one of the Regular Democrats threw a wet blanket on the fraternity and the conviviality by remarking that this was a private dinner-party, and that the diners had no power to consolidate the two wings of the party. Several convivialists tried to placate this irreconcilable grumbler, who was suspected of being sober; and, availing himself of the momentary confusion, Judge Abbott sought safety in flight, resigning the chair to the Hon. Chas. Levi Woodbury. Then, amid a dead silence, the alarming letter of S. J. Tilden was read. The writer said that Washington was the originator of the unwritten law against a third term. We have seen this statement somewhere, before. Then Mr. Tilden, rising to the importance of the occasion, added that the Father of his Country invented this unwritten law for fear that "indefinite re-eligibility would degenerate into a practical life-tenure," which was putting the case very nicely indeed. But the Great Cipherer has abiding faith in the people; and he added that "in the choice between the Republic and the Empire, we must believe that the people will be true to their ancestry and to mankind." We regret to say that these noble sentiments were received with a blank apathy on the part of the assembled Democracy of Massachusetts. Whether they had had too much of Tilden, or too much fish-balls and hulled corn and milk does not appear. But they refused to be scared into applause.

Mr. Tilden has so often, and for so many years, predicted that the country was going to the dogs, that it would seem almost cruel to disappoint him. As long ago as the Democratic Convention in Rochester, in 1870, when the excellent Tweed, then in the zenith of his power, was a delegate and a comrade with Tilden, the prophetic eye of the sage of Gramercy Park beheld an Empire growing out of the centralization encouraged and fostered by the Republican Party. At that time, as now, casting an anxious eye on the national offices which his party had not got, but which they wanted, he predicted an Empire and a consolidation of power which would be dangerous to the rights of States. Ten years have nearly passed, and the aged philosopher and politician has well-nigh despaired of seeing the Republic subverted for the Empire. They were lately taking steps in that direction in Maine, when Dr. Gargelon and a few friends attempted to substitute their private judgment for the popular will; and Mr. Tilden's wicked nephew did his best to hasten the overthrow of the Republic when he offered to buy the Electoral vote of Oregon, and bribe the Electors of South Carolina. Nevertheless, the Republic is as far from being overturned as it ever was. But Mr. Tilden thinks that Grant's re-election would really knock the Republic into small pieces. His solicitude is most touching. "Don't do it," he says. "Don't elect this horrid man. If you want a nice, moral, and religious Government elect ME."

PROGRESS IN CHINA.

In spite of all assertions to the contrary, there is progress in China, and a striking instance thereof has recently come to the knowledge of the Western world. The circumstances of the case are peculiar and interesting, and give us a glimpse of the almost incredible respect which the Chinamen pay to precedent, and especially to the customs of their ancestors.

As every one knows, the navigation of the Yang-tze-Kiang River between King-foo and Chin-yan is very difficult. The current of the river is swift and the channel is beset with shifting sand-banks, which form dangerous eddies. There is, however, a large trade between the two cities just mentioned, which is carried on in junks, in spite of the difficulties in the way of navigation.

About eleven thousand years ago, the reigning Emperor—who belonged, as it is hardly necessary to say, to the Houng dynasty—issued a decree providing that a pilot should be licensed to conduct junks through the intricate channel of the Yang-tze-Kiang. The pilot was to serve for one month, and at the end of that time was to receive a new monthly license, or some other man was to take his place. This plan of licensing the pilot for one month only was designed to enable the junk-masters to get rid of an incompetent pilot—the injunction, which in our day might be used for such a purpose, being at that time unknown.

The first pilot appointed in accordance with the Emperor's decree was Ah Kno, an old sailor of great experience and probity. He was a very competent man, who knew the channel thoroughly, and not a vessel piloted by him was lost during the first month. At the expiration of that time his license was renewed, and he served a second month, and then announced that as he was growing old and wanted to spend the rest of his life in peace, he should decline to act as pilot any longer.

His successor did not give general satisfaction, and his license was not renewed. The third pilot, Ah Yung, knew a good deal about his business, though he offended many estimable junk captains by his want of respect for Joss, and he obtained a second license. He was very anxious to be licensed for a third month, but, having lost a good deal of the confidence which was originally felt in his capacity as a pilot, he recognized the fact that the Emperor would not give him another renewal of his license. Ah Yung therefore issued a proclamation announcing that he would never consent to act as pilot for three consecutive months. He requested his countrymen to take notice that the venerable Ah Kno—whom he bitterly hated, and was accustomed to call a pompous old idiot—had set an example of serving for only two months, which it would be wicked not to observe. "Hereafter," said Ah Yung, "all good pilots must observe the precedent established by the holy Ah Kno and the utterly humble and modest Ah Yung, and must refuse to have their licenses renewed more than once."

Thus the precedent was established, and the Chinamen, with their curious preference of precedent to common sense, religiously observed it. The early pilots happened to be sailors who knew something of the channel, but in the course of time men who had never seen the river and knew nothing of junk, aspired to be pilots for the sake of the fees. The Emperor was induced to appoint one man a pilot because he happened to live in a province where it was desirable that the local mandarins should be satisfied and the loyalty of the people thereby strengthened; and another man, because he happened to be a particularly good chess-player; and a third man for some equally ridiculous reason. Of course, these pilots knew nothing of the business when they were appointed. Some of them worked hard, and by the time their second month of service had expired, really knew the channel pretty well, but as they could not be licensed for a third month—owing to the sacred example of Ah Kno and Ah Yung—they ceased to be pilots just as they were becoming fit for the place. The consequence was that the Yang-tze-Kiang was lined with wrecks. Incompetent pilots did infinite damage, and as all the merchants knew that at the end of every month it was probable that a new pilot who knew even less than his predecessor would be appointed, they refused to send junks up or down the river during the early part of each pilot's term, whereby business suffered greatly, and the price of rats, dogs, and other necessaries of life rose to an alarming extent.

This continued until about the middle of last month, when one Ah Ming, who had been a pilot for two months, some years ago, and had since that time resided in Pekin, returned to King-foo. The junk captains, appalled by the number of wrecks which were blocking up the river, came to Ah Ming and besought him to apply to the Emperor for a new license. They said that all the captains agreed that he knew more about the channel than anybody else, and that they would feel entire confidence in him if he would consent to resume his old station. As soon as this fact became known there was a tremendous excitement among the cobblers, rice-grinders, and fire-cracker makers who wanted the office of pilot. They all with one accord exclaimed that Ah Ming was a wicked wretch who was anxious to violate precedent and to heap dirt on the sacred graves of Ah Kno and Ah Yung by scorning their example and accepting a license as pilot for a third time. Even some of the holy bonzes preached sermons and made long prayers against Ah Ming, and hundreds of old women, who were hired at a cheap rate by cunning men, went into the street and tore their clothes and cried out that the Empire would be ruined if Ah Ming should be allowed to pilot vessels.

The Emperor, it is believed, would have yielded to this clamor had it not been for Prince Kung. That enlightened statesman sought an audience with his Celestial Majesty, and standing on his head, as Chinese Court etiquette requires, said: "Your slave desires to point out that it is desirable that junks should navigate the Yang-tze-Kiang safely. They can do so under the charge of Ah Ming, who knows the channel. Shall he be forbidden to pilot vessels on the ground that he knows the channel, and shall the junks be given in charge of pilots whose only recommendation is that they have never had an opportunity to learn the channel?"

The Emperor was convinced by this speech. He gave Prince Kung permission to resume his feet—a condescension rarely shown even to the greatest of Chinese subjects—and he issued a decree appointing Ah Ming pilot. Since then no junks have been lost, and the junk captains and the junk owners wonder why it was that for eleven thousand years no man had ever had the courage to point out that it was better to have competent pilots than to respect a precedent established, not by the good Ah Kno, but by the cunning Ah Yung as a means of concealing the fact that he could not obtain a license for a third month.

It is a noteworthy fact that the Czars whose lives have been oftenest attempted are those who have least appeared to deserve it. Ivan the Terrible and Nicholas I., unquestionably the two greatest tyrants of Russian history, were never assailed in this way at all, while the present Czar has been aimed at five times, and his liberal and popular uncle, Alexander I., is still believed to have died by poison. Even Peter the Great, "the Father of Russia," had no fewer than three escapes from assassination, one of which occurred while he was quite a child. His sister Sophia, wishing to secure the crown herself, sent two of her servants to kill him; but his foster-mother, seizing him in her arms, fled into an adjoining church, and seating him on the altar between the sacred images, bade the murderers beware of profaning the holy place. The superstitious Russians, although rife for murder, shrank from the thought of sacrilege; they slunk away in terror, and Peter's life was saved.

The problem of the proper relations between labor and capital has never pressed for solution more than now, and anything which tends to throw light on the much-vexed question ought to be welcome. Statistics of strikes, to which laborers have so frequently, indeed so continually, resorted of late, are always interesting in connection with the subject. The report, just out, of the Massachusetts Bureau furnishes some valuable information about strikes in a State where manufacturing of various kinds is so extensively carried on. It chronicles 159 strikes, of which 59 were in cotton or woolen mills and 34 in the shoe trade. Thirty-two of the strikes were among native operatives, and the remaining 127 either among foreign operatives or those of unknown nationality. As to result, 119 failed completely, 16 were compromised, 6 partially succeeded, and 18 entirely succeeded—that is, the absolute failures were nearly 7 to every absolute success. This is not very encouraging to strikers; but the proportion given in Massachusetts is larger than it usually is, the general fact being that only 1 out of 10 strikes achieves its aim. This would make no difference, however, with laborers discontented from any cause. They seem to be wholly incapable of reason. They merely obey their passions and prejudices, commonly embodied in some unscrupulous, turbulent leader whose interest it is to foment trouble, and whom, as they are fond of saying, they pay to do their thinking. Strikes often result in consequences that cannot be anticipated. The strike of the Salisbury (Mass.) mill hands in 1852 is a good example of this. The mills were employing almost exclusively Americans living in the town, who went to work at 5 A. M. and stopped at 7 P. M., having time for breakfast and dinner, and half an hour extra in the morning and afternoon for luncheon. Some of the mill managers charged that the half hour was used for gardening, errands, and the like, and was really stretched into an hour. The extra time was, therefore, withdrawn at a day's notice, which caused great excitement, ending in a strike. Attempts were made to compromise the matter; the mill-owners were obstinate, and the mill operatives equally obstinate. Whittier wrote resolutions eloquently denouncing the corporations, and many philanthropists were openly against them. Foreign help was sought and readily obtained, and the town was in a little while filled with Irish, and so continues to this day. The question of the manner in which half an hour was employed wholly changed the complexion of the population.

Any prospect of a reduction in price of women's wardrobes, whose cost has so long been a serious tax on all save the richest families in the land, is necessarily of great interest to both sexes—to one sex because they may then buy more clothes; to the other sex, because they have to pay the bills. The enormous profits made by milliners, mantua-makers, and all persons engaged in the business of adorning women are notorious, and have been for years; and yet there has been no apparent way to abate them. Women who want to dress well always say that what is cheap is not tasteful, and that what is tasteful is not cheap; that style, in a word, must be paid for, particularly in America. Just now, however, a co-operative plan, in contemplation here, in which many women of social prominence are concerned, promises to do away with the exorbitant rates without diminishing the elegance or excellence of the articles furnished. The plan is to form an association, a joint stock company, modeled after one in successful operation in London, with an actual capital of $250,000, consisting of 10,000 shares at $25 each. The association is to buy its materials direct from manufacturers, and to have them made up under the supervision of competent and experienced persons, so that nothing will be wasted, and nothing neglected which will render anything done the very best of its kind. Nobody will be allowed to avail herself of the peculiar advantages of the company except stockholders, who, in addition to the great saving, will, it is expected, get 6 per cent. on their investment, that being the rate obtained by stockholders in the London association. As New-York simply intends to do what London has been doing for years to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, the scheme can scarcely be regarded as an experiment. Prices of feminine apparel are very much dearer here than in England, and the proportion of gain to its makers is far larger. Consequently, the inducement to co-operation is materially increased on this side. No class of trades-folk begin to realize such profits as our milliners and mantua-makers, who always count on from 25 to 50, and often on from 50 to 150 per cent. The new plan, if carried out, must seriously check their time-honored rapacity and compel them ultimately to restrict themselves to something like reasonable profits. The New-York company will, in all probability, be soon established, for many of the women interested are thoroughly practical; are intimately acquainted with the workings and all the details of the London association, and are using all their energies to the furtherance of the project. As everything favors it, and nothing is opposed, we may reasonably hope for an early reform in this pocket-draining business.

Somebody in England is preparing, says a London letter, an elaborate work to prove that James Crichton, better known as the Admirable Crichton, never had existence; that he is a pure myth from beginning to end. While the most extraordinary stories, evidently gross exaggerations, have been told of the youth called Crichton, there seems to be good reason to believe that there was, during the sixteenth century, an actual person of that name. Aldus Minutius was indisputably a witness of the Scotchman's intellectual performances at Venice and Padua, and his "Paradoxa Ciceronis" have been the base of the lives of the wonderful genius afterward written. But that Crichton had mastered, before he had reached 17, the entire circle of sciences; that he could speak and write fluently and elegantly 12 languages; that he could draw, paint, sing, ride, fence, dance, play on all musical instruments to perfection, and that he possessed marvelous strength, grace, courage, and beauty, as has been recorded, is too severe a tax upon the most credulous mind. His biographies read like fairy tales, and it is not strange, therefore, that many persons have come to believe him a pure invention. He was probably a very clever man, noted for versatility; but that he should have accomplished more than any hundred men of his time could have done, and have died at 22, stimulates skepticism necessarily. His miraculous disputations and tiltings in Paris are, in all likelihood, purely fictitious, as are indeed most of his more than mortal achievements. A theory of the English author mentioned is that Crichton was a mere name to which all the great exploits of the century were ascribed, and that what he is declared to have done was really done by a great many men. If any one human being could have performed a thousandth part of what Crichton is credited with, it would be so discouraging to the growth of the human family that we might be excused for thinking that we advance backward.

Dr. H. E. Licks, of South Bethlehem, Penn., who has been a student of electrical phenomena for several years, read a paper before a scientific society of that place a few days ago, in which he announced the successful issue of a most remarkable series of experiments. He calls his discovery the diaphote, and he claims that it will do for light what the telephone does for sound—that is, that it will not create light, but that it will cause its transmission and reproduction. The theory of the two instruments is very similar. In the telephone, two diaphragms vibrate sympathetically, and in the diaphote two peculiarly-constructed mirrors are used, which present similar images upon their surfaces though they may be separated by many miles. The receiving mirror is composed of an amalgam of selenium and iodide of silver, and the reproducing mirror of a compound of selenium and chromium. Iodide of silver and chromium were used because of their peculiar sensitiveness to light, a property which is well known scientifically, and which has long been practically utilized in photography. Selenium was added because, after many experiments, it seemed best adapted to so modify the action of the mirrors that each ray of light should influence the electric current proportionally to its position in the solar spectrum. In the diaphote exhibited to the society, each mirror measured 6 inches by 4, and each was composed of 72 sections, each section being connected by its own wire with a galvanic battery and with the section correspondingly situated in the other mirror. The 72 wires can, of course, be bound into a single bundle when properly insulated. When mirrors of unbroken surfaces and a single wire are used the truth of the theory is said to be demonstrated, but unsatisfactorily, as the image is not so well defined as with sectional mirrors. Being thus constructed, the diaphote is operated by conducting the waves of light from an object through an ordinary camera to the first mirror; there they produce momentary chemical changes in the amalgam, which modify the electric current, and cause similar changes in the remote mirror, thus reproducing a similar image, which, by a second camera, may be seen by the eye or thrown upon a screen. Having thus explained the instrument, an exhibition of its powers was given by Dr. Licks. Magnesium wire was burned before one mirror in a distant room, and a committee of the society held various objects in the light thus produced. A trade dollar was first shown, and the audience in the lecture-room could distinguish even the date. The movement of the hands of a watch, a flower, a kitten's head, and other miscellaneous objects were also readily seen. Several independently printed reports apparently establish the truth of Dr. Licks's discovery beyond question; he himself is firmly convinced that future developments will more than make good what is here stated. The only blemish in his discovery at present, seems to be a tendency on the part of the mirrors to become disorganized by constant chemical changes, but that he hopes to overcome. The imagination almost fails before the possibilities of what the diaphote may yet accomplish. It would at once solve the problem of the division of the electric light, for many diaphotes would turn a light of a thousand candle-power into an indefinite number of small lights, situated in as many places as desired. And as sun-light could also be transmitted, New-York may yet see a light primarily produced by the sun in regions where sun-light never fails, and where it is day-light when it is night here. In connection with the telephone, it would be possible to see and talk with persons at a distance, and the telegraphic forgeries which now periodically convulse the stock market would become impossible. Signal-men may yet be made to see hundreds of miles of track at once, and in that case there ought never to be another railroad accident. And in connection with photo-lithography, newspapers may yet be simultaneously published in several cities.

LAW-MAKING AT TRENTON.

THE QUESTION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—DISTRICT COURTS AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Trenton, Feb. 24.—In the House to-day Mr. Potts's bill relating to capital punishment underwent a third transformation. As originally introduced it provided for the unconditional abolition of the system that exacts a life for a life. The Committee on Revision reported a substitute giving the jury the right to determine whether the punishment on a conviction of murder shall be death or imprisonment for life or for a term of years. The bill went back to the committee, and to-day another substitute made its appearance. It provides that if the verdict be murder, the penalty shall be death; if it recommends mercy, the penalty shall be life imprisonment. If it be a verdict of murder with extenuating circumstances, the punishment shall be 15 years' imprisonment.

The efforts of Justices of the Peace to interfere with the District Courts in certain cities met with some rebukes in both houses to-day. Ever since the courts were established, the Justices, whose source of revenue they cut off, have been endeavoring to work up a sentiment in favor of their abolition. The Assembly to-day not only refused to disestablish the District Court in Hoboken, on application of the Hoboken member of Assembly, but, on the other hand, increased the fees of the District Courts, so as to make them in a larger degree self-sustaining. In the Senate, a bill giving to the Justices concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts was adversely reported and indefinitely postponed.

The much-talked-of memorial against Clerk in Chancery Henry S. Little has not yet been presented, nor is there any indication that it will be sent to the Clerk's desk. A number of lawyers, who have been seen in relation to the matter of overcharges, say that the bills presented to them have generally been correct, and for the proper legal amounts, and in cases in which there have been errors the Clerk has always corrected them. At the same time, the general sentiment is that the matter should not be smothered.

THE BOYNTON-SHERMAN FEUD.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The following letter explains itself:

War Department, Feb. 24, 1880.

Mr. H. V. Boynton, Washington.

Sir: I am directed by the Secretary of War to furnish you with the following copy of an indorsement upon the charge preferred by you against Gen. W. T. Sherman, viz:

"The President directs that a court-martial in this case be not allowed, inasmuch as the civil courts afford an ample remedy for the acts complained of. Alexander Ramsey,
"Secretary of War."

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
Thomas F. Barr, Judge Advocate.

ICE-HARVESTERS COMPLAINING.

Pittsfield, Mass., Feb. 24.—The Knickerbocker Ice Company, of New-York, has been employing 200 men during the past week or two cutting ice here and storing it, preparatory to shipping it to New-York. This morning two men were discharged and paid only $1 a day. The others assumed they would be paid the same wages, and at noon 150 of the men, mostly hired from this and neighboring towns, struck for $2 a day. This afternoon some of them wanted to return to work, but were stopped by threats of being thrown into the pond. The Superintendent of the company to-night promised to give the stack-men $1 50 a day and the men on the pond $1 25, which terms most of them will accept, and work will be resumed in the morning. To-morrow is the first pay day, and there are some apprehensions of trouble with the dissatisfied ones.

A DEFUNCT INSURANCE COMPANY.

St. Louis, Feb. 24.—In response to the petition of F. W. Heman, Receiver of the Atlas and one or

CONNECTICUT FOR GRANT

NINE-TENTHS OF THE REPUBLICANS WANT HIM.

THE BLAINE SENTIMENT CONFINED TO NEW-HAVEN—NO FEELING FOR SHERMAN ANYWHERE—OBJECTIONS TO THESE TWO MEN—WHY GRANT IS DESIRED.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 23.—The Blaine boom makes little progress in Connecticut, notwithstanding the persistent efforts of certain political managers. Outside of this city and New-Haven County it has no supporters. The recent demonstration at Meriden was not a success. Ostensibly the celebration was in honor of Abraham Lincoln, but some of Mr. Blaine's admirers seized the opportunity to make a demonstration in favor of the gentleman from Maine. There were few influential Republicans present, and in saying this it is not forgotten that Gov. Andrews made a speech. The Governor is not without ability, but his political course is eccentric. He was suspected of having voted for Greeley, though it is now authoritatively announced that he did not. He has always had a habit of getting outside the party traces, and his nomination for Governor was only tendered him when all the prominent candidates had declined to tempt the hazard of a campaign. Gov. Andrews, though his renomination is as probable as to the majority of the party it is unpalatable, cannot be regarded as a representative Republican. Judge Lynde Harrison, who is quoted as all but pledging the Connecticut delegates to Blaine, denies that his Meriden speech was a Blaine address; he only intended to compliment all the candidates.

Postmaster Sperry prudently declined to be present, and the journal of which he is the controlling stockholder and real editor affects impartiality; yet, in his conversation, he has a decided leaning toward Blaine, and the *Palladium* is regarded as a Blaine organ. The Postmaster and Mr. Blaine are old political friends, and while, if Gen. Grant should be the selection of the Chicago Convention no one would be more enthusiastic in his support than the New-Haven postmaster, it is no secret that his first choice is Blaine. For this there are several reasons, not the least influential of which is that Blaine is neither the first nor the second choice of Gen. Hawley, and the New-Haven postmaster always endeavors to take the opposite side from the Congressman from the Hartford district. If the Blaine boom which Postmaster Sperry and his political followers are endeavoring to work up should threaten to become more formidable than now seems likely, it can be nipped by the announcement that Blaine is Mr. Sperry's candidate. The fact is, outside of a few politicians, Mr. Blaine has no strength even in New-Haven.

The mass of the Republicans are for Grant. There is an element opposed to the nomination of Grant, but still more opposed to that of Blaine. As some pains have been taken to learn the sentiment of the best class of Republicans here, it can be said with confidence that they distrust Mr. Blaine. His coquetting with the anti-Chinese Denis Kearney movement on the Pacific coast is regarded as the act of a demagogue looking for votes, and has aroused feelings of profound disgust among the educated class, which has a good deal of influence in this community. This point, were there no other grains on his record, is sufficient to make him obnoxious to the Yale College element and the Congregationalists throughout the State. His position on the financial question is not satisfactory. The interview in which he declared himself opposed to the repeal of the Legal Tender act has produced a very unpleasant effect upon our business men, and hundreds of Democrats say that they would rather see Gen. Grant nominated. That if nominated Grant could be elected, is the belief of the best-informed Democrats in the State. Many of them, and especially the younger men of the party, who have no sympathy with the vicious old copperhead element represented by Senator Eaton, would vote for Grant as against Tilden or Bayard, rather than see them take their seat of their party by Grant would be less humiliating than by any other Republican candidate.

The "third term spook" has no terror for any of our intelligent Republicans. Even those of them who would prefer the nomination of Washburne, Edmunds, or Garfield—Sherman has no supporters—have nothing but contempt for the third term argument. They would be named several gentlemen of prominence and weight who, three years ago, would have opposed the renomination of Grant on the ground that a third consecutive term was a violation of the unwritten Constitution, but who now earnestly desire the nomination of the ex-President. Many Republicans who are not Grant men, and who would much prefer the nomination of Washburne, nevertheless say that, in view of the possible, even probable, attempt of the Democratic Congress to "count out" the Republican candidate in the event of his election, the nomination of Grant may be an absolute necessity for the safety of the country. They know that if Grant is elected he will take his seat; they believe that his name has such a wholesome terror for the Democratic leaders that even the most unscrupulous of the pack would shrink from attempting any fraudulent trick in the Electoral count. This feeling of confidence in the name and pluck of the ex-President is a very potent influence in his favor with Republicans who, under other circumstances, would prefer a different candidate. The feeling in favor of the nomination of Gen. Grant is a spontaneous one. It has not been manipulated or worked up. The work, indeed, has been on the other side, and some of it is not overscrupulous. The Blaine workers do a great deal of talking and button-holing. Of the two morning papers one is passively, the other actively, in his interest. The Post Office employes talk Blaine, and the political hangers-on hint that, much as they love Grant, they fear he could not poll the full party vote. It is insinuated that the temperance men would vote against Washburne, who, it is added, has no magnetism. Asked what can be said in reply to the bitter personal attacks the nomination of Blaine would provoke, they answer that he is so brilliant and able as a politician that he must carry the masses.

Meanwhile, if the friends of Gen. Grant do not boom, nor plot, nor backbite, they are fully confident that he is the first choice of nine-tenths of the Republicans of Connecticut. They hope to have the opportunity to vote for him; they know that he can be elected; and they have not forgotten the felicitous words in which New-Haven's most honored citizen denounced "the uncommon anxiety" with which Mr. Samuel J. Tilden sought the office of President. With a similar "uncommon anxiety" the white-plumed chief from Maine is now seeking the office, but the Republicans of Connecticut prefer the man whom the office seeks. Connecticut is a Grant State; Mr. Blaine is not even the second choice of our Republicans. There are hundreds of Republicans who would not vote for Blaine under any circumstances; there are thousands who would vote for him with great reluctance. The delegates to Chicago are not likely to be instructed by the convention that will select them, but if they represent the wishes of their constituents they will cast their votes for Grant, and should he be retired from the field, then, and not until then, for Washburne.

THE SAND-LOT AGITATORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—At the sand lot yesterday, Gannon, leader of the unemployed men, intimated that they would finish their rounds among the employers of Chinese this week, after which there would be less noise made, but their meetings would be secret and dangerous to those who had refused to comply with their demands. F. A. Bee, Vice-Consul for China, is out in a card addressed to Health Officer Meares, the gist of which is that if such a state of affairs exists in Chinatown as was recently reported, it is the fault of the Health Officer, who is clothed with full power to remedy the evil. The Board of Supervisors, the Chief of Police, and several prominent citizens held a private consultation yesterday, which is believed to have reference to the threat made on Sunday by Kearney to erect a gallows on the sand lot this week. Among the business classes there are expressions heard in favor of reviving the Committee of Safety.

The city officers and citizens who were present at the secret conference yesterday are very reserved in their statements as to the object of the meeting. Ex-Mayor Bryant says the discussion concerned the water-rates and an increase of Police. Chief of Police Crowley says it was understood that none of the participants should reveal the nature of the conference, but that the matter of increasing the Police force was discussed among other things. He laughed at a suggestion made by a city officer, not present at the meeting, that its object was to oppose the condemnation of Chinamen, or to put down the agitation by the unemployed. The Executive Committee of the Chinese Six Companies have advised their countrymen during the present uncertain temper of a portion of the people, to close their places of business early in the evening, absent themselves from the streets, and be generally sober, watchful, and prepared. While a great many citizens consider that the threats of the Sand Lot leaders are mere idle vaporings for the sake of effect, it cannot be denied that an uneasy feeling exists. A sense of uncertainty as to what may occur in the near future is manifested by the authorities—Police and military. There is no question as to ability to cope with any mob violence that may exhibit itself. The general expression is that in case of an overt act, the conflict will be short, sharp, and decisive, and result in a thorough settlement of the question. The only fear expressed is that of fire, which will be guarded against with the greatest vigilance. At present everything is quiet as usual.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

THE EUROPEAN SQUADRON—AN ENSIGN'S BRAVE CONDUCT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Advices received at the Navy Department from the European station show that the health of the squadron is excellent. The Trenton was at Port Mahon on Feb. 4, and the Quinnebaug at Leghorn. The Wyoming went into dock at Toulon, and came out on Jan. 24, and sailed the same day for Naples. The Enterprise is reported as probably being at Constantinople.

The Nipsic, Commander Schoonmaker, arrived at La Guayra on Jan. 19. The Minister at Caracas visited the ship on the 23d. Mr. Eckert, commercial agent at La Guayra, was still on board the Nipsic, and expected to proceed with her to ports eastward. The vessel will not return to La Guayra, and Mr. Eckert will probably return with her to the United States. The health of the ship's company was reported good. This information is dated Jan. 26.

Capt. Henry Wilson, commanding the Constellation, has made an official report to the Navy Department, in relation to the gallant conduct of Ensign L. K. Reynolds, son of the First Auditor of the Treasury Department, in connection with the rescuing of the crew of the Austro-Hungarian bark, Olive. He says: "Ensign Reynolds had charge of the first whaleboat, and was the only one who communicated with the bark. The second whale-boat, owing to the heavy sea, failed to get within hail. After making two trips and bringing to the Constellation nine of the crew of the Olive, Reynolds volunteered to return and bring off the three men remaining on the bark. Before leaving in the last boat, I directed Mr. Reynolds either to scuttle or to fire the bark, to insure her sinking, as she was in the track of vessels and dangerous above water. Owing to the heavy sea which was running, Mr. Reynolds could not go alongside the bark, but jumped overboard, swam to the vessel, fired her in two places, swam to his boat again, and returned to the Constellation with the last of the crew of the Olive. To the good judgment and skillful handling of the boat by Ensign Reynolds is due the fact that no accident happened either to the rescued or rescuing party."

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. John J. Clague, Twelfth Infantry, has been extended three months. First Lieut. Thomas C. Davenport, Ninth Cavalry, has been relieved from temporary duty in the office of Major Robert N. Scott, Third Artillery, in charge of the official records of the rebellion, and ordered to proceed, March 1, to join his company.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue today were $830,444 36, and from Customs $604,142 34.

Col. Charles McK. Leoser, of New-York, President of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society, to-day presented a request to the Treasury Department to abolish the use of importers' names on stamps for imported spirits.

A number of additional memorials from railroad companies, remonstrating against any reduction in the rate of duty upon steel rails, was presented to Congress to-day by Senators Cameron of Pennsylvania, Conkling, Thurman, Logan, McDonald, Windom, and Vest, and Representatives Kelley, F. Wood, Garfield, Dunnell, and Morrison. The signers represent 20,000 miles of road.

The House Committee on the Judiciary, at their meeting to-day, agreed to report favorably to the House Mr. Young's resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five representatives to investigate the present system of salaries, fees, and emoluments allowed to the officers of the several courts of the United States, to ascertain whether any, and if any, what, abuses now exist, or have existed, or may take place thereunder, and report by bill or otherwise.

A bill introduced to-day in the Senate by Mr. Butler, for the relief of persons whose claims were not presented in time to the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, provides that the Court of Claims shall have jurisdiction of all claims of which the Commissioners of Alabama Claims could have had jurisdiction, but which were not presented to it within the prescribed time, or being presented, were not adjudicated on their merits: also, that no claimant shall be excluded from testifying on his own behalf.

The House Committee on Elections received the report of the sub-committee this morning in the contested case of Bradley against Siemons, of Arkansas. Messrs. Sawyer, Springer, Colerick, and Calkins sign the majority report, which favors the retention of his seat by Representatives Siemons. Mr. Weaver dissents from the majority, and holds that the matter should be referred back to the people of the district for a new election. Mr. Springer submitted in the House the majority report of the Elections Committee relative to the Pennsylvania contested election of Curtin against Yocum, declaring that the election held in the Twentieth District in November, 1878, was null and void, and remitting the question to the people of the district. Mr. Calkins submitted the minority report, (signed by Messrs. Calkins, Keifer, and Weaver,) declaring Mr. Yocum, the sitting member, entitled to the seat.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Commerce, which is engaged upon the River and Harbor bill, gave a hearing, to-day, to a delegation representing the Common Councils of Philadelphia, and the commercial, maritime, and trade interests of the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, urging appropriations by Congress for the improvement of the navigation of those rivers, and of Delaware Bay, which have been recommended by the United States Engineers, the Light-house Officers, and the Coast Survey. The estimated cost of the work is $593,000. The estimates submitted for river and harbor improvements by the Engineers aggregate about $15,000,000, and embrace nearly 400 different items. The sub-committee are preparing the bill upon the basis of an appropriation of $7,500,000, and have decided not to scale down any item less than 50 per cent. of the amount recommended by the engineers.

PROVING FUSIONIST CRIMES.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 24.—Mr. Hale's investigating committee to-day continued the examination of the election returns. Several important irregularities were discovered, and notably in the cases of the Towns of Buckfield and Brownfield, where the names of the towns and counties were omitted in filling up the blank, thus rendering said returns fatally defective. Some unauthorized persons, however, after the discovery of such errors, filled in the blanks and returned the Fusion county officers as elected. Changes in the returns from the Town of Hebron were also shown to have been made in the interests of the Fusionists. It is reported that startling disclosures of fraud will be shown in certain cases from Washington County, when the evidence will not only implicate State officers, but leading Fusion politicians.

THE NEW GOVERNOR FOR UTAH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 24.—Gen. E. H. Murray, the lately-appointed Governor of Utah, left this city to-night for Salt Lake. Gov. Blackburn and an escort of State Militia accompanied him to the train at the Ohio and Mississippi Depot, where Gov. Blackburn made a complimentary speech, to which Gov. Murray responded by saying that he should execute the laws of the country, however difficult it might be to do so.

POISONED BY MISTAKE.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Feb. 24.—John McDiarmid Campbell, of St. Cunegunde, a western suburb of this city, died in great agony to-day from the effects of a dose of carbolic acid, administered by his wife, who mistook it for quinine.

RAILROAD MANAGEMENT

REPORTS, PLANS, AND OPERATIONS OF DIFFERENT LINES.

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY STATISTICS—ROCHESTER AND STATE LINE RECEIVERSHIP—BOSTON, CLINTON AND FITCHBURG PLANS—A NEW ILLINOIS ROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—The stated annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company was held here today. The annual report of the Board of Managers for 1879 contained the following facts: Total receipts, $1,183,848 93; disbursements, $1,309,612 30; deficit, $125,763 37. The coal transported was 4,158,034 tons, an increase over 1878 of 1,654,303 tons. Of the foregoing tonnage, 2,147,168 tons were shipped by the Receiver of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company. The gross receipts of the company's railroads during 1879 were $2,431,761 89, an increase of $539,709 19 over those of 1878. A net gain in the business of 1879 over that of 1878 was indicated to be $230,097 23. The report was accepted, and the action of the Board of Managers, as therein stated, was approved without a dissenting vote. President and Board of Managers were elected as follows: President—E. W. Clark; Managers—Francis R. Cope, Francis C. Yarnall, Fisher Hazard, Charles Parrish, Charles Wheeler, George Whitney, John Leisenring, James M. Wilcox, Edward Lewis, T. Charlton, Henry and Samuel Dickson.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Deputy Attorney-General Ruggles has made application to Justice Westbrook to investigate the proceedings in the matter of the appointment of a Receiver of the Rochester and State Line Railroad Company, made last Saturday night on application of the New-York Union Trust Company and bondholders, as he claims, by collusion between that company and a portion of the bondholders. It was the intention of the Attorney-General to apply for a Receiver this week, after giving the parties in interest a hearing, but his action was anticipated by the proceedings referred to.

On May 17, 1853, the association which subsequently became the New-York Central Railroad Company, and now has the Hudson River Railroad added, entered into an agreement with the Buffalo and Lockport Railroad Company by which the latter was to allow its road to be taken as part of the Central under the consolidation act. There was some question about the titles of the Buffalo and Lockport Company to the property controlled by it, and the agreement provided that these were to be perfected before the consolidation should become complete. Trustees were appointed to examine into the matter, and then, failing to perfect the titles, the road was thrown into the hands of a Receiver. The Central Company then commenced suit. This morning, in the Special Term, S. O. Shepard said that all the titles were now perfected, and moved that an order of discontinuance be entered in the suit. Sidney Fairchild, for the Central Road, opposed the motion, saying that the titles of all the property of the Buffalo and Lockport Company were not perfected, and the action should be tried in order to learn all the facts. Justice Westbrook took the papers.

MOBILE, Feb. 24.—The Mobile and Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad has been reorganized by the election of the following new Directors: Gen. Levi W. Lawler and Major W. H. Gardner, of Mobile; Col. John C. Burch, Uniontown; James P. Wallace, President of the Security Loan and Indemnity Company, and Mr. Dreyer, of the firm of Naylor & Co., of New-York, who are large holders of the bonds of the road. It is very probable that two other Directors will be elected, and that they will be chosen from Birmingham. Gen. Lawler has been chosen President, and F. B. Clark, the former President, Vice-President.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—The stockholders of the Boston, Clinton, Fitchburg and New-Bedford Railroad have approved the extended and modified lease of the Framingham and Lowell Road as agreed to by the stockholders of the latter road. The lease is for 998 years and 4 months, from Oct. 1, 1879, at an annual rental of 30 per cent. of the gross earnings and taxes, the latter not to exceed, including $500 per annum for corporation expenses, $25,500 per annum, all taxes, &c., over that amount to be paid by the Framingham and Lowell Company. The agreement further provides that on April 1 and Oct. 1 of each year interest on the mortgage bonds of the Framingham and Lowell Road shall be paid at the rate of 6 per cent., unless the holders agree to accept 5 per cent, when that shall be the rate, and it also provides that the Boston, Clinton, Fitchburg and New-Bedford road may assign the lease to the Old Colony Railroad Company and not before. This is substantially a continuation of the present lease, except that the lessees gain $9,50C annually in taxes, &c., the lease made Jan. 12, 1872, requiring them to pay $35,000. It was voted that when three-fifths of the bondholders in amount have agreed to accept 5 per cent. interest on their claims, the bonds be exchanged. The meeting then adjourned.

The stockholders of the New-London Northern Railroad have re-elected the old Board of Directors, and they have re-elected the old officers. It was voted to purchase the Brattleborough Branch of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, and for this purpose and to retire the present indebtedness of the road it was voted to issue $1,500,000 of bonds.

POLO, Ill., Feb. 22.—The Polo, Rockford and Northern Railroad has at last taken shape. On Saturday morning the election of officers was announced as follows: President—C. K. Williams; Vice-President—Major W. W. Burns; Secretary—H. C. Brown; Treasurer—R. G. Shumway.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—A. J. Smith, Secretary, has called a meeting of the National Association of General Passenger Ticket Agents, to be held here, beginning March 16. The business will be to discuss and rearrange passenger rates.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this afternoon to consider a telegram from Thomas Nickerson, of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, asking for terminal facilities for that road in San Francisco. A number of gentlemen spoke briefly on the subject, and a telegram was sent to Mr. Nickerson saying: "Favorable and complimentary resolutions were passed, and the whole subject referred to the city authorities." A proposition was also submitted to the Chamber by S. Clinton Hastings, offering to sell to the company, at a reasonable price, 100 acres of land in Visitatione Valley, and block 11, between Third and Fourth streets, near the Central Pacific depots.

MEXICANS WELCOMING GRANT.

RECEIVED WITH HONOR AT THE CAPITAL—PLANS FOR HIS ENTERTAINMENT.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 23.—At the reception of Gen. Grant on the night of Feb. 21, the depot was illuminated with Chinese lanterns and decorated with American flags. The moment the carriages started a magnificent arch was visible, illuminated by Bengal lights, on which appeared the words "Welcome." A column of the battalion known as the Zapadores, with a band playing appropriate military airs, and 500 rural dragoons, with lighted torches, illuminated the line of the procession to Mineral College. After the passage of Gen. Grant an immense procession was formed, and marched past the General's apartments, paying him honors. At the house assigned to Gen. Grant he was received by the Governor of the State and the City Council, who welcomed him as the guest of the city. The General's residence to-day was besieged by the aristocracy of the city, anxious to do him honor. He called on President Diaz, who returned the visit two hours later. Gen. Grant's reception at the Presidential palace was magnificent.

It being the season of Lent, Gen. Grant's reception will not be as gay as otherwise. All the upper classes being Catholic, they will not so freely participate in the gayeties, and some of the important festivities will be deferred until after Lent. The great national ball at Chepultepec, which was to have been given on Feb. 20, has been postponed until Easter Monday. There will be a great many public demonstrations. Military reviews, visits to noted places, excursions to caves and mountain cascades, to Aztec ruins, and prehistoric remains. The quarters in the Mineral Palace, appropriated as the residence of the distinguished guests, are commodious, with spacious rooms, halls, and corridors, and elegantly furnished.

A PATRON OF FINE ARTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—Joseph E. Temple, a retired Philadelphia merchant, has made a gift, amounting in all to $60,000, to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, on condition that the galleries shall be free to the public on certain days of every exhibition week, and that part of the income shall be devoted to encouraging art by giving prizes and buying works of American artists. The formalities were concluded this afternoon at the academy, and resolutions of acknowledgment to Mr. Temple unanimously adopted.

THE SECOND TRIAL OF BUCHOLZ.

A JAIL COMPANION WHO WOULD NOT TESTIFY—THE WITNESSES YESTERDAY.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 24.—In the Bucholz trial, to-day, George H. Graft testified that he was an inmate of the jail. He knew Bucholz, having become acquainted with him there. He was asked by the State Attorney whether he had ever heard Boucholz say anything about the murder of Schulte or his money, and he replied: "I have conscientious scruples about testifying against the man, a fellow-prisoner, whose life is at stake." Bucholz had treated him like a gentleman, he said, and he declined to say anything about the matter. The court said that the witness must tell what was said between them in this matter, if anything. The witness wished to be excused from saying anything against a man that was friendly to him. He did not wish to testify, on the ground that it might tend to criminate himself. The court again said: "You must tell what was said between you." The witness replied: "I decline to tell." He was then asked whether he had said anything to Bucholz about the killing of Mr. Schulte, and replied, "I decline to tell." The State appealed to the court, saying that they had information that Bucholz had talked to the witness about the matter, and thought they ought to have the entire benefit of the conversation between the witness and the prisoner. Judge Parks asked the witness if he declined to give the conversation they had. He replied, "I do." The witness was sentenced to be confined in jail until he decided to answer the questions, or until further order of the court.

Sadie Warring testified that she never knew Schulte by any other name than John Henry Schulte. She never heard the prisoner and Schulte quarrel, and thought the men were always on good terms. She heard Bucholz say when he first came to the house on the night of the murder, "Come, Sammy, I cannot stay here when poor Mr. Schulte is down in the woods getting killed."

Annie Warring, a sister of the previous witness, testified to the State Attorney and others coming to the house last Fall and going through the same scenes that were enacted by the witness and her family on the night of the murder. The object of the State was to prove that Bucholz had sufficient time to commit the crime and hide the instrument which was used in the commission of the deed, and also hide the money subsequently found by Detective Stark, and reach the house at the time he did.

R. S. Hineman, the forger, was recalled. He said he had no trouble in understanding the words spoken by Bucholz in their conversation. He was asked if he understood German. He replied that he did.

Sammy Warring testified to hearing Bucholz call his name; he wanted him to go down in the woods where Schulte was killed. The witness and Bucholz went after the neighbors when the body was found; before reaching the spot where the body was found, the witness saw a bundle of hams; he called Bucholz's attention to it and he said "all right;" the hams lay about 10 feet from the path, near the fence. He testified to finding a book near the body of Schulte; also some papers. In examining the body he found an inside pocket of the coat turned inside out. He, in company with others, went to South Norwalk and gave notice to the Coroner, and returned to the body, where they waited until the jury arrived. He helped to carry the body to the house. Bucholz said nothing on the night of the murder as to the manner in which Schulte was killed. On cross-examination, the witness said Bucholz seemed very much excited when he reached the house and gave the alarm that night. The witness did not remember saying on the former trial that he saw a pocket-book lying near the body; he did not see Bucholz have a pistol in his hand while near the scene of the murder. On being questioned as to what he referred to on a former trial when he testified about a pocket-book, the witness, pointing to the memorandum-book, offered in evidence this morning, replied: "To this."

Mr. Bolinger testified that he saw the former witness pick up the book referred to. He saw nothing else lying near the body, except a small canvas bag, which he identified as Shulte's money-bag. The witness saw no one else put hands upon the body while there.

It is said that, had the witness Graft given testimony, his statement would have been more damaging to Bucholz than that given by Hineman, who testified on Friday to a conversation between himself and the accused man. Detective Taylor, of this city, has received a letter from Capt. Frank, of Frank's Detective Bureau, Philadelphia, stating that the answers of John W. Wills, in his cross-examination on Friday, regarding his operations and acquaintances in Philadelphia and Baltimore, are correct, Wills having been a the young man up to the time of his entering the employment of Ashbridge & Co., but soon after got into bad company. His statements regarding his relatives are correct. His father is a man of high standing. Capt. Frank is familiar with Wills's forgeries on the First National Bank of Philadelphia, as he had charge of the case at the time.

OHIO DEMOCRATS REJOICING.

BELIEF THAT THE CHOICE OF CINCINNATI MEANS A THURMAN BOOM—WHAT POLITICIANS SAY.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 24.—There is much rejoicing here among Democrats over the news of the decision of the National Committee to hold the convention in Cincinnati. It is thought to mean a "boom" for Thurman. Senator O'Hagan said to-day: "Ohio will be solid for Thurman and will hold to him to the last. My second choice will be Jewett, and I should not be surprised if the latter was nominated. There is no better man in the country than Thurman, and we shall try hard to put him through. He comes of good stock. He is a nephew of Bill Allen, who always won. Any man who don't see that having the convention in Cincinnati is a boom for Thurman is blind." Senator Taylor said: "If you want my honest opinion, I will say that I believe that Jewett will be the nominee of the convention. Thurman will get the solid vote of the delegation of the State so long as there is any hope of his nomination. I would prefer to think he has any chance. Jewett, I think, will unite all factions in New-York, and, as he is a native of this State, will be fairly acceptable to us. I think he is very strong." Col. Baber said: "Ohio will be for Thurman so long as there is hope of nominating him; but I really look to see a new man nominated—one not talked of now. Tilden has said that no one who had anything to do with the Electoral Commission shall have the nomination. That is very sweeping, and, if carried out, will probably bring either English, Parker, McDonald, or Groesbeck to the front. I rather expect to see one of these men nominated. The Thurman men, at the same time, have reason to rejoice and take courage." It is the general opinion that Tilden is out of the race. These men and many others express this opinion.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—Rooms have already been engaged here for delegates to the Democratic Convention from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Maine, and other States. Application was received to-day from Albany for 200 rooms in one hotel.

MURDERED BY HIS MANIAC SON.

A BOY KILLS HIS FATHER, TWO HORSES, AND TWO DOGS, AND TRIES TO STAB HIS MOTHER AND BROTHER.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 24.—A horrible tragedy occurred five miles south of Nebraska City this afternoon. An insane son of A. Donohue, one of the oldest and wealthiest fruit-growers and farmers of Otoe County, procured a pistol and shot a horse. His father attempted to seize him, when the boy drew a knife and stabbed his father four times, killing him instantly. He then attempted to kill his mother and brother, but the latter felled him to the ground with a club, and the mother fled to the house. The maniac pursued her, battering in the doors and windows with a club, but being prevented from entering by the brother, he returned to the stable and stabbed another horse and two dogs. A company of alarmed neighbors attempted to capture the maniac, who sought refuge in neighboring cornfields, and kept them at bay for several hours, standing knife in hand. This evening he was captured and lodged in jail.

COLORED PEOPLE FOR INDIANA.

PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 24.—Several families of colored emigrants from Warrenton, N. C., arrived here this afternoon on their way to Indiana. The party consists chiefly of women and small children. Several hundred more will soon follow.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

"The Colleen Bawn," the best of all the Irish dramas which Mr. Boucicault has written, was revived at Wallack's Theatre last evening for a few performances. The stage pictures were exceedingly elaborate and beautiful, and the cast of characters was noteworthy. Mr. Boucicault appearing as the merry rogue, Myles-na-Coppaleen, Mr. John Gilbert as the good old priest, Father Tom, Mr. Harry Beckett as Danny Mann, Mr. Eyre as Corrigan, Mr. Rockwell as Hardress, Miss Dyas as Anne Chute, Miss Stella Boniface as Elly O'Connor, and Mme. Ponisi as Mrs. Cregan. It is only necessary to mention these names to signify that the performance was remarkable for dramatic strength and artistic finish. Mr. Boucicault's Myles is one of his most characteristic and enjoyable impersonations, and last evening it was noticeable that the actor gave to his work all of his old-time vigor and heartiness. Mr. Gilbert's Father Tom was notable for its homely manliness and quiet dignity; Mr. Beckett's Danny Mann, not less for its careful elaboration of detail than for its blending of grotesque humor and venereal spite; while Miss Dyas's Anne Chute was conspicuous alike for its arch humor and womanly tenderness; and Miss Boniface surprised even her warmest admirers by her simple and pathetic portrayal of the peasant girl. "The Colleen Bawn" will be played at Wallack's for the remainder of the week.

THE SPRING OPERA SEASON.

As heretofore announced, the Spring season of Italian opera under Mr. J. H. Mapleson's management, will begin in the Academy of Music next Monday evening with a performance of "Lucia," in which Mlle. Marimon, Signor Campanini, Signor Galassi, and Herr Behrens will sustain the chief rôles. "Linda" will be the opera on the second night of the subscription, Wednesday; on Friday "La Favorita" will be sung with Campanini as Fernando, Del Puente as Alfonso, Behrens as Baldassare, and Miss Cary as Leonora, while "La Sonnambula" will be produced on Saturday afternoon, with Marimon and Campanini. It will be observed that the first week is chiefly devoted to Donizetti, and that the leading tenor will appear at every performance. The second week will begin with a revival of "Aida," and on Tuesday, March 9, Mozart's "Magic Flute" will be sung.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—The brief Italian opera season was closed here to-night in the Academy of Music with a performance of "Aida," which was witnessed by an audience that crowded the immense building. The leading singers—Ambre, Cary, Campanini, Galassi, and Behrens—were recalled after each act, and floral tributes without number were thrown upon the stage. A general desire for the speedy return of the singers was expressed. For the remainder of the present week Mr. Mapleson's company will appear in Baltimore.

PARK THEATRE.

"Why, what the devil is the plot good for, except to bring in fine things?" says the hero of that well-pointed burlesque, "The Rehearsal;" and we are convinced that Mr. H. J. Byron, who is said to be by some the chief living playwright among Englishmen, has formally accepted Mr. Bayes's doctrine as his own. The most apparent fact about Mr. Byron's plays is the manner in which they combine brightness and dullness; and the brightness consists of the "good things" which he weaves into his plots; while these are as stale and unprofitable as the announcement that Mr. Brown lived, married, and at last expired. To compare Mr. Byron with his contemporary, Mr. Gilbert, is to compare a wit who is not a dramatist with a wit who is one; the contrast is made more striking by the commonplaceness of the former's work and the originality of the latter's. An original note is not often sounded nowadays in literature—and fat less often in the drama. If Mr. Byron has labored to this end, he has certainly labored in vain, a statement which is verified by each new play that comes from his pen. The latest seen in this City is "A Fool and His Money," which was produced last evening at the Park Theatre. This piece is bright, and, therefore, to a certain extent, amusing; its dialogue is fully stocked with puns, aphorisms, and epigrams—some of them very good, many of them cheap and strained. But the play is very bad as a play. It is not one at all, strictly speaking; for it lacks action, it is incoherent and absurd, its elements are held together by a thread of interest lighter than gossamer, and its object is trivial. Its substance is, moreover, as commonplace as all of Mr. Byron's work. The playwright sacrifices his characters, without compunction for a joke or a telling point. They are not characters, but dummies. When they seem most real, they diverge into extravagance; their words belie their actions, and vice versa. The chief personage in the present piece is Chawles, a footman, who inherits his rich master's fortune, and thus finds himself a master himself—a position which is fruitful of all sorts of discomfort, and from which he is finally ousted by the law. In depicting Chawles, Mr. Byron's object was, it is clear, to show how ridiculous a man becomes when he is raised by some accident of fortune from a very low to a very high social place. He has accomplished this, perhaps, in a rough, farcical manner; but, as a fact, he has scarcely approached his subject. To show the difference between carlestare and comedy, compare "A Fool and His Money" with Molière's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme." But it is useless to make such a sketch as Chawles the subject of serious analysis; he belongs to Mr. Byron's portrait gallery, each portrait of which represents a play. "A Fool and His Money" makes us known to Chawles and to Chawles's jokes, and to the jokes perpetrated at the expense of Chawles. That is the play—nothing more. Chawles is not so foolishly inconsistent as Plantagenet Potter, in that weak concoction called "Our Girls," nor so interesting as Fizzlitarcost in "The Crushed Tragedian." He is on a plane with such types as Harold Trivass in "An American Lady," Lionel Leveret, in "Old Soldiers," and Sir Simon Simple, in "Not Such a Fool as He Looks." He is more closely related to the story of the play than Gibson Green in "Married in Haste," or Mr. Craven, in "Daisy Farm." None of these characters are in any sense original, and in this respect their family likeness is close. None of them belong to real comedy, and all of them speak one language, which, though not precisely the Queen's English, is without doubt, Mr. Byron's "A Fool and His Money" is as bad as any of its predecessors; and it is as bright as most of them. This, at least, is an approximate criticism, and, though it may prove Mr. Byron's claims as a wit, it does not show him to be a dramatist.

The performance last evening was generally neat and crisp, though Miss Rachel Sanger played in a heavy, uninteresting style. The dialogue of the piece was rattled off with sprightliness, and sufficed to keep the audience amused. Mr. Lewis acted the part of Chawles in a distinct low-comedy key; and his make-up, manner, and voice were in fine harmony. But the eccentricity of the character escaped him in a large measure. Mr. Ferguson gave a very carefully-studied impersonation in his Mr. Vandaleur; and the other performers, including Mr. F. G. Saville and Miss Ada Gilman, did their work very well.

FOWLS OF LARGE VALUE.

Nine fowls, given by persons in Connecticut and Rhode Island to be sold for the benefit of the suffering Irish, were put up at auction, yesterday afternoon, in Broad-street, in front of the Stock Exchange. Three were Brahmas, a cock and two hens, weighing respectively 17½, 12½, 11¾ pounds each; three were of the game variety, and three were "Plymouth Rocks." In order to realize as much money as possible, a sort of pageant was devised consisting of two trucks, liberally decorated with bunting, and a temporary auctioneer's stand similarly ornamented. One of the trucks bore a huge coop containing the fowls; the other was for the use of the reporters. The services of Levy, the cornetist, and Capt. Isaiah Rynders had likewise been secured to add to the attractiveness of the vendue. An immense and unruly mob was drawn together, completely blocking Broad-street from Wall-street to Exchange-place. Levy played numerous Irish airs with his usual skill, and was attentively listened to and roundly applauded. Every time "the old war-horse" attempted to open his mouth, however, he was assailed with derisive shouts that drowned his voice and filled him with indignation. Finally, Mr. Thomas Sullivan, the Sheriff's auctioneer, who has had charge of the fowls, was obliged to interpose, and the birds were disposed of as follows: the Brahmas to Mr. Andrew Marth, for $35, and the game chickens to the same gentleman, for $15; the Plymouth Rocks were purchased by the auctioneer for $10. Three bronzed eggs were subsequently knocked down for $5, making the total amount realized by the sale $65. During the sale subscriptions amounting to $1,225 were received from the following gentlemen: George Canfield, $350; ex-Sheriff O'Brien, $300; Henry Hughes, $250; Sheriff Bowe, $125; Nash & Crook, $100; William Traphagen, $100.

OBITUARY.

JUDGE DAVID NAAR.

Judge David Naar died at Trenton yesterday, in the eightieth year of his age. The venerable Judge, politician, and editor was one of the best-known men in New-Jersey, and as widely respected as he was known. He was born in the Isle of St. Thomas in 1800, but was brought to New-York when a boy, and was educated at Manhattanville, the brothers Peter and Robert Goelet being schoolmates of his. After this he returned to his father's house at St. Thomas, where, in 1820, he married, and his aged partner still survives. They celebrated their golden wedding 10 years ago. In 1834 Judge Naar returned to New-York for permanent settlement, but the year following he was burned out in the great fire, when he retired to a farm near Elizabeth, N. J. He was elected Mayor of the city, and Presiding Judge of the Special Court. He represented the county in the Constitutional Convention of 1844, was United States Consul at St. Thomas from 1845 to 1848, Clerk of the State Assembly in 1851 and 1852, and in 1853 he removed to Trenton and became owner and editor of the *True American* there, which he conducted until 1866. In 1865 he was elected State Treasurer, and was afterward made Secretary of the State Sinking Fund Commission, which position he held until a few weeks ago, when increasing feebleness compelled him to give up the duties. Judge Naar in politics was an ardent Democrat. Democracy with him was a faith. He strongly opposed the nomination

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 24.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 6s, R., '81.	U. S. 4½s, C., '91.	U. S. 5s R., '81.
$20,000..c.103⅝	10,000.....104⅝	10,000.....103⅝
U. S. 6s R., '80.	U. S. 4s C., 1907.	90,000..b3.105⅝
2,000.....a103⅝	10,000.....105¾	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1 P. M.

U. S. 4½s C., '91.	U. S. 4s R., '81.	U. S. 4s R. 1907.
$20,000.....107⅞	10,000.....105⅛	10,000..b.a.106⅝

SALES TO 2 P. M.

Tenn. 6s, old.	N. Y., L. E. & W.	Han. & St. Jo. pf.
$5,000.....37	1,600.....47⅜	200.....76¾
N. Y., L. E. & W.	800.....47⅝	800.....74⅞
new 2d consol.	1,800.....47⅜	700.....75
5,000..s3.. 38	1,500.....47⅜	800.....75¼
20,000.....93⅜	1,500.....47¼	100.....75⅜
20,000..93⅜	1,200.....47⅜	400.....75⅞
10,000.....92¾	1,400.....47	300.....75
20,000.....93⅝	1,000.....46⅞	300.....74⅞
20,000.....92⅝	500.....46⅜	800.....74⅜
10,000..b3. 92⅝	500.....46⅜	200.....74⅜
C., C. & I. C. Inc.	500.....46	200.....74¼
30,000.....47	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	1,700.....74⅛
B., B. & K. 1st.	900.....72¾	Ches. & Ohio.
20,000.....86	Lake Shore.	600.....22¼
50,000.....85⅞	3,600.....105⅞	400.....22
C., C., C. & I. 1st pf.	1,800.....105⅝	1,000.....22⅛
13,000.....91	1,300.....106⅛	Ches. & O. 2d pf.
St. L. & M. 2d pf.	1,100.....106¼	25.....24
10,000.....81⅜	1,100.....106	Central Pacific.
Mich. & O. 1st. div.	100.....85.106⅞	100.....82
35,000.....70⅛	Union Pacific.	Ind., Bl. & West.
5,000.....76⅜	20.....92⅛	100.....39¼
C. & C. cur. int.	10.....92⅛	100.....39¼
5,000..s 43⅛	700.....91⅜	300.....39
Ind., B. & W. inc.	100.....b80. 91⅜	40.....88½
1,500.....60½	400.....91⅜	Ill. & D. M.
5,000.....60¼	Central of N. J.	100.....16½
Ind., B. & W. 2d.	1600.....85⅞	Lou., N. A. & C.
3,000.....64⅝	400.....85⅝	100.....105
Metropolitan. 1st.	600.....85⅝	Louisv. & Nashv.
2,000.....103¾	400.....86	100.....141⅛
Min. & St. L. 1st.	27.....85¼	100.....84¼
3,000.....100	300.....85½	Lake Erie & West.
D. & H. 1st cons.	200.....85⅜	300.....33
ptfs. C.	800.....85⅛	100.....32½
50,000.....116⅛	1200.....85¼	100.....32
Texas Pac. ind. g.	2000.....85⅞	200.....31¾
3,000.....76	1000.....86	200.....32¼
Int. & G. N. 2d inc.	1300.....86¼	300.....32¾
4,000.....74½	1700.....86¾	400.....32½
Adams Express.	700.....86¾	200.....32¼
10.....b3.108	600.....86⅜	Marietta 1st pf.
Wells Fargo Ex.	1300.....86¾	200.....33½
100.....b3.104	300.....86	200.....s34
100.....103	100.....85⅞	300.....12¾
Cum. Coal & Iron.	100.....85⅝	100.....12¾
30.....61	100.....85¾	Mar. & Cin. 2d pf.
New Central Coal.	300.....85¼	400.....9
100.....27⅞	900.....85¼	Mobile & Ohio ex.
100.....27½	900.....85¼	200.....25
Climax Mining.	200.....s80.	Metropolitan.
500.....3¾	200.....s80.	400.....112¼
400.....3¾	300.....84⅞	55.....113
Montauk Gas Coal	Kansas & Texas.	Manhattan.
100.....58	200.....44¼	900.....46⅞
La Plata Mining.	300.....44¼	700.....45⅞
100.....7	300.....44¼	800.....45⅝
100.....7	300.....44¼	200.....45⅛
Ark. Arizona Min.	300.....44¼	200.....45¼
100.....9⅜	1400.....44⅜	300.....48
600.....9	3400.....44	N. Y. Elevated.
400.....9⅜	300.....44⅛	300.....113
Deadwood Mining	200.....44½	Northern Pacific.
25.....1⅝	500.....44¼	100.....34¼
Sutro Tunnel.	100.....44⅜	100.....34¼
100.....59	100.....44⅜	100.....33⅞
Trantville.	1300.....a1.30	Northern Pac. pf.
500.....1.c. .32	600.....1.30	200.....67½
1000cash30.	Great Eastern.	500.....a50.
1,000.....ac. .34	500.....b.c. .55	500.ac.b60.
900.....ac. .34	Gold Placer.	Mariposa.
900.a.c.s .34	600.....b.c. .44	100.....3.60
Green Mountain.	Lacrosse.	80.....a.c.3.80
100.....b.c.10	100.....b.c. .47	Leviathan.
100.....b.10	Overer.	100.....14
Shamrock.	10.....b.c.9	Moosa.
500.....b.c.1.15	100.....b.c.8.75	100.....b.c.1.60
200.b.c.b30.1.20	2.....b.c.8	1500.....a.c.1.60
California.	South Hite.	100.acb30.1.60
175.....b.a.3.60	500.....b.c.2.35	400.....a.c.1.50
100.....a.3.55	100.....b.c.2.40	Leadville.
450.....a.c.3.80	100.....b.c.2.40	100.....a.c.3.70
200.a.c.b3.3.60	500.....b.c.2.45	55.....a.c.3.80
Dahlonega.	200.....b.c.2.103	Bodie. 3.75
100...b.c.a. .18	200.....a.c.2.40	American Flag.
500.....b.a. .18		1000cash80. .52

TUESDAY, Feb. 24—P. M.

The stock speculation was active and buoyant early in the day, and under steady buying a material advance was recorded. The improvement ranged from ½ to 5⅜ ₱ cent., as compared with the closing figures of Saturday. Ohio and Mississippi, Western Union, and the coal shares were conspicuously strong. Toward the close the temper of speculation changed, and under a free selling movement a feeling of depression was developed. The bears circulated all kinds of rumors calculated to alarm timid holders and enable them to cover their short lines. These unfavorable stories had the desired effect and induced heavy realizations, which partially account for the decline in prices which marked the closing hours of business. The downward movement was generally regarded in conservative circles as being more purely artificial in its character, but at the same time there can be no question that the recent unwarranted advance in many of the South-western fancies possibly constitutes an element of danger in the current speculation. On the other hand, the trunk line shares and the telegraph stocks are strongly held by prominent capitalists who have every facility for arriving at a correct estimation of the value of the properties. The coal stocks sympathized with the general decline, notwithstanding the very favorable reports afloat in regard to the financial condition and prospects of the various companies. At the close the general list made a recovery of ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent. from the lowest point.

The transactions aggregated 306,705 shares, including 44,800 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 33,127 New-Jersey Central, 23,900 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 23,675 Ontario and Western, 23,500 Western Union, 21,500 Erie, 19,250 Wabash, 17,700 Kansas and Texas, 16,900 Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, 13,470 Ohio and Mississippi, 13,320 Lake Shore, 9,830 St. Paul, 8,300 North-west, 7,025 Pacific Mail, 6,900 Delaware and Hudson, 6,700 Iron Mountain, 5,600 Manhattan, and 5,500 Sutro.

North-west common declined from 92⅞ to 90¾, and recovered to 91¼; St. Paul common rose to 81⅛, fell off to 79¾, and rallied to 79⅞; Lake Shore advanced from 106¼ to 106⅝, and declined to 105⅞; Canada Southern rose from 67½ to 67⅝, and fell off to 66⅛; Michigan Central rose from 92 to 92½, declined to 90⅞, and closed at 91; Erie advanced from 47⅞ to 48¼, and fell off to 46; the preferred declined from 73 to 72½; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 88⅛ to 87⅜, rose to 89⅝, and reacted to 88¼; Delaware and Hudson advanced from 77¾ to 80, broke to 76, and closed at 76¼; New-Jersey Central rose from 84⅜ to 86⅛, and fell off to 84⅜; Morris and Essex advanced 1¼ ₱ cent., to 107; New Central 8⅜, to 27½; Reading 8⅜, to 69⅝; Alton and Terre Haute ½, to 25½; preferred ½, to 61; Albany and Susquehanna 1, to 107; Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans, after selling up from 43 to 45⅞, reacted to 45; C., C., C. and I. rose from 82 to 82⅝, fell off to 80¾, and rallied to 81; Chesapeake and Ohio advanced from 22½ to 22⅞, and fell off to 21⅞; C., C. and I. C. advanced from 21⅞ to 22¼; Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis fell off from 58¼ to 56; Hannibal and St. Joseph rose from 41½ to 42⅜, and declined to 41; the preferred rose from 73⅝ to 76, and reacted to 74⅜; Houston and Texas advanced from 83⅛ to 84, and declined to 82; Lake Erie and Western fell off from 33⅜ to 31¾, and recovered to 32⅜; Keokuk and Des Moines declined from 19 to 16½; Louisville and Nashville rose from 142 to 143, and declined to 141; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis fell off from 110½ to 109¼, rose to 112, and reacted to 110; Manhattan Elevated rose from 47¾ to 48, declined to 45¼, and rallied to 46; Metropolitan fell off from 116 to 115½; New-York sold at 125; Ontario and Western rose from 31 to 31½, and declined to 29½; Ohio Central fell off from 27 to 26½; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western from 40 to 39; Kansas and Texas from 45⅜ to 43½; Northern Pacific rose from 34⅝ to 35¼, and preferred from 58½ to 59; New

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN,
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

ROTHNIA.....Thursday, Feb. 26, 3 P. M.
GALLIA.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
PARTHIA.....Wednesday, March 10 3 P. M.
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NOTICE.—STEAM-SH P BOTHNIA WILL BE DE-tained until THURSDAY, 26th inst. Passengers will embark at 3 P. M. C. G. FRANCKLYN.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Boutes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS.....sat., Feb. 28, 8.30 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Sat., March 6, 1.30 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARKER.....Thursday, March 11, 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 34 N. R., foot of King-st.

MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 2, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 9, 3:30 P. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, March 16, 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, March 23, 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, March 30, 8 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having both rooms, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library, also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus ensuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—superior ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60, $80, and $100. INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes on all seasons of the year.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, March 4, 11:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, March 13, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 20, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, March 25, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, and all conveniences amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
Steamer STATE OF NEVADA...Thurs., March 4, 12 M.
Steamer STATE OF ALABAMA...Thur., March 11, 7 A.M.
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.

For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Anchoria...Feb. 28, 7 A. M. Circassia, March 13, 7 A. M.
Ethiopia...March 6, 1 P. M. Devonia...March 20, noon
Cabins, $50 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
California...Feb. 28, 7 A. M. Australia...March 6, 1 P. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY,

Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

LABRADOR, Captain.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
AMERIQUE, B. JAMELA...Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, March 31, 9 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

GEN. WERDER, Sat., Feb. 28 RHEIN.....Sat., March 13
DONAU.....Sat., March 6 ODER.....Sat., March 20
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $26. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF EUROPE, $40.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
CELLERT, Thurs., Feb. 26 SILESIA, Thurs., March 11
LESSING, Thurs., March 4 WESTPHALIA, Thurs., March 18

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave (on space aid) Parvola Ferry, Jersey City:
ST. ANDREW.....Wednesday, Feb. 25
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, March 17
DR. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, March 24

1st Cabin, $60–$70. 2d Cabin, $45–$50. Steerage, $26.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
PUNCH, GODFREY & CO., Agents, 27 South William-st.
27 S. Wm-st. Freight Agts. 50 Bway. Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER, 39 N. R.

FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks.)
Holland...March 4 10 A.M. Italy...W. March 10, 3 P.M.
FOR LIVERPOOL, (Huskisson Dock.)
Spain, W. Feb. 25, 3 P. M. Erin...Wed., March 3 10 A. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets, $26, being $2 lower than most lines. Company's offices, 71 and 73 Broadway. P. W. J. RICHARDS, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam ship COLON.....Monday, March 1
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO Saturday, March 20, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY...Monday, Mar. 15, noon

For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 237 BROADWAY.

G. T. SEWALL, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

Passenger Department, No. 257 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.

From and after Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1880, the following passage rates between NEW-YORK and SAN FRANCISCO only will go into effect, viz:

CABIN, $75. STEERAGE, $35.

These rates cover all necessary expenses for the voyage. For tickets or further information apply to

G. T. SEWALL,
General Passenger Agent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON...Wed. Feb. 25
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. FLEETWOOD...Sat., Feb. 28

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgia & Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, Darien Line, and with the new and elegant steamer FLORIDA, just built for this company, and designed expressly to run via the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
Ocean S. S. Co., and
General Agents S. P. & W. R. R.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana & Mexico,) Sat. March 6
*CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only) Thu. March 11.
*CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, (Havana & Mexico,) S., March 20
*These steamers are furnished with swinging berths in state-rooms, small tables in dining-room, and meals are served a la carte without extra charge.

Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans March 8 and 29 for Vera Cruz via Tuxpan, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

P. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 6 North River, as follows:

CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. VAN SICK...Wed., March 3
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. FOOTE.....Sat., March 13

(Accommodations unarranged.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA.....FRIDAY, Feb. 28

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or E. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Feb. 26
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, March 6
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—SPLENDID ORGANS, $30, $40, $50, $65, $85, $70 upward; 7-octave Pianos, $195, $130, $135; 7 1-3 do., $140, $150 upward, warranted; installments received; instruments to rent. HORACE WATERS & CO., 826 B'way, corner 12th-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1880.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1879:

Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1879, to 31st December, 1879	$3,899,066 58
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1879	1,671,981 91
Total amount of marine premiums	$5,571,048 49
No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire disconnected with marine risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1879, to 31st December, 1879	$3,876,101 26
Losses paid during the same period	$1,524,331 04
Returns of premiums and expenses	$840,736 77

The company has the following assets, viz:

United States and State of New-York stock, City, bank, and other stocks	$3,875,858 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	1,307 900 00
Real estate and claims due the company, estimated at	500,000 00
Premium notes and bills receivable	1,522,526 35
Cash in bank	231,456 16
Total amount of assets	$12,437,789 51

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1876 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d of February next, from which date interest on the amount so redeemable will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled to the extent paid.

A dividend of 40 per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1879, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of May next.

By order of the Board. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES,	HORACE GRAY,
CHARLES DENNIS,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
W. H. H. MOORE,	JOHN ELLIOTT,
LEWIS CURTIS,	ALEXANDER V. BLAKE,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	ROBT. B. MINTURN,
JAMES LOW,	CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
DAVID LANE,	GEORGE W. LANE,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,	JOHN D. MORGAN,
A. A. RAVEN,	ROBERT L. STUART,
WM. STURGIS,	JAMES G. DE FOREST,
ADOLPH LEMOYNE,	FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
BENJAMIN H. FIELD,	CHARLES D. LEVERICH,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	WILLIAM BRYCE,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	WILLIAM H. FUGG,
ROYAL PHELPS,	PETER V. KING,
THOMAS F. YOUNGS,	THOS. B. CODDINGTON,
C. A. HAND,	HORACE K. THURBER,
JOHN D. REWLETT,	WILLIAM DEGROOT,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,	HENRY COLLINS,
CHARLES P. BURDETT,	JOHN L. RIKER.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
A. A. RAVEN, Third Vice-President.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 in U. S. BONDS,

Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. It is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.

HENRY F. SPAULDING, President.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN, } Vice-Presidents.
FRED'K H. COSSITT, }
C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	GEORGE W. LANE,
JOHNATHAN THORNE,	JACOB D. VERMILYE,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,	G. O. MACCULLOCH MILLER,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	
C. A. LANIER,	JOSWELL S. KEEL,
EDMUND W. CORLIES,	A. A. LOW,
FRED'K H. COSSITT,	AMOS R. ENO,
WM. H. APPLETON,	CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,	WM. T. SPEAR,
DAVID DOWS,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
MARTIN BATES,	PERCY R. PYNE,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	HENRY F. SPAULDING,
JAMES P. WALLACE,	DAVID WOLFE BISHOP,
BENJ. B. SHERMAN,	CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 } BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1880.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF BONDS OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY of $1,000 each, issued under the indenture of trust to the Union Trust Company of New-York as Trustee dated July 1, 1873, have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund on and after May 1, 1880, until and including July 31, 1880, on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, viz:

COUPON BONDS.

3, 28, 51, 98, 128, 198, 242, 443, 467, 497, 557, 573, 902, 1,222, 1,417, 1,796, 1,972, 2,149, 2,160, 2,693, 2,784, 2,857, 2,916, 2,958, 3,078, 3,100, 3,313, 3,400, 3,516.

REGISTERED BONDS.

133, 295, 496, 579, 885, 1,336, 1,507, 1,527, 1,572, 1,601, 1,805.

Interest on bonds presented for payment ceases May 1, 1880. Bonds not presented prior to Aug. 1, 1880, are not entitled to payment under this drawing, but will continue to bear interest and be subject to be drawn in any future drawing. JAMES H. OGILVIE,
f11-law4wW Vice-President.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO., } No. 68 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following bonds of this company of $1,000 each, known as Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds, have been designated by lot to be paid at par and accrued interest on presentation at this office, according to the provisions of the deed of trust securing the same. The numbers are as follows:

115	1063	3569	5107	6168	7483	8017
141	1699	3593	5229	6265	7488	8088
558	1706	3677	5261	6309	7509	8208
582	1715	3977	5343	6443	7523	8261
670	1777	4091	5738	6490	7561	8285
1147	2063	4197	5775	6654	7602	8366
1279	2145	4375	5839	6749	7605	8478
1307	2437	4412	5842	6824	7706	8525
1411	2675	4884	5845	7048	7812	8550
1521	2687	4939	5978	7066	7819	----
1531	2743	5103	6005	7383	7954	----
1649	3227	5138	6107	7421	8004	----

Interest on these bonds will cease on the 1st day of July, 1880. JULIUS WADSWORTH,
Vice-President.

ATCHISON, COLORADO & PACIFIC R. R.

1st Mort. 6 per Cent. Bonds.

This road is an extension of and guaranteed by the Central Branch of Union Pacific, and under management of Union Pacific Railway Company. It runs through the rich Counties of Northern Kansas. The bonds are issued at $16,000 per mile, due 1905.

A limited amount for sale at par and interest.

WOOD & DAVIS,

31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, } No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1880.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of the City of New-York, Trustee of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby gives notice that in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of twenty-one (21) of said bonds, viz: Nos. 9, 91, 129, 135, 199, 256, 342, 366, 405, 472, 535, 568, 842, 880, 895, 979, 1,022, 1,015, 1,112, 1,29 , 1,344; and that on presentation and delivery to them of said twenty-one bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at the par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said twenty-one bonds not presented for redemption on or before the 1st day of July next will cease from and after that date.

R. H. ROLSTON, President
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

SPRING VALLEY HYDRAULIC GOLD COMPANY.

The subscription list to the stock of this company will be closed without fail on or before SATURDAY, the 28th. All applications for stock to be accompanied by check, without which subscriptions cannot be recognized. Funds received after subscription list is closed will be returned.

Subscription price $10 per share. Address
UNITED STATES MINING INVESTMENT COMPANY, No. 61 Broadway.

John A. Dodge & Co.,

BANKERS AND STOCK-BROKERS,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, buy and sell on 3 to 5 per cent. margin, all stocks dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange, and execute orders for Stock privilege contracts at favorable rates. Full information on all matters relating to Stock speculation furnished on application. Weekly report of movements in the Stock market sent free.

PRINCE & WHITELY

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY ARE PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCES

on favorable terms on the following mining stocks, namely: LITTLE PITTSBURG, CHRYSOLITE, LITTLE CHIEF, HUKILL, and FREELAND.

NO. 64 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
FEBRUARY 13, 1880.

CLINTON B. FISK & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 3 BROAD-ST., DREXEL BUILDING,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
For cash, or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. Brokers in State, Railway, Municipal, Mining, and miscellaneous stocks and bonds.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE,

BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 5 Broad and No. 27 Wall st.
"Member of the New-York Stock Exchange,"
BUYS AND SELLS
Straitsville Coal and Iron Company Stock, paying 1 per cent. per month dividends. Pacific Railroad of Missouri Third Mortgage bonds. Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis securities. Bonds, stock, miscellaneous and investment securities bought and sold for cash, or carried on margin.

BROOKLYN, FLATBUSH AND CONEY ISLAND R. R. STOCK

FOR SALE BY
A. H. BALDWIN,
NO. 66 BROADWAY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit & Circular Notes on the Union Bank of London for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, (established in 1854,) transact a general banking and brokerage business in railway shares, bonds, &c., &c.

FINANCIAL.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS.

CITY OF
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COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 35 Clarkson-st.

COOK.—BY COMPETENT COOK IN FIRST-CLASS American private family; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to country. Call, for two days, at No. 358 West 38th-st.; ring fourth bell.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two cousins, to do the entire work of private family. City or country; City reference. Call at No. 252 West 30th-st.

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COOK.—BY SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN IN private family, understands her business; City or country; City reference. Address, for two days, C. K., Box No. 298 *Tower Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY YOUNG WOMAN as plain cook and good laundress; excellent baker; small private family; City reference; willing and obliging. Call at No. 114 West 33d-st.

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COOK.—IN PRIVATE FAMILY; LIVED 15 YEARS in last place; good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 212 West 18th-st., from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

COOK.—AS GOOD COOK; WILLING TO ASSIST with washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 42 West 20th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-Class cook in private family; good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., rear.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman in private family; best City reference; can sleep home. Call at No. 224 East 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 166 West 50th-st.

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NURSE.—BY A RE-PECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman as competent infant's nurse; the highest City reference. Seen at No. 852 2d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND CHILdren and do up-stairs work; no objection to go with a family to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 142 West 28th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN; Protestant; reference from last employer. Address No. 149 West 29th-st.

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ARRIVAL OF M. DE LESSEPS

A TALK WITH HIM ON HIS GREAT PROJECT.

THE GREAT ENGINEER AND HIS FAMILY—HIS ARRIVAL IN THE CITY—PERFECT FRANKNESS OF HIS CONVERSATION—HIS PROJECT AND INVITATION TO AMERICAN CAPITALISTS.

At sunrise yesterday morning the dark form of the Pacific Mail steam-ship Colon broke the sky line seaward from Fort Tompkins, just 10 minutes after the telegraph operator at the Quarantine Station, Clifton, had solemnly assured the reporter that the steamer had not passed Sandy Hook. The Deputy Health Officer was already on his rounds to visit a Hull and a Bremen steamer, and a quartet of reporters rushed from a tempting breakfast to a row-boat with a friend of Gen. W. W. Wright, and were soon tossing about among the white-caps. Boarding the trim, comfortable steamer, the reporter found M. Henry Bionne, a *decoré* of the Legion d'Honneur, and Secretary of both the International Commission on the Interoceanic Canal and the Congress which, in 1875, appointed it. M. Bionne carried a card to M. Le Comte Ferdinand De Lesseps, and returned with the information that he was shaving, but would be at the disposition of his visitors immediately. The Colon had not come to an anchor, but the passengers were already astir. Round the gallery in the first cabin, over the dining-saloon, raced three handsome children, rosy, with dark hair, cropped over their foreheads and long behind, and in the wildest of high spirits. A close observer would have said two handsome girls and a cunning little boy spoiled by his parents. They wore stylish blue velvet hats, with large brims, turned up in front, blue cloth suits, and short cloth overcoats. Their legs were incased in knit woolen leggings. The closest observer would, however, have been mistaken as to their sex. The spoiled boy was Mlle. Ferdinande De Lesseps, aged 7, who, even when she is 30, will be known to intimate friends as *Tototé*—the idol of every one on the ship, from Capt. Griffin to the stewardess. The handsome girls were Masters Ismael and Mathieu De Lesseps, aged respectively 9 and 8 years. A dozen cabin passengers took intense delight in watching the Count's household treasures at play. The boys had—Heaven knows where—picked up part of the song, "Whoa Emma!" and gave snatches of it while chasing their sister, and she divided the time between romping and petting a little tortoise she had brought from the Isthmus. The children spoke English fairly, and delighted in tormenting a distracted young French *bonne*, who in vain tried to curb them. Presently a young officer of the ship, a great crony of the children, came with some medicine for Ismael, who had been sea-sick, and a few minutes of quiet resulted from Mathieu and *Tototé* watching the operation or dosing their brother. At this moment, M. De Lesseps came from his cabin, half shaved, to make dignified but pleasant excuses for having detained his visitors.

M. De Lesseps compels genuine respect at first sight. A man of middle stature, with white hair and gray mustache, piercing hazel eyes, which have an extremely kind expression, black eyebrows and a ruddy, healthy face, he combines the manners of the diplomatist and one of the *vieux régime* with the best characteristics of a soldier of high rank. In society in France he would in appearance present no contrast to the accepted type of a *vieux militaire*. In conversation M. De Lesseps is frank and eloquent and kind to a remarkable degree. His manner is energetic, and his 74 years and gray hair are obliterated in his vigorous diction and the demonstrative gestures with which his persuasive and gracious conversation is rendered all the more impressive. M. De Lesseps asked permission to finish his toilet after rapidly sketching the work of proving the feasibility of the Canal de Chagres scheme, and ridiculing the *sentimentalité patriotique* and catch-penny instinct which prompted rumors of international difficulties and secret understandings which might have influenced the financial questions in which the promoters of the scheme are interested.

There were passengers on the Colon, with M. De Lesseps, M. Bionne, already spoken of; M. Justus Dirks, the eminent Hollander, (Chief Engineer of the water supply and of the canal from Amsterdam to the sea,) Chief of the Water Staff of the Chagres Canal; M. H. Bouton, geologist; Messrs. V. Dauzats and A. Couvreux, French engineers; Messrs. M. Gailay and A. Dauprat, M. De Lesseps's Secretaries, and Gen. W. W. Wright, of Philadelphia. All were convinced not only of the feasibility of the scheme, but of its being carried out. M. Dirks said: "I am so convinced that M. De Lesseps is right, and that the plan adopted is the only one that should be considered, that I would write this as my professional opinion, and stake my reputation on it in letters 24 feet high." Gen. Wright confirmed his views given in a letter to Gen. Owen, dated Panama Jan. 13, and fully concurred in the report of the International Commission, dated Panama, Feb. 14, in which the cost is set down at 843,000,000 francs. This sum differed from the estimate made by Gen. Wright by only 35,000,000 francs.

The Colon reached Pier No. 42 North River shortly after 8 o'clock. Mme. la Comtesse de Lesseps had just made her appearance. Nothing that has been written of the lady does her full justice. She is a stately young woman, with a classical figure, a beautiful face, with clearly cut features, dark hair and eyes, and a kind but dignified manner. She was faultlessly attired in a fashionable underdress of dark stuff, a buff overcoat, shorter than an ulster, with a deep black fur collar, and a broad-brimmed Watteau hat covered with quilted silk. As she stood in the gallery of the first cabin smiling at her romping children and conferring with the Count, she looked like an Englishwoman of high rank attired for a continental tour. When the vessel was moored, Mr. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, jumped on board, without waiting for the gangway, and carried Mme. De Lesseps a superb bouquet of roses, with which she appeared delighted. Then many visitors invaded the saloon, and the Count and Countess held an informal levee, which was pleasant because of an absence of ceremony and speech-making. Among those who congratulated M. and Mme. De Lesseps were warm personal friends. There were also the Consul-general of France, M. E. Breuil, members of the committee of South American merchan's, including Capt. John Riley, President of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and Messrs. Hertado. De Castro, Munoz, and Hoadley, and M. Charles Villa, as the head of a delegation of French citizens representing national organizations in this city. Mme. De Lesseps demanded an introduction to every one who was introduced to her husband, and before leaving the ship, made, in a few words, a very pretty speech to Capt. Griffin, who came to wish her, the Count, and, above all, the children, good-bye. M. De Lesseps's party were considerately treated by the Custom-house officers, and their baggage was promptly forwarded to the Windsor Hotel, from the flag-staff of which flew the French tricolor. Gen. Wright went to the Fifth-Avenue, and Lieut. Bonaparte Wyse, who was a passenger on the Colon, descended at the Albemarle. Of the other engineers who went on the isthmus, Messrs. Blanchet, Gigou, Fontan, and Barbiere, Frenchmen, with Alejandro Ortega, the Colombian engineer, have gone to France. Messrs. Morolle. brothers, French engineers, remain under the orders of Pedro Sosa, the Colombian engineer, and Col. Totten was last heard of at La Guayra.

In his apartment at the Windsor Hotel, yesterday afternoon, while *Tototé*, Mathieu, and Ismael rolled about on the carpet—he has four younger children, including twins, a boy and a girl, with two children by his first wife, in Paris—M. De Lesseps was at the disposition of the press, and answered readily every question that was put to him. He had nothing to conceal, he said, with as near an approach to a sly glance at the Countess as one could imagine possible in M. De Lesseps. "Here is the proof of it. Mme. De Lesseps, of course, knows all about my business, but she is, naturally, open to the accusation that no woman can keep a secret. Well, just now a reporter who could not speak French called on me, and what do you think I did? Why, I transferred the interview to the Countess, and I have no doubt she acquitted herself creditably; but I am sure she told anything that can be called a secret. So you see, I have nothing to conceal." M. De Lesseps then spoke rapidly of every phase of the Chagres Canal question. He conceived the idea that a sea-level canal could be cut across the isthmus in 1869. In 1870, while addressing a crowded public reunion of the Société des Gens de Lettres in Paris, he saw a prominent American in a box, and in speaking of an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Panama, told him that he would have one there, and that it would be a salt-water one. In 1875 there was held in Paris the Congrès Universel de Géographie, and among the questions before it was the consideration of a project for an American canal. A commission, with M. De Lesseps at the head, was appointed. Interest in the question was manifested by many civil engineers, and Lieut. Wyse and M. Reclus, with about 60 other engineers and capitalists, formed an association for the purpose of surveying the isthmus. They at first favored the Darien route, but M. De Lesseps said that it was impracticable, and that the clue to success was the Panama Railroad. M. De Lesseps added: "If you come back with a favorable report on a sea-level canal, I shall indorse you and will call the members of the Congress together." That report was made in 1878, and last May the Congress met in Paris. It examined carefully the reports made on the Tehuantepec, Nicaragua, Panama, San Blas, and the various Darien routes, including the Atrato na Pipl, and the questions were narrowed down to the Panama Railroad and the Nicaragua routes. On a vote the decision in favor of the former was 78 to 8. M. De Lesseps and friends created a fund of 2,000,000 francs to start the enterprise, M. De Lesseps having been requested to control it. Then Lieut. Wyse presented a claim for surveying, backed by a concession granted by the Government of the United States of Colombia, for which, however, not a dollar had been paid. Lieut. Wyse asked to be allowed to cooperate with M. De Lesseps, but the Count told him that, as he controlled the enterprise he assumed all responsibility, as he had a reputation at stake. At the request of M. De Lesseps, Lieut. Wyse made known his claims, which he estimated at 15,000,000 francs, and the consideration of them was referred to a committee of arbitration. They reported in favor of paying the value of the concession to Lieut. Wyse—750,000 francs—and fixed the value of Lieut. Wyse's claims at 10,000,000 francs. Lieut. Wyse accepted the proposal, and when M. De Lesseps's company is organized he will receive 5,000,000 francs in cash and 5,000,000 francs in bonds of the canal company. The 750,000 francs were paid to an agent of the United States of Colombia in London. When the simultaneous call for international subscriptions was made last November, M. De Lesseps believed that he could combat public opinion, which was influenced in many ways. The report of the engineers on the practicability of the scheme was not sufficient for the public. M. De Lesseps refused to subvention financial "organs" and speculators, and he and the scheme were mercilessly attacked. It was represented that the United States were so hostile to the project that it could never be accomplished. Engineers who had sought employment from or a recognition by M. De Lesseps sided with the opponents of the enterprise, and one of its greatest enemies was the notorious *Boursier*, Philippart, whose financial ruin has lately been chronicled. M. De Lesseps, finding that the subscription lists were not filled, called them in, and returned all deposits on account of stock. He then organized the International Technical Commission, who reported favorably on the Chagres Canal on the 14th inst.

M. De Lesseps said, in continuation: "these engineers have given their verdict; now let us see what the public will have to say. Whatever may come, remember this: the Panama Railroad will have made a canal. I am inclined to believe that public sentiment is now in favor of the canal, and I know that we can refute any argument that can be brought up against it, on no matter what ground. The truth of the whole matter is in the report signed at Panama, and the truth is always adopted by the majority of the public. I will not waste time by talking of secret arrangements between England, France, and Germany, or of any other secret arrangement. All such talk is sheer nonsense. In regard to the Monroe doctrine, it is just and unassailable—*c'est le salut du peuple Américain*. I retain my respect for it, which I learned to have in 1823, at the time of the Holy Alliance, when Canning wrote on the subject to Monroe. People who talk of the Monroe doctrine in connection with the Chagres Canal do not, perhaps, know that the same words as are found in the section which provides for the neutrality of the Suez Canal are in a similar section in the agreement which I have with the United States of Colombia. In regard to the Panama Railroad, I have an agreement with the company, the nature of which I prefer not to reveal at present. Suffice it to say that it is a perfectly satisfactory one, and that it will not affect the running of the road or the stockholders. I know of no disagreement with, or suspicions on the part of, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Southern Pacific Railroad, or any other company, or any individual, not excepting Mr. Thomas Scott, of whom I have heard, and I am not troubling myself about any such matters. I shall not invoke Legislative or Congressional aid in America. I came here, urged partly by a desire to see this grand nation and her people—a desire that I have had for years—and partly to show the responsible National Commission, and to talk to your financiers. My idea is now, that as popular subscriptions are not understood here as in Europe, to get prominent capitalists to form a syndicate for the sale of the bonds of the canal. I believe that we shall need but 600,000,000 francs. Some of the work suggested in the engineers' report is precautionary, but unnecessary, in my estimation. At any rate, I shall give America the option of taking even more than half of the amount I consider as requisite for the undertaking. I am not going to diplomatize to insure success. I was a diplomatist 30 years. Since then I have been an engineer. The scheme will be a success in public opinion after it has been shown that success is certain. There need be no fear of inundations which will carry away the great dam with flood-gates at Gamboa, between Cruces and Matachin. The dam will only be 40 metres high, and will form a reservoir capable of holding the product of such a rain-fall as occurred last November, the greatest freshet on record in the United States of Colombia. Greater dams exist at St. Etienne, in France; La Gillappe, in Belgium, and Alicante, in Spain. The last-named, constructed 300 years ago, is intact. The height of these dams is from 40 to 50 metres. In regard to the Nicaraguan Canal, I opposed the plan because it contemplated the construction of 22 *écluses*, (locks.) Such a canal would be costly, unsatisfactory, and unprofitable. I am not giving the attention that I gave, when the Suez Canal was constructing, to the canards and objections published and raised. Matters in regard to the Chagres Canal are taking precisely the same turn as they did in the case of the Suez Canal, and the result will be the same."

M. De Lesseps, before terminating the interview, reindorsed the report of the International Technical Commission made at Panama, and also a circular he has addressed to the capitalists of the United States. The report says that the line adopted by the Paris Congress has been slightly modified and improved. The Panama Railroad was taken as a base for 56 cross sections made by five leveling brigades, and the exact condition of the ground to be excavated is ascertained by borings. The overflow from the Gamboa dam will be carried off to the sea over a new bed for the River Chagres, and drainage and surplus water from the canal is to be carried off by channels to be constructed. A tide-lock is to be constructed in the Bay of Panama to control the level of the canal. In the Bay of Limon, on the Atlantic side, it is necessary to construct a breakwater two kilometres long on account of storms. The cost of the work, estimated at 843,000,000 francs, includes the following items: All excavations, dredging, and removal of earth, 570,000,000 francs; dam at Gamboa, 100,000,000 francs; changing the waters of the Chagres, Obispo, and Trinidad, 75,000,000 francs; tide-lock on the Pacific, 12,000,000 francs, and breakwater on the Atlantic coast, 10,000,000 francs. Contingencies are estimated at 76,000,000 francs. The work will take 8 years to complete, and it may be commenced before next June. The estimates contemplate the removal of 75,000,000 square metres of rock and soil. The workmen employed will be negroes not Chinamen, as currently reported.

The following is M. De Lesseps's circular to American capitalists:

I have the honor to inclose a copy of the report of the Commission on Technique, whose mission has been to prepare the execution of an interoceanic canal, with permanent level and without locks, between Limon Bay and the Bay of Panama.

Upon my return to Europe I will attend to the organization of the Universal Company, which will carry out the grant made by the Government of Colombia.

In the programme which I presented to the Commission on Technique, I recommended a heavy maximum for the cost per cubic meter of excavation and other works whenever the nature of the ground was not thoroughly known in its depth and breadth. Thus it was that it arrived at a total estimate of 843,000,000 francs. But I am convinced, and most of the members of the commission likewise, that the final operations and excavation will show a considerable reduction. This is the reason I have induced me to fix the the capital of the company at 600,000,000 francs.

The European capitalists having shown their intention to take a share in the undertaking as they did formerly in the Suez Canal, one-half of the public subscription, say 300,000,000 francs, will be reserved to them, and the other half, say 300,000,000 francs, to the capitalists of all the States of America.

But in order to avoid all delays in the execution of the work that will form a channel that is indispensable to the maritime and commercial relations of the whole world, the Universal Company of the Interoceanic Canal may commence its operations with that part of the capital that will be subscribed in Europe. When America shall have shown that she accepts what is reserved to her, those shares will come into the capital of the company whose administration shall be chosen among the shareholders of all nations that may have contributed to this cosmopolitan undertaking.

Each share shall be of 500 francs, on account of which the law directs an immediate payment of 125 francs, the remaining installments to be paid only upon a vote of the general meeting of the shareholders, and a decision given by the Administrative Board.

I beg to request that you send me, at the latest on the 1st of July next, at my domicile in Paris, No. 7 Rue St. Florentin, a list of the persons who may be ready to participate in the public subscription, and who will have to sign the form that shall be sent you at an early date, with an extract of the by-laws (statutes) and law of concession which grants a privilege of 99 years from the day the company commence to collect the duties on transit and navigation, and 500,000 hectares of land, with such mines as they may contain, to be selected in Colombia.

Should the participation of America not come to the figure assigned to her, the amount remaining may be offered without premium to those in Europe who shall have become shareholders.

From the statistical reports published by the International Congress, sitting in Paris during the month of May 1879, there should be from the opening of the canal a traffic of at least 6,000,000 tons annually.

The transit duty having been fixed by the act of concession at 15 francs per ton, (and more it it become necessary,) the annual revenue (minimum) would be 90,000,000 francs. Therefore, 6,000,000 tons, which will increase progressively, would give a revenue of 10 per cent. a year on a capital of 900,000,000 francs. Actually, as the merchandise in transit through the Isthmus of Panama, including the expenses of landing, storage, railway transportation, second storage and lighterage, (without counting the delays,) pays on an average at the rate of 80 francs per ton, it is easy to see the benefit when cargoes coming either from the Atlantic or the Pacific will be able to cross from one ocean to the other without any delay.

An interest of 5 per cent. will be paid to the shareholders on the sums paid by them during the progress of the work, and also during one year after the opening of the canal to large vessels.

The Universal Company of the Interoceanic Canal is Colombian, and, as a foreign company, will have its head office in Paris for the transaction of all its administrative, financial, and judicial affairs.

The publication of the present circular and the report of the Committee on Technique in the newspapers of your vicinity may be considered as a prospectus for the undertaking to which I request your assistance. F. DE LESSEPS.

NEW-YORK, February, 1880.

M. De Lesseps was compelled, shortly after his arrival, owing to his intended departure early next week, to curtail the generous programme of festivities in his honor. As at present arranged he will, to-morrow, accompanied by the Countess, and escorted by members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, examine the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, and make a trip on it to High Bridge. From this point the party will visit Hallet's Point, where they will be received by Gen. Newton. After this a visit will be paid to the Brooklyn bridge. Thursday evening M. De Lesseps will meet the American Society of Civil Engineers at the Union League Club Theatre. M. De Lesseps will make an address, and Mr. J. Dirks and Gen. W. W. Wright will speak about the Chagres Canal. On Friday evening M. De Lesseps will meet the members of the American Geographical Society at No. 11 West Twenty-ninth-street. On Monday evening a grand banquet, the details of which have been published in THE TIMES, will be given in honor of M. De Lesseps at Delmonico's. He has been compelled to decline an invitation to dine with the members of the Lotos Club, owing to want of time, but the entertainment may yet take the form of a *déjeuner*. For the same reason he was not able to accept the courtesies of the Union Club. On Tuesday M. De Lesseps leaves New-York for Washington, Chicago, and San Francisco. He will be accompanied by the Countess and their children, should their health permit.

Among the visitors received by M. De Lesseps yesterday were Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, Chairman of the Banquet Committee; Messrs. John Bogert, Major Warren Dresser, Walter Katte, E. R. Andrews, O. Chanute, J. J. R. Croes, G. W. Dresser, W. E. Wotherspoon of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Mr. and Mrs. Joaquin Ferro, Mrs. John Bigelow, Benjamin C. C. Long, M. De Sabla, of Panama, a passenger on the Colon; Justo Arosemena, Resident Minister of the United States of Colombia; Antolne Ferro, of Bogota; Dr. H. Nachtel, Louis De Bebian, and C. L. Moreau. The programme of a reception by the French residents and societies had not been completed last night. M. De Lesseps said last night that a proof of the salubrity of the Isthmus of Panama and Colon was the fact that of his party not one was sick during his stay there.

A LARGE FIRE IN BREWSTER'S.

LOSS ABOUT $100,000—A WHOLE BLOCK BURNED—THE INSURANCES.

At about 11 o'clock on Monday night a most disastrous fire broke out in the Village of Brewster's Station, Putnam County, on the line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, and before the flames were got under control, property worth over $100,000 was destroyed. The fire originated in the basement of the furniture repair rooms of Nathan Hancock, but its cause is unknown. The building was a two-story frame one, owned by Mr. A. F. Lobdell, the Postmaster of the village. This building had a frontage on both Main-street and Marvin-avenue. The first floor, fronting on Main-street, was occupied by Edward Stone as a clothing store, and above him were the furniture store rooms of Mr. Hancock. From this building, which burned like tinder, the fire spread east and west very rapidly, the adjoining buildings being of very inflammable material. T next building on the east was a three-story brick one, owned by Mr. L. H. Roberts. The basement on Marvin-avenue, was occupied by the First National Bank and the *Putnam County Standard*, a weekly paper. The floor above them was occupied as offices by A. J. Miller, a lawyer; S. M. Church, Superintendent of the Putnam County Iron Mine; L. H. Ryder, a dentist; Dr. E. P. Strunck, and as a dwelling by Mrs. Martin Doren and Mr. Leonard Wixson. The first floor on the Main-street side was occupied by Edward Stone as a dry goods, millinery, boot and shoe, and general country store. This was the largest and most important store in the village. The next building was the residence of Mr. L. H. Roberts, a frame building, which was soon leveled, with the others, to the ground. On the west of Mr. Lobdell's house, where the fire originated, was the Town Hall, which was also totally destroyed. In this building was the savings bank, but its safe and most of its books were in another of Mr. Lobdell's buildings on the opposite side of the street, which escaped the flames. In the Town Hall were the offices of the Town Clerk and Village Clerk, all the papers and documents of which were burned with the building, and will prove a great loss to the town. Here was also the Police Court room, and in the basement the jail. William E. Ryder, Superintendent of the McCowen Mines, near Croton Falls, had his office in this building, together with George W. Horton, a lawyer. The janitor of the building, with his mother and the family of James Wixson, also occupied rooms on the third floor. On the top floor was a large hall fitted up with a stage and scenery. In this hall, when the fire alarm was sounded, a hop was in progress, which was given by Mr. Julius B. Bierck, of No. 839 Broadway, New-York. The guests had just been summoned to supper, but had to leave the hall in great haste. West of this was a large four-story brick building, on the lower floor of which, by John Little, a merchant tailor, who also lived there. The first floor and basement was occupied by Wellington Ketchum as a hardware, tin, and furniture store. He also dealt largely in agricultural implements. He made use of the third and fourth floors as work-shops, in which he employed a large number of men. Adjoining this was a large two-story frame hat factory, which by some chance escaped with a slight scorching. A barn, filled with hay and grain, the property of W. F. Canning, was burned to the ground with its entire contents, together with an unoccupied frame building owned by L. H. Roberts. The losses and insurance, as near as could be estimated and ascertained yesterday afternoon, are as follows:

	Losses.	Insurance.
L. H. Roberts, on buildings	$8,000	$12,500
E. Stone, dry goods	14,000	8,000
A. J. Miller	2,000	1,000
N. Hancock, furniture	1,800	1,000
P. Levey, cigar manufacturer	700	550
A. F. Lobdell, on building	4,500	3,000
Standard job office	3,000	1,800
First National Bank, fixtures	2,500	2,500
Town Hall	20,000	
John Little, on buildings	6,500	5,000
W. Ketchum, hardware, furniture	14,000	9,000

Mr. Roberts, the agent who had placed nearly all of the insurance, had his papers and records burned, making it impossible yesterday to name the companies who have suffered by the fire.

Brewster's Station boasts no fire department, so that the only efforts made to check the flames were by an impromptu bucket brigade and a small chemical fire engine sent to the place from Gail Borden's condense milk factory, about three miles away. A fire department at one time existed in the village, but the members quarreled and disbanded. Mr. Henry Miller had a narrow escape from injury. He had gone into his office to save some books and papers, and while there his retreat by the stairway was cut off by smoke and flames. He got out, however, from a rear window, by means of a ladder which some workmen had been using in making some repairs the day before. The block consumed was the principal business portion of the place.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A WOMAN.

Michael Crole, who keeps a low lodging-house at No. 38 Mulberry-street, reported at the Coroner's office yesterday the sudden death of a strange woman in his place. Crole stated that about three days ago a strange man came to the lodging-house with a woman, whom he represented was his wife. They were both poorly clad, and the woman had the appearance of having been sick for a long time. The couple were accommodated with a room on the second floor. At about 10 o'clock yesterday morning the stranger came from his room and informed Crole that his wife was dying. Crole went up stairs and found the woman dead in the bed. There were no marks of violence on the body, and it is believed that the woman died from natural causes. Her supposed husband left the house and failed to return. Coroner Ellinger, who has taken charge of the case, ordered the body removed to the Morgue, where an autopsy will be made. The Police are looking for the man who accompanied the woman to the lodging-house.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Alumni of the College of the City of New-York are to have a dinner at the Sturtevant House Tuesday, April 6.

Ann Ryan, aged 63, fell from the roof of her residence, No. 259 William-street, to the sidewalk, last evening, and was instantly killed.

Michael Angelo was in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. He was arrested for selling stale beer, and also for carrying on his business at No. 10 Jersey-street without a license. Justice Kilbreth held him for trial.

President Morris presented an ordinance in the Board of Aldermen yesterday, requiring all persons who sell tickets for theatres in the streets to be licensed. It was referred to the Committee on Law.

Thomas Doyle, of No. 59 Cherry-street, had his skull fractured yesterday by a block falling upon him from one of the upper floors of No. 59 Ann-street. He died subsequently at the Chambers-Street Hospital.

John W. Hamilton will have a benefit performance at the Aquarium Wednesday afternoon and evening, March 3. Besides the circus performances, volunteers in other branches of amusements will contribute their specialties.

The Grand Jury yesterday investigated the charge of bigamy preferred against Charles A. Byrne by Laura E. Byrne, *née* Thinan, and dismissed the complaint on the ground of want of jurisdiction, the alleged bigamy having been committed in Canada.

James Smith, a powerfully-built negro, who broke into the premises of Bernhard Breeder, No. 121 Forsyth-street, but only succeeded in securing a few trifles worth $15, pleaded guilty to burglary in General Sessions yesterday. Recorder Smyth sentenced him to five years in State Prison.

The Grain Committee of the Produce Exchange have adopted an amendment to the grain rules making wheat salable hereafter on call by eighths instead of quarters, the same as corn. This will be submitted to the trade for their approval on Thursday, when also the grades of corn will be considered.

Isaac S. Vail, who is known as the king of the confidence men, was arraigned in the General Sessions Court yesterday, on a charge of having swindled Levi E. Thompson, an aged Justice of the Peace from Evansville, Douglass County, Minn., out of $850. Recorder Smyth set down the case for trial on Thursday.

Hamilton Davis was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of having a forged railroad pass on the Delaware, Laskawanna and Western Railroad Company. The charge was preferred by F. W. Coolbaugh, of Hoboken, an agent of the company. Justice Kilbreth discharged the prisoner for lack of evidence.

The wooden counter in the East River Bank, at Broadway and Great Jones-street, was set on fire early yesterday morning by the spontaneous combustion of an oiled rag, which had been used for polishing purposes. Officer Moore, of the Fifteen Precinct, saw the fire, and promptly summoned the janitor, thus preventing a conflagration.

Mayor Cooper has vetoed the Aldermanic resolution requesting the Legislature not to pass Senator Astor's bill providing for the removal of the reservoir on Fifth-avenue and Forty-second-street, and converting the site into a park. The Mayor says that only part of the cost of the improvement would be levied on the property benefited.

Frank Kraus, of No. 81 Allen-street, yesterday obtained from Judge Donohue a writ of habeas corpus for the production in Supreme Court, Chambers, this morning, of his daughter, Caroline Kraus, aged 17, who he says was abducted last Friday by Frank Dander. Kraus says somewhat vaguely, that Dander has locked the girl in a room, and will not allow her to return home.

Mr. Benjamin B. Sherman, Treasurer of the Colored Refugee fund, and President of the Mechanics' National Bank, reports the collection up to date of the following sums: Previously reported, $1,123; David Dows, $100; Watrous & Wilson, $100; Hallgarten & Co., $100; Le Grand B. Cannon, $100; Adam Pearson, $10; W. F. S., $2; M. M. Creach, $5; total, $1,540.

The resolution of the Board of Aldermen approving of the codification of the City ordinances by Commissioners Shepard and Shaffer, which was vetoed by the Mayor, was called up yesterday at the meeting of the board, but a motion to pass it over the Mayor's veto was lost. The Commissioners sent in a long communication in reply to the Mayor's reasons for disapproving of the resolution.

In the General Sessions Court yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Russell entered a nolle prosequi in the case of Michael Adams, a keeper in the Penitentiary, indicted for being implicated in the death of Christie Snyder, a convict. In his indorsement of the papers Mr. Russell says it would be impossible to convict the accused, the charge against the keeper being apparently an afterthought.

Shippers here have received official notice that vessels, whether laden or in ballast, entering a Spanish port without a manifest properly visèd by the Spanish Consul at the port of departure, or, in the absence of such Consul, by the local or Customs authorities, will be fined. The whole of the cargo of the vessel must be declared on the manifest, although only a portion of it has been shipped for the Spanish port.

The judges appointed to decide the merits of the competition in the oratorical contest for the Byrnes gold medal, which took place at the Manhattan College last Monday, have awarded the first place to Francis C. Gallagher. The others in order of merit are as follows: William H. Griffiths, Francis A. McAvoy, Francis A. Joseph A. McKeon, Charles M. Donnelly, John P. Chedwick, and Francis J. Mooney.

In the report of the suit concerning the validity of Shawangunk Town bonds, printed in THE TIMES on Sunday, reference was made to the Metropolitan Savings Bank of this City as the owner of $36,000 of the securities. This statement, taken from the papers in the suit reported, is not true, as the bank formerly owned $36,000 of the $50,000 of the bonds, but has at present only one five-hundred-dollar bond of the town among its assets.

Joseph Benard gave Isaac E. Valentine a Russian bond as security for a debt of $13, in 1877, and is suing Valentine in the Supreme Court, Circuit, for its recovery or its value, which he claims amounts, with interest, to $20,825. Benard claims also totally different from the face value of the bonds, but experts in Russian securities testified yesterday that there are no Russian bonds of that face value. It is asserted that the bond has been "raised" from 1,400.

Ex-Champion of America William Sexton has challenged Champion Jacob Schaefer to play for the Collender medal emblematic of the championship of the "Champion's Game" and a money stake of $1,000. Two hundred and fifty dollars forfeit money accompanies the challenge. Sexton won the medal, during the Collender tournament, from George Slosson, who is now in London. He lost it, however, in the first match game with Schaefer, played in January last.

The annual meeting of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company was held yesterday. The number of shares voted on was 263,158. The following ticket was unanimously elected: President—Samuel Sloan; Secretary—Frederick F. Chambers; Treasurer—Frederick H. Gibbens; Managers—William Dodge, Moses Taylor, George Bulkley, John I. Blair, Simeon B. Chittenden, George Bliss, Percy R. Pyne, William Walter Phelps, Wilson G. Hunt, Alfred L. Dennis, William Ryle, R. W. Holbrook, E. S. Higgins, and B. G. Clarke. Moses Taylor Pyne, a recent attaché of the office of Evarts, Southmayed & Choate, was placed in charge of the law department of the road, in place of John Brisbin, deceased.

Following are the results of the recent Custom-house civil service examinations so far as they apply to the Naval Office: Robert Hunter, from a $1,600 clerkship to a position as liquidator at $2,000; William Haywood Bell, Charles B. Sweeney, and Frederick B. Wilmerding, from $1,400 to $1,600 clerkships; Charles J. Chatfield, from a $1,200 to a $1,600 clerkship, and Walter A. Donaldson, from a $1,200 to a $1,400 clerkship. The vacancies created have been filled from the list of outsiders having the greatest number of merit marks, as follows: John C. Chase and Henry V. Williams, to be clerks at $1,400 each, and George Percy Babcock, James H. Thayer, Joseph Jewett, and James M. Smith, to be clerks at $1,200 each.

BROOKLYN.

A mortgage on the Brooklyn Tabernacle for $45,000, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, was filed yesterday.

There are in attendance at Public School No. 23, in Conselyea-street, 1,675 pupils, or 34 more than sittings are provided for.

A small boat containing five sailors, from the brig Tivist, and two boatmen, were capsized in Buttermilk Channel, on Monday afternoon. John Fagan, one of the sailors, was drowned before assistance came from the shore. Fagan was 20 years of age and a native of England.

Superintendent of Education Fields has completed the examination of 106 Central Grammar School pupils, and finds that 89 answered correctly 90 per cent. of the questions asked. If they do as well in the examination on elementary studies required for teaching, they will secure teachers' certificates of grade B.

The Kings County Elevated Railway Company yesterday filed an undertaking and notice of appeal from the recent decision of the General Term refusing to confirm the report of the Rapid Transit Commissioners granting permission to the company named to build elevated roads in the principal streets of the city without compensation to the abutting property-owners.

A new trial has been granted by Judge McCue in the case of Banta against Quevedo. The defendant is the owner of a hotel on the Coney Island Road, which is rented by a Mrs. Fulton. The plaintiff's husband frequented the place, and became a habitual drunkard. Not believing the lessee responsible, Mrs. Banta sued the owner of the house under the Civil Damages act, and recovered $2,500. The new trial was granted on the ground that the damages awarded were excessive.

Annie Devoe, aged 17 years, of No. 223 North Seventh-street, while dancing, about 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, at a reception given by the Star Social Club, in Library Hall, became suddenly ill, and died before medical assistance could be obtained.

In the matter of the appeal of the Park Commissioners from the decision of Judge Barnard, permitting the New-York and Brighton Beach Railroad to take part of the concourse of Coney Island for the purpose of a depot and engine house, Judge Gilbert writes the General Term decision, reversing the order of the lower court. Judge Gilbert holds that the concourse, having been set aside for a special public use, cannot under any general law, such as the railroad law, be turned to another public use.

LONG ISLAND.

John Loper, a fisherman of Sag Harbor, was killed yesterday by falling down the stairs in his house. His neck was broken and death was instantaneous.

The contested seat case of Joseph McLaughlin against John Claven, for the Supervisorship of Long Island City, was decided yesterday by the Queens County Board of Supervisors. Mr. Claven retains the seat.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Edward Hennessy, of Glen Cove, who died from the effects of injuries received at the hands of Christian Heidelbach, a saloon keeper, found a verdict against the latter, and he was committed by Justice Losee to the Queens County Jail.

Ellwood Van Nostrand, the young farmer of Oyster Bay, who was convicted in the Queen's County Court of Sessions on Saturday and sentenced to the State Prison for a term of three years and three months, for the betrayal of Annie Lawrence, was taken to Sing Sing on Monday. While his trial was progressing, Van Nostrand offered Miss Lawrence $1,000 to settle the matter out of court, but her father declared that a compromise could not be effected for $50,000.

Judge Pratt, of the Supreme Court, in the matter as to the application of James S. Remsen for an injunction to restrain certain persons from taking possession of the land at Rockaway Beach the title to which is in dispute, decides that if Henry Attrill and Aaron Degraw, both of whom claim ownership to the land, serve their answer and agree to go to trial at once the injunction is denied; otherwise it is granted. The property in dispute consists of some 600 acres, and is valued at over $200,000.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

John Golden was fatally injured yesterday morning at Croton Falls, Westchester County, by a premature explosion of giant powder.

Dr. R. B. Coutant, of Tarrytown, has been appointed physician to the County Alms-house, at East Tarrytown, in place of Dr. J. W. Scribner, deceased.

The residence of Mr. Thomas R. Hawley, at Mamaroneck, was not destroyed by fire on Friday night, as reported. The mistake arose from the burning of the residence of a gentleman of nearly similar name in the neighborhood.

The people of Port Chester, Westchester County, are in a dilemma over the building of a new school-house in District No. 4. Some time ago, at a public meeting, it was voted to build a new school-house at a cost of $15,000, and two lots were accordingly purchased upon which to erect it. It was subsequently learned that they had power to erect a new school-house, but not to change the site without a recorded vote on the latter question. In order to make their steps legal, another meeting was called for the purpose of taking the necessary vote on the question of removal of site. Unexpectedly the vote was against the measure, so the people of that town have purchased their two lots in vain, and do not propose to put a new building on the old lot.

NEW-JERSEY.

A trotter valued at $1,000, and belonging to Mr. E. Clark, fell on Ocean-avenue, Greenville, Monday, and broke one of its fore legs. The animal was killed.

The Berkeley Club, of Orange, will exhibit a collection of fine engravings, belonging to James Claghorn, of Philadelphia, to members and their friends to-morrow and Friday.

Carrie Naphey, 9 years of age, was found wandering in the streets of Hoboken Monday evening. She said she had been turned out of doors because she was too little to help her father to do the house-work, while her step-mother went shopping.

ICEBERGS IN THE WAY.

A STEAM-SHIP PASSES TWO LARGE ONES—LOSS OF TWO SAILING VESSELS.

Two icebergs were passed on the Banks of Newfoundland on the night of the 15th by the steam-ship Sorrento, of the Wilson Line, which arrived from Hull yesterday. Both were lying directly in the track of vessels sailing between this country and the English Channel. At 7:30 P. M. on the 15th, the Sorrento was steaming along in latitude 45° 23′ and longitude 47° 48′. The sky was overcast, but there was, fortunately, no mist. Nothing in the atmosphere denoted the presence of ice in the vicinity. The lookout then observed a huge mass of ice rising out of the water right ahead, and immediately reported to the officer in charge. The steamer's helm was put to port, and she passed to leeward of the iceberg. Although she was within a quarter of a mile of the ice, her officers say that it is impossible to give any correct estimate of its size on account of the darkness. It must, however, have been

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WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING

GEN. BRADY'S METHODS DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE.

POSTAL OFFICERS AND EX-CONGRESSMEN ON THE FLOOR LOBBYING—THE STAR ROUTE ABUSES DENOUNCED BY SEVERAL MEMBERS—WHAT IT IS PROPOSED TO DO.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The House spent the entire day in discussing the bill to appropriate a sufficient sum of money to supply the deficiency in the star route mail service. The amount asked for by the Post Office Department is $1,700,000. The pending bill appropriates $900,000, and directs a reduction of service on certain routes west of the Mississippi River, which were increased to extraordinary amounts, and under suspicious circumstances, by Assistant Postmaster-General Brady. The discussion was at times decidedly animated. Some of the advocates of Brady's extravagance attempted to annoy Messrs. Blount, Cannon, and Hawley, who advocated the pending bill, by asking all sorts of irrelevant questions; but such efforts only resulted in the discomfiture of the questioners.

Gen. Brady's peculiar methods of increasing the compensation on certain routes, and his bold disregard of law in expending an amount largely in excess of the sum appropriated, were plainly and emphatically denounced by Messrs. Blount, Cannon, and Hawley. Mr. Cannon explained that to continue the star service on the basis of existing contracts would require an additional appropriation of over $2,000,000, as the bill of the committee would run the service till the close of the fiscal year for an additional sum of $600,000. This saving would be effected by the reduction of service on those routes which had been inordinately increased. He showed that 107 routes, which cost 18 months ago a little over $1,000,000, now cost under Mr. Brady's methods over $3,000,000, and argued that such a stupendous increase in the cost of transporting the mails on these routes could not have been caused by the natural development of the country traversed, or by increased business passing over the routes and their tributaries. The increased compensation allowed on three routes in the State of Texas was about $500,000.

Mr. Bingham, of Philadelphia, who seemed anxious to rush to the defense of Mr. Brady, and attempt to break the force of Mr. Cannon's exposures of the extravagance exhibited by the tremendous increase ordered on these 107 routes, asked Mr. Cannon if he did not know that the 107 routes in question constituted in miles, one-tenth of the entire star service. "I know," replied Mr. Cannon, "that they constitute in miles one-tenth of the service, and I know also that they run away with more than one-half of the sum appropriated for the entire service." This sentence was fired like a shot at Mr. Bingham, and he was effectively silenced.

Gen. Hawley made a vigorous speech in support of the bill, in which he arraigned Gen. Brady in plain and severe language for his disregard of law. He held that the action of the Post Office Department placed Congress under duress. A sum of money intended for 12 months of service was expended in nine months, and Congress was informed in a communication covering less than an inch of type, without any explanation, that unless an additional $2,000,000 were voted immediately, the entire postal service on 10,000 routes would be destroyed.

During the discussion Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner, Gen. George E. Sheridan, and Joseph McKibben, were on the floor of the House actively lobbying with members to have the appropriation increased to the full amount demanded by the Post Office Department. A number of members supposed to have pecuniary interests in the star routes were also busy in the same direction. Mr. Blackburn directed attention to these efforts to influence members, and looking directly toward Mr. Tyner, said that he noticed the presence on the floor of officers of the Post Office Department and agents of contractors, who were busy in plying their vocation to defeat the correction of abuses in the postal service. Messrs. Tyner, Sheridan, and McKibben obtained access to the floor, by reason of having been at one time members of Congress. Mr. McKibben was for many years a member from California, and is notoriously known as an agent at Washington of mail contractors, and is believed to have direct pecuniary interest in a number of routes. Before being admitted to the House ex-members are required to sign a declaration that they have no pecuniary interest in any measure pending before Congress. How Mr. McKibben can conscientiously sign such a declaration is an enigma which he alone can explain. The rule relating to the admission to the floor of the House of ex-members should be amended in the interest of public decency and honest legislation. Ex-members of Congress are among the most notorious and unscrupulous lobbyists who visit Washington, and they are employed mainly because they have the privilege of the floor. If the rule were amended so as to allow the privileges of the floor only to those ex-members who served in the preceding Congress, the public interests would be served and Congress saved from much of the scandal which is brought upon it by these privileged lobbyists. The discussion of the bill will be resumed to-morrow.

REPEALING WAR LEGISLATION.

A VOTE IN THE SENATE IN FAVOR OF REPEALING THE STATUTE PREVENTING REBELS FROM ENTERING THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—By calling up from the calendar to-day, during the morning hour, a bill for the relief of James Monroe Heiskell, the majority of the Senate succeeded in springing upon the minority a debate upon an amnesty proposition, and in enlivening a session which would have otherwise been very dull to the occupants of the galleries. Heiskell is a great-grandson of President Monroe, and, when the war broke out he left his home in Maryland, and joined the rebel Army in Virginia. He was 16 years old when he entered the service, and fought until the end of the war, when he returned to Maryland. He now desires to secure the office of Paymaster in the United States Army, but section 1,218 of the Revised Statutes stands in his way. This statute provides that no person who has served in any capacity in the military, naval, or civil service of the so-called Confederate States, or of either of the States in insurrection during the late rebellion, shall be appointed to any position in the Army of the United States. The bill proposes to remove Heiskell's disability. Mr. Edmunds asked why a bill repealing the obnoxious section, and, therefore, covering all such cases, which was also on the calendar, had not been taken up in preference to this, and this question brought Mr. Bayard to his feet with the lame explanation that there was special merit in Heiskell's case which would serve very well to affirm the principle of the repealing bill.

Mr. Edmunds observed that the case of a man who left his own State to fight against it in another State, was unfortunately chosen for the affirmation of the principle, and then severely arraigned the majority for attacking all legislation which had grown out of the war. There was no statute in support of the principles upheld by the war and in protection of the nation's liberties which had been preserved by the war which had not been assailed, and the repeal of which had not been sought. It was even proposed to sweep away the security of judicial rights, and leave to what is called State sovereignty the lives and fortunes of those who were trying to execute the laws of the United States. At the close of his remarks the repealing bill was substituted for the private bill, and ordered to a third reading by a party vote of 36 to 23, the yeas and nays having been called by Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. Whyte indulged in some remarks about party speeches for campaign use and the ghost of Jeff Davis, from which he would probably have refrained if he had not noted the absence of Mr. Blaine and remembered that Mr. Chandler could no longer take part in Senatorial debates.

The discussion was continued upon the repealing bill. Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Logan declared that its passage pointed to the restoration of old Confederate officers to the Army, in order that they might be retired, and in this way be supported by the Government which they had tried to destroy. The statute did not prevent the young men of the South from entering the military or naval academies, but its repeal would open the doors to those who resigned from the Army in 1861, whether because of disloyalty or cowardice.

Mr. Logan became very earnest in his opposition. Advancing to the centre of the aisle, he declared that a distinction should still be made between those who fought for the Union and those who fought to destroy it. The latter were not entitled to wear the uniform of the United States in preference to those who had always been faithful.

Mr. Thurman suggested the exigencies of a war with foreign powers. "There is no war," replied Mr. Logan, "but if you wish to call out my views, I will say that in peace or war, had I the appointing power, I would use it for the benefit of those men who never failed to respond when their country called." This statement, which was made with great emphasis, awakened considerable applause in the galleries.

Final action was not taken upon the bill, as it was obliged to give way to the debate upon the Military Warrant bill.

KEARNEYISM RAMPANT.

THE SAND LOT ORATOR DISCOVERS A PLOT TO ASSASSINATE HIM—PRECAUTIONS AGAINST MOB VIOLENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—The Board of Supervisors last evening passed an ordinance to increase the Police force to 400 men. The ostensible reason was for the purpose of giving employment to needy men.

At the meeting of the Eleventh Ward Club last evening, resolutions were adopted premising that there was an attempt to be made to prevent the condemnation of Chinatown, and, being law-abiding citizens, they would defend the law with their lives and offer thousands of armed men to aid the Government in carrying out its provisions. Speaking to this resolution, Kearney said he had been informed from a trustworthy source that a secret movement was on foot to crush the anti-Chinese crusade, the Chinese Six Companies and some of the merchants being the instigators, and the Police Department and the National Guard the tools; that the enemies of the working men were to begin trouble by starting a fire or a row. Then Kearney and the Mayor were to be assassinated by policemen in the disguise of Chinese Highbinders, and the Chinese, armed to the teeth, were to be let loose to massacre men, women, and children, selecting the laboring population of the city as their victims. Regarding the case now before the United States Circuit Court, involving the constitutionality of the law forbidding corporations to employ Chinese, he would accept no decision but that of the people, and they say, "The Chinese must go." He would leave a list of the names of persons who must be guillotined in case he was assassinated, as his assassination would be a blow at every working man and woman in the civilized world. He announced that to-day the Ward Presidents, the Mayor, and Working Men city officers would meet at the head-quarters of the party. The purpose of the meeting was not stated.

The unemployed men waited to-day upon Alexander Sharon, of the Palace Hotel, who declined to allow their interference with his business. The leaders of the movement informed the crowd of the result, and added that, in their opinion, it was no harm to kill such a man. Mrs. Smith, who has been prominent in the movement, lately suggested dynamite as a means of removing the Chinatown nuisance. Parades will be continued during the day, unemployed women joining the ranks.

This forenoon W. T. Coleman had a long conference with Mayor Kalloch, but what passed between them is yet unknown. Subsequently Mr. Kalloch and the Ward Presidents of the Working Men held a meeting, which was also private. This afternoon the Ward Presidents, Kalloch, and a number of representative men of the W. P. C. held a meeting at the head-quarters of the party in Market-street, Kearney presiding. Resolutions prepared by the party leaders were presented. The preamble recites the action of the Board of Health in declaring Chinatown a nuisance. The resolutions closed as follows:

Resolved, That we deprecate and denounce any lawless attempt from any source whatever, and devote ourselves unhesitatingly and unreservedly in favor of a peaceful process as the surest and speediest solution of all our difficulties.

Resolved, That while we discountenance all lawlessness, and warn our friends among the working men against it, yet we wish it understood, and give distinct and deliberate notice, that on perpetration of any outrage upon any of our friends or leaders, or the employment of any Police or other force to interfere with the peaceful operation of law in the abatement of the Chinese nuisance, or any concession to the infamous demands of the craven Chinese Consul, Mr. Bee, for foreign military interference, we are ready to assert and maintain our rights, avenge our friends, and visit upon the low, designing minions of power, backed up though they may be by cowardly contestants and capitalists, punishment so swift and terrible that the reader of history will shudder at the record. We have kept peace; we intend to keep peace; but we are not to be trifled with. The law must be obeyed. The Chinese must go. We know our rights, and, knowing, dare maintain them.

Mayor Kalloch spoke to the resolutions, saying in substance that they embodied his views.

THE ICE-GATHERERS' STRIKE.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 25.—After the offer by the Knickerbocker Ice Company of $1 25 and $1 50 per day yesterday to the 150 strikers who are gathering ice on Richmond pond, it was supposed they were satisfied, and all the trouble was over. This morning, however, when the Superintendent arrived he found a dozen men from Chatham who not only refused to work themselves, but prevented others who wanted to work from doing so. One man was assaulted, and another was grasped and was about to be thrown into the lake when, promising not to work, he was released. The strikers stopped the ice in the channel and prevented its reaching the elevators, and the stack men were therefore stopped. This afternoon the Superintendent came to Pittsfield and consulted as to what could legally be done to suppress the trouble. He was recommended to procure a warrant, and several were obtained, and Sheriff Kellogg was intrusted with the service of them, and started for the lake. It seems that the strikers had got wind of the Superintendent's errand to town, and they concluded to go away rather than be arrested. A freight train on the Boston and Albany Road happened along opportunely for them, and they climbed upon it and escaped out of the State. The company does not apprehend any further trouble, though the strikers left word they would be back to-morrow to punish any who work for less than $2 per day.

AN OLD HERMIT MURDERED.

MILAN, Ind., Feb. 25.—Philip Boltz, an old man of 60 years, yesterday was found murdered in his hut, four miles from this place, where he had lived as a hermit for the last 35 years, having the reputation of being a miser. His body was found lying on the bed, with the back of the head crushed in, and an ash club, the weapon used, lying near. Suspicion was attached to William Strasinger, the old man's nephew, and he has been arrested and placed in jail. Fresh bootmarks leading to and from the hut were identified as Strasinger's by the hob-nails in the heel. The object of the murder is supposed to have been to secure to Strasinger's family Boltz's farm of 27 acres and the money he was supposed to have hoarded. While the other members of the Strasinger family visited the scene of the crime, William remained away, which, being remarked, first directed suspicion toward him.

DEPREDATIONS BY INDIANS.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Feb. 25.—A band of 15 Indians attacked a Mexican wagon train, consisting of wagons heavily laden with goods from Chihuahua, going to Laredo. They captured three drivers and the live stock belonging to the train. The teamsters, who made their escape, brought the news of the attack to Enceras, whence 12 men went in pursuit of the Indians, who were well mounted and armed, and drove toward the Rio Grande.

ILLINOIS FAVORS GRANT

UTTERANCES AT THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

SQUARELY MEETING THE METHODS OF THE BLAINE MEN, WHO DERIVED LITTLE COMFORT—GRANT GENERALLY PREFERRED—A KINDLY FEELING FOR WASHBURNE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The Blaine element in Illinois found little comfort in the utterances of the representative Republicans of the State, as made at the meeting to-day of the State Central Committee. In fact, one is led to believe, from the careful and politic manifestation of sentiment on the part of those who compose the front rank of the party here, and those who direct its course, that while the pre-eminent parliamentarian and matchless debater of Maine may have a following that will insure him a complimentary vote, yet the preponderance of opinion and the sympathies of the people are insured, to a large extent, to Gen. Grant. The drift of speeches and the emphasis of applause were in this direction, and it was no doubt a source of surprise to those who have endeavored to start an antagonism of the ex-President's interests that so emphatic a protest should be made while professing to hold to the most non-committal course.

The expression of personal preferences on the part of those who made up this gathering was enforced, beyond all doubt, by the attempt made last Friday night, and pesistently pushed since, to counteract the Grant sentiment through industriously circulated petitions, addressed to the Republican voters of Illinois, representing that "the undersigned, Republican voters of Cook County, being earnestly desirous of the success of the party, and expecting to vote for the candidate presented by the Chicago Convention, protest against the nomination of Gen. U. S. Grant for the Presidency." This petition, engineered by James P. Root, of the National Republican Committee, was the nucleus of a Blaine meeting held on Saturday night, but which did not meet with the overwhelmingly responsive attendance that was anticipated. In fact, it was discovered before the protest had been far circulated, that the outspoken sentiment of the document would not do, and it was accordingly remodeled until it had taken upon itself this shape: "We, the undersigned Republican voters of Cook County, believing the success of the Republican Party at the Presidential election of November next to be for the highest and best interests of our country, and intending to vote for the candidate presented by the Chicago Convention, hereby declare that, in our opinion, the nomination of Gen. Grant by that convention would not offer to the party the strongest or most acceptable candidate." This petition was sent over the State for signatures, and when it came to the knowledge of the party leaders they determined to enter a counter-protest against any such forestalment of the political mortgage as this meant to foreshadow.

So it was that when these men, who had been invited to meet the Republican State Central Committee at its session to-day, for the purpose of determining upon the date for and location of the State Convention, and to obtain such counsel as they thought most proper for the good of the party, came together, it was felt to be to the interests of all concerned to give voice, to a degree that could not be mistaken, to the sentiments and undercurrent of preference that had taken hold upon the people. True, there were those who, perhaps because they themselves are seeking places upon the State ticket, preferred to be non-committal in the premises, yet others were proportionately outspoken. As one of the most careful, politic, and forcible orators of the day put it: "When the sons of toil all over the State are reached, it will be found that the heart of industry beats more closely in sympathy with Gen. Grant than with any other man." The Blaine men, who had urged upon their associates the necessity of being bold in their aggressiveness, and to attend the gathering in full numbers that they might throw about the meeting of the committee a Blaine atmosphere, to use the language of the Maine Senator's manager in this city, found themselves overwhelmed by the followers of Grant, stubborn and determined, and the friends of Washburne, hopeful and enthusiastic.

There were probably 600 delegates in this meeting. The 19 Congressional districts of the State had been invited by the State Central Committee to send up their party representatives for the purpose of an exchange of sentiment, so that the committee might be able to act with greater freedom and a certainty of pleasing the constituency of the State in locating the State Convention. The gathering was taken advantage of by the great army of place-hunters who are seeking nominations on the State ticket, and the entire number of committeemen, delegates, office-seekers, and outside workers probably reached 1,000.

The meeting was held in the ladies' ordinary of the Grand Pacific Hotel, and was continued from 11 A. M. until 4 P. M., at which hour the committee went into executive session. Among those present and who are working for the Gubernatorial nomination are S. M. Cullom, the present incumbent; John B. Hawley, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States; Col. Clark E. Carr, Postmaster at Galesburg; Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, ex-member of Congress, and Lieut.-Gov. Shuman, of Chicago. The meeting was presided over by the Hon. A. M. Jones, Collector of the Sterling Internal Revenue District and Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. At the outset of the proceedings a number of the speakers doubted the propriety of attempting to ascertain from those present the preferences of Congressional districts as between the several candidates for the Presidency. It was urged that only the people themselves could say whom they wanted to be nominated and elected to any office, and they had appointed regular channels through which to make their wishes known. The primary elections, not the voices of any local magnates, decided the choice of the people. In this view of the case, it was held to be presumptuous for any man to pledge his district for any candidate, or to assume to speak for 10,000 to 20,000 Republican voters in a dozen surrounding counties, only a very few of whom he could personally know. There were about 40 speakers in the conference.

In making a rapid and cursory commentary on the remarks of the gentleman, it may be said that, with the exception of those of the editors of the two German papers of Chicago, the views of the Republicans of the First, Second, and Third Districts were hardly reflected. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, the only speaker who went aggressively for Blaine, spoke for the Fourth District. The element of the Fourth District was not to be apprehended any further trouble, though the strikers left word they would be back to-morrow to punish any who work for less than $2 per day.

The sentiment of the Fourteenth District is divided between Grant and Blaine. The Fifteenth, a Democratic district, favored a man who could lead the Government to a location of sacredness. The Sixteenth District was announced to be strongly for Grant, but if the convention gave them Blaine or Washburne they would stand by the choice right loyally. A second speaker believed that, with Washburne, a Republican Congressman could be elected in that district, now a location of sacredness. The Seventeenth District, largely German, favored Washburne, but was willing to support the nominee; he must be a strong man to be able to cope with the determined Democracy. The Eighteenth District had its preference, but would support the nominee; Grant could have at least 2,000 majority, and Washburne perhaps a little more. The Nineteenth, a Democratic district, was not pushing forward any candidate; yet it would support Grant, Blaine, or Washburne.

The editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, speaking for the German element, said he thought that the Germans decidedly favored Washburne, and believed that he would carry a larger vote than any other man. He did not think that Grant would get over 50 per cent. of the German vote in Illinois, but here, perhaps, half of the German vote could not be spared; but half of the German vote could not be spared in Ohio, or Wisconsin, or Minnesota, or Indiana, or in New-York. The Germans thought that Washburne would get all the votes that Blaine, Grant, or Sherman would get, and many that either of them could not. The nomination of Washburne would make a difference of 8,000 votes in the majority of this State alone. They could not spare a single doubtful State, and the German vote should be taken into consideration. If Washburne were elected, he would have a Chamberlain behind him in Grant, the very man whom some favored for President. It might be mentioned that the strength of Washburne was much greater than had been looked for. He had such supporters as E. B. Warner, of Whiteside County; Samuel W. Jones, Elliott Anthony, and Messrs. Snyder and Porter, of the Tenth District. The tone of the meeting was friendly to Mr. Washburne. He was the second choice of everybody.

When the general meeting adjourned, the State Central Committee held a brief session, and decided upon holding the State Republican Convention at Springfield, Wednesday, May 19. The basis of representation will be the same as in 1878—one delegate to each 400 Republicans' votes cast for Hayes in Illinois in 1876, and one delegate for each fraction of 200. There will be only one convention in this State for selecting delegates to the National Convention and for nominating State officers. The practice of previous conventions will be followed, and the State Convention of May 19 will resolve itself into Congressional delegations for the selection of the delegates to the National Convention, subject to the approval of the full State Convention, and, in addition, the convention will itself elect the delegates at large. Calling the convention for May 19 seemed to be satisfactory to most of the Republicans. It will give all plenty of time and an equal chance all around. The feeling after the meeting was one of satisfaction on all sides.

BLAINE'S SUPPORTERS.

A NEARLY SOLID DELEGATION FROM INDIANA—A CLEVELAND CLUB.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—Reports have been received from all Congressional district meetings held to-day to select delegates to Chicago Convention. The delegates selected are all Blaine men, with the exception of two from the Fourth District, which lies contiguous to Ohio, and which sends Sherman men. One district is instructed for Blaine and Harrison. Washburne is generally the second choice of the delegates, so far as reported. In this (the Seventh) district a resolution against a third term was passed without opposition, and two strong Blaine men were elected delegates, although the convention was quite favorably disposed toward Washburne. The State Central Committee is to select four delegates, and four alternates. The vote of the State will be nearly solid for Blaine, and would be solid for Washburne if there appeared any probability of his nomination.

The following are the delegates:

First District, Major Alexander Gilchrist, of Evansville, and W. M. Hoggett, of Bloomfield.
2. Samuel E. Kerchival, of Washington, and John B. Glover, of Bedford.
3. W. B. Siemmens, of Cordon, and J. H. Friedly, of Vienna.
4. John H. Crozier, of Madison, and F. A. Aikenson, of Lawrenceburg.
5. David E. Beem, of Spenser, and J. B. Homson.
6. Milton Peters, of Knightstown, and T. M. Little, of Connersville.
7. R. O. Hawkins, of Indianapolis, and James B. McFadden, of Shelbyville.
8. W. R. McKeen, of Terre Haute, and E. H. Nebeker, of Covington.
9. Judge B. H. Higgenbotham, of Frankfort, and Dr. George F. Chittenden, of Anderson.
10. F. S. Bedell, of Lake County, and John W. Weimer, of White County.
11. Ira ch. J. Todd, of Wells County, and J. F. Vail, of Kokomo.
12. William M. Clapp, of Albion, and Charles K. Baxter, of Waterloo.
13. Clemens Studebaker, of South Bend, and B. La Davenport, of Elkhart.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 25.—A Blaine club was formed in Cleveland to-night, or, rather, the preliminary foundations were laid for a club that bids fair to grow in strength and influence. The opposition to Sherman was intense and outspoken, and represented the sentiments to that effect of a large number of Cleveland and Northern Ohio Republicans.

SINNING AND REPENTING.

THE CRIME OF A VICTIM OF LIQUOR—MAKING AMENDS AND PROMISING REFORM.

ELLENVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 24.—About 10 days ago Fred Decker, a young man belonging to one of the best families in Ulster County, disappeared, having in his possession $400 belonging to other persons. Young Decker has been leading a somewhat wild life for two or three years. Recently he exhibited some evidences of reformation, and went into the employ of his uncle, Gilbert Du Bois, the leading banker and probably the wealthiest man in this village. Decker has always been a favorite with this uncle, and it appears that Mr. Du Bois, through all his nephew's wildness, held to the opinion that there was, after all, as he expressed it, "the true metal in the boy." Nearly two weeks ago he directed Decker to make a trip into Sullivan County and collect certain bills held by Du Bois against the debtors of an insolvent Ellenville firm, whose accounts had passed into his hands for settlement. Decker left Ellenville to attend to the business. He collected $400, and then suddenly left Sullivan for Orange County, drinking and spending money freely in Middletown, where he stopped over night. His uncle, understanding that he was in Middletown, hastened to that place to see him and try to again bring him back to the right course. But he was too late; Decker had left Middletown for New-York, and there all trace was lost of him. It is understood that Mr. Du Bois, however, continued the search. His affection for the young man is very great, and it is said that only a few months ago he offered his nephew $5,000 if he would not drink liquor for six months, and an additional $5,000 if he would refrain for a year. Decker was supposed to be striving for this prize up to the date of his sudden departure. Consequently, when the news of his breach of trust reached here, his relatives and friends were very greatly depressed over his downfall. This week, however, they are much inspirited. The young man has written his uncle, acknowledging his fault and inclosing a check for $360 of the $400 with which he went away. The letter is brief. He says, after speaking of his fault: "I have made and broken so many promises I know you could no longer have any faith in me, and now I am determined to strike out in the world for myself and become a man. I shall never return to Ellenville till I have thoroughly overcome my appetite for drink and become worthy of your confidence and esteem. I believe I have got the real metal in me, and I believe, too, that I shall succeed." The letter is dated Washington, but the young man says that he shall not continue in that place, and gives no intimation of what are his prospects. He only promises to send back the additional $100 so soon as he is able, and insists that the time will come when he will have entirely overcome his weaknesses.

MILK PRODUCERS' PLANS.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 25.—The organization of the Orange, Sullivan, and Sussex County Milk Producers' Protective Association, was completed here to-day, with N. D. Houston, President; William Atwell, Vice-President; Henry M. Howell, Secretary, and Samual Alurhasse, Treasurer. The following were made an Executive Committee to take charge of the milk of the association, collect bills and conduct its business: For the Erie and its branches—J. W. Youngs, of Oxford; J. E. Wells, of Chester, and H. M. Howell, of Howells, Orange County. For the Walkill Valley Railroad—A. L. F. Deyo, of Gardner, Ulster County. For the New-York, Oswego and Western Railroad—Lewis Osborn, of Centreville, Sullivan County. For the New-Jersey Midland Railroad—William Atwell, of Westtown, Orange County. For the Sussex Railroad—Squire Dairymple, of Sussex County.

IOWA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 25.—The Democratic State Central Committee to-night decided to hold a State Convention for the selection of delegates to the National Convention at Burlington on Wednesday, April 7.

GRANT TRIUMPHS AT UTICA

A SOLID DELEGATION TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

THE BLAINE AND SHERMAN MEN ACQUIESCE IN THE DECISION OF THE MAJORITY—A LIVELY CONTEST OVER THE KINGS AND ONEIDA DELEGATES—GEN. GRANT WARMLY EULOGIZED IN THE RESOLUTIONS—DELEGATES AND PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS CHOSEN.

UTICA, Feb. 25.—The general prediction in regard to the result of the New-York Republican State Convention has been fully verified. The 70 delegates to the Chicago Convention who were chosen in Utica to-day are pledged absolutely to the support of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, and bound by every consideration of honor to obey their instructions and carry out the will of the convention by which they are commissioned, as was the case at Harrisburg a few weeks ago. There is, of course, much discussion in regard to the manner in which this victory for the ex-President was secured, and friends of rival candidates are making strong efforts to create the impression that the result is not indicative of the preference of the Republicans of the State; that it was not even agreeable to a majority of the convention, and, finally, that it was due almost entirely to the labors of what is called "The Machine," and the personal influence of Senator Conkling. There is little or no evidence to support these and similar charges. It is true that all the power of the party organization was used in Gen. Grant's favor, but it is equally true that all the power of the most powerful branch of the National Government was freely used against him. It is true that Senator Conkling has worked untiringly to secure a delegation from New-York pledged to the support of the distinguished ex-President, but it is none the less a fact that State Senator Forster, Gen. Curtis, well known in connection with the Treasury Department, and a large number of other able and influential gentlemen in the interest of the distinguished Senator, Mr. Blaine, and John Sherman, did their utmost to secure a different result. They failed—Mr. Conkling succeeded. The friends of Gen. Grant were in the majority—those who opposed him were decidedly in the minority; and after having been fairly beaten, it is hardly just of them to detract from the influence which the success of their opponents may have upon the country, by declaring that it was secured by undue means. Such was not the case. In years past there has been no fairer, more open, or honestly conducted a convention than that which met here to-day. The minority, a somewhat unreasonable one, by the way, was treated with the utmost consideration. Its every right was fully respected; its leaders were allowed the greatest possible freedom of speech; no effort was made to choke them off; they were not threatened with calls for the previous question; the unit rule was not forced upon them, as might have been done had the majority so willed, and no effort was made to take from the Congressional districts the power of appointing their own delegates to the national meeting. In short, the victory for Gen. Grant was secured openly, fairly, and honestly. His friends have every reason to rejoice at the result; his opponents can do him but little harm by falsely representing that he owes that result to illegitimate means.

The convention was one of the most representative and numerously attended political meetings ever held in the State. Among the delegates were the senior United States Senator from New-York; Mr. Pierrepont, ex-Minister to England; Mr. Stoughton, recently the representative of the United States at the Court of Russia; Gen. Chester A. Arthur, the Hon. William B. Woodin, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Clarence A. Seward, James D. Warren, of the Buffalo *Commercial*, the Hon. S. B. French, and many others almost equally well known. The large hall in which the convention met was filled almost to overflowing, several members of Congress, State Senators, and members of Assembly being in the crowd.

The meeting was called to order by Gen. Arthur, as Chairman of the State Central Committee, and then the programme, fully set forth in THE TIMES of this morning, was carried out. Gen. Arthur, with his usual good sense, refrained from speech-making, and ordered the calling of the roll.

Senator Conkling was about to perform this duty, when State Senator Forster, who, in the absence of George William Curtis, was at once recognized as the leader of the opposition and the minority, jumped to his feet, and in the quick and imperious fashion peculiar to him, cried: "I move you, Mr. Chairman, that the name of Delegate William E. Stingerland and the 12 other delegates from Albany, together with their credentials, and the protest signed by Hamilton Harris and others, be referred to the Committee on Credentials, when appointed, and that in calling the roll the County of Albany be omitted." This was the signal for the first contest of the day. Of course, Forster's motion was made to secure, if possible, the admission of the so-called anti-Smyth delegation from Albany, and the expulsion of the Grant delegates from the preliminary organization. He was not successful.

Hardly had he made his motion, when Charles S. Spencer, of New-York, representing the majority, raised the point that no business was in order, and that no motion could be entertained until the roll of delegates as made up by the State Committee had been called. The point was decided well taken. Mr. Forster appealed from the decision of the Chair.

On motion of Lieut.-Gov. Hoskins, the appeal was quickly laid upon the table, and the roll-call proceeded until the Second District of Kings was reached. In regard to the representation from this district there was much heated and disorderly discussion, in the course of which Jacob Worth, of Brooklyn, was freely denounced as a traitor to the Republican Party, as a trader with the Democrats, and a man generally unworthy of credit or trust. In the midst of this debate, Stewart L. Woodford made the point that no discussion was in order pending roll-call. Mr. Forster strongly protested, but was allowed to speak three times, and was frequently invited to "get out" and "take a seat."

At last, when some degree of quiet had been restored, the roll-call went on until Oneida County was reached, when ex-Senator Lowery, at the head of a delegation, asked for admission instead of the Conkling men. He was allowed to send his credentials to the desk with the understanding that they should go to the Committee on Contested Seats when appointed.

When the roll-call was completed, Charles E. Smith, late of the Albany *Journal*, and who has completed arrangements to take charge of the Philadelphia *Press*, was elected temporary Chairman. He made a short and well-worded speech, and then, in response to his question as to the pleasure of the convention, Gen. Curtis, in the interest of Secretary Sherman, began the regular battle of the day, by presenting a resolution providing for the appointment of delegates to Chicago by Congressional districts. As a substitute, Gen. Arthur offered very much the same resolution, with an addition providing for the appointment of delegates at large by a committee selected from the judicial districts. In this, Mr. Forster, Gen. Curtis and others in the minority seemed to see some desperate scheme to deprive them of their rights. Mr. Forster made a long speech against the substitute, in which he declared that his district was going to send Judge Robertson and J. W. Husted as delegates to Chicago, and that James G. Blaine, who, by his recent acts in Maine, had demonstated that he, quite as well as Gen. Grant, knew how to deal with revolution, was their choice and the choice of a majority of the Republicans of the State. The allusion of the speaker to Mr. Blaine was greeted, as were subsequent references of the same sort, with the most enthusiastic applause.

After Mr. Forster's speech Mr. Pierson, of Albany, by poking a good deal of fun at "the eloquent gentleman from Westchester, or that part of Westchester in New-York," did much to put the convention in good humor. Subsequently, after a great deal of useless talk by gentlemen representing both the majority and minority, Senator Woodin, in a few clear sentences, showed that there was really no danger to any one in the passage of Gen. Arthur's resolution. Gen. Curtis, at last seeming to see the truth of this, withdrew his resolution, and the Arthur substitute was adopted.

After this the regular routine business of the convention was gone through with, and the list of committees was read. At the request of a number of gentlemen another name was substituted for that of Jacob Worth, on the Credentials Committee, it being shown that he would, in that position, be allowed to sit as a judge of his own case, and then a recess was taken until the afternoon.

When the meeting reassembled the roll of delegates as made up by the State Committee was declared to be correct. Charles E. Smith was continued in the chair, and then ex-Minister Stoughton, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, came forward and read the platform, which will be found in another column. Mr. Stoughton's delivery was not good; he halted badly in a number of places, and during one pause three cheers, which, according to the regular programme, should have come in for Grant, were, at the suggestion of some one in the gallery, given for James G. Blaine.

When the reading of the resolutions was completed, Mr. Forster once more jumped to his feet, and in the instruction plank moved to insert the name of Blaine for Grant. In making this motion he took occasion to say that he was, and always had been, a Republican; that he wanted, in the pending contest, to be with the majority of the Republican counties—not with those who trained with John Kelly, Boss McLaughlin, and other disreputable Democrats. Gen. Curtis followed in opposition to the adoption of the Grant endorsement. Senator Woodin at this point very sensibly remarked that the minority would only stultify itself by instructing for any man. In his opinion, what the convention should do was to pledge the best efforts of every Republican in New-York to any nominee of the Chicago meeting.

After Mr. Woodin, Senator Conkling rose to speak. He was received with applause, and made an exceedingly effective speech in favor of the Grant indorsement. Several of the points in his address were loudly cheered; among them was his statement, made with a significant sneer, that the patronage of the Government was not being used to aid Gen. Grant, and his allusion to the bogus political canvass of Pennsylvania, which is being made by a New-York paper.

When the Senator had concluded, a vote was taken on Mr. Forster's amendment, which, at Mr. Woodin's suggestion, he had altered so that it indorsed any Chicago nominee. The result was its defeat by a vote of 180 to 217. Then the Grant resolutions were adopted, and the fight was over.

Reports from Congressional districts of the names selected for delegates to the Chicago Convention, and also for Electors and members of the State Committee, being next in order, the First District reported that they had selected Senator Birdsall and Simeon S. Hawkins, the former of Queens and the latter of Suffolk, for delegates; A. J. Wood, of Richmond, for Elector, and Mr. Hicks for member of the State Committee. To the surprise of the convention, Mr. Cogswell, who had been substituted for Mr. Crane, presented a minority report with the names of Mr. Crane and A. J. Wood as delegates to Chicago, instead of Birdsall and Hawkins. Mr. Woodin made the point of order that no minority report could be received, and that the only way to alter the choice of the majority was to move to substitute other names. Mr. Cogswell accepted the suggestion, and moved to substitute Crane and Wood for Birdsall and Hawkins. This was regarded as a test case, and determining what action the convention would take with regard to other districts—in other words, whether it was the design of the majority to take the selection of the delegates to Chicago out of the hands of those representing the Congressional districts, in case they should choose delegates supposed to be anti-Grant.

Mr. Woodin took the floor and protested with great earnestness against any such action, as being both unwise and unnecessary. He said it could not subserve any good purpose, and was sure to create ill-feeling. The convention had already instructed the delegates to work together in favor of the nomination of Gen. Grant, and every man who should accept the position of delegate would feel bound in honor to obey the instructions of the convention. He was free to say that if he were a delegate, and were to go to Chicago uninstructed, he should favor the nomination of another man; but should he be sent under these instructions, he would feel bound to obey them or resign his position. The delegates from the First Congressional District, by a vote of 11 to 2, had selected two men to represent them at Chicago, and it would be a gross wrong for the convention to reverse their action. Mr. Woodin's remarks were received with general approval by the convention, and Mr. Charles S. Spencer, an earnest Grant man, followed him, and took the same ground. He said it was understood in the morning session that no such arbitrary action as this was to be taken by the convention. The Congressional district delegates were requested by resolution to choose their own delegates to Chicago, with the understanding that they were to be adopted by the convention, and it would be an act of bad faith now for the convention to annul their choice. Unless there was a tie in the vote of the district delegates, the convention had no business to meddle with the selection of delegates to Chicago.

By the time Mr. Spencer had concluded it became evident that a large majority of the convention were opposed to the action initiated by Mr. Cogswell, and his motion being put to a vote was lost by an overwhelming majority. The vote was taken viva voce, and it was impossible to tell how individual members voted, but those who were watching Senator Conkling said that he voted for Mr. Cogswell's motion. However that may have been, the vote settled the question whether the convention or the district delegations were to choose the delegates to Chicago, and in no case that followed was any change made in the delegates that were chosen by Congressional districts.

When the Third Congressional District was reached, District Attorney Woodford moved to substitute other names for those reported from that Congressional district, but he based it on the ground that Messrs. Schroeder and Daggett, the persons selected, had expressed their intention not to support Gen. Grant, and in so doing they would misrepresent what he knew to be the wishes of three-fourths of the Republicans of that district, besides disobeying the instructions of the convention. Woodford's motion gave rise to an angry debate among the members of the Kings County delegation, in which the dirty party linen of Brooklyn was washed, to the general disgust of the convention. Mr. Wo

moved that the right of persons placed on the roll from Albany, Kings, and Oneida Counties, to vote be suspended until the report from the Committee on Contested Seats had been made.

Mr. Worth moved to lay this motion on the table. Carried.

CHARLES E. SMITH'S SPEECH.

Stephen B. French, of New-York, nominated for temporary Chairman the Hon. Charles E. Smith, of Albany. The nomination was received with applause, and was made unanimous. The Hon. Henry R. Pierson and William B. Woodin were named to conduct Mr. Smith to the chair. Mr. Smith was recived with great applause, and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: For the honor of being chosen to preside temporarily over your deliberations I beg you to accept my heartfelt thanks. The trumpet-call of battle never summoned the Republican Party to a higher duty than now. Twenty-five years of history full of matchless struggles, and inspirations, and achievements, have presented no more critical emergency and no more urgent command than confront our country now. The mission of the Republican Party, instead of being ended, finds new and greater occasion. It expressed the conscience of the nation in the great moral uprising against human bondage. It represented the patriotism of the nation through the fire and blood of civil strife which ended when the sword of rebellion yielded to the never-vanquished leader at Appomattax Court-house. It enacted the justice of the nation in the constitutional establishment of all rights for all men. It symbolized and vindicated the honor of the nation in the long and triumphant struggle for the sacred fulfillment of every public obligation according to the letter and spirit of the agreement. And now it embodies the security and peace of the nation in defending free elections, a fair count, and an honest declaration, and in standing as its bulwark against any lawless, usurping, and revolutionary movement to override and overthrow the will of the majority.

The Democratic Party is wrong on every question of principle and policy; wrong on the great question of honest money; wrong in erecting State sovereignty over national supremacy; wrong in denying and resisting the right and power of the Nation to protect itself; wrong in its practical nullification of the constitutional guarantees of equal rights and exact justice; wrong in its constant menace of disturbance to the industry and commerce of the country. If there was nothing beyond differences upon public policy, the incorrigible propensity of the Democratic Party to be in the wrong side of every large question should condemn it to overwhelming and lasting defeat. But worse than this fatality of blundering is its perfidy to the principle which is the life of our Republic. For years the Democratic Party has been constantly assailing the sanctity of elections and substituting the methods of force for the virtue of law. When the disputed issue of the last Presidential contest led to the wise measure of the Electoral Commission, its decisions were resisted even at the risk of plunging the country into anarchy. In the South the bludgeon and the bullet have crushed freedom of the ballot. In Maine, the revolutionary overthrow of the rightful Government was partially accomplished by a usurpation as wicked and as much to be execrated as the treacherous plot by which Louis Napoleon assassinated the French Republic—this latest American usurpation happily differing in the fact that it was thwarted and defeated in the end by the resolute resistance of brave and patriotic men. We are glad to believe that hosts of upright Democrats condemn these crimes. But they are the acts of the organized Democratic Party, and whether by open violence or by all other issues, they lift the transcendent question, whether we are to have a fair election and an honest count. If the public mind fears that the Democratic Congress will, in the event of a close vote and an adverse result, undertake to count out the rightfully-elected President, the Democratic Party has, by these glaring crimes and habitual acts of usurpation, created and justified the apprehension. The country wants security and peace. There is one way to remove the danger of turmoil, and that is for the Republican Party, supported by patriotic citizens of all parties, to meet it with a majority before which, and a man before whom, revolution will not venture to raise its horrid front.

Gentlemen, you are gathered as the delegated representatives of the Republicans of New-York, and you are charged with a momentous trust. The Presidential election will be determined by the vote of this State. As its vote in the election will be decisive, its voice in the preliminary deliberations will be correspondingly influential. The country awaits your expression, and your action will be as important as your responsibility is great. It remains for you so to act that your brethren of the whole land will have the assurance that under the standard-bearer, to whom the flag of Republicanism will be confided at Chicago, New-York, with united ranks, will take its place at the head of the Republican column, and the Republican Party will go forward to a victory as glorious as any of the past triumphs which make up its resplendent history. Invoking the spirit of harmony and unity in your counsels, I await your further pleasure.

The allusion in Mr. Smith's speech to Grant at Appomattox Court-house was received with great applause, as a handsome banner with Grant's portrait on it, was unrolled in front of the stage. Other points in the speech were also enthusiastically applauded.

Jacob Worth moved that O. M. Johnson, H. A. Glidden, W. P. Robinson, James W. Perry, and George Wren be the temporary secretaries of the convention. Carried.

THE SELECTION OF DELEGATES.

Gen. N. M. Curtis offered the following:

Resolved, That the delegates of the several Congressional Districts be requested to report to this convention the names of two delegates selected by them to represent such district in the National Republican Convention, to be held in Chicago, June 2, 1880, in accordance with the call for such convention, and according to the usage heretofore practiced in Republican Conventions in this State.

Gen. Arthur offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the delegates from each Congressional district be requested to report for the action of the convention the names of two delegates and two alternates to the National Convention, and that a committee of one from each Judicial district be appointed by the Chair to report for the action of the convention the names of four delegates at large and four alternates to the National Convention.

Mr. Forster—I take it that if there was not some difference the gentleman from New-York [Gen. Arthur] would not have made the motion, because I believe he is not a gentleman who needs the mere honor of presenting a resolution for the consideration of this convention. If I rightly understand the substitute, the proposition is to take, in some way or other, if the action of the Congressional delegation is not satisfactory to those delegations, the power which they are given by the call of the National Convention to select their delegates. If that is not the purpose of the resolution, I would like to hear from the gentleman from New-York what is the purpose of the change which is proposed, and I would like to have him disavow any such intention. Now, Mr. Chairman, my Congressional district has agreed unanimously on its delegates, and we believe we have the right to name those delegates whom we have agreed to name—William H. Robertson and James W. Husted. [Applause.] We have agreed to name those delegates, because, in answer to the question which you put—"Who is the man before whom rebellion will not dare raise its head?"—we believe, after the experience in Maine, that James G. Blaine is that man. [Applause.] We believe, Mr. Chairman, that those two gentlemen whom we have selected as our representatives at Chicago understand the sentiment of the people on that subject, and that we have that right, whether it satisfies the majority of the convention or not. The call of the National Convention in this respect, Mr. Chairman, reads in this way: "Republicans, and all who will cooperate with them in supporting the nominees of the party, are invited to choose two delegates from each Congressional district and four at large from each State." That is all there is on that subject, and the only inference by which it is to be known that the State is to choose four justifies, from the same words, the inference that it is the Congressional delegates that are to choose two, and that all this convention has to do in regard to the matter of those Congressional delegates is to do precisely what the Governor of the State has to do with regard to members of Congress. It is the duty of this convention, and it is bound to give credentials to the two delegates which we have selected from our Congressional district, and that our Congressional districts have selected, and this convention has no more right to certify to the election of anybody else than the Governor of the State has to certify to the election of any other member of Congress than is elected. Mr. Chairman, I belong to the Republican Party, and have always belonged to it, because I believe the Republican Party never has done any of those acts for which we attack the Democratic Party. But, Mr. Chairman, when I find that Republicans who are in affiliation with Democrats in the County of Kings are recognized by this State Committee as in better standing than the Republicans who have elected their representatives, and in which it has been done, Mr. Chairman, apparently—for I take it that such things are not done without an object—that it has been done, apparently, to change the result in the Congressional districts, then, Mr. Chairman, I say that the good words that you have used are rather the history of the past of the Republican Party than the history of from what has been said to-day is the new era on which it is proposed, under the guidance of gentlemen who, apparently, draw their views from their affiliations with the Democratic Party to undertake to imitate the Democratic Party. Now, Mr. Chairman, for these reasons I trust the resolution moved by the gentleman from St. Lawrence will be adopted, and the substitute proposed by the gentleman from New-York will not be entertained.

Mr. H. R. Pierson said he was always interested in the eloquence of Mr. Forster. When he could not find, with his keen sagacity and admirable foresight, could not tell the difference between the resolution and the substitute, he did not see how the Chair could. "I come to conventions occasionally, and sit around. I like to hear the speeches. [Laughter.] There is little difference about these resolutions. There is no provision under Mr. Curtis's resolution for a few delegates at large. The resolution of Mr. Arthur provides for these delegates at large; that is all there is of it. In the Republican Party we have men who are the peers of any others. We need not go out of New-York to find a nominee. [Long-continued applause.] We can find one in Ohio. [Applause.] But among all these peers among peers, there is a name I hold above all others. [Applause and mingled cries of Conkling and Blaine.] I mean that name which stands as the God of Battles—Ulysses S. Grant. [Great applause.] I believe it will be Grant; I believe that the impress of New-York will go, and ought to go, to Chicago and express its imperial will as a unit." [Applause.]

Gen. Arthur said the substitute offered by him followed the precedent of all conventions. "The Congressional districts report to the convention; this has always been recognized as right and proper, and should be done now; the gentleman has no right to complain that we offer anything new; it is they who propose to make a new departure."

Gen. Curtis—My resolution did not provide for four delegates at large; the call of the National Convention takes care of this in its call. The district is the unit of representation; it has been recognized by the National Convention and by the Republican Party, and it is only right to select those who best represent the sentiment of the district. If the delegates are elected by the districts, we shall have a convention meeting the approval of the Republican Party and the nation. This convention has no power over the will of the people of each Congressional district of the State. [Applause.] The districts report to the convention, and receive from it a power which it is not in the power of the convention to change. [Calls of "Question."]

Mr. Forster moved to amend the substitute of Mr. Arthur by striking out the words "for the action of the convention." These words seemed to him to adopt the proposition that if the delegates, as selected by the Congressional districts, did not suit the majority of this convention, the convention would change them. He had asked Mr. Arthur to withdraw this portion of it, but he did not. He did not believe the delegation to Chicago should be called a unit, as it was not a unit. What should be done was to send to Chicago wise men in whom all had confidence. He moved to strike out the words "for the action of the convention."

Gen. Curtis said he would withdraw his resolution if Gen. Arthur would withdraw the words quoted.

Gen. Arthur said he would not withdraw these words. It would be absurd to present a report of nominations to the convention without giving it the right to act on them. He should studiously himself not withdraw the words.

Mr. Pitts, of Orleans, asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution adopting the Assembly rules.

Mr. Forster objected.

The Chair stated that the question was on the amendment to Mr. Arthur's substitute.

Mr. Forster called for the yeas and nays.

The Chair said as there had been no rules adopted, it would be impossible to call the yeas and nays.

Mr. Forster appealed from the decision of the Chair and cited the precedent of the Syracuse Convention in 1876.

Mr. Voorhis said the Assembly rules had been adopted by that convention.

The Chair stated that the question was on the appeal of Mr. Forster.

Mr. Pierson moved to lay the appeal on the table. Carried.

Mr. Woodin said he was in favor of the resolution offered by Mr. Curtis, and also of that offered by Mr. Arthur, because they were precisely alike, except that one provided for a committee to select delegates at large. It made no difference how the names were presented to the convention. They must be acted on by this convention, and this convention must give the delegates their credentials. If the committee tampered with the names reported by the districts, it would then be time to act.

Gen. Arthur said the committee had nothing to do with delegates. The convention must act.

Mr. Forster, under these explanations, withdrew his amendment.

Gen. Curtis—If the committee is not to interfere with the names of the delegates, I withdraw my resolution.

Gen. Arthur's substitute was then adopted.

Mr. Pitts's motion for the adoption of the Assembly rules was carried.

COMPLETING TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

Mr. T. C. Platt, of Tioga, offered the following:

Resolved, That the delegates from the several Congressional districts be empowered to nominate and report for the action of the convention Presidential Electors for their respective districts, and that the State Committee be empowered to fill vacancies which may hereafter occur in the Electoral ticket, and that the committee appointed by the Chair for the purpose of reporting the names of delegates at large to the National Convention do also report the names of two Electors at Large. Adopted.

Mr. George F. Elliott moved that a committee of two from each judicial district be appointed by the Chair on credentials. Adopted.

Mr. Forster offered the following:

Resolved, That the Hon. Henry A. Glidden and the Hon. Edward M. Johnson are hereby appointed a committee to supervise a reorganization of the Republican Party in the Sixteenth Congressional District in such a manner that only those who voted the Republican ticket at the last election shall be allowed to vote, upon such reorganization, for a new General Committee; and that only impartial inspectors shall be allowed to act; and that such reorganization be made within 30 days from this date.

It was moved that a committee of two from each judicial district be appointed on permanent organization. Carried.

Mr. Forster asked what became of his resolution.

The Chair said it had not been seconded.

Mr. Forster said it did not require a second under the rules.

Mr. Slingerland, of Albany, moved to table Mr. Forster's resolution. Carried.

Mr. E. W. Stoughton, of New-York, offered a resolution that a committee on resolutions, of two from each judicial district, be appointed, and that all resolutions be referred to that committee without debate. Carried.

Mr. A. D. Wait offered a resolution that the delegates from each Congressional district be requested to report the name of a member of the State Committee, and that such State Committee have power to fill vacancies in their number. Carried.

The Chairman announced the following committees:

On Delegates to the National Convention—Messrs. J. M. Patterson, J. M. Dickey, C. D. Hammond, J. S. Lamoreaux, W. McPherson, E. G. Halbert, I. Brigham, J. A. Roberts.

On Permanent Organization—Messrs. Clarence A. Seward, John McClarey, J. B. Slingerland, William J. Aitkin, W. H. Robertsen, E. W. Bushnell, Benjamin F. Baker, L. W. Russell, James Geddess, A. H. Prescott, L. Congdon, D. Wilber, W. B. Woodin, T. N. Van Valkenburgh, E. Hibbard, J. D. Decker.

On Resolutions—Messrs. Edwin W. Stoughton, New-York; Benjamin K. Phelps, New-York; Stewart L. Woodford, Kings; A. A. Brush, Dutchess; Henry R. Pierson, Albany; Austin A. Yates, Schenectady; William S. Kenyon, Ulster; A. D. Waite, Washington; Alfred B. Getty, Oswego; J. P. Richardson, Oneida; William M. Gregg, Chemung; Cyrus B. Martin, Chenango; Martin W. Cook, Monroe; Morris F. Sheppard, Yates; George G. Hoskins, Wyoming; Morris Morey, Erie.

On Credentials—Messrs. Chester S. Cole, F. M. French, R. G. McCord, J. C. Pinckney, Jacob Worth, J. Drew, J. W. Bentley, G. S. Nichols, R. C. Betts, W. F. Weston, G. B. Anderson, J. A. Place, A. V. McKell, W. P. Van Rensselaer, R. Mills, C. P. Vedder.

Mr. Reeves, of Kings, rose during the reading of the names of the Committee on Credentials and protested against the appointment of a gentlemen on that committee [Mr. Worth] who had already prejudged the case.

Another Kings County delegate objected to Mr. Reeves, as he was not a delegate.

Mr. Reeves said he had as much right in the convention as any other man.

Mr. Low objected to putting Mr. Worth on the Committee on Credentials, as he was the gentleman who had caused all the trouble. He asked that A. J. Perry be put on and in his place.

Gen. Woodford asked that Mr. Worth withdraw from the committee to secure peace and harmony. It would make the delegation to Chicago stronger.

Mr. Worth said if he withdrew he would ask that no person from Kings County be placed on the committee. This would secure impartial judgment.

Mr. Schauman asked that a delegate from some other county be selected.

Mr. Worth said he would withdraw on those conditions.

Mr. Hendrickson hoped that the name of Roscoe Conkling would be substituted. [Applause and hisses.]

The Chair appointed the Hon. William J. Youngs, of Queens, to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Bradley, of Westchester, moved that the convention take a recess until 3:30 P. M. Carried.

THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The convention reassembled at 3:45 P. M. Mr. Conkling was again cheered when he entered the hall. The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was presented by Clarence W. Seward, as follows:

Permanent Chairman—Charles E. Smith, Albany.

Vice-Presidents—First Judicial District.—Charles N. Tudors, New York, Ferdinand Eidman, New York; Second Judicial District—William A. Fritz, Kings, and D. W. Travis, Westchester; Third Judicial District—James Smyth, Rensselaer, and Henry R. Pierson, Albany; Fourth Judicial District—J. M. Palmer, St. Lawrence, and A. D. Waite, Washington; Fifth Judicial District—Allen Monroe, Onondaga, and James C. Carmichael, Cortland; Sixth Judicial District—K. E. Bunell, Chenango, and E. G. Halbert, Broome; Seventh Judicial District—William A. Halsey, Cayuga, and Frederick M. Say, Monroe; Eighth Judicial District—Michael Wieduck, Erie, and I. W. Holmes, Genesee.

Secretaries—First District—Frank Raymond, New York, and James W. Perry, New-York; Second District—Samuel Willett, Queens, and Abraham J. Wood, Richmond; Third District—James L. Thompson, Rensselaer, and Alonzo N. Farrar, Columbia; Fourth District—F. I. Seaver, Franklin, and L. R. Locke, Warren; Fifth District—William Nottingham, Onondaga, and Robert Hewitt, Onondaga; Sixth District—J. Lee Tucker, Otsego, and Ferris Jacobs, Delaware; Seventh District—H. S. Pierce, Ontario, and William P. Van Rensselaer; Eighth District—Philip Steingoetter, Erie, and David A. Jaffrey, Niagara; C. A. Seward, Chairman.

The report was adopted.

The Chair returned his thanks, and asked the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries to take places on the platform.

The Chair called for the report of the Committee on Credentials, but as it was not ready asked for the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Conkling said it would be better to have the report of the Committee on Credentials first.

Mr. C. F. Cole, from the Committee on Credentials, presented the following report:

The Committee on Credentials beg leave to make the following report: In the Second Assembly District of Kings County, referred to us, we report that the following gentlemen are entitled to seats as delegates to the convention, viz., Edward M. Smith and William F. Luxton, and their alternates. In the Twelfth Assembly District of Kings County, we find and report that the following are entitled to seats as delegates to this convention, viz.: Oliver B. Leich, Frank C. Long, and George M. Stillwell, and their alternates. In the First Assembly District of Oneida County, we find and report that the sitting delegates, headed by the Hon. Roscoe Conkling, are the regular delegates to this convention and entitled to their seats as such. In the Second Assembly District of Oneida County, we find and report that the delegates recognized by the State Committee are the regular delegates and entitled to their seats as such. In regard to the delegates of the County of Albany, headed by Mr. William H. Slingerland, the committee find and report that Mr. William H. Slingerland and his 12 associates are the regular delegates to this convention and entitled to their seats as such. Respectfully submitted.

C. S. COLE, Chairman of the Committee.

G. MCCORD, Secretary.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Schaurman asked that the delegates from the Third District of Kings be allowed to retire for 10 minutes.

The Chair said that no permission was necessary.

A STRONG GRANT PLATFORM.

The Report of the Committee on Resolutions was called for and presented by Mr. E. W. Stoughton, who took the stage and read as follows:

The Republicans of the State of New-York, assembled to appoint delegates to represent them in the National Convention, re-affirm the principles and patriotic purposes of the Republican Party heretofore declared and faithfully acted upon; and, equally impressed with the responsibility now devolved upon them, declare that the safety of the nation is again imperiled by the virulent and unlawful efforts of the Democratic Party to overawe and subvert State Governments, as represented by the conduct of its leaders in Maine and in several of the Southern States, thereby intending to secure control of the General Government by deeds of violence and fraud, and in defiance of carefully-constituted judicial authorities. In the presence of these grave and threatening dangers, it is the duty of the Republican Party of the Union, in its united strength, to meet and prevent them; and to this end, mindful of their great responsibility in the coming Presidential contest, and of the fact that it must be determined by the electoral vote of their State, they hereby solemnly pledge to the Republicans of other States their ability to cast it for ULYSSES S. GRANT.

We declare that in him we repose absolute trust, for his honesty, his fidelity to duty, his serene judgment and solid intelligence, his varied experiences, and for the uniform success that has ever attended his efforts in securing the best interests of the country and prosperity of our common country. For these reasons, and because we are satisfied that in him the nation, North and South, decidedly greet a candidate deserving of its confidence, we present him as entitled to the suffrages of every patriotic citizen.

We also declare that the objection to a third Presidential term applies only to a third consecutive term, and is utterly inapplicable to the re-election of Gen. Grant, who is, and has been a private citizen, absent from the country, destitute of all Presidential or official influence or patronage, and whose election must be by the free choice of the people, unaided by those influences which alone give force, if any there be, to that objection; therefore,

Resolved, That the Republicans of New-York believe the re-election of Ulysses S. Grant as Presidential candidate of urgent importance, and the delegates this day assembled are called upon and instructed to use their most earnest and united efforts to secure his nomination.

Mr. Stoughton, in reading, stumbled at the words, "unaided by those influences," and a delegate shouted, "Hurrah for Blaine!" when long-continued cheering followed.

Mr. Stoughton said: "Now I shall repeat this without making any fuss."

A Delegate—That's enough of Grant.

Mr. Stoughton—I read for the instruction of the convention, and not for my own pleasure.

At the close of the reading there were long-continued applause and hisses.

Mr. Forster moved to amend that portion of the resolution pledging the State to Grant by substituting the name of J. G. Blaine, [Applause, long continued.] He moved to strike out all that portion of the resolution referring to a third term. It did not seem to him that this important question should be disposed of without hearing from the Republican counties of the State. "I have grave doubts," he said, "of the soundness and judgement of Republican politicians who come from districts casting a Democratic vote, and who are in affiliation with Mr. John Kelly and Boss McLaughlin. I understand this convention has ratified the action of the committee in respect to the County of Kings. By such action they will not add to Grant's vote. If they think that Kelly and McLaughlin will help them to elect Grant, let them go ahead. But I do believe that in the hearts of the Republican voters of this State the name of James G. Blaine stands highest." [Applause, and cries of "Correct."]

Gen. Curtis, of St. Lawrence, spoke in support of Mr. Forster's amendment.

Mr. Conkling called for a statement of the question.

Mr. Forster read his amendment, which substituted an amendment proposing the name of Mr. Blaine, or any other candidate nominated at Chicago.

Mr. William B. Woodin said the name of a distinguished statesman had been substituted for that of Grant. He wanted the convention simply to pledge itself to the Chicago nominee. He did not doubt that they had the right, but did doubt the expediency of instructing the delegates to Chicago. This convention had the power to send a Grant delegation to Chicago, but it did not need instructions. If he went as a delegate, he would not vote for Grant, but if he went instructed for Grant or Blaine, he would so vote. He hoped, after conference, the Chicago Convention would nominate a man who would meet the hearty support of all. He hoped the Grant instructions would not be pressed, and thereby offend many of those present and their constituents. "We want votes this Fall," he said, "and do not want to drive them into the Democratic Party. Let us only pledge the Chicago Convention that we are able to, and will, carry the State for any nominee that convention may nominate."

A delegate said the majority of the Republicans of Ontario County were opposed to instructions of any kind. They saw justice only in sending an untrammeled delegation. They believed instructions wrong in principle and unwise in policy. He moved to strike out the name of Grant and leave the delegation unpledged.

Mr. Forster accepted the amendment.

A delegate from Clinton said his constituents were opposed to any instructions whatever. It would do great harm in his county next Fall.

A delegate said: "We are about to send to Chicago patriotic and true men, and men of good judgment. If we are to send fools, let us instruct them as far as they will receive instruction. If we are to send knaves, let us instruct them, and bind them to carry out the instructions."

The question was put on Mr. Forster's amendment.

SENATOR CONKLING'S SPEECH.

Mr. Conkling rose and was greeted with prolonged applause and cries of "Platform," but he kept his place on the floor and spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I would, now and always, when honored with a seat in a Republican convention, that I might cast a vote on every question agreeing with every other member of the convention. I would hardly hope, in any case, that I might cast a vote satisfactory to those who attend in the galleries of conventions, sometimes to impress upon the members the idea that the convictions expressed by clamor and applause are the convictions of Republican constituents. But, Mr. President, I cannot vote with the gentlemen from Westchester and New-York. I cannot vote with any man who proposes now to fritter away and squander, in the presence of a great emergency, the imperial and overtopping influence of the great State of New-York. [Applause.] The election before us, fellow-Republicans, is destined to be memorable when you and I may be forgotten—memorable for the desperation of the contest not only before the people have decided it, but I fear afterwards, also. It is the last election to occur under a census which gives unhallowed and unlawful power to the South. I say undue and unlawful power, because every colored person is counted to swell representation, and yet the colored vote is trampled out and ignored. [Applause.] This arrangement gives to the Southern States but 47 Electoral votes less than a majority. A new count is about to take place. A new apportionment is to be made—fairly made. The sceptre will be taken from the States lately in rebellion, and it will pass to the North and to the West. But, with a Democratic President next time, and a Democratic Congress to make all these adjustments, you will have an apportionment under which the Republican Party may not carry this country again for 10 or 20 years. Moreover, a close result, if not clear, may lead to a disputed Electoral count and open the door to a train of evils which no prophet can foretell. The last Electoral count, when one house was Republican and one Democratic; the extra session, with its revolutionary plot; the doings in Maine, and other things, are enough to warn the blind and the deaf. Preparations are already on foot to influence the choice of the next President in the hands of a Democratic House. A flaw found in a single Electoral certificate of any State, with either of these two Democratic houses to refuse to count it, and the result is given into the hands of the House of Representatives, where the election must be made by States, and what do you see? Although the House is Democratic, it is counted by States it is Republican. And, therefore—yes, I venture to say therefore—Mr. Washburn, of Minnesota, who was elected by more than 2,000 majority, and Orth, of Indiana, are marked for destruction—to be deprived of their seats. Why? Because they hold the casting vote in their delegations. Minnesota has a majority of Democratic members, and Indiana has a majority of Democratic members; and, if the election for President is thrown into the House, the vote being taken by States, the election of the said Democratic President is insured.

I say this much, Mr. President, that I may not seem to use the language of exaggeration when I say that the election before us, in its lasting results and in its perils, is to be memorable, perhaps above any that has been. In a crisis like this, with New-York the pivotal State—New-York, whose vote is to make the next President of the United States—has she no opinion—no opinion to declare to the Republicans of other States, who is the man in a crisis like this? Let me ask the question as to New-York. Have the Republicans of New-York no opinion who, in the presence of such a crisis, among the men Republicans can trust, is most certain to be elected—most certain to be lawfully and peaceably seated after he is elected? [Applause.] Now, Mr. President, for what is this convention held? Is it merely to listen while the delegates from the several Congressional districts inform the convention who the district are going to send to the National Convention? Is it for that that 500 men, the selected pride of the Republican Party of this State, have come here to meet together? I think not. Common sense and the immemorial usages of both parties answer the question. What is the office of a delegate? Is it a man to go to a convention representing others, and then determine as he individually prefers and chooses what he will do? No, Mr. President; a delegate is an agent. He has a principal behind him—a constituency—and if he is faithful he goes to represent that constituency. My honorable friend from Cayuga, Senator Woodin, nods assent, and I expected to hear from him, as I did with pleasure, that if he accepted the commission of a convention which had indicated what he was to do, he would never violate that understanding. Not he. [Applause.] And, Mr. President, let me say, frankly, for myself, that if any man, however much I respect him, were presented to this convention who would declare, or who would prove recreant to its judgment, let alone its instructions, I would never vote for him as a delegate to any convention. [Applause.] If, then, we are here to express to Republicans in other States who are longing to know the judgment of the Republicans of New-York; if we are here to express to them our opinion in this emergency, and if delegations are to go to represent, not their own will, but the will and judgment of those behind them, what is the objection? what would be the cowardice of our manfully saying what we believe? Next year we will need two things. I mean when we come to have counted the Electoral votes we shall need two things; first, a decided, unmistakable result, and, second, a man with the country behind him, a man in whom this whole country has so much confidence that no revolutionary plot or conspiracy will uplift its hand to strike down his election. [Applause.]

Now, Mr. President, in the name of the history of the last 15 years of war and peace, looking over all of those tragic events transpiring while the country has been rocked as in the throes of a political earthquake, who is there—I ask every member of this convention to lay his hand on his heart and answer—who is there in this broad land upon whose name, upon whose achievements, upon whose character and strength, the Republican Party and the nation, more than upon any other, can safely repose. [Applause, and cries of "Grant" and "Blaine."] If there is such a man, I will fall short in the duty assigned to me by the seat which my constituents have honored me; every other member of this convention will fall short in his duty if there be such a man, if we do not express our judgment and our convictions accordingly. Mr. President, how history does repeat itself! I remember, and you remember, when Abraham Lincoln was renominated, [applause,] and you remember what preceded that renomination. The lights we see now, the sounds we hear now, were all seen and heard then. Newspaper people took canvasses of the people, and found that three-fourths of them were opposed to Lincoln. "Anybody but Lincoln!" "Anything to beat Lincoln!" Conventions were held, in which the galleries and outsiders, with that modesty and that courtesy always observed on such occasions, [laughter and hisses,] undertook to impress and mislead conventions, with the idea that public judgment was against Abraham Lincoln. The people knew better. Everybody knows better than anybody. You may have in a county, and a Republican county, an able corps of trained officers; you may have men with their salaries in their poockets camped in a particular political district, and making their head-quarters in the saddle, carrying on active an campaign on the high roads and by-roads for a month, particularly if the roads are bad or the snow is deep, and you may produce from that district an anti-Grant or an anti-Lincoln delegation. You may go into a city—a metropolitan district; you may have the question fairly stated, and an overwhelming and unmistakable verdict for Ulysses S. Grant, [applause;] and then you may find from that very district a delegation so skillfully brought to pass that a majority of them are against him, and you may see a distinguished delegate from that district rise in open convention and serve notice upon the others that if they undertake to throttle or stifle the real voice of that district he will revolt in open convention. All that may be, but, Mr. President,

"The shallows murmur, while the deeps are dumb."

Mr. President, down below this fluttering surface, deep down in the hearts and judgment of this people—broader, deeper, stronger, wiser than words of mine, and, if I may say it without offense, than of any other member of this convention is the conscience, the judgment, the conviction of the masses of the Republicans of New-York and of other States. What is the judgment of the Republicans of New-York as to the one single question before this convention, namely, to whose hands can we most safely commit that banner so resplendent with illustrious achievements? What is the judgment, I say, of the Republicans of New-York? Does any man hear me who doubts? Does not this convention overwhelmingly answer that question? Do we not know that the judgment and conviction of our constituents is that the safest man among all the eminent men in the Republican Party; the safest man, first, as a candidate in the election, and, second, afterward to be lawfully, peacefully, and quietly seated, is that man who carried the flag through the storm of battle, and who, having been tested and weighed, has been found worthy of the confidence and admiration of the American people? No third term objection to him. The objection to a third term is that the occupant of the Presidency can wield his official power to renominate and elect himself. This man is a private citizen; he has no official patronage or power; he has been absent in distant lands—not able even to exert his individual influence upon men. The official patronage, let me say—and I speak in the hearing of men who know it—the official patronage of the nation has not been used for slaughter and waste. [Applause.] No, Mr. President; friendship for Ulysses S. Grant is not, and it has not been for more than three years, a passport to official favor; therefore no man can suppose that the danger of employing official influence applies in a case like this; there is nothing of it. The statutes of our State forbid in all the 60 counties of the State the re-election of a Sheriff. Why? For fear that holding in his hands the instrumentalities of the Sheriff he may wield them for oppression in order to re-elect himself; but was it ever held, when a man who had been Sheriff had been out of office for a term of years, that you might renominate and re-elect him? In the blessed County of Oneida, which we who live here regard—I beg pardon of my friends—as the most enlightened and correct spot on earth, [laughter,] in this County of Oneida, a man who had been Sheriff before has more than once, after another term had intervened, been renominated and re-elected, and nobody ever thought of an objection to him. Although there is a lunatic asylum in this district that has 700 citizens, and with all those advantages and opportunities no man was ever seen or heard of that supposed that the rule or the reason of it applied to such a case. But, Mr. President, I do not want to seem blessed with the gift of continuing. I am glad to know that some others have it, [laughter,] and therefore I believe that there is a man who more certainly than any other, can win in this next election. I believe he can poll a larger vote in the State of New-York than any other man whose name I can spell. I believe more Republicans are for him than for any other Republican, and I believe that more Democrats will vote for him than will vote for any other Republican. I believe that if any name—if that of any man—can break into the solid phalanx of the South, and carry either Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, or Florida—every one of which is a Republican State as much as Massachusetts—[Applause.]—I believe if there be one man, the lustre and glory of whose name, the power of whose position, command the confidence not only of white men, but of those who were painted black by nature's brush, and who had the loyalty and faith to cling to the flag in the dark hour, work for it, fight for it, and pray for it—if there be any man on this footstool whom the whites and the blacks at the South cherish in their hearts, that man is Ulysses S. Grant. [Applause.]

Mr. President, this emergency is greater than any man, and rises far above the ambition and wishes, or even the fate, of any individual. It is not to honor Grant, but it is because I believe that the country and the party need him. [Applause.] Neither Grant nor any other man who owes allegiance to this nation, has the right to refuse the use of his name at a time like this. It is because of the need of that name, and not because of the want of others whom I would gladly see honored, that I give my voice and my vote in favor of selecting him as the man in whom we believe, looking to success in the election, and looking to safety and peace afterward. I have indicated at more length than was necessary, that I shall vote gladly for every word of the report made to this convention unanimously by the committee appointed for that purpose. I shall vote against all amendments. I shall vote for the resolution calling upon the delegation to exert themselves earnestly and unitedly to carry out the judgment of the convention. I shall do that, believing that no man will accept a commission from this convention meaning to trample upon that commission. I shall vote for it because I would not see the Empire State lost utterly in her influence in the National Convention. Why, think of it a moment, fellow-Republicans. The election depends upon New-York. She is to vote as a State, and her vote is to be so counted. She has the right—and it will be conceded to her—to exert a most controlling influence on the election of a candidate. I suppose she goes there with her 70 votes—more than any State will or can cast in the convention—every man a law unto himself, like a regiment or a company going into battle, in place of all firing together, every man fires when he pleases and where he pleases, [laughter;] and the members of this delegation, thus divided, neutralize and offset each other. How proud we should feel if, on the roll-call, coming down to the letter N, New-York is called and some of her delegates vote for one man and some for another, and when the count comes to be announced, if they virtually neutralized each other and left the roll-call where it was before, and when comes in little patriotic New-Hampshire, where they don't have so many pangs and fears as some of us have, where they will go with a united delegation, knowing that unity is strength, going as a band of brothers to carry out the wishes of her people—in comes little New-Hampshire and casts her 10 votes, and she determines the ballot. Would not the Republicans of the Empire State feel proud in the presence of such an event? [A voice—"Hardly ever."] No, never. [Laughter.] No, Mr. President. At an inclement season of the year, the Republican Party has sent up here her gravest, her wisest, and her best. We know the overwhelming judgment of the Republicans of this State. Let us state it honestly and fairly, and if any man is put upon the delegation to go to Chicago who, despite the action of this convention, which gives him his commission, can justify or excuse himself in turning his back upon it and seeking to defeat the object for which he is sent, let that delegate answer to himself and to those to whom he deems himself amenable. All that we can do is to express, as Republican and Democratic conventions alike have done from time irrememorial, the judgment, as we believe it to be, of those who constituted us, and to whom we are answerable. [Applause.]

INSTRUCTED TO VOTE FOR GRANT.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on Mr. Forster's motion to amend the resolution by declaring in favor of the nominee of the Chicago Convention, whoever he may be, and it resulted in the negative—yeas 180, nays 217. The resolutions were then adopted. A delegate moved that in case Grant is not nominated at Chicago the delegation be instructed to vote as a unit for James G. Blaine.

Mr. Woodin hoped that no members who had voted in the affirmative on Mr. Forster's motion to amend would so far snuitify themselves as to vote for such a motion.

Mr. Conkling moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried.

THE DELEGATES AND PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The Congressional districts were then called upon to name the delegates to Chicago, Presidential Electors, and members of the State Committee, and they were announced as follows:

Delegates at Large—Roscoe Conkling, Alonzo B. Cornell, Chester A. Arthur, James D. Warren.

First District—John Birdsall and Simeon L. Hawkins. Alternates—George Wallace and William Nichell.

Second District—James Jourdan and Amos F. Learned. Alternates—Andrew Perry and David S. Arnott.

Third District—Frederick A. Schroeder and Albert Daggett. Alternates—George Elchort and A. H. Goelling.

Fourth District—Jacob Worth and Benjamin F. Tracy. Alternates—James L. Jensen.

Fifth District—Edwards Pierrepont and Edwin W. Stoughton. Alternates—Matthew Stewart and John H. Brady.

Sixth District—Charles E. Cornell and DeWitt C. Wheeler. Alternates—John Simpson and Chester Southwick.

Seventh District—Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., and J. O'Brien. Alternates—J. H. Brady and J. C. Pinckney.

Eighth District—John D. Lawson and Charles Blackie. Alternates—J. W. Jacobus and H. H. Cargill.

Ninth District—Solon B. Smith and Bernard Biglin. Alternates—Charles L. Hall and E. S. Goss.

Tenth District—Joel W. Mason and S. B. French. Alternates—Charles A. Flammer and Charles Bruder.

Eleventh District—Thomas Murphy and Jacob Hess. Alternates—J. W. Varnum and William R. Spooner.

Twelfth District—William H. Robertson, and James W. Husted. Alternates—J. T. Stephens, and J. C. Cooley.

Thirteenth District—L. F. Payne and J. B. Dutcher. Alternates—J. M. Townsend and E. White.

Fourteenth District—M. D. Stevens and B. G. Wales. Alternates—J. W. Taylor and D. R. Baker.

Fifteenth District—George H. Sharpe and Rufus H. King. Alternates—William R. Sheffield and Benjamin M. Handy.

Sixteenth District—Henry R. Pierson and C. P. Easton. Alternates—John F. Smyth and A. A. Keyes.

Seventeenth District—John M. Francis and I. V. Baker, Jr. Alternates—W. F. Taylor and A. B. Walt.

Eighteenth District—W. W. Rockwell and O. Abell, J

A TERRIBLE LONDON CRIME

THE MURDER OF ANNIE JANE FANNY MACLEAN.

HE IS SLOWLY POISONED BY ALCOHOL—HER PARAMOUR, PAINE, CONVICTED OF THE CRIME, AND SENTENCED TO LIFE SERVITUDE.

On the 17th November, 1879, Annie Jane Fanny Maclean, aged 34, a gentlewoman, died a lonely, sad, mysterious death at Powell's coffee-house, No. 128 Seymour-place, Marylebone, London. She was the daughter of Brevet Lieut.-Col. Norman Maclean, C. B., an officer who, appointed Lieutenant in 1807, attained the rank of Major of the Fifty-fifth Foot in service in the East Indies, and who died in 1854. She was also the niece of Admiral Sir Edward Collier. She had passed as the wife of Lewis James Paine, alias Oakley, though not married to him. He had betrayed her when she was in her teens, and had been forbidden for 10 years to enter her mother's house. Miss Maclean, though intelligent and vivacious, was not good-looking. She was short in stature and deformed by a spinal curvature. Paine was 50 years old, vulgar—the type of a London "bagman"—and a *chevalier d'industrie*. He had passed as a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, a canvasser for advertisements, an insurance agent, a commission agent, a commercial traveler, a gentleman of means, and a dentist. He had been three times married. Two of his wives were living at the time of Miss Maclean's death, and, while her life was ebbing away, and she was appealing for protection and a detective, he was cohabiting with her maid, Fanny Matthews, at No. 31 Nutford-place, where resided Dr. Thornam, a drunken physician, whom Paine had engaged to attend Miss Maclean professionally. There is sworn testimony that on the 10th November, while attending Miss Maclean, the doctor was grossly intoxicated; that he never prescribed for her; that he held mysterious conferences with Paine at the bedside of the dying woman; that he unhesitatingly gave Paine a certificate that she died from natural causes, and that while strangers stood around the lady's bed listening to the death-rattle in her throat, Dr. Thornam said that she would live 20 years. Paine ordered a funeral for Miss Maclean, but a constable of Dr. Hardwicke, Coroner for Central Middlesex, stopped the hearse on its way to the cemetery. During Miss Maclean's last days Paine's wife, Miss Maclean's maid, and the rector, the Rev. R. N. Fitzpatrick, of No. 40 Eastbourne Terrace, Miss Maclean's tenant, who had been called to see her by the landlady of the coffee-house, thought the circumstances of the case so suspicious that he informed the Police of the district, who declined to interfere. Then the Coroner for Central Middlesex was notified. A post-mortem examination was made, and death was found to have been due to disease of the liver, inflammation of the lungs, and a weak heart, accelerated by drinking. An investigation was ordered, and at the first meeting of the jury, on the 20th November, only medical testimony and the facts in relation to Miss Maclean's last moments were offered. The inquest was continued on the 27th November and the 4th, 9th, and 15th December, when, after a searching investigation, which was noticed at greater length than criminal cases are noticed in the English newspapers, the jury rendered a verdict which consigned Paine and the girl Matthews to Newgate to await their trial at the January Sessions on for willful murder:

"On the return of the jury, the Foreman read from a paper the following questions and answers: "1. What was the cause of death of the deceased? The jury is of opinion that it was excessive drinking and the want of proper nourishment. 2. If from excessive drinking, who administered the spirits to her—herself or some one else, and were they administered to her by Lewis James Paine? The drink was administered by Lewis James Paine, and we are of opinion that Fanny Matthews was accessory. 3. If so, for what purpose were they administered? For the purpose of causing death. 4. Did any one else give the deceased spirits or assist Paine in giving them to her? Yes, Fanny Matthews assisted.

"The Coroner—I must ask you whether you mean murder or manslaughter by your verdict.

"The Foreman—Willful murder.

"The Coroner—So I supposed. Then the verdict will run thus: 'That on Nov. 17 the said Annie Jane Fannie Maclean, alias Paine, was found dying, and did die, from the mortal effects of drinking alcoholic stimulants, and the want of proper nourishment. The jurors further say that the spirits were supplied and administered by Lewis James Paine, and that Fanny Matthews was accessory to the fact. The said jurors are further of opinion that the spirits were administered for the purpose of procuring the death of the deceased, and, in the opinion of the said jurors, Lewis James Paine is guilty of willful murder, and Fanny Matthews is an accessory."

When Paine was taken from court by Inspector Buckingham and a number of officers, the father of the girl Matthews attempted to wreak deadly vengeance on the accused. But his daughter, but was restrained. As the carriage containing Paine and his guardians was driven from the Coroner's court, a large mob bowled at, menaced, and execrated the prisoner Paine in the approved English fashion.

The story taken from the voluminous reports is as follows: Mrs. Norman Maclean was the wife of Col. Maclean, and mother of Dr. Norman Collier Maclean, "M. D., M. R. C. P., M. L., M. R. C. S.," (who once had a small practice at No. 18 Bridge Terrace, Paddington.) Miss Maclean had lived for 20 years at No. 40 Eastbourne Terrace with her mother and brother until 1877, when Mrs. Maclean left the house in her property, and lived in lodgings on the Craven road. The household was an odd one. Then, as before related, Paine's visits, which dated back 15 years, on an introduction from his mother, although prohibited for a decade—dating from 1869—were made *en cachette*, and Miss Maclean, at times, after going out with him surreptitiously, came home unknown. Other scandal is vaguely hinted at. Mrs. Maclean, though not rich, had what is called a competency. In March last, she decided to leave London and go to her native place, Broadway, near Worcester, Worcestershire. She bought a leasehold interest in a small country seat, known as The Shrubbery, which would require repairs before making it habitable, she took lodgings at Broadway, and renewed acquaintanceship with persons she had known in her girlhood as Miss Collier. On the 1st of April Mrs. Maclean died. Dr. Norman Collier Maclean married, at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Paddington, in September or October, 1878, Allegra, an actress, the youngest daughter of the notorious George Gordon De Luna Byron and Juliet Norris. Immediately after Mrs. Maclean's funeral, Dr. Maclean and his wife took possession of Broadway. As promptly Lewis James Paine openly took possession of Miss Maclean, and cohabited with her in London. Mr. Paine's relations with the last of his three wives were peculiar. She knew when he married her that he had a wife living. She bore him two children, and then she permitted him to do as he pleased, while he allowed her extraordinary privileges. To this woman Paine, a month after Mrs. Maclean's death, took Miss Maclean, who knew that she was visiting Paine's wife. Their relations were known to Mrs. Paine, but they dined amicably together. Paine, on this occasion, told his wife privately and confidentially that if all went well he would get her a nice little house. Meantime, a correspondence took place between Dr. Maclean and Paine. Its precise nature is not known, but it resulted in Paine and Miss Maclean going to The Shrubbery and living with Dr. Maclean and his wife. They were introduced to the neighbors as Mr. and Mrs. Paine, but Dr. Maclean and Paine talked about Paine's relations with Miss Maclean. According to Paine's testimony before Coroner Hardwicke, Dr. Maclean proposed a marriage settlement, to save the honor of the family, as Miss Maclean was before the *enceinte*; but when it was discovered that by marrying Paine Miss Maclean would lose a small pension, the attempt to patch up the *mésalliance* was abandoned. It should be related that Mrs. Maclean in her will made Miss Maclean sole Executrix, and that Miss Maclean's inheritance was some articles of jewelry and a chest of plate, half of the house at No. 40 Eastbourne Terrace, the leasehold house, The Shrubbery, and an income of about £150 a year. Dr. Maclean had inherited £2,000 from his mother and £11,000 from Admiral Collier, his uncle.

Paine testified before the Coroner that he, Miss Maclean, and Dr. and Mrs. Maclean had "a very jolly time" at The Shrubbery. Many witnesses swore that the Maclean-Paine household was a very ill-managed one, and that a great deal of drinking was done by all. Drugging, too, was indulged in, for Mr. Foss, a Worcester chemist, swore that he supplied Dr. Maclean with opiates and belladonna for his sister, who was learned in toxicology. Paine swore that he protested against the sale of these drugs by Mr. Foss to Dr. Maclean for his sister. Times became less "jolly" at The Shrubbery as the year wore on, and the household was broken up toward the end of August, when Dr. Maclean suddenly announced his intention of going to America. According to Paine, this departure was made "in a very uncomfortable manner." The Macleans and Paine went to London on the 28th August, remained in a hotel in the Strand until the 30th, and on that day Dr. Maclean, his wife, and Mrs. Byron, *née* Juliet Norris, ("the Lady Incognita,") sailed in the steam-ship France, of the National Line, for New-York. Miss Maclean, by her brother's departure in this "uncomfortable manner," was left unprotected in the hands of the bigamist and sharper Paine.

The theory of the criminal officers that Paine at once carried out his plans to secure Miss Maclean's property, and then, by plying her with drink, to kill her or secure her detention in an asylum, is amply substantiated by many witnesses. On the day after Dr. Maclean's departure Paine took her to a third-class lodging-house at No. 11 Alexandra-street, Westbourne Park, where she was seen constantly under the influence of liquors by the landlady, Mrs. Christina Louisa Smith. Paine was not seen drunk there or at any other place. Large quantities of liquors were used there, as was proved by the bills paid by Paine, and Miss Maclean was constantly in bed. Paine said that Miss Maclean was prostrated by grief owing to Dr. Maclean's departure for America in such an "uncomfortable manner." But Miss Maclean was either starved or compelled to eat salt haddock and "bloaters," (dried herrings.) Such a diet would create an unquenchable thirst. During this time, Paine journeyed constantly between Miss Maclean's solicitors and his lawyers. On the 5th of September Miss Maclean was taken out of bed intoxicated, and driven in a cab to Paine's solicitor, where she executed a will which left everything she had to Paine. On the 10th of September they returned to Worcestershire. Here Miss Maclean was systematically plied with drink; she was denied proper food, but salt provisions were given to her, and Fanny Matthews was her attendant. Access to her was denied to her friends, or they were driven from The Shrubbery by Paine's coarse behavior. Voluminous testimony was introduced to show that Miss Maclean was constantly plied with liquor there, and that she was ill-fed and neglected. She was entirely at the mercy of Paine and his mistress, Fanny Matthews. Paine had full control of her money, and his sole occupation appears to have been to plan so that Miss Maclean should give him a deed of gift for her property, and a scheme, which was temporarily abandoned, was to put her, as soon as the deed of gift was made, into an inebriate or insane asylum. Paine also tried to insure her life for £250. To "secure" her in case of his death, he had made a will making her his sole heiress, but on the witness stand he admitted that he was penniless, and that all he had to devise was a policy of insurance for £500 in the New-York Life Insurance Company, of which he claimed to be the agent. The policy did not exist, and had only been applied for. The New-York Life Insurance Company say that Paine was never their agent, and that the amount he sought to insure his life for was £200. The following letter shows in what opinion Paine was held by the persons to whom he applied to have Miss Maclean's life insured:

SEPT. 18, 1879.

F. Allen Curtis, Esq., Gresham Life Office, St. Mildred's House, Poultry, London:

DEAR SIR: I inclose you proposal on life of A. J. F. Maclean for £250, and in doing so wish to give you the history of the transaction. Mr. Lewis J. Paine called at my offices yesterday; it was the first time I had ever seen him. He said he was an agent for the New-York Life, but that they would not insure the life of a lady. Asking me if I was a married man, he proceeded to tell me that he had known the lady some years, (15,) and that they lived together as man and wife, although they were not married; that she was entitled to, and in receipt of, money that would go from her if she married. He told me he was living with her at a place called The Shrubbery, Broadway; that is a village I know well, about 20 miles from here. He afterward brought her to my offices, and we filled up the proposal form, which she signed. If you notice, she makes the proposal, and he inserts his own name as a reference, giving as the medical attendant Mr. Marsh, of London, her brother; but instead of describing himself as of Broadway, he gives us a London address, No. 6, Langham-place. Such a man could not be the occupant of a house in Langham-place, more likely a butler. Mr. Everett will send you his report, but the transaction appears to me to be a strange one. She is a little stout person, much below the ordinary height, is a well-developed person, but I fear this man has picked her up for what he can get from her—he is a sharp, shrewd man. She is a person few men could be attracted with save for a money object. With this explanation, I leave you to deal with the case, but would allude to the inquiry at the New-York office, in Cheapside, also at Langham-place. I do not know that there is anything in her life to render it unisonable, but it appears wrapped up in mystery. Another question is was most particular in inquiring about in case of death, if we paid at once or took three months to pay after death. He stated that they were both staying at Worcester for a few days, but I had to leave Worcester yesterday so could not see them, as I had made, and have not seen him since. His attention to her and expressions of affection for her before me as a stranger appeared to me unnatural. I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, ALFRED P. WATKINS.

From Sept. 19 to the end of October Paine called in many physicians to see Miss Maclean, who had previously been in good health. Some of them, informed by Paine that Miss Maclean was a drunkard, advised that she give up stimulants. Paine made a show of giving orders that she should not be supplied with liquor, but he constantly supplied her with it, and was frequently seen to force it on her.

On the 7th of November Paine and the girl Matthews brought Miss Maclean to London. There was no honest reason given at the inquest for such a step, but it is now known that their scheme was to get a certificate that she was a drunkard, and to put her in an asylum. The ostensible purpose of the visit was to get medical advice, but the only medical man called in was Dr. Thornam, who did not attend her. When Miss Maclean arrived at Powell's coffee-house—a strange place for a lady of her station—she was carried up stairs. For a week Paine plied her with liquor, and kept her without food. The landlady once took her something palatable, and she devoured it ravenously. Paine left her side at night, and cohabited with the girl Matthews at Dr. Thornam's.

From the 14th to the 17th Miss Maclean gradually sank. Her last moments are described by Mrs. Powell:

"An hour before she died she asked me if I thought she was dying, and I told her yes, and that she had better pray. She asked me to pray with her. She prayed earnestly, and said that she wanted to do justice to her brother before she died. I was with her alone then, but my husband saw her afterward. She said that Mr. Paine had got her deeds, and she did not know how she could do justice to her brother. Mr. Paine came in as I left her, and she died about an hour afterward."

At the last day of the inquest the Treasury Department, notified that a verdict of murder was probable, sent Mr. Poland to represent the people. Among other disclosures at the inquest was that a few days before Miss Maclean's death Paine and the girl Matthews hurried back to Worcestershire and secured Miss Maclean's apparel and jewelry. A box of plate was reported missing at the inquest, and it was hinted that it had been pawned. Paine and the girl returned to London, and were living as man and wife at the Sussex Hotel, in London-street, when Miss Maclean died. Paine in his testimony said:

"I was not married to deceased, but cohabited with her. We [Dr. Maclean and I] believed she was pregnant, and I agreed to become the father of the child. I was introduced to the neighbors as the husband of deceased. Her brother lived with her and us, and was the chief instigator of my coming down to live at The Shrubbery. I believe he is now in America with his wife. A marriage settlement was proposed by Norman Maclean, but was not ratified by deceased, as by doing so she would lose a pension. I lived with deceased from April up to the time of her death."

Mr. Powell, landlord of the coffee-house, in his testimony told the following:

"On the Sunday before her death I tried to prepare her for death, but she was not at all times quite clear. On the morning of her death I asked her if she was prepared to die, and she said, 'No.' I said she should ask the Lord to help her, and she raised her hands and said: 'O Lord, help me!' She died about 10 minutes after that."

A nurse said: "She [Miss Maclean] told me she was treated very cruelly by Paine, and that he would hold her up in the morning and pour neat spirits down her throat, so that it ran over her night-dress. I sat up with her two nights, and the spirits were always placed ready for her. She seemed afraid of Paine. I have had experience as a nurse. Deceased was in a very weak and nervous state. I think it was caused by too much drink and not sufficient food. Neither Paine nor Fanny Matthews came to do anything for her. When I took the lady some jugged hare, Mr. Paine said she did not want it. I said, 'The lady must have food, or this will be like the Penge case. She will be starved to death.' I left the food in the room, and when I went up stairs after Paine had left it was gone. I said I was glad she had eaten it, but she replied that she had not, as Paine had thrown the food away." [Sensation.]

Rose Wright testified: "I am a charwoman, and work for Mrs. Powell. At her request I sat up with deceased one night. She only had two or three glasses of port wine in the night, and some coffee and bread and buttor in the morning. Deceased told me that Paine would be angry with her because she did not drink more—that they treated her very cruelly, giving her plenty to drink, but not enough to eat. When Paine came in she told him she was very hungry, and wanted something nice. He said he would fetch her something, and went out, and returned in an hour and a half with a bottle of brandy. He threw parts filled a tumbler with brandy, went to the bedside, put his arm under her, and poured it down her throat. She refused it, but he said, 'You must take it.' She was not strong enough to resist him. She complained that it burned her throat, and gave her great pain."

The trials of the accused, though set down for last month, were adjourned until a few days ago. Then Paine was put on trial alone at the Central Criminal Court. The testimony taken before out the statement of facts above given. Payne was defended by Mr. Edward Clarke and the Crown was represented by the Attorney-General. The verdict of the jury was brought in on Tuesday. They found Paine guilty of manslaughter. Before being sentenced, he made a long rambling speech, protesting his innocence. He was sentenced to penal servitude for life. Miss Matthews is to be put on trial speedily.

EX-REBELS IN THE ARMY

THE SENATE VOTES TO REMOVE THE RESTRICTION.

A LONG DEBATE ON A PRIVATE BILL RESULTING IN A VOTE TO REPEAL THE LAW AGAINST ADMITTING REBELS TO THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—In the Senate, today, Mr. WHYTE, of Maryland, asked unanimous consent to have the bill to remove the disabilities of James Monroe Heiskell, of Baltimore, taken up. Heiskell served in the Confederate Army when a boy, and, under section 1,218 of the Revised Statutes, is ineligible to appointment in the Army. He thinks he may get an appointment as Paymaster in the Army, and asks to have his disabilities removed. Section 1,218 is as follows: "No person who has served in any capacity in the military, naval, or civil service of the so-called Confederate States, or of either of the States in insurrection during the late rebellion, shall be appointed to any position in the Army of the United States."

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said he should like to inquire why this special bill was pressed, instead of the bill introduced by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. McDonald] to repeal section No. 1,218 entirely. That bill had been reported favorably by a majority of the Judiciary Committee—a majority of which he [Mr. Edmunds] was not one.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, stated that the committee, independently of the entire repeal of the statute, thought the case presented was one of individual exigency. The boy in question, at the age of sixteen, went from Maryland into Virginia, and was under age when the war ended. He had taken no open allegiance, and held no office, but nevertheless, would be ineligible, by reason of military service, for appointment to any position in the Army. The committee thought proper, under the circumstances, to recommend the passage of a bill removing his disability. "And I cannot see," continued Mr. Bayard, "*why* an individual case, so entirely advisable, should not be acted upon by the Senate. It is not a denial of the principle. It is simply an affirmation of the principle in the instance in question, and I can only say, for my part, that I do desire to speed the day when the men—the young men—all over this country, and their relatives and friends, may be enabled to testify their devotion to the public service by serving in every branch of it. We have them in the Executive and other departments, and it is in all respects to be desired that they may be seen as rapidly as possible following the flag of their country. It is for that reason, and I think we should make every opportunity to encourage the youth of the country, who took steps unpatriotic or unwise—that they should be encouraged by every act of Congress, whether general or special, to come back and make this what we shall wish it to be—a Government resting in the hearts of the people."

Mr. EDMUNDS—We are not able, apparently, to get any very clear statement of the special and separate grounds on which this individual comes out of the statutes is to rest, except that in this special instance, instead of doing as Gen. Lee did in Virginia—with great pain. I am told—go with his State, and as many others felt it to be their duty, conscientiously no doubt, to go with their State, the particular object of the grace and favor shown in this bill felt it his duty to go against his State and away from it, to fight the cause which the State was engaged in supporting. And I am not criticising the conscientiousness of the young man. He was only 16. What importance has that fact? He was old enough to have a will of his own, and to render service to the enemies of the United States, the enemies of his own State, by leaving his State and the loyal side of the line, (if it is proper to use the word "loyal"—it has now got so unfashionable,) and go on the other side of the line, and fight his own flag and the flag of his own State, borne gallantly by many a regiment from that State itself. And this is the special case that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Bayard] says is to confirm the principle of the law as it stands, to recognize it, but on account of special equities to suspend it for the time being. I am not able to see. Mr. President, how that strengthens the case of the young gentleman at all. It seems to be anything in what the the Senator from Delaware says, of maintaining the day when nothing that existed on the statute-books, and in the course of history during the four years from 1861 to 1865, shall remain. It does not appear to me that this is the best possible occasion or way to hasten that day. I understand perfectly well, Mr. President—we all do—that that day has been apparently hastening for some time past, and I think it may be said with truth that there is no single statute that has been passed, either to support the war for the preservation of the Union, or to protect the liberties and the rights of the people preserved by the Union, that has not been assailed within the last three or three years. I think it cannot be truthfully said that there has not been presented and pressed a measure to repeal and set aside every safeguard of liberty and equal rights, not hostile to the rebellion, during the whole of the same force and scope in every State in the Union; only the liberty and equal rights, that Magna Charta defended in England, has been assailed, and is proposed to be wiped off from the statute-book. That is true. The day has been apparently hastening when the bulwark of liberty, under law and secured by law, in every State, so far as the Constitution of the United States permits it to be secured, is to be swept away. Nobody can misunderstand it. Every session of Congress, for years, that I do desire to speed the day when the men—the young men—all over this country, and their relatives and friends, may be enabled to testify their devotion to the public service by serving in every branch of it. We have them in the Executive and other departments, and it is in all respects to be desired that they may be seen as rapidly as possible following the flag of their country. It is for that reason, and I think we should make every opportunity to encourage the youth of the country, who took steps unpatriotic or unwise—that they should be encouraged by every act of Congress, whether general or special, to come back and make this what we shall wish it to be—a Government resting in the hearts of the people.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—The False Friend.
PARK THEATRE—A Fool and His Money.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Colleen Bawn.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Black Crook.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Brook.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Surprise.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Hiawatha.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
NEW-YORK SKATING RINK—Skating. Matinée.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water-Colors.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Perim Ball.
AMERICAN ART GALLERY—Paintings.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, falling barometer, warmer southerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain, followed by rising barometer and colder westerly winds.

A long discussion was had in the House yesterday over the bill appropriating money to meet a deficiency in the star mail service. The two main purposes of the bill were defined by its supporters to be, the maintenance of the star service for the remainder of the fiscal year, and the pruning of the discretion of the department to expend all of an annual appropriation in nine months. It does not seem that the latter purpose is very clearly or completely provided for by the bill, and it was sharply criticised by Mr. Blackburn on this ground. It is worthy of note that the course of Second Assistant Postmaster-General Brady was condemned by every one and defended by none. The facts which we have from time to time published in regard to his conduct were many of them cited in the debate, and were in no case disputed; nor was the criticism directed against him confined to the Democratic side. Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, made a particularly strong speech, in which he defined Brady's course as disobedient, dishonorable, and unworthy of a public officer and a gentleman. But it seems to us that a good deal of this indignation, which is perfectly reasonable in itself, is misdirected. Mr. Brady is unquestionably guilty of all that he is accused of, and possibly of much more. His action has been grossly improper and contrary to the spirit of the law. But he is, after all, only a subordinate, and his unchecked, unrebuked, and unpunished misconduct involves the Postmaster-General and the President in very grave responsibility. They had it in their power long ago to have put a stop to what was going on, and they ought to have done so. Instead of which there is no evidence that this officer, utterly unfit as he is proved to be for his position, does not enjoy the confidence and approval of his superiors as much as ever. Congress cannot make his removal a condition to an appropriation, but it ought to take place unconditionally and promptly.

It is much to be desired that the gentlemen in Congress and elsewhere who insist that the South is, on the whole, rather more loyal than the North ever was to the National Government, should explain such incidents as are described in our Charleston dispatch this morning. It is now more than a year that United States Commissioner Hutchinson has been seeking the punishment of a ruffian who brutally and cowardly assaulted him because he had procured his arrest for breaking up a Republican meeting. Mr. Hutchinson's efforts have come to nothing, owing to the manner in which the State Judicial and legal authorities have treated the case. We suppose that this is one of the matters which cannot be referred to except from "hatred" of the South; but we should like, in all sincerity, some decently reasonable explanation of the kind of "loyalty" which permits this sort of thing, not rarely, but as a rule. The least that the people of this country have a right to demand is that the officers of the National Government shall be effectively protected in the exercise of their duties in every State of the Union, and yet that is what is distinctly denied them in South Carolina. It may be that the General Government has no redress for this species of injury, but public opinion cannot fail to take note of such occurrences, and must be influenced by them.

The report that the State documents which are being printed in St. Petersburg so rapidly and so mysteriously relate to projected reforms which the recent outrage will probably nip in the bud, shows how completely the Nihilists are defeating their own cause. But for the similar attempts of 1866, 1867, and 1870, the reforms begun in 1861 would have been long since completed; but for the murderous violence of 1879-80, other and far wider reforms would have been already half accomplished. The enthusiastic reception given to the Czar a few days ago by the St. Petersburg students, hitherto the most ardent partisans of revolution, is abundantly significant. The truculent utterances of the *North German Gazette*, and the excitement produced by them, are just what is needed to foster this loyal impulse; and should the 2d of March have been really selected by the Nihilists for a grand effort of disaffection, they may find to their cost that such a choice is hardly wise in a country which remembers that that day is the anniversary, not only of the Czar's accession, but of the serf-emancipation likewise.

It is not clear that the unemployed people in San Francisco are in earnest in their threats, or whether they are merely talking for effect. Their threats are certainly bloody enough for the reddest and maddest of Communists. Having waited on a hotel-keeper to remonstrate with him concerning his employment of Chinese, the mob were informed that the proprietor would tolerate no interference with his private business. Whereupon the leaders of the mob calmly said that it would do no harm to kill such a man. A female mobocrat suggested dynamite as a means of removing Chinatown. Kearney, imparting information to the effect that he was to be assassinated by Chinese "highbinders," or ruffians, said that he would leave behind a list of names of people who should be guillotined. All this talk is highly incendiary, and it will not surprise anybody if there were to be a murderous riot by and by. The Kearneyites have lost their wits, or else they want sober people to think they have gone daft.

The great-grandson of President Monroe furnished the occasion for an unexpected and lively political debate in the United States Senate yesterday. A bill was introduced to permit him to enter the United States Army, notwithstanding the fact that he had been in the rebel service. Mr. Edmunds promptly objected to suspending the statute in an exceptional case, and challenged the majority to bring in a bill to repeal the statute, or else to abandon this particular proposition. The challenge was accepted by Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, and general debate followed, in which Messrs. Edmunds and Logan spoke against repeal and Mr. Thurman for it. The advantage in vigor, logic, and point was decidedly on the Republican side. The Democrats raised the plea of "conciliation," declaring that everything should be done to make the past forgotten, to enlist those who went astray from 1861 to 1865 "under the Stars and Stripes," and so on through the list of unglittering generalities all too familiar to the country. But there is a common-sense side to this question which ought not to be obscured. Whatever may be said of other branches of the public service, it is plain that no man who has fought against his country need just yet be enrolled in the Army. It is not too much to say that he never ought to be; but whatever may happen in the future, there is no necessity at present for soldiers or officers who have not always been faithful. The talk about the exclusion of those who have been rebels being a "brand" of dishonor is pure nonsense. It is simply a recognition of a fact which there is no occasion to ignore, and which, as long as the generation which took part in our civil war continues in existence, ought not to be ignored.

THE UTICA CONVENTION.

The State Convention has done its work without making any very serious blunders. The selection, both as temporary and permanent Chairman, of a second-rate journalist, whose only claim to distinction was his persistent habit of sinking the journalist in the politician, was neither a wise nor a dignified proceeding. It was, in fact, merely an exhibition of that vulgar kind of political bravado and personal arrogance which so seriously detract from Senator Conkling's influence as a party leader, and in virtue of which he excites a quite unnecessary amount of enmity. The anti-Grant minority of the convention were unfortunate in their chief spokesman. Mr. Forster is a man of excellent intentions, but, as is not uncommon with him, he allowed his zeal to outrun his discretion. Nobody has ever thought of objecting to the phrase about nominating the delegates from the Congressional districts, "for the consideration of the convention," and a little familiarity with the forms observed at preceding conventions might have saved Mr. Forster a totally superfluous frittering away of the minority's power of effective opposition.

The New-York delegation to the Chicago Convention is instructed to use its earnest and united efforts to secure the nomination of Gen. Grant. The moral effect of these instructions will not be lost on the Republicans of the country by any pretense that the convention was the mere instrument of recording the will of Senator Conkling. The sentiment of the convention in favor of Gen. Grant was much stronger than its allegiance to Mr. Conkling, and it was in this, as in other respects, a body very fairly representing the Republicans of the State. Mr. Conkling merely floated with a current which he could not stem, if he would, and so far as his personal influence molded the organization of the convention, it was in a way calculated neither to disarm the hostility of opponents nor to attract the support of waverers. So far as the power of official patronage was felt in the convention, it was adverse to Gen. Grant, and there was no struggle for leadership within the party which obscured the main issue before the convention. That was fairly decided on its merits, and New-York throws her 70 Republican delegates into the scale of Grant's nomination with a degree of emphasis and unanimity which is a hopeful augury for the decision with which her 35 Electoral votes will be cast for his election.

No effort was made to set aside the choice of delegates made by the representatives of the Congressional districts. There are among these delegates men who declared their opposition to Gen. Grant's candidacy and men who are known as supporters of Mr. Blaine. There was no attempt to enforce a unit rule by which the individual preferences of the delegates could be trammeled, in the event of a failure to secure the nomination of Gen. Grant. The delegation will have passed beyond the control of any of its members, in the somewhat improbable event of its having to decide upon the claims of other candidates. It is true that any definite instructions whatever involve a denial of the rights of minorities, which would have been at least partially maintained by leaving the delegates to carry out the mandates, expressed or understood, received from their districts. It is equally true that the instruction to vote for Gen. Grant was carried by a much smaller majority than that which agreed to "present" the name of Roscoe Conkling to the Cincinnati Convention. In 1876, Mr. Curtis's amendment against any specific pledge received only 113 votes, while Mr. Forster's resolution against instruction was sustained yesterday by 180 votes. If the minority of the convention be accepted as the measure of opposition to Mr. Conkling, it has gained 67 votes in four years, while his supporters have lost 34 votes, That is to say, the Grant instructions were sustained by a majority of 37, as against a majority of 138 for "presenting" Conkling in 1876. But the result of yesterday's convention will, nevertheless, excite far less dissatisfaction within the ranks of the party, and be regarded with far more satisfaction by Republicans throughout the country, than the decision of the convention of 1876.

The series of resolutions adopted by the convention can hardly be called a platform. They were simply a declaration of the claims of Gen. Grant couched in the peculiar dialect of conventions. As there will be no other State Convention this year—the names of the Presidential Electors and of the members of the new State Committee being selected yesterday—a good opportunity was lost to place the Republican Party of the State in line with the most advanced principles of party policy. Perhaps, the chief reason for this omission was a desire to avoid the embarrassing necessity of any reference to the work of the present Administration. The caution was more characteristic of the politician than the statesman, but in this, as in other respects, there is the consolation that if the convention failed to reach ideal excellence, at least it maintained a certain level of moderation, fairness, and common sense which has not always characterized party councils held under similar auspices.

READJUSTMENT OF WAGES.

There are two conditions of the labor market which develop a tendency on the part of workmen to strike. One is seen when dullness and depression, by whatever cause produced, occasion a shrinkage of prices, a falling off in the demand for the products of labor, and a necessity for curtailing both the cost and the amount of production. A fall in wages is, at such a time, inevitable, but it is almost always resisted. The cut-down, however inexorably demanded by the exigencies of the time, is in many cases met by a refusal to continue work. Strikes under such circumstances are always doomed to failure, and entail hardships and privations which might in some measure be avoided. The employer has every advantage on his side. He is making little or no profit; often he continues to carry on business at a loss, because he is reluctant to throw his men wholly out of employment at a time when there is no demand for their services elsewhere, and because he wishes to keep going, if possible, and be ready for a favorable turn in the tide. The hard times are shared by employers and workmen, and enforced idleness and privation or starvation wages on one side are accompanied by bankruptcies and galling disasters on the other. But, while laborers must lose the slight resource left them if work stops altogether, the employer often gains by it, and can generally manage to bridge over the period of depression without actual distress. At such a time the two parties to the labor contract ought to understand the position of each other and be mutually considerate. A strike is foolish, and makes matters worse for the workmen. Experience of this phase of the subject is within easy recollection.

The other condition of things that gives rise to strikes appears upon a renewal of activity, an advance of prices, an increased demand for the products of labor, and the recovery of a fair margin of profit. Workmen are in haste to demand a share in the benefits of improvement, and if it is not readily conceded, they again refuse to work and resort to a system of coercion by combinations within the different trades and even among their separate forces. Here, as before, they are apt to ignore the economic principles that are at work, but they have a certain advantage on their side. If the revival in business is substantial and of a permanent character, there is a certain amount of normal advance in prices, a part of which legitimately belongs to labor. If employers derive advancing profits from an increasing business, and wages have been previously depressed, they can afford to pay their workmen better, and will feel compelled to do so rather than lose their services. It will not be so easy as before to draw from other sources, and they cannot allow their business to stop without a very sensible loss. Here, again, the the mutual character of the relation of employer and employed should be considered and a willingness exhibited on both sides to share amicably in advantages, as they were forced to share in disadvantages before. The parties on both sides are subject to human weakness, and there is no doubt that the employer is often as reluctant to admit his workman to a part in the benefit of better times as was the latter to accept his portion of hardship in the bad times. But there is no more justification for strikes in the one case than in the other. They can only result in loss, which will fall chiefly on those engaged in them.

We are now in the condition of things which is the counterpart of that which we passed through in the years of depression. Strikes are taking place in several important trades in this City and elsewhere, and there are threats of an extended movement for extorting better wages. There is greater activity than has been known before for several years in almost all departments of productive industry; prices are advancing, and with them the cost of living, and profits are certainly better than they have been for a long time. Labor ought to and will share in the benefit, but strikes are not justified, because they are neither necessary nor calculated to improve the case of the workmen. Many employers are voluntarily advancing wages, others show a disposition to meet reasonable demands, and in all cases the adjustment should be left to the parties immediately concerned. If certain employers refuse to do what seems to their workmen to be simple justice, the latter are, of course, at liberty to leave them, each acting on his individual volition; but there is no propriety in an attempt to coerce each other, much less in combinations that shall make no discrimination as to the merits of different cases. If the labor market is really in a condition to make their services worth more than they are getting, they have their redress in seeking employment elsewhere, and the rising tendency of things will enable them to get it. No one establishment or number of establishments will be able to keep wages below their normal rate very long. For this reason the strikes, actual and threatened, are without sufficient justification, and there is little ground for supposing they will be long sustained. Mutual interest will assert itself and effect an adjustment. But there is one thing to be remembered on both sides. The altitude of wages and profits during the time of inflation was abnormal, and is not to be regained. The whole of the ground apparently lost cannot be recovered; but though the figures representing income are destined to be smaller, they may denote a condition of things from which quite as much satisfaction is to be derived. Moreover, our industrial prosperity is not fully re-established, and patience and prudence are both called for while the transition is going on.

GERMANY'S INTENTIONS.

The latest mail advices from Europe show that the anxiety occasioned by the proposed increase of the German Army has not diminished. The tone of discussion has visibly changed, but it is none the less indicative of grave uneasiness. The plain facts of the case were at first obscured in a fog of vague speculation and hap hazard theorizing. This has now cleared away, and the Army bill itself, and the *exposé* of motives by which the German military authorities accompany and seek to justify it, are being soberly examined with a view to determining precisely what they indicate. No aid is to be had from Berlin in this examination, as the German Government declines to be accountable to foreign nations for its home military policy. The bill and the excuses for it have been pretty carefully analyzed, however, and the process has not been without fruit. In presenting to the Bundesrath his bill for increasing the Army of the German Empire from 401,000 to 427,000 men, as the regular peace footing, Marshal Von Moltke urged in its support the plea that the armed forces of Germany are outnumbered by those of France and Russia. The French military correspondent of the London *Standard* exposes some of the misrepresentations by which he made this appear to be true. The Marshal says the German infantry consists of but 469 battalions, while the French infantry has 641. The misleading nature of this comparison appears when it is known that the French battalions muster barely 420 men each, or an aggregate of 269,220, while the German battalions are 592 strong, giving a total of 277,748. Moreover, while he thus exaggerates the strength of the French effectives, the Marshal is silent as to the vastly superior organization of the German Army, particularly in the availability of the reserves. Germany can put into the field 2,500,000 without calling on its last reserves; and so perfect is its mechanism of mobilization that this could be effected inside a fortnight. The system which makes possible this amazing celerity is of long standing in Germany, and is in perfect working order. Its adoption in France dates no further back than 1872, and the first class of reserves will not be complete till next year, while the second class, called the territorial army—corresponding to the German Landwehr—cannot be fully organized before 1886. As if these important elements of superiority over France were not sufficiently assuring, the new bill provides for the drilling during several weeks in the year of the Ersatz reserve, consisting of the surplus of young men who are enrolled every year. This adds another 30,000 to the Empire's force of trained soldiers. The comparison of German with Russian strength is not less misleading. The Russian Army is something appalling on paper. With her population of seventy millions, besides the wild hordes of Asia, she is able to maintain an army of effectives about one-third greater than Germany's. But the defects of her Army organization are notorious. The law of general liability to military duty has been in operation but eight years, and the frame-work of her reserves is not yet complete. Add to this the fact that her system of mobilization is cumbrous and uncertain, owing to imperfect organization and lack of railway facilities, and it will readily be seen that Germany, even with her present equipment, has little to fear from Russia's "peace footing" of 750,000 men.

Marshal Von Moltke is an old soldier and knows that it is always the part of prudence to overestimate the enemy's force. He is, doubtless, also sufficiently well skilled in the ways of legislation to appreciate the probable effect of his comparisons upon the members of the Bundesrath and the Reichstag. But it is absurd to suppose that the mind of Bismarck, where the project took its rise, is being preyed upon by any fears of Russian or French aggression. There is a palpable disingenuousness in the motives assigned for increasing the Army. The necessity for enlarging the peace footing as a measure of prudence does not exist. An ulterior and concealed purpose may reasonably be inferred. The hard, practical aspects of the measure make it still more difficult to ascribe it to mere jealousy or the empty pride of superior numbers. In the present condition of Germany, it is a desperate piece of business to pass a law which entails an immediate outlay of $6,250,000 and an annual expenditure of $4,000,000. The German budget shows a deficit of $4,000,000 already. She has a national debt of $1,047,200,000. She spent $101,626,000 on her Army and Navy last year. Her industries are by no means in a flourishing condition, and just at the time when this new change makes the prospects of the working man and the tax-payer still more desperate, she has seen fit to surround herself with barriers to the free interchange of her products with other States. The number of men which her military laws withdraw from productive industry and make a burden to the State is already enormous. It is proposed to increase this burden. No wonder Bavaria cries out against a further increase of taxation.

It is not strange that the uneasiness awakened by the promulgation of this bill does not disappear on a full consideration of its military and economic aspects. The fine words of Marshal Von Moltke in his letter to an inquiring artisan, on the inhumanity of war and the desirability of peace, if peace were possible, seem but hollow insincerity when read in the light of his military preparations. If the peace of Europe is soon broken, it looks very much as if it would be on the part of Germany herself, and not by the initiative of her neighbors. Russia's terrible domestic troubles give her enough to think about without undertaking a foreign war. No nation ever manifested a less warlike disposition than France at the present moment. The tone of her public press and the course of her current legislation is peaceful, though she is not unmindful of what is going on in Germany, nor of the possible bearing of these military preparations upon her own destiny. If Germany intends to provoke a war, now or next year, it is impossible to guess whom she will select as her enemy. From her conciliatory attitude toward certain of the powers, it is easier to say whom she will not select. She has recently concluded a treaty with Austria. She has sent the heir to her crown to cement a friendship with Italy. Since the opening of Parliament, the Berlin journals which are understood to reflect official opinion have abounded in unctuous flattery of Lord Beaconsfield, his party and his policy. They proudly state that England is expected to keep France quiet in the event of a war between Germany and Russia. For this reason they rejoice at the recent Tory victories in Liverpool and Southwark as indicating a continuance in power of the party likely to be most helpful to them.

"THE CHINESE MUST GO."

There is every reason to believe that within a few days a San Francisco mob will make an attack on the Chinamen. The preparations for this attack are in open progress, and Mr. Denis Kearney, the eminent California statesman whom Mr. Hayes once honored with a long interview at the White House, is now appealing to his followers to furnish money for erecting a neat and serviceable gallows on the Sand Lots whereon to hang the wretches who are guilty of the crime of being Chinamen. As the Mayor of the city is the ally and tool of Kearney, no protection will be given by him to the Chinese, and the fate of these unhappy heathen, in case the anticipated riot takes place, can easily be imagined.

There are a few weak sentimentalists in the Eastern States who would look upon a massacre of the Chinese in San Francisco as a shameful crime. When that event occurs they will denounce Kearney and Kalloch with much energy, and will assert that the American nation has been disgraced. Such people, however, have nothing to do with real politics, and their opinions are of very little consequence.

Practical men are growing tired of the foolish sentimentality which is talked in Eastern cities concerning the Chinese. We are told that because the United States has made a treaty with China guaranteeing protection to Chinese residing in this country, it is a disgraceful breach of faith to permit the San Francisco Chinamen to be persecuted and massacred. Suppose it is. What of it? Can China compel us to keep a treaty, and if not, can we be expected to keep it? The United States has made numerous treaties with our Indian tribes, and violated them whenever the Northwestern voter has desired to seize the land of the Indians. It is one of the fundamental principles of our Government that we are under no obligation to keep treaties made with Indians, since the latter are weak and powerless. We keep treaties made with nations like England and France, who are able to resent bad faith and dishonesty on our part, but the Indians can be cheated with impunity. We can apply the same reasoning to the treaty which exists between the United States and China. We can violate it with impunity, since China cannot possibly invade our coasts with a powerful fleet and batter down our towns. As for pretending that we must keep a treaty because it would be dishonorable to do otherwise, that is mere sentimental nonsense. To tell a Government that has recognized no law of honesty at home in its dealings with weak copper-colored people, that it must be honorable when dealing with weak yellow people, is a waste of breath.

Of course, it would be possible to put an end to lawless persecution of the Chinese, provided it were popular to do so, but it so happens that it would be unpopular. Which great political party is foolish enough to risk losing the votes of the Pacific States by undertaking to do justice to the Chinese? What if it is morally right to do justice even to yellow heathen? Politicians do not make a practice of doing right because it is right. They are practical men, and their rule of conduct is to do what will secure votes. It would not pay for any politician or any party to take up the cause of the Chinamen. Votes are not to be obtained in that way. The true way to please the Sand Lot voters is either to openly sympathize with their hatred of the Chinese, or to ignore the whole subject, and, after the Chinese have been massacred, to mildly deprecate such irregular action on the part of the impulsive working men of San Francisco.

What, then, is the use of the sentimental talk concerning the poor Chinamen, and the duty of keeping our treaty with China, which we hear from visionary people who know nothing of politics? Denis Kearney and his followers intend to drive out the Chinamen, and there is no more reason for protecting the Chinese against him than there has been for protecting the Indians against white men who wanted their lands. The question of the right and wrong of the matter is of no consequence, since the motive which governs in our public affairs is a desire to secure votes, not a sentimental desire to do right for the right's sake. The sooner the Chinamen are exterminated the sooner San Francisco will be at peace. If any one calls this a brutal and shameful doctrine, it may be retorted that such a criticism comes rather late in the day. We have systematically treated the Indians with the same technical injustice with which the Chinese are now threatened, and so long as our people accept quietly the profits of such a policy, it behooves them to remain quiet concerning the persecution of the Chinese and the violation of our treaty obligations with China.

There is precisely one eminent American citizen who has openly shown his contempt for Kearney and his gang—heedless of the votes that he might thereby lose. Gen. Grant snubbed Kearney in San Francisco by refusing to see that person when he called at Gen. Grant's hotel. Perhaps Gen. Grant would also have the courage to protect the Chinese, in case he were in a position to do so, but then he is not a professional politician, and disdains to bid for votes by courting demagogues. This is probably one of the reasons why his possible election to the Presidency is regarded by some people as a danger to our institutions. It would probably be a serious danger to Mr. Kearney and his kind, should they undertake to indulge in arson and murder.

AMUSEMENTS.

"LA DAMNATION DE FAUST."

The third performance last night of Hector Berlioz's immortal work, though announced as the last, will, it is to be hoped, be followed by others soon. Certainly, Dr. Damrosch cannot ask any greater evidence of its appreciation by the public than he has received at each of the four performances, which include the first public rehearsal. Last night's audience was quite as numerous as before, and filled every seat and all the available standing-room in both the large and small halls. It is a fact worth mentioning that this last audience contained a very large percentage of the same subscribers who have every time secured their seats in advance as soon as the office was opened. Judging by the enthusiasm and evidences of profound interest, the Symphony Society could give a weekly performance with assurances of perfect success, and it is certain that the wish of every lover of music who has been so fortunate as to hear "La Damnation de Faust," is uttered in this expression of the hope that New-York has by no means heard the last of it. The rendering of the orchestral part of the work was fully as good as before, the chorus, though not so numerous, was strong enough and sang with the same spirit and massive tone, while there was one important improvement in the solos. Mr. Jordan, the tenor, was in better and stronger voice than he has been previously, and was accordingly more effective in his part, the music of which he has always delivered tastefully and artistically. The other soloists did not differ from their former renderings, and all sang well, Mr. Remmertz, as usual, being particularly effective as Mephistopheles, the music of which he enters into with uncommon zeal, and seems to enjoy singing. The Times has already made special mention of the principal features of the composition—its wonderful and original orchestration, its descriptive and dramatic character, and the beauty and grace of some of the songs, which appear all the more noticeable by contrast with some of the more powerful choruses. The musical intelligence which has guided this large body of performers through the difficulties of their task will doubtless be recognized hereafter with even more genuine appreciation than heretofore.

GENERAL MENTION.

The Aquarium is now under the management of Mr. Charles Reiche and his brother, and performances are still given there twice each day. The admission price, it should be added, has been reduced. Mr. Frank Melville and a well-organized circus company are the chief attractions, though the celebrated troupe of Kentucky horses are among the interesting things to be seen there.

The last of Mr. Wilhelm Mueller's chamber-music soirées at Steinway Hall, Tuesday evening, was a gem of its kind, and attracted a large audience. Mr. Mueller was assisted by Mr. S. B. Mills, Messrs. Richard Arnold, Gantzberg, and Gramm, and the Misses Lobeck. The programme was smoothly interpreted. If one number is to be selected above another for its perfect performance, it was the "Trout" quintet of Schubert.

The announcement that Mr. George Vandenhoff would appear this afternoon at Chickering Hall must, unfortunately, be corrected. Mr. Vandenhoff is too sick to leave his house, and is forced, therefore, to disappoint the public. However, Mr. Vale, his enterprising manager, has arranged a mixed programme for the occasion, so that the favorite reader's place will be well filled. Those who will take part in the programme are: Mr. A. P. Burbank, elocutionist; Mrs. S. S. Starr, soprano; Mr. J. P. Corliss, tenor, and Mr. Thomas Mann, pianist.

The public will be glad to know that Mr. Edwin Booth is organizing a dramatic and musical entertainment to be given on Thursday evening next, March 4, for the benefit of the Irish relief fund. The list of artists who will take part in this affair contains all the members of Mr. Booth's company, who, with the tragedian himself, will give the third act of "Hamlet," the third act of "Othello," and "The Taming of the Shrew." The musical part of the programme will be rendered by Mr. Ole Bull, Mlle. Valleria, Miss Annie Louise Cary, Signor Campanini, and Signor Galassi, and Mr. Maniescon gives the use of the Academy of Music for the evening. Further details will soon be announced.

OBITUARY.

ROBERT WHITE, M. D.

Assistant Surgeon Robert White, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, died Tuesday, at his station on Bedloe's Island, in New-York Harbor, of phthisis pulmonalis, at the age of 32 years. Dr. White took his degree in medicine in the Harvard University, and located at Boston. Subsequently he spent some time in the hospitals of Europe, and at a later period was attached to the Royal Maternity Hospital in Edinburgh. On his return to America he entered the United States Marine Hospital Service, where he remained until his death. Dr. White was designated by the Surgeon-General to investigate the yellow fever epidemic of 1878, which duty he courageously performed. He also accompanied the party in the revenue cutter Rush on her cruise to Alaska, of which trip he prepared a scientific report of much value, and made some valuable contributions to the Smithsonian Institution. He was a genial, courteous gentleman, with great earnestness of character and perseverance.

FEODOR-NICOLAIEWICZ GLINKA.

The cable announces the death, in St. Petersburg, yesterday, of Feodor-Nicolaiewicz Glinka, the Russian author, at the advanced age of 92 years. Born in 1788, in the Government of Smolensk, he was trained for the Army, and when but a lad of 17 served as an officer in the campaign of Austerlitz. Literary tastes led him to resign from the Army soon afterward, but he rejoined it in 1812, and fought in the campaigns against France until the definite peace of 1815 was secured. He then became attached, as Colonel, to the Military Governor of St. Petersburg, but fell into disgrace through imprudent relations with suspected persons. He has long been recognized as one of the best military writers of Russia, and leaves valuable histories of the various campaigns in which he was engaged. As a poet he obtained considerable reputation for his war songs, and in general literature ranked with the foremost of the Russian authors of his time.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Mr. Gideon Frost, one of the oldest Quaker preachers on Long Island, and founder of the Friends College at Locust Valley, died at his home at Glenhead yesterday afternoon, aged 82 years.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—By direction of the Secretary of War, Capt. John Hartley, Twenty-second Infantry, will report in person to Major Robert N. Scott, Third Artillery, in charge of the publication of the official records of the rebellion, for duty at his office.

Medical Director George Peck is detached as President of the Naval Medical Examining Board at Washington, and ordered to duty as member of the Examining Board at Philadelphia. Surgeon Newton L. Bates is detached as a member of the Examining Board at Washington, and ordered to duty as member of the Examining Board at Philadelphia. Naval Constructor Thomas E. Webb is detached from duty at the Navy-yard, New-York, and is ordered to the Navy-yard at Norfolk. Naval Constructor George R. Baush, from duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the Navy-yard, New-York.

The Navy Department is informed that the Constitution was at Aspinwall on the 14th inst. The Pensacola, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Rodgers, was at Callao Jan. 29, and will be at Panama about March 1.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Wallace submitted a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate how many Paymasters are now on the rolls of the Navy, how many of such the laws authorize, how and under what circumstances Paymaster Edward Bellows became dropped from the roll of such, with the record and proceedings affecting him, and how and under what circumstances he had been restored to the list of Paymasters.

THE DEMOCRATS IN CINCINNATI.

A REPORT THAT TILDEN'S AGENTS ARE SECURING THE BEST HOTELS—TRYING A JEWETT BOOM.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.—The members of the Cincinnati Democratic delegation who have returned from Washington are of the belief that Tilden will make every possible effort to secure the nomination here in June. Col. C. W. Woolley, the gentleman who looked after Tilden's interests in Florida in 1876, and sent the cipher telegrams signed "Fox," says Tilden's agents are negotiating to buy up all the best hotels in the city for their own use, thus crowding out all the other delegations. "I hear," said he, "that they have already secured some 200 rooms in one of the largest, for that purpose. It is to the interest of the hotels, as well as that of the city, that they divide their delegations as much as possible. Now, we want the Republican Convention here in four years, and it would be well for the hotels to use judgment in their appointments at this time. In future, should such a plan as this be successful, it would be a very easy thing for a candidate to secure all the hotels at command and work accordingly." Inquiry at the hotels in regard to this statement elicited the fact that telegrams had been received at the Gibson House, from Albany, asking that 200 rooms and 60 parlors be secured.

The selection of Cincinnati as the place for holding the convention has brought the name of Hugh J. Jewett, of Zanesville, again into prominence. Senator Marriott, one of the Ohio delegation to Washington, says Jewett was the only man talked of there who could harmonize all elements. A vigorous Jewett Club was formed at Zanesville last night.

THE MILITARY LAND BILL DEFEATED

A BRILLIANT VICTORY FOR SENATOR EDMUNDS AFTER A PROTRACTED DEBATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The defeat to-day of the bill providing for the payment of 64 cents per acre out of the National Treasury to each of 19 States, for the amount of land located in them with military warrants, is a signal victory for Senator Edmunds. The debate upon this bill began Feb. 10. A favorable report had been made by Senator Plumb, and Senator McDonald had been selected as the bill's champion. At the very beginning of the discussion Senator Edmunds moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, and supported his motion by a masterly argument, which consumed the Senate's working time for nearly two days. Many other Senators followed him, and there are very few who have not taken part in the debate. The passage of the bill would have been equivalent to a gift of at least $4,000,000 to the States mentioned, and Iowa's share would have been nearly $900,000. The bill was strongly supported by the Senators from those States which would have been benefited, almost without exception, although Senators from some States which would have received only a few thousand dollars, suggested a more equal division of the money. When the States in question were admitted to the Union it was stipulated that they should receive from the Government 5 per cent. of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands situated within their limits, to be used for internal public improvements. Inasmuch as the Government received no money for the homesteads it has given its veteran soldiers, the opponents of the bill objected to a bestowal upon the States of 5 per cent. of an arbitrary valuation of these lands, and held on this and other grounds that the States had no claim, either in justice or equity, upon the Government for the sum involved

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $254,963 34; and from Customs $637,183 29.

The Controller of the Currency has called for a report showing the condition of the national banks at the close of business on Saturday, the 21st inst.

President Hayes to-day transmitted to both houses of Congress a report and draft of a bill submitted by the Public Land Commission, appointed under the act of March 3, 1879. The first part of the report discusses the defects of public land laws. It is proposed to divide the public lands into five classes, viz.: Arable, irrigable, pasturage, timber, and mineral; and each class is to be disposed of under laws specially applicable thereto. The commission recommends a sweeping repeal of the existing Mineral laws, with a reservation in favor of all vested rights.

ASKING A JUDGE'S IMPEACHMENT.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 25.—In the House of Delegates to-day, Dr. Bruce, a delegate from Allegany County, presented a memorial of citizens of Cumberland and Allegany Counties, preferring charges against Judge George A. Pearre, Associate Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the State, with a view to his impeachment. The memorial contains eight charges, accusing Judge Pearre of receiving and accepting, on divers and frequent occasions, fees for legal advice and services while acting as Judge of hat circuit; alleging that he has sat in judgment in cases in which he was personally interested; that he has been heard to use vile, profane, and indecent language while upon the bench, and personally assaulted and threatened a member of the Bar; that he has used his influence upon the bench in dictating co-appointments; that he has frequently transformed the consulting-room of the Court-house into a place of assignation, and that he secretly associates with lewd and dissolute women. The memorial asks that the charges be referred to a committee for investigation, to the end that, if ascertained to be true, Judge Pearre may be impeached and brought before the Senate to answer. The memorial was referred to a special committee of seven.

ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF LIBEL.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—Messrs. Wallis, Hoolah & Ashbrook, proprietors, and Ernst Heiner, editor of the *Dramatic and Musical Mirror*, of this city, were to-day arrested on a charge of libel preferred by Charles R. Gardiner, of the theatrical paper, the *Mirror*, of New-York. The article complained of was published in the *Dramatic and Musical Mirror*, of this city, two or three weeks ago, when Minnie Palmer's "Boarding School" combination was playing at the Park Theatre. Gardiner, it was said, had been business manager for Miss Palmer, and the alleged libelous article charged that he had tried to ruin the young lady's business, and had attempted to prevent her securing the engagement of her company at the Park. Mr. Gardiner denies the charges and states that he can prove their utter falsity. There will probably be some bitter criminations and recriminations before the contest between the parties is ended.

NEW-JERSEY GRAND ARMY.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 25.—

THE CZAR'S UNEASY THRONE

THE SENSE OF INSECURITY OBSERVABLE IN RUSSIA.

FEARS THAT SOMETHING MAY HAPPEN BEFORE THE EMPEROR'S ANNIVERSARY—THE FORTIFICATIONS ON THE FRONTIER —RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "There is certainly a sense of insecurity observable in every direction here, and while there is great fear that something will happen before the anniversary of the Emperor's accession to the throne, there is also a settled idea, which is destined, probably, to be disappointed, that the Czar will proclaim something new on that occasion. The most important fact connected with the latter expectation is that very important State documents are in course of passing through the press in the printing office of the fourth section. A certain number of trustworthy men have been working at these papers for three weeks. The contents of the papers are to be kept a profound secret, and in order that nothing should leak out, the printers are kept in charge of an officer, and are under lock and key. This proves that something unusual is being prepared, but as it was begun prior to the explosion in the Winter Palace, that event may have somewhat changed the good intentions of the Czar."

A dispatch from Berlin says: "The recent article in the *North German Gazette* on Russian fortifications has caused such a sensation that the communication in reply to it declaring that 'the fact of a State fortifying its own frontier does not necessarily betray hostility toward its neighbors,' which that journal says is from a noteworthy source, may be an editorial device to weaken the force of its previous production. It is considered significant that the Russian Grand Duke Nicholas, who arrived in Berlin on Tuesday, was received with much impressiveness. He was met at the railway station by the Emperor's brother, Prince Charles, the Princes Frederick Charles and Alexander, Prince August of Wurtemberg, and several other high personages, a guard of honor of the Second Foot Guards. Prince Charles gave a banquet, at which the Emperor and all the Princes were present. The Emperor afterward held a brilliant reception at the palace in honor of the Grand Duke Nicholas."

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* says the *North German Gazette* indulges in a variety of hypotheses on Russia's fortification projects, and from these hypotheses manufactures a hypothetical policy. The *Journal* comes to the conclusion that the opinion expressed in a recent German pamphlet still holds good—namely, that the feeling existing in Russia that Germany will not attack her can only proceed from the belief that Germany has always been Russia's truest friend, and that the two countries have no fundamentally divergent interests.

A Berlin dispatch says: "Russia appears inclined to treat the refusal of China to ratify the Kuldja treaty, if persisted in, as an affront necessitating a diplomatic rupture, as the treaty has been signed by the Czar."

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 25.—It has been decided that Gen. Louis Melikoff shall be appointed Governor-General of St. Petersburg, in place of Gen. Gourkho.

The *Molva* states that on Sunday last the Superintendent of Police delivered to the Chief of Artillery six shrapnel shells which were found in a tramway car. The Chief thereupon ordered a verification to be made of all the ammunition stored in the district, and discovered that 13 shells were missing.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador, has handed documents to the French authorities incriminating Elpidine Corneli in the attempt on the life of the Czar at Moscow.

THE TROUBLES IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A large tenant-right meeting, near Portadown, County Armagh, today, was attacked by 3,000 Orangemen, armed with bludgeons, who stormed the platform and then dispersed the meeting. The tenant-rights ers were outnumbered, and 20 of them were seriously injured. The Orange party considered the meeting to be of a seditious character.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The *Standard* says the Home Rulers, at an adjourned meeting yesterday, decided not to propose a direct negative to Sir Stafford Northcote's resolution against obstruction, but to allow debate on the main question to be conducted generally by English and Scotch members. The Home Rulers will content themselves with insuring a continuance of the debate for three days, reserving their strength for subsequent discussion on the several amendments, notably that of Mr. Dillwyn, Liberal member for Swansea, as to the expediency of introducing such resolutions in the last session of Parliament, which is expected to receive a large measure of Liberal support.

Messrs. Davitt, Daly, Killen, and Brennan, the Irish agitators, having been served with copies of the indictments against them, will plead on Saturday, the last day for pleading.

The *Times*, in a leading article, says there is no reason whatever to suppose the Government intend to dissolve Parliament before the work of the present session is finished, unless circumstances prove too strong for them, but a dissolution can hardly happen if the Opposition join hands cordially with the Government to give effect to Sir Stafford Northcote's resolutions against obstruction.

TOPICS OF INTEREST ABROAD.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A dispatch from Constantinople says: "It is reported that the Greek brigands who captured Col. Synge and his wife near Salonica, fix the amount to be paid for their ransom at £4,000. Negotiations for the release of the captives are proceeding." A later dispatch announces that a letter from Col. Synge says the brigands demand £15,000 for the release of himself and his wife.

The *Morning Post* says it has reasons to believe that the Queen contemplates going to Germany in the Spring to visit the tomb of her daughter, the Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt, who died in 1878.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Cardinal Newman is suffering from the effects of a fall, by which one of his ribs was broken, but his condition is now as favorable as can be expected, considering his advanced age. The Cardinal is in his 79th year.

The timber in a yard in Glasshouse-street, Vauxhall, London, fell to-day, killing 5 persons and wounding 16.

The Minister resident here of the Argentine Republic has communicated a telegram to the press stating that the question of the election of a new President is considered as settled in favor of Gen. Roca. His opponent, Dr. Tejedor, Governor of Buenos Ayres, who was supported solely by the Provinces of Buenos Ayres and Corrientes, has retired from the field. Dr. Tejedor's partisans have been disarmed, and all fear of a conflict has been removed.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The Republican Left has selected M. Albert Grévy as candidate for the Life Senatorship, made vacant by the death of M. Crémieux.

MADRID, Feb. 25.—The royal tribunal has confirmed the death sentence of Otero, who attempted to kill the King.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 25.—A Greek has been arrested here for having in his possession an infernal machine. He claims that he is an English subject. He first admitted, then retracted the statement, that he contemplated an attack on the Sultan, and asserted that the machine was bought by his brother, who was consequently arrested.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A dispatch from Lahore reports that fighting was renewed at Herat, between Kabuli and Herati regiments, and the former were completely defeated.

THE MURDER OF MRS. HINK.

The inquest as to the murder of Mrs. Harriet Hink was continued at Paterson yesterday, but without eliciting any important new evidence. So far nothing whatever connecting Patrick Henry Bracken with the murder has been disclosed, and the Police seem to be without a single clue to the perpetrator of the crime, but Bracken is still detained in jail, nominally as a witness. Coroner Eutan started last night for Port Jervis and Middletown to see if he could learn anything concerning the woman's past life that would suggest the existence of a motive on the part of any one to cause her death. He says her relatives from that section showed no emotion over her murder, and, having persuaded a Paterson gentleman to become responsible for the expenses of her burial, left for home immediately after the funeral, without taking any measures to reimburse him for the money he had advanced.

NO CASE FOR A JURY.

Charles A. Buddensieck, a builder, residing at No. 112 East Fifty-second-street, was placed on trial before Recorder Smyth, in General Sessions, yesterday, on an indictment found in March, 1878, charging him with violation of the Sanitary Code. The specific charge of violation of the Health laws made against Buddensieck was that the plumbing work of the houses Nos. 100 and 102 East Fifty-second-street was defective, and the soil-pipe not ventilated, thereby, as alleged, flooding the premises with deadly sewer-gas, and causing numerous cases of sickness. The evidence showed that the buildings had been erected in May or June, 1877, and that the ordinance of the Board of Health relating to defective plumbing was not published until the November following. There was, therefore, no case to go to the jury, and they returned a verdict of not guilty.

REBEL SPIRIT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

UNJUST EXECUTION OF THE LAWS IN CASES IN WHICH UNITED STATES OFFICERS ARE CONCERNED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 25.—The working of our State Judiciary system, as it is used to shield offenders against Federal laws and officers, is clearly disclosed in the case of the State against J. Farris, who is accused of assaulting United States Commissioner Hutchinson, in this city. From the following particulars, which were obtained from Hutchinson, it appears that the latter was sent to Georgetown in October, 1878, by District Attorney Northrop, to investigate complaints against several white men who were charged with breaking up a Republican meeting held in that town. Twelve arrests were made. Ten of the persons were bound over to appear before the United States court, and two were discharged. Farris was among the former, and it was the first time that the Commissioner had ever seen him. About two months after this occurrence, Hutchinson met Farris in Charleston, and accepted an invitation to drink in a saloon in Meeting-street. Hutchinson was in the act of raising the glass to his lips when Farris, without a word of warning, knocked him down, broke his arm, split his scalp, and otherwise cut and bruised him; he was picked up unconscious by two colored men, and carried to the hospital. After much unnecessary delay, Farris was arrested by the State authorities, and gave bail for his appearance before the State Circuit Court in November, 1879. When the time arrived, Farris feigned to be sick, and the Circuit Solicitor continued the case until the February term, which has just closed. The case was No. 10 on the docket when the court opened, which, in the regular mode of procedure, would have placed it among the first cases disposed of; but the Solicitor postponed calling it until the last day, when he again caused it to be continued, because Farris's counsel was not in court.

"I have learned," said the Commissioner, "that the witnesses were allowed to go at large without recognizance, and it seems evident, from the several postponements and the general conduct of the Solicitor, that the State has no intention to punish this cowardly ruffian, and the sole reason is, I am a Federal officer." This is not an isolated case; there are many instances on record in which witnesses to offenses against Federal officers were spirited away, and when the day of trial came the complaints were dismissed through lack of evidence. But woe unto the Federal officer who lays himself liable to prosecution by the State. No expense is too much and no exertion too great to secure his speedy conviction. Judges rule and charge to their prejudice, and inflict the heaviest penalties the statutes prescribe. A former internal revenue officer, William L. Springs, was convicted of stealing a silver watch, worth about $8, and was sentenced to three years' hard labor in the Penitentiary. Gov. Simpson, who was present at the trial, has admitted that the evidence did not warrant the verdict, and yet he has stubbornly declined to exercise his pardoning prerogative, though several petitions, signed by influential citizens, have been presented to him. It is generally believed that Springs is innocent of the theft, and that he was convicted for the serious crime of being a revenue officer.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out in the Legislative Council Chamber, at Fredericton, New-Brunswick, about 10:30 o'clock last night. The fire burned slowly for about an hour, when it was hoped it was got under control; but soon after it was seen to burst through the roof of the building at several points. The firemen and others were on hand early and worked most determinedly, but were unable to check the progress of the flames. The building, which was of wood, contained the House of Assembly and Provincial Library. Most of the books were saved, and a large part of the furniture, but some of it was badly damaged by water. At 1 o'clock this morning, the fire was said to be under control and part of the building can be saved from fire, but would be much damaged by water.

At about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the barns of J. F. Harrison and Albert G. Hemingway, adjoining each other on what is known as Lather's Hill, New-Rochelle, were destroyed by fire, involving a loss of about $12,000. With Mr. Harrison's barn were burned a large quantity of hay and feed, two horses, a donkey, two sleighs, six carriages, harness, and farming implements. The horses were favorites with his family. He estimates his loss on building $4,500; insured for $2,000; on contents, $2,500; insurance, $400; on horses and donkey, loss, $500. Mr. Hemingway's loss was: On building and contents, $5,000; insured for $2,500. The barns were fired simultaneously, and were undoubtedly of incendiary origin, though there is no suspicion as to who the person or persons may be.

A barn, owned by C. V. B. Ostrander, President of the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company; also, the farm and out-houses, together with their contents, owned by Sheriff Cooper, at Riverhead, Long Island, were totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. It was the work of an incendiary.

A barn on the premises at Morris Plains, N. J., of R. H. McCardy, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. Six valuable horses were burned. The loss is estimated at $10,000. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary origin.

A fire in the corset factory of Crotty & Co., in the fifth story of No. 3 Walker-street, last evening, destroyed property amounting to $2,000. The building, which belonged to H. Tregany, was damaged to the extent of $200. Both stock and building were insured.

A fire at Saginaw City, Mich., at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, destroyed Andre's one-story block of six stores. The loss on building and merchandise is $15,000, on which there is an insurance of $8,500.

A mill at Frontenac, Minn., owned by Heyt & Sloyer, of St. Paul, was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. The loss is estimated at $20,000; insured for $13,000.

The residence and store of Gabriel Hammer, on Elizabeth-avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., were damaged $3,000 by fire yesterday morning.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Norwegian bark Brilliant, Capt. Paulsen, from Galveston Nov. 24, for Amsterdam, has put into Seaford Roads, with the loss of bulwarks, stanchions, and a boat, having experienced heavy weather.

The Swedish bark Henrietta, Capt. Svendsen, from Liverpool Dec. 19, for Pensacola, has put into Cowes, leaky.

The British bark Goletta, Capt. Pratt, from Philadelphia, for Bremen, before reported ashore at Terschelling, has filled and become a total loss.

The Spanish bark San Fernando, Capt. Guezala, from Liverpool Jan. 24, for New-Orleans, has put into Pasages, with a loss of sails, foremast, and maintopgallant mast.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 25.—The steamer El Dorado, bound from Pomeroy to St. Louis, in descending the falls in the Ohio River to-day, struck the pier of a bridge, and immediately began to take water. She was beached on the Indiana shore, settling with the starboard guard four feet under water. The El Dorado is valued at $25,000, and is insured for $16,000 in Cincinnati companies. Her cargo consists largely of manufactured iron.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, Feb. 25.—Ex-Senator William T. Magie was nominated and confirmed to-day as Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge Woodhull, whose term will expire on Saturday. The Republicans, in joint caucus to-day, adopted a resolution fixing March 12 as the day for final adjournment. It was understood, however, that the adjournment may be postponed for a week or so if it is found necessary. A bill enabling the authorities of Elizabeth to compromise with the creditors of that city passed the House to-day. The bill to prevent exemption of debts from taxation was passed to-night. The Republicans, in caucus, decided to oppose all bills modifying the Sunday laws.

SHOOTING IN SELF-DEFENSE.

WINCHESTER, Ill., Feb. 25.—A fatal shooting affair occurred here yesterday between James Padgett, a musician, and Joseph J. Fields, a well-to-do farmer. The latter tried to avoid Padgett, who threatened to shoot him, but they met accidentally yesterday as Fields turned a corner. Padgett made a motion to get a pistol from his pocket, when Fields drew a revolver and began firing, shooting Padgett four times—In the right hand, right shoulder, through the hip, and just over the sacrum—from the effects of which he died at 7 o'clock last evening. Fields was arrested.

THE REV. MR. PAIGE'S CRIME.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 25.—The Rev. A. W. Paige pleaded guilty to the charge of sending obscene letters through the mail this morning in the United States District Court, and was fined $200 and costs amounting to $170. He was taken to the Hartford County Jail in default.

DEATH OF ROBERT L. CASE.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Robert L. Case, late President of the suspended Security Life Insurance Company, of New-York, died at his residence, in this city, to-day, in the seventy-first year of his age.

RAILROAD MANAGEMENT

PROPOSED SALE OF THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA LINE.

THE GOVERNOR'S REASONS FOR CALLING THE LEGISLATURE TOGETHER—REPUBLICANS FAVORING THE SALE—CONFLICTING RAILROAD INTERESTS AT WORK.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 25.—*Hale's Weekly* of to-day contains the address of Gov. Jarvis to the people of the State, explaining why he called the Legislature to meet on March 15, to consider the proposition of W. J. Best, for himself and a syndicate of New-York capitalists, to purchase the Western North Carolina Railroad. A letter of W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, also appears in the same paper, as does in full the proposition of the syndicate. Jarvis and Saunders do not think the road will be built by the State further than to Asheville. They believe that, if the road is ever completed to Ducktown and Point Rock, it will have to be done by private persons. The issue is now made up. W. T. Dorsch, V. V. Richardson, Junius J. Scales, W. P. Roberts, and A. M. Powell, Directors of the road, are strongly opposed to the sale. The Republican members of the Legislature, consulting the interests of the tax-payers of the State, will be nearly a unit for the sale. There is likely to be a stormy session of the Legislature over this question, that may cause a bad split in the Democratic Party.

It is charged by some that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are to be the real purchasers. Others aver that Mr. Best is acting in behalf of the Piedmont Air Line, which is controlled by Col. Scott, while not a few assert that should the sale be made, the Western North Carolina Railroad is to be united with the Carolina Central Railroad, leading from Wilmington to Charlotte, under Mr. Best's management. Certain it is that these rival corporations, as well as the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia and the Cincinnati Southern Railroads are hard at work. It is expected that each will be represented by a strong lobby. These conflicting interests may defeat the sale of the road, though it is favored by a large majority of the people of the State. The proposition makes a new issue throughout the State, and is causing much excitement. The real reason why the State Administration is unanimously in favor of the sale is that it wants to avoid the deficiency of $250,000 that will exist on Sept. 30 next, and which will have to be made up next year, with the addition of the interest on the consolidated State debt. This would increase State taxes to just double what they are now.

NEW LINES BEFORE CONGRESS.

A ROAD ACROSS THE INDIAN TERRITORY—MILITARY LINE TO THE MEXICAN BORDER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—A long bill, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Harris, provides for the construction of another railroad in and across the Indian Territory, from Fort Smith, on the Arkansas line, to Arkansas City, on the Kansas line. The first section incorporates nine residents of Tennessee, seven residents of Kansas, and two residents of Arkansas, as a company to build and run the road, with a capital stock of $2,500,000. Section 2 grants to the company the right of way through the public lands and the Indian Territory, with power to take from the public lands in the Territory adjacent to the road, for 200 feet on each side, material for building. Power is also given to select and locate lands not actually owned or occupied by other persons, for the purposes of depots, stations, shops, &c., not to exceed one section for every five miles of road. Land selected is to be paid for at $1 25 per acre and patented to the company. The company is also empowered to locate and enter any timbered lands not already owned or occupied, situated within two miles of the road on each side, by paying the same prices, but the amount taken is not to exceed one section for every five miles of road. The company must begin work within two years, and finish the road within four years. Section 5 provides that after the road's completion it may be consolidated with any other lines already built.

The House Committee on Railways and Canals agreed this morning to report favorably Mr. Upson's bill "authorizing the Secretary of War to contract with the San Antonio and Mexican Border Railroad Company for the immediate construction of a railroad from San Antonio to a point on the Rio Grande at or near the town of Laredo, for the purpose of establishing a postal and military route from the United States military head-quarters at San Antonio, Texas, to the Mexican border." The bill provides that the Secretary of the Treasury, for and in the name of the United States, shall indorse and guarantee the bonds of the company to the extent of $15,000 per mile of the whole road to be reconstructed, but not exceeding a total issue of $2,400,000; the bonds to be made payable to the United States, either registered or coupon, payable in coin 30 years after date, with interest payable half-yearly in coin at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum; the United States to be secured by a first mortgage on the railway, with a provision in the mortgage for a sinking fund to be paid into the Treasury of 2 per cent. per annum in coin on the whole amount of bonds issued after the mortgage, until the bonds are all redeemed, or until the fund on deposit, with its accretions, shall be sufficient to redeem them. The bill further provides that the entire line, from San Antonio to the Rio Grande, shall be completed within two years from the signing of the contract; that the Government shall have the preference in the matter of services and the right to withhold payment therefor until the advances of money to the company are repaid; the amounts earned by the company for the transport of supplies, &c., for the Government, and for carrying the mails, to be credited to the company; and no money is to be paid out of the Treasury for such service until the sum so guaranteed for the company shall have been paid.

The committee also agreed to report favorably Mr. Willis's bill, which provides that after July 1, 1880, no tolls shall be charged or collected on the Louisville and Portland Canal; but the Secretary of War is authorized to draw his warrant from time to time upon the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the actual expenses of operating and keeping the canal in repair.

GENERAL NOTES.

ANNUAL MEETINGS OF COMPANIES—OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST.

MOUNT VERNON, Ohio, Feb. 25.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Delaware Railroad Company was held here to-day. The earnings of the road for the past year were $404,025, an increase of $21,327 over the previous year. The following Board of Directors was elected: Thomas D. Messler and William Thaw, of Pittsburg; George D. Roberts, of Philadelphia; William M. Orr, of Orrville; Isaac Harpster, of Millersburg; Samuel Israel and Charles Cooper, of Mount Vernon; M. White, of Gambier, and D. W. Caldwell, of Columbus. Thomas D. Messler was re-elected President, and the old officers were reappointed.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Feb. 25.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad Company yesterday, the following were elected Directors: C. Lynde, of Rock Island; J. C. Peasley and J. W. Blythe, of Burlington, and J. M. Dewey, of Des Moines. The vote on the ratification of the lease of the road to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company resulted in 15,767 votes being cast in its favor. As 27,507 votes were necessary to ratify, the road will remain in the hands of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Company.

A meeting of the Directors of the company will be held in New-York on March 3, when a President, Vice-President, and Secretary will be elected.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS JUBILANT.

The Woman Suffragists and their male friends gathered in force at Steck Hall, East Fourteenth-street, last night, to celebrate the enactment by the State Legislature of the act giving them the right to vote at school elections. Mrs. Dr. Clemence Lozier presided. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake explained the provisions of the new act, which she said had been introduced by Senator Sessions in the Senate, and Hon. James W. Husted in the House, and which gave to women the right to hold all school offices and vote for School Trustees. This was signed by the Governor on the 12th inst. The second bill gave them the right to vote for all school officers, but as it was discovered that some of these were also county officers, there was a question about its constitutionality, and it had been referred back to the Judiciary Committee. Thirteen women of Syracuse had already voted under the law of Feb. 12 at the charter election, and on the first Tuesday of March the women in 19 towns of this State will enjoy the privilege. The rest of the women of the State, with the exception of those of New-York, Brooklyn, and one other county, where the school offices were appointive, would vote on the second Tuesday of October next. [Cheers.] Resolutions were passed thanking Senator Sessions and Assemblyman Husted for their efforts to pass the bill, and Gov. Cornell for signing it. Speeches were made by the Rev. Robert Collyer and others, and the following telegram was sent:

To the Republican Convention at Utica:

The women of the Metropolis, gathered at Steck Hall, congratulate the Republican Legislature on having begun the removal of our disfranchisement, and we call on the Republican Party to complete the enfranchisement of the majority of the adult citizens of the Empire State.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Lawrence (Kan.) *Journal* claims that the Kansas State Law Library can hardly be equaled in the United States.

A local correspondent of the Mobile (Ala.) *Register* wants a statue of "Admiral" Raphael Semmes erected in Bienville-square, that city.

Four brothers named Watson, three of whom live in Georgia and the other in South Carolina, all met a few days ago for the first time in 43 years.

The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* says that many handsome bouquets of the fragrant trailing arbutus were gathered in the fields near that city on Sunday last.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* says that a salmon weighing 4½ pounds was caught in Lake Champlain at the Cheever landing, near Port Henry, last week.

Speaker Rich, of the Michigan Legislature, formally denying a current report in that State, says that he is not a candidate for Congress or anything else except Governor.

Louis H. Moberly, Democrat, was re-elected Mayor of Frederick, Md., on Monday, by 89 majority, over David H. Moberly, his brother, and the Republican candidate.

The County of Hennepin, Minn., lately made contracts for a twenty-three thousand-dollar jail, and it has just been discovered that the specifications do not provide for any cells.

The Republican convention in Dallas County, Texas, instructed its delegates to the State Convention to cast the vote of the county in favor of Grant for first choice and Blaine for second.

Congressman Simonton, of the Ninth District of Tennessee, has informed an inquirer that it will be the proudest day of his life if the people of his district indorse him by a continuance of their confidence, but that he will submit his name and all his aspirations to the Democratic District Convention, and abide by its decision.

The Keene (N. H.) *Sentinel* tells of a lady who, having bought some dry goods very cheaply in that city by representing that she could get them at that prise at another store, and having subsequently learned that the latter store had marked up its goods, sent the deficiency to the dealer she had patronized with an explanation of the facts.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says that a brilliant meteor, "about the size of a cigar-box," was seen in the northern heavens by persons in that city, between 1 and 2 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 20th inst., when the sun was shining brightly. Its general direction, it says, was southward, but it appeared to descend toward the earth almost perpendicularly, leaving a bright streak in the heavens, which had all the appearance of a tail to a comet.

"It scarcely seems credible," says the Boston *Herald*, "that within the memory of men still living in hale and hearty manhood—say as late as 1820—Summer-street residences had spacious gardens and barns, the cows of citizens grazed on the Common, each cow provided with a wooden tag bearing the owner's name, and eminent citizens rode out in crimson barouches, dressed in short-clothes, lace sleeves, wigs and cues, and cocked hats. Yet such was the fact."

According to the Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* a gentleman in that city, with large experience as a juror, avers that he has noticed that the juryman who sleeps through the greater part of a trial, and the one that invariably asks, "What is it all about?" generally vote right on the first ballot. He claims that it shows the superiority of impulse over reason. "A man who reasons," he says, "usually gets all tuckered out wrestling with his own ideas, and bewilderment comes in to the rescue of the criminal."

The Boston correspondent of the Salem (Mass.) *Gazette* writes: "An original authentic anecdote of Gen. Washington is a rare thing, but here is one on the authority of Major John Saunders, who commanded the Salem Cadets in 1789, when Washington visited Salem. In his compliment to the Cadets, 'You have the honor to command the best disciplined *corps* I have ever seen,' he pronounced the word *corps* according to the English spelling, articulating the *p* and *s*, and accenting the *o* short; not *core* or *kore*, but *c-o-r-p-s*. This can be no imputation on the scholarship of Washington, for his intercourse with Lafayette, Count D'Estaing, and other French officers must have familiarized him with the French pronunciation. It rather indicates his intense Americanism and contempt of French affectation."

A CHILD'S SUICIDE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 25.—Alice Weaver, a girl 13 years of age, died last night from arsenical poison, administered by her own hands. Her mother died when she was 5 years of age, and she went to live with her aunt and remained with her six years. At times she went out to service, mostly in the country, but was averse to leaving the city. Her last place of employment was here, but she was discharged for holding the baby up by the hair of its head. She gave as an excuse for so doing that she had seen other nurse-girls do the same thing to stop babies from crying. After her discharge, her aunt told her she would have to go back to her fathor, who had married his second wife. She seemed to feel very badly over this announcement, and wrote a note to her aunt, declaring that when the latter received it she would be no more. This note accidentally fell into the possession of the aunt, who thought it merely a child's freak, and sent the girl home. This was two weeks ago. Last Friday or Saturday she bought 5 cents' worth of arsenic, took it all, it is thought, on Tuesday, though the doctors say she had been taking it several days, and died at 11:40 last night. At the inquest there was no evidence showing that her step-mother or her father ill-treated her.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate this afternoon: Henry Sterne, of Indiana, to be United States Consul at Perth; James B. Mitchell, of Virginia, Collector of Customs for the District of Yorktown, Va.

Postmasters.—Orlando Hardy at Albion, N. Y.; Robert I. Smith, Austin, Minn.; John E. Bliss, Ottawa, Kan.; Samuel Marfield, Jr., Circleville, Ohio.

EARNINGS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives some curious figures showing the relative earning of the various classes of English railway carriages, gathered from the official returns of the companies. During the half-year recently ended, every first class carriage on the Midland Railway earned on an average £716, and every third class, £533. On the North-eastern Railway the first class carriages earned on an average £812 each, the second class £334 each, and the third class £524 each. On the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway, every first class carriage earned $117 in the six months, every second class carriage £130, and every third class carriage £553. The returns are exclusive of the receipts from season tickets, which are not divided into the separate classes in the official reports, and in every instance the "composite" carriages are excluded from the return.

ON A HOT-WATER FOUNDATION.

From the Sutro (Nevada) Independent.

A visitor from Virginia City remarked the other day, while viewing our town, that it was strange that a progressive people, such as we have, should not think of sinking artesian wells. Several attempts of the kind have been made, and always with the one result—the striking of hot water at a depth of from 50 feet down to the greatest depth yet reached—90 feet. The water is pretty much of the same nature as that of Steam-boat Springs and other reactions of Nevada. It possesses the peculiarity of tasting like soup when sprinkled with pepper and salt. Some of our people believe, though, that by passing through this "hot-water formation," cold water would be reached at a depth of from 150 to 250 feet.

SHERMAN IN VIRGINIA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

All of the members of the Legislature of this State who signed the letter to Secretary Sherman expressing their intention to support him for the Republican nomination are "Readjusters." In our last State election notice was sent out from the Treasury Department to its officers in Virginia that the support of this Readjuster Party was considered by the Administration an act so immoral in itself that any one who ever voted with it could not hold office in that department of the Federal Government. The Secretary's friends are now endeavoring to magnify the indorsement of a half dozen members of the proscribed party into a Sherman boom. L.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1880.

PEACE OR WAR IN EUROPE

THE HOME AND FOREIGN POLICY OF FRANCE.

THE DE FREYCINET MINISTRY—GAMBETTA'S HAND IN POLITICS—BISMARCK'S PLANS—ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—Two questions of extreme gravity now engross the attention of French politicians: Will M. De Freycinet's Cabinet be able to maintain its position and, should it be overthrown, what will be the next combination? Will the year 1880 be peaceful, and should there be a war, can France keep out of it? On the first of these I think that I can speak positively. The Ministry which, on the 29th of December, was patched up to take the place of the Waddingtonians is not entirely satisfactory to any party. It is not homogeneous; it does not even represent in correct proportions the two groups constituting the Republican majority. It is universally judged to be nothing more than a makeshift, but as it was the best combination available, in existing circumstances, it will be tolerated. It can never be sure of a majority on any question, but it suits M. Gambetta's views to keep it in office, and so whenever any measure shall be proposed whose adoption or rejection might render the Cabinet's resignation inevitable, a quasi vote of confidence will be ordered by the dictator of Parliamentary consciences. On minor points, however, the Ministers will be made to feel their absolute dependence upon the will of the President of the Chamber, who will eliminate from the Council every element not disposed to be entirely subservient to his orders. We have an instance of this at the present moment, in the matter of the Minister of Marine, who has never been pardoned by the Republican Union group for his revocation of M. Gent as Governor of Martinique. Why the services of the gallant Admiral Jaureguiberry should have been retained, when his colleagues Léon Say, Waddington, and Le Royer were turned out, is a mystery; but it is very evident, and to no one more so than to the Admiral himself, that he will not be allowed to stay. Saturday's session in the Chamber showed this beyond a doubt. The Minister insisted that an appropriation of 800,000 francs, for the completion of fortifications in the colonies, should be retained in the budget of his department. The committee was of a different opinion, and when the vote was taken, M. Gambetta gave against the Minister its result, which was at least equivocal, as the opinion of the Chamber was given by a mere show of hands. Upon this the Admiral at once sent in his resignation, and, although both M. Grévy and M. De Freycinet have remonstrated, urging its withdrawal on the ground of the unfavorable impression which would be produced by the retirement of a member of the Cabinet within less than two months after its formation, M. Jaureguiberry, so far, persists in his resolution, saying that as the President of the Chamber is avowedly hostile to him, the sooner he gets out of a false position the better, since it must come to that sooner or later.

Still, this incident is insignificant when compared, as a symptom of M. Gambetta's authority and intentions, with his occult action in the case of the Life Senator election, last week. The Republican Union had proposed, as a candidate for the seat left vacant by the death of Count de Montalivet, a certain Dr. Broca, a very eminent scientist, but a professed atheist and an avowed partisan of the notorious article 7 of the Educational bill, which is obnoxious to a great many anti-Clericals, simply because they consider it a violation of the principle of liberty of conscience. Although pledged to support, in contest, whatever candidate might be presented by the different groups, MM. Jules Simon, Dufaure, Laboulaye, and other influential members of the Senatorial Left Centre positively refused their adhesion and set up another man, M. Betoland, equally republican with Dr. Broca, but, unlike him, opposed to that article. A first election, on the 29th of January, gave a negative result, and, as the Constitution prescribes an absolute majority in such cases, the settlement of the point at issue seemed to be indefinitely postponed. Suddenly appeared a leader in the *République Française*, severely censuring the defection of M. Jules Simon and his consorts, taunting them with disloyalty to the Republic, and concluding with an unmistakable word of warning to the Senators, that, if they wished to preserve the institution of which they are members, they must show themselves "as liberal, as democratic, and as laical as the Deputies themselves." This note produced its effect, and, as the learned anthropologist was returned, at the second time of asking, by a majority of eight, it may be presumed that the Conscript Fathers are thoroughly cowed, and will not again venture upon any act of insubordination. M. Gambetta is virtually the political manager of the French nation, and therefore it is that I venture to assert the probability of a continuance in their Ministries of the majority of the present incumbents, until after the next general elections, for which all the administration's machinery is put into working order. This morning's *République Française* dissects and blames the reasonings and conclusions of M. Casimir Perier's report against the Louis Blanc proposal, but shows nothing of that commiratory tone which was so marked in the note intended for the refractory Senators. The Cabinet, then, is pretty sure of lasting—with a few modifications—for the next twelvemonth, but, even supposing that it should fall, I cannot see serious grounds for the apprehension of troubles which is manifested by the reactionary press. If I could believe in the sincerity of its mouthpieces, it would be different, but I remain incredulous about cries of alarm uttered over the most insignificant incidents, such as a working men's meeting, or the publication of some new radical newspaper. Like the boy in the fable, they call out "wolf!" so often, in hopes of frightening the nation, that if the animal should appear no one would stir. Here is the danger of their declamations, although, fortunately, this danger is scarcely admissible, so long as those who are in power continue to resist, with energy, the exigencies of a turbulent minority, and it, contrary to every provision, the Ministry should prove unequal to its mission, the almost totality of the nation would come to the support of its chief magistrate, who will consistently pronounce against any party policy founded upon excess or intolerance.

Outside of France it is less easy to arrive at a conclusion. Logically, every nation on the Continent is interested in the maintenance of peace; and yet on all sides nations are arming, as though war were imminent. Immense results had been anticipated from the Vienna interview. Mr. Gladstone wrote to Prof. Sbarbaro an eloquent letter urging the abolition of war; the British press asserted that the first results of the Austro-German compact would be the universal disarmament of Europe, and British statesmen assured their constituencies that at last the world was guaranteed against the possibility of any future conflict. Yet facts have not borne out any of these interpretations, and he must be willfully blind or deplorably ignorant of the situation who can still cherish a hope of a speedy transformation of swords into plowshares and spears into pruning-hooks. We know that the increasing armaments, made on a scale without parallel in history, are a cause of ruin to nations, and must eventually culminate in a catastrophe; no one contests this; but when the question is asked: What power will take the initiative of a disarmament? where is to be found a power of sufficient authority to obtain the adhesion of all the great military nations? an answer is not forthcoming. The statesmen of Europe hesitate before the practical difficulties of the question, for what would be a disarmament which would leave behind it the present organization of States whose reserves are drilled, disciplined, and equipped, ready to take the field at any moment? Did Napoleon I. prevent Prussia from preparing Leipsic and Waterloo, although her standing Army scarcely existed after Jena? The Prussian system has now become generalized, and it is precisely in its adoption by all the other powers that we find the obstacle to that disarmament which is advocated by the friends of peace. The only thing possible is a reduction of the permanent effectives. Yet this would be insufficient to deliver Europe of her fears. Certainly, there would be a transient relief in the diminution of War Department budgets, as the pay of the troops would be diminished; but, on the other hand, the reserves would be necessarily developed, as, the standing armies being less numerous, every nation would endeavor to compensate for their insufficiency in case of war. The demand for an increase of the German forces is an eloquent reply to all those who argue in favor of the probabilities that peace will be maintained, as the old maxim: *Si vis pacem, para bellum*, is now universally acknowledged to be the most absurd of all commonplace absurdities. But where, and on what pretext, war will first break out, no one, except perhaps Bismarck, can form a well-grounded idea. The German Chancellor would prefer the adjournment of hostilities for another two years, when the German Army will be strong enough to crush all opposition before its enemy can mobilize. But his scheme is fathomed by his adversaries, who appreciate the danger of delays, from which they have naught to gain, and it is doubtful whether they will fall into the trap. Russia and France are the Prince's bugbears, and it was in anticipation of a possible alliance between these powers that he concluded an arrangement, at Vienna, with Austria, and, a fortnight ago, sent the Crown Prince to Italy to detach King Humbert from his half-formed engagements with the Cabinet

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 25.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 6s, R., '81, $15,000	U. S. 4s C., 1907, 20,000	U. S. 4s R., 1907, 10,000
U. S. 6s C., '81, 10,000	106⅝ 30,000	106⅝
	106⅝	106¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1 P. M.

U. S. 4s R., 1907, $40,000	U. S. 6s R., '81, 10,000	U. S. 4½ C., '91, 10,000
U. S. 4s C., 1907, 15,000	U. S. 5s R., '81, 10,000	108¾ 30,000
	106⅜	108¾
	106	103

SALES TO 3 P. M.

La. consol. 7s,		Gen. Arizona Min.		Ches. & Ohio.	
$21,000	43	100	9	200	21¾
C. & O. 1st. ars. b.		Pacific Mail.		300	22
10,000	89	700	42	100	22½
C. & O. certifs.,		700	42¼	Ches. & O. 1s pf.	
5,000	43¾	700	42¼	400	30
25,000	44	1200	42⅝	6	30½
1,000	44¼	120	42⅞	Ches. & O. 2d pf.	
N. Y. L. E. & W.		400	42⅜	100	23¾
new 2d consol.		200	43	45	23¾
$45,000	92¼	100	43⅛	Central Pacific.	
60,000	92⅜	100	43⅛	1,200	61⅛
N. Y. L. E. & W.		700	b3.	43⅜	Canada Southern.
new 2d 5s ct.		700		43½	
5,000	87	600		43⅝	
Mo., K. & T. con. as.		Morris & Essex.		100	81½
14,000	105¾	40		107¼	200
Mo. K. & T. 2d s.		100		107¼	200
5,000	66	500		107⅜	500
K. & D. & M. 1st.		500		107⅝	100
7,000	77⅛	800		107⅝	100
N. Y. L. E. & W.		700	b3.	43¾	Canada Southern.
new 2d 5s ct.		700		43½	
5,000	87	600		43⅝	
Mo., K. & T. con. as.		Morris & Essex.		100	81½
14,000	105¾	40		107¼	200
Mo. K. & T. 2d s.		100		107¼	200
5,000	66	N. Y., L. E. & W.		107⅜	500
K. & D. & M. 1st.		500		107⅝	100
7,000	77⅛	800		107⅝	100
B. H. & E. 1st.		700	b3.	43¾	Canada Southern.
13,000	56⅛	2000		43½	
22,000	56¾	3200		43⅝	
Mobile & Ohio 1st.		2100		43⅞	
2,500	104⅞	1500		44⅛	
Mob. & O. 1st sb.		1500		44¼	
9,000	53	700	N. Y., L. E. & W.		
K. L. & M. 1st pf.		100		70⅜	
10,000	73	200		70½	
St. L. & I. M. 2d		200		70½	
pref. inc.		100		70½	
2,000	80½	200		70¾	
10,000	81	40		71	
5,000	81½	Michigan Central.		200	
10,000	81¾	400		200	
5,000	81⅝	800		91	
10,000	81¾	200		91	
10,000	81¾	100		91¼	
10,000	82	Lake Shore.		100	
Tenn. 1st. 5s,		500		103⅝	
10,000	108	600		103¾	
E. & L. & N. Ala.		300		103⅝	
5,000	103½	100		103⅝	
Mo. K. & T. con. as.		100		103⅝	
5,000	103½	300		103⅝	
Mob. & O. 1st sb.		100		103⅝	
5,000	53	100		103⅝	
St. L. & I. M. 2d		100		103⅝	
pref. inc.		100		103⅝	
2,000	80½	100		103⅝	
10,000	81	50		103⅝	
10,000	81¾	Michigan Central.		200	
5,000	81¾	860		91	
10,000	81¾	100		91¼	
10,000	81¾	200		91¼	
10,000	82	Lake Shore.		100	
Tenn. 1st. 5s,		500		103⅝	
10,000	108	600		103¾	
E. & L. & N. Ala.		300		103⅝	
5,000	103½	100		103⅝	
Mo. K. & T. con. as.		100		103⅝	
5,000	103½	300		103⅝	
Mob. & O. 1st sb.		100		103⅝	
5,000	53	100		103⅝	
St. L. & I. M. 2d		100		103⅝	
pref. inc.		100		103⅝	
2,000	80½	100		103⅝	
10,000	81	50		103⅝	

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—FEB. 25.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

South Bulwer.		Imperial.	
100	b.c 30	1.80	
100	b.s 30	1.80	
100	b.s 30	1.80	
100	b.c 1.70		
700	b.c 1.70		
100	b.c 1.70		
100	b 1.80		
Tip Top.			
100	b.c 4.20		
Mariposa.			
25	b.c 83	3.75	
Great Basin.			
2000	b.c. .49		
1300	b.c. .48		
500	b.c. .48		
1000	b.10. .47		
1000	s.t. .47		
1000	b 30. .47		
200	s.c. .47		
500	s.c. .47		
2000	s.c. .45		
500	s.c. .45		
Leadville.			
25	b.c 83	3.75	
100	b.c 83	3.50	
Green Mountain.			
50	b.c. .59		
100	b.c 83	5.30	
Shamrock.			
100	b.c 1.15		

Imperial.		Lacrosse.	
100	b.c. .65	1,000	b.c 83. .47
50	b.c. .53	Gold Placer.	
100	b.c. .55	500	.44
Caravonas.		Bodie.	
100	b.c 1.40	500	b.c. .43
100	b.c 1.15	50	b.c. 8.75
400	b.c 1.40	Consol. Virginia.	
400	b.c 1.40	100	b.c. 3.60
100	b.c 1.35	Koppahannock.	
1000	b.c 1.35	500	b.c. .42
Granville.		500	b.c 30. .43
500	b.c. .35	500	b.c. .43
500	b.c 30. .35	500	b.c 30. .43
500	b.c 30. .35	Hukill.	
500	b.c 30. .35	100	b.c 3. 4.10
South Hite.			
500	b.c 30. .37		
Moosa.			
500	b.c 1.50		
100	b.c 1.55		
500	a.c 1.50		
50	b.c 1.60		
100	a.c 3. 2.25		
50	a.c 3. 2.30		
Leviathan.			
100	b.c. .10		
Bechtel.			
50	a.c 30. 1.85		
Tuscarora.			
100	a. .29		
Findley.			
100	b.c. .85		

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25—P. M.

The course of speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day afforded apparently conclusive evidence that, as indicated in this column, the raid of yesterday had been engineered purely with the view of frightening timid holders into parting with their shares, and which, owing to the tactics employed, involving the threatened lock-up in money, with the inevitable accompaniment of some impending financial disaster, was so singularly successful. The rumor committee were, to all appearances, to-day entirely content to rest on their oars, while their principals were undoubtedly busily engaged in covering their short contracts. After a brief spell of weakness in the early dealings there was no trace apparent of the depression which characterized the market yesterday, and, on the contrary, a brisk demand for stocks obtained, under which prices rapidly advanced, the improvement being well maintained to the close. The quotations current in the final dealings were generally about the highest of the day. The coal stocks were particularly active and buoyant, New Jersey Central making an advance of 2½ and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western of 1⅞ ₱ cent. from the lowest point. The telegraph properties were strong, and it is stated that the earnings of the Western Union Company continue unprecedentedly large. Pacific Mail was buoyant, and advanced 2 ₱ cent. The trunk line and Granger stocks participated in the improvement to a greater or less extent. Investment shares were in good demand, and Harlem sold at an advance of 10 ₱ cent on the last previously-reported sale. Among the influences which favorably affected the market was the purchase of $2,000,000 bonds by the Treasury, which of course cannot fail to afford ease to the monetary situation.

The transactions aggregated 380,020 shares, including 55,840 Erie, 36,130 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 27,940 Western Union, 24,875 Wabash, 18,900 Ohio and Mississippi, 18,000 Lake Shore, 17,800 Iron Mountain, 17,400 Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, 16,100 North-west, 15,715 New Jersey Central, 15,600 Kansas and Texas, 15,428 Ontario and Western, 13,460 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 10,400 St. Paul, 9,500 Pacific Mail, 6,150 Atlantic and Pacific, and 5,665 Union Pacific.

North-west common fell off from 91⅛ to 90⅛, and rose to 91½; the preferred dropped from 106½ to 105, and rallied to 105⅞; St. Paul common declined from 79⅞ to 79 and recovered to 79⅞; the preferred fell off from 104¾ to 103¼, and rallied to 103⅝; Lake Shore declined from 106 to 105¾, and and rose to 106⅛; Canada Southern fell off from 67 to 65¾, and recovered to 66; Michigan Central declined from 91 to 90½, and rose to 91¾; Erie rose from 46 to 46⅝, fell off to 44⅜, and recovered to 46¼; the preferred dropped from 72½ to 70, and recovered to 70¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 68¼ to 67½, and rose to 69⅜; Delaware and Hudson advanced from 76¼ to 78; New-Jersey Central declined from 84⅞ to 84¼, rose to 86¾, and reacted to 86½; Reading fell off from 69¼ to 67¾, and rallied to 69; Alton and Terre Haute preferred rose 2 ₱ cent., to 63; Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans declined from 45 to 43, and recovered to 43⅞; C., C., C. and I. fell off from 81 to 79½, and rallied to 80; Chesapeake and Ohio common declined from 21⅞ to 20¾, and advanced to 22⅛; do. First preferred fell off to 31, and Second preferred to 23½; C., C. and I. C. declined from 22 to 21⅜, and rallied to 21⅝; Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis fell off from 56 to 55½, and rose to 56; Hannibal and St. Joseph declined from 41⅞ to 40, and preferred from 74⅝ to 74, but the former afterward rose to 41⅞ and the latter to 75½; Houston and Texas declined from 82 to 81, and recovered to 82; Lake Erie and Western declined from 32¾ to 31½, and closed at 32; Louisville and Nashville declined from 141 to 139¾; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis rose from 110 to 113, reacted to 111, and closed at 111¼; Manhattan Elevated declined from 46 to 44⅞, rallied to 45⅞, and reacted to 45; Marrietta and Cincinnati First preferred declined from 12½ to 11½, and rose to 12¾; do. Second preferred declined from 9 to 8¼, and rallied to 8⅞; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western fell off from 39 to 38; Kansas and Texas rose from 43¼ to 43⅞, fell off to 43¼, and rose to 44; Northern Pacific declined from 33⅞ to 33, and preferred from 57¾ to 57, with final sales at 33½ and 57½, respectively; Ohio and Mississippi rose from 34⅝ to 35, fell off to 33⅞, and recovered to 34⅝; the preferred declined from 84⅜ to 82; St. Paul and Sioux City declined from 43½ to 42¾, and preferred from 80⅜ to 79½, and rose to 81; Wabash fell off from 44¼ to 43⅜, and preferred from 68⅞ to 68¼, but the former afterward rose to 44⅜, and the latter to 69⅜; St. Louis and San Francisco declined from 46½ to 44¼, preferred from 56¾ to 56½, and Iron Mountain from 62 to 60¾; the latter name subsequently sold up to 62½; Union Pacific declined from 91½ to 90½, rose to 91⅞, and reacted to 91¼; Central Pacific fell off from 82 to 81⅛; Ohio Central dropped from 26½ to 24⅝, and recovered to 25½; Ontario and Western fell off from 29½ to 28½, and rose to 29¾; Western Union declined from 115 to 112¼, and recovered to 115; Atlantic and Pacific rose from 50 to 50½, fell off to 49, advanced to 50⅞, and closed at 50⅝; American District rose from 70 to 72, and reacted to 70¼; Pacific Mail fell off from 42¾ to 41¼, and rose to 43½. Among investment shares, Harlem sold at 170, an advance of 10 ₱ cent. from the last previously-reported sale; New-York Central sold at 131½ @ 131¾; Metropolitan Elevated rose 1⅛, while New-York fell off to 124; Illinois Central declined from 103 to 102½, and rallied to 1023⁄4. Among mining stocks, Central Arizona advanced from 87⅛ to 10, and reacted to 9; La Plata sold at 7; Quicksilver declined from 21½ to 20½; Standard sold at 297⅛, and Sutro at 3½@3⅜; Little Pittsburg declined from 20¼ to 16, and recovered to 17.

The Money market worked smoothly, and the predictions of the bears in stocks that higher rates would prevail for call loans were not realized. The bulk of the business was transacted at 6 ₱ cent., and toward the close capital was in good supply at 5 ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 5@5½ ₱ cent. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying 1-16, selling 3-16@¼ premium; Charleston, steady, par@⅛, ⅛@¼; New-Orleans, commercial, 25 discount, bank, 1 premium; St. Louis, 75c. discount; Chicago weak, 80c. @ $1 discount, and Boston 40c. discount.

The foreign advices reported a steady market at London for British Consols, which closed at 98⅛@98¼ for both money and the account. In United States Government bonds, new 4s (registered) 4 ₱ cent., to 1907, fell off ⅛ ₱ cent., to 110½, but recovered to 110⅝; 5s declined from 106 to 105⅞. American railway securities were weak and lower; Erie common declined from 49 to 47; do. preferred from 74 @ 76 to 73@7b; do. consolidated Seconds from 95¼ to 95; Illinois Central from 103½ to 102; Pennsylvania from 54 to 53½; Reading from 35 to 34⅜; New-York Central from 136½ to 136, and Atlantic and Great Western Firsts from 72¼ to 71. At the close Erie consolidated Seconds rose to 95½. Bar silver was quoted at 52d. ₱ ounce, and Mexican dollars at 51d. In addition to the above, $283,000 in gold was allotted to-day at a decline of 1-16d. ₱ rupee. The sum of $83,000 in specie was withdrawn from the Bank of England on the balance to-day. At Paris, Rentes advanced to 82f. 45c., but reacted to 82f. 40c.

The Sterling Exchange market was firm again for demand and cables, and not so strong for 60-day bills. The trading at the moment is rather inactive.

Government bonds were weak in tone on a moderate volume of business. Prices were a fraction lower for 4s, 4½s, and 5s. In railroad mortgages, prices were lower in the early dealings for some issues, but toward the close the market became strong, and a recovery ensued under an active demand. Erie consolidated Seconds fell off to 92, and funded 5s to 87, but the former, in which the day's business amounted to $95,000, rose to closed at 92⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio Firsts, series B, fell off to 69, while do., currency 6s advanced, under an active inquiry, from 43½ to 44¼; Kansas and Texas Firsts fell off to 104¾, and Seconds to 65⅜, with closing sales at 105⅛ for the former, and at 66 for the latter; Iron Mountain preferred incomes declined to 90½ for Firsts, and to 80 for Seconds, but later advanced to 92 and 81½, respectively; C., C. and I. C. incomes declined to 46, and closed at 46¼; Boston, Hartford and Erie Firsts rose from 56 to 56¾, and reacted to 56¼; Mobile and Ohio First debentures sold at 75½@76. State bonds were steady on small transactions.

At the Sub-Treasury to-day there were 20 proposals to sell bonds to the Government for the sinking fund, amounting in the aggregate to $7,135,450, at the following prices: 5s, 1881, from 103.62 to 104; 6s, 1880, from 103.87½ to 104; 6s, 1881, from 105.62 to 105.97. The Secretary accepted proposals to the amount of $2,000,000, being $1,000,000 in excess of what had been advertised for, as follows: 6s of 1881, at 105.70 to 105.75, and 6s of 1880 at 103.87½ to 103.99.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 25.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	106¾	106½
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	108⅞	109⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	103⅛	103¾
Adams Express	108	108
American Express	57	57
Albany and Susquehanna	107	107
Alton and Terre Haute pref	63	63
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	50	50½
American District Telegraph	70	70¾
Boston Water Power	17¾	17¾
Boston Air Line	58	58
Boston Land Company	11¼	11¼
Bonanza Consolidated	8⅛	8⅛
Canton	69	69¾
Canada Southern	67	66
Climax Mining	3¼	3¼
Carbon Mining	4	4
Central Arizona	9	8⅞
Central Pacific	82	81⅜
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	45	43⅞
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind	80	80
Chesapeake and Ohio	21⅞	22⅛
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref	32¼	31
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref	23½	23⅜
C. C. and I. C	22	21⅝
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	146¾	146¾
Chicago and Alton	110¼	110¼
Chicago and Alton pref	117	117
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis	56	56
Chicago and North-west	91⅛	91⅛
Chicago and North-west pref	105½	106⅛
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	79⅞	79⅞
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	103¾	103¾
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	102	102
Cleveland and Pittsburg	110¾	110¾
Consolidation Coal	32¾	32¾
Cumberland Coal	65	65
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	68¼	68¼
Delaware and Hudson Canal	76¼	78
Excelsior Mining	21	21
Frankfort and Kokomo	22½	22½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	41	41¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	74¾	75½
Harlem	160	170
Homestake Mining	87	87
Houston and Texas	82	82
Illinois Central	103	103
Ind., Bloom. and Western	39	38
Keokuk and Des Moines	16½	16½
Keokuk and Des Moines pref	37½	37½
Lake Shore	106	106
Lake Erie and Western	32¾	32
La Plata	7	7
Louisville and Nashville	141	139½
Little Pittsburg	20¾	17
Manhattan Elevated	46	45
Manitoba	87½	87
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref	12½	12¾
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref	9	8⅞
Metropolitan Railroad	112½	113
Michigan Central	90½	91
Mobile and Ohio	25	24
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	43½	43⅞
Morris and Essex	107	107
Maryland Coal	24	24
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	110	111¼
New Central Coal	27½	27½
New-Jersey Central	84⅞	86⅜
New-York Central	131½	131⅝
New-York and New-Haven	168½	166½
New-York Elevated	125	124
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	46	46¼
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref	72½	71
Northern Pacific	33½	33⅛
Northern Pacific pref	57½	57⅜
Ohio Central	26	25
Ohio and Mississippi	34¾	34⅜
Ohio and Mississippi pref	84⅜	82
Oregon Railway and Navigation	110	102
Pacific Mail	42¾	43⅜
Panama	184	184
Pennsylvania	195	195
Philadelphia and Reading	69¼	69
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	118	119
Pullman Palace Car Company	120½	120½
Quicksilver	21½	20⅜
Quicksilver pref	65½	66⅝
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	81	81
Rensselaer and Saratoga	119	119
Standard Mining	29⅞	29⅞
Sutro Tunnel	3⅜	3⅜
St. Louis and San Francisco	45½	44¼
St. Louis and San Francisco pref	58¾	56½
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref	77¾	77¾
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	61¾	62½
St. Paul and Sioux City	43½	43
St. Paul and Sioux City pref	80½	81
Boston Consolidated	1¼	1¼
Bulwer	9	9
Black Hawk	19-32	19-32
Belcher	2⅜	2⅜
California	3⅝	3⅝
Choller	6	6
Consolidated Virginia	3½	3½
Crown Point	3⅛	3⅛
Consolidated Pacific	4	4
Caledonia	13-16	13-16
Dudley	7-16	7-16
Eureka Consolidated	13	13
Exchequer	2⅜	2⅜
Gould and Curry	4⅜	4⅜
Grand Prize	1¼	1¼
Goodshaw	1¼	1¼
Hale and Norcross	5⅞	5⅞
Imperial	9-16	9-16
Independence	27-32	27-32
Julia Consolidated	1¼	1¼
Justice	1¼	1¼
Jackson	2	2
Kossuth	5-32	5-32
Bodie	8⅜	8⅜
Belle Isle	29-32	29-32
Bechtel	2	2
Boston Consolidated	1¼	1¼
Bulwer	9	9
Black Hawk	19-32	19-32
Belcher	2⅜	2⅜
Woodville	4	4
California	3⅝	3⅝
Choller	6	6
Consolidated Virginia	3½	3½
Crown Point	3⅛	3⅛
Consolidated Pacific	4	4
Caledonia	13-16	13-16
Dudley	7-16	7-16
Eureka Consolidated	13	13
Exchequer	2⅜	2⅜
Gould and Curry	4⅜	4⅜
Grand Prize	1¼	1¼
Goodshaw	1¼	1¼
Hale and Norcross	5⅞	5⅞
Imperial	9-16	9-16
Independence	27-32	27-32
Julia Consolidated	1¼	1¼
Justice	1¼	1¼
Jackson	2	2
Kossuth	5-32	5-32

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Adams Express	108	108	100
Alton and T. H. pref	63	63	100
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	50⅞	49	6,150
American Dist. Telegraph	72¾	70¼	2,700
American Express	57	56¾	200
Canada Southern	68	65¾	2,400
Climax Mining	3¼	3¼	1,000
Central Arizona	10	9	1,000
Chic., St. Louis and N. O.	44	43	1,100
Ches., Ohi. Can. and Ind.	80½	79¾	800
Chesapeake and Ohio	22	20¾	2,550
Ches. and Ohio 1st pref	32	31	525
Ches. and Ohio 2d pref	23⅜	23½	145
Chic., Cin. and Ind.	21¾	21¾	1,600
Chicago, St. Paul and M	56¼	55½	1,300
Chicago and North-west	91⅝	90⅝	15,400
Chi. and St. Paul pref	106	105	700
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul	79⅞	79¼	10,100
C., M. and St. Paul pref	103¾	103¼	300
Central Pacific	82	81¼	200
Del., Lack. and Western	69⅜	67½	36,130
Del. and Hudson Canal	78	76¼	4,691
Express Consolidated	18	18	200
Hannibal and St. Joseph	41⅞	40	7,060
Han. and St. Joseph pref	75¾	74	6,400
Harlem	170	160	450
Houston and Texas	82	81	1,830
Illinois Central	102¾	102½	2,600
Ind., Bloom. and West	38	38	100
International and Gt. N.	50	50	100
Lake Shore	106⅛	105¾	18,000
Lake Erie and Western	32	31½	800
La Plata	7	7	500
Louisville and Nashville	141	139½	3,150
Little Pittsburg	19¾	15	1,800
Manhattan Elevated	47⅜	44⅞	3,000
Mar. and Cin. 1st pref	12¾	11⅜	3,000
Mar. and Cin. 2d pref	9	8¾	1,100
Metropolitan Railroad	113	111	280
Michigan Central	91¾	90½	4,250
Mobile and Ohio	24⅝	24	300
Missouri, Kan. and Texas	44	43⅜	24,000
Morris and Essex	107	107	100
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	113	111	17,400
New-Jersey Central	86⅜	84¼	15,715
New-York Central	132¼	131¼	27,940
New-York and New-Haven	166½	166½	100
N. Y. Elevated	124	124	100
N. Y., L. E. and W	46¾	44⅞	70
N. Y., L. E. and W. pref	70	70	6,250
Northern Pacific	33½	33	1,000
Northern Pacific pref	57¾	57	2,900
Ohio and Mississippi	35⅜	33⅞	18,900
Ohio and Mississippi pref	82	82	100
Ontario and Western	29¾	28½	15,428
Ohio Central	26	24⅝	1,090
Oregon R., and Nav	109	109	100
Pacific Mail	43⅜	41¼	9,500
Phila. and Reading	69	68	600
Quicksilver	21	20½	600
Standard Mining	29⅞	29⅞	205
Sutro Tunnel	3⅜	3⅜	3,800
St. L. and San F.	46¾	44¼	1,330
St. L. and San F. pref	56¾	56½	490
St. Louis and Iron M	62¼	60¾	17,800
St. Paul and Minn	56¾	55½	1,300
St. P. and S. City pref	81	79½	2,500
Union Pacific	91⅞	90	5,665
W., St. L. and Pacific	50⅞	49	5,925
W., St. L. and Pacific pref	69¼	68¼	18,750
Wells-Fargo Express	103	103	155
Western Union	115	112¼	27,940
Total sales			380,020

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	103¾	104
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	103¾	104
United States 5s, 1881, registered	105⅞	106
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	105⅞	105⅞
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103⅜	103⅝
United States, 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅜	103⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	107⅜	107⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	108⅜	108⅝
United States 4s, 1907, registered	106⅜	106½
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	106⅜	106½
United States currency 6s, 1895	124	.....
United States currency 6s, 1896	124	.....
United States currency 6s, 1897	124	.....
United States currency 6s, 1898	124	.....
United States currency 6s, 1899	124	.....

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala., class A, 2 to 5	60½	N. Y. 6s, g. l. '92	117
Ala., class A, sm.	60	N. Y. 6s, g. l. '93	117
Ala., class B	60	N. C. 6s, o. '86-'98	29
Ala., class C, 2 to 5	72	N. C. 6s, o.	29
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S.	8	N. C. N. C. R. '83-4-5	110
Ark. 7s, L. R. & O. Deb.	8	N. C. N. C. R. 7s, c. off.	90
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	8	N. C. N. C. R. 7s, c. on	90
Conn. 6s, '83-4	105	N. C. N. C. R. 7s, c. off.	90
Ga. 7s, ind.	109	N. C. 7s, '66-1900	104
Ga. 7s, r.	113	N. C. 6s, '68-'98	102
Ill. 6s	100	N. C. 6s, '70-'92	103
Ill. 5s	100	N. C. 6s, J. '92-8	103
Indiana 6s	100	N. C. 6s, A. '92-8	103
La. 6s, con. '14	47¾	N. C. 6s, A. '92-8	103
La. 7s, am.	44	N. C. 6s, A. '92-8	103
La. 6s, ex.	103	N. C. 6s, A. '92-8	103
Mich. 7s, '90	114	N. C. 6s, A. '92-8	103
Mo. 6s, due '82 or '83	102	N. C. 6s, A. '92-8	103
Mo. 6s, due '86	108	N. C. 6s, A. '92-8	103
Mo. 6s, due '87	106½	N. C. 6s, A. '92-8	103
Mo. 6s, due '88	108	N. C. 6s, A. '92-8	103
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90	109	N. C. 6s, A. '92-8	103
Mo. 6s, A. or O. '92	110	N. C. 6s, A. '92-8	103
Mo. 5s fd due '95	110	N. C. 6s, A. '92-8	103
Mo. H. & S. J., due '80-'105	105	N. C. 6s, A. '92-8	103
Mo. H. & S. J., due '87-'105	105	N. C. 6s, A. '92-8	103
N. Y. 6s, g. r. '87	106	N. C. 6s, A. '92-8	103
N. Y. 6s, g. c. '87	106	N. C. 6s, A. '92-8	103
N. Y. 6s, g. l. '87	106	N. C. 6s, A. '92-8	103
N. Y. 6s, g. l. '91	117	N. C. 6s, A. '92-8	103

And the following for railway mortgages:

B. & O. 1st 6s, P. br.	109	L. & N., C. br., 7s	107½
B. & O. 1st 7s	50½	N. & D. 1st 7s	109
B., B. & E. 1st 7s std.	49	L. E. & W. 1st 7s	97
C., O. & N. 1st 6s	89¾	M. & C. 1st 7s, '91	109½
C. & O. p. m. f., '84	106	M. & C. 1st 7s, '92	109½
C. & O. 6s, g. s. l. d.	68¾	Met. Elev. 1st 6s	103
C. & O. 6s, cur. in. d.	43⅜	Mich. C. 1st 8s, '81	101½
C. & A. 1st 7s	116½	Mich. C. 1st 8s, s. f.	110¼
La. & Mo. R. 1st 7s	108	Mich. C. 8s	110¼
La. & Mo. R. 2d 7s	103	Mo. Pac. 1st 7s, con.	98
St. Ln., J. & C. 1st 7s	112½	H. & C. M. 1st 7s	110
C., B. & Q. S. p. c. 1st	108	M. & O. n. 6s	101
C., B. & Q. con. 7s	131½	C. & St. L. 1st 7s	113½
C., R. I. & P. 6s	119	N. Y. C. 6s '83	103
C., R. I. & P. 6s, r.	127	N. Y. C. 6s '87	108
R. & D. M. 1st 6s	97½	N. Y. C. 6s, r.	104½
R. & D. 2d 6s	70	N. Y. C. & H. 1st 6s	125
R. of N. J. 1st 7s	115½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st c. 7s	125¾
R. of N. J. c. 7s	107	N. Y. C. & H. 1st r. 7s	123¾
Had. R. 7s '24 st. r.	107	Had. R. 7s '24 st. c.	107
L. & W. con. gtd.	115	Ca. S. 1st int. g. 3 to 5	91½
L. & W. con. gtd. as.	99½	Harlem 1st 7s, c.	125½
A. D. 1st 7s	110	Harlem 1st 7s, r.	125½
A. D. & I. 7s, as.	110	N. Y. & Har. 1st 7s	123½
M. & St. P. 1st

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 as 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

SCOTHNIA.....Thursday, Feb. 26, 3 P. M.
GALLIA.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
PARTHIA.....Wednesday, March 10, 8 P. M.
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for fall and Winter months. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP BOTHNIA WILL BE DETAINED until THURSDAY, 26th inst. Passengers will embark at 3 P. M. C. G. FRANCKLYN.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

ADRIATIC, Capt. EXCELL.....Sat., Feb. 28, 6:30 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Sat., March 6, 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARKELL.....Thursday, March 11, 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 2, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 9, 3:30 P. M.
ARIZONA.....TCESDAY, March 16, 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, March 23, 9:30 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, March 30, 8 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and attendants for each steerage. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, according to location, $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY, WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, March 4, 12 M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, March 13, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 20 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Thursday, March 25, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $60 $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

GEN. WERDER, Sat., Feb. 28 RHEIN.....Sat., March 13
DONAU.....Sat., March 6 NECKAR.....Sat., March 20

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE OR BREMEN.

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE,

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
Steamer STATE OF NEVADA, Thurs., March 4, 12 M.
Steamer STATE OF ALABAMA, Thur., March 11, 7 A. M.

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; intermediate, $40; steerage, $25. Second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.

For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Anchoria...Feb. 28, 7 A. M. | Circassia...March 13, 7 A. M.
Ethiopia...March 6, 7 A. M. | Devonia...March 20, noon.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 48 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Utopia.....Feb. 25, 4 P. M. | Australia...March 6, 1 P. M.

Cabins, $65 and $75. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY,

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

LABRADOR, SAGELIER.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
AMERIQUE, B. JONCLA.....We lnesday, March 17, 9 A. M.
FRANCE, THUDELLE.....Wednesday, March 31, 9 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

GELLERT, Thurs., Feb. 26 SILESIA, Thurs., March 11
LESSING, Thurs., March 4 SUEVIA, Thurs., March 18

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100. Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. R. RICHARD & CO.,
General Passenger Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, sd; Pavonia Ferry Jersey City:

ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, March 17
W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, March 24
SCHIEDAM.....Wednesday, March 31

1st Cabin, $65-$70. 2d Cabin, $45-$50. Steerage, $26.

CLADDUX DEKKER, General Agent, No. 7 Broadway, 3d fl. wm-st.
PUNCH, EDYE & CO., U. W. MORRIS.
97 S. Wm-st. Freight Agts. 150 River, Gen. Passage Agt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship COLON.....Monday, March 1
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO (carrying mails).....noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Monday, Mar. 15, noon

For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers for SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERIDA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 237 BROADWAY.
G. P. SEWALL, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

Passenger Department, No. 257 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.

From and after Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1880, the following passage rates between NEW-YORK and SAN FRANCISCO only will go into effect, viz.:

CABIN, $75. STEERAGE, $35.

These rates cover all necessary expenses for the voyage. For tickets or further information apply to

G. P. SEWALL,
General Passenger Agent.

N. Y., HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Sailing at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Havana or Mexico, Sat. March 6
*CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only.) Thu. M'ch. 11.
*CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, (Havana & Mexico,) S., Mch. 20
*These steamers are furnished with a swinging berth in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served a la carte without extra charge.

Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans March 8 and 29 for Vera Cruz via Tampico, Sisal, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43, North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. FLEETWOOD.....Sat., Feb. 28
GATE CITY, Capt. LOCKETT.....Wednesday, March 3

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgia & Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, Outside Line, and with the new and elegant steamer FLORIDA, just built for this company, and designed expressly to run via the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River.

C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co., and
General Agents S. F. & W. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:

CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. VAN SICE...Wed., March 3
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. FOOTE.....Sat., March 13

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 28
Steamer MORRO CASTLE.....WEDNESDAY, March 3

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Feb. 26
S. S. NIAGARA.....Thursday, March 4

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS C. SMITH, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on Tuesday, the ninth day of March, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. WM. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE,
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 8 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:12 P. M.; Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 9:10 A. M., 8:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:30, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 4:50, 6:30, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, 10:10 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

17 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Jan. 19, 1880,

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 8:20, 3:45, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 1:45, 3, 4, 5:30, 5, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 9 A. M., and 3:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Ticket offices, No. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—Commencing Dec. 8, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

9 A. M., Western and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:03 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glenn's Falls, and Rutland.

4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.

11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 3 Park-place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. C. B. MEEKER,
General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY,

Now known as
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sunday, Cincinnati and Chicago day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

5 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 5, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany, 8—5, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Stations—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 1:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 6:30 P. M., Night express daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping-coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I. —Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad, at 8:05 and 1 P. M., daily, except Sundays; due at Newport at 4:15 and 8 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 TO BOSTON FIRST CLASS.

VIA THE OLD BELLA LINE
STONINGTON LINE

The elegant steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT leave daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M.

Special limited tickets between New-York and Boston, via this line, good only for this trip for which they are sold, as specified on their face, $1.

PROVIDENCE LINE—FOR FREIGHT ONLY.

Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.

ONE DOLLAR TO BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER LINE for special limited tickets; magnificent steamers OLD COLONY and NEWPORT leave New-York daily, ascending Sundays, at 5 P. M., from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.; leave Brooklyn 4 P. M., Jersey City, 4:20 P. M., via the Annex.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip, (Pier No. 35 E. R.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON.—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River, daily, including Sundays, at 5 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTING QUARTERS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND,
NEW-YORK HARBOR, Feb. 19, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the undersigned until 12:15 o'clock P. M., on the 19th day of March, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the construction of two sets of Field Officers' Quarters, at Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor, in accordance with plans and specifications which can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

One copy of this advertisement should be securely attached to each triplicate proposals, and be mentioned therein as comprising part of it.

Blanks for proposals, instructions for bidders, &c. can be obtained at this office. Proposals must be accompanied by a bond with two sureties in the sum of $2000. A proposal not accompanied by such a bond will not be considered. Proposals should be inclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Proposals for Constructing Officers' Quarters," and addressed to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the East, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. ALEX. J. PERRY,
Lieut.-Col. and Deputy Quartermaster General.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, for the construction and equipment of one hundred and fifty miles of the International and Great Northern Railroad up to 12 o'clock M., March 15, 1880. Plans, profiles, specifications, and estimates may be seen at the company's office at Palestine, Texas, or No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after March 1, 1880.

The company reserves the right to reject any and all proposals. THOS. W. PEARSALL, President.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS

HOTEL DE HOLLANDE,

NO. 20 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

This old-established and favorite family hotel, having been greatly enlarged and newly furnished, is highly commended to American families visiting Paris. Situated on the Rue de la Paix, near the Boulevards, the location is unsurpassed. The proprietor hopes by careful attention to his guests and an unexceptionable cuisine to merit the patronage of Americans visiting Paris.

L. KARST, Proprietor.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

The largest manufacturers of low and half-low Grates, for either hard or soft coal, with dumping and shaking attachments: brass open fire-places, with andirons and basket grates for wood fires; brass fenders, fire-sets and coal-hods of antique and modern designs.

Wholesale and Retail.

Estimates given to builders, contractors, and architects.

J. B. CONOVER & CO.,
Nos. 356 and 358 Canal-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

SPRING HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

A fine assortment of the best makes in 4-4 Family and Household Linens, Sheeting and Pillow Case Linens, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins and Doylies, Table Damasks, and Toweling by the yard. Huckaback, Damask, and Turkish Bath Towels, Sheets, &c., &c., together with a large and well-assorted stock of Foreign and Domestic White Goods, Marseilles Quilts, Terry and Honey-Comb Spreads, Blankets, Flannels, &c., &c.

Broadway and 19th-street.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND SPRING OPENING OF RARE NOVELTIES in ladies' and children's dress, will surpass all former exhibitions.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COPYIST.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS COPYIST AT home. Address M. V., Box No. 298 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A RESpectable young girl as chamber-maid or nurse; best City reference for either. Call for two days, from 10 to 3, at No. 217 West 32d-st.; ring four times; no cards answered unless wages mentioned.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Waitress.—By an American young woman; neat and obliging; in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 447 West 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO Chamber-work; will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 410 West 56th-st., one flight, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young American girl; best references. Call at No. 106 East 11th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; best City reference. Call at No. 803 6th-av.; ring third bell.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 35 Clarkson-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable girl; or house-work in a small private family; good reference from present employer. Call at No. 58 West 50th-st.

COOK.—BY YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK. Can't be fine or coarse washing; willing and obliging; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 162 West 53d-st., store.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; UNDERSTANDS FRENCH and American cooking; all kinds of desserts; good baker; City or country. City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 163 West 23d-st., in the store.

COOK.—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A THOROughly competent person; does all kinds of cooking in the neatest manner; long reference from last place: best City reference. Call at No. 239 West 33d-st.

COOK.—AS GOOD COOK IN PRIVATE FAMILY; will assist with washing; understands desserts; makes excellent bread; best City reference. Address E. L., Box No. 317 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable girls, together; one as cook, washer, and ironer; other as chamber-maid and waitress; first-class City references. Call at No. 236 East 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; is an excellent cook and laundress and a beautiful baker; good references; City or country. Call at No. 152 West 28th-st., rear, Room No. 6.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK AND BAKER; understands milk and butter; would do coarse washing; best City reference. Address C. G., Box No. 255 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 418 West 49th-st., second floor, back room.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—BY a competent girl, in private family; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 260 West 52d-st., candy store.

COOK.—COMPETENT IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH cooking; all kinds soups, meats, bread, pastry, desserts; will assist with washing where few in help; best reference. Call at No. 154 West 28th-st., store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl as plain cook; good washer and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 312 West 19th-st., top floor.

COOK.—IN PRIVATE FAMILY; LIVED 15 YEARS in last place; best City reference. Address J. P., box 30. Call at No. 212 West 18th-st., from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

COOK.—AS GOOD COOK; WILLING TO ASSIST with washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 45 West 20th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman in private family; best City reference; no cards. Call at No. 224 East 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FRENCH COOK IN PRIvate family; good City reference. Call at No. 157 West 28th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, IN A PRIVATE family, to assist with washing; reference from last place. Call, for two day, at No. 381 6th-av.; second bell.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS EXCELlent plain cook, willing to assist with coarse washing; best City references. Call at No. 876 3d-av.; ring bell No. 3.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; WILL assist with washing and ironing; good baker; best City reference. Call at No. 149 East 39th-st.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; BY A YOUNG WOMAN; will be well recommended by last employer. Call at No. 808 5th-av.; ring third bell.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; IS AN EXCELlent cook and good bread and biscuit baker; best City reference. Call at No. 219 East 35th-st., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish girl to do house-work in a small family; City or country; City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 257 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent young woman; understands all kinds family sewing; three years' reference from last employer. Address A. L., Box No. 304 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A situation for first-class laundress in private family. Seen, for two days, at No. 29 West 49th-st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant laundress in private family; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at 212 East 37th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND CHILdren and do up-stairs work; no objection to go with a family to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 142 West 28th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN; Protestant; reference from last employer. Address No. 149 West 29th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS INfant's nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 1,215 3d-av., top floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN, TO take charge of a baby and do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 126 West 24th-st., top floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A TRUStworthy Protestant; is kind to children; best City reference. Call at No. 218 West 35th-st., third bell.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN; unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Address Nurse, No. 12 West 43d-st., up stairs.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant girl as seamstress and assist with chamber-work or to wait on a lady; no objections to travel. Can be seen to-day at present employer's, No. 29 East 38th-st., from 11 to 1 o'clock.

SEAMSTRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; OR Sewing on out by day or week; a woman who understands all kinds of family sewing; also dress-making; can operate on the different machines. Call at No. 211 East 40th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE WEEK OR MONTH; neats and fits ladies' and children's dresses and boys' clothing, can operate; would go as housekeeper; don't object to the country. Address P. F., Box No. 326 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS FAMILY Seamstress; operates; willing to assist in chamber-work or growing children; four years in last place. Call at No. 207 West 33d-st.; ring second bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; understands dress-making and machines, wait on lady, and do some chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 215 East 29th-st., Room No. 10.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A MOTHERLESS GIRL 13 years old, a home where, by caring for young children, or errands; no wages at first. Apply to the Rev. George S. Baker, St. Luke's Hospital.

WAITRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; UNderstands making all kinds of salads, care of silver, serving of wines; can take a man's place; best City reference. Call at No. 332 East 36th-st.

WASHING.—BY PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress; will go out by day or week; can do any kind of house-cleaning. Call at No. 218 West 36th-st., second floor, front.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH laundress, gents' and families' washing; 75 cents per dozen; two small pieces taken as one. Call on Miss Olsen, No. 323 East 49th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; will take washing at her home; good reference. Call at No. 201 West 18th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS ladies' or gentlemen's washing to take home: best references. Call at No. 268 West 36th-st.; ring first bell.

WASHING.—BY A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS, ladies', gents', or families' washing; good references. Mrs. Collins, No. 564 West 42d st.

MALES.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS Frenchman; four years' best City references; willing to go to the country. Address French, Box No. 312 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BUTLER.—BY FRENCHMAN (SINGLE) AS BUTler; good references; City or country. Address G., Box No. 318 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; MARried; one who understands his business in all its branches, and has the very best of City and country references from his former and present employers for many years. Call or address J. B. Brewster's, No. 232 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has lived with him four years; understands gardening, and can highly recommend him in every particular. Address W. B., Post Office Box No. 6 298 New-York City.

COACHMAN.—DISENGAGED BY FAMILY LEAVing Europe; references for ability, honesty, and sobriety from first-class families; married, no family; capable of managing a first-class establishment, as references will show. Address Thomas, No. 506 2d-av.

COACHMAN.—NOT KEEPING MY HORSES THIS Winter I have a thoroughly competent Protestant single man whom I can highly recommend to any lady or gentleman. Apply to E. Crowell, President Phenix Insurance Company, No. 195 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY; BY A competent man; fully understands his business in all branches; best City reference; five years in last place; employers can be seen. Address J. H., Box No. 305 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A (GERman) young single man; good plain gardener and careful driver; understands the care of horses; can milk; temperate and obliging; good references. Address Frank, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SINGLE; IS a good driver; understands all about the care of horses, carriages, and harness; is a good milker; two years' reference from last employer. Address C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTestant single man; is a good driver; understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; is willing to assist in the house or on the place; country preferred; best reference. Address A. G., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN) as coachman; City or country; will be found willing and obliging, and can come well recommended. Address J. B., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

CO

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE ACCUSED BANK PRESIDENT.

OPENING OF THE EXAMINATION IN THE CASE OF EDWARD F. WILLIAMS.

The examination in the case of Edward F. Williams, President of the Greenpoint Savings Bank, on a charge of sending obscene matter through the mails, was commenced in the United States Court Building, on Montague-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, before Commissioner Allen. United States District Attorney Tenney appeared for the Government, and District Attorney Catlin and Sidney Williams, counsel to the Board of Health and brother of the accused, appeared for the latter. After reading the section of the Revised Statutes under which the complaint was brought, and announcing that the penalty in case of conviction was a fine of not less than $100 and not more than $1,000, or imprisonment at hard labor for not less than one year or more than ten years, or both, Mr. Tenney called George Rowland as the first witness for the prosecution. Mr. Rowland testified that he had received an obscene letter in Mr. Williams's handwriting in September, 1879; the letter was contained in a marked envelope which the witness had placed in Mr. Williams's desk; the letter, which is unfit for publication, was admitted in evidence under an objection from the prisoner's counsel, who claimed that it had not been proved that Mr. Williams deposited it in the mails, while the statute read "any person who shall deposit," &c. Jacob Brooks, Superintendent of the Greenpoint Post Office, testified that the letter had been stamped and had passed through the mails. On cross-examination, the witness said he did not recollect whether Mr. Williams paid 32½c for him at the time of the drafts. He had spoken to Mr. Williams many times after he received the obscene letter which he testified had been written by the accused. He had never thought is necessary to ask Mr. Williams whether he had written the letter or not.

By Mr. Catlin—How long after you marked the envelope did you carry it? A.—I think I carried the envelopes a week or 10 days.

Q.—How many did you have? A.—I had several.

Q.—Where did you get the envelopes? A.—I got them out of my desk in my office in Wall-street.

Q.—Who was present in Mr. Williams's office when you went in there? A.—Nobody but myself.

Q.—How long did you wait for the chance? A.—A week or 10 days.

Q.—How did you get in? A.—His youngest son let me take the key and go; he was tending the office.

Q.—Was he in the office? A.—No; in front of the office; he is a boy about 10 or 12 years old.

Q.—What did you tell him you wanted? A.—I don't recollect; either to write a note or brush my boots off.

Q.—Did you do either? A.—I did not.

Q.—Then you lied to him, did you? A.—You may call it so if you want to.

The witness further admitted that a great many people went in and out of the office, and that it could easily be entered from the outside, even when the door was locked. Rowland admitted that he had a loan at the bank of which the accused is President, and that he had been notified that if the taxes were not paid the loan would be called in. He also admitted having said that he had been insulted at the bank, and at Mr. Williams's house. An adjournment was taken until next Saturday morning before the cross-examination of the witness was concluded. District Attorney Catlin, during an argument on the admissibility of a question put by him as to whether the witness had ever written to the accused, announced the theory of the defense to be that Rowland himself had written the letters.

A NEW BATCH OF DOCTORS.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

There was one feature of interest to the general public, as well as to the medical profession, in the nineteenth annual Commencement of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, which took place in the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon. From its date certain requirements for graduation and an advanced standard of preliminary training will take effect, in obedience to the somewhat imperious demand for a higher standard of medical culture which has been pressed alike by the Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, and by medical journals throughout the country. Dr. Isaac E. Taylor, President of the Faculty, acted as presiding officer, conferred the degrees, and pronounced the formula of conferring the degrees. The front seats on the stage were occupied by the members of the Faculty, among whom were Dr. James R. Wood, Dr. Austin Flint, Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr.; Dr. William T. Lusk, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, Dr. Janeway, Henry D. Noyes, M. D.; Dr. Joseph W. Howe, Dr. J. Lewis Smith, and Dr. Erskine Mason. The remaining seats were occupied by physicians mostly graduates. The feature of the occasion was the address to the graduates by Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, who discussed the relations and exigences of the medical profession in the struggle of life upon which the young gentlemen before him were about to enter.

The valedictory was pronounced by William C. Stone, M. D., of the graduating class, which embraced 142 names.

Robert Aikman, Geo. L. Greenawalt, Wm. E. Payne, John T. Allen, Vincent Haight, Albert A. Piper, John W. Andrews, Lorin Hall, J. A. Powaison, Edmund A. Arnold, William T. Harris, Cyrus A. Price, Henry S. Ballou, William Heylman, H. J. Raymond, A. J. Banker, Francis M. Hicks, M. T. Reeder, John H. Banta, Fred. M. Higgins, N. G. Richmond, Manuel J. Barrios, John F. Higgins, W. E. Rinehart, Bernice B. Barr, Ora D. Holland, Jas. T. Robbins, Archibald C. Bass, H. S. Hutchinson, Jas. W. Robbins, John A. Baughman, Frank Jackman, Charles E. Rogers, Thomas M. Blythe, Sam'l M. Johnson, Frank H. Ross, H. P. Boardman, Chas. A. Johnstone, Edward Roth, Saml. J. Bradbury, Abram G. Keemer, J. W. Rudulph, Willis W. Bradley, Webb J. Kelly, John C. Schapps, Laban L. Bradshaw, Morris H. Koch, F. B. Scribner, Sanger M. Brown, Walter T. Lemon, Frank E. Searing, James C. Brownlee, John M. Lewis, S. T. Searle, Jr., Francis F. Bryan, Charles H. Lester, Guilford E. Sharp, Dick W. C. Burke, Wyatt I. Letcher, Wm. H. Sheldon, John T. Butler, Cavin K. Lightner, Abram L. Sherer, Chas. W. Carpenter, L. M. Lindenberger, Erwin L. Shores, Thomas F. Cawley, Allan McDonald, Philip P. Shorts, Charles G. Clarke, H. N. Mackey, William A. Smith, Thos. P. Colahan, Chas. M. Magee, Jere E. Stanton, Morey S. Collier, Wm. H. Mahler, Frank H. Steeves, George Corley, Ponoso Mallado, Edward J. Stone, Theo. D. Conraen, W. K. McCardel, William C. Stone, Wm. H. Douglass, J. C. McClurkin, John L. Taylor, Francis J. Evans, Jas. T. McElroy, Squire F. Taylor, Richard A. Field, R. A. H. Mewsen, T. P. Taylor, Jr., Dan'l W. Finlayson, Jas. A. McKibbon, J. F. Terriberry, John J. Fisher, Milton McMurtry, S. G. Thompson, Sam'l C. Fitzgerald, W. F. McTammany, Lavega Tice, George S. Foote, George W. Miller, T. H. Van Dyke, Sidney A. Fox, F. D. Mitchell, G. T. Vaughan, Charles H. French, R. Mollenhaur, H. C. Wade, Emdon Fritz, Gustavo Morer, C. B. Warner, Wm. Fruthnight, Robt. M. Murphy, John F. Weich, Jose Fuenmayor, Harry Neafie, F. W. Werner, Joel W. Gee, A. E. Nichols, Jr., J. West, Jr., Robert E. Giffin, Chas. H. Niman, K. K. Westcok, James B. Gildee, John H. Norris, Cuthbert Wigg, William D. Gleason, Thos. F. O'Grady, James W. Wilson, Eli C. Goodrich, Wm. J. Owsley, Earl L. Woods, George M. Gray, Wm. A. Palmer, Frank W. Wright, Leon A. Graybill, Allen Parker, Edwin R. Young, F. E. Young.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday in the Exchange Sales-room: 23 shares Gallatin National Bank, $50 each, at 148; 7 shares Bank of America, $100 each, at 145; 8 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each, at 137; 14 shares Phenix National Bank, $20 each, at 100¼; 7 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, at 150; 8 shares National Bank of the Republic, $100 each, at 130½; 10 shares New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, $100 each, at 131½; 15 shares Little Miami Railroad Company, $50 each, at 118; 9 shares New-York Equitable Insurance Company, $35 each, at 161; 16 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, at 133; $105,000 City of New-Orleans 7 per cent. bonds, (liquidation of city currency,) due 1894. Interest March and September; September, 1878, coupons on, $1,000 each, at 19½; $25,000 Sixth-Avenue Railroad Company 7 per cent. bonds, due July 1, 1890, interest January and July, at 112½; $29,000 Jersey City Funded Debt 6 per cent. bonds, due 1909, $1,000 each, at 100¼; 90 shares North River Bank, $30 each, at 100; 70 shares North River Bank, $30 each, at 100; 10 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, at 131½; 10 shares Mechanics' Bank, of Brooklyn, $100 each, at 191; 200 shares Long Island Bank, $50 each, at 98¼; 75 shares New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, $100 each, at 157; 80 shares Erie and Pittsburg Railroad Company, guaranteed 7 per cent. by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $50 each, at 90½; $1,500. State of Indiana (Wabash and Erie Canal) 5 per cent. Special Canal stock at 814 the lot; $5,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company 10 per cent. Land Mortgage Convertible bonds at $20 the lot; $10,000 New-Jersey Midland Railroad second mortgage certificates at 32.

TWENTY YEARS IN STATE PRISON.

On the 28th January two young ruffians seized a young girl of 17, named Alice Ward, living with her parents at First-avenue and Seventy-second-street, dragged her across a vacant lot, and outraged her. They then took her into a cellar, and kept her confined there for some time. The girl subsequently crawled home with great difficulty, and for weeks suffered from her injuries. One of her ruffianly assailants, a youth of 19, named Patrick Dugan, living on Seventy-third-street, between Second and Third avenues, was subsequently arrested, and identified. Dugan was tried in the General Sessions Court for his crime, and a jury found him guilty. Yesterday he was called up for sentence by Assistant District Attorney Russell. Judge Gildersleeve said the prisoner had committed a most atrocious crime, and deserved the heaviest penalty that could be imposed upon him. His Honor then sentenced Dugan to the full penalty—20 years in State Prison at hard labor.

THE LESLIE WILL CONTEST.

The contest over the will of the late Frank Leslie was to have been opened yesterday, before Surrogate Calvin, but owing to the counsel not being all ready it was adjourned conditionally. Mr. Townshead appeared for Alfred Leslie, ex-Judge Curtis for Harry, alias "Frank" Leslie, Jr., and Mr. T. C. Darlington for the proponent, Mrs. Miriam Florence Leslie. Mr. Townshead said he was not prepared to go on with the examination of witnesses, Mr. Darlington said that he did not desire to proceed, owing to the absence of ex-Judge Fullerton, the proponent's leading counsel, and ex-Judge Curtis said he was always ready to proceed, but did not desire to press the matter. The Surrogate said that unless some of the cases now on the calendar did not occupy all the time allotted to them this case could not be called again until September next. After examining the calendar, the court adjourned the trial provisionally until April 14. Ex-Judge Curtis suggested the propriety of taking steps to have a collector for the estate appointed, but the court said that unless it was by consent of the other side the court would not make any such order, the estate being in the hands of Trustees.

THE MURDER IN BOSTON.

DETECTIVE SLEVIN'S REPORT—LAVOIE AND HIS ASSOCIATE.

Detective Slevin, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who, at the request of Chief of Police Adams, of Boston, went to that city on Monday night for the purpose of identifying the remains of Edmund Lavoie, the burglar, returned to town yesterday, and reported that he had fully identified the remains. Slevin arrived in Boston early on Tuesday morning, and after a conference with Chief Adams, went to the Morgue with Inspector Harding. The physicians had just concluded the post-mortem examination when he arrived, and in making the autopsy had cut out the right jaw-bone; but the general cast of countenance was still so well preserved that the detective had no difficulty in recognizing the features as those of Lavoie, who was known to him by the soubriquet of "Frenchy." Slevin remembered that, about a year and a half ago, "Frenchy" had been engaged in an altercation with Jeff Saunders, a colored desperado, in a saloon then kept by Henry Knubel, in Sixth-avenue, immediately opposite the Jefferson Market Police Court, and that during the fight Saunders had slashed his antagonist with a razor under the right arm, inflicting a very severe wound, which left a well-defined scar. At the time of the fracas Lavoie had been only a short time before discharged from Sing Sing Prison, where he had served a term of seven years for stealing from Tiffany's store. In the row with Saunders both "Frenchy" and Knubel were cut. Saunders was afterward arrested by Capt. Byrnes and Detective Slevin in a negro resort in York-street, and he was sent to Sing Sing for five years. On the under side of the right arm of the dead man Slevin found the scar left by Saunders's razor, and this settled the identity beyond a doubt. The dead thief was known to the Police in this City by the name of Marshall and the nickname of "Frenchy." He was what is known in Police parlance as a "penny-weight" thief, who made it a practice to enter jewelry stores under the pretext of intending to purchase, and while examining goods to take the opportunity of stealing whatever he could lay his hands on. He was not suspected by the detectives in this City of being a burglar or house-thief.

His associate in Boston, who is supposed to have killed him, is now known to be David Mooney, alias James H. Brady, who has the reputation of being a desperate bully and thief. He is originally from Hoboken, and Chief Donovan, of that city, has been looking for him for some time past. He was arrested in this City about three years and a half ago for robbing the rooms of guests in the Vandyke House, corner of Bowery and Bayard-street, and his portrait in the Rogues' Gallery, at Police Head-quarters, was taken at that time. He was sent to Sing Sing for two years and a half. He served out his term, and since his release has been arrested several times, but always succeeded in escaping conviction. On the 26th of July last he, in company with a well-known thief known as "Big Ed" Lilly, hired a room at the residence of Dr. Lidell, No. 46 Washington-square. They only remained there two days and when they left took with them $570 in cash and other property valued at $400 belonging to the Doctor. They were both arrested by Detective Slevin, but were discharged by Justice Morgan for lack of evidence. The stolen property was not recovered. Lilly fell into the hands of the Police about a month later for stealing a roll of silk from a silk store in Broome-street, and he is now an inmate of Sing Sing Prison. Mooney was afterward arrested by Patrolman Handy, of the Fifteenth Precinct, as a suspicious character. He attempted to break away from the officer, but not succeeding, dealt him a violent blow in the face with the butt end of a revolver, and the policeman was compelled to club him into submission. He was, when quite a youth, a member of the notorious "Tenth-avenue gang," and is, therefore, well known to many officers in the Sixteenth and Twentieth Precincts.

Inspectors Harding and Gerranghty, of the Boston Police, were in this City searching for Mooney, who was suspected of having been concerned in the robbery of Mr. Norman's house, in Boston, and several other robberies of late, before the murder in the neighborhood before the dead body of his accomplice was discovered, and they are now here, assisted in their search for the suspected murderer by Capt. Byrnes and Detective Slevin and several Central Office detectives. It is feared, however, that he has had time days' start, during which time the body of his dead comrade remained undiscovered in the Boston lodging-house, he has left the country.

Capt. Reed, of the Detective Office, yesterday received from Boston circulars, of which the following is a copy:

Wanted, for robbing the residence of George H. Norman, No. 343 Beacon-street, on the night of the 11th inst., and for murdering his associate in crime, Edmund Lavole—at No. 22 Florence-street, on the 12th inst., David Mooney, alias James H. Brady, alias John H. Hill, American, aged 28, 5 feet 3 inches high, 145 pounds weight, medium complexion, dark wavy hair, dark gray eyes, and dark brown mustache, which he may have shaved off since the murder. "N. S." the figure "13," and two dots in India ink on his left wrist.

Police authorities will please arrest and telegraph immediately to SAMUEL G. ADAMS, Superintendent of Police.

BOSTON, Feb. 24, 1880.

A BRAVE POLICEMAN REWARDED.

CHECK FOR $1,000 FROM THE RIOT RELIEF FUND TRUSTEES TO SERGT. FANNING.

On the afternoon of the 12th of December last, Sergt. Michael Fanning, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was called to the office of the New-York Stamping Company, No. 311 Avenue A, to eject two men named James Murphy and Michael Conners, who were creating a disturbance there. He ordered them away and they went, but shortly afterward returned and renewed their riotous behavior, when the Sergeant was again called in. He then attempted to arrest the men, when Murphy shot him in the thigh and then in the arm. Wounded as he was, Fanning instantly grappled and threw his man, when, as he was holding him down, Conners kicked him violently in the face. The Sergeant straightened up, and with a single blow of his short club knocked Conners prostrate. By this time assistance arrived, and the prisoners were taken to the station-house, and the Sergeant was placed in the care of the Surgeons. The Trustees of the Riot Relief Fund have recognized the bravery displayed by Sergt. Fanning on this occasion, and the following communication has been sent by them to the Board of Police:

Stephen B. French, Esq., President of the Board of Police Commissioners:

The Trustees of the Riot Relief Fund have considered the case of Sergt. Michael Fanning, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who on the 12th of December last was twice shot and brutally kicked while arresting two ruffians at the office of the New-York Stamping Company, No. 311 Avenue A.

The Trustees consider that the courage displayed by Sergt. Fanning on that occasion, and the serious injuries he received, fully entitle him to a recompense from the fund of which they are the custodians. Though twice shot in the struggle with the two men, and with one arm disabled, he grappled and threw one, and, after receiving a desperate kick in the face from his companion, knocked the ruffian insensible.

In recognition of his courage, and in partial recompense of the injuries he then received, the Trustees take pleasure in inclosing to you for presentation to Sergt. Fanning a check for $1,000. Respectfully,

LEONARD W. JEROME,
ISAAC BELL,
GEORGE JONES,
WILLIAM H. APPLETON,
} Trustees.

TWO MILLIONS OF BONDS PURCHASED.

The second of the regular weekly purchases of bonds for the Sinking Fund took place at the Sub-Treasury, yesterday. Twenty firms and corporations offered $7,135,450 bonds, including $3,877,150 fives of 1881 at 103.62 to 103.87; $2,559,300 sixes of 1881 at 105.73 to 105.98, and $699,000 sixes of 1880 at 103.87½ to 103.99. The Secretary accepted $2,000,000 sixes, as follows:

Thomas Shoemaker—$5,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.66.

Hatch & Foote—$57,300 sixes of 1881 at 105.68.

E. Sweet & Co.—$57,000 sixes of 1880 at 103.87½; $100,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.62½; $100,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.68¾; $50,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.74.

Drexel, Morgan & Co.—$13,000 sixes of 1880 at 103.98.

J. & S. Wormser—$100,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.67; $150,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.74.

Speyer & Co.—$90,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.73.

Fisk & Hatch—$100,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.73.

Higgins & Co.—$11,000 sixes of 1880 at 103⅞; $39,000 sixes of 1881 at 105¾.

Vermilye & Co.—$45,000 sixes of 1880 at 103.96; $295,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.69; $240,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.73; $20,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.68.

First National Bank—$27,700 sixes of 1880 at 103.99; $500,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.62.

Total—$1,846,300 sixes of 1881, and $153,700 sixes of 1880.

A THIEF AT A PRAYER-MEETING.

Mr. Charles W. Sanders, of No. 53 West Thirty-sixth-street, an elderly gentleman, attended a prayer-meeting at No. 316 East Fifteenth-street Tuesday night. He set his handsome malacca cane in one corner of the room, preparatory to taking part in the devotional exercises. When he got ready to leave the house, his cane had disappeared. Among the persons who attended the meeting was William F. Fink, of Eldridge-street. He left the house before the close of the services, and, as he bore a suspicious appearance, Detective McNamara, of the Central Office, who happened to be in the neighborhood, kept his eye on him. As soon as Fink was out of sight of the house, he drew the cane from a leg of his trousers, and the officer arrested him. Mr. Sanders identified his cane, and the thief was held in $500 bail for trial by Justice Duffy, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday.

BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S WILL.

HOW HE DISPOSED OF HIS PROPERTY AND BUSINESS.

Yesterday morning the will of the late Dr. Benjamin Brandreth was filed with the Surrogate of Westchester County, at White Plains, but will not be proved till the 13th of March next, at Peekskill. The following is a synopsis of its contents: It first directs that all his just debts be paid; second, it bequeaths to Virginia Graham Brandreth, his widow, the homestead, all the household furniture, silverware, pictures, horses and carriages, and stock, excepting one pair of sorrel horses, with the wagon, which is daily engaged about the factory; also, his library, excepting the medical books; third, to the seven daughters, Helen Bacon, Beatrice Symonds, Catharine Green, Anna McAlpine, Florence E., Gertrude, and Isabella Brandreth, he bequeaths the Brandreth House, at the corner of Canal-street and Broadway, in this City, which is valued at $400,000; fourth, to his son, Charles Brandreth, he bequeath a mortgage of $8000 which he held on his house at Sing Sing, and also all the property around it which is fenced in for garden purposes; fifth, to Frank Brandreth he gives the house he now occupies, with five acres of ground, near the family homestead, together with its surroundings; sixth, to Mary Dodson, of Fishkill, Derbyshire, England, and to Sarah Post, of New Ferry, Birkenhead, Cheshire, England, each, he bequeaths £10 per year, to be paid quarterly during their lives; seventh, the residue of the estate, his various trade-marks, &c., he bequeaths to his six sons, George A., Charles, Frank, Henry D., William, and Ralph, (except that Frank is to take no interest in the residue of the real estate,) all subject to the condition that they shall pay to the widow, out of the receipts from rents and profits of the residue of real estate and the business, the sum of $12,000 per annum, in equal monthly payments, for the term of her natural life; eighth, he appoints as the executors of his will, George A. Brandreth, Frank Brandreth, and his old friend Jeremiah Baker. The will was dated May 28, 1879. To this will there were added two codicils, the first dated May, 31, 1879, and the other June 5, 1879. The first provides that after his death his children shall form a corporation, under the laws of the State of New-York, for the purpose of carrying on his business of making pills and porous plasters, with a working capital of $100,000, the stock of such corporation to consist of 52 shares. To his widow he bequeaths 7 shares; to George A., 5; Charles, 5; William, 5; Dr. D., 12; Henry D., 5, and Ralph, 8. In case of the death of the widow, he directs that her 7 shares be divided among the daughters as follows: Beatrice Symonds, 1; Catharine Green, 1; Florence, 1; Gertrude, 1, and Isabella, 3. The second codicil provides that Charles Brandreth shall receive $50,000 in addition to the mortgage above mentioned, to be paid to him three years after the death of deceased, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually until the payment of the principal.

In regard to the 52 shares of the corporation provided for, he divides five fifty-seconds of his business between his two sons George A. and Ralph, two fifty-seconds each to Charles and Frank, and three to the former and three to the latter. All the others are to receive one share of stock of the corporation for every fifty-second part of his estate and business devised to form in such parts, and in succession as the children named may die and leave all his estate, and in case his wife or children should decline to enter into such corporation, and receive such stock, he revokes the bequests made to those so refusing their fifty-second parts, and directs that they receive and be paid out of his estate $5,000 for each fifty-second part of estate so devised to them, and that the several fifty-second parts of estate devised to those who decline to enter into such corporation and receive stock for the same, be divided equally between the sons entering into the forming of such corporation. He authorizes his wife, to whom he devises seven fifty-seconds of his estate for life, to take stock for the same, the stock to belong to her during her life, and then to be divided between the daughters to whom the seven fifty-second parts were to be divided in the first codicil. All specific legacies are to be paid before the division of the business and estate into the fifty-two parts as directed in the first codicil of his will. The witnesses to this will and codicils are Leander Fisher and James P. Howland, both of Sing Sing.

BURNING OF JUDGE GREEN'S HOUSE.

THE FINEST PRIVATE RESIDENCE IN BERGEN COUNTY, N. J., DESTROYED.

The elegant mansion of ex-Judge Ashbel Green, at Tenafly, N. J., was completely destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening. The origin of the conflagration is unknown. At 6:30, when the family arose from the dinner-table, the daughter of Judge Green found that her apartment, which was on the third floor, was in flames. She rushed down stairs and gave the alarm instantly. Tenafly has no fire apparatus, and the nearest engine is at Hackensack, six miles distant. The gardener and the coachman were called, and they, with the neighbors, did all they could to extinguish the fire. The upper floors, however, could not be reached on account of the dense smoke, and it soon became evident that there was no hope of saving the building. The efforts of the neighbors were then directed to securing the furniture and other valuable contents of the house, and in this they were partially successful. Judge Green's large library, which is one of the most valuable private collections of books in the country, and contains many rare volumes which it would have been impossible to duplicate, was saved entire. The greater number of the costly oil paintings which decorated the walls of the first floor were also secured, with a good part of the furniture on the lower floors, and all the silverware. Judge Green was in this City when the fire broke out, and, in response to a telegram, started for home on the 8:30 train of the Northern Road, arriving just in time to see the magnificent house fall in. The flames lighted up all the country round, and their reflection could be plainly seen miles away. At 10:30 nothing but blackened timbers remained of what had been the finest residence in Tenafly. The destruction had been rapid, and was complete. During the fire a great number of tramps and thieves gathered around the building, in the hope of plunder, and several attempts were made by them to carry off some of the goods which were saved. All their attempts failed, however; a guard was placed over the goods recovered, and finally, when the thieves grew too bold, the Englewood Protection Society took the matter in hand, and drove them from the premises. The estimated value of Judge Green's house was $55,000. The value of the furniture and other contents which were destroyed was also $55,000; so that the entire loss is not far from $70,000. On the house, Judge Green was insured in the German-American Company, of this City, for $10,000; in the Shawmut Company, of Boston, for $7,500; the Faneuil Hall Company, of Boston, for $5,000, and the Merchants' Company, of Providence, R. I., for $2,500. The household goods and furniture were also largely insured. Among other valuables destroyed by the fire, which cannot be replaced, was a large collection of important historical papers, records, and pamphlets, which were gathered by Judge Green's grandfather, a former President of Princeton College. The house had been occupied by the family about 10 years, and was the handsomest private residence in Bergen County. Judge Green announces his intention to rebuild in the Spring.

CAPT. CAFFRY'S STRANGE PICTURE.

While Capt. Charles W. Caffry, of the First Precinct, was walking along Wall-street yesterday, he saw William Danbar standing on the curb holding a number of pieces of framed squares of glass. There was an oval ground on the centre of each piece of glass. Danbar, it is said, asked the Captain to blow on the glass, assuring him his likeness would appear in the oval space. The Captain blew his breath upon the glass, and slowly a picture appeared on the oval, and finally an ass's head filled up the ground surface. This was considered to be a capital joke on the Captain, but the Captain did not see it in that light. Displaying to the dismayed vendor of practical jokes his gold shield, the insulted Captain marched him off to the Tombs Court. Here Justice Kilbreth discharged Danbar with a reprimand.

THE ODD-FELLOWS.

The Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows assembled again at their head-quarters, at Centre and Grand streets, yesterday morning, and were occupied nearly the entire day in finishing up the business of their annual meeting. Grand Patriarch George E. Craft was in the chair. The general reports of the various committees were received and approved, after which several amendments to the constitution were made. After transacting some further business, the Grand Encampment decided to have its next session in Brooklyn, and the annual meeting then adjourned. A number of the delegates left for their homes last evening, and others will go to-day. The total membership of the Grand Encampment in this State is 4,827.

PROBABLE LOSS OF A SHIP.

The German ship Humboldt sailed from this port for Bremen with a cargo of 8,537 barrels petroleum, on Nov. 17, and nothing has since been heard of her. Mr. Theodore Rüger, of No. 5 William-street, the New-York agent of the Humboldt, thinks that she must have been lost in one of the heavy gales which have been reported since she sailed. She was commanded by Capt. J. Cornelius, and carried a crew of 21 men. The Humboldt was built at St. John, New-Brunswick, in 1863, was 203 feet long, 36 feet beam, and 24 feet deep. She had double decks, and registered 1,280 tons.

THE EUROPEAN MAILS.

Owing to the late arrivals from Europe of ocean steamers, the following changes in the departure of the mails from this port for Europe are announced by Postmaster James: The steam-ship Spain sailed yesterday, taking the European mails intended for the Bothnia. The steam-ship Bothnia sails to-day, taking the mails intended for the steamship Adriatic, which latter vessel sails on Saturday. The steam-ship Gellert will sail at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning instead of this afternoon, taking full mails for Great Britain and the Continent.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors by Austin Carr to William H. Payne, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

Mr. O. B. Potter has mortgaged the building at the corner of Beekman-street and Park-row, in which the *World* is printed, to Thomas P. G. Goddard, for $100,000.

Jay Gould will leave for Texas during the present week to be absent three weeks. He will make a tour of inspection of his recent acquisitions in the railroad line, and will look about for others.

Mr. Theodore Moss, of Wallack's Theatre, yesterday reported to the Police the loss of a valuable chestnut spaniel dog answering to the name of "Driver," and having his owner's name and address on his collar.

The first lecture in the course for 1880, under the auspices of the Berean Bible College, will be delivered by the Rev. R. S. MacArthur, in the church on Bedford-street, near Carmine, this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.

The Purim Association give a ball in the Academy of Music this evening. There will be tableaux preceding the dancing, representing Queen Esther, surrounded by the Muses, and accompanied by the Prince of Carnival and his court.

Stephen Schroeder, of No. 112 West Fifteenth-street; Henry C. Heidman, No. 130 Sixth-avenue, and Herman Meyer, No. 17 Grand-street, were held in $100 bail each, yesterday, at the Jefferson Market Court, on the charge of selling adulterated milk.

Commissioner Fink has sent a circular to the managers of the fast freight lines instructing them that the circular of April 5, 1879, regarding distribution of tonnage, maintenance of rates, and paying commissions will be strictly enforced hereafter. This order applies to West-bound business.

The eleventh anniversary of the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society will occur in the hall of the Academy of Medicine to-morrow evening, on which occasion an address will be delivered by Gen. James Grant Wilson, entitled "Commodore Isaac Hull, United States Navy, and the Frigate Constitution."

A lad of 16, giving his name as William Brewster, of Webster, Mass., applied for assistance to the Police yesterday, stating that he had run away from the training-ship Minnesota, but now wanted to go back. Justice Kilbreth became interested in the lad, and temporarily provided for him, meanwhile causing his friends to be informed of his whereabouts.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is making an effort to stop the begging done by "professionals" about Wall-street. Bridget Moran, a woman professional, with a bad Police record; Mary Walker, another of the same; Kate Degan, a 7-year-old girl, and Mary McCloskey, of the same age, were brought by officers of the society to the Tombs Police Court yesterday for begging, and held for further examination.

The annual meeting of the Quicksilver Mining Company was held yesterday in this City, and the following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year: Abram B. Baylis, George W. Butts, James B. Bancker, James D. Smith, Samuel W. Boocock, Edward Brandon, Charles Fries, R. Wall, Ludlow Patterson, David Mahany, and Thomas B. Secondy. Directors subsequently elected David Mahany, President; George W. Butts, Vice-President; A. B. Baylis, Treasurer, and M. M. Weed, Secretary.

The Government obtained a verdict of $7,000 in a suit brought by the United States against Carl Zung & Co., glassware importers. The case was tried in the United States District Court, before Judge Choate. The defendants some years ago imported a large quantity of glass, which went into bonded warehouse. They afterward withdrew a part, but never called for the remainder. In course of time the Government sold this to pay duties, but the sum realized fell short of the amount of duties payable. The suit was brought to recover the balance.

Before Judge Cowing, in General Sessions yesterday, the following liquor-dealers, indicted for violation of the Excise law, pleaded guilty: Carl Liem, No. 323 West Thirty-eighth street, fined $30; Anna Slacks, No. 159 Christopher-street, fined $25; Michael Coughlan, Barrow and West Fourth, fined $10, and Lawrence Cadigan, No. 54 New-Chambers-street, fined $10. James Lynch, or No. 209 West Third-street, against whom several indictments had been found, stood trial on a charge of having sold liquor on Sunday. After a tedious trial, the jury found him guilty, and he was remanded for sentence.

Alfred Haertz was arrested at the matinée at Niblo's Garden yesterday afternoon by Detectives Dunn and Radford, of the Central Office. The arrest was made at the request of the Chief of Police of Kansas City, Mo., who stated in a dispatch that Haertz was charged with obtaining $6,000 on the forged check of Alexander J. Mead, of Kansas City. Haertz was taken to Police Head-quarters. A bottle of poison was found on the prisoner when he was searched before being locked in a cell. Haertz said he had intended to swallow the poison had an opportunity offered after his arrest.

BROOKLYN.

A moonlight parade of the Thirteenth Regiment, Col. Austen commanding, will take place this evening.

F. S. Massey yesterday turned over to the Trustees of the widows' and orphans' fund of the old Volunteer Fire Department a balance of $4,589 42, due by him since he occupied the position of Treasurer, now held by Mr. William Barrell. Massey also turned over securities amounting to $50,000. The Trustees claim that Massey owes over $5,000, and he promises that if an examination of the books proves the claim to be correct, he will pay it.

The Coroner's jury in the case of John Bender, the wealthy milkman, who left his house on Dec. 15, 1879, and whose body was found in the river at the foot of Gold-street, on the 12th inst., found that deceased came to his death by drowning, but whether accidentally or otherwise they could not determine. When he left home he had $250 in his possession. When found, his pantaloons pockets were turned inside out, and in his vest pocket he had but 11 cents.

LONG ISLAND.

Ex-Assemblyman William F. Pearse, of Long Island City, is lying dangerously ill, suffering from pneumonia. The attending physicians entertain but little hope of his recovery.

By the will of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Townsend Somarindyck, who died recently at Glen Cove, the St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Glen Cove receives $5,000; Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, $4,000, and the Foreign Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church, $7,000. Mrs. Somarindyck in her will also bequeathed $3,000 for the endowment of a bed in the hospital, and $1,000 for the endowment of a bed in the Orphans' Home.

THE STRIKERS STILL HOLD OUT.

MR. STEINWAY'S REPLY TO HIS MEN—THE STRIKES LIKELY TO SPREAD.

The great majority of Henry Hermann's striking cabinet-makers are still on strike. A few weakened yesterday and returned to work. Mr. Hermann is employing new men constantly, and among these are a number of workmen from Boston. The strikers met in the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday morning and listened to speeches urging them not to yield. It was announced that subscription lists for their benefit had been opened in various factories in this City and Williamsburg. It was also reported that in some instances employers themselves had promised to contribute, the supposed idea being to force Mr. Hermann to reduce his business. The latter spoke very bitterly of this yesterday, but intimated that he would have all his factories working to their full capacity soon. Mr. William Steinway called the strikers in his piano factory together yesterday and read the firm's reply to their demands. After reviewing the progress of the strike thus far, and showing how most of the demands for higher wages had been previously conceded, the reply went on to show how foolish the present attitude of the men was, and it closed by stating that the firm could not allow itself to be dictated to in the manner the strikers adopted. In the afternoon the men receded to a certain extent, and sent word to Mr. Steinway that "the committee had made a mistake" in asking $10 a week for apprentices, as that had not been the intention of the strikers. They still stood out, however, for not less than $10 per week for every man employed, whether a green hand or not. The men met last evening in Turtle Bay Assembly Rooms, East Forty-fifth-street, and listened to a number of speeches, mostly in German, regarding the situation in general and the firm's answer in particular. The latter was not considered at all satisfactory. Two of the striking varnishers, it was announced, had gone back to work. They were named by one of the speakers, who denounced them as "traitors and dirty, low dogs who did their masters' dirty work," and the men hissed the "traitors" roundly. "Watch Committees" were appointed to keep the men posted as to what was going on at the factory, and a list of names was read of "scabs" who had gone to work for the firm since the strike, as well as of men who had applied for work by letter. After some discussion, it was unanimously resolved that the varnishers and enamelers should maintain their old demand, and that all hands shall remain on strike until Steinway & Sons conclude to give them 10 per cent. more wages.

The employes of Kranich & Bach, piano-makers, met last evening in Germania Hall, No. 200 Third-avenue, and arranged to form an organization for the purpose of demanding higher wages whenever the men think they can get it. The meeting was preliminary in character, and adjourned after some desultory talk, to meet again on Monday.

Under a call issued by the United Order of American Carpenters, a throng of carpenters and joiners met last evening in Clarendon Hall. The men were urged to join the order, and then resolutions were adopted reciting that the carpenters are determined to organize for united action to demand more pay for their labor; "publicly denouncing the action of the capitalists of Rockaway Beach" for "securing the far West and Canada for pauper labor to work at starvation wages," and expressing sympathy for men now on strike.

A large number of employers express their belief that the present agitation among artisans of all classes is due entirely to the pernicious teachings of Socialists and Socialistic newspapers. "If you should go into any shop and make a red-hot Socialistic speech, almost every one of the workmen would swing their hats and say 'Amen,'" said Mr. Frank Rhoner, whose cabinet-makers have successfully struck for an advance of 15 per cent. in wages. "The men are deluded by the cry of a division of property, but the 'division' they want is not of their own property, but of yours and mine," he added. "Socialism is at the bottom of these strikes," said another large employer, "and the agitation is pushed along by such men as Schwab and small politicians who keep liquor saloons and make money out of strikers. Why, one lager-beer man gave $50 right away to

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AFTER THE UTICA CONTEST

WORK AND RESULTS OF THE REPUBLICAN MEETING REVIEWED.

THE REAL STRENGTH OF THE GRANT MOVEMENT—A STRONG MINORITY BADLY MISMANAGED—EFFORTS TO BELITTLE THE GRANT VICTORY.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The convention of New-York Republicans held in Utica yesterday was in more respects than one a notable gathering. It was notable for the large number of representative men who took part in its proceedings, for the harmony and good feeling which, all things considered, characterized those proceedings, for the fairness of the majority, and, as it is only just to state, for the ridiculous, almost child-like, contest made by what proved to be in number a very large minority. From the first it was clearly apparent to all those who had any familiarity with the ways of political gatherings, that the sentiment of the meeting would be in favor of what has been called "the Grant movement." It must have been obvious even to those who were not experienced observers that any opposition to this sentiment could only result in failure. In addition to this, the minority had no material with which to make a contest. It could not be claimed that the majority had been secured by unjust means or the arbitrary exercise of organized power. Such was very far from being the case. Those in power were content to take the most moderate course open to them, and from first to last their disposition and desire was to take no step of which the minority could with any show of reason complain. Still they were determined that there should be elected from New-York 70 delegates pledged to support and further, by all honorable means, the renomination of ex-President Grant. There is not the slightest reason to doubt that the gentlemen who composed the majority concluded to take the action indicated only after the most careful consideration and because they sincerely believed it would be for the best interests of the Republican Party. It is useless to charge, as has been done, that the majority of the men in this State who advocate the renomination of Gen. Grant do so from interested and personal motives. Any such intimation does gross injustice to many honorable and steadfast Republicans who have nothing to gain by the success of any particular candidate, and who, without any thought of benefit to themselves, earnestly desire the welfare of their party. The great majority of the Grant delegates at Utica were worthy representatives of constituents actuated by these and by no other motives. Many of them were in no sense friends or admirers of Roscoe Conkling; on the contrary there was more than one enthusiastic Grant man in yesterday's meeting who had neither admiration, friendship, nor respect for the distinguished Senator. It can be stated with the utmost emphasis and the utmost truth that the victory of those who favored Grant is not even in a remote sense a personal triumph for Mr. Conkling. If the Senator had not been in Utica, if he had found it convenient to be sick, as he so frequently does upon important occasions, the convention would nevertheless have instructed for U. S. Grant.

As I have already stated, these facts were most apparent even to casual observers. Yet such experienced politicians as Senator Forster, who, in the convention, said he did not wish to be known as coming from Westchester, and who Chairman Arthur, with quick sarcasm, recognized as "the gentleman from that part of Westchester which is now included in the City of New-York," together with Gen. Curtis, who has done good service in the Treasury Department, and who now leads what there is of the Sherman movement in New-York, even on the eve of the convention, while admitting that it would instruct for Grant, could not be fully convinced that the real sentiment of the majority of the delegates was in his favor. Impressed with this belief they made what was, all things considered, one of the most pointless and badly-conducted contests ever witnessed in a political meeting. In fact, no minority was ever so absolutely without head or leadership. Without any desire to do Mr. Forster the slightest injustice, it must be said that his course from the commencement was ill-advised and unwise. He talked, talked continually, but talked to no purpose. No one who knows him can doubt that the Senator is a very earnest and able man, but even his best friends must admit that during yesterday's meeting he displayed far more earnestness than ability. If the contest which he made meant anything, it must have meant that he was opposed to instructing the New-York delegates to the Chicago Convention. Apparently, with this object in view, he occupied the attention of the meeting during most of the morning session, and then, when the resolutions were read in the afternoon, deliberately turned his back on his original position by moving that the delegates to Chicago be instructed for Senator Blaine. It is true that he did not do this directly, but he must have known that his motion to insert in the resolutions the name of Blaine for Grant was tantamount to absolutely pledging the delegation to the support of the latter. Gen. Curtis did not succeed very much better than his associate in the leadership of the opposition. He made a blunder in the first place by trying to discover in Gen. Arthur's motion providing for the appointment of delegates, some terrible plot to curtail the rights of the minority, and he did not bring much to the support of his side by being obliged, in the end, to acknowledge that he was in error. Indeed, were it not for the cool judgment and keen good sense of Senator Woodin, there is little doubt that both gentlemen, but particularly Mr. Forster, would have lost their heads entirely. As it was, they were both deplorably at sea. Such being the case, it is hardly fair for them or their friends, now that the contest is over, to try to retrieve their errors of yesterday by decrying their opponents and attempting to belittle their strength. Yet this is precisely what many of those who were in sympathy with the opposition are trying to do. Last night in Utica, and to-day in Albany, gentlemen of the class in question have been offensively loud in the declaration that the real sentiment of the convention was not for Grant; that the majority of 37 obtained for the resolutions indorsing him could never have been had were it not for the speech of Senator Conkling and the efforts of himself and his personal friends, and that the victory claimed for the movement in favor of the ex-President was really a defeat. All these and a number of other similar statements which are being made are grossly unjust and untrue. It is no exaggeration to state that the sympathies of nearly two-thirds of the convention were in favor of Gen. Grant. It is true that the mention of Senator Blaine's name was frequently greeted with the warmest cheers, but they came from the galleries, not from the delegates. Further than this, it was well known to every one who was in the convention that no personal effort was used or was necessary to secure a majority for the resolutions. That majority would have been increased by fully 40 votes if every Grant man had been allowed to freely express his real sentiments. It cannot be denied that many of those who were warmly in favor of the resolutions voted against them because their districts had perpetrated the remarkable anomaly of instructing them to vote against instructions. Even from the Westchester district, which was counted as most steadfast in its advocacy of Senator Blaine, I am assured by Col. J. C. Cooley, that three delegates—himself, D. Ogden Bradley, and Hugh N. Camp—who felt bound, under the circumstances, to vote against instruction, were really most anxious that the Chicago delegation should be pledged to Gen. Grant. With such facts as these staring them in the face, it is worse than useless for the opposition to try by misrepresentation to lessen the effect of the victory won by the majority. Whatever may be the feeling of the mass of the Republican voters of New-York, there can be no doubt that the sentiment of the Utica Convention—a thoroughly representative body, fairly chosen—was overwhelmingly in favor of the renomination of Ulysses S. Grant. H. C.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The proceedings of the Utica Convention excited very little comment among members of Congress, who fully expected the action taken. The fact that the proceedings were so harmonious, and that nothing was done to exasperate those who did not favor instructions for Gen. Grant, is gratifying even to those Republicans who favor the nomination of other candidates. The action of the convention is generally regarded as an indication of the choice of the Chicago Convention. It is noticeable that the opposition to Grant's nomination at Chicago is rapidly passing away, and that many of those who a short time ago were quite emphatic in their opposition to him are now disposed to regard his candidature with favor.

OHIO'S DIVIDED GREENBACKERS.

THE PARTY EXPIRING WHILE ITS TWO FACTIONS ARE QUARRELING.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 26.—An occasional call for a local convention to select delegates to one or the other of the two Greenback Presidential Conventions that have been called, reminds the public that a few fragments of the Greenback Party of Ohio are still alive, and that organizations are still in existence where the party is dead. The two factions in Ohio are waging a bitter warfare against each other. On the one side is the regular accredited Central Committee, that is one of the relics of the Piatt Gubernatorial canvass of last Fall, and on the other is the call and influence of M. M. Pomeroy, backed by the aid of Hugo Preyer, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Piatt ticket. Robert Schilling, Chairman of the regular committee and editor of the *National Leader*, the Greenback organ of the State, is doing all in his power to belittle the influence and kill the following of Mr. Preyer, while the Preyer aim is to persuade Greenbackers that Mr. Schilling and his backers worked last year not so much for Mr. Piatt and the Nationals as to prevent the National vote from going to Gen. Ewing. They claim that sufficient proof of this assertion is found in the recent appointment of Andrew Roy as State Inspector of Mines, in place of a Republican, to whom Gov. Bishop had given it just before the close of his term of office. Roy was a National, but was last year counted so lukewarm that he was a hindrance rather than a help to his party, and in all that has since happened in the line of his promotion his enemies declare that they can trace a direct bargain and sale.

Right or wrong, the fight is a close and growing one, and in the division of their natural strength into factions, the Greenbackers of the State have only concluded what they commenced in the break of last Summer at Toledo. The leaders of that Toledo bolt have been relegated into the rear ranks, or have discovered that they are clear out of the party lines. Gen. Samuel F. Cary, who was the moving power of the occasion, is utterly without power where so short a time ago he was a leader. Gen. Isaac F. Sherwood, of Toledo, will, of course, be a nominal Nationalist so long as he retains the Probate Judgeship that the Nationals of Lucas County gave him; but when his term is ended, there will be no difficulty in finding him either back in the Republican Party or clear across the line and among the Democrats. The men who became Nationals for leadership, for place or gain, are deserting so rapidly that the life even of the whole concern is only a matter of time. Nationalism in 1878 only made a State record of 38,332 votes, because there were many honest and well-meaning men who believed that resumption would be a failure, who could not vote with the Democrats, and who went with the third party as the most certain rival, and as according their protest against the Republican policy; but when the day of resumption passed safely, they gave a sign of relief and went back to their places in the Republican ranks.

A MYSTERY IN PHILADELPHIA.

A HEBREW DOCTOR AND HIS SERVANT GIRL FOUND IN CONVULSIONS—DEATH OF THE GIRL.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—A mysterious affair occurred here this evening which resulted in the death of one person, and will probably be fatal to another. Dr. Simon Rosenberger, about 60 years old, residing at No. 1,722 North Seventh-street, had been keeping house alone recently with a servant girl, Ida Smith, his family being out of town and his health bad. This evening, about 5:30 o'clock, Ida Smith was washing the windows. Twenty minutes after, when a friend called, the girl was found in convulsions on the floor, and could give no explanation of what was the matter with her. Dr. Rosenberger was found up stairs frothing at the mouth and having serious convulsions. Ida Smith lingered for an hour, when she died. Medical aid was summoned, and at midnight the Doctor was still alive.

The theory is that both were suffocated by coal-gas, which was found to be very strong in the cellar, but faint in the upper part of the dwelling. Whether the Doctor and the girl took a mutual dose of poison, or were suffocated as mentioned above, is not known. It is somewhat strange that a few days ago Ida Smith told one of her friends that she wanted to die, and she did not care whether she went to heaven or hell. There was no one besides these two persons in the house, and until the Doctor recovers consciousness the affair will be wrapped in mystery. Dr. Rosenberger is a reputable Hebrew physician, and the affair has created a great sensation in the upper part of the city.

MYSTERY OF A SKELETON.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 26.—A human skeleton has been found high up in the Shawangunk Mountains. While William Somers was cutting wood yesterday on the western slope of the mountains, near Alligerville, he came across a mound, over which he dragged his axe, thus uncovering part of a human skeleton. Near by were discovered other bones, probably scattered by some wild animal. The feet of the skeleton were incased in high, heavy boots, which showed signs of having laid there a long time, as the leather was curled up and the stitches were drawn out. A single-bladed jack-knife, quite rusty, and a pair of spectacles in good preservation, were found lying on the rocks near the lower part of the skeleton. No signs of clothing could be found, and it is supposed to have entirely decayed. A Coroner's inquest was held to-day, but there is no clue to the mystery, as no person has been missed from the neighborhood in many years. It is remembered, however, that about 12 years ago a strange colored man, partially deranged, appeared in the neighborhood and declared the mountain to be full of gold, which he was going to get, but it is hardly possible that the boots could have remained in the position as found without decaying in so long a time. The ledge on which the skeleton lay was high up and difficult of ascent, and if murder had been committed the body must have been brought from some other point.

SHERMAN'S EXERCISE OF POWERS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 26.—A prominent Republican stated to-day that he saw a letter from the Treasury Department, written to a Federal officer in this State, in reply to inquiries concerning the operation of civil service rules, which contained the information that the rule prohibiting the active participation of Treasury officers in political affairs was never meant to apply to such officers in Southern States, where the Republican Party cannot be run without their assistance. An ex-officer of the late volunteer service, who lost an arm in one of the battles around Richmond, was discharged from the revenue service on Jan. 1, for no better reason, it is alleged, than that he was not in sympathy with the Sherman movement. He said he could have remained in the service if he had made certain promises which seemed to him too much like bribery, and he declined.

RHODE ISLAND'S CONVENTION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 26.—The Republican State Convention for the nomination of State officers and the election of delegates to the Chicago Convention will be held March 18.

BRADY'S LOBBY DEFEATED

A BILL PASSED CHECKING STAR SERVICE ABUSES.

THE DEFICIT PARTLY SUPPLIED—RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED ON BRADY IN MAKING CONTRACTS—THE LOBBY DISGUSTED—THREATS OF VENGEANCE AGAINST CONGRESSMEN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The action of the House to-day, in passing by a decisive vote the Post Route Deficiency bill, is in effect a vote of censure upon the Post Office Department for the loose and extravagant manner in which the star service has been conducted during the past two years. The bill as passed differs materially from the, bill originally reported by the Committee on Appropriations. It was discovered by the committee that the original bill was crude and imperfect, and that it would, unless amended, work considerable hardship in some cases in the Western States and Territories. As the purpose of the Committee was not to cripple in the slightest degree the postal service, but simply to provide for its continuance, and at the same time check the abuses heretofore practiced, it was decided to amend it so as to continue the star service, on the basis existing on Feb. 1, and to direct the discontinuance on all routes of what is known as "expedition of service," ordered by the department during the past and the current fiscal years, on all routes where the cost of such increased speed exceeds $2,500 per annum. The amount of money appropriated by the bill is about $1,000,000 or over, $700,000 less than the sum demanded by the Post Office Department for continuing the star service until July 1st.

The debate was even more animated and acrimonious than that of yesterday, and the friends of Gen. Brady, assisted by an active lobby on the floor and in the corridors of the House, made energetic efforts to defeat the bill of the Committee on Appropriations by passing a substitute offered by Mr. Page, of California, to continue the star service on the basis of existing contracts. Mr. Page made an effort to give the question a partisan turn by charging that the Democrats, aided by a few Republicans, were attempting to cripple the postal service and to smirch the Post Office Department; but this charge was repelled by Mr. Cannon, who said that the question was one simply of dollars and cents, involving only the principle of honest and economical administration. He regarded the talk indulged in by the opponents of the bill in reference to depriving the people of the West or postal facilities as meaningless and irrelevant. No one wanted to withdraw postal facilities from the Western people, and no partisan appeal could induce him to believe that the half-dozen contractors into whose laps it was desired to pour $500,000 were the Western people. The best speech of the day was made by Mr. Hiscock, of New-York, who effectively replied to those who attempted to argue that Gen. Brady had violated no law in creating this large deficiency. Mr. Hiscock quoted the statutes bearing upon the subject, and clearly showed that when contracts were made requiring expenditures in excess of the amount appropriated, and from which the Government could only be relieved by paying a penalty, the letter and spirit of the law were deliberately violated.

During the discussion of the bill by sections, under the five-minute rule, the Post Office Department was ably defended by Messrs. Conger, Belford, Hayes, and a few other Republicans, but the several votes on the bill showed that the appeals of those gentlemen had little influence with their party associates. Mr. Page's substitute, which was an indorsement of Gen. Brady's extravagance, was rejected by a vote of 81 to 119. This was the test of the strength of those upon whom Gen. Brady relied for vindication, and, finding themselves so much in a minority, and with all the best men of both sides arrayed against them, they abandoned the fight, and the bill of the Committee on Appropriations was passed without a division.

The lobby which has been active for Brady is terribly disappointed at the result, but express confidence in their ability to amend the bill to suit them in the Senate. Vengeance is threatened against those who were active in correcting the abuse, and it is announced that such members as have received clerical and other appointments in Gen. Brady's department will be made to suffer. Mr. Baker, of Indiana, is one of those specially marked for punishment, and, according to one of Mr. Brady's friends and blatant advocates, every man whose appointment was made upon Mr. Baker's recommendation will be summarily decapitated.

DEMOCRATIC GREED REBUKED.

A MINORITY REPORT ON CIVIL SERVICE METHODS WHICH REFLECTS ON THE MAJORITY IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The four Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, having submitted a majority report in relation to the investigation of the methods used in making removals and appointments in the Providence Custom-house, the three Republicans of the committee, Messrs. Rollins, Teller, and Baldwin offered a minority report to-day. The memorial which led to the investigation alleged that sections 1,754 and 1,755 of the Revised Statutes had been violated. The first section named provides that persons honorably discharged from the Army or Navy because of wounds or sickness shall be preferred for appointments to civil offices. The second merely recommends that merchants, farmers, and others shall also give these persons the preference in engaging employes. The minority report says that the investigation disclosed nothing to sustain the charges. There was not a particle of testimony to show that section 1,754 had been violated. When the changes were made no veteran soldier or sailor was removed, and the application of no such person for appointment had been disregarded. This was shown by the testimony of the persons removed. Section 1,755 is merely recommendatory, but there was no testimony that it had been disregarded by the Collector. It appeared that the new Collector, when he took the office, removed four subordinates for reasons satisfactory to him and to the Secretary of the Treasury, but not one of the four came under section 1,754, while one man who was appointed did. The fidelity and ability of those appointed was proved beyond question, but there was contradictory testimony touching the fitness of those who were removed. The report says that the Collector is responsible for the character and conduct of his subordinates, and may have reasons for removal which cannot be formulated into charges. "If, in the case of every tide-waiter or inspector removed, an appeal lies from the Collector and Secretary of the Treasury to Congress," the report says, "this body will have little time for the consideration of any other business. Something must be left to the discretion and judgment of the officers charged with the collection of the revenue. The testimony against the men appointed came, mainly, from those who had been removed, and the latter testified, with great force, to their own capacity. Most of the remainder of the testimony was inconsequential, irrelevant, and hearsay."

The minority neatly turn the tables upon the majority by referring to violations of section 1,754 by the Senate itself, in the following words: "Of our own officers, a number who came under the designation of section 1,754 have been discharged, and their places supplied in repeated instances by persons whose only military distinction has been won in the war of the rebellion against the Government and the union of the States. It would be strange, indeed, if this body should rebuke a Collector of Customs on an unsupported charge of doing what it has itself notoriously done. The example of obedience to the laws may well come from those who enact them, and when they disregard them, their censure upon others, even when maintained by facts, which is not the case with the instance before us, falls with feeble effect; and still feebler, when they condemn others without evidence for what they have themselves done in the light of day. In the words of the memorialists upon whose memorials the investigation was ordered, when those who make the laws violate them, or fail to conform to their provisions, is there a remedy? If so, where is it to be found?" It is further said that the charge of nepotism was clearly and positively disproved.

Some space is devoted in the report to the Providence Postmaster, against whom much testimony was taken from persons he or the department had discharged. These charges had already been thoroughly investigated by two special agents of the department, who had reported a complete acquittal of the accused. He has since resigned in disgrace, but not for any reason stated or suspected before this investigation. He deceived both the department and the community, who had considered him a good officer and an uncommonly efficient one. "It seems to us," the report continues, "a waste of the time of the Senate to re-examine on the ex parte testimony of discharged employes, accusations that have been investigated and passed upon by the department to which the accused is directly responsible. In conclusion, we are of opinion that the public service in the Providence Custom-house is well administered. The subordinate officers, satisfactory to the head of the department, are well qualified for their places and efficient in the discharge of their duties. The result of the investigation discloses nothing to call for the further action of the Senate."

THE BOYNTON-SHERMAN QUARREL.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE WAR DEPARTMENT, GEN. SHERMAN, AND GEN. BOYNTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The President having decided that no court-martial shall be ordered to try the charge made by Gen. H. V. Boynton against Gen. Sherman, the following correspondence has been given to the press. The charge and specifications are indorsed as having been referred to Gen. Sherman, by order of the President, Feb. 18, and on the same date Gen. Sherman replied as follows:

I.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, } WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18, 1880.

To the Hon. A. Ramsey, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have this moment received, for the first time, the communication of H. V. Boynton, addressed to you, under date of Jan. 28, 1880, inclosing charges and specifications against Gen. W. T. Sherman, with his volume, marked exhibit B. I recognize the manuscript document as substantially the same as has been published in all the newspapers for the past two weeks, and herewith return it, with the "few remarks" I deem proper to make. "The charge" itself is an insult to my office, my past record of public services, and a name which has stood 60 years without a single imputation on my honor or integrity. The first two specifications involve purely the civil offense of libel or slander, compressed into the short letter I wrote him under date of Jan. 16, 1880, every word of which is true, and which I am prepared to justify. As to the third specification, I have never heard that Gen. Grant or Thomas or Logan or Blair, or any of the great men whom he assumes to defend, have ever appointed Gen. Boynton as their attorney. To the living and to the friends of the dead I am ever responsible for every word spoken or written. I yield to no man in my love and veneration of my comrades, and have been for 15 years, on all suitable occasions, their eulogist. All men have their good qualities and their human defects, and in accounting for the actual events of a terrible war, I was forced, like every commander of an army, to account for actual results. If ever in my life, at any time, I have done injustice to any person whatsoever, (which I deny,) I will cheerfully submit the matter to an umpire, and abide by his judgment. I have made this proposition again and again, and will renew it publicly at our next army meeting. These meetings are composed of the very men who knew and felt the causes referred to, and compose the rightful tribunal for the matter set forth in the third and last specification.

I admit the right of H. V. Boynton, or any citizen, to prefer these or any charges, and that I am always amenable to a court-martial, and I am glad he has reduced his complaints to a tangible form. He has no right, however, to impose upon the United States the heavy cost of a military trial, of witnesses from a distance, and the necessary attorney's fees. I regard his premature publication of these matters of scandal as in the line of his profession, and meant purposely to avoid the only trial which is right and proper, viz.: in one of the many civil tribunals which exist in the District of Columbia for this very purpose. I beg, therefore, that you will understand that I am abundantly ready to answer before any court; that when, a month ago, this Boynton publicly threatened me with a suit, I employed as my attorney the Hon. Matt H. Carpenter, who is ready to answer in my name at any and all times. I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

I.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26, 1880.

To the Hon. Alexander Ramsey, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor of acknowledging the courtesy of your note of yesterday, inclosing copies of the various official indorsements upon a charge and specifications preferred against Gen. W. T. Sherman for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and also of your note of the 24th inst. informing me of the final action of the President in the matter. I notice that Gen. Sherman admits the right of a citizen to prefer these charges, in which his opinion agrees with the rulings of the Judge Advocate General's office. I notice further that Gen. Sherman, instead of availing himself of the opportunity extended to him of exercising his right to ask for a military court in which the gross charges which he publicly made against my character could be tested and where the advantages would be altogether on his side, sets forth various reasons why proceedings should be had, instead, before a civil tribunal, as "the only trial which is right and proper." Gen. Sherman also declines, when this opportunity is offered him, to ask that the character of his "Memoirs," over which he forced the pending controversy, may be submitted to a military court, in which alone they can be effectively tested, and takes the somewhat novel ground that the "rightful tribunal" to try the specifications relating to this branch of the subject is an army reunion.

On the other hand, the President, who has the authority to order a court under such circumstances as attend this case, whether an accused officer does or does not desire it, has decided that the civil remedies are ample. That the civil courts are open for the trial of the crimes of slander and libel is not a matter of such doubt as to need high official decision. But my attempted proceeding, recognized both by the Judge Advocate General and by Gen. Sherman himself, as legal, was for the military offense of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman"—an offense not known to the civil courts. By the President's decision, no military officer will hereafter injure his army standing, at least during the term of this Administration, by denouncing any citizen through the public press in language of the foulest abuse, even though he repeat this language to the President in official form. Against a decision which fully justifies this construction, I, as a citizen, most respectfully protest. While this decision, in its terms, is as broad as the Army, the high sense of honor which always actuates the great body of its officers renders it certain that the President's indulgence will be rarely, if ever, needed by any officer below its General.

Thanking the Secretary of War for his courtesy, from the first to the last of this business, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. V. BOYNTON.

THE REYNOLDS NEGROES' CASE.

DANVILLE, Va., Feb. 26.—In the case of the Reynolds negroes, removed from the State court in Patrick County here, under an act of Congress, the counsel for the prisoners to-day moved for their discharge entirely, on the ground that three terms of court had passed without trial, and under the late statute they were entitled to go free. Judge Rives overruled the motion, and said he would continue to hold the prisoners until the United States Supreme Court decides the question of jurisdiction, now before it, involving the constitutionality of the law.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATS.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 26.—The Democratic State Committee will hold a meeting here on March 18 to determine upon the time, place, and manner of selecting delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

RUSSIA AND THE NIHILISTS

RESULTS OF THE RECENT REGICIDAL PLOT.

A COMMISSION OF SUPREME CONTROL TO BE ESTABLISHED—A SEMI-OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE EXPLOSION—THE STUDENTS SUSPECTED—THE CZAR GOING TO THE TYROL.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26.—The office of Governor-General of St. Petersburg is to be superseded by a Commission of Supreme Control, under the independent direction of Gen. Loris Melikoff, who will be invested with the largest powers. The commission will take energetic measures to stop revolutionary machinations. It will comprise delegates of the various departments, who will execute the instructions of their chiefs and facilitate the co-operation of their respective departments in the measures adopted. Gen. Gourkho remains Commander-in-Chief of the troops of the Imperial Guard in St. Petersburg.

A semi-official statement says: "It is impossible to rectify all the erroneous statements published in the foreign press relative to the explosion in the Winter Palace. No member of the imperial family has removed to other apartments since the explosion. The Emperor informed the Empress of the explosion the day after it occurred. No arrests have been made in the Winter Palace, except those of the workmen occupying the room where the explosion occurred. The dynamite was, in all probability, brought to the palace in small quantities by a pretended carpenter, who had been working in the palace since September last, and who is now supposed to have been a mechanical engineer. After having sent away his fellow-workmen, this individual made his final preparations, ignited a slow-match, and quitted the palace. Two other carpenters are still in custody, and are suspected of complicity in the plot. The reports of wholesale arrests in St. Petersburg are unfounded."

BOTZEN, Feb. 26.—The *Botzner Zeitung* says: "We have the best authority for stating that the Castle of Stametz, near Meran, Austrian Tyrol, was rented on the 23d inst. by the Emperor of Russia for a provisional term of three months. A number of his servants have already reached the castle. The Emperor and Empress will probably arrive early in the Spring."

PARIS, Feb. 26.—There is a rumor on the Bourse of incendiary fires in Russia.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Telegrams received here from St. Petersburg, as late as 5 o'clock this afternoon, deny that there is any truth in the rumors current on the Paris Bourse of fresh revolutionary attempts in St. Petersburg and incendiarism in various parts of Russia.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A Parish dispatch says: "The inhabitants of St. Petersburg are beginning to attribute to the students all the recent menaces and outbreaks. Threats are consequently heard on all sides against the students, and the inhabitants affirm that if any criminal act occurs on the anniversary of the Emperor's accession to the throne, they will hold the students responsible, and will burn the University and lynch every student who falls into their hands. The Government, therefore, is now forced to take measures for protecting the students."

VIENNA, Feb. 26.—The *Czas*, of Cracow, publishes an address from the Poles, to be presented to the Emperor Alexander on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne. The signers declare that they are emboldened to present the petition, so that the Emperor, by restoring the confidence of the Poles, may afford them an opportunity of devoting their powers of peaceful national development to the welfare of the Kingdom.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the Czar has issued a *ukase* nominating the members and defining the powers of the Commission of Supreme Control, of which Gen. Melikoff has been appointed head.

A correspondent says that Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff will succeed Gen. Melikoff as temporary Governor-General of Kharkoff.

A Paris correspondent denies that Hartmann has confessed that he was engaged in the attempt on the Czar's life at Moscow.

RUSSO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

THE RECENT DISCUSSION ABOUT ARMAMENTS—PAG-SLAVISTS TRYING TO STIR UP A CONFLICT.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The *North German Gazette* says it will be glad if the discussion of its article of Monday last, on Russo-German relations, by the foreign press, should lead neighboring peoples to ask themselves whether Germany is likely to entertain aggressive intentions against them. The *Gazette* continues: "*Duo si faciunt idem, non est idem.* Russia's climate and the extent of her territory form a natural barrier which hardly needs strengthening. Germany's garrisons are not distributed to the best advantage, even for prompt defense, much less attack. But the resemblance between Russia and Germany fails, especially in that Germany never thought of expeditions against her neighbors, and is less likely to do so now than ever. The events of 1871 were forced on her much against her will."

The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence*, of Berlin, in an article on the recent attempt on the Czar's life, declares that, while the Nihilists are gratifying their thirst for destruction and confusion in useless attempts on the monarch's life, the Pan-Slavists are seeking to inflame the minds of the people for a conflict abroad. A Berlin correspondent remarks that this semi-official utterance clearly indicates the element which the German Government believes might precipitate a breach of the peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26.—The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* says it regards the authoritative letter published in the *North German Gazette* in reply to its article on Russian fortifications, as proof that the article is not ominous.

IRISH RELIEF AND ENGLISH POLICY.

THE FUNDS FOR THE SUFFERERS—A MEASURE TO PREVENT OBSTRUCTION IN PARLIAMENT.

DUBLIN, Feb. 26.—The Mansion House Relief Committee announce that the fund amounts to £78,035, and that grants have been made to date amounting to £39,004. A subscription of £465 from Springfield, Mass., is acknowledged. The committee estimate that the total amount required to complete their work will be £184,000, meaning the sum of £105,965 in addition to the amount thus far received. The relief fund of the Duchess of Marlborough up to Monday last amounted to £63,052, and the expenditures to £32,048.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The *Times* this morning, discussing the tenant rights meeting at Portadown, which was broken up by a mob of 3,000 Orangemen, says: "It is impossible to doubt that the recent agitations in Ireland will tend to resuscitate the Orange spirit in Ulster."

The *Times*, commenting on the rumors of a probable dissolution of Parliament, says: "It is the interest of the Liberal Party to keep themselves in the right, and to avoid giving the Government an excuse for appealing to the constituencies on ground unfavorable to the Opposition."

In the House of Lords to-day, Mr. Nolan's bill, authorizing the purchase of seed-potatoes to be sold to the Irish tenant farmers for planting was read a third time.

The House of Commons was crowded to-day. Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved the resolution, of which he gave notice on Monday last, as follows: "That whenever any member was named by the Speaker or Chairman of a committee as disregarding the authority of the Chair, or abusing the rules of the House by persistently obstructing business, the Speaker should put the motion without debate, amendment, or adjournment, that such member be suspended during the remainder of that day's sitting, and if any member be thrice suspended in one session, the third suspension be for one week, after which a motion may be made for a continuance of the suspension, but the suspended member will have the right to be heard in reply to such motion." Lord Hartington, Liberal leader, strongly supported the resolution, and said he thought that action in the matter had been too long delayed. He maintained that the punishment of a week's suspension of a member who had been thrice suspended during one session was too slight.

Mr. Finnigan (National Liberal) announced that he was in favor of the principle involved in the resolutions, but denied that the Home Rulers were ever guilty of willful obstruction.

Mr. McCarthy (Home Rule) maintained that it was inexpedient to introduce new rules so near the end of the present Parliament.

The debate on the obstruction resolutions was adjourned, on motion of Mr. Shaw (Home Ruler, Cork.) The Government will propose that it be resumed to-day.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The *Standard* is informed that, in consequence of a telegram from Mr. Parnell, Mr. Biggar, Home Rule member for Cavan County, has resolved to disregard the wishes of the moderate Home Rulers, and to oppose the utmost resistance in detail to the obstruction resolutions.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Times* says: "An aide-de-camp to the Sultan has been taken into custody for complicity with the Greek who was arrested for having an infernal machine in his possession. The affair appears to have been a conspiracy against the Sultan's life."

A Paris dispatch says: "Four Germans, an Austrian, and several Frenchmen, have been expelled from Lombardy as dangerous revolutionists."

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—Prince Bismarck has submitted to the Bundesrath a railway law, a bill for the creation of a Railway Council, and a bill for constituting a Railway Court. These measures, it is expected, will be submitted to the Reichstag at its next session.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Prince Jerome Napoleon congratulated M. Rouher on his free trade speech in the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Rouher replied that the Prince's approval was very precious to him.

The company supporting Adelina Patti at the Gaité, is so poor that the audience sharply criticised Tuesday night's performance of "Il Barbière di Seviglia," and the curtain fell amid silence. It is doubted whether the engagement will be completed. The *Figaro* recommends that a series of concerts be substituted for opera.

The *Moniteur* announces the arrest of a Prussian officer while taking views of the Bessu redoubt. He was conveyed to Rheims.

MADRID, Feb. 26.—In the Cuban Budget Committee of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies to-day, Señor Nicolar proposed that the privileges of the Spanish coasting trade be extended to Cuba, and that the arrangement with the United States by which Spanish vessels are prevented from taking cargo from Cuba to North America be discontinued.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A Paris dispatch says that letters from the best sources in Berlin state that Prince Hohenlohe, German Ambassador to Paris, was summoned to Berlin, not only to vote on the Army bill, but to have a post created for him combining the functions of Foreign Minister with other existing functions, and that, consequently, Prince Hohenlohe will not return to Paris.

EXCITED PETROLEUM MARKET.

EXTREMES IN PRICES AND ACTIVITY—A CHANCE FOR THE BEARS.

OIL CITY, Penn., Feb. 26.—Extremes in prices and activity have been the rule in the oil trade of late. From comparatively low prices and sluggishness, the price dropped 16 points, and the transactions on the floor of the Exchange have been very large, and the excitement has been kept at fever heat. Nearly every man in the trade is weighted with high-priced oil, which was purchased when reason ran riot with judgment—when the trade was bullish to a man, in spite of the constantly accumulating stocks and the known activity of the producers in the Bradford field, who were drilling eagerly to get their commodity above ground so as to grasp the prize of two-dollar oil that was to be. But the load proved too heavy, and as one holder after another grew weary and sold out, an additional burden was each time placed upon the already overloaded petroleum back, and the decline set in. But every inch was fought by the persistent bulls, and many a gallant battle made. It was of no use, however. As predicted, a short interest was created at $1, which was covered at 95 and 96, thus temporarily sustaining prices. But at no time has there been any good selling market below $1, although there has been much manipulation by heavy holders, to try and get it up so that they could let drop a part of their heavy load and bridge over the decline.

The trade is in a muddle. The heavy stock above ground, the settlement of the Producers'-Standard suits, the handicapping of the trade with high-priced oil, the new schedule of freight rates, the new pipe lines and rumors of pipe lines, and the limited demand at this time of the year, all unite to produce elements of disquiet and uneasiness in the minds of all parties in interest. Many are firm in the belief that oil bought now and carried will prove a paying investment, but they also thought so when oil was $1 20, and doubtless they still have on hand many certificates that cost them that figure. It is easy enough to say "Now is the time to buy," but not so easy to buy when every dollar is locked up in the stuff at 25 cents a barrel more than the market price at date. It is supposed here that Pittsburg dealers are large holders, and that they viewed with anxious hearts the decline of the past 10 days. It has been, of late, a regular "field day" on 'Change. Trading has been rapid, and anxiety sat on every countenance that was crowded close to the bull ring. Some very large sales were made. Thomas Simpson, who heads the Parker City dealers, bid several times for 1 or 75,000 barrels, which were sold him by John J. Fisher in one lump, and in seven words, "You can have your 75,000." This was the cause of some sensation, some thinking the oil was bought to cover a short sale, while others inclined to the belief that it was to be laid away until an upward turn came. When $1 was reached, it was supposed there would be a reaction of a few cents, as the decline had been so steady and uninterrupted. Consequently, several got long at that price, only to find that history did not repeat itself in this case; whereupon they sold out with as much haste as possible and pocketed a loss.

STRIKERS AT COHOES.

COHOES, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The operatives employed in the Harmony Mills, to the number of nearly 1,000, have struck for an advance of 10 per cent., and one hour instead of a half for dinner. Unless a compromise can be effected, the mills will be obliged to suspend, and at least 5,000 people will be thrown out of employment. The meeting of the strikers to-day was crowded, and hundreds of persons gathered in the streets. A large number of employes and boys and girls, with a banner reading: "Our Merits," "We Want our Hour for Dinner," "Right against Might," "Weavers' Union," are now parading the streets. The meeting organized with the selection of Samuel Sault, editor of the Cohoes *Regulator*, as presiding officer. The feeling was at the highest pitch. It was thought that on more mature consideration a more yielding spirit would prevail, and the existing difficulty would be amicably adjusted. But the more reckless of the strikers insis

THE DARK SHADOW OF WAR

GERMANY'S THREATENING ATTITUDE.

THE INSINCERITY OF HER PEACEFUL PROFESSIONS—BISMARCK'S DEEP-LAID SCHEMES—A HYPOTHETICAL CAMPAIGN.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The German Reichstag opened yesterday, and, so far as goes the letter of the imperial speech, the Government is animated with the most pacific intentions. Still, save such Utopians as Mr. Gladstone and Prof. Sbarbaro, few persons believe that the dogs of war will not be slipped before the close of the coming Spring, unless some miraculous consatenation of circumstances shall render a further adjournment of the catastrophe expedient to the parties most nearly interested in its issue. The Emperor's harangue was nothing but a lenitive designed to doctor public opinion, which has been unduly and inopportunely agitated by the very belligerent dispositions manifested in the organs of German sentiment, the newspapers. Everything said was commonplace, and statements to the effect that cordial relations exist with all the powers: that there is a sincere desire, on all sides, to maintain peace; that the results of the Berlin treaty are a happy proof that the world's harmony will not be troubled, &c., are not sufficient to calm the legitimate apprehensions of those who look below the surface. The *North German Gazette* published an article, in the same sense, on the morning of the German Parliament's first session for 1880, and although the connection between this newspaper and Prince von Bismarck is known to be so intimate that the note in question has all the importance of a Ministerial declaration, it fails to convince any one that Germany is preparing to arm simply in self-defense, because to do so is an indispensable precaution against the ambitious designs of France and Russia. The world has lost all faith in the Prince's promises; he has played fast and loose with all nationalities and all parties, and his article in the *Nord Duetsche Zeitung* is interpreted by everybody who has followed the workings of his tortuous policy in the past as another bind. The situation was this: Russia had made overtures to the French and to the Italians; there was good reason to suppose that, in the first instance, Denmark, later, perhaps, Holland and Belgium, would join a coalition which the Germans felt would be too strong for them unaided. The first move was to inveigle Austria into a counter-alliance by playing off, on the one hand, her secular antipathy to her Eastern enemy, and, on the other, the perils to which she might be exposed along the Northern frontier from the enterprise of the Italian party of action, which was secretly worked up by Bismarck's emissaries; the second was to dissuade the French from accepting Prince Gortschakoff's proposals. Could he accomplish these two ends, the modern Macchiavelli felt convinced that the realization of his scheme of universal dominion would be a foregone conclusion. Austria needs seven years to get quite ready, and if he can manage to stave off the crash until 1888, he knows that the Fatherland will be invincible. A war between Austria and Russia he would see with pleasure, as, whichever power might triumph, both would be out of condition to take part in any other conflict for a quarter of a century to come. But for this were to be presupposed, no other factors than the original belligerents must be introduced, and it is to the elimination of other factors that all his talents are now directed. To a certain extent, he has succeeded, yet, strange to say, not in the quarter where success might have appeared most probable. Italy has been deaf to the voice of the charmer. France has fallen into the snare set for her by her worst enemy. The Chancellor is probably astonished himself at the ease with which he has triumphed, and as he, in reality, looks with contempt upon the Italians, is comparatively indifferent at the failure of the Crown Prince's mission to King Humbert. But it was altogether a more serious question with the French, whose army has been reorganized in the course of the last three years, and is becoming stronger every day by the substitution of active and intelligent Generals for the worn-out fossils whose promotion was due to the intrigues of imperial boudoirs. A campaign in 1880 would be much more hotly contested than when, in 1870, more than half of the national effective existed only on paper: but with the incoming to power of a party whose platform was understood to be the reconquest of the lost Provinces, the Prince had good cause not to feel reassured as to the future. Yet he was not discouraged, and, renewing the game which he played so successfully with Napoleon III. at Biarritz, he has persuaded M. Gambetta that if France will remain perfectly quiet, and look on as a disinterested spectator at the settlement of the Austro-Russo German imbroglio, she may be rewarded for her forbearance by a present of Alsace and Lorrains without the shedding of a drop of French blood or the expenditure of a centime of French money. No one but Prince von Bismarck would have ever dreamed of the possibility of turning the aspirations of France into a weapon against her, but Gambetta has swallowed the bait, and given a tacit promise that France will not interfere in any quarrel in which her personal interests shall not be directly involved. Like the last of the Bonapartes, he has gobbled the bait, and, in consequence, the Marquis de St. Vallier is confirmed at the Berlin Embassy, where he will remain to receive instructions from the Imperial Chancellery.

So much for France; there is no danger in that quarter, and Russia's advances will not only be rejected, but will be communicated to the Prussian Foreign Office, as a proof of the French Government's good faith. In Italy, as I have said, Prince von Bismarck slipped up: the accident, whose agitation he had originally fomented, have got beyond his control; the form of the French Government is an encouragement to the aspirations of Italian Republicans, and the leaders of the national movement will not agree to turn their aggressive designs in the direction of Nice and Savoy so long as the Trentino and the Tyrol remain "polluted by the foot of the Austrian." The Italians mean to fight, and if their King will not head their armies, they will turn him out neck and heels. Humbert knows this, and knows also that perhaps his only chance of preserving his throne would be to support it by foreign bayonets; but he is too much of a patriot to consent to any arrangement which would reduce his country to a state of vassalage. Strangely enough, however, although convinced that war with Austria is imminent, the Italians are doing nothing serious in the way of precautions, while their demagogues are stirring up the populations to a "supreme effort for the redemption of their brethren." This, I confess, I am unable to understand, assured, as I have been by information received from the fountain-head, that the German Government has furnished Austria with the list of the *irredenti* leaders; that these count among them several members of the Cabinet, and that it has been decided at Vienna not to await an attack, but to assume the offensive in the Valley of the Adige just as soon as a tolerable pretext shall be furnished by any revolutionary manifestation. Austria is straining every nerve to be prepared against every and any eventuality, to the great consternation of her citizens, who remember 1866 and its consequences. Vienna is to be put immediately in a state of defense, and its burghers, who are not remarkable for patriotism, have protested, but in vain, as, whether the measure be or be not to their liking, the Government has appropriated a large sum for the erection of a series of detached forts around the capital, and an additional credit of 150,000 florins for the completion of the Cracow fortifications, justifying the outlay "by the necessity of encircling that city with a girdle of iron." Evidently, the Austrian strategists consider themselves in danger from Russia, notwithstanding all the assurances made of Muscovite amity, as, besides the above, the Ministry proposes to demand an annual appropriation of 100,000 florins to fortify the passes of Semigrad and Przemyst, which the Minister of War states is a measure indispensable to prevent the enemy's interference with the mobilization of the Austrian Army.

All this is merely the echo of the German armaments, and a natural corollary to the so-called pacific arrangements made some months ago between the two Imperial Chancellors. Perhaps it is going too far to assert that war is imminent, but certainly, when we see such evident proofs that on all sides nations are making preparations for war on a scale of which history has furnished no example, we can see none of that certitude of peace on which the German Emperor, and a part of the French press insist so strenuously. To use up Germany's most powerful rivals is the objective of German policy; if Austria can crush Russia unaided, so much the better; if she cannot, Germany will lend a hand to her colleague. The bitterness of feeling between Berlin and St. Petersburg, if less publicly expressed, has not diminished. The newspaper war has ceased, but we learn by a dispatch from Berlin, which, if confirmed, will furnish matter for much comment, that on account of the delicate health of the Empress, the visits of several foreign Princes at St. Petersburg may be abandoned, although they had proposed to be present at the festivities in honor of the Czar's coronation anniversary. It is true that the Cazarina is dying, but the fêtes have not been postponed, and will not be, unless in the event of her death; so that, should the Austrian and German Princes not put in an appearance, it will be difficult to reconcile their absence with what the Emperor William was pleased to call "cordial relations." Public opinion in Germany is decidedly bellicose, and, as straws show the direction of the wind, so a pamphlet just published at Berlin indicates very clearly how the German people should learn to look at their neighbors. Its title, so intensely German that it is only translatable by a paraphrase: "The Campaign of Germany against France and Russia in 1880 and 1881," is a volume of revelations in itself; its gist is to show what is to be expected when the three nations shall come to blows. The author, taking as a model the famous "Battle of Dorking," which tried to tell the British people what it might expect should it trust for protection against invasion to its London and provincial "train bands," has traced a tableau of military operations, which I will analyze as briefly as possible. Assuming as a text the presumed stipulations of the Austro-German treaty and the proposed law on the increase of the German military establishment, the anonymous strategist supposes that Russia and France have declared war on the 10th of June, 1880, against Austria and Germany. Italy and England proclaim their neutrality, the latter stipulating that the neutrality of Belgium and Holland shall also be respected. France confining herself at first to the defensive, the Austro-German allies concentrate their efforts against the Russians, who, on the 5th of July, are driven beyond the Vistula, when Italy suddenly declaring against Austria, offensive operations on the eastern line are suspended. At this moment the French begin hostilities, the troops of the belligerents being distributed as follows: Three German army corps are massed in Lorraine, near St. Avold; three more are near Colmar, with a fourth corps covering Mulhouse; the reserve, also of three corps, is near Hagenau, and two corps are in observation near Aix-la-Chapelle, watching the Belgian frontier. The French have 300,000 troops between Nancy and Lunéville; 200,000 at Belfort, Vesoul, and Besançon; 100,000 near Sedan, with 150,000 more *echelonned* along the line of advanced forts near the frontier. As soon as Italy has declared war—1st of July—the Dictator Gambetta judges the moment opportune to assume the offensive, which is done by the advance of six corps from Nancy and Lunéville upon the Sarre, with two corps marching toward Strasburg to cover their flanks. On the same day four other corps were to enter Alsace by Belfort, and four from Sedan by Longuerille and the Luxemburg frontier, to march on Metz and Strasburg. All these movements begin on the 3d of July, and are followed, on the 5th of July, by a battle near Puttingen, where six Prussian corps utterly discomfit eight French corps, who are forced to fall back to Nancy. Meanwhile the two German corps at Aix-la-Chapelle have marched to Bittburg, en route for Trèves, and thus have stopped the French forces from Sedan, near Longwy, whence they make reconnoissances upon Metz, Thionville, and Serk. These troops, learning of the defeat of Puttingen, retreat on the 6th of July to Montmédy, and the Belfort army for the same reason, retires to Vesoul. There is then a momentary suspension of hostilities; but England joining the Austro-German alliance, on the 25th of July, the Prussians are enabled to take the offensive through Belgium, and send two corps, taken from the Polish Provinces and carried by sea to Duren, to reinforce the Army at Trèves. Thence these four corps advance by Namur on Mézières, while the three Lorraine corps converge on this point and on Thionville. The Belgians protest against this violation of their territory, but are not listened to, and as no other obstacle than a diplomatic paper is opposed, the two armies effect their junction along the line Givet-Neufchateau. The French Army, surrounded on all sides, is crushed in a grand battle and forced back on Rheims, whereupon the Germans march on Nancy, and the enemy, giving up his principal position, Pont-à-Mousson-Nancy, takes up another, at Bar-le-Duc. Satisfied with this success, the Germans recross the Moselle, and hold the line from Thionville to Nancy and Lunéville, which is a strong defensive position, with a second line in rear formed by the Vosges. The Autumn is passed in this situation.

After thus destroying the French, the Berlin strategist returns to the eastern and southern enemies, of whom the former being unable, from sickness among the troops and the account of its defective military organization, to support a winter campaign, throws up the sponge and signs a separate treaty of peace on the 15th of November, abandoning to Germany the left bank of the Vistula. Relieved of all apprehensions here, the allies make only a mouthful of Italy; a single battle brings them to the foot of the Appenines, where King Humbert sues for peace, and resigns Venetia to Austria. All France's allies being thus eliminated, with conditions more or less onerous, the time would appear to have come when France should ask for the mediation of the powers; but Gambetta refuses, wishes to risk everything, and is deposed by the French Parliament, which elects Prince Napoleon President of the French Republic, and the war is closed by a new ratification of the Alsace-Lorraine session, the payment of an indemnity of twelve milliards, and an agreement to join in the general disarmament of Europe, which is prepared and consolidated by all nations for the close of the year 1881. The pamphlet, of which I have thus given a succinct summary, is absurdly paradoxical, but it shows the tendencies of a certain bellicose party extremely influential on the other side of the Rhine.

COMMERCIAL CO-OPERATION.

A MOVEMENT TO INTRODUCE THE SYSTEM IN THIS COUNTRY.

A conference of the friends and promoters of commercial co-operation in this country was held last evening at Municipal Hall, No. 67 Madison-avenue, for the purpose of discussing the subject and of considering the best methods of organizing a co-operative system in the distribution of products. The call bore, among distinguished names, those of Parke Godwin, Joseph W. Drexel, Charles L. Brace, E. L. Godkin, Edward Beecher, Felix Adler, E. A. Washburn, J. H. Rylance, R. Heber Newton; but the inclemency of the weather prevented a number of them from being present at the meeting. When, at 8:30, Mr. Edgar W. Crowell was called to act as presiding officer, and Mr. W. H. Sage as Secretary, among those whose names are familiar in the movement, who occupied seats in the hall, were Mr. Brace, J. P. Cranford, Mr. E. E. Barnum, John Gledhill, the English co-operative thinker; the Rev. R. Heber Newton, the Rev. Dr. Rylance, George S. McWatters, and Mr. A. N. Foote.

By way of bringing on the discussion, Mr. Foote read a brief paper, in which he described the working plan of the proposed Union Supply and Mutual Benefit Co-operative Association. The plan contemplates the formation of a central organization, with a membership constituted entirely, excepting its incorperators, of the Presidents, Secretaries, and Executive Committees of the local or distributing associations. Such a central organization has already been incorporated under the law of 1867, with a board of five Directors—the Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Mr. James H. Whitehorne, E. G. Tuckerman, A. C. Perry, and A. R. Foote. The central organization, according to the plan proposed, is purely a wholesale establishment—a buyer in the Metropolitan market for the various local stores, which are retail in their capacity. Each of the latter is to issue its own fund certificates of a par value of $50 divided into two classes—the first, full-paid, permanent, and transferable; and the second payable in monthly installments of $1 05 each, all extinguished to be credited against the balance until extinguished. An interest dividend of 2 per cent. each quarter is to be paid on the investment in fund certificates, and 2½ per cent. of the profits is to be reserved as an educational fund. The rest is to be placed to the credit of a security fund until that fund equals 50 per cent. of the capital invested, after which regular dividends will be declared upon the funds invested, the amount paid for labor in any form, the amount of purchases by members, and one-half the amount of purchases by non-members. This plan is modeled upon that is successful operation in England, and fully described in Holyoake's "History of Co-operation." Having described its advantages and set forth the iniquity of competition, Mr. Foote adduced the history of the Boston co-operative store, founded by Josiah Quiney, in evidence of the feasibility of the scheme. The latter, he said, had already 700 members and was doing a business which enabled its managers to declare quarterly dividends of from 4 to 6 per cent.

Mr. John Gledhill was then introduced, and read a statistical paper on the English system, from which it appears that there are now 1,281 co-operative societies in Great Britain, having 551,864 members, with $27,439,790 invested as share capital, total sales of $106,870,065 per year, and total yearly profits of $9,835,600—showing a profit of 28 per cent. on the capital engaged. The subject was then given to the assembly for discussion, and Mr. Charles L. Brace, the Rev. R. Heber Newton, and others, made brief addresses. A committee was decided upon to draw up a plan and report at a future meeting.

SENATORS ACCUSED OF CONTEMPT.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 26.—The Senate adopted a resolution suspending Senators Demas, Cahen, Simms, and Stewart, charging them with contempt in signing the Kellogg memorial, and ordering the Sergeant-at-Arms to keep them in custody until further orders from the Senate.

UTE INDIANS COMING EAST.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Capt. Jack, Sowawick, Shavano, and other friendly Utes and Uncompaghres Indians, passed through this city to-night en route for Washington.

NEW-YORK'S LAW-MAKERS

ADVANCING MATTERS ALREADY IN HAND.

THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON TAX LAW REVISION—THE METROPOLITAN TRANSIT ACT—THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE APPROPRIATION IN THE SENATE—HOLIDAYS FOR THE SHERIFF.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The Assembly consumed this morning in disposing of bills on their third reading, and among the number passed was that to protect the streets bordering Central Park from the elevated railways. Speaker Sharpe announced the members of the joint committee on the revision of the laws relating to taxation. He selected Mr. Steele, the mover of the resolution; Mr. Alvord, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Case, Mr. Beach, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Rhodes. Mr. Alvord immediately declined to serve. The Speaker consulted the House to ascertain whether it would excuse Mr. Alvord from the place and work offered to him, and he was declared excused. The bill appropriating $100,000 toward completing the new Senate chamber in the Capitol building was also passed unanimously.

James Swayne and Mr. Jennings appeared before the Assembly Railroad Committee to oppose the repeal of the Metropolitan Transit act. Mr. Swayne said he considered the plan as the fairest one ever proposed for the City, as it contemplated the purchase of the right of way. The road had already taken steps to carry out its franchise, had contracted for the building of the road, and had steadily, since 1872, been purchasing property between Seventh and Eighth avenues on which to build the road. This had not been done publicly and by persons connected with the company. To Mr. Mitchell. Mr. Jennings said that no property had been taken by Commissioners except in one instance. Mr. Swayne said he had paid $32,000 out of his own pocket to perfect his plan, and then the Legislature gave charters to two roads which were authorized to take the streets and use them without compensation to the City. He asked the committee to leave the question whether the charter of the company had lapsed to the courts, to be decided by them. Mr. Mitchell made a statement in favor of the bill. The only question to be considered was what rights this company had secured which would prevent the Legislature from depriving the company of its charter. If it had done nothing entitling it to be continued, then its charter should be repealed. Mr. Swayne said he would not, for any consideration, show the committee the line of property or the route, but he would say that $2,000,000 of land had been bought by persons who were ready to turn it over to the company when it was ready to build.

The Senate Committee on Railroads postponed action on the Five-cent Fare bill to-day, there being no quorum present to hear ex-Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer, who was present to argue against it.

The Senate met this evening and considered a large number of bills in committee. Among those ordered to a third reading were Astor's bill regulating the sale of poisons by druggists, and the bill appropriating $2,250,000 for the completion of the East River bridge. Senator Hogan tried to prejudice this bill by telling the Senate that the Trustees of the bridge were Democrats, and that the appropriation would be used to swell the majority against the Republican Party next fall. He said that former experience of the addition of 50,000 cost $65,000 to get it through the Legislature, and some of the same men who were connected with that scandal were now Trustees of the bridge. The Republican majority of the Senate, if it chose, might put this large sum of money in the hands of men who would try to defeat them next Fall, but as for himself, he should vote against the bill. Mr. Schroeder, in advocating the bill, said that if this appropriation were made the bridge would be completed in 1881. Mr. Seebacher introduced a bill authorizing the closing of the Sheriff's office in New-York on Christmas and New-Year's Days, and on Feb. 22. The only holiday for the office under the law at present is July 4.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1880.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 509,000 ounces of silver for the Mints at Philadelphia, New-Orleans, and San Francisco.

The President to-day approved the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transport contributions for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland.

A hearing was begun to-day before the House Committee on Pacific Railroads upon the bill which proposes to extend the provisions of the Central and Union Pacific Railroads' Sinking Fund act. The Hon. Jeremiah Wilson made an argument before the committee in advocacy of the bill.

The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day agreed to recommend the passage of Senator Vest's bill granting permission to a committee of New-York citizens to erect bronze statues of George Washington, Edward Livingston, Alexander Hamilton, and De Witt Clinton, or John Jay upon the buttresses in front of the Sub-Treasury Building in that City. It was also decided to report for passage Senator Voorhees's bill providing for the payment of $700 to the heirs of Constantino Brumidi, part of this amount being a balance due on account of fresco work in the Capitol, and the other portion being to defray the artist's funeral expenses.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred for investigation the subject of a National Bankrupt law, gave a hearing to-day to a delegation of Baltimore merchants, who expressed their desire to emphasize the efforts of the trade representatives of Boston and New-York, looking to the passage of a National Bankrupt law by Congress. The only suggestions made as to the features of the proposed law were that it should be—as compared with the former law—more simple in its machinery, more uniform in its operation, and less expensive to those availing themselves of its provisions. A further suggestion was made that certain acts should be made to constitute a prima facie case of fraud, and that the burden of proof should be changed from the creditor to the debtor.

The receipts from Customs to-day foot up nearly $1,250,000. This is one of the largest amounts received for Customs dues since the war. It is thought at the Treasury Department that the receipts from Customs this month will be nearly $15,000,000, and from internal revenue about $9,000,000. Taking this as a basis, it is estimated that the total Customs receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30 next, will be about $153,000,000, and from internal revenue $117,000,000, thus making a total income, including the receipts from miscellaneous sources, of about $300,000,000. It is calculated at the department that the total expenditures, including the sinking fund and the interest on the public debt, will foot up between $275,000,000 and $278,000,000.

The Democratic members of the Senate held a caucus after the adjournment this afternoon, with a view to preventing the recurrence of the embarrassment which the majority have frequently had to encounter this session, of finding themselves without a sufficient number of their own party to make a quorum of the Senate. After an interchange of views it was agreed that pairs ought not to be made except upon condition that either of the members pairing shall have the right to vote if his vote is necessary to make a quorum. The desirability of adopting some set of joint rules to govern the transaction of business between the House and Senate was then suggested by several Senators, there being no joint rules now in force. The subject was referred to the Democratic members of the Committee on Rules, and the caucus adjourned.

The suit of Thomas A. Edison and George Harrington against the Western Union Telegraph Company, for an injunction against the use of the duplex and quadruplex telegraph transmitters, which Edison invented in 1875, was argued in the Circuit Supreme Court, before Judge James, to-day, on the plea of the defendant. Messrs. J. H. Ashford and Matt H. Carpenter appeared in support of the plea, and Messrs. J. H. B. Latrobe and R. D. Mussey for the bill. The former argued that the pendency of a similar suit in the Circuit Court at New-York barred the one here, and counsel for Edison that the two suits were compatible, being for infringements of his patents in different places. The suit arises from Edison having made a contract to sell to the company the patent for $25,000 and $233 royalty on each circuit, on which he received $5,000 on account. Afterward he discovered that in a partnership which he had concluded with Harrington in 1870 he had agreed not to sell his invention without the latter's consent. The company had in the meantime put the transmitters into use and retained them, announcing their readiness to perform the contract. The court took the papers and reserved its decision, after giving the defendant leave to file the record of the New-York suit in this case.

A bill, prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, and sent to the House of Representatives to-day provides "that under such regulations and requirements as to stamps, bonds, and other security as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, any manufacturer of medicines, preparations, compositions, perfumery, cosmetics, cordials and other liquors, for export, manufacturing the same in a duly-constituted manufacturing warehouse, shall be authorized to withdraw in original packages from any distillery warehouse so much distilled spirits as he may require for the said purpose without the payment of internal revenue tax thereon," and that the provisions of the act authorizing an allowance for loss, by leakage or casualty, of spirits withdrawn from distillery warehouses for exportation be extended to distilled spirits withdrawn from distillery warehouses for transfer to bonded manufacturing warehouses.

AT THE PURIM BALL.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC THRONGED BY ADMIRERS OF QUEEN ESTHER.

The festival and fancy dress ball, given by the Purim Association, in aid of Mount Sinai Hospital, at the Academy of Music, last evening, was one of the most largely attended of the season. In point of numbers and display the affair was fully up to the standard heretofore set by the association. All the prominent Hebrew organizations and social circles were well represented, and the festivities were marked by an unusual degree of mirth and enthusiasm. The guests arrived early, and by 10 o'clock the boxes, parquet, and galleries were filled to overflowing. The display of costumes was rich and tasteful, and embraced the usual variety seen at fancy dress balls during the Winter. There were comparatively few that were novel, and most of those were confined to the Hebrew character dresses in the tableaux. The majority of those present were in plain dress, and not more than one-third were masked. The decorations were simple, consisting of vases of flowers arranged around the outer edge of the dancing floor. Men at arms, in red and gold costumes, guarded the entrances to the floor until the tableaux were ready.

There was some delay in the raising of the curtain, and consequent manifestations of impatience. At 10:30 the signal was given and the broad folds of blue and gold rose, displaying the throne of Queen Esther, (Miss Wolfe,) who appeared seated on a throne under a canopy, in the act of dispensing charity to a host of humble applicants who flocked about her. Above and in the rear of the Queen was a raised dais, bearing the Goddess of Liberty, (Miss Myers,) and three attendant nymphs in white. To the right of the Queen was the emblazoned Hebrew word "Zedokah," ("Charity,") and on the left a representation of Mount Sinai Hospital. The principal characters were represented by members of the Purim Association. The ladies attendant on the Goddess of Liberty were supposed to personify the Muses Euterpe, Thalia, and Terpsichore. The spectacle was loudly applauded. After a second wait of 20 minutes the curtain rose again on tableau No. 2, representing the Queen in "the regal splendor and luxurious affluence" of her Court, and attended by 24 beautiful maidens carrying harps, tambourines, palms, and branches. Queen Esther, in her royal robes, sat upon an Assyrian triumphal car, surrounded by richly-attired hand-maidens, wearing golden bracelets and armlets, and carrying golden vases and flasks in their hands. Twenty-four virgins in white danced before her Majesty, after which Mordecai appeared upon the scene, followed by Syrian and Persian soldiery in gorgeous breast-plates and flashing helmets. When the veil of the temple of the rear parted, exhibiting a fine view Prince Carnival (Joseph Keppler) and his Court. Overhanging the back of the stage was the motto in gas jets, "Merry Purim," together with the illuminated monogram of the association. After a formal introduction by the Floor Committee, Prince Carnival, the Queen, and the Court marshed three times around the floor, the band struck up the "Traumgebilde" waltz, by Strauss, and the ball began, the Assyrian nobles and men-at-arms mixing in the throng of masques and dominoes that flocked in from all sides. Ten minutes after the first dance it was difficult to get upon the floor, so great was the crowd. Among the distinguished members of the Board of Managers were George C. Barrett, the Hon. B. H. Bristow, Isaac Bernheimer, E. B. Hart, Mayor Cooper, the Hon. Edward Einstein, Lewis May, the Hon. George Opdyke, Gov. Cornell, James and Jesse Seligman, A. Hallgarten, A. De Cordova, Jacob Hess, the Hon. F. A. Schroeder, and others. Prof. Carl Marwig composed and arranged the tableaux, and Taylor, of the St. Denis Hotel, furnished the supper in Nilsson Hall. The order of dancing comprised 24 quadrilles, waltzes, and galops, mainly by Strauss, Suppé, and Le Coque.

Over 4,000 people were in the Academy, and the net proceeds to the Mount Sinai Hospital are estimated at $18,000.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—1 A. M.—*For the Middle Atlantic States, rising barometer, colder northwesterly winds, clear or fair weather.*

For the South Atlantic States, decreasing cloudiness, stationary or higher pressure, lower temperature in the northern part, south-west to north-west winds.

For the Eastern Gulf States, slight changes of temperature and pressure, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Western Gulf States, rising, preceded by stationary or lower, pressure, southerly, shifting to colder northerly, winds, cloudy weather, and possibly occasional rain, followed by clearing weather in Texas.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, southerly, shifting to colder north-west, winds, clear or fair weather.

For New-England, rising barometer, colder north-west winds, occasional rains, followed by clearing weather.

For the lower lake region, rising barometer, clear or fair weather, winds shifting during the day to colderly westerly.

For the upper lake region, rising barometer, colder northerly winds, clear or fair weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, colder northerly winds, clear or fair weather.

For the North and Central Pacific coast regions, clear or fair weather.

For the South Pacific coast regions, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain.

The Ohio, Cumberland, and Tennessee Rivers will continue falling.

The Mississippi will fall at Cairo and rise at Memphis and below.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Milwaukee.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	27°	3:30 P. M.	52°	53°
6 A. M.	27°	6 P. M.	48°	52°
9 A. M.	34°	9 P. M.	46°	50°
12 M.	43°	50°(12 P. M.	37°	44°

Average temperature yesterday.....47½°
Average temperature for same date last year.....37½°

CHICAGO'S GRAIN BUSINESS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—The report of Secretary Randolph, of the Board of Trade, shows the receipts for the year were: Wheat, 34,000,000 bushels, the largest by 4,000,000 bushels ever arriving in this city in a year. The shipments were 31,000,000 bushels. The prices ranged higher than in 1878. Receipts of corn were 64,000,000 bushels, or about 1,250,000 greater than in 1878. The shipments were 61,000,000 bushels. There was a shortage of the oat crop in the State 8,000,000 bushels. All other business has increased in a like proportion. Secretary Randall advises the appointment by the Government of a commission of five men to supervise rates of transportation by rail.

A PLEASURE TRIP FROM BOSTON.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Feb. 26.—Ex-Gov. Rice and a party of prominent gentlemen from Boston arrived here this morning on a pleasure trip. The party will return home to-morrow.

THE LONDON WOOL SALES.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—At the wool sales yesterday the transactions included 3,326 bales Adelaide—Fleece at 1s. to 1s. 3d.; scoured, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 11d.; greasy, 8½d. to 1s. 3½d.; locks and pieces, 1s. to 1s. 4d.; lambs', 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; scoured lambs', 1s. 2d.; greasy, 7d. to 1s. 3d.; 2,231 bales Cape—Fleece at 1s. to 2s. 2d.; scoured, 1s. to 1s. 9½d.; greasy, 7d. to 10½d.; locks and pieces, 10½d. to 1s. 3d.; lambs', 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.; greasy; 7d. to 1s. 1d.; 2,032 bales Port Philip—Fleece at 1s. 5½d. to 2s. 3½d.; scoured, 1s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.; greasy, 10d. to 1s. 5d.; locks and pieces, 9d. to 1s. 11d.; lambs' fleece, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 3½d.; scoured, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 11d.; greasy, 8½d. to 1s. 3½d.; 1,129 bales Sydney—Fleece at 1s. 10d. to 2s. 1½d.; scoured, 1s. 2½d. to 2s. 2½d.; greasy, 1s. to 1s. 5d.; locks and pieces, 11½d. to 1s. 6d.; lambs', 1s. 8½d. to 2s. 2½d.; scoured, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d.; greasy, 1s. to 1s. 4d.; 427 bales New-Zealand—Fleece at 1s. 2d.; scoured, 1s. 3d. to 2s. 3d.; greasy, 1s. 3d.; locks and pieces, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d.; lambs' scoured, 1s. 7½d.; 391 bales Natal—Greasy, 9d. 2 1s. 1d.; greasy lambs', 10½d.; 68 bales black Spanish at 8½d. 2 1s. 1d.; scoured, 1s. 4d.; and 10 bales of sundries, the prices of which are not given. This evening, 10,730 bales were sold, chiefly Port Philip. The firmness of the market continues, and the advance is becoming more general. Cross-bred wools are most in favor.

CANAL WORK IN PAST DAYS

SOME STORIES OF THE OLD TIMES.

THE EARLY YEARS OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON—FIGHTS OF BOATMEN AND RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

HONESDALE, Penn., Feb. 26.—The Delaware and Hudson Canal, as originally constructed, was much different from that of the present day. In 1828 it was 20 feet wide at the bottom and 32 feet wide at the surface, with a depth of 4 or 4½ feet of water. The boats were designed to carry about 30 tons, but there was such difficulty in keeping the water in the canal of sufficient depth to float them that the cargoes seldom were more than 20 tons, and often only 10 in the year named, and from that time to 1831 rarely exceeded 25 tons. The first coal shipped from this place by canal was in November, 1828, and was loaded in a fleet of 10 boats. It was brought here on wagons from Carbondale, and was then transferred to the boats in waiting by the primitive method of wheelbarrows. The boats, owing to the low water in the canal, were restricted to cargoes of 10 tons each. Among those boats were three belonging to James S. McEntee, yet living in Rondout, N. Y., at tidewater; Mr. McEntee was then an engineer in the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and was associated with John B. Jervis, now of Oneida County, N. Y., and the late B. F. Lord, who at one time was chief engineer. The season of 1828 closed with a total shipment of 7,000 tons, and the following year the business had increased to 23,000 tons.

For several years after the business of shipping coal rapidly increased, and it was found that an enlargement of the canal was necessary to keep pace with the growing demand for coal, which was fast becoming popular as an article of fuel. An enlargement was suggested by Engineer Lord in 1842, and was commenced in the Fall of the same year. At the commencement of the following year the depth of water was so much increased that the old-pattern boats could float cargoes of 40 tons, while more modern boats could carry a few tons in excess of that amount. So encouraging was the result of this experiment that in 1844 it was decided to again enlarge and increase the depth of water to 5½ feet, and enable boats of 50 tons to navigate. This work was completed in 1848. The new line of canal between the Delaware and Lackawaxen aqueducts was finished the following year, and with the latter was in use during that season. Boats crossed the Delaware River previous to that time in a pool created by the Delaware dam at Lackawaxen, using a rope ferry to transfer the horses from the Pennsylvania to the New-York side. Still another enlargement of the canal was determined upon in 1848, and an increase of the stock of the company to the extent in the aggregate, of 60,000 shares. At once the work was commenced, and pushed forward with such vigor that by the opening of navigation in 1850 tons were in use on the canal; then boats were built on the line of the Erie Canal, but the first boat of this capacity actually built on the line of the canal was sent out from a yard in Honesdale in 1849. It was an experiment, and the enlargement of the canal not being sufficient to admit its passage, it was decided to risk floating it down the Lackawaxen River with the Spring freshets. The trip was a successful one. The boat passed down the Lackawaxen to the Delaware, thence down that river to the mouth of the Raritan, where she passed through Canal to New-Brunswick, N. J., and thence by the Raritan River and across New-York Bay to New-York City, where it was delivered.

In the following year, 1848, the transportation business of the canal company was embarrassed by a combination of circumstances. That season the contractors on the New-York and Erie Railway were constructing that road between Lackawaxen, Penn., and Port Jervis, N. Y., a distance of 24 miles on the Delaware side. On the New-York side lay the line of the canal. Conflicts, often amounting to riots, were of frequent occurrence between the railroad and canal employes. On several occasions these outbreaks resulted in the loss of property, the use of fire-arms in the possession of the workmen. Passing along along the canal at that point, boatmen and others were frequently obliged to run a gantlet of pistol-balls, which, while probably not intended to injure them, were dangerous and often resulted in physical hurt to the boatmen. A bitter feeling grew up among the boatmen against the railroad employes, which in June culminated in a serious fight between a large party of railroad men met a party of boatmen and a general collision ensued. The battle was desperate, several of the combatants dying of their injuries. Energetic measures were at once taken by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company to prevent further outrages of this character, but with not much success. A Police force from New-York City, as well as officers from Sullivan County, N. Y., and Pike County, Penn., were employed to restrain the rioters; the Delaware section was patrolled by these officers, but notwithstanding the precautions, the annoyances continued in less degree, however. The Erie Railway hands, with malignant ingenuity, managed to so locate the blasts that when an explosion occurred large fragments of rock were hurled across the river and into the canal, damaging men, boats, buildings, and locks. These acts became so frequent and damaging that the boatmen were discouraged, and the whole business was injured. Many of the boatmen abandoned their boats and engaged in other pursuits. Some of the chief rioters were arrested, and punished, but time and nothing like order was restored the season was far advanced, and all efforts for the profitable resumption of navigation for that year were found ineffectual.

THE THUNDERER GUN EXPERIMENTS.

From the London Times.

The fragments of the 38-ton gun, destroyed for experimental purposes in the bursting-cell in the proof grounds, Government Marshes, adjoining the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Tuesday last, have all been recovered, and are found to number about 120 pieces. They have all been marked, and are being washed and arranged for inspection. The two projectiles were taken from the sand-butt in front of the gun, both broken in pieces, and it is evident from the appearance of the bore that they broke up before leaving the gun, the marks of the rifling being in parts quite effaced. The muzzle end of the steel tube, about three feet in length, is intact, with parts of the wrought iron super-coil remaining attached, and a singular appearance is presented by the rearmost end of the tube, which, after having been violently rent and incurved as though a shot or lighter fragment, moving faster than itself, had overtaken it and struck it with considerable force. The crusher gauges fixed on both projectiles have been recovered, but no reliable data respecting the pressure produced by the explosion. A very great pressure had been expected, and the copper crushers and consequently been subjected to a pressure of 50 tons per square inch before being inserted in the plugs. This pressure was not exceeded in the explosion, and the only apparent deduction arrived at of importance is that a strain which would not be alarming in the powder chamber has sufficed to burst the gun at the spot where its thickness and strength suddenly diminished. The projectiles of the gun and breech-loaders are watched by Police on account of the temptations which they offer to seekers of curi

ON THE WAY TO THE MINES

MOUNTAIN TRAVELING BY STAGE.

COLD AND DISCOMFORT—COMPANIONS OF THE JOURNEY—MORMON HOSPITALITY—AT THE MINES.

SILVER REEF, Southern Utah, Feb. 9.—Leaving Salt Lake City by the Southern Central Utah Railroad in the morning, the traveler hither bound rejoices in the belief that it is no great shakes of a trip anyhow; that a little disagreeable stage-riding must necessarily follow the end of the railroad journey, but will soon be over; and so as he sits in the train and looks out upon the endless expanse of snow—nothing but snow—he shivers a little, but ignorance being bliss, he settles down again to his newspaper. Occasionally, as we stop at the little stations, and sometimes quite large Mormon towns, attracted by the Biblical names, we wonder if the Bible will hold out if all Mormon towns are so named. There was Juab, Nipbi, Deseret, &c., and, by the same token, very pretty towns they must be in the Summer, when the fruit and other trees are green. Especial attention seems to have been paid to fruit, and with great success. There were acres and acres of peach, pear, apple, and other fruit trees, and all along the line of road thrifty, neat little towns, the houses mostly built of an adobe brick, light in color, but smooth and even, without the rough dried-mud appearance of the orthodox adobe. The houses are nicely built, and would be creditable in any New-England village. The monotony of the railroad trip was varied by our running off the track, which delayed us an hour and a half, no damage, but it brought us to the end of the road after dark, and involved much confusion and difficulty in getting packed in the stage, so-called by courtesy, but it was simply, as termed in California, a mud-wagon or "jerkey," containing two seats inside and one out. There were seven besides the driver and more express packages, boxes, mails, valises than would have made a load without us. There was a Parmaster and clerk, a Lieutenant commanding the escort, or army, consisting of two soldiers, going down toward Arizona to pay the troops. The Major had boxes of money which must be put inside the coach, and what with our wraps, robes, mufflers, &c., when we got in there was no foot-room, no leg-room, no seat-room. By degrees the jouncing settled every one into a hole, packed us down—but our poor feet! And soon from their cold and benumbed condition it was impossible to distinguish ownership. "Whose foot is this?" "Don't know." "Whose leg is this?" "Mine," "Well, that foot is on that leg, anyhow." "Deuce it is? Suppose it must be mine." "Well, please move it an inch and let mine down." "Can't; wedged in." And so we rode in the full enjoyment of cramps, and whew! wasn't it cold! Every breath congealed instantly; beards and eyelashes were white with frost, mustaches solid ice, and icicles pendent from every nose; caps pulled down to save ears; wraps pulled over faces; and so we rode all night. No one could get our when stopping at stations to change horses, as it was more than it was worth to struggle out and it seemed almost impossible to get back. Occasionally we had to swap soldiers—take in the one outside and put out the insider, turn and turn, as it was impossible for one to stand it continuously. The drivers got along better, as whenever they stopped they ran into the cabin and warmed themselves—being on the box they, while we were excluded on the ground of not being friends of the family—the houses being only one-room and one-bed affairs, and the ladies being in deshabille. In one place where we got out, the undersigned came near reducing the Mormon census by having sat on a pair of twins, unnoticed by being rolled up in a ball. The poor Major was miserable; the Lieutenant having been one of the campaigners with Reno and Merritt, stood it better, and a manly noble fellow he was, and cared for his small army with much solicitude—took off his wraps and gave them to the man on guard outside, shared his blankets with the one inside, divided tobacco and pipe, gave them an equal share with himself in everything. As the morning dawned and the air fairly cut like a knife, we arrived at a station and managed to obtain some coffee, and it was eagerly swallowed, and set us up a little. The Major wouldn't get out, he was so sleepy, and, wrapping himself up, took a nap, while we delayed the start as long as possible, and how we did dread getting in again.

At about 11 o'clock we arrived at the mining town of Frisco, celebrated as the location of the Great Horn Silver Mine. It did not look inviting. A few rough miners stood about saloon doors, with hands in pockets, knocking their feet. A change of horses, and on we go, through snow nearly to the hubs, the poor jaded horses scarcely able to haul us. Why the stage company insists on hauling wagons over the snow, when a sleigh would have made it so much easier for man and beast, is one of those conundrums which the acts of companies are ever suggesting. It was splendid sleighing all the way. At 12 o'clock the second day, when we changed horses, our party separated. The Major and his escort diverged in the direction of the post, some 30 or 40 miles on another road. The Major was polite enough to say he was sorry to part, but it was, I fear, a case where a man's sorrow was better than his company. I said, "Major, are you happy in your mind?" His shivered and remarked, "Oh, we shouldn't be a Parmaster!" Certain it is, that he was earning the munificent salary his country awarded him.

From this point my only society was a keg of nails, two Wells Fargo Express boxes, and a piece of iron casting, which, we having struck rough frozen ground, danced a merry jig over our feet. The driver being behind time, whipped up his team, and had the cargo and himself just at dark at a road-side Mormon lodge-house. The cheerful blaze of a wood-fire in a huge fire-place flickered through the window as I alighted, or rather rolled out, incumbered and swathed as I was, and said to myself, not to have been born in Ohio, not to be Postmaster at $900 per annum—nay, not for the Horn Silver Mine itself—would I go one step further this bitter cold night. Entering, I was welcomed by a man and two women—his wives, I presume. I was ready to embrace them in return, but was too much bundled up. Sitting down, my Mormon friend began to prospect, for the man, presumed to be below the surface somewhere, first pulling off a mass of gunny sacks, then a pair of Buffalo over-shoes, then a pair of boots, then a pair of overalls, then an ulster, then an overcoat, then a woolen jacket, then lifted a fur cap from over ears and eyes, then a pair of mittens, then two pairs of gloves, and lo and behold, a man stood forth from the stock of a second-hand clothing store on the floor. The women looked on open-mouthed; never had seen so many things come off one man before. However, they flew around, and soon a hot supper was smoking on the deal table—no such nonsense as table-cloths. It was not St. James's or Delmonico cooking, but it was hot, and the coffee, although by no means innocent of beans, was refreshing, and after satisfying the inner man, of all the luxuries that mortal man ever enjoyed, that huge pine-log fire, and a dilapidated old Boston rocking-chair, occupied by the undersigned in front of it, with a shattered but still smokable cigar, just beat anything. Then to roll into a bed in the corner and lie there and look into the fire and watch its dancing flames was another enjoyment. I think I was occupying the family bed, and know not where that domestic circle found rest, and fear I didn't care. Moral—If you want to enjoy a thing thoroughly, discommode somebody else. A Mormon hotel-keeper, however, don't mind being discommoded if he can see a dollar. Poor devils! dollars are as big as cart-wheels to them.

At early dawn next morning we were again under way. The stage wagon by this time had become reduced in dimensions, and consisted of a rickety old trap, tied up with ropes to keep it together, and no wonder it was rickety, for we had now left the snow line, and the road was fearfully run up by freight-wagons. As we drew near to the end of the journey, the sun came out warm and pleasant, and heavy clothes became uncomfortable. Blankets were thrown off, then the ulster and wraps, and by noon ordinary dress was quite sufficient. As the sun was sinking behind the high buttes, roseate with the hues of a glorious sunset, we drove up to the door of the Harrison at Silver Cliff. The journey was ended. I was ushered to as nice a room as heart could wish. Carpeted, a spring bed of ample dimensions. Eastlake papered walls. Clean sheets, clean towels, handsome furniture—in fact, every comfort a weary traveler could ask for. After refreshing ablutions came an excellent dinner at the restaurant, well cooked, clean, nice table-cloth, napkins as white as snow, and good attendance. A good night's rest in a clean bed fully restored the equilibrium, and as the bright, warm sun stole in the window next morning, I turned out, breakfasted, and was ready to commence the round of visits to the wonderfully rich mines of the Reef.

The Barbee & Walker Mine was the first on my list. This valuable property is situated within a stone's throw of the hotel, and its outcrop stands boldly up against the sky, being composed of a white sandstone—characteristic of the peculiar formation that the mines here streaked with darker strata, deepening in color to a dark grey, speckled with jet-black carbonate assaying into the hundreds. The character of the ores of the Reef set at naught all previous experience of the quartz sharp. He is completely at fault on a first inspection, and it is only by close observation and becoming familiar with its peculiarities that he can learn to distinguish the best rock. But it is an easy ore to get posted on, and after going down into the mines and observing closely, he is soon able to define and trace the veins of pay ores. The Barbee & Walker was one of the first mines opened in the camp, and commenced to pay from the outcrop, a short few years ago. An incline was run, and very rich ore taken out and shipped to Salt Lake City for reduction. From the proceeds the owners were able to put up a small, indifferent mill, with which a large amount of silver bullion was produced, and about $16,000 net profit per month accrued to the owners until June last, when the mill took fire and was burned down. A new mill has just been completed of five stamps, which, although seemingly small, is able to crush as much as eight tons to the stamp in 24 hours—a most remarkable amount, but which, owing to the soft, crumbling character of the rock, is perfectly feasible. This is shown by the fact that the number of pans required to work the product of the mill is the same as would be required in a 15 or 20 stamp mill running on hard quartz. The Barbee mill has three settlers and six pans. The mill is situated just at the mouth of the incline, and the ore, after being hoisted in cars running on a tramway reaching the bottom, some 340 feet, is run to the end of the track, and the ores dumped at the battery, requiring no handling, and consequently greatly reducing the expense. The mill being on the slope of the ledge, the crushed pulp descends by gravitation to the pans, and thence into the settlers still lower. The whole arrangement and plan of the mill constitutes a perfect and economical system seldom seen, and cheapens greatly the cost of product. The gross earnings of the mine during the period of the existence of the mill, only six months, was about $180,000, but the pan capacity was insufficient to work up the capacity of the mill, and the battery could crush in six hours all that the pans could work in twenty-four, consequently the product was much less than it would have been if the pan capacity had been sufficient. The Barbee & Walker ground consists of two claims in the aggregate 2,500 feet in length by 600 in width. There are two distinct ledges being worked, varying in width from 5 to 10 feet, the value of the ores being all the way from 30 to 60 ounces of silver, and often into the hundreds when rich streaks are encountered, as is of frequent occurrence. Assays made from rock that I myself took from different parts of the mine ran from $20 to $300 per ton, and selections could be made that would assay a thousand. Little development is paid, however, to high assays, as there has been no object in selecting ores for show or splurge, the mine never having been run for the public. The two owners are more intent on working it for their individual benefit. The mine being now thoroughly opened, and with a view to cheap production, a very small working force is under ground will suffice to keep the stope full to the surface all the ore the mill can work, say 40 tons daily; which will average, say $45 or $50 per ton. The ores being entirely free from sulphurets or other obstacles to free milling, are worked up to within 15 per cent. of assay value. Calling the average value as low as $40 per ton, would leave $37. The expenses of milling and mining are under $7, so the latter at $7, would leave $30 net profit per ton, equal to $1,200 per day profit. There are, however, always stoppages caused by the necessity for repairs to mill, cleaning up, and the thousand and one interruptions to steady working in all mills, for which it would be safe to discount 25 per cent. from estimates, which would leave the mine, under the present product to $800 per day, or $24,000 per month, or 12 per cent. per annum on $2,400,000. This the mine can most unquestionably pay, which will place it in the front rank of the producing mines of Utah.

To-morrow I shall visit the Stormont and Christy properties, in which many Eastern capitalists are interested, and which common report here commend as being extremely valuable and profitable. PODGERS.

FIRE IN ELIZABETH-STREET—LOSS $30,000.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the basement of the four-story brick house in the rear of Nos. 87 and 89 Elizabeth-street, and before the firemen reached the spot the building was on fire from cellar to roof. The front wall soon fell, crushing in a one-story brick extension connecting the rear with the front building. Chief Brennan and Capt. Leonard, of No. 9 Truck, with the members of his command, who were in the extension at the time, narrowly escaped a horrible death, and several of the firemen in fleeing for their lives lost their hats under the falling débris. The side and rear walls of the building fell soon afterward, and the flames then extended to the buildings Nos. 215 and 217 Grand-street. It was only after two hours of energetic labor by the firemen that the flames were subdued. The breaking out of the fire caused a panic among the poor occupants of the tenement-houses, but Capt. Brogan and a strong force of Police prevented accidents and protected the property abandoned by the frightened people. The building destroyed was owned by E. A. Colt, and was occupied by Johnson Brothers, of Nos. 215 and 217 Grand-street. It was valued at $8,000, and is a total loss. Johnson Brothers had valuable machinery in the basement, and their loss, including damage to Nos. 215 and 217 Grand-street, is estimated at $15,000. The first floor was occupied by August Mietz, iron founder, loss $2,000; the second floor by Feller & Rockwell, machinists, loss $1,000; the third floor by Hoehn & Einlandson, machinists, loss $1,000; the fourth floor was unoccupied. The front building, Nos. 87 and 89 Elizabeth-street, was damaged to the extent of $1,000 by the falling walls, and August Mietz, who occupied it, sustained additional loss of $500. The building No. 91 Elizabeth-street, owned by J. B. Radley, was damaged to the extent of $500, and the occupant, S. Mahoney, brass finisher, loses $1,500. All the losses are covered by insurance.

INCREASED RAPID TRANSIT FACILITIES.

The official time-table has been arranged, the conductors, gatemen, ticket-sellers, and brakemen have all been appointed, and all other arrangements have been perfected for opening the Second-avenue elevated railroad to public travel at 5:30 o'clock on Monday morning next. The road is ready for trains to Sixty-fifth-street, and the stations are in such a stage that all of them can be used on Monday except that at Thirty-fourth-street, where the road crosses the branch line of the Third-avenue road to the Thirty-fourth-Street Ferry at an elevation of about 20 feet, and which is practically a two-story station. The track is here at its highest point above the street, and the grade from Twenty-sixth-street up to it is quite steep. The other stations, exclusive of the transfer station at Chatham-square, are situated as follows: Canal, Grand, Rivington, First, Eighth, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-third, Forty-second, Fifty-seventh, and Sixty-fifth streets. The Twenty-third-street station is in the middle of the block between First and Second avenues, as the road at that point turns from the former into the latter avenue. The branch road to the City Hall will be opened at the same time. The Thirty-fourth-street branch of the Third-avenue line will not be ready for use for a week or 10 days, as the stations at Second-avenue and the ferry are not yet completed.

THE HUNGARIAN BAND.

The Commissioners of Emigration have made arrangements with the North German Lloyd Steamship Company to send back to-morrow at reduced rates 13 of the younger members of the "Hungarian Band," recently rescued from the Atlantic Garden by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The lads complain that they have been ill-treated, and that the agents refuse to fulfill the terms of the contract under which they came to this country, and which provided that they were to be sent home at the end of six months, if dissatisfied. Each has been furnished with a letter to the Austrian Consul at Bremen setting forth the reasons of his return, and placing him in that officer's charge to be forwarded to his native town or village. There are 13 other members of the band who are over 16 years of age, and for whom the Commissioners have been unable to do anything as yet, although the boys are very anxious to return to Germany also. It is understood that the delinquent agents are making arrangements to have these sent back, on condition that they will testify that they have been well treated while here.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—In the Court of Appeals to-day, the following business was transacted: No. 45—Thomas Kain, appellant, vs. John Gregory Smith, impleaded, &c., respondent; argued by Leslie W. Russell for appellant, Edward C. James for respondent. No. 40—Cyrus H. McCormick, respondent, vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company; argued by Charles M. Da Costa for appellant, William A. Beach for respondent. No. 101—James L. Cummings, appellant, vs. The New-York and Canada Railroad Company, respondent; on motion of Amasa J. Parker, judgment affirmed by default. No. 452—Joseph Levy, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, &c., defendants in error; argued by John O. Mott for plaintiff in error, Benjamin K. Phelps for defendants in error—case still on.

The day calendar for Friday, Feb. 27, is as follows: Nos. 454, 451, 452, 468, 469, 470, 83, 99.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION—Feb. 26.

SENATE.

THE PROVIDENCE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Mr. ROLLINS, from the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, presented a minority report on certain memorials relative to alleged violations of civil service rules in the Providence Custom-house. Ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

THE LATE SENATOR HOUSTON.

To-day's session having been set apart for the delivery of eulogies upon the late Senator Houston, Mr. MORGAN, of Alabama, submitted resolutions expressive of the regret of the Senate at the death of his late colleague, and spoke thereon. He reviewed the long public career of Mr. Houston, and dwelt upon his services to his State and country as Governor, Representative, and Senator, his liberality of opinion and earnestness of purpose, and the strength of his intellect. His administration of the Government of Alabama had raised that State from an apparently helpless financial condition to its present comfortable situation. He was not a brilliant man, but an eminently wise and sensible one. Alabama placed his name among those of her most distinguished statesmen.

Speeches were also made by Messrs. Hamlin, Davis of Illinois, Thurman, and Pryor. The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and the Senate, at 2:25 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SECRETARY SHERMAN NEGLECTFUL.

Mr. WARNER, of Ohio, called attention to the fact that no response had been received from the Secretary of the Treasury to the resolution calling upon him for information as to the connection of the Treasury Department with the New-York Clearing-house, and stated that he would in a short time offer a similar resolution.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Mr. WARNER introduced a joint resolution reaffirming the Monroe doctrine, as follows:

Whereas, In his seventh annual Message to Congress, President Monroe asserted that "we owe it to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and these [the] European, powers, to declare that we shall consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any part of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety;" and

Whereas, The doctrine thus announced has been accepted by the American people, and has become a cardinal principle of our national polity; and

Whereas, It is now proposed to construct, under guarantees to be given by foreign Governments, a canal across the Isthmus of Darien; therefore be it

Resolved, That the doctrine announced to the world more than half a century ago by President Monroe, and known as the Monroe doctrine, be and the same is hereby reasserted; and in accord therewith, in behalf of the people of the United States, we affirm that the control of any interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien, while open to us and all nations equally, must, in the interest of ourselves and the world, be kept under the special protection of the United States.

Resolved, That the United States, sensible of the importance to the trade of the world of opening a water highway between the two oceans, will cordially promote, by such means as may be deemed proper and judicious, such an undertaking.

The joint resolution was referred to the Interoceanic Canal Committee.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to establish a Board of Commissioners of Inter-State Commerce. Also, the following bills, which he stated would be offered as substitutes for that bill: To regulate inter-State commerce; to amend the act of 1866 to facilitate communication between the States. The three bills were ordered printed, and made a special order for the fourth Wednesday in March.

THE OLD NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.

Mr. GIBSON, of Louisiana, from the Committee on Ways and Means, asked leave to report back the bill for the sale of the old Post Office property in New-York City.

Mr. DIBRELL, of Tennessee, objected.

THE STAR SERVICE DEFICIT.

The House then, at 12:45, having dispensed with the morning hour, went into Committee of the Whole on the Star Service Deficiency bill.

Mr. PAGE, of California, opposed the bill, as striking at 107 of the great lines of star service in the West, and, as a representative of the people of that section, protested against it. No member of the Appropriation Committee who had spoken yesterday had called a member of the House to his belief that there had been fraud committed in putting on extra service on star service. The Territories of the United States were entitled to the same rights before the House as the State of Georgia, and yet he found that during the present contract term service had been increased on 19 different routes in the Sixth Georgia District, not one of which would be touched by this bill. If it was proper to ask for extra facilities of this service in the West, how much more wrong was it for the gentleman from Georgia to have the service increased on 19 routes in his district, and then strike at 107 routes in the West. He was amazed at the comparison between the methods of carrying the mails in the West and in Georgia; in the former, the mail stages being drawn by four or six horses, in the latter the mails were drawn (according to the Atlanta *Constitution*) by a mule called Bosphorus, which travels two miles sideways to every one forward, thus earning treble pay. He made no complaint against the gentleman from Georgia, but he wanted that gentleman to bear in mind that the pioneers of the West, the men who had traveled 2,000 miles to build up an empire, have their mail service without molestation from the Appropriations Committee. He called attention to the fact that there was a star service costing $25,000 between New-York and New-Haven, in order that the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Hawley] might have his New-York papers a little earlier.

Mr. HAWLEY—I never knew how much was given to that railroad. I never had anything to do with it. The people of Hartford get their papers a little earlier, but that is against my interest, as I publish a paper there.

Mr. PAGE—It is evident, then, that the people of Hartford do not want to read the gentleman's paper.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan—The object may have been that the gentleman's paper might get to New-York earlier.

Mr. PAGE criticised the speech delivered by Mr. Hawley yesterday, in which he had stated that the Postmaster-General ought to be impeached because he had violated the law.

Mr. HAWLEY—I did not say that.

Mr. PAGE—You said almost the same thing. In conclusion, Mr. Page appealed to his Republican colleagues who had staid here for three months, fighting against these appropriation bills, not now to stultify themselves before the country by voting for this bill, which usurped the powers of the Executive branch of the Government.

Mr. BAKER, of Indiana, on the part of the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a substitute for the whole bill, appropriating $970,000 to meet the expenses of inland mail transportation on star routes for the remainder of the current fiscal year, at or within the contract rates existing on Feb. 1, 1880, provided that on any route where there has been an increase of the original contract price during the last or current fiscal year, for expediting the delivery of mails on any such route at the rate of more than 50 miles per hour, compensation for expedited service on such route shall be reduced to the terms of the original contract on or after March 1, 1880, and nothing contained in the bill shall be construed to require the reduction of the number of trips per week on any such route, and during the present fiscal year no further expediting of service on any postal star route shall be made. Section 2 appropriates $100,000 to enable the Postmaster-General to place new service as authorized by law. Mr. Baker said that whenever a question touching the impeachment of postal officers was presented, it would be time enough to utter denunciations against that department, but no such question was before the House now. The substitute reported by him would give to every State and Territory the same number of mail deliveries that they had now. It would cut off no star service.

Mr. HISCOCK, of New-York, another member of the Appropriations Committee, quoted two provisions from the Revised Statutes, prohibiting expenditures or contracts beyond the amount appropriated, and contended that these provisions had been violated by the Post Office Department.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania, said the Committee of the Whole was confronted with a pressing public emergency. An order had been issued by the Post Office Department which would bring wide-spread destruction to a material interest of the country unless Congress should prevent it. He did not conceive that there was a member who would be willing, by act or vote, to impair the true efficiency of the postal service. Therefore it was that the House had voted $5,900,000 for the star service—every cent that had been asked for. The startling fact was proved by the Postmaster-General, that, on the very day that that appropriation had been made he had been running the department at a cost of $6,400,000. He called attention to the fact for the first time since its publication, the Blue Book for this year omitted any statement as to the cost of running the Post Office Department. That statement had been deliberately omitted. He left the committee to judge for itself what had been the object of omitting it. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an interview published in the Washington *Post* of this date, with Gen. Brady, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, to show the position of the Post Office Department. That position, he said, was that it had the right to expend every dollar appropriated for the star service within 30 days, and then can down the service during the balance of the year, so as to keep within the law. That was the position broadly, boldly—aye, defiantly—stated, without reservation and without hesitation. That was the claim made by the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, who claimed that there was no limit to his discretion. He [Mr. Clymer] claimed that he who laid his hands on any fund so as to defeat the intention of the statutes, was a violator of the law; and where in his power, should be made to should suffer as other malefactors. What! That a mere clerk in the Post Office Department should override the will of the legislative power of this Government. Had it come to that—that Congress was the mere servant of a clerk, and that he proposed to strike it down, by coming to this House, by promises, by log-rolling, and by threats of cutting down the service? Was Congress to be driven to do what the Second Assistant Postmaster-General thought right, no matter what might be the judgment of Congress? Had it come to that? Was the American Congress the slave of a Post Office clerk? Congress did not propose to strike down the service, but if it could possibly, by direction or indirection, curb the assumed power, the apparent extravagance, (to use no more offensive term,) of the department, it should do so. The Committee on Appropriations had brought in the present bill in order to give Congress a breathing time, with which to remedy a great and crying and ever-present evil. Everywhere about the Capitol might be found the agents of what was known as the "syndicate," which took a route, knowing that the service was inadequate, and, like birds of prey, waited until the prices were advanced. That syndicate was a disgrace and shame, and the bane of the postal system.

Mr. CONGER criticised Mr. Clymer for having injected into his speech as strong a political and theatrical effort as he had made on another memorable occasion (referring to the impeachment of Secretary Belknap) except that now he had not mounted the rostrum nor gone to the Clerk's desk. The tears, the tremulous tone, the attack, all corresponded. [Laughter.] The scenery was all here, but not all new. The gentleman had informed the House that yesterday or the day before his committee had brought in a bill with a unanimous recommendation.

Mr. CLYMER—The gentleman is certainly mistaken.

Mr. CONGER—Well, somebody else said so. To-day the gentleman comes in and says that the bill of yesterday was substantially wrong. What shall we do with a committee that told us yesterday that this bill was substantially right, and tells us to-day that it is substantially wrong? Did that committee get any intimation from any members of the House that this bill was unwise and unsafe? Of course, they did.

The general debate having closed, Mr. PAGE, of California, moved to strike from the first section of the bill the proviso, leaving it simply to read as an appropriation of the amount required to carry on inland mail-transportation for the remainder of the current fiscal year at or within existing contract prices.

Mr. BLOUNT, of Georgia, moved as a substitute for the first section, the first section of the bill reported by Mr. Baker.

Mr. COX, of New-York, said he believed in the land of sunset, [laughter,] but he would not discriminate against the South. All the South was subrogated to the long star routes of the West.

Mr. UPSON, of Texas, moved to amend the substitute so as to increase the amount appropriated in the first section from $970,000 to $1,300,000.

Mr. Page's amendment was rejected—80 to 119.

Mr. UPSON'S amendment was rejected without a division. Mr. Blount's substitute was agreed to—yeas 153, nays not counted.

Mr. BLOUNT then moved to amend the second section of the bill by striking out the appropriation of $100,000 to increase the service on existing routes.

Mr. DUNNELL, of Minnesota, offered an amendment, permitting the $100,000 appropriated for the purpose of enabling the Postmaster-General to place the new service authorized by law to be used. Also, for the increase of service on existing routes other than those reduced by the first section. Adopted.

Mr. BLOUNT'S amendment was then adopted.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, when it was passed.

The House, at 4:45, adjourned.

STORMY WEATHER AT SEA.

SEVERE GALES ENCOUNTERED BY EUROPEAN STEAMERS.

A fleet of six European steam-ships, all of which had encountered more or less bad weather in crossing the Atlantic, arrived at Sandy Hook late Wednesday evening, and came up to their respective docks yesterday morning. The Labrador, of the French Line, sailed from Havre on the 14th with a large cargo and 647 passengers. Heavy westerly gales prevailed at the outset, and continued until after the banks had been passed. The seas were very high and uneven, and dashed over the ship as she forced her way through them, so that her decks were often submerged. The wind was changeable, but generally came from west-south-west, and at times blew with almost hurricane force. On Saturday last the Arragon, of the Bristol Line, which was due here a week ago, was passed. Her Captain signaled the Labrador to report all well aboard. The weather continued stormy until last Monday evening, when the wind and sea began to go down. No accidents occurred on board during the gales. The Lessing, of the Imperial German Mail, from Hamburg, also had a stormy passage. At 8 A. M. on the 19th, in latitude 48° 16′ and longitude 29° 58′, a Dutch steamer, showing the letters J. P. H. N., and supposed to be the P. Caland, was signaled. She reported having lost her rudder and steering-gear, and was trying to reach the English Channel. The Caland sailed from Rotterdam for this port on Jan. 31, and called at Plymouth on Feb. 2. The Montana, of the Guion Line, and the City of New-York, of the Inman Line, from Liverpool; the Helvetia, of the National Line, from the same port, and the Anchoria, of the Anchor Line, from Glasgow, which vessels arrived with the Labrador and Lessing, all experienced very severe gales, which continued until the Banks were reached. Capt. Donaldson, of the steam-ship California, of the Anchor Line, which arrived from London yesterday, reports a succession of very severe gales and terrific seas. The bark-rig Mabel, which arrived from Oporto yesterday, had bad weather from longitude 30°. On the 8th, in latitude 38° and longitude 50°, a brig, with her foremast gone, was sighted steering westward. She appeared to be a British vessel, but was too far off to signal. Jibs and staysails had been set from her foremast. A day or two afterward the brig passed several spars, with sails attached, floating in the water. The vessel must have been the topmasts and yards of a large ship.

The steam-ship Louisiana, of the Cromwell Line, arrived from New-Orleans on Wednesday evening. The first round trip of this new steamship has been a very unfortunate one. On the outward passage she struck at the mouth of the Mississippi River and the blades of her propeller were broken off. A portion of her cargo had to be discharged before she could be floated. After taking on board a return cargo, she sailed from New-Orleans on the morning of the 14th, but the piston of the forward engine broke, owing to a flaw in the iron, on the same afternoon, and the Louisiana was obliged to return for repairs. She sailed again on the 19th. She will be thoroughly repaired at Delamater's ship-yard, at the foot of West Thirteenth-street.

AN INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

The Argentine Republic is to have a Continental Exhibition with the view of celebrating the third centenary of the foundation of Buenos Ayres. The following circular to the Consul-General of the Republic in this City on the subject will explain itself:

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 30, 1880.

Joseph H. Snyder, Esq., Consul for the Argentine Republic, New-York:

SIR: You have undoubtedly been informed through the Argentine press that a Continental Exhibition will be opened in this city in 1880 under the auspices of the "Industrial Club" and the patronage of the National Government, with the view of celebrating the third centenary of the foundation of Buenos Ayres in a manner both worthy and advantageous to the producing powers of the Argentine Republic. The Government, being convinced that the exhibition should be erected on a spot worthy of its object, has thought fit to grant the necessary permission to build the palace on the space occupied by the public squares "Victoria" and "25 de Mayo;" consequently the Exposition will be held in the heart of the city, encircled by the principal buildings, both national and provincial, symbol very characteristic of the protection accorded us by the authorities from the initiation of the thought. The opening near for this great feast, and the preparatory arrangements concluded, it only remains to erect the palace, and to solicit all Argentines and foreigners who are lovers of industrial progress to help us in our undertaking, making use of your influence in spreading our ideas among the public, and endeavoring to induce manufacturers and producers of all nations to take part in that peaceful competition.

With this motive I have the honor of addressing you, who, representing the commercial interests of the Argentine Republic, will know how to estimate at its true value the importance of the project. Expecting a kind reception for our request, we leave completely to your judgment, experience, and knowledge of the country in which you reside the means to be used to further the project. We will forward you all the necessary information, advising you often of the progress of the works; and in turn you will keep the parties interested well informed, and thus advance the work with the interest and enthusiasm which it deserves.

Trusting that you will not refuse a task that will permit you to show your eagerness for the industrial advancement of the nation you so worthily represent, I offer you the assurance of my high consideration. The President of the Commission, JULIO ARDITI.

A. PUNOL, Secretary.

DEATHS FROM INTEMPERANCE.

Dr. Nagle, Registrar of Records has completed a table of deaths from intemperance, or complicating causes, for 1879, from which it appears that 255 deaths are credited to these causes. Of those who are included in this table, 63 were unmarried, 118 married, and 46 had been married, but were, at the time of death, either widows or widowers, and of 28 their social condition was unknown; 94 were natives of the United States, 105 were born in Ireland, 35 in Germany, 2 in Canada, 10 in England, 4 in France, 1 in Italy, 1 in Switzerland, and the nativity of 13 was unknown. The occupations were as follows: Agent, 1; artist, 1; barber, 1; bar-tenders and saloon-keepers, 11; book-keeper, 1; brewers, 2; brokers, 5; butchers, 2; car-tenders and drivers, 6; carpenters, 3; carriage-makers, 1; cigar-makers, 4; clerks, 7; conductors, 2; cooks, 2; domestics, 15; dress-makers and seamstresses, 3; druggist, 1; fish-dealer, 1; gilders, 2; grocer, 1; harness-maker, 1; laborers, 28; literary men, 2; machinists and blacksmiths, 4; marble-cutter, 1; masons, 3; merchants, 5; molder, 1; musician, 1; peddler, 1; physician, 1; plumber, 1; policemen, 4; printers, 2; porters, 2; prostitute, 1; seamen, 5; shoemakers, 3; tailors, 2; upholsterer, 1; waiters, 2, and 5 occupation unknown.

John Macdonald, a vagrant, 40 years of age, went into the liquor store of Margaret Ryan, at No. 55 Baxter-street, yesterday afternoon, and drank some whisky. He sat down, and while in the act of lighting a pipe fell forward dead. From papers in his possession it was learned that he had formerly been an agent for the *American Grocer*, No. 86 West Broadway, and was discharged some time ago for intoxication. His daughter, who resides in Batavia, Iowa, sent him some money recently, since which time he had been on a continual spree. The body was taken to the Morgue.

A SON'S MALICE FOILED.

The funeral of Mrs. Babetta Hausmann was held yesterday from her late residence, No. 217 Elizabeth-street. She was worth $25,000, and on the 18th inst., in a fit of anger on receiving an invitation to her only son's wedding, made a will disinheriting him and giving all her property to relatives in Germany. She died suddenly on Tuesday evening, and Frederick Buckhardt, one of the Executors of her husband's will, made arrangements for the funeral on Wednesday. Edward, the disinherited son, stopped the funeral by notifying the Coroner's office of the sudden death. The case was referred to Coroner Ellinger, and yesterday a certificate of death from endocarditis was given. Edward Hausmann announces his determination to contest the will on the ground that his mother was of unsound mind and unduly influenced by Buskhards.

ROSA BONHEUR AT HOME

HER LIFE AND WORK AT THOMERY.

THE TRAINING AND METHODS OF A GREAT ANIMAL-PAINTER—HER MODELS—AN IMPORTANT PICTURE IN PROGRESS.

From the London World.

Thomery is a country retreat, and the retreat of one who has tried the first of cities and found it wanting. Though born at Bordeaux, Rosa Bonheur is almost Parisian by origin. She was brought up in the capital from her seventh year. She left it voluntarily in the maturity of her fame for this pleasant rural exile near Fontainebleau, where her genius finds what it loves above all things—repose and the contemplation of nature. Thomery is next door to nature, instead of being a two hours' ride from it by rail. There is a tradition that when the artist lived in Paris, in her student days, she kept a sheep, her only model, on a fifth floor, and made her brother take him out every night for a run on the ramparts lest he should forget the color of the grass. She has lived at Thomery over 20 years. She is as shy as a wild bird there. You must have the best of introductions or the status of old intimacy to obtain a sight of Rosa Bonheur at home. Tourists will persist in treating her as one of the views of the district. Her time is worth about £20 a day, yet they see no presumption in demanding an hour of it. When she dwelt in Paris, long after the student days, it was hard to say whether her *atelier* was her boudoir, or her boudoir her *atelier*, so tastefully was the furniture of her workroom compounded of feminine frippery and the apparatus of her art. Here it is hardly the same thing. You pass up a spiral stairway hung with the antlered crowns of dead monarchs of the herd, and you stand in a large studio that wants but a touch or two to make it like a banqueting-room of an old château. Where the fifteenth-century gentleman would have feasted, Rosa Bonheur paints; and she is now painting on a scale which, in its amplitude, reminds one of his dimness. Her scene of horses trampling out wheat is the South of France occupies one whole side of the room, and is, beyond all question, the largest thing she has done. It should, however, be spoken of rather in the future than in the present tense. As yet it is only to be seen in its beginnings, though a French paper—perhaps finding prophecy catching in the almanac season—announced it last March as a finished work. "This picture is about three times as large as the famous "Horse Fair," and there are many artists that it is intended to be the artists' *magnum opus* in the figurative as in the literal sense. Every form and figure in it, every detail of the landscape will be studied from nature for the purpose." This is the painter's way, and we may have a proof of it if we leave the studio and extend our walk through the house and grounds. The latter are like a section of the Zoo. There are cages for the birds used as models, kennels for the dogs, and a spacious paddock for the cattle. Well stored as her memory must be in regard to all the details of animal form, Rosa Bonheur never by any chance trusts to it in the composition of a picture. She first ascertains what she wants, and then goes out to look for it, or has it brought to her. There is a constant change of occupancy at this grand hotel of the horse creation. When an animal has served its purpose it is packed off to make room for another, after leaving something better than its photograph in the portfolio, which is the painter's "sketch" of the real. In the large studio, or in the smaller one up stairs, are animal portraits in oil by the thousand—sheep of most of the breeds known in Europe in every imaginable pose, even from far and near.

But we are neglecting the painter for the sitters, and that would be a grave mistake on every ground. In all contemporary art there is no personality half so interesting. Rosa Bonheur's home life has the simplicity of her genius. As one of the happy women who have no history. She began to paint as a young girl to help support herself and a father from whom she received her first and only lessons; she is painting now as a woman a little advanced beyond the middle period of life. She has never married; she has lived in and for her art. Her devotion is hardly to be praised, for it has cost her no effort. Everything has been governed by this all-dominant idea. She came as a child to Paris with its manifold pleasures threatened to distract her from her great pursuit—she left Paris. A large hospitality in the country would have the same effect; so, leaving out of account her father, who lived with her for months in this way without *ennui*. She is not absolutely alone, but she lives only in the companionship of those who share her tastes. She is the eldest of a family, one might almost say, of a race of artists. Of her brothers, Auguste works on canvas, Isidore in marble; and her sister Juliette (Mme. Peyrol) would be about the first of contemporary animal painters if there was no Rosa Bonheur. These are often at Thomery, and when they are there are gener

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 27, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—The False Friend.
PARK THEATRE—A Fool and His Money.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Colleen Bawn.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Black Crook.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Brook.
THEATRE COMIQUE—McLigan Guards' Surprise.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Hiawatha.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
NEW-YORK SKATING RINK—Skating. Matinée.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water-Colors.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum..... 2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum..... 1 00

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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,238 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—Bureau of *The Paris Herald*, No. 9 Rue Scribe.

The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

TOURGUENEFF'S NEW STORY.

A new story by Ivan Tourgueneff, *the celebrated Russian novelist, entitled* "Visions," *will appear in* The Times *of Sunday next.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, rising barometer, colder north-west winds, clear or fair weather.

The latest assault on the tariff comes from the manufacturers of cotton and woolen fabrics. Finding their power of competition in foreign markets greatly abridged by the enhanced cost of dyeing materials, due to protection, they ask for the removal of duty upon chrome iron ore and bichromate of potash, which form the basis of most of the chemical colors used for cotton and wool. This is an eminently just demand and is part of a movement which will result in lopping off a great many of the absurdities of our tariff system. In fact, with the gradual discovery that the best way to encourage native industry is to reduce Customs duties to the simplest possible elements, the entire structure of our protective legislation will be undermined. Were the principle to be only recognized that agriculture is the most important of all our industries, and the one which, being unprotected, is forced to pay tribute to all the rest, the process of simplifying the tariff would be very decidedly hastened.

The star route deficiency squabble is over in the House, and certainly not the least disgraceful of its episodes has been the open and persistent lobbying in the interest of mail contractors and the threats of reprisals which are made upon members who have thwarted the wishes of Assistant Post-master-General Brady and his friends. Mr. Brady seems to be as undesirable a type of public officer as it would be possible to find. He assumes the right to spend public money without regard to the limitation, of the appropriation made for the department, and he attempts to control the action of members of Congress through his power to appoint or dismiss his subordinates who owe their places to political recommendation. Under the bill passed by the House, the star service will, for the remainder of the fiscal year at least, be conducted on a less extravagant basis than formerly, but as there need have been no additional appropriation whatever had Mr. Brady obeyed the law, it would seem to be the obvious duty of the department to place the Western mail routes under the management of a less truculent and extravagant person than the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

The San Francisco reporter of the Associated Press sends a calming dispatch to the effect that much of the incendiary talk of the Kearneyites, though full of sound and fury, signifies nothing. The Kearneyites are exasperated because the Chinese are not summarily banished from the city; and the business men are angry because the Sand Lots meetings are characterized by violent talk and disorder. Thus far, however, there has been no outbreak, and it is thought that the gale will subside. It should be borne in mind that Kearney, in all his speeches, has uniformly talked of the hangman's noose, wholesale murder, and gore with absolute nonchalance, but has always acted as though these were mere rhetorical figures of speech. The men of the Sand Lots have merely followed their leader.

The excitement in Russia is still at fever-heat, martial law being rampant on one side and lynch law on the other. The popular threats of violence against the St. Petersburg students show that their recent loyal demonstration has not effaced the memory of their former turbulence; indeed, similar menaces were leveled at them after the attempt of April, 1866, when it was repeatedly declared that had the Czar fallen, "not a student nor a noble should have been left alive in the capital." It is not easy to understand the appointment to supreme power at such a crisis of a military "dummy" like Loris-Melikoff, whose incapacity would have utterly ruined the Russian campaign of 1877 in Armenia but for his two able subordinates, Gens. Heimann and Tergukassoff; but his well-known sluggishness appears to be taken as a guarantee that no immediate severities are to be apprehended. The Czar's rumored intention to spend the Spring in the Tyrol still lacks official confirmation, but no one can wonder at his selection of a place where he will not, at least, be in constant dread of being blown up or shot down.

In selecting the Assembly portion of the Special Committee on the Revision and Amendment of the Tax Laws, Speaker Sharpe seems to have proceeded on the assumption that the subject is one in which New-York and Brooklyn have not the slightest interest. Mr. Bradley, of Westchester, is the nearest approach to a Metropolitan representative on the committee, his associates being half a dozen respectable but not particularly eminent gentlemen from Oswego, Orleans, Ontario, Schuyler, Wayne, and Rensselaer. On the Senate portion of the committee, the two cities which pay more than half the State taxes, and which have a vital interest in the solution of the great problem of how to tax railroad and other great corporations, find a solitary representative in Mr. Forster. The committee may mean work, but there is a faint suggestion about the make-up of both its branches of a desire to tide the consideration of the whole subject over this session.

THE QUESTION OF REFUNDING.

A new, though perhaps not very important, phase of the refunding business at Washington, is the proposition to substitute a 3 per cent. annuity bond for the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 20-40 bonds provided for in the bill of the Ways and Means Committee. This proposition is interesting mainly as denoting the purpose of some of the members of Congress to get, in some form or other, a refunding bond at a lower rate of interest than even $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. How strong that purpose is, it is impossible to say, until some direct vote has been taken. There is little probability that it will interfere with the final passage of a refunding measure, the policy, and even necessity, of which is being constantly more generally recognized, not only at Washington but throughout the country. If the advocates of refunding at 3 per cent. find that they can carry a majority of the House, they may somewhat delay the consummation, because the indications are that the Senate will not consent readily to waste precious time on an experiment of such doubtful success. But if, on the other hand, a majority is found for the proposition of the committee, which, as far as can now be seen, is the more likely to happen, the new issue will be carried more promptly.

The objections to the 3 per cent. annuity bond are of two kinds—the very low rate of interest, and the implication that the country is prepared to make its debt perpetual. On the first point the views of those most familiar with the condition and prospect of the money market are well defined. They are unanimous that a 3 per cent. bond would not work, unless some extremely improbable change should take place in the demand for money. It is true that as the time approaches when the Government can redeem the bonds of the higher class at par, the premium on them must gradually disappear, and the present holder must count the loss of the premium against whatever interest he may get, either from the old bond or on a new bond, should he take one. But he is not obliged to take a new bond, either now or when his present bonds become redeemable. He has the option, and will have it next year, of placing his money in other securities, if he can find them of an intrinsic value and a rate of interest satisfactory to him. It is into competition with the general body of securities of all kinds that the new bond must enter, and the plain duty of the Government, acting in the interest of the public, is not to risk too greatly the opportunity of refunding at all, in hopes of refunding at a very low rate. Mr. Sherman has expressed the opinion that he can possibly make a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bond work, and his opinion is the more valuable in this connection because he has, under the present very generous discretion given him by Congress, considerable power to promote ease in the money market. He has also considerable motive to use that power. Having presided over the Treasury at the time when specie redemption was achieved, under a system that would be very seriously imperiled by a stringency of any force and duration in the money market, it is not unlikely that he will deem it his duty to exert any influence he can properly to ward off such peril. On the other hand, having already distinguished his administration by refunding operations of unprecedented extent, brilliancy, and utility, he may be presumed to have a natural and honorable ambition to complete the task. But whatever power he may have, and whatever inclination he may feel to use it, we imagine that he would hesitate a long while before he would stake his hopes of success on a 3 per cent. bond. And it must be remembered that he, at least, has no time to waste in doubtful experiments. Whatever influence he may possess, and may fairly exert, will unquestionably be thrown in favor of refunding, and of a bond on the success of which he may reasonably count within the year of his term remaining to him.

The second point of objection to which we have called attention is of more general and permanent importance. The idea of a perpetual debt is wholly un-American. We have adopted a good many principles and methods of financial management from the Old World, but we are hardly prepared to take this one in any form whatever. That a national debt was a national blessing was one of the notions which attracted some admiration when our people were in the heat and fever of the civil struggle. Among the attributes of that nationality which had been developed by the war, the power to draw into the Treasury by loans vast contributions from the wealth of the world was among the most fascinating, and was for a time regarded with pride and self-congratulation. But the sober second thought of our energetic and industrious people was in favor of reducing their burden of debt as rapidly as possible by the only means which could be relied on to reduce it permanently, viz., by paying it. And at the present time a debt in perpetuity could hardly be received by the country at large with any favor. It is true that the advocates of the annuity bond undertake to remove the objection as to the duration of the debt by providing that the surplus revenues shall be devoted to its gradual extinction by purchase. But surplus revenues are uncertain things. They depend, first, on the yield of taxation, which, being principally indirect and of a very complex character, and liable, moreover, to constant modification by Congress, must necessarily vary. Then they depend, second, on the prudence and restraint with which Congress may direct the expenditure of the revenues, and of the existence of these qualities in any appreciable force there is no evidence whatever. The Arrears of Pensions bill, which obtained support from both sides, showed how essentially without check is the extravagance of Congress, and how irresponsible and, therefore, beyond calculation is the exercise of power in that body. To provide for a debt that shall be perpetual, unless Congress shall, by economy and wise taxation, provide surplus revenues to pay it off, is to provide for a debt perpetual unconditionally.

Undoubtedly, the most sensible and practical method of settling the problem of refunding would be to give to the Secretary of the Treasury power to refund in a bond at a sufficiently high rate of interest to make success reasonably certain, trusting to him to sell such a bond at the highest rate which he could obtain. Such a measure would serve the public interests most completely and securely. But if the majority cannot bring themselves to place this degree of confidence in a political opponent—it is desirable and probable that they will at least authorize refunding on some such plan as is proposed by their Ways and Means Committee. To neglect to do so would be to ignore one of the plainest of their duties, and to incur, moreover, very serious political danger.

POLITICAL DISSENSIONS.

Some of the more hopeful members of the Democratic Party are saying to the Republicans, "Our dissensions are over; yours are just beginning." It would be difficult to find any dissensions in the Republican Party which will outlast the next National Convention. It is very true that there are now more and stronger candidates for the honor of the Republican nomination than ever before. And it is true that each candidate is zealously pressed by his friends. But the man who assumes that this generous and honorable rivalry is to be carried into the next Presidential campaign makes a great mistake. What seem to be hostile camps are only the head-quarters of the leaders. They are not now in line of political battle, but they will be when the standard-bearer is chosen. And it may be observed that the noisiest of the camp-followers are those who are cheering on the candidate whose chances are the least hopeful of all in the field.

But, on the other hand, how about Democratic dissensions in New-York? How about those in the Democratic camp in Massachusetts? In both of these States, it should be noticed, the trouble arises from personal differences and ambitions, and is, therefore, more difficult of adjustment. It is easy to compose differences of policy. The contests which alienate politicians permanently are those which have begun in a conflict between their personal ambitions. What would be the condition of the Democrats of Massachusetts if Butler did not insist on being Governor? The other day, some of his friends went through the form of extending the olive-branch to the regular Democratic Committeemen. Butler was not present, and we have no means of knowing what he thinks of the proposal to form a union. But we may be sure that Butler will not consent to any amalgamation of the two factions of the party which leaves Butler out of the possibility of candidacy. Butler is not a Democrat, or a Republican, or a Greenbacker. He is a Butler man first, last, and all the time. For him to give up the Butler wing of the Democracy would be to give up his political life. And it cannot be denied that he has a large, influential following in Massachusetts. His friends are enthusiastic and devoted. He can hold them together as long as he chooses, if his past exploits are to be taken as any indication of his powers.

The situation in New-York is not unlike that in Massachusetts. The fight has been and still is between two men—Kelly and Tilden. It is no more likely that Kelly will give up his active hostility to Tilden than that Butler will give up his friendship for himself. The candid reader may form his own opinion as to the probability of a voluntary withdrawal of Mr. Tilden from the field of active politics. Just now he is the mysterious force, the unknown quantity, which is most feared by the Democrats. Will he be successful in forcing himself again on the party? or will he insist on naming his successor in the candidacy? These are questions which every good Democrat is asking himself, and which no man can answer. But we may be sure that, so long as his plans and ambitions have any influence whatever in the councils of his party, there will be found the Tammany chieftain watching him, waiting for him to show his hand, in order to give one more opportunity to strike at him. The enmity between no Democratic and Republican leaders is so bitter and vindictive as that between Tilden and Kelly. And yet there are Democrats who say that the dissensions of their party are at an end.

Of course, it is not the part of wisdom to depend on the differences which exist in the ranks of our adversaries to counterbalance our own weakness. It is our first business to choose a strong, the strongest, leader. Whatever of insubordination may exist in the opposite camp may be indirectly useful. But that cannot be counted on as a valuable auxiliary force. It is too uncertain for any wise calculation. Nevertheless, it is idle to say that the differences of opinion which exist in the Republican Party as to the fittest candidates are of a serious character. And it is equally vain to attempt to make any shrewd observer believe that all is well in a party which has Butler's ambition and Kelly's animosity to subdue before there can be complete harmony. If the sub-committee of the Democratic National Committee, as reported, are to labor with Kelly and Tilden with a view to producing harmony, they will be sure of but one response from the "Boss." His only reply to all appeals must needs be, "Take away Tilden." This is all that Kelly asks. But it is a surrender of the whole fight, and when Butler gives up the field in Massachusetts we may look for Kelly's surrender; after that, the millennium.

THE MIGRATION OF JOKES.

Who was the originator of the alleged joke that in leap-year women ask men to marry them, and where he was living, no one can confidently say. It is certain, however, that he lived many centuries ago, and was not a native of this continent. The alleged joke belongs to a class which devastated Europe in the Middle Ages, and virtually disappeared from the Atlantic seaboard forty years ago. It seems almost incredible to us that there was a time when it was considered a humorous thing for a civilized community to assume that women were in the habit of doing what no woman is known ever to have done, but it is undoubtedly true that in the early part of this century people in New-England and New-York were accustomed not only to speak as if they believed that women made proposals of marriage in leap-year, but also to assume that there was something humorous in this conventional agreement to profess faith in a silly falsehood. Even at the present day traces of this leap-year idiocy can be found in newspapers published in Ohio, and even as far east as the western part of Pennsylvania; while in the newspapers of the North-western and trans-Mississippi States the venerable and pretended joke flourishes with the vigor of renewed youth.

Allusion to the painful subject is here made because it affords a striking illustration of the migration of jokes. It is a well-established fact that jokes are constantly, though slowly, moving from east to west. According to Prof. Harkness, of the Smithsonian Institution, it takes a joke of average strength and activity fifteen years to pass from New-York to Pittsburg; twenty years to reach Chicago, and thirty years to reach St. Louis, or any other Mississippi town. This calculation is based upon thorough investigation, and is undoubtedly trustworthy, and it is to be regretted that no European scientific person has tried to ascertain the rate of progress of jokes in Europe. It is pretty generally known that at the present time a joke can migrate from London to New-York in about five years—a rate of progress so rapid in comparison with that of jokes passing from New-York to Pittsburg that it can be explained only on the hypothesis that the ocean offers fewer obstacles to the rapid passage of a joke than does a mountainous or even hilly country.

There are a few facts which indicate that on certain days the migration of jokes was extremely slow. For example, there is the Sanskrit joke of the Judge, who, when a man was brought before him charged with some crime, always asked, "Who is the woman?" We, of course, have no means of knowing how long it took this joke to pass from India to Europe, but we find evidence of its existence in Greece at the time of Plato. Five hundred years later, we find this joke inhabiting Italy, and between that time and the middle of the eighteenth century it appears to have spread all over Europe. It was not until about 1730 that it reached England, which is certainly very strange, since the narrow British Channel cannot have offered a serious obstacle to its advance. Sixty years later it was becoming noticeably scarce in New-York, where it had arrived in the meantime, though at an uncertain date; and in 1820 it was infesting the whole civilized region west of the Alleghanies. To-day it is regarded as a novelty in Chicago, and in the course of a few more years we shall undoubtedly find it in St. Louis and Minneapolis.

While there are some unpleasant gaps in the history of the progress of this joke westward, we can assume pretty confidently that it occupied a period of about twenty-two hundred years, in round numbers, in traveling from Athens to New-York. This was probably the normal rate of progress made by jokes in Europe before the invention of railways and steamers. Doubtless, at the present day jokes travel much faster, and it is very probable that a joke which is new in London to-day will reach Chicago in not much more than twenty years.

Why this slow, steady, and irresistible migration of jokes from the East to the West takes place we have as yet no means of knowing, and it would be idle to form conjectures, which would necessarily be worthless. We simply know the great fact that jokes are migratory, and, thanks to Prof. Harkness, we know the rate at which jokes travel in this country. We can understand why the Chicago papers are now occasionally making reference to the alleged leap-year joke, and why in Missouri and Wisconsin the same alleged joke is regarded as something novel and intensely humorous. The explanation is that in its westerly progress it has just reached the Mississippi, and is yet comparatively fresh in the recollection of Chicago.

A knowledge of the migratory habits of jokes and their rate of progress, also enables the traveler to comprehend why in his progress west from New-York he encounters a steady succession of different species of jokes, some of which he may recollect having met in New-York many years ago, and others which he had supposed to have perished at least a century ago. The joke that amused New-York in 1865 has just reached Pittsburg, and the joke that was new in this City in 1860, is now new in Chicago. Of course, the man who travels westward overtakes these slow-moving jokes from time to time, and if he does not understand the theory of the migration of jokes, he is usually surprised and puzzled to account for the phenomenon.

What ultimately becomes of jokes is an unsolved mystery. After reaching the utmost western border of our continent, are they lost in the Pacific, and do they finally reach China and perish in the uncongenial society of the Chinese? The subject needs investigation, and there is a splendid reputation awaiting the scientific person who shall be the first to fully master and explain the migration of jokes.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SOUTH.

There is a question that concerns the material well-being of our Southern States in a much more direct manner than the political theories to which their people are so obstinately wedded. They profess to be alarmed at the prospect of the continued control of national affairs by Northern ideas of the functions of the Federal Government, as if they could have any worse or other effect upon one section of the country than another. The North grows and prospers under the idea that we are a nation, and that the States are bound together by common interests and a common destiny. The South worries itself over the maintenance of the separate sovereignty of States, and neglects to apply itself to the work of industrial development, upon which the relative strength of sections depends. In straining to preserve its political solidity, it is in danger of keeping itself solid in its lack of enterprise, in its want of variety of industries, in the backwardness of its commercial appliances, and in the slenderness of its population and resources. While it keeps out capital, frightens immigration, and even drives out the forces of labor already at its command, the rest of the country is making rapid strides and reducing it more and more to a relative insignificance.

But there are indications of the giving way of barriers, and the regeneration of the South may yet be brought about by inforced coalescence with the rest of the country in commercial and material interests. The tendency toward railroad consolidation, which, unrestrained and incidentally mischief-producing as it has been, has done so much to open up through lines of communication, and stimulate commercial activity in the North, has begun to show itself in the South, and gives promise of working important results. The spirit of Northern enterprise, making its way through Kentucky and Tennessee, has effected a railroad combination that can hardly fail to give a new impetus to its languid industries and its lethargic trade. Mr. Newcomb, the master-spirit of the Louisville and Nashville, Nashville and Chattanooga, and Georgia Central coalition boasts that he and his associates have obtained virtual control of a great complex line of through communication, rivaling the formidable combinations of the North. Their system, which is to be worked practically as a whole, includes about 4,000 miles of road. It reaches out to Chicago and St. Louis in the West, to New-Orleans and Pensacola on the Gulf, and to Savannah, Port Royal, and Charleston on the Atlantic coast, and has arrangements with the Pennsylvania Central for reaching New-York. Besides this, it proposes to run steamers from Savannah to this port, to Florida, to Havana, and, ultimately, to Europe.

Mr. Newcomb may be excused for indulging in glowing visions of vivifying effects upon the industrial condition of the South. He says the distance from St. Louis to New-York *via* Savannah is shorter by a hundred miles than by any of the Northern through lines, and he has hopes of getting a share in transportation from beyond the Mississippi to this City. The distance in time from this port to Florida and Cuba is to be materially lessened, while direct communication will be established between those points and Chicago and St. Louis, with great gains for their trade. Fresh fruit and vegetables from semi-tropical climes are to displace canned articles from Northern markets in Winter, while the staple products of the cotton, tobacco, and sugar States are to be brought hither by more expeditious and economical means than heretofore. All the benefits of which the Southern railroad prince dreams presuppose something more than enterprise in railroad management. He must find the industrial spirit needed to make use of his appliances. If it exists there, it is in a latent state and must be awakened; if not, it must be attracted from without, and it will be some time before through communication will have the effect in Georgia and Alabama that it has had in New-York and Illinois.

Of the material possibilities of the South there can be no question. The untouched resources of soil and climate, of mines and forest, and of water-power, are capable of producing wealth of which it is not easy to form an adequate conception. The cotton crop of last year amounted to over 5,000,000 bales. Of this, nearly a million and a half were consumed by Northern mills, and a beggarly 152,000 bales in Southern mills. The consumption in Northern manufactures has increased 65 per cent. since 1860, while in the South, it has decreased 15 per cent. Even the transportation of cotton and its export to foreign countries has tended away from the Gulf ports, and to a less extent from those of the South Atlantic, and has taken more and more to overland lines of communication to shipping points in the North. Southern deposits of coal and iron have scarcely been touched; phosphate rock is still sent North to be converted into fertilizers and then shipped back; fruit and vegetable culture is in its infancy, and receiving little attention compared to what it deserves, and in every way the capacity of the South for profitable production is shamefully neglected. And yet, the narrow intolerance that repels capital, repels and even expels labor, and attempts to shut fertile and prolific States within the isolation of an effete political and industrial system, is proudly maintained.

While famine is raging in Ireland; while the civilized world, roused in her behalf, is giving her all possible assistance; while her emissaries are in this country appealing to the national benevolence; while boxes throughout the City solicit charity for a starving land—the dispatch from Rome, published the other day, that the Bishop of Kilmore and the Archbishop of Armagh had sent £850 as Peter's Pence to the Pope, must strike many hearts that have warmed toward the suffering island with an unpleasant chill. This tribute to the Roman Pontiff has been much increased of late in Ireland. She has never been too poor—and extreme poverty has always been her normal condition—to send money to the Church, the mother beggar of all time. Peter's Pence are, like all funds contributed to the priesthood, wrung out of the poorest of the poor by constant kindling of their superstitious prejudices. This is, indeed, a strange time to be extending pecuniary aid to the Pope, who simply serves as a pretext for incessant mendicancy. It is, to say the least, very impolitic just now to be sending money to Rome from Ireland, when everybody is urged to send money to Ireland to buy food. Any one might think the Irish prelates would remember that charity begins at home, particularly when charity is so eagerly solicited from foreign lands. If they have any money to spare, they should give it to the ragged, hungry, homeless wretches by whom they are surrounded, instead of dispatching it to the comfortable and pampered minions of the Vatican. This is more than robbing Paul to pay Peter, it is actually snatching bread from the mouths of the people to put gold into the purse of the Prince. We may well wonder how the Bishops can have the temerity to do this thing, under the circumstances, or how the Pope dares to receive such money. Having received it, how can he keep it? It is not only a disgrace to the name of religion, it is a disgrace to humanity. And he, the head of the so-named Eternal, Universal Church, the high priest of Christianity, the purest and loftiest exponent of goodness and charity, taking golden pounds from a famished land, to which generous souls of every nation and every creed are sending bread. What a venomous stab at charity! Truly this is stealing from starvation to enrich superstition.

Much satisfaction has been manifested among the numerous class which does business at the British Consulate-General, and the many friends of Mr. Archibald, at learning that the Foreign Office has decided to waive the rule of retirement at 70 in his case. "Her Majesty's Government" knows and appreciates its good and faithful servants. The Consulship at this port involves a variety of duties which render the office unique, and which demand very exceptional qualities to discharge them satisfactorily. On no single occasion has the present holder been lacking in the qualifications demanded, and it may safely be asserted that all Americans who know him heartily indorse the flattering recognition which his chief of department has made of his merits.

Readers of the newspapers must have noticed that weddings have been very brisk this Winter, although Winter is not particularly the season for mating. What are called fashionable weddings have been plenty, and there have been even mere weddings among persons without pretense to fashion. December was supposed to have been very active connubially; but January has, we learn, exceeded it, and February has, thus far, exceeded January. Marriage is always interesting from a politico-economical point of view, from which, it is to be presumed, all women, and some men, regard it. It shows, when freely indulged in, that trade either is or is likely to be prosperous; for, in spite of sentimental notions on the subject, self-contained men do not, as a rule, put themselves under the conjugal yoke unless they believe that they have, or may have, the material means to support the position. Hymen and Mercury are closely related; the sexes join oftenest when the harvests are richest. Wedlock depends measurably on the prise of corn; wedding bells keep tune to the clink of coin. Men and women are drawn to one another at all seasons, but they are less inclined to enter into bonds—to keep, or break the peace, as the future may determine—when incomes are small and prospects of advance distant. Much marriage, therefore, means more prosperity, and we should hail it as one of the commercially encouraging signs of the times. Since the establishment of so many apartment houses, and the building of small residences on the upper part of the island, people matrimonially inclined have dared to take the decisive step. When a man can get a place to live in, even when it is not very comfortable, for from $500 to $600 a year, his bachelorhood is naturally more imperiled than while he sees only a professional boarding-house yawning before him. Love in a cottage, particularly if it be a cottage at Newport, is all very well, at least in song and story. But marriage in a boarding-house is always ill, and he who can combine the two must have a soul of supreme audacity. Boarding-houses have been steadily declining here for years, and as they decline Hymen advances with his blazing torch and fragrant flowers. If he is a deity of ordinary understanding, he must know that his torch would go out and his flowers fade after a single week in a New-York boarding-house.

The war which has for some time raged in Germany between the natives and the Jews, seems rather to increase than diminish in intensity. It is something more than a popular prejudice, it is a national passion, and the ablest, most dignified, and learned men have ranged themselves on either side. To us here it seems very strange that such a contest of races can be going on in a land of so much intellectual and liberal pretension, and in the year 1880, too. The crime of the Jews appears to be comprehended chiefly in their financial prosperity. No sin is so great as success in the eyes of the non-successful. The charge is made that of the 600,000 Israelites in the Empire, hardly any engage in agricultural or mercantile pursuits; but that they control trade, rule the money market, and are eating up the country with their avarice and usury. They are not materially different from the rest of the human family. They engage in such occupations as they are best adapted to, and find the most profit in. They excel in buying and bartering; why should they quit the market for the field and workshop, where they could not earn a living? They have no monopoly of their callings, which are open to all alike. Commerce is as moral, as noble, as patriotic as tilling soil or making tools. If the Jews in Germany were poor, they would not be attacked. But they are, many of them, very rich; and this is their offense. The prejudice against them seems to be only another phase of the capital and labor question. No one assumes that they are more wicked or criminal than other people. The civilization of the Germans is comparatively new, and the present hostility to a race who have done nothing more than to make money would indicate that their civilization is far from complete. Violent prejudices against races are not rare, unhappily, in other States claiming to be enlightened; but it is also most unprecedented that the ablest and most scholarly minds should be, as they are in Germany, so violent and virulent without any just or tangible cause. It is enough to make one think that over there the age has slipped back several centuries.

Several medical men of prominence, both here and in England have lately maintained that tuberculosis is often imparted to human subjects by milk from diseased cows, and Prof. Otto Bollinger, of the Munich University, one of the highest authorities in Germany, has sustained their position in a paper recently read in that city. He said that repeated experiments show that the milk of tuberculous beasts has a very decided, contagious influence, and reproduces the disease in various animals, and that its noxious properties cannot be expelled even by boiling. While the tuberculosis of man is not completely identical with that of the cow, it is exactly similar; hence, there is constant danger to any community where milk is freely used. The Professor enjoins upon farmers the necessity of taking the strictest care of their stock, and upon people generally the greatest care as to the quality of milk they use. Rigid measures should be adopted everywhere to exclude distempered cattle from dairies. This has been done in the associated dairy established recently in Munich, and will have, it is believed, excellent hygienic effect. All cows are there kept under the closest medical supervision, and at the slightest symptom of tuberculosis are immediately removed. It is estimated that nearly 10 per cent. of the cows kept in towns are more or less diseased—a proportion which must be much increased in New-York, where in all probability more unwholesome milk is sold than in any city on the globe. If the tuberculosis theory be true, it is singular that one-half of our population has not unsound lungs.

THE DUTY ON CERTAIN DYE STUFFS.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Among the petitions presented in the Senate to-day was one from Senator Hill, of Georgia, asking for the removal of the duty upon chrome iron ore and bichromate of potash, in order that large industrial pursuits may be encouraged and enabled to compete with England and Germany for the trade of South and Central America, and that the cost of nearly all wearing apparel may be cheapened to our own people. It is signed by a formidable array of representatives of cotton and woolen factories from Georgia to Massachusetts. Bichromate of potash is used in dyeing cottons and woolens by nearly all the factories in the country as the basis of nearly all chemical colors from the crude chrome iron ore. The bichromate of potash is made by combination with acids. A large quantity of this bichromate is used in making what is called artificial alizarine, which has virtually superseded madder and its products, to the value of $15,000,000 here and in Europe. Artificial alizarine has for its basis a product of coal-tar, which is exported from this country to Europe. If the duties mentioned were removed, the petitioners assert that the artificial alizarine would be made in this country.

GENERAL NOTES.

A Montreal firm has received an order from Cincinnati, Ohio, for 2,000 tons of ice, and is engaged in shipping it.

Edward Elliott, a stevedore at St. John, New-Brunswick, has been instrumental in saving 21 persons from drowning.

A large number of prominent citizens of Sacramento, Cal., have lately received letters in bad Italian and worse English from the Turin lunatic.

The State of Mississippi has been paying Gen. W. H. McCardle $1,800 a year for two years for collecting Confederate documents, and the Vicksburg *Herald* says, without any report of his progress being made.

In a note to the editor of the Charleston (S. C.) *News*, Mr. Henry Edmund Ravenel, of that city, denies a widely-published story that the grandson and namesake of John C. Calhoun is keeping a liquor-saloon in St. Louis.

The building in which the painting of the siege of Paris was first exhibited in this City, and subsequently in Philadelphia and Boston, has been sold at auction in the latter city for $750, and is to be shipped to Chicago. The painting was withdrawn for lack of bids.

Mr. Moses D. Stivers is the first delegate from the Fourteenth Congressional District to the Chicago Convention. His name was incorrectly printed "Stevens" yesterday. Mr. Stivers is the editor of the Middletown *Press*, which has favored the nomination of Mr. Blaine.

Wearied by the procrastinating spirit of the Kentucky Legislature, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* heads its latest report thus: "Time's Withered Digit Pointing Reproachfully at the Boys of Both Houses—the Session Coming to a Close, and Little to Show save a Record of Gab."

The Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Gazette* reports that the belief is becoming quite general among politicians in that State that there is an alliance between Mr. Tilden and ex-Congressman English, of Indiana, to ignore Mr. Hendricks in the Democratic Conventions, and make a ticket with Tilden for the Presidency and Mr. English as Vice-President.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has sustained the exceptions in the famous Woodsock case, and, having set the verdict aside, has ordered a new trial. The court ruled that the defendants are not punishable under the statute for having in their possession, offering for sale, and selling a woodcock which is admitted to have been lawfully taken or killed in another State.

After describing the "reconciliation" of the Massachusetts Democrats, the Rochester *Union* exclaims: "Now for New-York! Prejudice and passion are not more formidable obstacles to party reunion in this State than they were in the Old Bay State. Why may not those obstacles be somehow surmounted here, for the sake of the success of the Democratic Party, as well as there?"

The official call for the New-Jersey Republican State Convention, at Trenton, May 6, for the purpose of electing delegates to Chicago, was issued yesterday. The basis of representation is to be one delegate for each 200 Republican votes cast at the last general election, and one for each fraction of the same over 100; provided, however, that each ward and township shall be entitled to one delegate.

According to the Washington correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*, a New-Hampshire man there says: "Ex-Congressman Frank Jones, of New-Hampshire, is the Democrat to nominate for President. He is worth $2,000,000, and is now a brewer. He started with little or nothing, and made his fortune by work. More than that, he belongs to the Frank Pierce school, and can carry his State."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* mentions the case of a lady in that city, who, being touched by the story of distress told by a pretended widow having "a daughter sick with consumption," undertook to visit the suffering family. She failed to find them at the address given, and afterward ascertained that the "widow" was a professional beggar, who supported her family and two servants on the proceeds of her begging excursions.

The St. Albans (Vt.) *Messenger* quotes from a private letter written by Senator Edmunds before the State Convention, in which he said: "Our delegates ought to be of our ablest and most discreet men, who are for our cause over all preferences for men, and who, after looking at the facts developed by conference and otherwise, will vote for the Republican who seems to them likely to get the most votes at the election in the doubtful States. That is my platform."

Mr. Henry G. Vennor talked some more on Monday last. He said in Montreal, according to the *Witness*: "There are indications of the approach of the 'cold wave.' It is due here about Tuesday, but possibly may be a little later. This term should form a marked feature in the month, and give decidedly cold weather, with keen winds, and probably terminate in a considerable snow-fall. Ice merchants in the United States anxiously await this period."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that the troubles of the tobacco trade in that city have at last been adjusted, the basis of settlement between buyers and sellers being that the fee of $2 per hogshead and four months' free storage, as charged to the buyers, shall be reduced to $1 50 per hogshead and 30 days' free storage and that the articles of incorporation may be amended by a majority of warehousemen and buyers in separate session, instead of by common consent, as before.

The Providence *Journal* says that a gentleman visiting Oporto, Portugal, sends to his friend in Providence the following bill for his lunch on the 2d inst., the currency being about the same as ours: "Salt, .01; bread, .02; butter, .04; ice, .02; soup, (Julienne, very good,) .06; one woodcock, cooked with green peas, .24; potatoes, (Lyonnais,) .06; napkin, .01; waiter, (rather a large fee,) .02; total, .48; whole thing well cooked and nicely served; wine, all I could drink for nothing.

The Little Rock *Democrat* reports the Hon. Henry M. Cooper, of Arkansas, as saying: "I prefer Gen. Grant for President. I think he is the safest and best man. The Arkansas delegation to Chicago will support Gen. Grant, without a doubt. I see that Senator Dorsey is for him. I know that Gov. Clayton is his ardent supporter, and nearly all the prominent Republicans in the State favor his nomination. So that I don't think there is any question that the Arkansas delegation will be solid for him."

Possibly citizens of the "Port of Mobile," Ala., reading the following from the Meridian (Miss.) *Mercury*, were impelled to say "faithful are the wounds of a friend:" "Mobile is a bankrupt city; she repudiated her debts on the ground that her people could not possibly pay the taxes, yet she spends $25,000 per year on the Mardi Gras fooleries, which is a queer

METHODS OF RAILROADS

PLANS AND OPERATIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

A PRESIDENT INDIGNANTLY RESIGNS—TRUNK LINE POOL QUESTIONS—A UNION DEPOT IN CHICAGO—SUITS UNDER THE GRANGER LAW—ANNUAL MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 26.—At a called meeting of the stockholders of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad this afternoon, President E. W. Cole gave notice that he would resign his position, which he could not consent to hold in a company which might not be able to afford him unquestionable authority to protect its interests.

President Cole read a statement showing the earnings of the road for January to be larger than ever known, and a net increase of nearly 30 per cent. for the past seven months. Vice-President Newcomb, of the Louisville and Nashville Road, in an address to the stockholders, said that what had been the policy of President Cole must necessarily be the policy of the new administration. He suggested that a committee of conference be appointed from the stockholders of the Nashville and Chattanooga Road and the officers present of the Louisville and Nashville Road, and added that it was the purpose of the latter road to carry out the project of a through line from St. Louis to some Georgia port, and it was expected to have shipments of grain from the North-west not only to Europe, but to New-York. A resolution was adopted ordering the sale of the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway, and also the Owensboro and Nashville Railway. The meeting then adjourned until March 30.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—The Executive Committee of the Trunk Line Pool, which is considering the question of reducing east-bound rates on wheat, and other subjects, finally referred the matter, after a long debate, to a special committee, which is to report to-morrow. It is thought probable that the reduction will take place.

Later it was decided to reduce the rate on grain and flour East bound 5 cents per 100 pounds, beginning March 1, and to make a similar reduction on other articles, beginning March 8. A 12-class classification was adopted in place of the present four classes. Tobacco was placed in a class by itself—the twelfth. A committee, consisting of representatives of the Eastern trunk lines and their Western connections, was appointed to examine the charges of cutting rates, and are to report to-morrow. Various changes of minor importance were made.

The new Union Depot is to be begun April 1, and is to cost between $600,000 and $700,000. The Fort Wayne and Chicago and Alton Companies will meantime establish a temporary depot at Van Buren and Canal streets. The former company has concluded all the necessary purchases to enable it to lay down four main tracks from the south end of the projected depot, near Van Buren-street, to the South Branch of the Chicago River, a distance of about a mile and a half. The present bridge across the South Branch, which accommodates only a single track, will be supplanted by a new structure, with breadth for two tracks, the estimated cost of which will be about $80,000.

C. W. Smith, Traffic Manager of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy road, who has just returned from New-York, says that he had a conference with Jay Gould in regard to the $36,000 due to the South-western pool by the Missouri Pacific Company. Mr. Gould claimed that he was desirous of a peaceable adjustment of this and other differences, and would only contend for an equitable allotment of the percentages. A meeting will be called for March 3, at St. Louis, for the settlement of this question, and the organization of the South-western Railway Association.

A new fast freight line is to be organized to be known as the Midland Line. This line will be operated over the New-York Central to Buffalo, the Lake Shore Railway to Fremont, Ohio, the Lake Erie and Western to Bloomington, Ill., and the Chicago and Alton from Bloomington west and south-west. The equipment is now being built by the four railroad companies concerned in the new line.

A very important series of lawsuits have just been commenced against the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in the District and Circuit Courts of Harlan and Hamilton Counties. The aggregate of the claims so far amounts to about $150,000, and are damages for over-charges of freight under the "Granger law" of 1874. It will be remembered that the Illinois Central Company refused to adopt the Granger tariff rates for nearly a year and a half, but persisted in maintaining its existing rates despite the law. This course was pursued until a case involving the constitutionality and validity of the Granger law had been decided in the Federal Supreme Court on appeal, in which the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad was defendant. Then the Illinois Central thought it time to obey. These suits are to recover the overcharges alleged to have been paid during the time the Central refused to adopt the Granger tariff rates. It is intimated that other overcharges are being unearthed, and that new suits are likely to be commenced at an early day.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Central Railway was held to-day. The law recently passed by the Legislature of this State to settle the differences between the State and the railway company was accepted and ratified. The old Board of Directors was unanimously re-elected, as also the President, Thomas A. Scott, and other officers.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.—The Coroner's jury which investigated the disaster to the St. Charles bridge, on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad, last November, has just returned a verdict, which states that the fall of the bridge was caused by the derailment of the cars, and holds the railroad company responsible, on account of the condition of the bridge at the time of the accident.

DETROIT, Feb. 26.—The Detroit, Hillsdale and South-western and Toledo and Ann Arbor Roads have been combined under one management, and working arrangements have been agreed upon with the Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad for an interchange of traffic, both freight and passengers, upon a strict pro rata basis. The connection is made at Bankers, the present terminus of the Detroit, Hillsdale and South-western, and opens to the new combination a line southerly through Indiana by way of the Fort Wayne and Muncie, which will include Indianapolis and all the south-west portions of the greatest tobacco, corn, and hog producing region in the West. The owners of the combined lines have voted to construct an extension from Ypsilanti to Detroit. The bonds thus issued will give to Detroit a competing line to Toledo and Central Ohio—an advantage which it lost when Mr. Vanderbilt became the possessor of the Canada Southern.

OMAHA, Feb. 26.—General Superintendent J. T. Clark, who has returned from a business trip over the Union Pacific, says the company will immediately begin to build a broad-gauge road from Cheyenne to the Yellowstone National Park, with a branch to the Black Hills. The surveying of the line begins at once, surveyors having left this city for Cheyenne. Over 125 miles will be built north this year to the North Platte River, to a point north of Fort Laramie, Laramie County, in which Cheyenne is located, has voted $400,000 in bonds to aid in the construction, the only condition being that they shall not be delivered until 100 miles shall have been constructed and shops costing $25,000 shall have been erected at Cheyenne. Another road is to be built from Echo to Park City, in Parley's Park, Utah, where is located the Ontario Silver Mine, one of the richest in the world, paying monthly dividends of 50 cents per share on $10,000,000. There are other rich mines in the vicinity. The road is to be 30 miles long, and will be completed by Aug. 1.

TOLEDO, Feb. 26.—The Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Company has put under contract the last of seven large propellers to be used on a water route from this city to the sea-board, one to leave daily, and to begin immediately on the opening of navigation.

LEBANON, Ky., Feb. 26.—The Cumberland and Ohio Railroad has been completed to Greensburg. The first train for the latter point left Lebanon at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

BRADFORD, Penn., Feb. 26.—A new six-inch pipe line, with a daily capacity of 15,000 barrels of oil, is being laid between Bradford and Emporium by the United Pipe Lines, and is expected to be completed by March 10. At Emporium extensive loading-racks are to be erected, and oil will be shipped east by way of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. The length of the new line is about 50 miles. Another line against the interests of the Standard Oil Company is projected between Bradford and Buffalo, and will be begun this Spring. It is currently reported that the Standard Oil Company is now laying a line to New-York City, which is expected to be finished during the Summer, and will give them a leverage on oil freights to the sea-board, despite the expected advance resulting from the combination of the system of trunk lines. A fourth line, between Bradford and Hilliards, Butler County, is projected to connect with the line now constructing from the latter place to Cleveland. Work is to be commenced as soon as the Cleveland line is completed. With these four lines in operation the question of rates for transporting oil will not be a matter of difficult solution.

BUFFALO, Feb. 26.—In accordance with the arrangements entered into by William H. Vanderbilt and Hugh J. Jewett relative to running Pullman palace cars over the Lake Shore Railroad, the Erie Railway people in this city are already constructing transfer tracks between the two depots. Cars will probably be running in a few days.

MILLWAUKEE, Feb. 26.—The Chicago, Millwaukee and St. Paul Company has a corps of surveyors locating a route from the Chippewa, about 40 miles in length, to Hastings, which will give the heavy lumber traffic an outlet, direct to Dakota, over the Hastings and Dakota Division, and to Nebraska over the Sioux City and St. Paul from Shakopee to Sioux City, or over that road to Sheldon, thence to Niobrara and Brule City, Dakota. This will also let the Chippewa lumber business in on the Southern Minnesota extension, instead of from La Crosse.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Feb. 26.—The survey of the proposed railroad from the Town of New-Hope, just across the Delaware from here, to Hartsville, in Pennsylvania, connecting with the Reading Road, and making a much more direct route to Philadelphia, is completed. The citizens of this portion of the State are very anxious that the necessary amount for laying the road should be raised, as it will bring them within comparatively easy reach of Philadelphia and the prominent towns of Central Pennsylvania. President Gowen offers good inducements on the part of the Reading Company, and vigorous efforts are being exerted to induce the people to respond to them.

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 26.—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas engineer corps have taken the field at Whitesboro, to survey the line from that point to Denton, 28 miles. This is the Dallas and Wichita line recently secured by the Gould-Scott interest, which is intended to make Dallas the terminus of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas. Twenty-one miles, from Dallas to Lewisville, is in operation, and 17 miles between Lewisville and Denton graded and ready for the ties and iron.

The Texas Trunk Railroad Company Directory met in Dallas on Tuesday. The first 20 miles of the road, from Dallas south-east toward Sabine Pass, was put under contract. Grading will commence immediately. A delegation was present from the Town of Kauffman, and offered the company a cash bonus of $20,000 to build the road through Kauffman. The proposition was accepted.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. GEORGE W. MORGAN'S MATINEE.

The second of the series of organ and harp matinées at Chickering Hall, by Mr. and Miss Morgan, was given Wednesday afternoon, with the aid of Miss Winant. Mr. Morgan has every reason to congratulate himself on the success of his venture, for he had an unusually large audience, which almost completely filled the hall. Possibly the hour—4 o'clock—which he has fixed for beginning his entertainments, had something to do with the fact that more than the customary number of gentlemen were present, while the ladies were more from the City if less from the rural districts. This change of hour from the traditional 3 o'clock is a move in the right direction. It enables ladies to have their lunch quietly and to attend an afternoon concert without sacrificing the best part of a day, and to gentlemen whose business affairs make it impossible to be uptown at 2 o'clock, it would be a welcome change. The concert of Wednesday was made up of an interesting variety of organ and harp music, from a classic concerto by Corelli, and a fugue (in D major,) by Bach, through the overture to "William Tell," to some romantic and lighter modern selections. Mr. Morgan's versatility as an organist is so well known as to need no special mention. He played on this occasion with his customary brilliancy, and handled the instrument as effectively as ever. Miss Maude Morgan, whose costume and stage presence are noticeable, does all that a young lady can be expected to do with a harp. She evidently possesses musical taste and plays the instrument with so much picturesque grace that one is almost tempted to overlook the fact that, in a hall of the size of Chickering's, a harp solo, without accompaniment, inevitably sounds thin. Miss Winant never sang better than she did in "O rest in the Lord," from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," and Sullivan's "Lost Chord," which she added as an encore. Not that her voice was any better than usual, for it would be almost impossible to add to its rich and musical quality, but her style and phrasing have been improved since last season, and she is much less amateurish and more confidence and vigor.

At the third matinée, next Wednesday, the programme will be quite as interesting as the last two, and Miss Henrietta Beebe will sing Bishop's song, "Tell me, my heart."

MUSICAL NOTES.

The third concert of the Staten Island Philharmonic Society will take place this evening.

The Fisk University Jubilee Singers announce a matinée at Steinway Hall to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Franz Rummel's many friends and admirers will be glad to know that he is improving as rapidly as could be expected after breaking a leg, and that he expects to return to New-York in about 10 days. It is, however, very doubtful whether he will be able to play again in public this season.

The concert for the benefit of the suffering people of Silesia will be given to-morrow night at Steinway Hall. Unlike most charity concerts, the gross receipts of the evening will go to the object for which the entertainment is given, the committee paying all expenses. The list of artists is numerous, and contains several prominent performers.

The symphony concert at Chickering Hall, under Mr. Carlberg's direction, is to take place Saturday night. The programme is highly interesting, and contains Hugo Ulrich's "Symphonie Triomphale," No. 9, all the music of Meyerbeer's "Struensee," and Mozart's piano concerto in D minor, the solo part performed by Mme. Rachau. Meyerbeer's "Struensee" has never been given in this country. In its interpretation Mr. Carlberg will have the usual orchestra of Chickering Hall, and a chorus of 24 male voices. The connecting poetry, adapted from the German, will be recited by Miss Genevieve Stebbins, and the tenor solo part is intrusted to Mr. Fritsch.

CAMPANINI AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—At the White House this evening, Signor Italo Campanini, the famous tenor of the Mapleson Opera Company, was entertained by the President and Mrs. Hayes. Much to the satisfaction of a company of some 40 distinguished persons invited by the President to meet him, Signor Campanini sang a number of selections. Subsequently the President presented the great tenor with an autograph letter warmly expressing his thanks for the artist's kindness.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire, having its origin in an explosion of naphtha, occurred at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the office of J. H. Archer, oil-broker, on the second floor of No. 72 Beaver-street, and resulted in $2,000 damage to building and contents. The building from Wall into Broad street, one of the horses attached to the water-tower, while going at a terrific rate of speed, stumbled on the incline, and fell. The heavy vehicle ran up on top of him, and was twisted around by the shock, throwing its occupants in all directions, but injuring none of them. By the aid of a large force of volunteers the unfortunate animal was released with some difficulty, and was found to be entirely unhurt. The fire was out before the apparatus got under way again.

The breaker at Mount Carmel, Penn., owned and operated by Montellius & Co., of Philadelphia and New-York, was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The breaker had a capacity of 10,000 tons per month, and was one of the oldest in this region. The loss is estimated at $35,000. The fire is believed to have originated accidentally.

The residence of Peter Stainback, in Brunswick County, Va., was destroyed by fire a day or two ago, with most of his furniture and household effects. The house was one of the finest in the county. The loss is $5,000; no insurance.

The residence of J. Hartshorne Hyde, the handsomest villa in Egypt, N. J., was destroyed by fire Wednesday afternoon, causing a loss of $20,000. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin, having begun in the stables.

A barn belonging to Matthew Coggey, at Harrison, Westchester County, was burned to the ground on Wednesday night, together with its contents—nearly 80 tons of hay, straw, and farming implements. The live stock were got out uninjured. It is supposed to have been set fire to by tramps.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Swedish bark Elizabeth, Capt. Lockner, from New-York Jan. 31, for Redou, France, has put into Queenstown with the loss of sails and yards.

A boat containing a part of the crew of the steamer Manitoban, before reported disabled, has arrived at Ballycotton, Ireland. It left the ship anchored 30 miles off the coast awaiting assistance.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE SCHULTE MURDER CASE.

DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN CHICKEN BLOOD AND HUMAN BLOOD.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 26.—The cross-examination of James M. Lane was resumed this morning in the Buchols trial. Bucholz helped carry Schulte's body, he [Bucholz] walking on the right side of the body; the witness noticed no blood dripping from the body while it was being carried to the house; he did not see blood spots on the ground between the place where the body was found in the woods and the house, the next day or subsequently.

Dr. Joshua B. Treadwell, of Boston, testified that he had made blood stains a study for the past six years. His experiments were principally to determine the difference between blood corpuscles of different animals. The corpuscles of a fowl were oval; of a human being, round. The witness was shown an axe offered in evidence. He identified it as being the one brought him for examination. The defense objected to the evidence of the blood on this axe, on the ground that the axe had lain in a barn for nine months after the murder, and an opportunity had been given any designing person to manufacture evidence against the accused man. The objection was overruled. The witness stated that on Feb. 11 he received portion of the material on the axe, made several tests of particles taken from the blade of the axe, and found both chicken and human blood corpuscles. In portions from the head of the axe only human blood was found. The action of the rust on the spots demonstrated the fact that the human blood on the axe was more recent than the chicken blood. The witness removed 18 particles from a pair of trousers. On 16 of them were human blood spots, which had an upward tendency and were embedded in the texture, proving the blood to have been fresh, not clotted, when it came in contact with the garment. The witness said the spots were more numerous on the left trousers leg; he only found five on the right leg. The spots could not have been made while carrying the body, as described by other witnesses. The witness examined 10 particles from five spots on a portion of the shirt. In three tests he found human blood and no other kind. He also found a dark substance such as was found on the axe. He could not tell what it was. On cross-examination the witness said that he had made tests of blood corpuscles during the past seven years, and had examined blood stains in several murder cases, the last one being the Hayden case, in New-Haven. He said the action of the rust on the blood corpuscles tended to change the shape of them, and also to destroy them. The action of rust, in connection with air, would seriously affect blood corpuscles; air alone had no action on them.

Dr. L. J. Sanford, Professor of Yale Medical College, New-Haven, testified that he had made blood corpuscles a study for 25 years. There was a very perceptible difference between the blood corpuscles of human beings and those of fowls. Blood must be fresh to penetrate the texture of woolens. In his cross-examination, Dr. Sanford said the action of rust upon blood corpuscles had a tendency to destroy them. There was no difficulty in restoring dried corpuscles. He could readily detect those of a human being and of a fowl.

Paul Herscher testified that Bucholz told him that he had had several quarrels with Schulte; he told the witness he was going to leave Schulte on Jan. 20; also that the latter had plenty of money in his trunk. The witness was taken with a fainting fit and removed from the court-room.

Dr. M. S. Pardee, of Norwalk, testified that he examined the wounds of the deceased man at the Coroner's inquest. He found one on the top and back of the head and another back of the left ear; the latter wound was between two and three inches deep, and was two inches in length; in his opinion the latter wound caused death instantly. On cross-examination the witness said he thought the wound back of the ear could be made by the axe shown in court, providing the blow was made with the corner.

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 26.—William Gair was found early this morning lying insensible at a forge in Corning's iron works. He had evidently been stabbed with a knife or some other sharp instrument, which made what probably will prove to be deadly cuts. Beside the stab wounds, Gair was brutally kicked and pounded. One of his eyes is destroyed, evidently by a kick. To-night Gair, who first was employed at the works during a strike, says that a puddler employed in the works, but whose name he does not know, was his assailant. The puddler called him a scab, and when he resented the insult, he was stabbed. Gair will probably die.

PITTSTON, Penn., Feb. 26.—During a quarrel here last night, Patrick Callahan stabbed Thomas Smith in the neck with a penknife. Smith is in a critical condition. Callahan gave himself up to the authorities.

WALDO, Ohio, Feb. 26.—Enoch Young got into a fight with two boys in a saloon, last night, and received rough handling. He went away, saying he would "fix" them, and returned with a large knife, with which he stabbed Frank Bensley, who had taken no part in the trouble, twice—once in the face and once in the region of the heart, causing instant death. Young is now in jail.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The following telegram from Collector Clark, at Atlanta, Ga., was received by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day: "Seized and destroyed two distilleries in Rabun and one in Murray County."

Edwin R. Hayes, a clerk in the Dead-letter Office of the Post Office in this city, was arraigned in the Police Court to-day charged with failing to deliver certain letters and embezzling therefrom $802. He waived an examination, and, failing to give bonds in $3,000, was committed to jail.

MEXICO, Mo., Feb. 26.—For the murder of Octave Inlow, in the eastern suburbs of this city, on the night of Sept. 30 last, Nathaniel Fawcett and Jacob Mulrow were to-day sentenced to be hanged, on April 2. They received the sentence in the most unconcerned manner imaginable. There are now 10 murderers under sentence of death in this State.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 26.—Mark Sumner, a Baptist minister, was to-day sentenced by Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, to confinement for six years in the Albany (N. Y.) Penitentiary for forging pension papers.

LONDON, Ontario, Feb. 26.—The preliminary examination of the prisoners charged with murdering the Donnelly family was resumed to-day. After hearing the evidence of two witnesses, the case was adjourned until to-morrow. Seven of the prisoners have been admitted to bail in $2,000 each.

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Commander Robert Boyd is ordered to duty as equipment officer at the Navy-yard, Mare Island; Master Francis Winslow to the training-ship Saratoga at Washington; Medical Inspector David Kindleberger to duty as a member of the Naval Retiring Board; Boatswain John S. Sinclair to the training-ship Portsmouth at Washington; Boatswain Robert Anderson to the training-ship Minnesota at New-London, Conn.; Commander Louis Kempff is detached from equipment duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and placed on waiting orders; Master Henry L. Green from the training-ship Saratoga, and placed on waiting orders; Boatswain Daniel Ward from the training-ship Minnesota and placed on waiting orders.

VIRGINIA DEBT PROPOSITIONS.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 26.—In the House of Delegates to-day, Ross Hamilton, the colored Republican member from Mecklinburg, demanded a committee to investigate the intimations made by the *Whig* this morning that improper means had been used to influence his action on the Debt bill. A committee of five was appointed as requested. When Mr. Riddleberger's Debt bill, which passed the Senate a few days ago, came up as a special order, Mr. Hamilton offered a substitute, providing that the principal of the debt be recognized at the amount fixed in Mr. McCulloch's bill, about $32,000,000, and that upon it 3 per cent. per annum be paid, and that the new bonds issued thereunder be exempt from all taxation in Virginia, and the coupons be receivable for all taxes except such taxes as go into the school fund. The substitute further provides that if on or before June 1, 1880, the Council of Foreign Bondholders and Funding Association of the United States of America, shall together or separately accept the terms of the act, they shall be authorized to do the funding, or, if they fail to accept, the Governor may make a like contract with other responsible persons. The bill and substitute were passed by, and the latter was ordered to be printed. The introduction of this substitute has produced a sensation. It is stated that the terms of the bill were negotiated by prominent Republicans, including Congressman Jorgensen, Gen. W. C. Wickham, Vice-President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and Dr. E. H. Smith, who conferred in a friendly spirit with the representatives of the bondholders, and the movement is looked upon as a defection of the Republicans in the General Assembly from the ranks of the readjusters with whom they have heretofore co-operated.

THE LEWIS WILL CONSPIRATORS.

BEGINNING OF THE TRIAL AT TRENTON—SEVERAL WITNESSES EXAMINED.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 26.—The trial of the celebrated Lewis will conspiracy case was commenced in the United States District Court, in this city, this afternoon. Six of the alleged conspirators were in court—Jennie Holbrook, alias Mrs. Lewis; Marcus T. Sacia, Frank Albertson, George M. Bradford, Andrew J. Parks, and Henry T. Bassford. Mary T. Russell and Frances Helen Peabody, who were also indicted, were not present. Mrs. Lewis sat alone inside the bar. She was dressed in black, had her face covered with a black silk veil, and to all appearances was the most unconcerned person in the court-room. Her counsel was not present, and the case against her was not moved. While the story of a confession is denied by the prosecution, and Mrs. Lewis declines to speak about her case, there is not much doubt that before the present trial is over she will appear in the witness box. The indictments against Sacia, Albertson, Bradford, Parks, and Bassford were moved by District Attorney Keasbey, who stated that they were found under section 5,440 of the Revised Statutes, and proceeded to explain that conspiracy of itself was no crime and did not become such until one of the conspirators committed some act in furtherance of its object. As soon as that was done, by the statute all the conspirators were guilty. He then gave a history of the case, referring to Joseph L. Lewis's birth and life, to his bequeathing over $1,000,000 to the United States to aid in paying off the national debt, and the connection of the defendants with the attempt to defraud the Government and the people of the bequest. Ex-Judge Hoffman, of Jersey City, appeared for Dr. Parks, and Mr. Mayo, of New-York, for the other defendants.

John Wolf, of New-York, testified to his acquaintance with Lewis for 20 years; he never knew that he was married; Lewis died March 1, 1871; the witness was one of his Executors, and knew of the will and codicil; a woman purporting to be Lewis's widow contested the will and presented the marriage certificate; there was about $1,250,000 in the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey. Joshua Benson testified to Lewis's habits and appearance and the condition of his house. Ex-Judge Fullerton, of New-York, testified that the defendant Parks requested him to act as counsel for Mrs. Lewis; that person offered him an interest in the receipts of the judgment as his compensation; this he refused, he (Parks) suspiciously at the offer; he was not retained by Parks, and never saw him afterward. At this point an adjournment took place until to-morrow morning.

BLAST-FURNACE EXPERIMENTS.

A PLAN WHICH SUCCEEDED WITH COKE BUT NOT WITH ANTHRACITE.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 26.—The great success of some improvements in blast-furnace construction at the Soho Works and the Edgar Thompson Steel Works, at Pittsburg, have been attracting much attention from the iron trade recently, and the inventor, an Englishman named Bennett, has been trying for some time to adapt them to the use of anthracite as a fuel. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company gave him a furnace at Port Carbon, near this place, with which to experiment. The principal feature of Mr. Bennett's plan is the reduction of the boshes and enlargement of the bottom until the latter is half the area of the former—most furnaces having the proportion less than one-fourth. The top is made of the same area as the bottom, and the bell half the diameter of the top. This effects an even and uniform distribution of the charge, a steady and regular passage downward, and steady access of the blast to all parts of the mass. To further aid the latter object, to carry the blast at once to the core of the material to be fused, and to prevent its chilling against the wall of the stack, the tuyères were pushed into the furnace to a depth of 18 inches, thus delivering the blast in the midst of the charge. Mr. Bennett said he had found this simple device so effectual in raising the temperature of the furnace that at the Soho Works, where it was first tried, he was seriously alarmed lest the furnace walls would not stand it, and he went to great pains and expense to find a fire-clay of exceptional resisting qualities or which to make the lining. He was unsuccessful. One night, however, it occurred to him that the air, after being carried into the midst of so hot a flame would be converted into gases, and by the time it reached the furnace-wall would be chemically converted into plumbago, and on experiment this was found to be the case. The stack soon became lined with about four inches of plumbago, which formed a perfect protection, and which was kept at this thickness by the position of the tuyères. If they had been advanced or withdrawn, the plumbago deposit would have increased or diminished proportionately.

This system worked admirably at the Pittsburg furnaces before mentioned, which were fired with coke, and increased the yield of iron about 25 per cent. In building the Port Carbon furnace, Mr. Bennett introduced another experiment. He put in two styères, one four and one four and one-half feet above the bottom. He fired in a hot blast through the upper ones, and a cold blast through the lower ones, thinking that his patent arrangement of the stack would so economize the heat that only half the blast need go through the stoves. He was soon compelled to abandon this, however, as the furnace began to chill. He then cut off the cold blast and turned in the hot blast through the lower tuyères, discarding the upper ones, and for a time it appeared as if the furnace would do well; but it finally chilled entirely, and had to be put out of blast. The company has now resumed control of it, and is clearing it out preparatory to putting it in blast again on old principles. Furnace men in this region generally condemn the Bennett system as applied to anthracite furnaces, but some think that the process has not been fairly tried, that the unfortunate introduction of the cold blast was an unnecessary complication of experiments, and that there is nothing in the theory to make it less fitted for anthracite than for coke.

LEGISLATIVE BUILDING DAMAGED.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE NEW-BRUNSWICK PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

FREDERICTON, New-Brunswick, Feb. 26.—The fire in the Parliament buildings last night originated in the Legislative Library, situated in the "L," at 10:30 P. M., and very soon communicated with the Legislative Council Chamber. Almost the first persons on the scene were the members of the Government, who, when the alarm was given, were in session in the Council Chamber, in the building adjoining. It was fully half an hour before the engines were at work, but the fire was checked somewhat by snow being thrown upon it. When the steamers arrived the roof inside was in flames. In the meantime the windows of the library were broken open, and valuable books therein were carried out and stored in the education and other public offices near by. The Supreme Court room is in the building, and most of the furnishings of the Judges' chambers were destroyed. When the fire was subdued, which was between 2 and 3 o'clock, the "L" had been burned down, and the main building, in which was the House of Assembly, had been seriously damaged. The building was an old, unpretentious, two-story wooden structure. The insurance is as follows: On the Legislative Library, $15,000, of which $7,000 is in the Commercial Union and $4,000 in the Western. The building is insured for $4,000 in the Queen Insurance Company, which office also has $2,000 on the Law Library. The fire seemed to have originated in the partition which separates the inner room of the Legislative Library from the members' room. The fire probably caught from the stove. Some credence is given to the theory of incendiarism because of the fact that there is opposition in some quarters of the Province to the erection of new Legislative buildings and destruction of the old buildings. It is thought that it will render the building of a new structure inevitable. The Government is in session this morning deciding what will be done regarding the meeting of the Legislature, which is called for 3 P. M. to-day.

HIGHER PRICES FOR COAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—Committees of the Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal Exchanges met here this afternoon and agreed to a general advance of 25 cents per ton in the prices of lump, steam-boat, and broken sizes, for the line, city, and harbor trades for March. The current Lehigh circular prices at Mauch Chunk are therefore: Lump, $3; steam-boat and broken, $2 75; egg and chestnut No. 1, $2 50; stove, $2 60, and chestnut No. 2, $1 50. Schuylkill Haven: Lump, broken, and steam-boat, $2 75; egg and chestnut, $2 50; stove, $2 60; pea, $1 50. The increase applies particularly to the furnace trade.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Mr. P. Lorillard's Parole, Sly Dance, and Wallenstein, are among the acceptances for the race for the Liverpool Spring Cup, which will take place at the Liverpool Spring meeting, on Friday, March 19.

THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL

M. DE LESSEPS ON THE PANAMA ROUTE.

HIS RECEPTION BEFORE THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS—HE EXPLAINS THE FEASIBILITY OF HIS PROJECT.

Yesterday M. De Lesseps had his portrait taken and made several calls on friends. In the evening he was the guest of the American Society of Civil Engineers at the theatre of the Union League Club. The hall was uncomfortably crowded, and many ladies were of the audience. The Countess de Lesseps was seated in the body of the hall, near the stage, with Mrs. W. A. Roebling. In the hall were Mayor Cooper, Gen. Alexander Shaler, Marshall O. Roberts, Andrew H. Green, Col. Wingate, Gen. Gillmore, A. A. Low, W. E. Dodge, Consul-General Breuil, and David Dudley Field. On the platform were Peter Cooper, Gen. Newton, C. V. Smith, G. Webster, of Philadelphia; W. E. Worthen, John Bogart, W. W. Wilson, G. S. Green, Theodore Cooper, Clemens Herschel, J. D. Van Buren, W. H. Grant, C. H. Myers, Dr. T. Egleston, C. E. Emery, Gen. T. E. Ellis, of Hartford; Stevenson Towle, Edmund Yardley, A. P. Boller, C. C. Martin, Horatio Allen, Octave Chanute, Walter Katte, G. W. Dresser, Charles Macdonal, J. J. R. Croes, and Gen. Cullum. Shortly after 8 o'clock, M. De Lesseps was escorted to his seat on the platform by Mr. Chanute. His appearance was the signal for vociferous applause, to which he bowed a courtly acknowledgment. Mr. Chanute, who presided, said the gathering was an adjourned meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers to welcome the engineer from Panama, and to continue a discussion on an interoceanic canal begun last November. Owing to the interest evinced in the subject, the society had collected all possible information to enable its members to form individual opinions, they knew much about the proposed routes of Tehuantepec, San Blas, and Nicaragua, but they knew little of the Panama route, and, therefore, he felt great pleasure in introducing the head of the expedition which had just returned. Mr. Appleton, of Boston, was announced as interpreter of M. De Lesseps's address.

M. De Lesseps was at home with his audience at once. He has a charming rapid delivery, which is accompanied by gestures, and his face is rarely without a smile, while his eyes twinkled incessantly. Mme. De Lesseps took as much interest in her husband's address as any one in the hall. M. De Lesseps, after the applause which again greeted him had subsided, thanked the American Society of Civil Engineers for affording him an opportunity to address an American audience, and referred to the fact that, after having been engaged in diplomacy 29 years, he became an engineer without passing through the schools. He then spoke of the meeting he addressed in Paris, in 1870, when he prophesied the construction of a sea-level canal across Panama. He referred to the theory that it was impracticable because of a difference in the tides of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and said that it originated in a difference of the height of the tides, which was a benefit in the canal—not, however, to the detriment of it or navigation. The Panama Canal can be built with less trouble than the Suez Canal, and as difficulties of a similar nature beset M. De Lesseps in his new enterprise, as in the old, he proposes to adopt precisely the same course. He did not come to beg money of America, but simply to expose the feasibility of his scheme, which, when carried through, will increase the prosperity of this country. M. De Lesseps contrasted the present condition of the American marine with that of before the war, and prophesied that with the canal it would rise to a par with that of other countries. M. De Lesseps then spoke of the difficulties encountered in constructing the Suez Canal, an enterprise in which nobody believed. He made historical references to fresh-water canals in the time of the Pharaohs, and jocularly recalled the edict of Philip II. of Spain, who, jealous of other nations when a scheme to cut a canal at Tehuantepec was proposed, decreed that any person who should speak of an interoceanic canal should be considered impious, and that the penalty would be capital punishment. M. De Lesseps hoped that this would not be his fate. [Laughter.] Lord Palmerston fostered England's hostility to the Suez Canal scheme, but the sympathy of America was substantially expressed. Of all the powers at the Geographical Congress Russia appeared to the greatest advantage, and was thanked in the name of the congress by M. De Lesseps. A remark was made that the moon always advances, but that Russia stands still. Subsequently, in the salon of M. Thiers, M. De Lesseps, in the presence of the Russian and Austrian Ambassadors, and remembering the remark, said in reference to the exhibit made by Russia at the Paris Exposition that now Russia advances and the moon stands still. M. De Lesseps then spoke of the surveys made by Lieut. Bonaparte Wyse and the first Darien exploration of Atrato Na Pipi. M. De Lesseps had become enthusiastic, and his hand, which rested on a model, in relief, of the Chagres Canal on the table on the platform, pushed it so that it fell forward. M. De Lesseps smiled pleasantly, and remarked: "*C'est mon canal qui s'en va par terre,*" (it's my canal which is tumbling down.) He referred to the letter that has been published in THE TIMES in regard to indicating the true route of the canal on the line of the Panama Railroad, and traced the progress of the scheme to the Paris congress last year. He took occasion to deny politely but emphatically Admiral Ammen's assertion that Americans were not listened to, and referred to the report of the congress for proof of these having received every courtesy. In fact, M. De Lesseps was remonstrated with because he allowed the Americans so much latitude. After the vote in favor of the Panama Railroad route, M. De Lesseps accepted the control of the enterprise, and to no congress he owed the pleasure and honor of addressing the meeting. He had been 29 years in the diplomatic service with his mouth closed; now he proposed to say everything he thought. "Will this be published on the canal was taken," said M. De Lesseps, "I had my wife before me, as she is to-night, and she was not too well pleased, for you know that such business turns the household upside down." [Laughter, in which Mme. De Lesseps joined heartily.]

M. De Lesseps then gave the sketch of his transactions with Lieut. Wyse's company and the failure of the attempt to sell the bonds last November. He went on to say he was ashamed to confess that, although in easy circumstances, he did not possess a fortune, as he had failed to profit by transactions in which he had been engaged. In regard to the technical part of the Chagres Canal scheme, M. De Lesseps said the object of his mission there was to verify the reports sent to the congress. He found the reports of the unhealthy condition of the isthmus untrue, and cited as witnesses his wife, children, and engineers. Panama is far healthier than was the Isthmus of Suez. This was an arid desert with a temperature of from 30° to 40° centigrade, while the temperature of Panama is about 27° centigrade, and was uninhabited, and to get water the 2,000 camels which were parked in the centre had to go 15 leagues for water. Affections of the eyes and sickness were common. A post for supplies had to be founded, and camps were established. In fact, the isthmus had to be made habitable. Port Said did not then exist. It is now the finest port on the Mediterranean. The alarmists talked about the sand filling up the Suez Canal, but M. De Lesseps's greatest difficulty was encountered in dredging channels through the muddy lakes, for which special machinery had to be made. Then they had hard work with the rocks. M. De Lesseps asked, how could the Panama scheme fail in a country with every resource. He then spoke of the hardest work to be done on the canal on the Culebra, the inundations of last November, and the Gamboa dam, already noticed in THE TIMES. In conclusion, M. De Lesseps said all were at liberty to work on the canal. His experience in the Desert was that if 2,000 persons were hired to work, 2,000 more would come to feed and amuse them. In this case what's enough for one is enough for two. He mentioned it as singular that the negroes on the Isthmus speak the purest Castilian. M. De Lesseps's retirement was the signal for great applause, and he returned to say that he had forgotten to thank the ladies specially present more than the gentlemen, which was an indication that they had appreciated what he had said. With them on the side of the scheme he felt safe. [Laughter and renewed applause.]

Mr. Justin Dirke was warmly welcomed when he rose to make a short address. He eulogized M. De Lesseps, and spoke of the adverse criticisms which attend the beginning of such enterprises as

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 26.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 6s R., '81. 103⅝ | U. S. 6s R., 1907. 105⅛ | U. S. 4s C., 1907.
$3,000 | $50,000 | $50,000...53 108⅜
U. S. 4½ C., '91. 104⅝ | U. S. 6s R., '81. 103⅝ | $6,000...as. 108⅜
70,000 | $6,000...sm. 103⅝ | $6,000 | 106⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1 P. M.

U. S. 5s R., '81. 103⅛ | U. S. 4s R., 1907. | U. S. 4s C., 1907.
$2,000 | 18,800 | 106⅝ | 10,000 | 106⅝
U. S. 4½ C., '91.
40,000 | 106⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 4½ C., '91. 108⅝

SALES TO 2 P. M.

N. Y., L. E. & W. Harlem. | | H. & Texas Cent.
new 2d consol. | 150 | 175 | 100 | 80¼
$25,000 | 91¾ | 100 | 177 | 200 | 80
10,000 | 92 | 100 | 177½ | 200 | 79⅞
3,000 | 92¼ | 100 | 180 | 100 | 79⅝
40,000 | 92⅛ | C., C., C. & I. | | 200 | 79¼
10,000 | 92 | 100 | 80 | 300 | 79⅜
40,000 | 92 | 200 | 81 | 300 | 79½
16,000 | 91⅞ | Rock Island. | | Kansas & Texas.
Oregon & Mid. Ins. | 10 | 152½ | 500 | 42¾
5,000 | 94⅜ | Bost., C. R. & N. | | 500 | 42⅞
15,000 | 93⅝ | 300 | 60 | 100 | 43
Mo., K. & T. con. as. | | Western Union. | | 200 | 43⅛
5,000 | 104⅜ | 1200 | 113¾ | 100 | 43¼
45,000 | 104 | 4400 | 115⅜ | 300 | 43⅜
30,000 | 103⅞ | 300 | 115⅝ | 900 | 43⅝
Mo., K. & T. 2d. | 900 | 400 | 115⅞ | 300 | 43¾
25,000 | 65⅛ | 420 | 115 | 500 | 43⅞
C., C. & I. C. 1st. | 200 | 400 | 114⅜ | 500 | 43
1,000 | 92 | 300 | 114⅝ | 900 | 43⅛
C., C. & I. C. 7s. | | 500 | 114¾ | 500 | 42⅞
Trust Co. certs. | 1300 | | 43½ | 300 | 42¾
5,000 | 93⅝ | 200 | 53 | 400 | 42⅝
C., C. & I. C. 1st. | Y., L. E. & W. | | 700 | 43
T. Co. cer. as sup. | 2100 | | 43⅝ | Lake Erie & West.
4,000 | 93⅞ | 200 | 53¼ | 100 | 43¾
25,000 | 93⅝ | 400 | 53½ | 200 | 43⅝
C., C. & I. C. 1st. | 200 | | 53¾ | 500 | 43¾
1,000 | 92 | 200 | 54 | 100 | 43⅝
C., C. & I. C. 7s. | | 300 | 54⅛ | Metropolitan.
Trust Co. certs. | 1300 | | 43½ | 300 | 42½
5,000 | 93⅝ | 200 | 53¾ | 400 | 42⅜
C., C. & I. C. 1st. | 1900 | | 43¾ | Lake Shore. | 42
5,000 | 93⅝ | 200 | 53¾ | 100 | 42⅛
C., C. & I. C. 7s. | 2100 | | 43⅝ | 100 | 42¼
4,000 | 93⅝ | 200 | 53⅝ | 100 | 42⅜
25,000 | 93⅝ | 100 | 53⅝ | 100 | 42½
5,000 | 93⅝ | 100 | 53⅝ | 100 | 42⅜
$1,000 | 92 | 200 | 53⅝ | 100 | 42⅝
C., C. & I. C. 1st. | | 500 | 53⅝ | 100 | 42¾
Trust Co. certs. | 1300 | | 43½ | 300 | 42¾
5,000 | 93⅝ | 200 | 53¾ | 400 | 42⅝
C., C. & I. C. 1st. | Y., L. E. & W. | | 700 | 43
T. Co. cer. as sup. | 2100 | | 43⅝ | Lake Erie & West.
4,000 | 93⅝

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

Pier, foot of West 52d-st., North River.

FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

ALLIA	Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
PARTHIA	Wednesday, March 10, 7 A. M.
ALGERIA	Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.
ERCLA	Wednesday, March 24, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

ADRIATIC, Capt. JENKINS.....Sat. Feb. 28, 8:30 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Sat. March 6, 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARROTT.....Thursday, March 11, 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

MONTANA	TUESDAY, March 2, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN	TUESDAY, March 9, 3:30 P. M.
ARIZONA	TUESDAY, March 16, 9 A. M.
WYOMING	TUESDAY, March 23, 3 P. M.
NEVADA	TUESDAY, March 30, 8 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable. Bathing, bath-rooms, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring more greatness of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes in the season of the year.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, March 4, 11:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, March 13, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 20, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, March 25, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

Cabin, $60 $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 11 and 13 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINK BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

GEN. WERDER, Sat. March 6 | RHEIN.....Sat. March 13
DONAU.....Sat. March 20 | WESER.....Sat. March 27
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
Steamer STATE OF NEVADA, Thurs., March 4, 12 M.
Steamer STATE OF ALABAMA, Thur. March 11, 7 A.M.
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; second cabin, $40; steerage, $20. Excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $80. Excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.

For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Anchoria.....Feb. 28, 2 P. M. | Circassian.....March 13, 7 A. M.
Ethiopia.....March 6 | 1 P. M. | Columbia.....March 20, noon
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Utopia.....Feb. 27, 12 M. | Australia.....March 6, 1 P. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

LABRADOR, Sanctuer.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
AMERIQUE, B. Surcouf.....Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.
FRANCE, Trouillet.....Wednesday, March 31, 9 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BISSAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

GELLERT.....Thurs. Feb. 26 | SILESIA.....Thurs. March 11
LESSING.....Thurs. March 4 | NUMIDIA.....Thurs. March 18

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. H. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway N. Y

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Sailing every week alternately from Philadelphia and New York, landing passengers within a few hours' drive of all important points of interest in the Continent.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia. No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN McDONALD, Agent, No. 8 Battery-place.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Compagnie-st., Paverta Ferry Jersey City
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, March 17
W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, March 24
S. SIDAM.....Wednesday, March 31

1st Cabin, $65-$75. 2d Cabin, $45-$50. Steerage, $25. Through Agency to all parts of Holland, Germany, &c.

FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 6 W. MORRIS,
27 S. Wm-st. Freight Agts. 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER, 39 N. R.

—FOR LIVERPOOL, Victoria Docks.—
Holland.....March 6, 10 A. M. | Italy.....March 13, 3 P. M.
—FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—
Erin.....Wed., March 3, 10 A. M. | Helvetia.....March 10, 1:30 P. M.
Cabin, $80 to $90. Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $130, being $2 lower than most lines. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Monday, March 1

Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam ship CITY OF TOKIO Saturday, March 20, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY, Monday, Mar. 15, noon

For freight or general information apply at the company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEWCASTLE, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.

G. T. SEWALL, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Passenger Department No. 257 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.

From and after Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1880, the following passage rates between NEW-YORK and SAN FRANCISCO only will go into effect, viz.:

CABIN PASSAGE, $150. STEERAGE, $35.

These rates cover all necessary expenses for the voyage.

For tickets or further information apply to
H. J. SEWALL,
General Passenger Agent.

N. Y., HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana & Mexico,) Sat. March 6
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thu. Mch. 11.
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA (Havana & Mexico), Mch. 20

These steamers are furnished with swinging berths in state-rooms, small tables in dining room, and meals are served a la carte without extra charge.

Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave New Orleans March 3 and 29 for Vera Cruz via Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 51 and 53 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43, North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. FLEETWOOD. Sat., Feb. 28
DATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT.....Wednesday, March 3

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgia & Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, Outside Line—and with the new and elegant steamer FLORIDA, just built for this company, and designed expressly to run via the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River.

CLYDE'S STEAMSHIP LINE.
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co., and
General Agent S. P. & W. R. R. Central R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:

CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. VAN SICKLE.....Wed., March 3
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. CROWELL.....Sat., March 13

(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS. Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 28
Steamer MORRO CASTLE.....WEDNESDAY, March 5
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. WALLI, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 10 EAST RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, March 6
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, March 18
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Feb. 26: A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Executor, to close the estate of William H. Fry, deceased, sold the five-story brick store, with lot 25 by 80, No. 1,149 1st-av., south-west corner of 63d-st., for $12,200, to John Brien; three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with let 20 by 100.11, No. 227 East 116th-st., north side, 290 feet west of 2d-av., sold for $9,000, to John MacMurray; the similar house, with lot 16.9 by 99.11, No. 221 East 126th-st., north side, 220.9 feet east of 3d-av., sold for $7,150, to Charles Schultz, and the similar house, with lot 18.9 by 99.11, No. 68 West 127th-st., south side, 179.6 feet east of 6th-av., sold for $9,000, to John Mathews.

Horatio Henriques sold at public auction the three-story brick building, with lot 25 by 25, No. 17 Hubert-st., south side, 53 feet east of Greenwich-st., for $3,500, to Louis Gillie.

L. J. & I. Phillips, by order of the Executor, disposed of the three-story brick building, with lot 18.6 by 72.2, No. 155 Bowery, east side, 30 feet north of Broome-st., for $15,300, to J. D. Murphy, and the three-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot 18.8 by 74, No. 310 West 27th-st., south side, 118.8 feet west of 8th-av., sold for $7,400 to Mathew Shaw.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, H. B. Anderson, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 24.4 by 70.8, No. 9 Centre Market-place, east side, 138.2 feet south of Broome-st., for $9,200, to S. Nieuwenhuus. Also, similar sale, Henry W. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, disposed of the five two-story brick houses, with lots, each 21 by 50, Nos. 1 to 9 West 3d-st., (Amity-st.,) northeast corner of Mercer-st., for $55,000, to Manhattan Life Insurance Company, plaintiff. Also, similar sale, Samuel G. Courtney, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 90.10, No. 613 East 6th-st., north side, 218 feet east of Avenue B, for $8,250, to James D. Fish, as Trustee and plaintiff. Also, the house, with lot 15.6 by 51.5, No. 53 Nassau-st., west side, 20.8 feet south of Maiden-lane, was knocked down to a party in interest for $22,500.

M. A. J. Lynch, foreclosure sale, W. J. Marrin, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 22.10 by 80, No. 556 3d-av., west side, 23 feet south of 37th-st., for $35,000, to President and Fellows of Yale College, plaintiffs.

Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, John J. Townsend, Esq., Referee, disposed of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling and stable, with lot 25.5 by 100.5, No. 595 Lexington-av., south-east corner of (No. 126) 52d-st., for $17,000, to Adrian Iselin and another, as Trustees and plaintiffs.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, C. W. West, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 18 by 68.8, No. 500 East 87th-st., south side, 81 feet east of Avenue A, for $7,000, to Joseph Goldbacher.

Joseph A. Levy, foreclosure sale, Joseph C. Levi, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 116th-st., south side, 225 feet west of 6th-av., for $4,800, to L. Goldsmith.

The sales announced by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of building and plot of land, Nos. 17 to 25 Catharine-ship; house and lot, Nos. 614 and 616 Water-st.; house and lot, No. 27 Beekman-place; house and lot, No. 225 East 79th-st.; buildings and lot, No. 78 Amity-st.; dwelling and lot, No. 340 East 30th-st., and building and lot, No. 157 East 84th-st., were withdrawn. The remaining sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by John T. Boyd of buildings, with lots, Nos. 419 and 421 East 59th-st., east of 1st-av., to March 4; sale by William Kennelly of one lot on Monroe-st., near East River, to March 18, and sale by Richard V. Harnett of building, with let No. 188 Monroe-st., east of Montgomery-st., sine die.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Feb. 26.

Worth-av., n. w. corner of Spring-st., 24th Ward, 75x199x80.8x194.5; F. B. Van Vorst, Referee, to William Bond.....$1,600

Railroad-av., e. s., 191 ft. n. of 167th-st., 50x150; Abraham M. Francis to Myer Finn.....nom.

Lexington-av., s. w. corner of 73d-st., 27.2x80; Eliza Rice and husband to D. Dinkelspiel and another.....

West Broadway, No. 103, 25x100; Andrew Ewald and wife to John D. Fish.....9,500

8th-av., n. w. corner of 155th-st., to 152d-st., 199.10x30x irregular; A. M. Francis to Myer Finn.....400

8th-av., e. s., 74.11 ft. s. of 143d-st., 25x100; Henry Allen to William Thompson.....nom.

New-av., between 9th and 9th avs., s. w. corner of Manhattan-st., 16.1x69.10+x irregular; B. C. Che wood, Referee, to Harriet A. White, Executrix, &c.....3,500

81st-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x98.9; Emma V. Monheimer and husband to Emaline O'Byrne.....3,710

84th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x102.2; Orland Fisher and wife to Edward Tracy and another.....15,000

80th-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 11th-av., 16.5x98.9; Henry C. Deerly and others to Charles Forbes, 15-100 interest.....nom.

110th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x100.16; Susan B. Winant, Executrix, &c., to Sarah J. Pierson.....nom.

66th-st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.5; John S. Hillyer to Alexander H. Stevens.....8,250

49th-st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5; Philip H. Vernot and others to Alexander Grant.....11,500

45th-st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 5th-av., 12.6x100.5; John H. Hindley and wife to Thomas Hindley, ½ interest.....nom.

45th-st., n. s., 487.6 w. of 5th-av., 12.6x100.5; Thomas Hindley and wife to John H. Hindley, ½ interest.....nom.

120th-st., n. s., 110 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.11; L. L. Martin and wife to Dunbar Iron Works.....6,350

8th-av., s. s., 74.11 ft. s. of 143d-st., 25x100; Hannah T. Kane and husband to Henry Allen.....nom.

2d-av., s. s., 40.11 ft. n. of 120th-st., 20x60; August Buge and husband to Mary E. Vantyl.....6,400

Avenue B, s. w. corner of 85th-st., 102.2x85.8x irregular; D. G. Crosby and wife to J. Brandt and others.....11 300

15th-st., n. s., 383 ft. w. of Avenue C, to 14th-st., 125x100.3x irregular, 7 lots; Elial L. Van Horn and husband to William B. Reed.....8,150

35th-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x98.9; E. E. McCafferty, Referee, to Hugh Reilly.....nom.

127th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Third-av., 50x99.11; Francis L. Scott to Thomas H. Tantum.....6,400

63d-st., n. s., 370 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x100.5; Nathaniel S. Nordin and wife to Pauline E. Gifford.....nom.

Same property; Pauline E. Gifford and husband to Edward Moran.....nom.

12th-st., n. s., 343 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x103.3; George Karges and wife to Abraham H. Jonas.....2,100

Lots Nos. 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, and 198 on map of property in 12th Ward, belonging to Commodore Isaac Chauncey; Isaac M. Dykman to Darius G. Crosby.....12,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Cohn, J., to B. Byrnes; part of No. 755 3d-av., 3 years, rent.....nom.

Marx, M., to G. Voeting; store of No. 82 1st-av., 2 years, average rent.....1,500

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Adrian, M. J., and wife to William D. Warden; w. s. Clinton-st., s. of Stanton-st., 3 years.....$10,000

Amler, G. A., and wife to Mary Amler; n. s. 23d-st., w. of 8th-av., 1 year.....3,000

Brandt, J., and others to T. Keuworthy; s. w. corner of Avenue B and 85th-st., 6 months.....15,000

Brooks, Jane L., to George F. Brooks; No. 33 West 32d-st., 1½ years.....5,500

Brooks, Jane L., and husband to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; same.....20,000

Dinkelspiel, D., and another to Eliza Rice; s. w. corner of Lexington-av. and 73d-st., 1 year.....6,500

Ehly, S., and wife to Sarah Oakley; n. s. 24th-st., e. of 6th-av., 3 years.....8,000

Myers, F. S., to J. C. Post; mortgage on lease, 1 year.....2,000

O'Byrne, Emeline, and husband to Emma V. Monheimer; n. s. 81st-st., w. of 2d-av., 3 years.....3,500

O'Keefe, J. D., to Mary M. Hoffman; s. s. 76th-st., n. of 11th-av., 2 years.....8,000

O'Korke, Margaret A., and husband to Sarah H. Powell; n. s. 73d-st., e. of 2d-av., installments.....1,000

Olliffe, Emily G., to T. N. Hollister and another, No. 41 East 19th-st., 1 year.....10,000

Reilly, H., to J. H. Mahon, Executor, &c., n. s. 45th-st., w. of 2d-av., 3 years.....5,800

Ritter, C., to George F. Brietow; n. s. 144th-st., e. of 8d-av., 5 years.....4,500

Riddell, J., and others to L. C. Hamersley; s. s. 55th-st., e. of 5th-av., 2 mortgages, 1 year, total.....42,250

Tantum, Thomas H., to S. McCormick; n. s. 127th-st., e. of 7th-av., 3 years.....3,500

Thompson, William, to H. Allen; s. s. 8th-av., s. of 144d-st., 3 years.....2,500

Van Horn, Ella L., and husband to Cora and Myra Moffat; n. s. 15th-st., w. of Avenue C, 2 mortgages, 1 month, total.....7,500

Van Horn, Ella L., and husband to William H. Brown and another; n. s. 15th-st., w. of Avenue C, 1 month.....13,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Allen, J., to H. P. Town-end.....

Brown, William H. and another to William F. Lett.....nom.

Campbell, J., Administrator, &c., to S. H. Thayer.....nom.

Conner, M., Administrator, &c., to Honorah Scott.....nom.

Droste, A., to M. Furst.....$7,000

Lance, J., to Rachel L. Hoyt.....nom.

Moor-head, Mary J., to M. Schultz.....500

Underhill, William to Eliza E. Underhill.....1,500

Whitlock, William, to B. McK. Whitlock.....2,625

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AT BARGAINS.—ELEGANT FURNISHED AND unfurnished dwellings, every size, price, and location, sale, rent, or exchange in New-York, Brooklyn, and country; $300,000 to loan at 5 per cent, for five years. Insurance at lowest rates. WYCKOFF, Nos. 176 and 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st.

ASSORTMENT NEW RESIDENCES—21, A 23 East 47th, and 20, 22, 24 East 48th, between Madison and 5th. Owners, DUGGIN & GROSSMAN, Architects, 63 East 41st. Send for priced catalogue explaining "How to Build Good Houses."

ADJOINING MADISON-AV., 54TH-ST.—A Fine block front and rear; elegant 22-foot house. Only $37,000; bargain; possession.

1 Pine, 35 East 17th st., or 661 5th-av.

EAST 38TH-ST., BETWEEN PARK AND LEXINGTON AVS.—For sale, a handsome 20-foot English basement house, in good order; price only $22,000. Apply for permits to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 4TH-av. and Irving-place—One of the best houses in the block; heated by steam. Price, $30,000; or with fixtures and parlor furniture, $35,000.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS., a full-size four-story brown-stone dwelling, with possession May 1, 1880; price, $25,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN 41ST-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., FOUR-story brown-stone; also, 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., three-story brown-stone; will sell low.

EDDY & SAYRE, No. 145 Broadway.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, TWO FIVE-story stores on Duane-st., near Broadway, with rear entrances; rented for five years at $10,000 per annum; price, $100,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—ON 14TH-ST., NEAR 3D-AV., A PLOT of land containing over 7,300 square feet; suitable for the erection of flats. Particulars of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A DESCRIPTION OF ANY PROPERTY which you may have for sale or to let is solicited.

A. W. BOGERT, JR.,
Office, 16 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

P. S.—I have a list of responsible applicants wanting houses centrally located.

AUCTION COLUMN CONTAINS PARTICULARS of medium-size, 50th-st., just west of 5th-av., dwelling, by V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FLATS TO LET

In the new building north-west corner of 67TH-AV. AND 54TH-ST. For particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

TO RENT—IN 43D-ST., FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, 22 feet 6 inches, with parlor carpets and mirrors. Also, others in 9th, 13th, 22d, 15th, 19th, 24th, 44th, 50th, 33d sts., and elsewhere.

IRVING & LORD, No. 25 William-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE.—West 39th-st., $2,000; others, furnished and unfurnished. A. DAILEY, No. 74 West 35th-st.

A NEW LIST PRINTED TO-DAY.—OFFICES, 1 Pine, 35 East 17th st., or 661 5th-av.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, in the new iron-front building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., the second floor, 50x100; also, the store, 50x100, with basement; all well lighted; Otis's elevators, steam heaters, water, and gas throughout; will be rented very low. Inquire of

BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 41 and 43 West 14th-st.

TO LET—THE DOUBLE BUILDINGS NOS. 2 AND 3 South-st., (42x110 feet,) six front offices, large storage capacity; will be divided into two stores if desired. CHARLES SUYDAM, No. 35 Broad-st., or No. 159 Madison-av.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE BANKING OFfice at No. 54 Wall-st., 16x50; first floor, front; rent $3,250, fixtures included. Apply for permits to SPEYERS & LIVINGSTON, 77, 79, and 81 Cedar-st.

TO LEASE—SUITE OF THREE ROOMS, FOR Office; front on Broadway; elevator; rent low; safe and furniture if desired. Address E., Box No. 299 Post Office.

TO LET—STORES NOS. 542 AND 550 3D-AV., between 36th and 37th sts. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 4 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED TO PLACE ON OUR LIST No charge unless rented. IRVING & LORD, No. 25 William-st.

References, William Astor, Henry Day, Esq., Judge O. H. Palmer.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE WHOLE OR part of the valuable factory property at Greenpoint, on Eagle, Freeman, and West sts., consisting of 12 lots of ground, two-and-a-half-story brick building, 40 by 100 feet; one-story brick forge shop, 30 by 150 feet; steam-engine, shafting, &c.; it is well adapted for a box factory or machine shop. For terms, apply on the premises, or to BURR & CO., No. 31 Peck-slip.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE OF SMALL LOT, at Old Island, Westchester County, N. Y.; fine view of Long Island Sound; good bathing, fishing, &c.; only $600 in cash wanted. Address STEPHEN S. LOCKWOOD, City Island, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, 13 ROOMS; 2 cellars; Mount Hope, Fremont Station, 20 minutes from Forty-second-street Depot; price, $10,000. Apply to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, No. 199 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY, mill site and water-power, located at Black Hawk, Colorado; apply to W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT—A LARGE THREE-STORY HOUSE, with modern improvements, in perfect condition, elegant grounds, with fine trees of all kinds. Rent $500 per year, in Claverack, N. Y. A few minutes' walk from Claverack College. Address MILTON MARTIN, Claverack, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE IRON PROPERTY.—Two new Charcoal Blast Furnaces; Forty-four thousand acres of valuable land.—Pursuant to an order granted by James Woods, Jr., Referee, and James Woods, Jr., registered in the Register's Office of Stewart County, Tennessee, in book 24, pages 419 to 430, inclusive, executed by James Woods, Jr., to the premises, for cash, on the 31st day of March, 1880, that very valuable iron property located in Stewart County, Tennessee, known as Cumberland Iron Works. Parties wishing fuller information, will please address the undersigned, care of Third National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.

TEMPLE G. HARRIS, } Trustees.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

61 WEST 50TH-ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.

This superbly-built, finished, and located 20-foot modern four-story dwelling, with fine chandeliers and mirrors, will be sold positively, without reserve, THURSDAY, March 4, 1880, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room 111 Broadway. Possession. Terms easy.

N. B.—The house can only be seen on special permit from the auctioneer's offices, 1 Pine, 35 East 17th st. and 661 5th-av.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF WILLIAM AND ELIZABETH STREET PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER & SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10 at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Executor of SAMUEL SPARKS, deceased, valuable five-story brick buildings and lots, Nos. 238, 238, and 240 William-st., and No. 10 Diane-st., south-east corner, being 50.6 front on William-st.; extra heavy walls; suitable for light manufactory; near Post Office, courts, banks, Brooklyn Bridge, &c. Title perfect. Maps at 189 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 223 EAST 126TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Executrix, to close an estate.

LAST ONE PURCHASE ON EXCHANGE ON LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.....LONDON

Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

SPRING VALLEY HYDRAULIC GOLD COMPANY.

The subscription list to the stock of this company will be closed without fail on or before SATURDAY, the 28th. All applications for stock to be accompanied by check, without which subscriptions cannot be recognized. Funds received after subscription list is closed will be returned.

Subscription price $10 per share. Address

UNITED STATES MINING INVESTMENT COMPANY, No. 61 Broadway.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GERMANIA Petroleum Company call on or write to JOHN PONDIR, No. 19 Broad-st. Stockholders please bring stock.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, BROADWAY, CORNER CEDAR-ST.,

Do a General Banking Business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell municipal and other investment bonds, and all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, *and make liberal advances on same. WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE* securities, yielding 9 and 10 PER CENT. INTEREST, for sale at PAR.

PRINCE & WHITELY

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY ARE PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCES

on favorable terms on the following mining stocks, namely: LITTLE PITTSBURG, CHRYSOLITE, LITTLE CHIEF, HUKILL, and FREELAND.

No. 64 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
FEBRUARY 18, 1880.

CLINTON B. FISK & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 3 BROAD-ST., DREXEL BUILDING,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

For cash, or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. Brokers of the Southern Railway, Municipal, Mining, and miscellaneous stocks and bonds.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS.—The stock of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company is now ready for delivery to persons holding the Purchasing Committe's stock receipts. The exchange will be made at the office of J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 63 William-st., New-York. By order of the Purchasing Committee.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, Chairman.

COLUMBIA COUNTY BONDS
FOR SALE AT
NATIONAL HUDSON RIVER BANK,
HUDSON, N. Y.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit or Circular Notes on the Union Bank of London for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

WANTED.
BELL TELEPHONE STOCK OF NEW-YORK.
W. G. NOYES, No. 21 Nassau-st.

$250,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED property, at 5 and 6 per cent.
O. A. SILLS, No. 54 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

PHELPS, STOKES & CO.,

I. N. PHELPS,
JAMES STOKES,
ANSON PHELPS STOKES
F. P. OLCOTT.

BANKERS,
45 WALL-ST., N. Y.

ISSUE

TRAVELERS' CREDITS,
CIRCULAR NOTES,
AND
COMMERCIAL CREDITS,

AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
Buy and Sell on Commission,
STOCKS, BONDS, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS.
CITY OF FORT WAYNE SIXES,

DUE 1900.
ISSUED FOR
WATER WORKS.

CITY OF BURLINGTON, IOWA, SIXES,

DUE 1895.
ISSUED IN 1870 TO FUND CITY DEBT.

RAILROAD EQUIPMENT CO. SIXES.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY.
FOR SALE BY

CLARK, POST & MARTIN,
NO. 34 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, Feb. 21, 1880:

Resources.	
Loans and discounts	$2,121,494 07
Overdrafts	2,892 55
United States bonds to secure circulation	300,000 00
United States bonds on hand	131,950 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	249,805 00
Due from other national banks	88,

A NEW MINING EXCHANGE

FACILITIES FOR DEALING IN MINING STOCKS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MINING TRUST COMPANY—THE OFFICERS ELECTED—OBJECTS AND AIMS OF THE NEW ASSOCIATION—DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

For the past three weeks the gentlemen from California who are engaged in establishing a new mining board and bank in this City, have been holding almost daily meetings in the Bonrel Building, No. 115 Broadway, for the purpose of perfecting their arrangements. Many New-York capitalists have joined them in the scheme, the main object of which is to stimulate investments in legitimate mining property, by offering the same facilities to purchasers of mining stocks as are now enjoyed by the buyers of railroad securities. Up to the present time mining stocks have not been available for the purpose of raising money at the banks in this City. They were not regarded as safe investments, and those who bought them were compelled to pay the full market price in cash. The result was, to discourage speculation in mining stocks, and but comparatively little business has been done in such securities. When the California dealers, driven from San Francisco by Kearneyism, came to this City, they found themselves at a disadvantage from this cause, and they resolved to remedy it by incorporating a new Mining Board, in connection with a bank which should offer every facility for mining speculation which has characterized the market in San Francisco. The bank is to be known as "The Mining Trust Company," and in connection with it a clearing-house for mining stocks is to be established. The Trust Company will loan money on any stock which is deemed of sufficient merit to be listed on the Exchange, and in this manner buying and selling on margins will be made practicable. The location of the Trust Company has not yet been fixed upon, although several sites in the vicinity of Wall-street have been discussed. Yesterday afternoon the officers of the Trust Company were elected, as follows:

President—H. G. Stebbins.
Vice-President, Elisha Riggs.
Managing Director—Milton S. Latham.
Treasurer—C. P. Christiansen.
Secretary—Charles Drake De Kay.
Board of Trustees—L. Von Hoffman, H. G. Stebbins, Elisha Riggs, E. C. McCormick, L. M. Lawson, H. A. W. Tabor, Drake De Kay, S. B. Elkins, A. P. K. Safford, Henry Hawenmeyer, W. F. Shafer, R. W. Leavitt, Milton S. Latham, J. B. Chaffee, and George D. Roberts.

The working capital of the bank will consist of the money paid for seats in the new board, together with such sums as may be specially deposited for loans against certain mining stocks. The rate of opening the business of the institution is not yet determined, and there are many small details in respect to the management yet to be decided on. In general, however, the scheme is to furnish precisely such facilities to dealers in mining stocks, as have been offered for many years by the Bank of California and Bank of Nevada in San Francisco. The Mining Trust Company will act as broker between buyer and seller, and accommodate the buyer at all times by reasonable loans on good mining stocks. In connection with the bank, it is intended to establish a Mining Exchange and a Clearing-house, for the register and transfer of all stocks listed at the Exchange. The details of this scheme are not yet fully perfected, but its main features have already been agreed upon by the committee. The board will be known as the American Mining Stock Exchange, and is to be located in this City at a place to be hereafter selected by the corporation. The business of the board is to be conducted only by dealers or persons who have been duly authorized by the Trust Company, and admitted as members of the Exchange. The number of members is limited to 400, and of this number but 500 are to be admitted during the present year, upon the following terms and conditions: Two hundred approved members, or any part thereof, are to be qualified upon the payment of $1,000 each, and the Trust Company reserves to itself the right to select these 200 from the list of applicants, either by drawing lots or in any other manner which it deems proper. The remaining 300, who are eligible to membership in 1880 will be charged $5,000 for their seats, but each member paying $5,000 will be entitled, in addition to his seat in the board, to one share of 300 shares of the full-paid capital stock of the Trust Company, which are to be provided for that purpose. Of the last 300 seats, 275 are not to be offered or sold until after Jan. 1, 1881, or after that time for a less sum than $5,000 for each seat. Purchasers of these seats are also to be entitled to one share of an additional 275 shares of the paid-up capital stock of the Trust Company. A seat, once purchased, cannot be sold or transferred by a member until he has the full number of members admitted by the Trust Company amounts to 350. The annual dues of each member of the board are placed at $100, which must be paid in advance to the Mining Trust Company. Business will begin as soon as 100 members have subscribed, paid for their seats, and been duly qualified as members of the Exchange. When those conditions are fulfilled, the President of the Trust Company is directed to at once provide a suitable room for the board. The members are forbidden to buy, sell, or exchange in the board any mining stocks or property, unless the same have been previously authorized by the Exchange and approved by the Trust Company. The fee for placing mining stocks on the regular list of the Exchange is fixed at $500, and for all stocks remaining on the list over one year an annual tax of $100 will be collected by the Trust Company in advance. All the mining stocks bought, sold, or exchanged in the board must be received and delivered at the Clearing-house by the Trust Company, and the bought purchaser and seller will be required to pay a fee of 25 cents for every 100 shares or fraction of 100 shares of stock so sold and delivered, for transacting the business of the receiving and delivery of the stocks. All managers or mines listed at the Exchange are required as early as possible, but certainly within six months, to make arrangements for registry and transfer at the office of the Mining Trust Company, in this City. This rule will force the mines listed on the board to have offices in this City, and will practically transfer all the business of the mines so listed from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast. A committee of five is to be appointed to open the books of subscription for the first 200 members of the Exchange, and they are to be authorized to pass upon the eligibility of the persons so subscribing, subject to the approval of the Trust Company. All persons admitted to membership will receive from the President and Secretary of the Trust Company a certificate of membership on paying the price of their seats, and agreeing to comply with all the rules and regulations of the Stock Exchange and of the Trust Company, as they may from time to time be made. As soon as 350 members are secured, seats may be sold or transferred with the consent of the Trust Company, but not otherwise.

The above are the details of the scheme for the new Mining Exchange as far as they have been adopted. Some slight changes may yet be made before the entire plan is fully developed, but the main features of the new board will be as above described. It is to be in every essential the creature of, and subservient to, the Mining Trust Company. The President and Secretary of that corporation are to issue the certificates of membership, and the money paid for the seats is to be paid into the bank. The Clearing-house is also to be a mere adjunct to the Trust Company, which is to declare what mines may and may not avail themselves of its facilities, as well as of the facilities of the board. The meetings of the gentlemen who are establishing this great business are not yet ended, but their labors are drawing to a close. Mr. George D. Roberts, the most active of the originators of the scheme, and who fully believes that its establishment will bring all the legitimate mining business of the country to this City, said to a TIMES reporter yesterday that the hardest part of the work was now done, and nothing remained but details which will be easily determined on. "Now that the officers of the Trust Company have been selected," he said, "we shall get along very rapidly. I can't tell you when we shall begin business. We want to do so as quickly as possible, but not until we are fully prepared. This is a new undertaking for New-York, and we can't afford to make any mistakes at the beginning. Applications for membership in the board are pouring in on us by the hundreds, and there will be no difficulty in filling our seats, but before we open our subscription books we want to be sure that everything is all right. All the details of our plans require thorough digestion, and that is what we are doing now in our meetings. It will not be long now, however, before the 'Mining Trust Company' and the 'American Mining Stock Exchange' will be accomplished facts in the business life of the Metropolis."

Mr. Henry G. Stebbins, the newly-elected President of the Trust Company, is the well-known banker of this City. His election was made known to him by Mr. Drake De Kay last evening. To a TIMES reporter he said, "I am extremely gratified at the compliment paid to me by the gentlemen interested in this great financial enterprise, which I believe to be a feasible one and worthy of the utmost success, the more especially as it came to me unsolicited."

"Were your views not consulted before the election of to-day?" asked the reporter.

"I was in Washington when the subject of nominating me for the Presidency was first broached," said Mr. Stebbins, "and I was told by a friend there that such a movement was on foot. On Monday I received a letter from Drake De Kay asking me to come to New-York and meet the gentlemen interested in the enterprise. I came home and saw them on Wednesday for a few minutes, but we only discussed the general features of the scheme, without going into particulars. I shall have another meeting with them, and then I shall delve to the bottom of the enterprise, which I believe, from my present information, to be one of the grandest schemes ever established in this City. As I understand it, the gentlemen concerned are all deeply interested in the mines which are to be listed on the Exchange, and their interests will be bound up in the success of the Trust Company. It will certainly be a good thing for this City to bring all this capital here, and to consolidate here the mining interests of the country."

"Then I am to understand that you will accept the Presidency of the Mining Trust Company?" said the reporter.

"You may say that I am highly honored by being chosen to fill such a position, and that I am giving the matter my earnest and favorable consideration."

Of the other four principal officers, Vice-President Elisha Riggs and Secretary Drake De Kay are New-Yorkers. Mr. Milton Latham, the Managing Director, is an old San Francisco banker, whose experience in the purchase and sale of mining stocks is second to that of no financier on the Pacific coast. His position in the Trust Company is somewhat similar to that of a General Manager of a railway over the operations of the road. C. P. Christiansen, the Treasurer, was for some years the Cashier of the Nevada Bank, of San Francisco, the "bonanza" bank, and when the branch institution was established in this City he was sent here to conduct it.

FIGHTING FOR HALF A MILLION.

AN AGED PHILANTHROPIST'S WILL CONTESTED BY HER BROTHER AND SISTER.

Mrs. Emma Strecker died in this City, Feb. 18, 1879, possessed of an estate valued at about $500,000. She was a daughter of Mr. James Bankard, of the late firm of Benkard & Hutton, and by the terms of a will made by her in October, 1878, she gave almost the whole of her vast estate to various charitable institutions. She had but few relatives living, but among them were several brothers and sisters, to none of whom did she leave any bequest. A short time after her death the will was offered for probate, and her brother James filed objections, but afterward withdrew them. In May last, the will was admitted to probate by Surrogate Calvin. Among the gifts provided for by the will were the following: To various friends named, she gave sums varying from $3,000 to $12,000; to the Rev. George H. Houghton $5,000, and to his church, known as "The Little Church Around the Corner," but properly called the Church of the Transfiguration, $10,000; to some nephews and nieces she gave a tract of land at Newburg, N. Y.; to three sons of her uncle, the Rev. Dr. Fritz Bankard, deceased, of Dortwell, Germany, $500, of. She next gave $10,000 to each of the following-named institutions: The German Hospital, in Seventy-seventh-street; St. Luke's Hospital; the Society of St. John Land, Long Island: the Five Points House of Industry, in Worth-street; the House and School of Industry, in West Sixteenth-street; the New-York Institution for the Blind, in Ninth-avenue; the New-York Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, making $80,000. To each of the following institutions she gave $2,000: The Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans; the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church; the Nursery for the Children of Poor Women; St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females; the Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females; the Sheltering Arms, and the Free Training Schools of the Women's Educational and Industrial Society, in all $14,000. All the remainder of the estate she willed should be equally divided between the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Home for Incurables, the House of Rest for Consumptives, the Deaconesses Institution of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Charity Hospital, on Blackwell's Island; the Church Mission for Deaf Mutes, in Thirteenth-street; the German West Side Dispensary, the Ladies' Christian Home, at One Hundred and Twelfth-street; the Children's Aid Society; St. Barnabas House, in Mulberry-street; the Shelter for Respectable Girls, in Twenty-third-street; the Sheltering Arms; the Young Women's Aid Society; the Women's Hospital of the State of New-York; the Women's Hospital, in Fiftieth-street, and the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind.

Recently, Henry R. Bankard, a brother of the decedent, and a sister, Mrs. Hunt, filed objections to the will, and petitioned for the reopening of the probate granted in May last, and the case came before the Surrogate yesterday to have a time set down for the trial. The grounds of objection stated are the usual ones of testamentary incapacity and undue influence. There were upward of 30 lawyers in attendance, representing the various legatees. The Surrogate said that there was no day which could be given to the hearing before September next, all other days prior thereto being set down for other trials, and the case was accordingly postponed until Sept. 11. A suggestion was made by some of the lawyers respecting the appointment of a collector of the estate, but the Court intimated that there seemed to be no very pressing need of a collector at present, and that if one were appointed now, there might be very little to collect by the time the contest was concluded.

THE STRIKING MECHANICS.

PLASTERERS JOIN THE MOVEMENT—THE FURNITURE WORKERS.

Messrs. Steinway & Sons received, yesterday, a letter from their striking piano-makers announcing the result of the meeting on Wednesday evening, when it was resolved that all hands should demand an increase of 10 per cent. in wages. Matters remained quiet yesterday, neither employers nor employes showing any signs of weakening. Most of Herrmann's striking cabinet-makers still hold out, but 20 or 30 have returned to work at the advance offered by Mr. Herrmann. There is reported to be some uneasiness among the machine mem employed in Mr. Herrmann's factory, but no strike has occurred.

The new feature of the labor agitation yesterday was the strike of a number of plasterers employed by various building firms. The strikers are numbered between 200 and 300, and were all members of the "United Order of American Plasterers"—an organization which met on Tuesday evening and decided that it was not yet time to strike. Some of the men were too impatient to wait for the union's action, however, and so they struck. Plasterers now earn from $2.50 to $2 50 a day, and want $3.

"The United Furniture Workers and Concerning Branches" met last evening at No. 216 East Forty-first-street. The organization is made up of delegates from many of the furniture factories in the City, and is supported by a weekly levy of 3 per cent. on the wages its members earn. Out of the fund thus created striking members receive help in case of need. The business last night was mainly confined to receiving the dues of members. Some few men who struck in Flint's furniture factory over a month ago received help, and the meeting adjourned.

AN ILL-USED WOMAN.

Mary Mulcahy, of No. 243 Madison-street, complained to Justice Smith on Wednesday, in the Essex Market Police Court, that her husband, Patrick, had threatened to leave her. They had lived together seven years. A warrant was issued for the arrest of her husband. Yesterday he was brought before the magistrate.

"How much does Patrick give you a week?" asked Justice Smith.

"Nine dollars," replied Mary.

"How much does he earn?" next inquired the Justice.

"Ten dollars," said Mary.

The Justice looked at her in amazement for awhile, and then Patrick said he had no intention of leaving his spouse.

"Well," said Justice Smith, recovering, "I think you are a most foolish woman to have a husband arrested who gives nine-tenths of his earnings to his wife."

"But he was going to leave me," chimed in Mary.

"I shall bind him," then said the Justice, "to pay you $3 50 a week, and release him on his own parole until he procures a bondsman."

Strange to say, the woman left the court apparently delighted by the decision, which permits her husband, if he feels disposed, to give her only $3 50, instead of $9 as heretofore.

A MISSING GIRL.

Acting Superintendent Dilks sent out last evening from the Central Office the following general alarm to all the Police stations in this City:

"Look for a girl 16 years of age; 5 feet 3 inches tall; slender build; light brown hair, banged; large blue eyes, sallow complexion; full face; small nose; rather large, well-shaped mouth; black dress, with black-striped silk and satin trimming; button shoes; red Balmoral underskirt; black cloth double-breasted sacque; dark brown kid gloves; amethyst ring and plain gold ring; enameled and pearl pin."

The name and address of the missing girl were refused, and all further particulars relating to her disappearance were withheld.

THE NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

FAR-REACHING DESIGNS OF BOSTON CAPITALISTS.

THREE CONNECTING LINES PROJECTED IN MEXICO—ONE TO BE BEGUN FORTHWITH—AUSTRALIA TO BE BROUGHT 1,000 MILES NEARER TO NEW-YORK—DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

The designs of the Boston owners of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad have hardly begun to be understood. Not content with the projected extension of their line to San Francisco, they have succeeded in obtaining from the Mexican Government franchises which will practically give them a monopoly of the Australian, New-Zealand, and South and Central American business, and steps have already been taken to turn these concessions to immediate use. In May last there was duly incorporated in Boston, under the laws of the State of Massachusetts, the Sonora Railway Company, limited. Its President is B. P. Cheney, and its Directors are Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company. All its stock has been subscribed for by seockholders of that company. It will run from Guaymas, a seaport on the Gulf of California, in a northwardly direction through the fertile State of Sonora, via Hermosillo and Ures, to the Arizona frontier, where a connection will be made, at a point not yet determined upon with the New-Mexico and Southern Pacific branch of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Road, which is being constructed down the Rio Grande from Albuquerque, and has reached Las Vegas. The route has been surveyed and a force of men are to begin work within the next six weeks. It will be between 250 and 260 miles in length. Last week rails sufficient for the first 30 miles were purchased in England, where one of the Directors is now engaged in making arrangements for a monthly supply to be delivered regularly until the road is completed. The rails will be allowed to enter Guaymas free of duty, which, it is estimated, will save the company $2,000 per mile in cost of construction.

Those interested claim that this route will be 300 miles shorter than the present route from New-York to San Francisco, and that it will bring Australia and New-Zealand 1,000 miles nearer to this City than they now are. They thus expect to monopolize the great and growing wool trade of those countries, and to build up with them a large business in American manufactures. On the River Zaqui, in Sonora, not 70 miles from the line of the road, are what are asserted to be the largest anthracite coal fields in the world outside of Pennsylvania. The coal is true anthracite, and is said to be superior in quality to the Lehigh product. In addition to supplying themselves cheaply, the company expect to furnish vessels at Guaymas at $4 per ton for the Australian trade, as well as the whole of Arizona, California, and the far West, where anthracite coal has never yet been found in paying quantities. Another industry, which it is believed will inure largely to the business of the road, is in supplying the South-western and Pacific Coast States and Territories from the abundance of fine fish and oysters which make their home in the waters of the Gulf of California. It is claimed that these oysters are the only decent oysters on the whole Pacific coast, being fully the equals in size and flavor of our own.

The State of Sonora is a large wheat-growing country. It now furnishes the west coast of Mexico and Arizona with a very superior article of flour. The land under cultivation is that lying adjacent to streams where irrigation can be practiced. Two crops per annum are raised on the same land for two years past—one of wheat and one of corn—without injuring the soil in the least. Cotton, barley, oats, tobacco, and sugar-cane are also grown successfully. That away from the streams affords excellent grazing, the native grass being unusually luxuriant. Within a short distance of the proposed route are numerous gold, silver, and copper mines, none of which have ever been subject to more than panwashing. Guymas is a town of 7,000 inhabitants, and has a splendid harbor. Hermosillo has 14,000, and Ures 6,000. The population of the State is 110,000. The officers claim that there are less grades and fewer engineering difficulties along the proposed line than any other road ever constructed. On the whole route there is no natural grade of more than 60 feet. The highest point to be overcome is 4,500 feet, with approaches of 300 miles on both sides.

Another scheme of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company which has not been fully developed yet is contained in the following abstract from the Articles of Association of the Mexican Central Railway Company, which the company filed on Wednesday in the office of the Secretary of State of Massachusetts:

"1. The name of said corporation is the Mexican Central Railway Company, Limited.

"2. The termini and general course of said railroad and telegraph are: The City of Mexico, and thence running by the most practicable route in a general northerly direction through each to the Cities of Guerataro, Celaya, Salamanca, Irapuato, Guanajuato, Silao, Leon, Lagos, Aguascalientes, Zacatecas, Durango, and Chihuahua, with branches from the line at practicable points to the mining cities of Guanajuato, Dolores Hidalgo, Guadalajara, San Luis Potosi, and to a point or points on the Pacific coast and Texas frontier, and such other main lines and branches as said corporation may be authorized to construct by the grants of the Government of said Republic of Mexico.

"3. The following persons are to act as a Board of Directors until others are chosen: Charles C. Burr, E. W. Converse, Thomas Dana, William S. Eaton, A. B. Lawrie, Pliny Nickerson, Charles W. Pierce, Lucius G. Pratt, and William J. Rotch.

"4. The amount of capital stock is $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and the undersigned, a majority of whom are residents of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, severally agree to take and pay for the number of shares set opposite their respective names, being the persons respectively who agree to take 50 shares—$5,000.) Thomas Nickerson, of Newton Centre; George B. Wilbur, of West Newton; Lucius G. Pratt, of West Newton; Joseph H. Newton, Boston; Isaac T. Burr, of Boston; E. W. Converse, of Newton; William S. Eaton, of Boston; William J. Rotch, of New-Bedford; N. S. Sleeper, of Cambridge, John B. Sanborn, of Newton Centre; Theodore Nickerson, of Newton Centre; Thomas Dana, of Boston; A. W. Nickerson, of Dedham; Sterne Morse, of Boston; A. B. Lowrie, of Boston; Joseph Nickerson, of Boston; Pliny Nickerson, of Boston; Alden Speare, of Newton Centre; Charles W. Pierce, of Newton Centre; Charles C. Burr, of Auburndale, and Franklin B. White, of Milton."

The association is formed under the law of last year to authorize the construction of railroads in foreign countries. It has "authority to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad and telegraph line in the Republic of Mexico, and in accordance with the laws of said Mexico." At a meeting held in Boston on Saturday last all the stock was subscribed for. The intention is to construct a road from the City of Mexico to San Francisco, and another from the former place to a junction with the New-Mexico and Southern Pacific in the vicinity of El Paso.

The following correspondence by telegraph passed between Boston and San Francisco yesterday:

To the President of the Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, Cal.:

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad has just authorized the immediate construction of its road from the Rio Grande to the Colorado River; has instructed its engineers to commence work at once, and to press the construction as vigorously as men and money will permit. The Pacific terminus is as yet undecided, although strong inducements were offered at various points. If your citizens will extend sufficient inducements, and secure for us convenient and ample terminal facilities in San Francisco, with the necessary right of way thereto, we will at once take steps to examine the matter with a view of commencing work at your end at the earliest practicable date. THOMAS NICKERSON,
President Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

Thomas Nickerson, President Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, Boston:

The Chamber passed resolutions at once, appointing committee to carry it into effect. Great joy and enthusiasm were displayed.
WILLIAM F. BABCOCK,
President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Another dispatch from San Francisco says that S. Clinton Hastings, of that city, has submitted a proposition to the Chamber offering to sell to the company at a low price 100 acres of land in Visitatione Valley and Block 2, between Third and Fourth streets, near the Central Pacific depots.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Capt. Cook, of the steam-ship Gallia, is at the Brevoort House.

J. Ross Robertson, of Toronto, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prof. Ezra Abbott, of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Everett House.

Capt. Land, of the steam-ship City of New-York, is at the New-York Hotel.

Insurance Superintendent John F. Smyth, of Albany, is at the St. James Hotel.

Juan Martinez Lyon, Colombian Consul at Maracaibo, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Petter Palmer, of Chicago, and Mayor Frederick O. Prince, of Boston, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Congressman John Van Voorhis, of Rochester; Judge Samuel Treat, of St. Louis; William L. Bostwick, of Ithaca; Henry F. Durant, of Boston; and Charlemagne Tower, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

ANOTHER INDICTMENT AGAINST HAIGH.

The case of J. Lloyd Haigh, the John-street wire manufacturer, whose forged acceptances on the Grocers' Bank caused the failure of that institution, was again taken up by the Grand Jury yesterday. Charles Dennison, late President of the bank, and Albert Haley, of No. 6 Fulton Fish Market, were examined. An additional indictment for forgery was found; but Haigh was not arrested, as it is considered that the bail on which he is already held is sufficient to secure his attendance. Haigh was held in $25,000 on the original indictment, and is now managing the business of his concern for the benefit of his creditors.

ASSAULTING HER MOTHER-IN-LAW.

A domestic dispute occurred on the 21st inst. at the home of Christian Haag, at No. 640 East Thirteenth-street. Yesterday, Haag's wife, Helena, caused his arrest, and complained to Justice Smith, in the Essex Market Police Court, that he had assaulted and beaten her. Haag denied the charge, and said his wife had knocked down his aged mother, Johanna Haag, stamped upon her, and so injured her that a doctor despaired of her life. He then produced a physician's certificate, setting forth that her injuries were so severe that there was no hope of her recovery. Justice Smith dismissed the wife's complaint, and caused Haag to enter a counter-complaint against her for assault and battery on her mother-in-law. On this he held her to await the result of Mrs. Johanna Haag's injuries. The prisoner, who is a small and rather attractive-looking German, 24 years old, denied the charge. She and her mother-in-law was hanging up a window-shade, and received her injuries by a fall from a step-ladder.

XVIIth DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

INDORSING THE WORK OF THE UTICA CONVENTION—ENTHUSIASM FOR GRANT.

The Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening in the church edifice on Fiftieth street, near Eighth avenue. The meeting was called to order by the President, Col. Joel W. Mason. The large room was crowded with enthusiastic members, most of whom, it was quite evident, attended to manifest their satisfaction at the action of the party's representatives at Utica on Wednesday. Several new members were added to the roll. After the transaction of the routine business, a motion was made by one of the defeated leaders of the opposition at the late primary to appoint a committee of three to investigate certain frauds which the speaker alleged were not uneonnected with the conduct of that primary. This provoked a warm and protracted discussion, which was finally suppressed by a speech from the Chairman, who treated his hearers to a humorous history of dissatisfied defeated factions generally, and succeeded in convincing the organization of the folly and danger of such investigations at this time, when every true and faithful Republican can find more important work to occupy every hour he can spare from now until next November. On his motion, the whole matter was indefinitely postponed, only one or two voices dissenting.

On request of Mr. Etheridge, Mr. James W. Perry, the Secretary, rendered a report of the proceedings of the Utica Convention, and of the course pursued by the delegation of the seventeenth Assembly District thereat. Mr. Perry said he left Utica fully impressed with the belief that, no matter what were the differences of opinion expressed by the various delegations before and during the proceedings of the convention, the ringing down of the curtain found every representative of the Republican Party in the State of New-York in thorough and complete harmony, and, so far as he could see—and he had a first-rate opportunity of observing—every member of the convention left for his home with the firm purpose of working faithfully and energetically for the success of the candidate who will be nominated by the National Republican Convention at Chicago. [Cheers.] They had succeeded in having their Congressional district represented at the Chicago Convention by their honored President, Col. Mason, and Judge Andrews, another member of their association, as Alternate. [Applause.] A third member, Alderman McClave, was placed on the State Committee. [Applause.]

The following letter, in reply to a resolution forwarded by the association to the Republicans of Maine congratulating them on their recent victory over Democratic lawlessness and disorder in that State, was then read and received with hearty cheers:

AUGUSTA, Me., 30th January, 1880.

DEAR SIR: In behalf of my Republican Legislative associates, I thank you and your association for the resolution which you have sent to us, showing your sympathy and interest in the struggle which we have just gone through, and which is now happily ended. We were fighting not only for Maine, but for law and order everywhere. Yours, very sincerely,
EUGENE HALE.

Capt. Minnis offered a resolution, which was passed unanimously, denouncing the Democratic attempt to restore to the United States Army men who were lately engaged in an armed attempt to slaughter the defenders of the Union and traitors to their country over the heads of the men who had suffered and bled to sustain the nation and uphold her flag on many a bloody field.

Mr. S. McClave offered a resolution thanking the association's delegation to the Utica Convention for the excellent manner in which they discharged their duties, and pledging the support of the association to the nominee of the Chicago Convention, whoever he may be.

Mr. Etheridge wanted it clearly understood that he was "right dead opposed to the unit rule under all circumstances."

A member in the lower end of the hall announced that he would not vote for Grant at all, at all.

A Voice—Three cheers for Gen. Grant.

Three deafening cheers and a "tiger" shook the building, the members rising to their feet and waving their hats enthusiastically.

The meeting then adjourned, the crowd was then put and carried against one solitary "No," and the meeting then adjourned.

SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS.

THE "MAN ON HORSEBACK" APPLAUDED—SOME NOTED CANVASES AT LOW PRICES.

Mr. Robert Somerville sold last evening, at Leavitt's Art Gallery, No. 817 Broadway, a collection of modern paintings. The bidding was generally slow, and the prices realized in most cases only fair. Otto Erdmann's pleasing "Courtsnip" brought $340. Vernet's canvas of "General Grant," representing the latter riding on his charger in command of his forces, was hailed with applause as it was put on the easel. Artistically it was not of much merit, and brought but $35. Carl Millner's realistic reproduction of the scenery of the Firman Alps sold for but $760, and J. F. Cropsey's well-known and well-painted large canvas, the "White Mountains," brought only $480. Edward Hammon's "Rivals" went fairly well for $320, and Fischel's tiny bit, "The Smoker," was sold for $120. Bethke's effectively painted and life-like "Frugal Repast" went down, with but little competition, for but $425. Boonschlegel's charming home scene, "Good-night," shared its sad fate and went for but $150. Robbe's "Sheep and Goats," and Zamacois's "Study of a Horse" were somewhat eagerly sought after, and sold for $250 each. The late Carl Ruebner's "Love's Secretary," went for the low figure $410, a price unworthy so fine a piece of art, and Zanguaer's "Summer Twilight" went down for $430. Lambdin's "Tiffany's water-color" work for the Centennial, "Good as New," was sold for a bid of $310. Appended is a list of some of the finer works sold, together with the names of the artists, and the prices obtained:

Artist.	*Subject.*	*Price.*
W. M. Brown	Basket of Peaches	$62
J. B. Bristol	Landscape	120
C. Conant	Harvesting	80
A. Isenberg	Driving a Bargain	170
W. A. Damschroder	Card Players	60
M. J. Heade	Landscape and Sunset	55
W. Meverheim	Landing at Pomerania	150
Charles Hunt	"I am not the Boy"	125
Otto Erdmann	Courtship	80
James M. Hart	Landscape	80
W. S. Mount	Dr. Kane's Dog	80
A. A. Anderson	Tomb of the Mamalukes	100
J. Vernet	General Grant	35
L. Lossalle	Interior	85
W. J. Hays	Rabbits	50
Verboeckhoven	Cattle and Landscape	55
George H. Hall	Gypsy Boy	125
A. Bookman	Cupid	80
J. Notterman	Backgammon	85
L. Caille	A. B. C.	70
W. M. Brown	Fruit	60
L'Epinay	Bay of Naples	100
Carl Millner	Firman Alps	760
J. F. Kensett	Marine	95
J. F. Cropsey	White Mountains	480
Edward Hammon	The Rivals	320
L. Van Kuyck	Interior	170
Fischel	The Smoker	120
H. Bethke	Frugal Repast	425
De Boonschlegel	Good-night	150
L. Robbe	Sheep and Goats	250
Zamacois	Study of a Horse	250
Carl Ruebner	Love's Secretary	410
Zanguaer	Summer Twilight	430
L. C. Tiffany	Good as New, (water-color)	310
Otto Weber	Wood-seller	140
P. Knarren	Interior	160
A. De Lobbe	Broken Skein	110

THE COLORED REFUGEE FUND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I hand you herewith a list of contributors to the colored refugee fund, which I will thank you to publish in your paper:

Amount heretofore acknowledged	$1,540	Collected by Miss Ellen Collins: Mrs. Green, $100; the Hon. E. D. Morgan, $50; John A. King, $50; John T. Terry, $50	$250
Pearson S. Halstead	20		
Nelson Noble	10		
Isaac Sherman	100		
Giuna & Co., by William E. Dodge	25		
Total			$1,945

BENJAMIN B. SHERMAN, Treasurer.
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 26, 1880.

A BROOKLYN SPORT IN TROUBLE.

Philip L. Reeves, a well-known sporting man, living at No. 227 Halsey-street, Brooklyn, was arrested, last evening, by Roundsman Cosgrove, of Inspector Murray's office, and Detective Mulvey, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, on a warrant issued by Justice Smith, at the Essex Market Police Court, charging him with having disposed of property which he had previously mortgaged. It is alleged that Reeves mortgaged a portion of the furniture in the Halsey-street house to Michael Moloney, a grocer, at No. 44 Ninth-avenue, in this City. When the mortgage became due, it was not paid, and when Moloney attempted to foreclose, he found that the furniture had been disposed of. Reeves was locked up at Police Head-quarters, and will be taken to court to-day.

A NEW LEGAL-TENDER COUNTERFEIT.

Chief Operator Drummond, of the Secret Service Bureau in this City, received information from Washington yesterday to the effect that a new counterfeit ten-dollar legal-tender note has just made its appearance at Chicago. The note purports to be of the series of 1875, check letter "C," John Allison, Register, and John C. New, Treasurer. The general appearance of the note is dark, the paper is heavy, and the imitation of what is called the "silk fibre" in the paper is done by means of engraved lines. The public will do well to be on their guard against these counterfeits, as they may be put out here by the "dealers" in a day or two.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Thomas Fenton Taylor will lecture on "John Keats," in the chapel of the Church of the Messiah, Park-avenue, to-morrow evening.

The third institute meeting of the New-York Sunday-school Association will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle, Monday evening, March 1.

The American Union Telegraph Company, yesterday, made a reduction of rates to Canada and the maritime Provinces of from 25 to 50 per cent.

The late Mr. Cadwalader Evans held a policy in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York for $10,000. The policy was paid a few days since.

The members of the Cotton Exchange yesterday defeated the amendments to the rules governing commissions and brokerage proposed by the Board of Managers.

The champion rink curling-match for the Gordon medal will be finished at the Skating Rink, Madison-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street, this morning and afternoon.

A mass-meeting will be held in Cooper Institute this evening, at 8 o'clock, to indorse the bill now pending in the Legislature for the abolition of tenement-house cigar factories.

Isaac S. Vail, the notorious confidence operator, pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the General Sessions Court yesterday, and Judge Cowing sent him to the State Prison for 18 months.

Police Commissioner Dewitt C. Wheeler is lying sick of an attack of malarial fever, at the Gilsey House. His sickness is not thought to be dangerous. Last night he was resting quietly.

The Fisk University Jubilee Singers will give one of their characteristic concerts in African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, corner of West Tenth and Bleecker streets, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

A musical and literary entertainment, under the auspices of Equity Lodge, No. 144, I. O. of G. T., will be given in the hall of the lodge, No. 269 West Twenty-fifth-street, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

John P. Garrish will lecture before the Liberal Club, in Science Hall, No. 141 East Eighth-street, at 8 o'clock this evening, on the subject of "Insanity in a Medico-Legal Point of View, and Medical Evidence in our Courts of Law."

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday filled the vacancy in their number caused by the sucide of Benjamin C. Bogert by the nomination of Silas Davis, of the firm of Davis & Benson, flour merchants.

An order was made by Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for the trial, next Monday, in Circuit, before a jury, of the question as to the sanity of Abraham Gosling, who is now confined in the Tombs as a lunatic.

Mayor Cooper yesterday signed the Aldermanic resolution authorizing the Fire Commissioners to purchase, in open market and without contract, not more than 20,000 feet of new hose for the use of the department. The resolution was passed in pursuance of section 96, chapter 335, laws of 1873.

The Ladies' Aid Association of the Hahnemann Hospital will hold a fair in the Madison-Square Garden, commencing Monday, April 12, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the increasing demand for free beds. Contributions of money, merchandise, works of art, or fancy articles are solicited.

The grain trade of the Produce Exchange met yesterday, and adopted the recommendation of the Grain Committee to call all grain hereafter by eighths. Messrs. Henry T. Kneeland, David Bingham, H. L. Wardwell, W. H. Wallace, and Starks Colgan were appointed a special committee to confer with the Committee on Grain in relation to grades of corn.

In reference to the lumber for the bridge, a lumber-dealer has written to THE TIMES, stating that "unusual agitation" has not reached the lumber commission firms, that many of them refused to bid for the bridge contract, as the specification is too exacting, and his opinion is that, when the lumber is wanted, the Bridge Trustees will be compelled to buy in the open market at retail prices.

Seven steam-ships, six of which were overdue, landed in a bunch yesterday at Castle Garden 1,782 immigrants—a number unparalleled at this season of the year. The Labrador, from Havre, brought 603; the Lessing, from Hamburg, 380; the City of New-York, from Liverpool, 251; the Helvetia, from Glasgow, 182; the Montana, from Liverpool, 150; the Rhein, from London, 120, and the California, from London, 96.

On the night of Washington's Birthday, John Sinnott, of No. 238 East Thirty-eighth-street, fell asleep on one of the benches in Washington-square. William King, of Seventh-avenue and Forty-first-street, searched the sleeper's pockets, but found no valuables. He thereupon took Sinnott's shoes off his feet, and started to carry off his plunder, when a Police officer took him into custody. In General Sessions, yesterday, the heartless thief pleaded guilty, and Recorder Smyth sent him to State Prison for two years.

Mayor Cooper and the members of the Board of Aldermen were served yesterday with a mandamus, issued by Judge Lawrence, of the Supreme Court, commanding them to show cause why they should not

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIX.....NO. 8883. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1880. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

POSTAL SERVICE METHODS

THE PECULIAR POLICY OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

STAR ROUTE CONTRACTORS ORDERED TO DISCONTINUE SERVICE DESPITE THE ACTION OF THE HOUSE—THE LOTTERY ORDER AGAINST M. A. DAUPHIN SUSPENDED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Post Route Deficiency bill, which passed the House yesterday, directs that all additional compensation which has been ordered for increased speed in excess of $2,500 per annum, shall be discontinued, but that otherwise the star routes shall continue as they existed on Feb. 1. The Postmaster-General recently issued an order directing that the service on all star routes shall be reduced after March 1 to a weekly service. Should this order be carried out, it will involve the Government in a large expense in the shape of penalty to contractors, all of whom would be entitled to receive one month's pay at the present contract rates, by reason of the nullification of their contracts. In view of the action of the House yesterday, it was supposed that this order would be suspended until the Senate passes upon the bill. It seems, however, that the Post Office Department is proceeding to carry out the order reducing the service, and a large force of clerks are now engaged in filling up the necessary blanks and sending them all over the country to contractors on star routes. The notices for Kentucky have already been forwarded, and those for other Southern States are being pushed forward by Gen. Brady with the utmost expedition. The evident purpose of this action is two-fold—first, to coerce Congress into allowing the full sum demanded by the department for continuing the star service, and secondly, to give all mail contractors one month's additional pay. The deficiency bill will be taken up by the Senate Committee on Appropriations to-morrow and will doubtless be reported to the Senate for action on Monday. A proper respect for Congress as well as a proper regard for the interests of the Treasury should induce the Postmaster-General at least to suspend his order reducing the service to weekly trips until after the action of the Senate on the Deficiency bill.

An order issued by the Postmaster-General to-day, partially suspending the order issued several months ago against the use of the mails by lottery companies, has excited considerable surprise. The Louisiana Lottery Company moved for an injunction in the courts of this District to restrain the Postmaster-General from carrying out his first order, and after full discussion by able counsel, the court overruled the motion and decided in favor of the Post Office Department. Having been thus strengthened by the decision of the court, it was not supposed that the department would surrender its case and rescind the order prohibiting the delivery of money orders and registered letters to known agents of lottery concerns. The order issued to-day does not entirely annul the original order, but rescinds so much of it as relates to M. A. Dauphin, of the Louisiana Lottery, until after the case shall have been decided by the United States Supreme Court, to which tribunal an appeal was taken from the decision of the court below.

The reasons for exempting the Louisiana Company from the operations of the original order are given in that issued to-day, which must be regarded as an admission of weakness on the part of the department. It is stated in the order that the rescission in behalf of the Louisiana Company is made because the department is not satisfied of the evidence before it that Dauphin, its principal manager, is engaged in a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent representations. It will doubtless strike the public that the Postmaster-General should have satisfied himself in reference to this matter before he issued the order withholding the privileges of the mails from this company. The Louisiana Company, which is thus exempted from the original order, is the wealthiest and boldest of all the lottery concerns in the country, and has had its agents in Washington all Winter actively engaged in the effort to defeat all the reforms proposed by the department. It has not only stubbornly contested the case in the courts, but it has had in its employ experienced lobbyists, who have been in constant attendance about the corridors of the Capitol, working to defeat the several bills recommended by the Post Office Department, and now pending before the two houses, for prohibiting the use of the mails for furthering the lottery business; and the fact that the mails have been again opened to this company, particularly in view of the support given the department by the recent decision of the courts of this District, has caused comment upon the action of the Postmaster-General which is far from complimentary.

THE MILITARY LAND CLAIM.

ITS FRIENDS SECURE ITS POSTPONEMENT UNTIL DECEMBER—SENATOR EDMUNDS'S HARD FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The friends of the Military Land Warrant bill succeeded, after some very hard work in the Senate to-day, in rescuing it from entire destruction, and securing a postponement of the final decision until next December. The debate upon this important bill, the prominent features of which have been briefly given in THE TIMES, began Feb. 10, on a motion made by Mr. Edmunds to postpone indefinitely. Seldom has a measure devoid of partisan features consumed so much time in the Senate. The favorable report upon the bill was made by Mr. Plumb, and Mr. McDonald was chosen to conduct the debate upon that side. He was supported by Messrs. Allison, Kirkwood, Logan, Teller, Thurman, and other Senators from the 18 States which would be benefited by the passage of the bill. Against these Mr. Edmunds fought almost single-handed, but with such power and pertinacity that he succeeded, on Wednesday last, in having his motion to postpone indefinitely agreed to by a vote of 28 to 21. Immediately after this vote, when it seemed that a decision could be reached in a few minutes, the friends of the bill moved to adjourn. The motion was lost. Mr. Plumb had given notice of a motion to reconsider, and Mr. Edmunds thereupon moved to reconsider, in order to settle the whole question at that time. About two hours were then consumed in a running debate and in calling the yeas and nays on motions to adjourn. When adjournment was finally reached Wednesday evening, the friends of the bill had succeeded in staving off a final vote. When the bill was again taken up to-day, it was evident that its friends had added to their strength. Mr. McDonald moved at once to postpone the entire matter until April. Mr. Edmunds then moved to indefinitely postpone Mr. McDonald's motion. The Senators who had favored the bill followed this motion with explanations of their course, and with attacks upon the Senator who had so effectively opposed them, until Mr. Edmunds sarcastically remarked that the subject under consideration seemed to be his behavior rather than the bill. His opponents charged him with having devoted much time to a study of the question before the debate began, with having shut out amendments by his motion to postpone, and with having closed the debate and overstated the amount of money involved. Each one solemnly denied that his action had been influenced by the fact that his State was to be benefited by the bill. It was amusing to hear some who had been exhaustively discussing the question for two weeks beg for more time on the ground that they had not had opportunity to examine it thoroughly. Mr. Teller censured the opponents of the bill for calling it a raid on the Treasury and referring to the money at stake as a "pot." and Mr. Kirkwood emphatically declared that the debate had been unfairly conducted by Mr. Edmunds. Mr. Hoar suggested that a separate bill should be made for each State, and that the whole question should go to the Court of Claims; but this disposition of this huge claim was strongly opposed by its friends, Mr. Thurman resenting the insinuation that the bill was a log-rolling scheme, and eloquently appealing to the old thirteen States in behalf of the great West, whose settlement had been the greatest boon to the East. The tide began to set strongly against Mr. Edmunds, and in a short time he apparently gave up the struggle against such heavy odds. After two yea and nay votes, in which the friends of the bill were victorious, a motion to postpone the whole matter until December was carried without a division. Mr. McDonald almost danced with joy at having saved so little out of the general wreck.

THE NEW HOUSE RULES.

A DEBATE IN WHICH MR. WEAVER WARNS THE DEMOCRATS—PEDDLERS IN THE CAPITOL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—In the House to-day, during the consideration of the new rules, Mr. Weaver improved an opportunity to call attention to the manner in which he has been treated by the Speaker, in studiously neglecting to recognize him on Mondays, to offer his financial bill. Mr. Harris proposed a new rule, to the effect that motions to suspend the rules on Mondays to pass resolutions of a merely sentimental character should not be entertained, and, in support of his proposition, referred to the frequency with which the time of the House was wasted by the presentation of resolutions embracing individual and partisan opinions, many of which were nothing but clap-trap. Mr. Weaver replied to Mr. Harris, and, after referring to his unsuccessful efforts for five consecutive Mondays to obtain recognition from the Speaker, charged that the Democrats were deceiving the people by clap-trap. They professed one set of principles when on the stump, soliciting votes, and steadily ran away from those principles when called upon in the House to give them practical effect. He warned them that unless this species of clap-trap was abandoned, there would not be left in the House a sufficient number of Democrats to form a corporal's guard. This thrust at the majority was applauded by the Republicans and Greenbackers. After Mr. Harris's proposition had been rejected, Mr. Frye offered a rule providing that motions to suspend the rules should only be in order on the first and third Mondays of each month, the first Monday to be devoted to such motions by individuals, and the third Monday to similar motions by committees, which was adopted. The effect of this rule will be to save two, and sometimes three, Mondays of a month for regular Legislative business.

A proposition to exclude pie and pea-nut stands, booths for the sale of tobacco, cigars, &c., from the corridors of the House side of the Capitol, was rejected. The approaches to the halls of the two houses are now choked by the stands and booths of retail dealers, whose presence is a public nuisance. These dealers are granted the privileges of the Capitol, and are permitted to carry on business without paying the license exacted from regular dealers by the local authorities. All these stands, except that for the sale of periodicals, newspapers, and stationery required by visitors and members, should be forced to vacate the main corridors and be driven to the basement floor. The main corridor leading to the hall of the House is occupied for a distance of about 30 feet by a young man who sells tobacco and peddles theatre tickets, and who uses the handsomely-frescoed walls as a professional bill-sticker uses the dead walls in large cities. The displays sometimes made of variety shows would be discreditable to a Bowery concert saloon. This nuisance has grown up since the Democrats obtained control of the House wing of the Capitol.

The consideration of the new rules in Committee of the Whole was completed to-day, and Mr. Blackburn gave notice that he would ask the House to take action upon them next Tuesday.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1880.

Both houses of Congress adjourned to-day until Monday.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $404,625 25, and from Customs, $1,091,505 83.

A circular has been issued by the Treasury Department revoking the order of Nov. 3, 1879, prohibiting the importation of neat cattle from Canada.

The Senate to-day, on motion of Mr. Voorhees, passed the bill admitting free of duty clothing and other charitable contributions from abroad for the relief of colored emigrants in Kansas.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received $25 in an envelope post-marked "New-York," which was deposited to the credit of the conscience fund. Treasurer Gilfillan received, through a Roman Catholic priest in New-York, the sum of $504 62, to be placed to the credit of the conscience fund.

It is learned at the War Department that Douglass, one of the Utes recently delivered up, has been taken to the Military Prison, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to be kept until the cases of the prisoners are decided. The two other prisoners—Jim Johnson and Thomas—together with Gen. Adams, and those of the Utes who went from here to secure the delivery of the prisoners, are en route for this city. Secretary Schurz says that none of the Ute prisoners will be sent to Fortress Monroe.

Senator Jones, of Florida, who reported the joint resolution recently passed by Congress authorizing the use of a Government vessel or the employment of a private ship to transport supplies for the sufferers in Ireland, had an interview with Secretary Thompson to-day, and ascertained that the Secretary has ordered a survey to be made of the Constitution, now at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, with a view of putting her into commission for the purpose.

A bill was reported from the Ways and Means Committee to-day, and passed by the House, amending section 3,020 of the Revised Statutes, so as to provide that when cans manufactured wholly or in part of imported material, and filled with products grown or produced in the United States, exported for the benefit of the drawback granted by section 3,019, the same shall be entitled to the drawback when the imported material used in the manufacture of the cans shall equal 70 per cent. of all the material used in the manufacture thereof.

A petition was presented in the Senate to-day from owners of steam-boats plying on the Mississippi River, reciting that they suffer great inconvenience and pecuniary loss by the desertion of crews or parts of crews. Passengers, mails, and cotton shipments are thus disastrously delayed. The prosperity of a large part of the South-western people depends on the regularity of this commerce. The only penalty now laid on such desertion is forfeiture of wages, and even this cannot always be enforced. Legislation to remedy this evil, by compelling men to abide by their contracts, is prayed for.

The Senate Committee on Territories to-day gave audience to W. P. Adair, Assistant Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, P. Porter, and John F. Brown, representing respectively the Creeks and Seminoles, and Charles Blue-jacket and Charles Tucker, Shawnee representatives, in opposition to the bill, which was agreed upon by the committee last week, providing for the establishment of a United States court in the Indian Territory. The committee, at the conclusion of the hearing, decided to adhere to their previous action, and directed that the measure be reported with a recommendation for passage.

Gen. Butler made an argument before the House Committee on Commerce to-day on behalf the oil-producers of Western Pennsylvania, who desire Congressional investigation into the methods used by the Standard Oil Company in building up what they term "a colossal monopoly which is crushing out all its competitors." Numerous petitions from producers and refiners, praying for an investigation, were presented to Congress during the extra session, and these were referred by the House to the Commerce Committee. Gen. Butler urged the committee to investigate the subject. He then proceeded to criticise the operations of the Standard Oil Company, asserting that it had forced railroad companies to come to their terms, in some instances extorting large sums from them. In one particular case, which he referred to, he said they had subjected the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to a loss of $1,500,000, and this, he said, was all done to maintain their monopoly.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Feb. 27.—The strike at the Drummond Colliery, in Westville, Pictou County, has terminated, and the men have returned to work.

EUROPE'S HATES AND FEARS

PRINCE BISMARCK DISTRUSTFUL OF FRANCE.

A DIRECT ATTACK ON FRANCE SAID TO BE CONTEMPLATED BY THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR—PRINCE HOHENLOHE TO BE RECALLED FROM PARIS AND MADE VICE-CHANCELLOR — RUSSO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A Paris correspondent takes a pessimist's and somewhat sensational view of the journey to Berlin of Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador to Paris. The correspondent says: "A post is to be created for Prince Hohenlohe, embracing the functions lately fulfilled by Count von Bülow at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but having other and more important duties attached, which will make Prince Hohenlohe a kind of *alter ego* of Prince Bismarck. Prince Hohenlohe will be scarcely able to decline the post, as the Emperor has expressly desired him to accept it." His family have already left Paris, and the correspondent is quite satisfied that they do not intend to return. "His departure will be a grevious loss for the friends of peace. His presence in Paris amounted, in the eyes of all diplomatic Europe, to a guarantee of peace. His departure will have an opposite signification, especially at the present time, when Prince Bismarck seems desirous of making France the scapegoat of his distrust and precautions." Letters from Berlin, the correspondent declares, affirm that Prince Bismarck intends taking an early opportunity, either by a circular note or by a speech in the Reichstag, to make a more or less direct attack on France.

"Optimists affirm that Prince Hohenlohe, being thoroughly persuaded of France's pacific intentions, will be able to turn Prince Bismarck from his purpose. Prince Hohenlohe is convinced that neither the present Government of France, nor an immense majority of the nation are in any respect disposed to pursue a policy of adventure, but he and Prince Bismarck alike fear that the power may, at any moment, pass from the hands of President Grévy and M. De Freycinet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to a party, a Cabinet, or a man, who may wish to found popularity on the restoration of the nation's pride and glory, and destroy at a blow the pacific illusions and hopes which 10 years of patience on the part of France have not sufficed to eradicate from the conviction of Europe. This is the peg on which Prince Bismarck expects to hang his war-like panoply, keeping Prince Hohenlohe at Berlin as his confidant and colleague. Such is the somewhat gloomy outlook as regards Germany's attitude toward France. The events foreshadowed are not fixed for remote dates, and it is to be hoped that my information may be speedily falsified."

A dispatch from Berlin says: "Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador to Paris, will return to his post there next week. He has had frequent interviews with Prince Bismarck, who continues to complain of overwork. It is now generally assumed that Prince Hohenlohe's visit to Berlin has reference to the proposal that he shall soon take the vacant Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs, with the view to succeeding Prince Bismarck in the Chancellorship."

The *North German Gazette*, in justification of its recent articles with regard to Russia, says: "If the efforts of the Pan-Slavists are successful, the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy must follow, and the policy of Prince Bismarck, sanctioned by the whole of Germany, is to intervene to prevent that event." The article concludes as follows: "The profound veneration felt by Germany for the peace-loving Czar does not involve the consequence that all the leading Russian statesmen are to be regarded as friends of Germany."

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—It is announced that Prince Hohenlohe will immediately enter upon the duties of Secretary of Foreign Affairs for a period of six months.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A Vienna correspondent says there is no doubt that a strong conviction prevails in Germany that so long as Gen. Milutine, as Minister of War, manages the militia affairs of Russia, Germany cannot be assured of to the ulterior designs of Russia, nor co-operate politically with her.

A Paris dispatch says Prince Hohenlohe has accepted his new post, which combines the functions of Herr Von Bulow, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and of Count von Stolberg-Wernigerode, and makes him in effect Vice-Chancellor. He will return to Paris on Monday, and leave that city a few days later.

THE CZAR'S NIHILISTIC FOES.

VERA SASSULITCH ARRESTED IN ST. PETERSBURG—GEN. MELIKOFF'S PERILOUS TASK.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 27.—Vera Sassulitch, the famous female Nihilist agent, who, on Feb. 5, 1878, attempted the assassination of Gen. Trepoff, the Prefect of St. Petersburg, has been arrested at the residence of an officer of the marine, whose wife had assisted in concealing her.

The *Novoe Vremya* announces that after the burning of the Academy of Forest Culture at Moscow on the 21st inst. seven students were arrested, and copies of a revolutionary newspaper were found in their possession.

The imperial ukase issued by the Czar nominating the members and defining the powers of the Commission of Supreme Control is dated Feb. 25, and is addressed to the Senate. It says: "Being firmly determined to put an end to the repeated attempts of criminals to undermine the order of the State and society, a Supreme Executive Commission is established in St. Petersburg for the protection of order. Gen. Melikoff is appointed to the head of the commission, and the appointment of its other members will be made on Gen. Melikoff's suggestion by imperial ordinance. The head of the commission has, moreover, the right to summon upon the commission all whose presence he may consider useful. In order to give a united character to the action of all the authorities, the head of the commission, setting aside the right of the Commander-in-Chief of St. Petersburg, shall have direct control over all political trials held in the capital, in the military district of St. Petersburg, and throughout the Empire. All local authorities, Governors, Governor-Generals, and town commandants are placed under the jurisdiction of the head of the commission, and all employes in the various departments are bound to afford him their assistance. The head of the commission is at liberty to adopt any means which may appear to him desirable for the protection of order in the Empire, and the orders he may issue are to be unconditionally obeyed. The office of Provisional Governor-General of St. Petersburg is abolished."

Gen. Melikoff has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of St. Petersburg, in which, after referring to the indignation felt in Russia and throughout Europe at the attempts on the life of the Emperor, he declares that the Government is compelled to adopt effectual measures for the suppression of the evil threatening social order. Gen. Melikoff says he recognizes the difficulty of his task, and will not encourage exaggerated expectations of immediate success. He will not hesitate to take the most stringent measures for the punishment of criminals, while endeavoring, on the other hand, to tranquilize and protect the well-disposed part of society. He hopes for the co-operation of all honest men, and begs the population to await the future with calmness, and to disregard malicious and frivolous rumors.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A Paris dispatch says: "The official documents submitted to the French Government by Prince Orloff, Russian Ambassador here, by which it was intended to prove the criminality of Hartmann in connection with the Moscow explosion, are considered too vague to establish the guilt of the accused. Public opinion here is opposed to Hartmann's surrender, and the officers are delaying action in the matter in order to find ground for refusing the demand for his extradition without wounding Russia's susceptibilities."

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "This city is in something very much like a panic. The recent explosion has produced a widespread feeling of insecurity through all classes. There seems to be very little hope of any concession from the Government on the anniversary of the Emperor's accession to the throne. Warnings have been sent from Berlin that on the 2d of March it is intended to blow up the three principal streets of St. Petersburg.

A Berlin dispatch says the entire Russian fleet in the Aral Sea has been ordered into the Oxus, to participate in Gen. Kauffmann's campaign against the Turcomans.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "All classes here feel that the new appointment of Gen. Melikoff is necessary and wise."

IRELAND'S TROUBLES.

PROGRESS OF THE RELIEF MOVEMENT—THE DEBATE ON OBSTRUCTION.

DUBLIN, Feb. 27.—The Mansion House Relief Committee announce that the fund amounts to £82,422, and that grants have been made to date, amounting to £42,814, including 62 grants made on Thursday of £1,710. There has been received from Brisbane, Australia, £2,000; from Dunedin, New-Zealand, £500; from Hobitobo, New-Zealand, £470; from the New-York Committee, £200, and from Madras, £1,000.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster, will preach on Sunday next in aid of the Irish relief fund.

In the House of Commons to-day, on the resumption of the debate on the resolutions against obstructions, Mr. Shaw, Home Rule member for Cork County, in a most temperate speech, criticised the resolutions, but declared himself opposed to obstruction. Ireland was only to succeed in obtaining her legitimate demands by constitutional agitation. Mr. Gladstone thought a case had arisen when it was desirable that the House should take some measures in the direction proposed by the Government, but the proposal to exclude an obstructing member from voting would, in a large degree, be an punishment on the constituency for an offense of a member. He was of the opinion that the whole decison as to who was obstructing the business of the House should rest on the Speaker. After further debate Sir Stafford Northcote said the object of the Government was not to propose a new rule, but to prevent unseemly interruptions, and if the resolutions were carried, and they did not make them a standing order, they would be neglecting their duty. Mr. Finnigan denied the truth of the allegation that Mr. Parnell was obtaining money in the United States in the name of charity, but really for an electoral campaign in Ireland. The debate was adjourned until to-morrow.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The *Daily News* is informed that the statement is untrue that Mr. Biggar, Home Rule member of Parliament for Cavan County, had received a telegram from Mr. Parnell, in consequence of which, Mr. Biggar had resolved to oppose to the utmost the anti-obstruction resolutions.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Owing to the unsettled state of affairs in Burmah the strength of the British garrison there will be maintained for another year.

A Paris dispatch says that M. Rouher has received a letter from the ex-Empress Eugénie congratulating him on his free trade speech in the Chamber of Deputies.

A private telegram from Japan states that a severe earthquake occurred at Yeddo on the 25th inst., but no details are given.

A dispatch from Paris says: "The French Academy has elected M Labiche a member, vice M. De Sacy, deceased, and M. Maxime Du Camp, vice M. Taillandier, deceased. The latter choice is of a somewhat reactionary political character. M. Maxime Du Camp is the author of a partisan history of the Communist rising in 1871, which has given great offense to the Republicans. M. Labiche is a prolific dramatic author. The unsuccessful candidates for the vacancies in the Academy just filled were MM. Labonlaye and Wallon, Life Senators, and Charles De Mazade, publicist."

A dispatch from Rome says: "The *Fanfulla* (newspaper) states that the *Nuova Gazzetta*, of Palermo, has been sequestrated for publishing an Italia irredenta manifesto."

A Constantinople dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "From the inquiries of the authorities, it appears that the Greek arrested recently for having the infernal machine in his possession never had any intention of attempting the life of the Sultan. It seems probable that the shells discovered in his house were placed there by his brother, with the object of extorting money or causing a family quarrel."

The betting on the University boat-race, which is to take place over the Thames course March 20, is now even.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 27.—The gymnastic societies of Eastern Roumelia have ordered the Bulgarian priests in Eastern Roumelia to impose an oath on their congregations neither to sell nor buy of the Greek inhabitants or their friends. The foreign Consuls have made protest to Gov. Aleko Pasha in regard to the matter.

VALPARAISO, Jan. 16.—When the revolution broke out against Daza he sought refuge on board the United States steamer Alaska, but this was refused him. It is affirmed that he is at Arequipa; others think he is hiding at Arica.

VALPARAISO, Jan. 24.—The German Admiral will not receive the steam-ship Luxor without indemnification for the seizure.

ROME, Feb. 27.—The Pope, at the Consistory to-day, approved the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Junjer to be Bishop of the Diocese of Nesqually, which embraces Washington Territory.

Prof. Nordenskjold contemplates a new expedition.

MADRID, Feb. 27.—In the Senate to-day, Premier Canovas Del Castillo announced that the Government intended to recognize the independence of Roumania without delay.

In the Congress, the debate on Cuba was resumed. Señor Robledo, Minister of the interior, demonstrated the necessity for proceeding slowly with reforms in Cuba, in order to avoid confusion.

A dispatch from Rome announces that only 22 metres of the St. Gothard Tunnel remain to be pierced.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The leave of absence granted First Lieut. W. H. H. Crowell, Sixth Infantry, has been extended four months.

Capt. H. A. Bartlett, United States Marine Corps, has been ordered to New-London, Conn., to relieve First Lieut. B. R. Russell, commanding the Marine Guard of the Minnesota. Upon being relieved, Lieut. Russell will report to the commanding officer at the Marine Barracks in this city. Paymaster W. W. Woodhull has been ordered to the League Island Navy-yard, in the capacity of inspector of provisions and clothing, and Chief Engineer Edwin Fithian to special duty at New-York.

The following detachments have been made: Lieut. Frederick Collins, from duty on the Coast Survey, and ordered to the Saratoga; Lieut. William M. Wood, from the Saratoga, and ordered to duty in the Equipment Department of the Washington Navy-yard; Passed Assistant Engineer William H. Harris from special duty at Fort Wayne, Ind., and placed on waiting orders.

Boatswain John A. Brisco has reported his return home, having been detached from the Pensacola, and has been placed on waiting orders. Pay Inspector Rufus Parks, on being detached from duty at Norfolk, will be placed on waiting orders. Leave of absence for two months has been granted Lieut. John C. Irvine.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER CASE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Contrary to general expectation, the Democrats have determined to take up the Fitz John Porter case in the Senate, and it is probable that its discussion will begin next week and be continued from day to day until disposed of. Senator Randolph, who is charged with the conduct of the bill, succeeded to-day in having it formally taken up, and an understanding was reached by which the discussion will begin on Monday. Senator Randolph is earnest and enthusiastic in his support of Porter, and expresses confidence in his ability to carry the bill successfully through. He said to-day that it was his purpose to press the bill to a vote without unnecessary delay. He claims to have assurances from several Republican Senators that they will support the measure. Gen. Porter has been in this city frequently during the Winter as the guest of Senator Randolph.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

KEARNEY AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

THE SAND LOTS MEETINGS TO BE DISCONTINUED—MAYOR KALLOCH'S POSITION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—The unemployed workmen held another meeting at the Sand Lots this afternoon, and were addressed by Mayor Kalloch. He told them that while their grievances were real, and their talk for the most part sensible, yet the continuance of such gatherings only afforded opportunity for the utterance of ill-timed expressions, likely to retard rather than advance the objects in view; that a judicious committee would be appointed, with which he would freely confer and to which he would report progress, if any were made, in the way of relief, and that in the meantime the meetings would be dispensed with, subject to the call of the committee. This was satisfactory to the crowd, and no more meetings will be held for the present.

The *Bulletin*, published a card from Mayor Kalloch this afternoon, in which, after justifying his own course as for the peace, safety, and the best interests of the city, he accounts for the present excitement on the ground of misrepresentations and misunderstandings of parties. He says that when the Board of Health declared Chinatown a nuisance, the cry was raised that there would be slaughter and bloodshed. As a matter of fact, the working men were satisfied with the action of the Board of Health and would see it properly carried out; but the cry of "Vigilance Committee" had been raised, and the Sand Lots had angrily responded, and the city was thus thrown into needless agitation. He had urged the action of the Board of Health for one reason, that it would take the Chinese question out of the hands of the Sand Lot agitators and give it to an organization in whose conservative character the community would have confidence. The only danger to the city was from busy and willful misrepresentation, and for this he held the Chinese Six Companies and the *Chronicle* mainly responsible. After some reference to personal matters, he closed by saying that neither his own utterances nor those of Kearney or of speakers on the Sand Lot were to be understood as the voice of the Working Men's Party, which could only be heard through the clubs speaking in the Union, and emphasized by the Board of Ward Presidents.

The *Post* also publishes a card from the Mayor, in which he disclaims the idea that the present agitation is of a Socialistic or Communistic character, except, perhaps, in the case of a few persons—certainly not as regards himself and an overwhelming majority of the Working Men's Party.

To-day the agitation has been removed from this city to the Assembly Chamber at Sacramento, where it has assumed a comic-opera aspect. Since his return from the East Denis Kearney has been making himself very officious about the Legislature, log-rolling, &c., inside the bar. This led to a motion yesterday, evidently aimed at Kearney, to exclude all but privileged persons from the floor of the Assembly. After the adjournment, Kearney approached Mr. Adams, of Sonoma, in the House, and used threatening language toward him on account of his action on the motion. To-day, Mr. Tyler of Alameda, offered a resolution to exclude Kearney from the Assembly Chamber and from the galleries, lobbies, halls, committee-rooms, &c., under the control of the Assembly. The resolution was referred to a special committee, which, after hearing the evidence, decided to report that Kearney had been guilty of an attempt to intimidate Mr. Adams.

Besides this, there was a very lively passage in the Assembly to-day over another matter. A few days ago, Mr. Kinsman, a member of the Assembly from San Francisco, telegraphed to Kearney: "We hear you are erecting a gallows on the Sand Lots. There is more need of erecting a gallows in Sacramento. Come up immediately, and bring some hemp." The telegram found its way into some of the papers to-day, and a resolution to inquire into the matter was introduced. A lively discussion ensued, during which Mr. Barnhart, (Working Man,) from San Francisco, flatly refused to obey the order of the Speaker to sit down. He was brought to the bar of the House and suspended for three days. Subsequently, when the Kearney question came up, Braunhart appeared on the floor and demanded the right to vote, but the Speaker ordered him to be removed as an intruder.

A DESERTED GIRL'S SUICIDE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Miss Julia Benjamin, of Cortland, 20 years old, and a daughter of Wesley Benjamin, of the firm of Benjamin Brothers, committed suicide last night. For some time Miss Benjamin has been laboring under mental depression, caused by a love affair. She is understood to have deeply loved a young man resident in the village, who had pretended to return her affection. Their engagement had been announced and congratulations had been accepted. Recently, however, the object of Miss Benjamin's love became estranged from her, a state of affairs which caused her great uneasiness, for which her friends had been unable to account, she having been of an uncommonly light-hearted disposition. Thursday she secluded herself from the remainder of the household. Late in the evening it was discovered that she had taken strychnine. Physicians were called in, but their efforts proved unavailing. Death ensued early this morning, the unfortunate victim not once recovering consciousness. She left a note addressed to her father, which was as follows: "Please let me have a funeral at the Methodist church, as I am a member, and was once a Christian. God forgive! This is terrible. Falsehood is wretched when told by the man one loves."

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, Feb. 18.—The revolution in Antioquia, as far as heard from, has been confined to an outbreak in Medellin and fighting in the streets, with a result of some 14 or 15 killed. Pedro Restrepo, who assumed charge of the Government on Renjifo's departure for his native State, has been ousted and a new Government installed. The leaders of the movement are stated to be Gen. Rafael Toro and Dr. Gaitar. The object or political motive of the change is not as yet apparent. Gen. Renjifo arrived at his residence, in Calf, about Jan. 31.

The Peruvian Admiral, Montero, has given official matter to the foreign Consuls and naval commanders that the Chilian blockade of Arica is ineffective, and that it cannot be maintained in accordance with the principles of international law. A Chilian squadron has destroyed the guano launches and platforms of Viega Island, in Independencia Bay. The strength of the Chilian army is estimated at from 17,000 to 21,000, including the reserve in Chili. Small-pox is reported as making havoc among the invading forces.

GARFIELD'S TRIP NOT POLITICAL.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 27.—Gen. Garfield, accompanied by his wife, arrived in this city Wednesday, and went direct to his farm in Mentor. He returned this morning to the city, and at noon left here for Washington. His visit is purely of a private nature, and has nothing whatever to do with Presidential or other political questions, despite sensational Washington dispatches to that effect. He denies, with much indignation, that he has come for the purpose of fixing up a Presidential programme for himself, and says that he stands by his letter written some time ago. He has seen no politicians, and there can be no question of the sincerity of his denial.

SCANDAL IN A MINISTER'S FAMILY.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 27.—The ecclesiastical trial of the Rev. Charles E. Walker, Pastor of the Methodist Church, charged by his wife with having committed adultery with a young woman residing in his family, and of neglecting to support his wife, resulted last night in his suspension from the ministry and from church privileges until the meeting of the annual Conference. The regular trial before the Conference will be held at Norwich, April 7, but, as petitions for divorce have been filed by both parties, the case may be disposed of in the civil courts. This will be remembered as the case in which the wife was recently arrested in New-York, upon her arrival there from Norwich in company with a hostler, and who was subsequently discharged by the Police court.

TESTIMONY AGAINST BUCHOLZ.

TRACING ALLEGED STOLEN MONEY—A JAIL COMPANION CONCLUDES TO TESTIFY.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 27.—At the session of the eighth day of the Bucholz trial, Paul Herscher was called and testified that Bucholz came to his saloon, opposite the depot at Norwalk, at about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the murder, and inquired regarding the arrival of the train, saying that he had come to meet Schulte. Soon after the arrival of the 6:11 P. M. train Schulte came in and bought some lager. A few minutes later Bucholz came back; both had lager and then started home. The next morning Bucholz came to the witness's place and gave him $200 in twenty-dollar bills, asking the witness to keep them for him. He told the witness, if it was inquired about, to say that the money had been given him two months previous. Bucholz returned in the afternoon, looking pale, and told the witness that he hoped he would not go back on him when testifying before the Coroner's jury, but would say that he had given the witness the money some time ago. He told the witness if he would so testify he could keep the money, and he would give him more in a few days. The witness, in company with two others, went to Westport on the Sunday after the murder, and had some oysters together in a restaurant. Bucholz tendered a fifty-dollar bill in payment. This bill bore ink marks in the corner, the same as were on the twenty-dollar bills which Bucholz gave the witness a few days previous to keep for him. Several witnesses identified the fifty-dollar bill.

Dr. E. W. Munson testified that he saw marks on a piece of skull shown, which he had no doubt were made by a blunt instrument with an irregular edge; it might have been an axe or a hammer.

Henry Koenig, reporter for the New-York *Staatz Zeitung*, testified that Bucholz told him that the money he gave Herscher was given to him by Schulte after he left Herscher's saloon on the night of the murder.

Edward Berger testified that Bucholz gave him two twenty-dollar bills to pay board at the Sonne Hotel, in New-York. These are identified by two witnesses.

George H. Graft was called. This witness refused to testify against Bucholz a few days ago, and was sentenced to solitary confinement for contempt of court. He expressed a willingness to testify to-day. When called, he said he had conversed with Bucholz several times about escaping from the jail; they had talked the matter up together; Bucholz offered the witness money to purchase saws to aid in escaping; the witness asked Bucholz if he could not have got the money without killing the old man; he replied that they could prove nothing against him; he would not have been suspected if he had not used so much of the money. The witness apologized to the court for refusing to testify; he did not know the penalty in such cases. The court released him from further punishment. On the cross-examination the witness said he was a German, and had no friends in this country, and no particular place of residence; he was in jail on a charge of boat-stealing.

Several witnesses testified regarding the custody of the axe since it was found at the Warring House. David Dayton testified that he was present when the body was examined during the inquest, and identified the articles taken from the body. The court adjourned until Monday.

NOT AN ACCIDENT, BUT MURDER.

ACCUSED OF THE MURDER OF A HUNTING COMPANION IN THE FALL OF 1878.

BRADFORD, Penn., Feb. 27.—From information recently received, the District Attorney of Clarion County is tracing up what will, in all probability, prove to have been a murder, although the case was investigated by the Coroner at the time of its occurrence, and pronounced to be a case of accidental death. A year ago last Fall, a man named John Blair and a neighbor named Pixley quarreled about a dog belonging to the latter, in Shippensville, Clarion County. Pixley charged Blair with killing the dog, which Blair denied. Both men were hunters, and were in the habit of camping along the Clarion River for weeks at a time. They went into the woods as usual in the Fall of 1878. One day a young man was duck-shooting along the river, and he met Pixley out with his gun for the same purpose. The former called the latter's attention to something floating in the water, which the young man thought was a bird of some kind. Pixley looked at it and then hurried away into the woods. The other hunter crept up to the river bank, but the object had then disappeared. Six weeks afterward the body of Joon Blair was found in the river eight miles below his camp. There was a deep cut in the side of his head, and the body and face were badly bruised. A Coroner's jury decided that the injuries were inflicted by contact with rocks in the river, and rendered a verdict of death by drowning.

Soon afterward Pixley disappeared, leaving a wife and several children. A few weeks ago he returned, in company with a strange woman, with whom he has since been living. Last Saturday he gave her a severe beating. In conversation with a neighbor, the woman said that Pixley must treat her better or she would make him swing. She said that he killed Blair, and that she has seen the stone he did it with, and knows where it is. This has caused great comment, and the woman's statement finds many believers. It is now believed that the object in the river to which the young man called Pixley's attention a year ago was the body of Blair, and that the murder had then just been committed. Pixley has left Shippensville, but it is asserted that his present stopping-place is known.

GRANT HONORED IN MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 26.—Gen. Grant dined with Minister Foster on Monday. Assisting were President Diaz, several members of the Cabinet, and other distinguished

law, which forfeits merely the principal, has been upheld by the Court of Appeals, and in 1870 the Legislature enacted a similar law for the State banks, leaving only individual bankers and private citizens subject to the old penalty. Mr. McCarthy's bill seeks to put individual bankers, doing business as such, on the same footing, and another bill, introduced by Senator Forster, seeks to include also any private citizen who loans money. Mr. Winslow opposed both bills, and said that the people of this State were opposed to breaking down the old and time-honored statutes against usury. Mr. McCarthy argued that there was no sense or justice in applying a different usury law to individual bankers from that applied to National and State banks, and Mr. Woodin and Mr. Forster maintained that there was a like injustice in applying a different usury law to private citizens who loaned money from that applied to any banker, or association of bankers. Such legislation was manifestly in the interest of corporations and capitalists, and was the most specious of special legislation. A motion was made to substitute Mr. Forster's bill for Mr. McCarthy's, but, before a vote was taken, Mr. Woodin moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was carried, and the discussion goes over to next week.

Mr. Halbert offered a resolution for an amendment to the Constitution, so as to permit women to vote for all officers the same as men. Since the discovery of the unconstitutionality of the bill permitting women to vote for school officers, there has been a great pressure from women suffrage advocates for an amendment to the Constitution, and Mr. Halbert thinks it better to submit an amendment covering the whole question of suffrage and let the people pass upon it.

Mr. Woodin introduced a bill, which is nearly an exact copy of a law that passed the Legislature of Illinois, providing that whenever any foreign insurance company, licensed to do business in this State, shall transfer any suit commenced against it from a State to a United States court, its license to do business in this State shall be revoked.

Mr. Loomis introduced a bill making the compensation of Presidential Electors in this State $3000. The present law, which was passed many years ago, makes the compensation the same as that of a member of the Assembly, which, at the time the law was passed, was $300, but which has since been increased to $1,500.

A bill was ordered to a third reading empowering the Canal Board to abolish any, or all, of the weigh-locks on the canals of this State. There are now twice as many locks as are needed, and they serve no purpose except to furnish places to politicians.

THE NEW SUPREME COURT JUDGE.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL WARD DECIDES THAT THE NEW OFFICE IS VACANT.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Attorney-General Ward has submitted to Gov. Cornell his opinion in reference to the manner of filling the office of Additional Justice of the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District, provided for by the recent amendment to the Constitution.

"The question whether an appointment can now legally be made," Mr. Ward says, "depends upon the question whether there is now a vacancy in the office of the Justice of the Supreme Court, created by the recent amendment. No particular significance is to be placed upon the words in the amendment, 'To be elected as hereinafter provided,' for the reason that the subsequent provision is a general provision that 'Justices of the Supreme Court shall be chosen by the electors of their respective judicial districts,' and the reference must, I think, be deemed to intend simply to place the new Justice in the same category as all the other Justices of the Supreme Court, namely, as elective, like them, by the electors of the judicial district, and the office being in existence on and after Jan. 1, 1880, must necessarily be subject, like that of all the other Justices, to the other provisions of the Constitution, and among others to the one in relation to vacancies; so that the question is narrowed down to the single one, Is there a vacancy? The objection which has been raised, that a newly-created office, being without an incumbent, cannot be deemed to be vacant, I am satisfied, after a careful examination, is not sustained by any judicial authority; but the converse of the proposition, namely, that in such case the office is to be deemed vacant, has been judicially determined by the highest courts of several of the States. I am unable to find any judicial determination of the precise question before us in any of the courts of this State, but in several of our sister States, under Constitutions similar to our own, and before the law officers of the United States, the question seems to have arisen and been determined in accordance with the views herein expressed, as will hereinafter appear. Such determinations, while not absolutely binding upon the courts and officers of this State, are entitled to great weight and respect from them, and the reasoning upon which they are based seems to me conclusive.

"In Wilson against The Commonwealth, decided in March last by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and reported in 7 Weekly Notes, 21, the question arose upon the erection by statute of a new county, whether the elective county offices thus newly created were vacant before officers were elected to fill them, and it was held by counsel that 'a vacancy cannot happen except in an office which has been filled.' The court, after discussing the meaning of the term vacant, says: 'The result is that the word vacancy aptly and fitly described the condition of an office when it is first created and has been filled by no incumbent.' In this case, under the Pennsylvania Constitution, the Governor was authorized to appoint, provided there was a vacancy. He did appoint a county officer who claimed the right to test the title of the appointee to the office, the decision was that the appointment was legally made.

"The same principle was laid down by the Attorney-General of the United States in 1872, in an opinion given in answer to a request for an opinion from the Secretary of War. (See vol. 14, opinions of Attorney-General, page 2.) In the course of the above communication, Attorney-General Williams says that when an act of Congress makes a new office it is usual and proper to say it is vacant until some one enters into the exercise of its functions. Vacancies arise when persons holding office die or resign, and they also arise when new offices are created, and while there is nothing in the letter, there seems to be nothing in the spirit of the law to make any difference in the mode of filling both kinds of vacancies in the same way."

"From the foregoing considerations, I am of opinion that there is a vacancy in the office of Justice of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District, created by the amendment to article 6, section 6 of the Constitution, adopted at the last general election, and that under the provisions of article 6, section 9 of the Constitution, the vacancy may be filled by appointment from the Governor, to continue until and including the last day of December, 1880."

WORKING MEN'S POLITICAL PLANS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 27.—The *Post-Dispatch* this evening publishes an interview with Albert Currlin, a leading Socialist of this city, and editor of the *Volkstemme*, an organ of the working men, in which he says he will start next week on a three months' trip to all the principal cities East and West to agitate the labor question before trades-unions, and assist in more thoroughly organizing the workmen of the country. This action, he says, is not to bring about a general strike of the working men at present, but to prepare for the future. He holds that this opinion is general among the intelligent working men, that excessive speculation at present so rife, will produce a general crash in from one to two years, when an attempt will be made to force down wages to the lowest possible point, and to meet this condition of things the working men, by organizing now, will be united throughout the country and able to resist successfully all such efforts on the part of employers. He further says that the National Working Men's Convention, to be held at Chicago in June, will probably nominate John Swinton for President and Denis Kearney for Vice-President.

FUSIONISTS ALLEGING BRIBERY.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 27.—The Swan and Harriman alleged bribery cases were before Mr. Male's investigating committee to-day. W. R. White, who is the man charged with offering bribes to Fusion members of the Legislature not to take their seats, was present. His cousin, J. D. White, was the first witness, and testified that efforts were made to induce him not to take his seat. He was followed by Thomas B. Swan, who related evidence in regard to the offers said to have been made to him not substantially different from what has already been published. Swan said he still held the money subject to the order of the proper owner

THE TRADE OF SWANSEA

A BUSY SOUTH WALES PORT.

A POSSIBLE FUTURE RIVAL OF LIVERPOOL—DIRECT CONNECTION WITH NEW-YORK DESIRED—HARBOR FACILITIES AND THE TIN TRADE.

SWANSEA, South Wales, Feb. 14.—The largest ship-owning port in the Bristol Channel, Swansea, is the great rival of Cardiff, and is anxious to secure some of the American trade of Liverpool. Twenty years ago I knew this famous Welsh port, a small, yet busy, town of 40,000 people, chiefly celebrated as a picturesque and pleasant bathing-place. To-day I find it a town of about 90,000 inhabitants, the sands where I used to revel in the surf converted into docks, the fields I rambled through covered with houses, the hill-sides dotted with villas. It seemed to me, on studying these vast changes, to say nothing of the new works of all kinds which have sprung up in the locality, that Swansea should be specially interesting to New-York. I, therefore, concluded to interview several of its leading citizens touching its present commercial aspect and its future prospects, more particularly in regard to its relations with the United States. The progress of Swansea is largely attributed to its advantageous position as a convenient seaport, completely within the great coal basin of South Wales. It was the site that no doubt originally led to the establishment here of copper-smelting works, for the reduction of ores, originally almost wholly obtained from the opposite counties of Devonshire and Cornwall. Swansea and the immediate locality monopolize the copper trade of Great Britain. There are also in and around Swansea silver, lead, nickel, and cobalt works; steel, iron, and brass foundries, and the largest tin works in the world. Indeed, Swansea is pre-eminently the metallurgical capital of the United Kingdom. Besides these industries, there are breweries, alkali, superphosphate, and other chemical works, and large ship-building and timber trades are carried on.

ADVANTAGES OF SWANSEA AS A PORT.

Nowhere was I, as the representative of THE TIMES, received more cordially than at the handsome offices of the Harbor Trust, by the excellent and busy Director and Superintendent, Mr. Copper, whose wise administration of the harbor is doing wonders in advancing the interest of the port. This is undoubtedly the age of youthful triumphs. Mr. Copper is a bright, energetic, clear-headed young man, and five or ten years more of his active intelligence devoted to Swansea will assuredly see a line of steamers running direct from this port to New-York. At the present moment there is a scheme afoot for putting a vessel into commission for the tin trade, so as to have New-York and Swansea in straight and unobstructed communication, thus avoiding "the middleman" and the extra freights of railways, the cost of porterage, &c., entailed through the necessities of the route to and from Liverpool. With a short-hand writer at Mr. Copper's elbow, I had the pleasure of interviewing the Harbor-master on this and kindred subjects.

Q.—Your Trust and the other authorities are doing everything in your power, I believe, to promote the revival of the tin trade?

A.—Yes; with the addition of a recent reduction of town dues upon tin plates for export to America in November last, the corporation made a reduction of 50 per cent., to remain in force for six months, in order to induce a direct export trade in that particular manufacture from Swansea to the American ports, instead of from Liverpool, as hitherto.

Q.—What other advantages would there be in trading direct?

A.—The "middlemen" in the tin trade are at present located in Liverpool, but by coming to Swansea shippers could do their business individually with the consumers; the County of Glamorgan contains one third of the whole population of Wales, and is advancing at a prodigious rate; the population of Swansea itself is one-fifth of that of the county; it is a noteworthy fact that no vessel has ever entered the port of Swansea with a consignment of American produce, notwithstanding that there are such dense populations in the neighboring towns, hills, and valleys, as well as in the port itself, requiring to be fed, and to which the most direct access is obtained by the Great Western, Midland, London and North-western, and other local railways.

Q.—I have heard Swansea, nevertheless, spoken of as a shallow-water port?

A.—Yes: so have I, but the fact of the number of large steamers which were dispatched in the Autumn of last year contradicts this. The tin-plate people, however, in trying to bring the railways to book, made use of the port of Swansea. This rather surprised the companies, and after some few voyages they came to the terms of the manufacturers, and, of course, the trade has gone again to Liverpool.

Q.—Though the American produce does not come to you direct, there is plenty of it in Swansea?

A.—Yes; the consumption of American cheese, bacon, &c., is very great in Swansea, but as it comes to us by railway, it is not possible to check the actual value or quantities.

Q.—It is strange that traders do not see the advantages you offer.

A.—They will some day. To divert a trade from one channel to another after it has been working in the same groove for a considerable time is no easy matter, but it is a remarkable fact that the very first vessel which came to load tin plates from Swansea to America only advertised for two or three days, and yet took away a full cargo, and the ships which followed did the same thing.

Q.—How does Swansea stand in regard to her charges, compared with other ports, and can you give me the comparative figures?

A.—Yes; it is a curious and remarkable fact that London and Liverpool are very dear ports for vessels as well as goods. The South Wales ports of Swansea, Cardiff, and Newport are the cheapest in England for both. A vessel from America coming into South Wales ports, (and which would pay in London 1s. 8d. in and 1s. 8d. out,) only pays here, in round figures, 1s. both ways. Again, on coming into our ports they are allowed 30 days, whereas, in London if the Dock Company does not do the discharging, they are charged about 1d. per ton per week after being in for 24 hours, or in the case of the Dock Company doing the discharging, rent commences after 48 hours. In Liverpool, in addition to the 1s. 8d., they have to pay about 4d. extra each way for quayage. Beyond all this, in London the discharging of the ship is a monopoly of the Dock Company, and in the handling of the goods they make their money. It is, therefore, to their interest to keep the goods in their warehouses. In Liverpool the system is that of master porterage. They have there a very old custom that the ship-owner himself is, as a rule, the master porter, and is entitled to make certain charges from the ship to the quays ever so much more than the discharging costs. Swansea, you must understand, is an open port, and the Harbor Trustees, although being the owners of the docks, railways, and other conveniences, do not, so to speak, work themselves, but the ship-owner or the shipper can make use of them as if they were his own, and it may be added that they are second to none.

Q.—What are your average charges per ton?

A.—Upon all the goods exported and imported during the past year, the rates have averaged 2d. per ton, and the shipping rates upon the registered tonnage average about 6½d., or putting it upon the carrying capacity of the ship, it would represent 3½d. per ton upon the gross tonnage carried. The goods themselves pay 2d. per ton, and the miscellaneous charges, such as railways, wharfage, cranage, rents, and other little charges upon the exports and the imports, are equal to 3½d. per ton. The harbor and docks are administered and managed for the benefit of the port, the town, and the neighborhood; that is to say, after payment of interest on the debenture debt and working expenses, the surplus goes every year either in improving the facilities of the port, or to the reduction of tolls. The port therefore practically belongs to the town, so that co-operation is secured in its best and purest form. In Cardiff, on the contrary, the Marquis of Bute is the owner. At Newport the dock companies are private enterprises, as well as at Penarth, and they naturally wish to make all they can out of the money they have thus invested.

Q.—Apart from your very proper desire to present the claims of your port, these are very interesting facts. They will not be lost on the other side.

A.—We are most anxious in Swansea to cultivate direct communication with New-York. So far as putting a steamer on for the tin trade, the Harbor Trust, of course, cannot enter into that kind of enterprise; but we shall not leave a stone unturned to get a share of the American trade. The new East Dock, which will be finished in less than two years, will prove, no doubt, a great encouragement to the transatlantic trade. It will take in vessels of any draught of water on any day in the year. The limit of draught in the Suez Canal is 23 feet, whereas we shall have in the East Dock at the very lowest neap tides, 24 feet. We are spending £300,000 ($1,500,000) on this new enterprise.

THE TIN TRADE.

Leaving Mr. Copper, I found my way to the sanctum of the chief of the leading tin-plate firm. As in iron, so it has been in tin-plates, the recent revival in trade has led to several speculators amassing large fortunes. The gentleman in question had some interesting facts to communicate.

Q.—Is Swansea one of the great centres of the tin-plate trade?

A.—It is the centre. There are upward of 40 tin-plate works in this and the adjoining county, capable of turning out 3,000,000 boxes a year.

Q.—You have had very exciting times in the tin-trade?

A.—Plates have been down as low as 14s. a box; they are now 30s. In the middle of 1879 they reached their lowest. Hematite pig-iron, which is largely used in the manufacture of tin plates, went down, in the depression of trade, as low as £2 10s. a ton; in the revival of September and October of last year it went up to £6; but at the present moment, with tin at 30s. a box, there is not so large a profit as is imagined, because of the increase in the price of hematite iron. When the plates were as low as 14s. there was a loss of 2s. on every box.

Q.—But those who held stocks—they made money?

A.—Yes; large sums have been made, but that is over. So many new people have come into the trade, and the output is so large that in 12 months' time we shall fall right back again, because the production will overtop the demand. The men themselves see this, and are reducing the output. One set of men can turn out 40 boxes a week: they are now limiting themselves to 25 and 30. They are paid by the box, and earn good wages at 25 boxes a week. Yet new works are being erected, and my firm is adding six mills to their present manufactories.

I learned outside this conversation that one merchant in Swansea made £20,000 in one day out of a tin-plate and iron sale and purchase; and that other similar instances of profit during the Autumn of last year were common in the South Wales district. I hope in my next letter to send you some details touching the condition of trade at Cardiff. There seems a general impression in the Welsh centres of the iron trade that the present revival is a substantial revival; though fears are expressed of a check in tin, owing to overproduction and unhealthy speculation.

LARGE STRIKE AT COHOES.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The strike at Cohoes has become general among the employes of the Harmony Mills, three in number, the No. 3 Extension, and the Strong, Jute, and Ogden Mills. During last night the strikers gathered in squads to consider the situation. To-day all the employes in the above mills joined the strikers, who now number 4,800. This morning all the mills shut down. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the strikers formed a procession, and, headed by drums, marched to Simmon's Island. Transparencies and banners were displayed, bearing the mottoes, "Ten per cent. and no surrender," "We want one hour for dinner," "We ever Union," "United we stand, divided we fall," and "Right against might." After the procession reached Simmon's Island, Samuel Sault, editor of the Cohoes *Sunday Regulator*, and others addressed the strikers. The latter determined to insist upon the demands for higher wages and one hour for nooning. Committees were appointed to confer with proprietors of mills, and to solicit aid to assist the strikers in holding out until their demands are complied with. Two-hundred and seventy-five thousand spindles are stopped. The average daily wages of the employes was $5,000. There are rumors, which are not generally credited, that the strike was started by political schemers to defeat the election of William E. Thorn, the Republican nominee for Mayor. The meeting on Simmon's Island showed no disposition to resort to violence. Another meeting was called for to-morrow. The proprietors have posted notices that the employes in No. 1 Harmony will be paid to-morrow. It is stated that the proprietors will accede to the demand for one hour nooning, but not to the demand for a 10 per cent. increase of wages. This evening the strikers are still talking the matter over, and appear to be fixed in the determination to adhere to their demands.

VIOLENCE OF STRIKERS.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Seven employes of the Bessemer Steel Works struck for an advance of wages a few days ago, in which the other workmen would not join. Notices bearing skull and cross-bones and coffins are posted up in the vicinity of the mill, stating that all persons who attempt to go to work will be killed. The notices are signed, "By Order of the Strikers."

The polishers in Hoyt & Wynkoop's nickel-plating works struck yesterday for an advance of 15 per cent., which was refused. Two of the strikers this afternoon entered the shop and assaulted George W. Wynkoop and his brother John, but were finally ejected. This morning John, while going home, was assaulted by Jacob Dunn, who was accompanied by about 20 strikers, and struck in the face with a stone and knocked down. Hoyt and George Wynkoop, the proprietors of the works, came to his assistance. Hoyt was wounded in the head and had his left arm broken by kicks and blows. George Wynkoop was attacked by the mob, but entered a house and remained there until the disturbance was over. John, when he saw that they could not rescue him, drew a revolver and fired seven shots. Dunn was shot in the head, left shoulder, and hand; Peter Burr was hit in the left side, John Cahill in the right arm, and Lansing Smith in the hand. Eight of the assailants upon Wynkoop, including Dunn, were arrested. Dunn is dangerously wounded, but the wounds of the others are not considered serious.

SOME OF TILDEN'S PLANS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—The statement telegraphed from New-York that the attempt to purchase a monopoly of rooms in Cincinnati hotels in June is in the interest of John Kelly and opposed to Tilden, is laughed at here by those who are in a position to know. The local Democratic Committee telegraphed to New-York for information regarding Edgar K. Apgar, of Albany, who is conducting these negotiations, and received word in reply that he is acting in the interest of Tilden. His orders so far aggregate several hundred rooms. He has succeeded in engaging about 300 at the three leading hotels. Local Democratic gossip has it that an organization will be effected here to act in conjunction with Tilden's large delegation from the East, and that an attempt will be made to get possession of the galleries, corridors, and vestibule of Music Hall. Every mention of Tilden's name will then be greeted with yells that will raise the roof. The local committee says it has positive information as to this plan, and will do all in its power to prevent its consummation.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate this afternoon: Percy B. S. Pinchback, of Louisiana, to be Naval Officer for the District of New-Orleans; Immanuel Auerbach, Assistant Appraiser for the District of New-York; John M. Hodge, of Kirwin, Kan., Register of the Land Office at Salina, Kan.; William H. Crane, Register of the Land Office at Susanville, Cal.; Frank G. Stebbins, of New-York, Consul at Manilla; Charles C. Richardson, of Texas, Consul at Paso del Norte; Louis S. Maguire, Consul at Muscat; James S. Williams, Consul at Aden.

Postmasters—Newell Jones, at Homer, N. Y.; Marcus D. Kirk, Sturgis, Mich.; Norman L. Mackenzie, Wellsville, Ohio; Miss Susan R. Johnson, Cheyenne City, Wyoming Territory.

Capt. James E. Jouett, United States Navy, for advancement 5 numbers, and promotion to the rank of Commodore on the active list.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: J. R. Smith, Postmaster, at Meridian, Miss.; Hiram L. Tillotson, Postmaster, at Nevada, Iowa.

The Senate rejected the nomination of Benjamin C. White to be Supervisor of Census of the Second District of Louisiana.

WHAT MINNESOTA DEMOCRATS THINK.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer-Press, Feb. 24.

The *Pioneer-Press* will venture the assertion that there is not a Democrat in this district or in the State of Minnesota of recognized respectability or uprightness of character who does not fully indorse the position of the Hon. William R. Lochren, of Minneapolis, a member of the Democratic National Committee, that Mr. Washburn was honestly elected to Congress from this district and should not be disturbed. This is a very mild way to put it, but coming from a very pronounced, partisan Democrat, it is equivalent to a plain confession that the mediated unseating of Mr. Washburn by the copartisans of Mr. Lochren in Congress is an outrage without a shadow of excuse. That this revolutionary plot finds no sympathy among decent Democrats anywhere in Minnesota is shown by the fact that every Democratic journal in the State of any character or standing has more or less vigorously denounced it, and that in private conversation it is emphatically condemned by leading Democrats in every part of the State.

NEW PATENT STEAM MULES

THE INTERESTING FREIGHT THAT ARRIVED ON THE ERIN.

A CONSIGNMENT OF ENGLISH ROAD ENGINES AND WAGONS FOR USE IN THE WEST—A NOVEL FACTOR IN THE TRANSPORTATION OF ORE FROM THE MINES.

The steam-ship Erin, which has just arrived, brought with her a number of road locomotives and trains of wagons destined for the far West, where they will be employed in the transportation of minerals and general merchandise. They are intended, as far as possible, to replace mule-power—the slow and expensive tractile force at present in use—and will form a connecting link with railroads now completed and with others which are being constructed. The vehicles, which were built in Rochester, England, will be shipped by the representatives of the manufacturers in this City, to whom they were consigned, by rail, to Wadsworth, Nev. On their arrival there they will at once be put to work on certain central routes in that State as follows: From Austin, down the Reese River Valley, to San Antonio, Montezuma, Aleda Valley, and Gold Mountain; from Austin, through the Big Smoky Valley, by Hot Springs, Jefferson, Jett, and Pea Vine, to Ralston Valley; from Wadsworth, through by Walker Lake to the Virginia Salt Marsh, Belleville, Columbus, Candelaria, and Silver Peak; from Eureka, through the Little Smoky Valley to Tybo, Hot Creek and Reveille, and from Eureka to White Pine, Wood, and Pioche. With these pioneer road engines, experienced engine-drivers have been sent from England for the purpose of acting as instructors to the Western engineers in manipulating the engines. But little instruction will, it is believed, be required, as ordinary mechanics and smiths soon become proficient. Large numbers of these engines are constantly in use in the British, Italian, French, and Russian armies, and it is found that "the humble soldier-smith"—quoting from an official report of Gen. Victor Demianowitch, of the Russian Army, to his Government—"when well instructed, becomes the best driver of road engines."

The engines adopted by the Nevada Steam Transportation Company, which is the title of the corporation of capitalists who have bought them, and who intend to work them in the West, are very similar to those used by the Governments above mentioned, differing only in the fact that they are unprovided with a crane, which is fitted on occasion to the engines in the European armies, and is used for placing large ordnance in position and the lifting of other heavy weights. The leading characteristics of the engines brought by the Erin are simplicity, with great power and strength. They weigh about seven tons each, and are rated at 12 to 14 horse power. They have horizontal boilers, which are fitted with large fire-boxes for burning almost any description of fuel, and water tanks are affixed capable of holding a supply for three or four hours. The engines are so arranged that they can be used for turning fixed machinery, by the addition of a belt 6 inches in diameter and 12 inches in width, and the steering or front wheels are 4 feet in diameter and 9 inches wide. An important advantage in the road locomotive is that in case of need the road wheels can be replaced by the ordinary flange wheels for running on rails. Those brought by the Erin have an important addition, in the shape of a winding drum, fitted to the driving axle, capable of holding from 50 to 100 yards of coiled rope, which can be employed in hoisting heavy weights and in hauling the loaded wagons up otherwise impracticable grades. A trial of this novel addition was made before the locomotives left England. The engine used for the experiment was one of 20-horse power, and it had hauled in the ordinary manner, on a roadway varying in grade from one foot in twenty to one foot in ten, and with a steam pressure of 100 pounds, a load of 92 tons of iron on 12 wagons, and the average weight of the wagons and their loads being 40 tons. When a certain hill having a grade of one foot in ten had been reached, the engine was brought to a standstill by the load. The brakes were applied to the wagons, and the engine was detached and steamed higher up the hill to a grade of one foot in eight. It was made fast to the load, which was further increased by the addition of an extra engine and about 10 tons. The whole train, aggregating 50 tons, was then pulled up by the winding drum, "without a snatch-block, to and on the grade of one foot in eight where the locomotive stood.

One engineer and two laborers are all the manual force necessary for the management of each train, and on moderate roads, with grades not exceeding 1 foot in 12, each engine of the size sent to Wadsworth can haul from 10 to 12 tons of dead load, and travel at an average speed of three and one-half miles per hour. Two or three wagons, each capable of containing from five to six tons' weight, and a caboose form the train. The wagons are coupled together and to the locomotive by strong coupling-bars, and the whole train follows exactly in the track of the engines, even when turning sharp curves. The total cost of hauling by the road locomotives, it is calculated, will range from 5 to 10 cents per ton per mile, varying with the condition of road and load. This is probably not one-fourth of the cost of doing similar work with mules. The ordinary mule team, consisting of 16 mules, with heavy wagons capable of holding 6 to 10 tons, will not average more than two miles an hour. The first cost of the locomotive, with its train of wagons, compares favorably with the first cost of the mule teams and wagons. It is believed, however, that it will be many years before the traction engines can abolish the use of mules on the Western roads, as the latter may be employed where it would be difficult, if not impossible, for the engines to travel. During the past six months surveys and inspections of the different freighting routes of Nevada, New-Mexico, and Utah have been made by competent persons, and the practicable from the impracticable districts carefully distinguished. Reports from other points have been forwarded here to the parties interested in the scheme, and as the demand increases for improved freighting facilities in those directions, the number of engines will be multiplied, and the field of operations enlarged. Before the close of 1880, the transportation company propose to have the more important parts of the Western districts named, the ores and metals transported by properly-constructed road engines and under proper and systematic management, for considerably less than half the present charge. Abundant supplies of ore are kept out of the market by reason of the enormous rates demanded for transportation. In many cases the decreased cost of conveyance by road engines will make, it is believed, this practically worthless property valuable. The cheaper means of transport will develop new districts and assist very materially in increasing the profits of existing enterprises.

The solution of the transportation problem in the far West is of infinite importance to the development of that region, fertile as it is in precious metals and ores. The recent rich discoveries of ore in Eastern, Southern, and Western Nevada have manifestly added to the interest felt in that region, and in this connection the announcement that the Central Pacific Railroad from Battle Mountain down to Austin is an important link in this chain of communication. By means of this outlet the Reese River district will be reopened, and also the country lying immediately to the south, about Saint Antonio, Jefferson Hot Springs, and Jett. A project is also rapidly maturing to connect Belleville, Columbus, Candelaria, Silver Peak, Montezuma, and Aleda Valley with Wadsworth by means of a narrow-gauge railroad, which will run down by Walker Lake and Paradise Mountain. Further, the long-expected connection between Bodie and Carson City seems now likely to be brought about through moneyed men in the East. Still another link is that from Eureka southerly and south-westerly to tap some of the rich districts lying nearer to the Utah line.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—1 A. M.—*For the Middle Atlantic States, falling barometer, south to east winds, stationary or lower temperature, increasing cloudiness, and possibly rain.*

For New-England, falling, preceded in the eastern part by stationary or higher barometer, colder northerly veering to warmer easterly winds, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness.

For the Gulf States, rising barometer, colder northerly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain, followed by clearing weather, preceded in the eastern portion by southerly winds and stationary or lower barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, cloudy and rainy weather, southerly shifting to colder westerly winds, rising, preceded in the eastern half by stationary or lower barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, south to east winds, slightly lower temperature, increasing cloudiness, and occasional rain, stationary or lower barometer.

For the lower lake region, increasing cloudiness, and rain or snow, falling, followed by rising barometer and colder, north to west winds.

For the upper lake region, rising barometer, colder north to west winds, cloudy weather and snow, followed by clearing weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, colder northerly winds, cloudy weather and snow, followed in the latter district by stationary or lower barometer, and winds shifting to warmer southerly.

For the North and Central Pacific coast regions, clear or partly cloudy weather. For the South Pacific coast region, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain.

The Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers will continue rising. The Mississippi will fall slowly at Cairo, remain nearly stationary at Memphis, and rise below the latter station.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Ludington, and Grand Haven, and cautionary off-shore signals are ordered for Indianola, Galveston, and Port Eads.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	25°	43°	3:30 P. M.	29°	35°
6 A. M.	22°	41°	6 P. M.	24°	36°
9 A. M.	28°	47°	8 P. M.	20°	32°
12 M.	36°	56°	12 P. M.	17°	30°

Average temperature yesterday.....51½°
Average temperature for same date last year.....23½°

INTERESTING TO CAR COMPANIES.

Some time ago, John D. Slawson, of New-Orleans, the patentee of the street-car money-boxes, commenced suit in the United States Court, in Brooklyn, against the Grand-Street, Flatbush and Prospect Park Railroad Company, to recover a royalty for the use of the boxes attached to defendant's cars. Judge Benedict decided against the plaintiff yesterday, holding that there was nothing novel in the construction of the box, and that the placing of a light so as to be thrown on the money was just such an idea as would strike any person of ordinary intelligence, and was not a thing to be patented. It is said that Mr. Slawson has already made $1,000,000 out of these boxes.

FOREIGN TRADE INTERESTS.

BUSINESS IN MINCING-LANE—THE WOOL SALES—GRAIN AND COTTON DEALINGS.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—In Mincing-lane the markets continue unsettled. Stocks are considerably larger than at the same time last year, owing to the small deliveries during the recent long period of depression. Sugar has fallen about 6d. per hundredweight. Refiners are taking only limited supplies. Crystallized Demerara was offered freely, but the demand was inactive. Some sales of low brown were effected at a reduction. Refined was more active on Thursday, and beet was a shade firmer. There was a further rise in Plantation Ceylon coffee, but it has not since been supported. East India new crop is cheaper. In consequence of advices of higher rates from Rio de Janeiro, and large shipments thence to America, importers require an advance here, which is only obtainable in a few cases. The Netherlands Trading Company announce 97,300 bags of Java for sale on the 3d of March, against 85,000 bags at the same time last year. Tea is exceedingly dull and unchanged. New Burmah rice is in better demand at the current low quotations. Pepper is rather weaker in consequence of the cessation of speculative operations. New crop Cochin ginger is lower. Cinnamon sold at 1d. to 4d. under the November rates.

At the wool sales yesterday the transactions at the first sale of the day included 2,363 bales Port Phillip, Sydney, and Queensland, 10d. to 2s. 1½d.; scoured, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d.; greasy, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 5½d.; locks and pieces, 11½d. to 1s. 8d.; lambs' greasy, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 4d.; 814 bales Sydney—Fleece at 1s. 8d. to 2s.; scoured, 1s. 1½d. to 2s. 2½d.; greasy, 10d. to 1s. 4d.; locks and pieces, 8d. to 1s. 7½d.; lambs' greasy, 11½d. to 1s. 8d.; 752 bales Adelaide—Greasy, at 10d. to 1s. 2½d.; locks and pieces, 7d. to 7½d.; lambs' greasy, 7½d. to 9d.; 241 bales Cape.—Fleece at 11½d. to 2s.; scoured, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9½d.; greasy, 7d. to 1s. 2½d.; locks and pieces, 11d. to 1s.; lambs' fleece, 1s. 3½d., and 24 bales New-Zealand, greasy pieces, at 11d to 1s. At the second sale the transactions included 4,761 bales Port Phillip.—Fleece at 1s. 3d. to 2s. 7d.; scoured, 1s. 4½d. to 2s. 1½d.; greasy, 10½d. to 1s. 4d.; locks and pieces, 8d. to 1s. 11½d.; lambs' fleece, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6½d.; scoured, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.; greasy, 8½d. to 1s. 2½d.; 854 bales Sydney.—Fleece at 1s. 7½d. to 2s. 9d.; scoured, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 8½d.; greasy, 8d. to 1s. 5d.; locks and pieces, 10½d. to 1s. 6d.; lambs' fleece, 10d. to 2s. 3d.; greasy, 8d. to 1s.; 622 bales Adelaide—Greasy at 10½d. to 1s. 2½d.; locks and pieces, 6d. to 6½d.; lambs' greasy, 8½d. to 1s. 1½d.; 350 bales Cape—Scoured at 1s. 8d.; greasy, 5d. to 10d., and 10 bales New-Zealand—Scoured locks and pieces at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d. This evening 11,400 bales were sold, primarily Port Phillip, Sydney, and Adelaide. The previous advance was fully maintained, and the bidding was brisk.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27.—A leading grain circular says: "The wheat trade, though less buoyant, has been generally steady. At the provincial markets during the past few days wheat was held for 1s. to 2s. per quarter advance, which somewhat checked business. Cargoes off coast were firmly held, but the demand was limited. There were large offerings for future arrival, causing prices to tend in favor of buyers. At Liverpool and the neighboring markets since Tuesday there has been a moderate business done in wheat at about Tuesday's prices. Corn was very quiet, but without quotable change. To-day's market opened quiet. Country millers are indisposed to follow up recent purchases. Transactions in wheat were moderate. Sellers were willing to accept a reduction of 2d. from Tuesday's rates, but there was no general pressure to sell. Flour was less free of sale, but prices are unchanged. There is more corn offering, which meets with slow country sale at 1s. 6d. to 2s."

This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says: "Cotton was in comparatively limited demand throughout the week, and quotations show a slight decline. American was in moderate demand, while Surat fully supplied, but quotations are reduced 1-16d. In Sea Island business was small, but prices were firmly maintained. Futures opened dull, and the tone was generally quiet. Prices, after slight fluctuations, show a decline of 1-32d to 1-16d."

CHAMPIONSHIP CURLING.

CONTEST AT THE NEW-YORK SKATING RINK—YONKERS WINS THE GORDON MEDAL.

Curling, when played in keen frosty air out of doors, is undoubtedly one of the most exhilarating of Winter pastimes. In the close and comparatively unwholesome atmosphere of a skating rink, supplied with artificial ice, it loses much of its attractiveness; at least so thought the curlers who assembled yesterday in the New-York Skating Rink to play the final games of the Grand National Rink series for the Gordon championship medal. They found, however, that the ice was of excellent quality, which in a great measure compensated for the other drawbacks. The first and second ties for the medal were played on Feb. 11, on Haledon Lake, Paterson, N. J., nine clubs, including the best curlers in the country, participating. In the first tie the Yonkers Club (William Kellock, skip) defeated the New-York Club (A. U. Cox, skip) by a score of 29 points against 6; the Paterson Club (Robert Downie, skip) defeated the Thistle Club (John Watt, skip) by a score of 22 against 9; the Jersey City Club (James Love, skip) vanquished the Ivanhoe (John Dunlop, skip) by a score of 23 against 8; the Dublin (Andrew Fowler, skip) and Caledonian (James Kellock, skip) beat the Caledonian Club, of Brooklyn, (John Matthews, skip) by a score of 27 against 8. The Empire City Club, having no opponent in the rink for the first tie, was credited with a "bye." The second tie of the contest was played on the afternoon of the same day, with the following result: Paterson, 16, against Jersey City, 15; Yonkers, 23, against Empire City, 8. The St. Andrew's Club, represented by the odd rink, got a "bye." Subsequently several efforts were made to play the third and final ties, but owing to the poor condition of the ice it was found necessary to postpone the contest.

After the rink was flooded with water with which the curlers were plentifully bespattered in a short time. During the progress of the game the outer circle of ice was occupied by visitors of both sexes. The contest was one-sided from the beginning in favor of the Yonkers curlers, but, nevertheless, terminated amid some excitement caused by the unusually excellent play of the skips of both rinks. The following was the score:

ST. ANDREW'S.		YONKERS.	
A. Dalrymple,		Robert Kellock,	
Thomas Nicholson,		James Stewart,	
George Henderson,		George Frazier,	
James Kellock, (skip)—	9.	William Kellock, (skip)—	26.

Immediately after the termination of the game, Referee Foulis presented the championship medal to William Kellock, skip of the winning rink. This is the third time that Mr. Kellock has been awarded the medal. On Monday

THE NEW TELEGRAPH WAR

JAY GOULD'S BOLD ATTACK ON WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT.

THE ORDERS OF THE COURT OVERRIDDEN—SEIZURE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY LINES—A CONVENIENT LEGAL OPINION—THE STORY OF THE FIGHT FROM BOTH SIDES.

A dispatch to the Associated Press from Chicago announces that, notwithstanding the injunctions granted by the courts at Kansas City and Denver to restrain the American Union Telegraph Company from interfering with the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company on the Kansas Pacific Road, the former company cut the wires yesterday morning, and have possession of the same. Under Mr. Gould's order, the wires of the Union Pacific Road, known as the Atlantic and Pacific wires, were also cut yesterday morning, and are in possession of the American Union Company. The Superintendent of Press Transmission of the Western Union Company in this City issued the following explanatory card yesterday afternoon:

The Union Pacific Railroad Company to-day seized the lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company on the Kansas Pacific Railroad in defiance of the injunctions granted in this city by Judge Blatchford, and also seized the lines of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company on the Union Pacific Railroad. This was accomplished by taking forcible possession of the business, and running them and the lines prepared by the American Union Telegraph Company at Omaha. The lines on the Kansas Pacific Railroad were built by the Western Union Company under contract with the railroad, and the telegraph company has in no way forfeited its rights, nor discontinued. The Union Pacific Railroad Company made a perpetual lease of its lines to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company some years ago, in which it is bound to give all the revenue from offices operated by the latter company to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, and received in compensation therefor nearly $2,000,000 of the telegraph company's stock. The Western Union Company's lines on the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad have not been disturbed.

At the office of the American Union Telegraph Company it was stated that the first move in the present war was contained in a letter written by President Eckert, under date of the 17th inst., to the officers of the Union Pacific Railway Company, which includes the Kansas Pacific Railway. This letter requests them to make formal demand for the use of their wires. The letter was referred to the counsel of the railway company, who returned the following opinion:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1880.

To the President and Directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

GENTLEMEN: You have laid before us, as counsel, the letter of the President of American Union Telegraph Company, under date of Feb. 17, in which he states that his company has completed lines of telegraph from the Atlantic Ocean to the terminus of your road at Kansas City and at Omaha. He also states that it proposes to accept from the public telegraphic messages destined for points on your lines, and that it claims your company's assent and ability to transmit messages to it whenever the sender so directs. He asks that the American Union Telegraph Company be granted as favorable terms and conditions for such interchange of telegraphic business as your company grants to any other corporation or individual. Our opinion is desired as to the duty of your company in its behalf, under its charter and the legislation of Congress. The Pacific roads were authorized by Congress to construct and maintain, each, a continuous railroad and telegraph from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean. Lands were granted and bonds issued by the Government to aid in the construction of the railroad and telegraph line." It was only on the completion and equipment of said railroad and telegraph line" that the companies became entitled to lands and bonds from the Government, and of July 1, 1862, section 5 of the Act of that date provides that "before any part of the subsidies shall be paid over to the companies" shall keep said railroad and telegraph lines in repair and use, and shall at all times transmit dispatches over said telegraph line, &c. . . . and all such service rendered [reduced, that is] to one-half) for services rendered for the Government (whether telegraph service or transportation service), shall be applied to the payment of the Government bonds and interest until the whole amount is fully paid." (Act July 1, 1862, section 5.) The statutory mortgage lien of the Government expressly extended "to the whole line of the railroad and telegraph." (*Ib.* sec. 5.) And Congress made the right to "use the telegraph lines of the entire road and telegraph line" should exceed 10 per cent, upon its cost to reduce the rates thereon, if unreasonable in amount. The *companies* were, moreover, "required to operate and use said road and telegraph for all purposes of communication, travel, and transportation, so far as the public and Government are concerned, as one continuous line, without discrimination of any kind, and it was expressly enacted "not to be lawful for the proprietors of any line of telegraph authorized by this act to refuse or fail to convey messages and news for all persons requiring such transmission."

The duty in respect of the telegraph as well as the road was considered so important that it is enforced by penal sanctions, civil and criminal. (Act July 2, 1864, section 15, Act June 20, 1874.)

The foregoing and numerous other provisions show that Congress has treated the telegraph line in respect to its construction, maintenance, and use by the Pacific Companies upon precisely the same footing as the line of railroads. Both were integral parts of the great end in view, and the duties and obligations of the companies are, so to phrase it, personal, and no authority is given to devolve them on others.

On well-known principles of law such franchises are inalienable without express legislative authority. Not only is there an absence of such authority, but its existence is plainly negatived by the nature of the rights reserved to the Government, and the specific duties thereupon imposed. The duties are limited and enjoined on the companies, which they alone can perform. Thus, the companies are required to transmit messages for the Government, and the earnings of the telegraph line from this source are to be applied in payment of the interest on the bonds. So the several Pacific Companies are required to operate and use their respective roads and telegraph as one continuous line, without discrimination in favor of any one of the companies, and it is made unlawful for them, if they are the proprietors of a telegraph line, to refuse or fail to transmit news or messages for all persons. It results, therefore, that no valid reason or color exists for contract which was made by parties to surrender or to devolve on others their duty to maintain, control, and manage their respective lines of telegraph. They can no more do this in respect of their lines of telegraph than they can in respect of their lines of railway. Any arrangement to that effect is, in the language of the law, *ultra vires*. In view of the foregoing considerations, the answer to the question pre-ented on behalf of the American Union Telegraph Company is obvious. Assuming that under their charter the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad Companies originally constructed, and thereby became proprietors of lines of telegraph, it is the duty of their successors, the present Kansas Pacific Railway Company, and the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to operate and use them. It cannot refuse to receive and transmit messages from and to the American Union Telegraph Company, or any other company or persons without violating its duty and incurring civil and criminal penalties.

Any proprietor of a telegraph line under the authority of the Pacific Acts, if there be any such besides the railway companies, is likewise bound to receive and transmit messages for the public or for any other company, under the penalties prescribed by Congress. Very respectfully,

SIDNEY BARTLETT,
JOHN F. DILLON.

On the strength of this Mr. Gould telegraphed an order to J. J. Dickey, Superintendent of the Telegraphs of the Union Pacific Railway Company, at Kansas City, to afford the American Union Company free use of the company's lines. Yester ay the following dispatch was received in response:

Order fully carried out last night, and we took complete possession of all lines of the Union Pacific Railway and branches, and these lines are now open for public business from any and all telegraph companies on equal terms.

J. J DICKEY, Superintendent.

In 1863 the Kansas Pacific Railway Company made a contract with the Western Union Company which was to run 25 years, and which not only gave the latter company a complete monopoly of all its telegraph lines but even bound itself not to transport material for any rival telegraph company. To these agreements were, however, added the words "so far as it has the legal right and power to do so," and the American Union people claim that such legal right or power did not exist. They also assert that the Government has never recognized this contract, nor the one entered into by the Union Pacific Railroad Company with the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company which was in perpetuity.

A BROOKLYN NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

The certificate of incorporation of the New-England Society of Brooklyn was filed in the County Clerk's office of Kings County yesterday. The incorporators for the first year are B. D. Silliman, A. Winslow, Calvin E. Pratt, Henry W. Sloeum, William B. Kendall, Charles Storrs, W. H. Lyon, Ripley Ropes, George H. Fisher, Hiram W. Hunt, C. S. Barnes, and A. W. Tenney. The object of the society is the study of New-England history, the establishment of a library, and for social purposes, and to promote charity and good fellowship. Already the society has attained a membership of nearly 300. Arrangements have been made for a meeting in the Directors' room of the Academy of Music, at which officers will be elected. Mr. B. D. Silliman will probably be the first President of the society.

BROOKLYN'S LATEST MURDER.

James, alias "Puckerty," Flaherty, of No. 58 Atlantic-avenue, the longshoreman who was stabbed in the neck last Sunday night by Antonio Seca, of No. 74 Pacific-street, died yesterday morning in the Long Island College Hospital. The quarrel which led to the stabbing resulted from an alleged attempt on the part of Flaherty to intrude himself on a christening party given by Seca. Flaherty stumbled into the latter's apartments drunk and was ejected. He tried again to enter, but was again thrown into the hallway, Vincent Arano, of No. 24 Mulberry-street, and Antonio Casino, of No. 134 Elizabeth-street, aiding Seca. Flaherty made a vigorous resistance, and during the struggle received his death-wound. The gash was so large that a silver dollar could easily be passed through it. At the hospital the wound was sewed up, and, as Flaherty was only 28 years of age and of robust constitution, a hope was entertained of his recovery. On Thursday night, however, mucus began to accumulate and pour into his throat. He became very restless, and, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, died almost literally of suffocation. On the night of the stabbing Flaherty was unable to identify his assailant, but the day following, when the three Italians were brought to his bedside, he pointed out Seca as the man who stabbed him. The other two Italians were held as witnesses, as was also the wife of Seca and a young girl named Matthews, who was at the christening. Coroner Simms, who will hold the inquest, has ordered a post-mortem examination. Capt. Leary, who has charge of the case, says that Flaherty was never arrested for anything worse than fighting and intoxication.

A THIEF'S CLEVER STRATAGEM.

AN ESCAPE PREVENTED BY A KEEPER'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

On New Year's eve the dry-goods warehouse of Mr. Mannasseh L. Goldman, at No. 61 Canal-street, was entered and $7,000 worth of silks was carried off. Several previous unsuccessful attempts had been made to rob the warehouse. In the present instance the burglars climbed to an alleyway running along the side of the building, and sheltered themselves from view from the street by fastening the door at the entrance of the alley with a strip of canvas. They then, with jimmies and other tools, removed brick after brick from the wall directly opposite the shelves containing the silk. These were draped by curtains which were dropped after business hours, so as to keep out the dust, thus concealing the silk from passers by. A policeman looked in several times through the shutter-holes during the night, but, of course, could see nothing out of the way. At the same time the burglars were drawing out roll after roll. When they had cleared the shelves, they abandoned their tools and a lantern, which had aided them in their work, and, it is supposed, carried the goods to a truck in Orchard-street. Capt. Allaire, of the Tenth Precinct, with his detectives, visited the alleyway on the day following the burglary, and found the lantern still burning, a pile of bricks lying on the floor, and, lying in the snow, several pieces of silks and two "jimmies," a "brace," and a "bit." There were foot prints on the frozen snow, but there was no clew as to the path taken by the burglars after their escape with their booty. A tenement-house adjoins the warehouse, but only one resident, a Mrs. Lammerhirt, had heard anything unusual during the night. She recollected that two dogs barked furiously about 5 o'clock, but she had paid no attention to their howls, as there had been all sorts of noises in honor of the advent of the new year. Further investigation led to the capture, on Thursday night, of Robert Clifford and Andrew Anderson, at No. 197 Forsyth-street, and to the arrest of William Palmer and George P. Nelson, in Stanton-street, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. These men were all armed with revolvers when apprehended. They were taken before Justice Smith, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, and, at the request of Capt. Allaire, were remanded until to-day. The Captain was very reticent about the case in court. He said, however, that he had reason to believe that he had all but one of the men who had had a hand in the burglary, and he expected to be able to capture the fifth man last night.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

An important suit, involving the title to a great deal of property, now in the possession of the City of Brooklyn, was put on trial yesterday in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge Gilbert. George C. Genet, the plaintiff, owns 10 acres of land which was assessed for improvements of the Sackett-street Boulevard to the amount of $9,000. The action was brought to declare the assessment void so far as the plaintiff is concerned, and for all others similarly situated who may desire to come in and avail themselves of the action. It is alleged that in the act of the Legislature under which the property was taken for the Boulevard, it was provided that the owners should be paid 40 per cent collections from the district of assessment provided for, and that the city was not made liable therefor, and that therefore no certain provision of payment was made to plaintiff for the property taken from him for the Boulevard; that the award, amounting to nearly $10,000, has been paid into the Treasury, and that the Controller refuses to pay it, on the ground that there is no money for the purpose. Plaintiff claims that the taking of the property without paying for it, or making certain provision for payment, was unconstitutional and void; and that, therefore, the property was never acquired by the City for the purpose of the improvement, and the title remains in plaintiff, and that it follows that the improvement of property not required for public uses, but remaining private property, cannot form a legal basis for a valid assessment, since only property acquired for public use can be assessed for public use. Plaintiff proved that the property itself, assessed for the opening as well as for the improvement, was not of sufficient value to pay the amount either for the opening or for the improvement.

Should the decision be in favor of the plaintiff, it will substantially invalidate, it is said, every assessment under the Sackett-street improvement.

A YOUTHFUL PRISONER.

George Bowe and James Hannan, aged respectively 7 years, quarreled on last Friday, and Hannan kicked Bowe in the stomach and sides. The quarrel was over some wood which the boys found in the streets near their home, a tenement-house in West Fortieth-street. Bowe has been sick ever since, and Dr. J. A. Moloney, of No. 262 West Forty-second-street, who has been attending him, advised the arrest of Hannan, believing that Bowe will die of the injuries he received. He suffers from severe inflammation of the stomach and intestines, and contusion of two ribs. Hannan was arraigned yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and Judge Duffy, who was on the bench, adjourned the case until the result of Bowe's injuries are ascertained.

MR. FRICKE'S WILL CONTESTED.

The widow, son, and daughter of William D. Fricke, who was found dead about two weeks ago, in New-Jersey, under circumstances leading to the belief that he had been murdered, filed objections to the will of the dead man which was recently offered for probate in the Surrogate's Office. Fricke practically disinherited his family and gave the bulk of his property to certain charitable and religious bodies. The contestants now appearing are Mary E. Fricke the widow, and William E. and Mary Elizabeth the children. The grounds of objection stated are somewhat out of the usual line of such averments. After setting up that the will was not properly executed and acknowledged, it is stated that Albert T. Kruse, one of the Executors named in it, is incompetent to execute the trust by reason of improvidence, and that he has no visible means of support, and is dependent on his mother; that the will is void as to the bequests made to the religious and charitable societies, inasmuch as those devises and bequests were not made and the alleged will was not executed, two months before the death of the testator, and, further, that they dispose of more than one-half of his estate, which is contrary to the statute, where a testator leaves children surviving. No day has yet been set for the trial of the contest, but it will not be reached before next Fall.

DISPOSING OF A LARGE ESTATE.

WHAT THE LATE PETER C. VAN SCHAICK DID WITH HIS PROPERTY.

The last will and testament of the late Peter C. Van Schaick, who died last Tuesday at his residence at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, has been filed by the Executors in the Surrogate's office at White Plains. The testator died leaving no children, and his wife died a few years ago. His estate is valued at about $500,000, and in his will he makes the following provisions for its disposal: He gives to his aunt, Mary E. Deming, a life interest in the premises occupied by her at Kinderhook, Columbia County, N. Y. His late residence at Throgg's Neck is left in trust with the Executors of his will —John O'Brien, of No. 58 Wall-street, in this City; Brainerd T. Harrison, of West Chester, and Alexander B. Crane, of Searsdale, Westchester County—for his nephew, Clarence B. Mitchell, until Nov. 4, 1890, when he will be 25 years of age, the proceeds of the estate meanwhile to be devoted to Mr. Mitchell's benefit, together with the interest to be derived from $15,000, which is provided to be invested by the Executors, and when he reaches the age of 25 years this $15,000 is to be equally divided between him and Mrs. Crane. An old silver tea-pot, sugar-bowl, and milk-pot, a marriage gift to his parents from Elizabeth Van Schaick, are bequeathed to John Frey, a cousin, the remainder of the silver being divided between Mary M. Parsons, Laura G. Crane, and Clarence G. Mitchell, a brother-in-law. Then bequests are made as follows: The interest of $8,000 to his aunt, Mary E. Deming, for life; $5,000 to his cousins, Clarissa Andrews and Ellen Heyer; $6,000 to his cousin Maunton Van Schaick; $8,000 to his cousin John Frey; $10,000 to Clarence G. Mitchell; $10,000 to his cousin Elizabeth Van Schaick; $8,000 to his cousin Mary Van Schaick while unmarried, and when married to have the principal; $8,000 to Julia Van Schaick under the same conditions. To Mary M. Parsons, a sister-in-law, he devises $10,000. To Laura G. Crane, $10,000. To the House of the Good Shepherd, Rockland County, $10,000; $5,000 is to be invested for his wife's godchild, Carrie Townsend, and, when she reaches the age of 21, the accumulations are to be paid over to her. She is to be given to her, but in case of death before that time, said sum is to revert to the general fund of the estate. He sets apart $15,000 for the establishment of a free reading-room in the Village of West Chester, as a memorial to his wife, $10,000 of which is to go to the purchase of ground and erection of building, the balance to go to the town forever. The sum of $10,000 is to be invested for the education, maintenance, and support of his godson, Henry E. Tallmadge, said sum to become his at his arriving at the age of 25. To each of his Executors he gives $3,000 per year for three years; $2,000 for two years, $1,000 for one year, and $300 annually thereafter. Five thousand dollars is left in trust to John L. Van Schaick, Francis Silvester, and Dr. Peter Fryon for the adornment of the Kinderhook Cemetery, and keeping the same in repair. Should any legal impediments present themselves, the trust is to devolve upon the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Kinderhook.

The remainder of the estate is disposed of as follows: To the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, $30,000, of this the Committee for Domestic Missions receives $10,000, the Committee for Foreign Missions $5,000, and the Board for Home Missions to Colored People $10,000; to the American Bible Society, $10,000; to St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females in New-York, $5,000; to the Leake and Watts Orphan House, Hudson-street, $5,000; to the Woman's Hospital, New-York, $10,000; to the Children's Aid Society, $5,000; to the Five Points House of Industry, $5,000; to the Protestant Episcopal Church at Kinderhook $5,000; to the Trustees of the infirmary and aged clergy fund, Diocese of New-York, $5,000; to the Protestant Episcopal Church missionary fund for seamen, New-York, $5,000; to the Treasurer of the Board of Missions of the Diocese of New-York, (Counties of Westchester, Rockland, and Putnam,) $5,000; to the City Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the City of New-York, $5,000; to the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, $5,000; to the Midnight Mission, $5,000; to the Treasurer of the Church Mission to the Jews of New-York, $5,000. The corporations, societies, and officers named in the will are constituted residuary legatees, and in the case of the residue failing short of the legacies, the residue is to be divided pro rata among the legatees named, and in case of excess, the sum is to be added pro rata in the same manner. The will is dated May 25, 1877, and John W. Mitchell, of No. 79 East Thirty-first-street, New-York; Laura E. Vernon, of Searsdale, and James Bleecker, of Searsdale, are witnesses.

A POLICEMAN IN A DIFFICULTY.

ANXIOUS TO DISPOSE OF A PRISONER, A DESERTER FROM THE NAVY.

On Wednesday last Officer Fay, of the Sixteenth Police Precinct, met a bright-looking lad, about 17 years of age, in the street, and the boy accosted him and said he wanted to be taken into custody as a deserter from the United States Navy. Fay took the boy before Justice Kilbreth, in the Tombs, and he there said he had enlisted in the Navy about six weeks ago, and on Wednesday of last week had deserted from the training-ship Minnesota. He said he had no fault to find with Capt. Luce, but he said he felt he had made two mistakes—first by enlisting, and afterward by deserting from the ship. He was glad to be discharged now, but he did not seem to know how, and was entirely without means. The Justice said he had no jurisdiction over deserters, any way, but he committed the boy to the care of Warden Finn, not as a prisoner, and told Officer Fay to call again for him. Yesterday the policeman turned up in United States Commissioner Shields's office, and his voluntary prisoner with him. The officer said he had taken the boy over to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and the officers said they didn't want to be bothered with him, and that the Minnesota was off on a cruise up the Sound.

Commissioner Shields said he could do nothing in the matter, but suggested that the officer try to ship him on some other war vessel.

"But," said the policeman," I took him to the Navy-yard and they wouldn't have him."

"Take him over to the Brooklyn Academy of Music and let him go," said the Commissioner.

"Will they take him there?" inquired the officer.

"I guess so," said the Commissioner. "They've got a war-vessel there, and perhaps the crew isn't full."

"What vessel is it?" inquired the bemuddled policeman.

"A British craft, her Majesty's ship Pinafore," replied the Commissioner seriously, without a smile.

The officer took the boy over to the Academy, and turned to look for his prisoner, but he was gone. In a few moments they found the boy loafing around the corridors leading to the court, but not in any wise contemplating escape. Policeman Fay said he wouldn't worry about the matter if it were not that yesterday was his day off duty, but he had got a prisoner and nobody could relieve him of his charge, and he certainly didn't want to lose the whole day lugging him around. He wished the boy could manage to get rid of him if there was no other way of getting rid of him. The pair went away together, and the captor was, contrary to the rule, a more unhappy man than his prisoner. The latter was a deserter, but the policeman disposing of his prisoner unless he himself makes his escape from the boy. The boy gave his name as William Brewster, of Webster, Mass.

REINTERRING JEWISH DEAD.

The Trustees of the Temple Beth-El, Sixty-third-street and Lexington-avenue, recently adopted a resolution to the effect that the remains of the persons now buried in the cemetery at Eighty-ninth-street, near Madison-avenue, should be disinterred on and after March 8, 1880, and removed to the new Union Fields Cemetery of the congregation, there to be reinterred in an appropriate manner. The old cemetery in Eighty-ninth-street occupies a plot about 100 feet long by 50 feet wide near Madison-avenue, and contains 53 graves with head-stones and a number of others unmarked. The cemetery has not been used for the past 25 years, is overgrown with grass and weeds, and bears a generally neglected appearance. It was originally laid out in 1839 by the congregation Anshe-Chesed, which in 1852-3 became the Temple Beth-El. The new burial grounds to which the bodies from the old cemetery will be transferred are pleasantly located near the Brooklyn Water-works. D. Kohns, Secretary of the congregation, stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that the removal of the bodies would be made as expeditiously as possible. Relatives of the deceased who prefer the reinterment to be made in their own cemetery plots are expected to give notice of the fact to the Secretary. In case the relatives cannot be ascertained or are too poor to meet the necessary expense of reinterment in a separate plot, the congregation will provide for them. Mr. Kohns said that the old Eighty-ninth-street cemetery had been used only about 15 years, from 1839 to 1855, and that there was consequently very little history connected with it. There will be no ceremonies attending the reinterment.

HELD FOR HOMICIDE.

An inquest was held by Coroner Brady yesterday in the case of Lawrence Gahn, aged 18, of No. 439 West Thirty-ninth-street, whose death was caused by a fracture of the skull, resulting from being struck on the head by a brick thrown at him by Daniel Corcoran, of No. 435 West Thirty-ninth-street. Both the deceased and his assailant were employed in Crehs's slaughter-house, in West Thirty-ninth-street, as helpers. On the evening of the 19th inst. they quarreled on quitting work. Corcoran knocked Gahn down, and while he was prostrate on the ground threw a brick at him, which struck him on the head, crushing in his skull. The testimony of several witnesses who had seen the fight was taken, and a verdict against Corcoran was rendered by the jury. The Coroner thereupon committed him to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

MR. VARNUM'S COMMITTEE

THE INQUIRY AS TO THE BEST METHODS OF STREET-CLEANING.

HOW THE STREETS ARE CLEANED IN BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA—THE DIFFICULTIES IN NEW-YORK—TESTIMONY OF OFFICERS CONNECTED WITH THE BUREAU.

In accordance with a previous announcement, the Assembly Committee on Cities, of which Mr. Varnum is Chairman, held their first meeting yesterday in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, and devoted a session of over six hours to the old subject of street-cleaning. Much of the ground that was formerly covered in various examinations was again traveled over in the great variety of questions and answers which formed the record of the proceedings. All the officers now or lately connected with the Street-cleaning Bureau were in attendance. Mr. Henry N. Beers, of the Council of Political Reform, was present, and occasionally questioned the witnesses. The committee, in addition to the Chairman, consisted of Henry L. Duguid, of Onondaga; James Ash, of Erie; Henry C. Hoffman, of Chemung; Charles S. Baker, of Monroe; Everett A. Carpenter, of Suffolk; John A. Brodsky, George B. Deane, and Frank B. Treanor, of New-York. Their colleagues, Messrs. Comstock, of Rensselaer, and Slingerland, of Albany, were absent. Some copies of Street-cleaning bill No. 59, which was introduced by Mr. Varnum, and of the bill on the same subject known as No. 58, introduced by Mr. Mitchell, were in the hands of the committee. The former measure proposes to leave the work still in the Police Department; that it shall be done by contract only, except in unfavorable exigencies by days' work; and it also provides for establishing a place for dumping the refuse on the sunken meadows in the vicinity of Little Hell Gate, and thus avoid the present process of taking it out to sea. Mr. Mitchell's bill creates a Board composed of the Mayor, Commissioner of Public Works, and the President of the Police Department, to take charge of the work and divide the City into 21 districts. The bill proposes that each district should be cleaned by contract—one class of men to take away the garbage and another the street refuse.

Mr. Varnum opened the proceedings by announcing that he had received a communication from the Chairman of the Boston Board of Health in relation to the subject of street-cleaning in that city. The Clerk, Mr. J. T. Stearns, then read the document, which recited that the streets there are swept by the city, and that the material collected was, in some instances, sold, and in others given to farmers. In 1879 about 1,000 cords were sold at about $2 per cord, and the remainder, consisting of 10,000 cords, was given away. The city did not remove all refuse, materials from manufactories. Only ashes or ordinary sweepings were taken away, and were sent to the dumps for filling purposes. Swill and garbage were generally kept apart from ashes and other substances. Wherever the ashes and garbage were mixed, the City carts would take the stuff away. The house offal was collected by the city and sold to farmers who came to the depot for it daily. The amount received from the sale of offal last year was $20,000, and it went as high as $30,000 in other years, but in 1879 the price of the stuff was reduced. It cost the city about $80,000 to collect the offal. It was removed from dwellings twice a week in Winter, and three times in Summer.

A communication was also received from the Board of Health of Philadelphia showing how the streets are cleaned in that city. Some of the contracts for the work are awarded to the lowest bidders, and are for three years. No trouble was experienced by the contractor from the mixing of garbage and ashes. These are kept separate by the house keepers. The contract cost of street-cleaning and the removal of ashes in 1880 is $169,644 32, and for collecting garbage $23,195 46. Total—$192,839 88.

Mr. John T. Green, the Chief Clerk of the Street-cleaning Bureau, was then called. He deposed that this City was divided into districts for street-cleaning purposes, corresponding with Police precincts, with the exception of those located far up town, where there was no snow to remove. The Police Captains were kept in their places only so long as they performed their duty. Over 50 per cent. of the appropriation to the bureau was used in removing ashes and garbage, and one of the reasons why the streets were not kept perfectly clean was that the appropriation was insufficient. As to Broadway, in some instances ashes were thrown out on it, which made it look occasionally as if it had not been cleaned.

Mr. Varnum—Could not the Police Department compel families to separate the ashes from the garbage?

Mr. Green said he could not undertake to answer that question. The fact was that the people watched the patrolmen, and when their backs were turned they threw the stuff into the streets in a promiscuous manner.

Mr. Varnum—Has street refuse mixed with garbage been used to fill up lands on the East Side?

Mr. Green—It has; it was used for filling the Harlem Flats.

Mr. Varnum—Were there not some complaints made in regard to that?

Mr. Green—Oh, yes; but I did not hear that the land was made unhealthy by the filling.

Mr. Varnum—Do you know of any offer that was made to take the refuse?

Mr. Green—I read in the newspapers that Mr. Hilton offered to take it and transport it to some part of Long Island on certain conditions, but that is all I know of it.

Mr. Henry N. Beers asked the witness some questions, but the Chairman decided that he should put them through a member of the committee.

Capt. Alexander S. Williams was then called. He said he was Chief Inspector of the Street-cleaning Bureau, and had charge of the work during the Winter months. A great deal of sweeping had been done since he had taken charge of the bureau.

Mr. Varnum—Can you give us the number of your working force, and what they do?

Capt. Williams—I can; I have under me 1 Deputy Inspector, 1 Superintendent of Boats, 1 Superintendent of the Department Stables, 10 clerks, 1 telegraph operator, 25 foremen, 4 dump inspectors, 31 watchmen, at the dumps, 393 laborers, 99 snow-trimmers, 1 wheelwright, 1 harness-maker, 1 feedman, 3 hostlers, and 7 general laborers; the bureau has 346 carts and 114 pile and machine drivers. Its property consists of 94 horses, 79 are now in good condition, 13 in poor condition, and 2 in the hospital; 64 carts, of which only 50 are fit for use; 6 are being repaired, and 8 need repairs; 12 one-horse sweeping-machines and 4 two-horse sweeping-machines. The two-horse machines are not used to any great extent. To this force must be added from 150 to 300 laborers, who unload the snows, and two watchmen. The bureau also has 32 scows, of the capacity of from 250 cords to 350 cords. 19 are in working order, 2 are condemned, and 1 is used as a hospital. The bureau now employs two tug-boats at a cost of $100 a day, and three hired scows at $218 a day. These are all the means we have at our hand for doing the work.

Mr. Varnum—How many miles of paved streets have your bureau to sweep?

Capt. Williams—About 308 or 310.

Mr. Varnum—Do you think that 346 men are enough to do the work?

Capt. Williams—Yes, I think so.

Mr. Varnum—What classes of men have you?

Capt. Williams—Well, about three-quarters of the men are a good deal over age.

Mr. Varnum—What's the trouble with the other quarter?

Capt. Williams—They're a little old, but they can work. We have one trouble to contend against in very bad pavements. There's First-avenue, for instance, you might as well sweep a country road as that. It is paved with cobble-stones, and the railroads have broken it up considerably.

Mr. Varnum—Is that the condition of the other streets?

Capt. Williams—Not of a majority of them. We get rid of the dirt of such streets by the hoe and the broom. If the City was properly paved the expense of street-cleaning could be reduced.

Mr. Varnum—What is your experience in regard to separating ashes from garbage? Can that rule be enforced?

Capt. Williams—You could enforce it if you had a policeman stationed at every house, but I don't think it is so necessary. The garbage don't amount to much. You will see in the barrels some potato-parings, &c., and a bone in the mess that has been well picked. [Laughter.] I am also of opinion that you cannot cure the matter by having receptacles for ashes and garbage opposite each house. You can't make an arrest for throwing out ashes and garbage unless you see the offense committed; that is part of the difficulty.

A recess was then taken for half an hour.

After the recess, Police Commissioner Sidney P. Nichols was called. He deposed that he was Chairman of the Street-cleaning Bureau during a large portion of the time since 1876. He did not know how the present system of street-cleaning could be improved, unless the work was divided into sections. About 3,000 square yards should be given to one man to clean, and he should be held responsible for sweeping it. The various gangs do the work, however. That was what was called the block system. It was tried in 1878, and proved a success. Perhaps the greatest obstacle to the work of street-cleaning was in the disposition of the refuse after it was collected.

Mr. Varnum—Is the appropriation insufficient?

Commissioner Nichols—I think it is. As to taking away the work from the present bureau, I have always been of the opinion that if that was done the Police should have control over it, so far as making reports on the subject.

Mr. Varnum—Do you think the Police Department is the proper one to have charge of the work?

Commissioner Nichols—I do.

Mr. Varnum—What is your opinion of the contract system?

Commissioner Nichols—I think there is always a good deal of trouble with that system. For instance, some of the contractors might want to see the material before removing it, and others, under some circumstances, might be disposed to let it remain where it was.

Mr. Varnum—Would you prefer to have one contract, or a number, to have the work done?

Commissioner Nichols—I think it would be better to make only one contract.

Mr. Baker—It is said that there is a good deal of political influence used to get men appointed on the street-cleaning force, and that, as a result, incompetent persons have been employed.

Commissioner Nichols—I do not know that inefficient men are employed in the bureau. The Captains who have been at its head under the Chairman have always been understood to appoint men who were thoroughly competent to do the work.

Mr. Varnum—You think, then, that the present system is about as good as any?

Commissioner Nichols—That is my opinion. We require, however, better facilities for carrying out the refuse to sea. For instance, large steamers, which can go out at any time of the year—small mean vessels such as are used in Liverpool for the purpose.

Mr. Nichols, in answer to various other questions, said we need four flopper-barges like those used in Liverpool, which can go out to sea in all weathers, with the street refuse. I have been informed that they will cost from $45,000 to $65,000 each, but if obtained they will save that amount in the labor now performed. Our scows go to sea, and the laborers who go on them have to be paid while they are on them. But if the barges are used, the stuff can be got rid of much quicker, and a proportionate saving can be effected in the cost of the work. As to the appropriations for street-cleaning, they are insufficient. They are 50 per cent. increased. No allowance appears to be made for the growth of the City, the increase of the population, the increase of travel, the establishment of new streets, and also the fact that the facilities at our disposal to do the work are much less than they should be.

Mr. Varnum—What about the street-cleaning work in Philadelphia?

Commissioner Nichols—I understand they are doing the work there by contract, but that city cannot be held up as an example. All they have to do there is to send the stuff by rail to wherever it is necessary to dump it. We have to send it to sea, and that is where the trouble lies. New-York would be one of the cleanest cities in the world, and it would be but for that obstacle.

Mr. Varnum—What is your opinion in regard to the dumping grounds?

Commissioner Nichols—There is not enough of them down town. We have only two now for the lower part of the City—one is situate at Laight-street, on the North River, and the other on Market-street, on the East River. We want more than these. As to dumping refuse in the channel, I feel assured that the Street-cleaning Bureau has often got blame for that unjustly. Sometimes private boats go down with builders' materials near the Narrows and if anything is noticed floating around there, the bureau is blamed for it. I thought at one time that the points around Hell Gate should be used for dumping purposes. Of course, it could be used for filling in the marshy lands in the vicinity of Randall's Island. The House of Refuge, however, objected to emptying the material there. It was also said that it might interfere with the navigation of the Sound. But that, in my opinion, was not the only reason for objecting to the proposition. The lands to be filled in belonged to private owners. Something more than anything that might affect the interests of the citizens would be necessary to get the consent of the Legislature on the subject.

Mr. Warner—Could not the street sweepings, if kept separate from the garbage, always be disposed of?

Commissioner Nichols—I think not. At one time Capt. Gunner, of the bureau, advertised that the refuse could be had by any one on application, but that was all. Only a few people called to the farmers who had their wagons at Washington Market, but they did not take it. In my opinion it does not deteriorate the value of the stuff when it is all used for filling purposes. I don't think you can get all classes of men to separate the ashes from the garbage. The Commissioners of Charities are using some of the street refuse for fertilizing purposes.

The next witness was Police Commissioner John R. Voorhis, and his testimony created quite a sensation. He was asked by Mr. Varnum: "What are the defects in the present system of doing the work?"

Commissioner Voorhis—I never received such letters pending the investigation as to the identity of the men arrested in Naples. Charles Mali, of No. 93 Willow-street, Brooklyn, and Charles C. Pridenham, of No. 329 Degraw-street, enter into an undertaking to pay $500 to the defendants if the decision of the court is against the plaintiffs in the action to have the injunction made permanent. Several efforts have been made both in New-York and Brooklyn to get the names of the letters out of the Brooklyn Post Office, but Postmaster McLeer, acting under instructions from the Postmaster-General, who had been communicated with by the Belgian and Russian authorities, refused to give them up.

A $150,000 FIRE.

At 7 o'clock last evening the large establishment of the Atlantic and Virginia Fertilizer Company, at Long Beach, in Orient Harbor, Long Island, took fire around the boiler, and was completely consumed, nothing being saved but one said house. The work had been going on extensively, running night and day and employing some 80 men. Two vessels had discharged cargoes of material there this week. The total loss is thought to be about $150,000, on which there is supposed to be from $75,000 to $100,000 insurance.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 27.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	82	Justice	1⅜
Alta	3⅝	Leviathan	3-32
Argenta	19-32	Lady Washington	21-32
Belcher	1⅞	Mexican	12⅛
Best and Belcher	3¼	Mono	7⅜
Bullion	4⅛	Mammoth	1¾
Belle	1⅛	Manhattan	1⅞
Bechtel	2 buyer	Northern Belle	15-16
Bulwer	9	North Bonanza	7-16
Black Hawk	13-16	Noonday	4
Belvidere	1	Ophir	5-16
California	3⅜	Ophir	16¾
Chollar	6	Overman	6¼
Consolidated Virginia	3⅝	Potosi	3⅝
Crown Point	4½	Raymond and Ely	⅜
Consolidated Pacific	3¼	Savage	6⅝
Caledonia	⅜	Sierra Nevada	21-32
Caledonia B. H	2⅜	South Bulwer	2
Dudley	13-32	South Noonday	1¼
Eureka Consolidated	14	Silver King	1⅝
Exchequer	3⅛	Syndicate	1⅜
Fairfax	⅜	Silver Hill	29-32
Gould and Curry	5	Utopia	2⅜
Grand Prize	1⅞	Tip Top	2¾
Hale and Norcross	6

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BOARD WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—8th col.
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STORES, &c., TO LET—Sixth Page—6th col.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 28, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE—The False Friend. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE—A Fool and His Money. Matinée.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance. Matinée.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE—Hazel Kirke. Matinée.
WALLACK'S—The Colleen Bawn. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Black Crook. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Brook. Matinée.
COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Surprise. Matinée.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—Hiawatha. Matinée.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
NEW-YORK SKATING RINK—Skating. Matinée.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water-Colors.
STEINWAY HALL—Charity Concert.
STEINWAY HALL—At 2 P. M.—Concert.
CHICKERING HALL—Concert.
CHICKERING HALL—At 2:30 P. M.—Lecture.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times per annum..... 2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum..... 1 00

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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

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Paris Office of The Times—Bureau of *The Parisian*, No. 9 Rue Scribe.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand. W. C., by Henry P. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

TOURGUENEFF'S NEW STORY.

A new story by Ivan Tourgueneff, *the celebrated Russian novelist, entitled "Visions," will appear in* The Times *of to-morrow.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, falling barometer, south to east winds, stationary or lower temperature, increasing cloudiness, and possibly rain.

Congress has adjourned until next Monday, in its usual slow-going and dilatory fashion. The week's work is characteristic of the work of every week in Congress. The Senate, for example, has talked about a bill to remove political disabilities from an ex-rebel. It has also postponed further consideration of the Military Land bill until next December. The House has talked, and has passed the Star Route Deficiency bill. It has also postponed further consideration of its amended rules until next week. Traditionally, this should be a President-making Congress. Certainly, it does not make anything else.

The irrepressible and much-enduring Weaver took a benefit in the House yesterday. The newly-revised rules being under consideration, it was proposed to adopt one which should deny a suspension of the rules for the purpose of voting upon resolutions expressing the opinion of the House. It was explained that this was designed to cut off such propositions as those submitted by Representative Weaver in his famous financial resolutions. Thereupon Mr. Weaver got the floor, had his resolutions read, and declared that bills embodying his ideas were not wanted in the House. He had seen bills of this variety introduced simply to be smothered in committee. What he wished was an expression of the opinions of the members. This is just what the Democratic members do not wish. As Mr. Weaver very justly said, there are members who talk inflation on the stump, but who dodge the issue in Congress. They denounce Weaver's resolutions as being "clap-trap," but they take good care not to be put on the record as voting against them. It is a useful arrangement which permits Congress to declare by resolution an opinion which may not be formulated in a bill; and the House was wise enough to refuse to interdict this practice. So Mr. Weaver has several opportunities for scaring the House yet left to him.

Labor agitators in St. Louis agree with their San Francisco brethren in denouncing "speculation." Precisely what they include in this term, however, does not appear. This elastic phrase may be made to cover even so prudent a transaction as the building of a board fence when carpenters' wages are low, in preference to putting off the job to a time when wages may be higher. But the Kearneyites declare that the buying and selling of stocks "on a margin" is the bane of industrial prosperity, and should be made a felony. Kearney lately said that a broker who had $2,000 of his money had failed, and had cheated him. Therefore, Kearney "swore off" from speculating, and began to agitate measures for self protection. The St. Louis working men say that if the present speculative fever continues, there will be a panic and a fall in wages, and that the commotion in Socialistic circles is made by an attempt to be prepared to resist any reduction in the income of mechanics and laborers. As an additional safeguard against tyranny, it is proposed to nominate John Swinton, of New-York, for President, and Denis Kearney, of California, for Vice-President. The country is safe.

The Postmaster-General has made a material concession to the lottery managers by his recent order. A previous order placed all lotteries under the ban, the authority given in the statute of 1872 being cited for this purpose. But as that statute limits the action of the law to "fraudulent" lottery concerns, the Postmaster-General suddenly comes to the conclusion that the Louisiana lottery concern may not be "fraudulent" after all. So this rich and powerful association is to be restored to full privileges in the mails until the appeal which the managers have taken to the higher courts is decided. As that appeal was taken on a decision favorable to the Postmaster-General's course, it is surprising that that functionary should so precipitately abandon the ground which he has just gained. If the Louisiana lottery concern is not a fraudulent one, appearances belie it. And if it is the honest game which its lobby agents claim that it is, the Postmaster-General has wantonly persecuted a most deserving industry.

Assemblyman Skinner, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, was forced to take the unusual course yesterday, of appealing to the House to discharge his committee from the consideration of a bill which he desired to have reported to the House. The bill, as might be supposed, is one in the passage of which the people are generally interested; it is a bill for providing for five-cent fares on the elevated railroads of this City. The minority of the committee, headed by Mr. Skinner, desire that the bill shall receive the immediate consideration of the House. The majority, headed by Mr. Tozier, a tiresome obstructionist from Wyoming, ask for more time to study "figures and computations." The bill was finally taken out of the hands of the committee, the mathematician from Wyoming vainly protesting that he had not been able, during his six weeks' study of it, to do all the figuring which the railroad people had given him. The bill is now in Committee of the Whole House, and Representatives and Senators should distinctly understand that the people of this City imperatively demand that the richly-endowed and money-making corporations shall reduce their fares to low rates.

THE "ERA OF GOOD FEELING."

Senator Whyte, of Maryland, in advocating, on Wednesday, a bill to admit to the United States Army a man who had been in the rebel service, declared naïvely, that he supposed that we were living in "an era of good feeling," somewhat like that which prevailed under President James Monroe, who happened to be the great-grandfather of the man in question. Such expressions are not uncommon from the Democratic side of the Senate. They are generally made use of in an indignant or deprecatory tone when some rash Republican has ventured to allude to the rebellion. Such allusions are resented as inconsistent with the "good feeling" which it is assumed ought to seal the lips of every one who does not regard the rebellion as an unfortunate but very creditable performance on the part of those who made it.

It never seems to occur to our Democratic friends that an era of good feeling is a sort of era which it takes two parties to establish. If the people who sustained the Union, who spent their energies and their treasure, and from among whom many precious lives were lost, to preserve the Government of the nation, are to forget or ignore the war, they ought to be permitted, they ought to be aided, to do so, by those who sustained the rebellion. But the case in regard to which the debate of Wednesday took place is an instance of the obstinacy with which many of the Southern leaders, and those who, like Mr. Thurman, take every occasion to side with the Southern leaders, refuse to let the rebellion be forgotten. This was a case of a man, who, in his youth, left his own State, and went to Virginia to volunteer in the rebel army. He now thinks that he has a chance to get an appointment in the Federal Army, and his friends find that his service in the rebellion bars the way. Instead of frankly accepting the situation, and respecting a law which is a most reasonable, natural, and moderate result of the defeat of the rebellion, they set to work to suspend the law in his favor. They go further, and ask for its absolute repeal. Is it possible that they think this to be a proper mode of helping the country to forget the war? Is it not challenging attention to it? Can they wonder that Republican Senators, among them men who gave years of earnest devotion to the cause of the Union, feel compelled to question the principle on which such a proposition rests, or that the people of the North sympathize deeply with the course of their representatives? The implication involved in such a proposition, and which was very directly sustained by Messrs. Bayard and Thurman, is that there is nothing in the fact of a man having served in the army of the rebel States to unfit him to hold a commission from the Federal Government. Political leaders who force such doctrine on the public attention are not contributing to a state of feeling which shall ignore the civil war. It is not consistent with national feeling, with the sentiment of patriotism, with ordinary common sense, to admit that this doctrine is just and proper.

If the rebellion is to be practically forgotten, if it is not to enter into consideration with our law-makers, or with the people in choosing them, the gentlemen who took part in, or sympathized with, the rebellion must learn to leave some things alone. They must learn to accept the results of the war which yet remain embodied in the statutes and the Constitution, whatever they may think of them. They must persuade themselves to waive such pretensions as were put forward in the Senate during the recent debate. Grant that the task is difficult and unpleasant; that men who conscientiously engaged in or upheld the rebellion do not find it easy or agreeable to acknowledge that participation in that enterprise ought to bar any man from the positions of honor which are open to the rest of the citizens of the United States. The condition is, nevertheless, indispensable. The harder it is to comply with it, the more necessary it is that it should be complied with. So long as there lingers in the Democratic Party a feeling that having shared in the rebellion should make no difference in the confidence and honor accorded to aspirants for military position, so long the rigid enforcement of the contrary principle should be maintained. The loyal people of the country—perhaps all are loyal now, but we mean those who have always been so—have a right to reserve the one branch of the national service, the irreproachable fidelity of which is most closely allied to the safety of the nation, absolutely free from those who have taken part in insurrection. This may be declared a penalty for rebellion. It may be a "brand of dishonor," as Mr. Thurman calls it, on those whom it shuts out of the Army. It is a matter of taste what language shall be applied to it; the fact remains that it is a perfectly proper provision, and no one who claims that the memory of the rebellion should be allowed to fade out ought to contest it.

Mr. Thurman was very persistent in the recent debate in claiming that the practical effect of repealing the law which was attacked would be very slight. Then what is the use of repealing it? If it does not keep many men out of the Army, it would let just as few in, and their exclusion is as important to those who sustain it on principle as their admission is to those who see no harm in it. The essential point in connection with the supposed duty of ignoring the past is that it is at least as much a duty for one section and party as it is for the other. The Southern leaders get very angry when Northern men venture to say that the rebellion was wrong, but by their words and their acts they are constantly asserting that it was not wrong. That is an assertion which is questioned by the majority of the American people, and will be for a long time to come. We know the North well enough to say without hesitation that if the South and its friends do not raise the question, it will be very generally let alone. But if the question is constantly raised by or for the South, the North will inevitably respond.

LOCAL DEBTS IN NEW-JERSEY.

The Times of January of last year called attention to the magnitude of the local indebtedness of New-Jersey, and gave some details of these burdens of the tax-payers of our neighboring State, the total of such debts being estimated at $50,000,000. The following week Gov. McClellan called the attention of the Legislature to the subject, and that body enacted a law calling for detailed reports from every county, city, town, and township in the State, of their indebtedness and annual expenses of every kind. The result has just been presented to the Legislature by the Controller, in a bulky pamphlet of 200 pages, a brief abstract of which was published recently. From this official statement it appears that the estimates given in The Times a year ago were not far out of the way. The funded debts of the counties foot up $6,852,351, to which should undoubtedly be added the floating obligations of Hunterdon, $92,987, and of Warren, $65,018, which appear to be part of their permanent debt, incurred by the Democratic rings, when they dared not ask authority to issue bonds, and gave county notes instead. This swells the total of county debts to $7,010,356. The aggregate of city indebtedness is $40,152,665. The fourteen incorporated towns in the State have but $560,752 of outstanding bonds, and the boroughs and villages $75,900, while the townships report $643,282 of admitted bonded indebtedness. The aggregate is $48,443,055. This is exclusive of the floating debts, which, at the time of making the reports, had been incurred, for the most part, in anticipation of the collection of taxes, and therefore should not be considered in this connection. Still, there is too much reason to believe that much of these floating debts are destined to become part of the permanent obligations of the counties and cities, and that in this way the aggregate municipal indebtedness of New-Jersey is fully $50,000,000, as estimated in these columns a year ago.

The counties are not heavily burdened with debt, and there is no reason why they should be, for in New-Jersey the County Governments collect their taxes without difficulty, except in one or two instances, and the objects of county expenditure are comparatively few and easily foreseen. Essex leads the list, with a debt of $3,025,500, half for war bounties, and nearly all the rest for her magnificent system of public drives; the debt is 2.9 per cent. of the taxable valuation of the county. In point of ratio of debt to valuation, Bergen County comes next, 2.5 per cent.; Middlesex is third, 2.3 per cent., and the other counties follow in the order named: Union, 1.7 per cent.; Hudson, 1.4 per cent.; Burlington, 1.2 per cent.; Camden, 1 per cent.; Somerset, 0.76 of 1 per cent.; Gloucester, 0.75 of 1 per cent.; Sussex, 0.7 of 1 per cent.; Passaic, 0.69 of 1 per cent.; Warren, 0.6 of 1 per cent.; Monmouth, 0.52 of 1 per cent.; Hunterdon, 0.44 of 1 per cent.; Cumberland, 0.4 of 1 per cent.; Mercer, 0.34 of 1 per cent.; Cape May, 0.3 of 1 per cent.; Salem, 0.2 of 1 per cent.; Ocean, Atlantic, and Morris Counties report no debts. These figures are based on the permanent debts, exclusive of the "surplus revenue," which is due to the State, is never expected to be called for, and imposes no tax on the people for interest.

The city debts are a far more serious burden to the tax-payers of New-Jersey. Jersey City has outstanding bonds to the amount of $15,547,700, being 26 per cent. of the valuation of the city; Newark's bonds aggregate $10,339,000, or 13 per cent. of the taxable property. Next in amount comes Elizabeth, with $4,648,500, which is 40 per cent. of the city's valuation, though the latter appears to be marked well down. Rahway, with a population of about 7,000, and property assessed at only $2,792,300, has managed to roll up a debt of $1,569,800, or 56 per cent. of the city's valuation. New-Brunswick was badly affected with the "improvement" mania some years ago, and has a legacy of $1,419,000 of debt in consequence, or 27 per cent. In bulk of debt, Paterson comes next, with $1,290,000, but it is only 7.5 per cent. of the taxable property of the city. Camden's debt of $995,000 is 8.7 per cent. of the city's wealth; Hoboken has $942,000 of bonds to be paid, which could be done by a tax of 6.3 per cent.; a similar tax would pay off Trenton's $913,200 of bonds. Bayonne is one of the smallest cities of New-Jersey, but has succeeded in disposing of bonds to the amount of $735,700, which is equal to about one-eighth of the value of all the property in the City. In the order of the ratio of debts to property, the cities stand thus: Rahway, 56 per cent.; Elizabeth, 40; New-Brunswick, 27; Jersey City, 26; Bayonne, 13; Newark, 13; Camden, 8.7; Paterson, 7.5; Orange, 7; Passaic, 7; Hoboken, 6.3; Trenton, 6.2; Burlington, 5.4. Nearly a third of the debts of Jersey City and Newark is on account of their water-works, which are expected to pay for themselves; but the largest proportion of all the city debts has been incurred for street improvements and because of the non-collection of taxes. "Funding bonds," "renewal bonds," "tax arrearage bonds," "deficiency bonds," figure with unpleasant frequency in these statements. They all mean the same thing: That the cities have been in the habit of spending money in anticipation of their receipts, each set of officers trusting to their successors in office to get around the difficulty somehow. The "somehow" has usually been the issue of more bonds "to fund the floating debt," and thus the interest account has grown larger with each year. No way has yet been devised in New-Jersey to secure the collection of taxes with absolute certainty, and every year the deficiency has increased in the larger cities, until in at least two cases the shame of bankruptcy has come upon them. The sitting Legislature can devote its time to no more important topic than this of improving the methods of administration and the financial condition and prospects of the cities of the State.

THE STREET-CLEANING PROBLEM.

The Assembly Committee on Cities, with Mr. Varnum at its head, has entered upon the Herculean task of ascertaining how the thoroughfares of this City may be kept clean and the refuse from streets and dwellings disposed of in an effectual and economical manner, and in such a way that, if they will not do the most good, they will do the least harm. This is not a question of great dignity in civic administration, but it is one of no little importance to the health and comfort of the citizens. Although the subject is one in regard to which it is not easy to elicit anything new in the way of information, it certainly ought to be possible to produce something new in the way of practical achievement. The information that is constantly brought home to the minds of the people is that the city streets are not in fact kept clean, and the refuse is not properly disposed of, and nobody believes that either is impossible. The present system, if it can be called so, whatever it may be in theory, is altogether bad in practice, inasmuch as it does not accomplish the purpose in view. Those connected with the Police Department who gave their testimony yesterday, with the exception of Commissioner Voorhis, seemed to think there was nothing the matter with the system, but pleaded lack of appropriations and of appliances. The funds have been notoriously wasted and the work inefficiently done, and yet they think the same men, working on the same plan, could accomplish everything that is to be desired if money enough were placed at their command.

Aside from the thorough cleaning of the streets, which is essential to the health of the City, the problem involves a proper disposition of the refuse. Filling up the channels of the harbor is certainly a bad use to put it to, and Mr. Nichols appears to think that barges should be supplied with which it could be carried well out to sea. But a decidedly better opinion is that it is entirely practicable to make a more economical use of it. The experience of other cities proves that it is by no means impossible to keep garbage separate from ashes and other innocuous materials. Street sweepings and house offal have a value as fertilizers, if means can be devised for making them available to farmers, while ashes, and to some extent the refuse from the streets, may be utilized in filling up low lands in and about the city. It is merely a question of putting into operation the necessary appliances to dispose of both these classes of refuse in a way that is not merely harmless but useful; and if they are thus put to a profitable use, it ought to follow as a matter of course that the cost of getting rid of them would be rather lessened than increased.

The question with us is not so much what ought to be done—that is easily ascertained—but whether we in this City can get the right thing done. Commissioner Voorhis struck the nerve of the whole difficulty when he said the defect was one of administration. On the one side, we have a large class of citizens whom it is difficult to hold to any reasonable requirements in the way of keeping garbage apart from mere dirt and ashes, and both out of the streets; and on the other, we have an administration which it is extremely difficult to keep to a faithful and efficient discharge of public duty. Politics of the lowest and most demoralizing kind so permeate the conduct of Municipal business that the most obvious principles of good management are disregarded. The question of retaining the street-cleaning under the direction of the Police Department, of transferring it to the charge of the Board of Health, of placing it under an administrative department by itself, or otherwise disposing of it, derives all its importance from the difficulty of securing efficient administration by any sort of device under our Municipal Government. The cause of inefficiency in one is just about as likely to attack the others, and if good results could be obtained at all, they might be secured by either of the methods proposed. Probably, whichever was adopted would appear to be a failure, and we should regret that some other had not been tried. So it is in regard to doing the work directly or by contract, as a whole or by subdivisions. Honest, energetic, and faithful administration on the part of the authorities to whom it was intrusted might produce satisfactory results in either case. It would exact efficient service from City employes, or it would secure the faithful performance of honest and business-like contracts. Lax and corrupt administration will do neither. The real enigma for Mr. Varnum's committee to solve is that of getting from any department of our City Government, or any bureau or commission under its control, by any device of legislation, a practical, honest, and effective performance of public duty. If they succeed in finding a solution of this difficult problem, they will earn the gratitude of a long-suffering people.

TORPEDOES.

Now that we have no Navy worth speaking of, there are many persons who try to apologize for the fact by insisting that a Navy is no use. Ships and guns, so we are told, are costly and inefficient, and our coast can be completely protected by torpedoes. No doubt it can be, provided the enemy will agree to run its ships against the torpedoes and permit them to be blown to pieces; but without such an agreement, what is there to prevent a hostile fleet from landing troops on some part of our thousands of miles of coast line where there are no torpedoes? or how can we feel any confidence that the torpedoes which may happen to be in the way will not be quietly picked up and rendered harmless?

Of course, these objections apply only to torpedoes anchored out of sight, or beneath the surface of the water. Of late years torpedo-boats and self-propelling torpedoes have been invented which can be sent against a hostile vessel, and which no manœuvring can avoid. The ingenuity that has been displayed in these inventions and the perfection to which they have been brought are wonderful. There is one variety of self-moving torpedo which is guided by a driver, who stands on the shore or on the deck of a vessel, holding a pair of wire reins in his hand. A skillful driver can conduct these torpedoes through a crowd of small vessels, straight to the enemy's flagship, with the ease with which the driver of a butcher's cart threads his way through a crowded street in order to run down a fat man whom he has seen a block off, and marked for his prey. Still more extraordinary is the torpedo which can be sent to do its deadly work without any one to guide it. This marvelous invention displays a degree of intelligence worthy of a trained hunting-dog. When a hostile fleet approaches our shore, all we have to do is to lead half a dozen of these docile torpedoes to the beach, point out to them the particular ships which we wish to have destroyed, and then place them gently in the water and order them to "s'cat" or to "sick 'em," as the case may be. The intelligent torpedoes will immediately sink just below the surface, and then swim straight for the doomed vessels. After these have been blown up, each torpedo will select an Admiral, Captain, or other important officer, and bring his body back to the beach, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

Such are the marvelous inventions upon which we are to rely for defense in case of a war with any naval power. As we have no other means of defense, it is to be hoped that there is no exaggeration in the description of the self-propelling torpedoes which have been published by their inventors. It does seem hardly credible that a machine made of iron and brass should be endowed with so much intelligence, but we cannot doubt what the makers say of their own machines. There is, however, one danger in connection with the self-propelling torpedo which cannot be ignored, and which must somewhat impair our confidence in it. So long as it is docile and obedient, it is an admirable thing, but suppose it should become irritated and unruly, and instead of attacking the enemy, should turn and rend its owners. That such a calamity is not impossible, is evident from the experience of an unfortunate New England inventor.

The inventor in question had constructed a self-propelling torpedo which possessed the peculiarity of being able to be used on land as well as in water—a result which was obtained by fitting it with wheels. He undertook to exhibit this torpedo to a committee of naval officers at Lyme, Conn., last August. A canal-boat to be blown up had been anchored some distance from the shore, and it was understood that the torpedo would start from the beach, proceed to the canal-boat, blow it to pieces, and return to the shore, where a subsequent experiment would demonstrate its efficiency on land. Whether the inventor had been guilty of ill-treating the torpedo, or whether it was a peculiarly vicious one, we have no means of knowing. We do know, however, that after it had gone a few rods in the direction of the canal-boat, it turned round and came rapidly and with undue ferocity toward the group on the beach. The naval officers hastily retreated, but the torpedo paid no attention to them. On landing it made for the inventor, who fled with every symptom of extreme terror. In vain did he seek to outstrip his pursuer. The torpedo followed him across the country, jumping ditches, climbing fences, and steadily gaining on him. Happily, he recollected that the torpedo could not turn quickly, and so when he was nearly overtaken he suddenly doubled on his pursuer and ran toward the village. The torpedo turned and followed him, gaining so long as the inventor kept straight on, but losing a little at every turn. He was nearly exhausted when he finally reached his own workshop, the door of which stood wide open. He dashed in, shut the door, and dashed out again through a rear window, just as the ferocious and baffled torpedo flung itself against the door, and exploding, blew the workshop into small pieces.

No account of this incident has hitherto been published, for the obvious reason that the inventor was interested in keeping it secret. It is, however, every bit as true as many of the stories which have been told of the wonderful feats accomplished by other and tamer torpedoes, and it gives us a glimpse of the terrible consequences which may follow if our torpedoes should become rebellious and devastate our cities and towns, instead of annihilating the ships of the enemy.

The Czar's decree that Gen. Lobis-Melikoff, the head of the Anti-Nihilist Commission, is "at liberty to adopt any means which may appear to him desirable for the protection of the Empire" virtually makes him the most powerful man in Russia. The opponents of severe measures may well rejoice that this formidable weapon is in the hands of the weak and sluggish Armenian, rather than in those of his fierce Cossack predecessor, Gen. Gourgho. But the march of events may be too rapid for him. The arrest of Vera Sassulitch, the would-be murderess of the ex-Minister of Police, has doubtless been effected with her own deliberate connivance, in the hope that her second trial may result in disclosures not less damning to the Government than those of her first. At present the best hope of the authorities seems to lie in persuading some member of the Nihilist brotherhood to betray the rest, but the dread of the swift and terrible vengeance denounced by the society against all who divulge its mysteries will render this no easy task.

Although a good deal has been heard recently of Manitoba, its fertility and resources, very little is known of it hereabout. But the fact that three railways are now seeking the little Province is the best evidence that its trade is worth having. One of the roads, the St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba, has just been completed to St. Boniface, on the Red River of the North, opposite Winnipeg, the capital, 482 miles from St. Paul. The other roads are the Canada Pacific, a section of which is building from St. Boniface east, and the Colonization, to extend from Winnipeg west. The Province, though in the same latitude as the northern part of France, is in Winter one of the soldest of the inhabited portions of British America. It is flat and liable, through a great extent, to inundations of the Red River. The soil is exceedingly rich, and the short, hot Summers ripen large crops of Spring wheat, ordinary vegetables, and small fruits in abundance. Winnipeg, now the chief town as well as capital, has grown from a wretched hamlet of 300 inhabitants, in 1870, to a well-built city, with a population of 10,000, which will gain new impetus with the completion of the railway from St. Paul and the large immigration to Manitoba. West of Winnipeg, the fine wheat belt extends for 700 miles, all of which will be opened to settlement as the Canada Pacific and Colonization Roads are constructed west. Some 400 miles of the Canada Pacific, from Fort William, on Lake Superior, to St. Boniface, will, it is expected, be finished the coming Summer. Winnipeg is not obliged, either, to depend wholly on railways. It has, by the Red River, Winnipeg Lake, and Nelson River, all navigable, uninterrupted water communication with Hudson Bay. As the bay is free from ice late enough each year to enable the entire wheat crop to be moved, it is thought that the bulk of the surplus will be shipped to England by that route, since it is shorter and said to be cheaper than by this City or by Montreal. A line of freight steamers will, it is reported, soon be ready for this trade, and it is possible that the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Road may be employed in carrying Minnesota wheat to Winnipeg for shipment abroad, instead of transporting, as has been anticipated, Manitoba harvests to St. Paul. The Province began legislation by an elective body in 1871, being represented in the Senate of the Dominion of Canada by two members, and in the House of Commons by five members. The range of the thermometer is from 45° below zero to 95°, even 105°. In the shade, which ought to satisfy either an Esquimaux or a salamander. Hitherto we have had scarcely any association with Manitoba except as the source of cold waves. Henceforth we may know it as the region of plentiful wheat.

The Statistical Bureau of Massachusetts turned its attention to marriage and divorce last year, with results both curious and interesting. The figures cover the 19 years 1860-79. In that time 7,233 divorces were granted, and very nearly exactly twice as many wives as husbands were complainants. Desertion was the principal cause of separation; 3,013 divorces were granted on this ground alone, in the proportion of 35 per cent. to husbands, and 65 per cent. to wives. Adultery was the ground of 2,949 divorces, and the husband was complainant in 43 per cent. of this group of cases. For all other causes 1,271 divorces were decreed, and 96 per cent. of them on the wife's complaint. As regards separate years of the period, there has been a steady increase from 243 divorces in 1860, to 600 in 1878. On the other hand, the number of annual marriages has both increased and decreased since 1860, the turning-point being the year of the panic. Thus, there were 12,404 marriages in 1860, 14,451 in 1867, 15,746 in 1871, and 16,437 in 1873. But in 1878 there were only 12,893, or but 439 more than in 1860, an increase which, it is needless to say, does not at all correspond to what might be expected from an increase of population in the 19 years of half a million. In 1860 the divorces were to the marriages as 1 to 51, but in 1878 they were as 1 to 21. For the whole period, 1860-79, the average has been 1 divorce to 36 marriages. This may fairly be called a bad showing, but it shines in comparison with Vermont's record of 1 divorce to 17 marriages, Rhode Island's 1 to 14, and Connecticut's 1 to 11. Illinois's record, including Chicago's, is not mentioned. As might have been expected, the increasing number of divorces was accompanied by Legislative relaxation of the law. Under the statute of 1786—the first upon the subject—adultery and impotence were the sole causes for a full divorce. In 1836 imprisonment for seven years was made a third cause, and in 1838 entire desertion for five years was made a fourth. In 1850 it was provided that if either husband or wife was for three years a member of a religious society which did not recognize marriage, the deserted partner should be entitled to a full divorce. In 1860, 1867, 1870, 1873 the law was further modified until the two causes of 1786 have grown to nine, among the latest additions being cruelty, intoxication, and neglect to provide support. The law as to limited divorce has also been extended, both by increasing the number of causes for which it may be granted, and by giving permission to contract second marriages. At first, neither party could remarry in the case of either a full or a limited divorce; the statute of 1841 prohibited only the guilty party from marrying during the life of the innocent party, but now the only obstacle to marriage by either party is the necessity of obtaining the consent of the Supreme Court.

It takes the British Government a long time to make a new Copyright law. Lord John Manners has announced in Parliament that legislation on this subject has been postponed to next session. This is done "in consequence of the measures with which the Government has to deal, and the complexity of the problems connected with the law of copyright." The Royal Commission was appointed in April, 1876, to inquire into the condition of the law and to recommend needed legislation. The Commissioners were Lord John Manners, the Earl of Devon, Sir Charles Young, Sir Henry T. Holland, Sir John Rose, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, Sir Louis Mallet, Sir James Stephen, Sir Julius Benedict, Farrer Herschell, Edward Jenkins, William Smith, James Anthony Froude, Anthony Trollope, and Frederick Richard Daldy. The law was found to be in much doubt and confusion, and to be scattered through not fewer than fourteen acts of Parliament, the earliest dating as far back as 1735. The Commissioners gave hearings to many leading authors, publishers, and others interested in the subject, and took a mass of evidence concerning the defects in the existing law and the desirable features of a new law. This evidence, with the recommendations made by the commission, and a digest of the law in force prepared by Sir James (now Justice) Stephen, was submitted to Parliament as the report of the commission in June, 1878. This report was pretty thoroughly discussed in the public prints in both Great Britain and the United States. A bill generally embodying the recommendations of the commission, and understood to have been drawn by Sir James Stephen, was brought forward by the Government just before the close of the last session of Parliament. Besides bringing the entire law of copyright into one statute, the bill makes many radical changes in the law. These changes are in the interest of authors, and are a fuller recognition of their rights. Men of letters have been generally satisfied with the proposed law, as, indeed, they have reason to be. But many and loud complaints have come from artists against the provisions relating to copyright in paintings. The bill provides that when a painting is made on commission, or is sold, the copyright shall belong to the buyer, unless the artist reserves it by a written agreement; and even in case of such reservation, the artist is not entitled to make a copy, either exact or colorable, without the consent of the person who owns the painting. The artists complain that the bill not only practically deprives them of the benefit of copyright in the matter of engravings, chromos, &c., but that it greatly restricts their freedom in original painting, since it compels them to avoid everything that may be construed into a colorable copy or imitation of what they have once painted. They claim that such a law is not just, much less liberal, toward artists, and they use with considerable effect the fact that no representative of their profession was on the commission that recommended the provisions complained of.

Herbert Spencer is better liked as an author, and his philosophy is more appreciated, in this country than in his own. Many Americans have visited him in England, and he is on intimate terms with some of our leading scientific men. As he is a thorough-paced democrat, there is much sympathy between him and our people, intellectually and politically. A London correspondent, who has just been taking his personal and mental photograph, puts it in ink for the benefit of his readers: Spencer has a calm, pale face, rather large features, a very high, partially bald forehead, thin, dark-brown hair, streaked with gray; slight figure, somewhat bent and suggestive of delicate health, from which he has been a life-long sufferer. He talks very well and fluently, having none of the national hesitation, on a great variety of subjects, and in a positive, well-nigh dogmatic manner, indicative of a man whose opinions are not to be altered. Strangers complain sometimes of his abruptness, of a certain want of tolerance; but his friends find him uniformly amiable and courteous. He keeps careful trace of the history of thought, and of the advance of the radical views he entertains. He has been impressed with the wide acceptance of the doctrines of evolution in Italy and Russia as compared with Germany, which claims to be eminently the land of ideas. He ascribes the fact to the reaction in the former countries from what he terms the superstition of orthodoxy. He is now nearly 60; is the son of a teacher, a profound mathematician, by whom he was chiefly educated, and the nephew of Thomas Spencer, a clergyman of the Established Church, noted for his liberal opinions on political and ecclesiastical subjects. At 18 he became a civil engineer, but surrendered his profession after eight years on account of the extraordinary competition caused by the railway mania in Britain at that period. He has been very poor; his books have a small sale in England, though a considerable sale in the United States, but he has recently been rendered independent in a very small way by a modest legacy left by a distant kinsman. He is a bachelor, and resides at Bayswater, (London,) where he spends his mornings in literary labor, dictating mostly to a regular amanuensis. In the afternoon he usually goes to the Athenæum Club, a favorite resort, and plays billiards for recreation. In the evening he often meets Huxley, Darwin, Tyndall, Carpenter, or some other member of the philosophic sect, with all of whom he is on close terms of friendship. He feels a deep interest in politics of the larger sort; is substantially at one with Gladstone and John Bright, and earnestly opposed to militarysim and every form of "jingo." He is not radical in all things, however, particularly not as to woman's rights as ordinarily understood. He holds that the general adoption of evolution will eventually do away with theology as at present taught; that while there is an unknown and an unknowable beyond human knowledge, it is vain to speculate in that shadowy domain.

GENERAL NOTES.

A rumor is floating about that W. H. H. Murray sailed for Europe a week ago.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* expresses the opinion that there is more money in the South now than there has been at any previous time since the war.

The office of Provost of the University of Pennsylvania has been tendered to the Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston. It was declined by Mr. Fairman Rogers, of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Addison Frazier, of Staunton, Va., are to celebrate on Monday next the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage. Deacon Joel R. Peck and wife, of Palmyra, Wis., celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding on the 23d inst.

The Senate of Virginia on Tuesday amended a bill incorporating the County of Dickinson by changing the name to Stonewall, and fixed upon Jackson as the name of the county seat. The new county is to be formed out of Russell and Buchanan Counties.

The Boston *Advertiser* expresses the belief that the Legislature of Massachusetts will pass the bill which gives to the Alumni of Harvard College the privilege of choosing their Overseers from any part of the country they will. The House has already passed it nearly unanimously.

A Maine paper says that 819,000 tons of ice have been stored the present Winter from the Kennebec River, between Hallowell and Merrymeeting Bay, and below the bay about 200,000 tons more. At the mouth of the river ice is being taken from the water and shipped direct to Southern ports.

A telegram from Ottawa to the Chicago *Tribune*, mentions as among the current rumors that the Canadian Government contemplates withdrawing from the banks the right to issue notes as a circulating medium, and to establish a National Bank of Issue—probably utilizing the machinery of the Bank of Montreal. It is claimed that it is for the maturing of this scheme that Sir A. T. Galt has remained in Canada.

South Carolinians interested in the celebration of the centennial of the battle of King's Mountain, on the 7th of October next, commemorated the anniversary of Washington's birth by meeting there in large numbers, listening to an eloquent and patriotic address from Col. Thomas Hardeman, of Georgia, and hoisting on the highest elevation of the mountain a large United States flag, to wave there until the October celebration.

The suit of the Directors of the Dexter Savings Bank against the estate of its late Cashier, Barron, for an alleged deficiency in his accounts, has at last been commenced, but will be met with a vigorous resistance by his Executors. The writ was served on Mr. Copeland, the Executor, on Monday last, and will be entered in court at the April term at Bangor. The Hon. D. D. Stewart, of St. Albans, will be leading counsel for the estate.

The veteran rebel, Gen. Jo. O. Shelby, of Missouri, says

HONORS TO M. DE LESSEPS

HIS MOVEMENTS YESTERDAY.

A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS PRESENT AN ADDRESS TO THE GREAT ENGINEER—HIS RECEPTION BY THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Yesterday morning M. De Lesseps was visited at the Windsor Hotel by a committee consisting of Messrs. J. Riley, President of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; Trenor W. Park, J. M. Muñoz, W. R. Grace, R. H. Roadley, James A. Punderford, D. De Castro, and J. M. Hurtado. These gentlemen represented merchants engaged in the South American and Pacific coast trade, and they presented the Count with an address welcoming him to America, manifesting their interest in the Chagres Canal, and praising the labors of M. De Lesseps. The address was signed by Capt. J. Riley, T. W. Park, President of the Panama Railroad Company; Laidlaw & Co., R. H. Roadley, Lazard Frères, Muñoz & Espriella, W. R. Grace, G. Amsinck, D. De Castro & Co., and others. The address, on parchment, was handsomely bound, by Tiffany & Co., in Russia leather, with silver-mounted covers. In the centre of the cover was the monogram, F. De L., surmounted by a wreath, on which was engraved the device, "*Operire terram gentibus*," this surmounted by a Count's coronet. M. De Lesseps acknowledged the gift, and, at the request of the committee, named Tuesday evening as the time he could receive them and the other signers of the address and citizens at a reception at the Union League Club Theatre.

Mr. Peter Cooper called on M. De Lesseps while the remainder were visiting him. Mr. Cooper had retired he took him to the Institute, with M. T. De Sabla and Mr. Justin Dirks. M. De Lesseps was much interested in Mr. Cooper's philanthropy and complimented him warmly. Chevalier Nono M. De Lesseps received the visits of M. Tujague, a prominent merchant of New-Orleans; M. G. Reynaud, who presented a congratulatory address from the Chamber of Commerce of that city; Mayor Prince, of Boston; Gen. R. E. Colston, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, of Tarrytown. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Dresser and Miss S. Le Roy Dresser, M. Leon Meunier, of the *Courrier des États Unis*, and Bahiddi Effendi, of the Turkish Legation. At 1 o'clock M. De Lesseps, accompanied by Gen. Newton and members of the American Society of Civil Engineers and members of his engineering staff, went up town on the East Side elevated railroad, at Nineteenth-street boarded a tug, which took them to Hallett's Point. They were received by Capt. Mercur, and M. De Lesseps listened with evident interest to details of the blowing up of a part of the rock, and the present operations on Flood Rock. M. De Lesseps was too fatigued to go down the shaft, but some of the party descended and viewed the galleries and workings. Instructions were then the party went on board a tug of the Dock Department, and were received by Commissioners Dimock and Vanderpool, U. S. Green, Jr., Chief-Engineer; E. T. Lynch, Secretary of the department, and W. A. Nicholas, C. B. Kidd, and W. B. McLay, engineers. At the foot of Wall-street, stages were taken for the Equitable Life Insurance Building, and the visitors were shown over it by Mr. J. W. Alexander, and Vice-President Hyde, of the company. They also inspected the safe deposit vaults in the building. After a lunch at Delmonico's, M. De Lesseps left the party and went to the Windsor. The others, accompanied by Mr. Benson Lowe, examined the Cunard pier—Pier No. 40, North River—and the great derrick at the foot of Gansevoort-street. This terminated the day's sight-seeing.

In the evening there was a crush in the rooms of the Geographical Society, No. 11 West Twenty-ninth-street. About 150 persons would fill the rooms, but at 8 P. M. there were nearly 300 crowded into them. Mr. Elias F. Hall, Secretary of the society, brought M. and Mme. De Lesseps from the Windsor. They were accompanied by Mlle. Ferdinande De Lesseps, known as *Totote*. Capt. Griffin, of the steam-ship Colon, Mr. Justin Dirks, and MM. Bonaparte Wyse, Gallay, Blonne, Lanzats, Blontan, and Conoreux. They were hardly able to enter the parlors of the society, owing to the crowd. Among those awaiting with ladies the arrival of the Count and his party were Mayor Cooper, Peter Cooper, N. M. Beckwith, United States Commissioner at the Paris Exposition, Henry E. Pellew, David Dudley Field, Dwight Olmstead, A. Chanute, Clinton Roosevelt, Paul Du Chaillu, Coroner Ellinger, E. K. Youmans, the Rev. Dr. Bjerring, George C. Ward, H. Hoyt, President Barnard, H. E. Pierrepont, Peter Marié, W. H. H. Moore, Richard Esterbrook, Commodore C. H. Baldwin, Thomas C. Acton, Prof. J. McMullen, John D. Lawson, Eugene Kelly, John A. Osborn, the Rev. Dr. Sylvis, F. W. Christine, John Syrace, Col. Christine, Long, N. P. Bailey, Charles Butler, Gen. G. L. Viele, Col. Dresher, United States Army; F. M. Kelley, Theodore J. De Sabla, F. Daulte, W. A. Conkin, F. De Peyster, the Rev. S. C. Weston, D.D., Gen. J. W. Crawford, M. C. Addams, R. C. Livingston, D. H. Maitre, R. C. Hoguet, J. C. Brevoort, Judge Larremore, Gen. J. G. Wilson, Commodore Nicholson, and Judge Gedney.

Judge C. P. Daly received the Count and Countess, and learned with regret that, owing to a bad cold and fatigue, M. De Lesseps would be barely able to say a few words. After much polite pushing, Judge Daly succeeded in leading M. and Mme. De Lesseps into the rear parlor, the Count following. When the applause which greeted M. and Mme. De Lesseps had subsided, Judge Daly called on the ladies present to preserve order. [Laughter and applause.] He said it afforded the Geographical Society great pleasure to receive the Count De Lesseps a corresponding member, but it could in so doing confer no distinction on him, for he had achieved distinction which it was impossible to attempt to equal in greatness. [Applause.] Judge Daly regretted the crowded condition of the parlors, and wished that the reception had taken place in a hall. However, if the Count found the same rush in opening the canal and in procuring subscriptions for the stock of the Panama Canal, he could not find fault. In the name of the society, Judge Daly welcomed M. De Lesseps with great sincerity and cordiality.

M. De Lesseps, who spoke hardly above a whisper and with effort, repeated the remarks he made at the Union League Club Theatre about the geographical advantages which pointed out the route of the Chagres Canal. He sketched the historical events which led successively to the scheme he designs to consummate in the construction of the Canal de Chagres, and spoke of the discovery of the Isthmus and the early efforts of Marco Polo, Columbus, and Father Acosta, referring to the fact that the descendants of Columbus bear the title of Duke of Veraguas. The Countess of Montijo, mother of the Empress Eugénie, a native of the country, took her title from a small bay in the Bay of Panama. M. De Lesseps repeated his allusion to the edict of Philip II., of Spain, against those who dared to talk of an interoceanic canal, and concluded by saying that science having pronounced for the canal its construction must follow. M. De Lesseps brought his remarks to a sudden termination after saying that he recognized thankfully the Geographical Society there were always firm believers in the Suez Canal. He requested Judge Daly to say for him that at the congress in Paris last May the ladies were well represented, and it was due to their encouragement that the scheme was matured.

Judge Daly then announced that he proposed to take M. and Mme. De Lesseps through the parlors, adding that as M. De Lesseps was in the habit of finding his way in spite of many obstacles he might be able to struggle through the throng that had assembled to greet him. Judge Daly succeeded in reaching the front parlor, and then executed a Strasbourg movement up stairs to the library with his guests. Many visitors then left, and when the Count and Countess returned to the parlors they were not quite so much annoyed by the crowd. Many ladies and gentlemen were presented to the Count and Countess and M. De Lesseps had a cordial chat with Mr. F. M. Kelley. M. and Mme. De Lesseps returned to the Windsor Hotel at 9:45 o'clock. M. De Lesseps will not, it is expected, leave the hotel to-day, as he needs rest. Mr. Nelson M. Beckwith will entertain M. De Lesseps and his engineers at his residence, No. 134 Fifth-avenue, on Wednesday.

THE PIANO-MAKERS.

NOVEL AND RADICAL METHOD OF STOPPING STRIKES.

The Piano-forte Manufacturers' Society of this City met yesterday at the Union-Square Hotel, every firm of note being represented. The strike in the factory of Messrs. Steinway & Sons was discussed, and the following resolutions were read and adopted:

Whereas, We are perfectly satisfied that it is the intention of the Journeymen Piano-makers' Trade Union to enforce a general advance in the rate of wages and other obnoxious and arbitrary rules and regulations, dictating whom we shall employ and what we shall pay to new beginners and apprentices; and

Whereas, The rate of wages was already increased last Fall from 10 to 15 per cent., making it exceedingly difficult for the manufacturers in this City to compete with those of other places throughout this continent; and,

Whereas, A number of the prominent New-York piano manufacturers had built up a splendid export trade to Europe and other foreign countries, which has already been materially reduced by the late rise in material and labor, and which, if a further rise takes place, will be entirely lost; and,

Whereas, The cost of producing pianos in this City, through higher rates of labor, rent, &c., is from 15 to 20 per cent. above that of any other city, so that any further rise in wages would have the most disastrous effect and drive the piano-forte industry from this City; and,

Whereas, It is an utter impossibility for the New-York piano-forte manufacturers, without ruining their business, to concede a further advance in wages until a corresponding rise to what we granted last Fall takes place in other cities, therefore, be it

Resolved, That each and every piano-forte manufacturer of this City notify the workmen in his factory that unless the workmen of Messrs. Steinway & Son return to work by Saturday, March 13, we will close our factories on the following Monday, March 15, until otherwise ordered by the Piano-forte Manufacturers' Society of New-York.

FOUND DEAD IN AN OPEN LOT.

Patrolman John F. Nally, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, while on patrol shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday morning, was informed that there was a man lying either drunk or asleep in an open lot on the west side of First-avenue, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth streets. The officer went to the place indicated, and found that the man was dead. Proper assistance, the body was removed to the East Fifty-ninth-Street Police Station, where it remained, unrecognized, for several hours, when it was removed to the Morgue by order of Coroner Ellinger. The remains were those of a man about 50 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height, light complexion, gray eyes, sandy hair and mustache mixed with gray. He had on a dark coat, brown overcoat, white knit cotton underclothing, white shirt, blue overalls, and brogans. Deputy Coroner Goldschmiedt visited the Morgue last evening, made an examination of the body, and decided that the man died from natural causes. A post-mortem examination will be made this morning.

PRESBYTERIAL VISITATION.

LOOKING INTO THE AFFAIRS OF THE VARIOUS CHURCHES OF THE DENOMINATION.

The ceremony of "Presbyterial visitation," by a delegation of three ministers and a number of laymen from the New-York Presbytery, drew a large audience to the Fourteenth-Street Presbyterian Church, corner of Second-avenue and Fourteenth-street, last evening. The object of the visitation, which is the first that has taken place in over 20 years, is to look into the affairs of the various churches of the denomination in New-York and vicinity, to encourage them by counsel and exhortation, and to aid in the spread of brotherly feeling among the churches. The pastor, the Rev. J. H. Marling, presided, and welcomed the delegation in a few well-chosen words, in which he sketched the growth of the Fourteenth-Street Church during the past few years. Its property, which was well and commodiously situated in a central part of the City, was entirely free from debt.

From the organization of the society it had been the custom of its officers to close up the annual indebtedness at the end of every 12 months, so as to present a clean balance-sheet at the commencement of the new year. The number of active members at present was 350. The church was well officered, having 10 members of the Session, 8 deacons, and 9 Trustees. The Sunday-school numbered 300 scholars and 40 officers, and contributed $1,000 annually in the shape of weekly offerings for missionary and other church work. The young men's prayer-meeting on Saturday night of each week was well attended, and the Young People's Literary Association was in a flourishing condition.

The Rev. Dr. Stoddard, senior member of the visiting delegation, and Pastor of the Washington Heights Church, addressed the meeting. He said the object of the visitation was not inquisitorial or to pry into the private affairs of the churches, but was to promote brotherly and Christian feeling, and help to stir each other up mutually in the work of spreading the Gospel. The visitation meetings so far had been a great success, and had resulted in making churches heretofore almost unknown to each other warm and close friends. Although he represented one of the largest churches in the City, he had been selected to be one of those who now brought them the salutation of the 40 churches and Pastors in the New-York Presbytery. He heartily congratulated the Pastor and people of the Fourteenth-Street Church on the progress they had made, and the influence they had exerted in behalf of Christ and the Gospel on the people round about them. The speaker referred in terms of admiration and esteem to the venerable Dr. Asa D. Smith, one of the former Pastors of the church, and one of the leading workers in the American Board of Foreign Missions. He also alluded to the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, another former Pastor, who had since accomplished such a great work among the French Protestants of Paris.

Rev. Dr. Van Densen, of the First Union Church of Yorkville, spoke eloquently of the necessity of more conversions and of individual work to that end by laymen as well as Pastors. It had been said that the masses of this City were not thirsting for the Gospel, but this was not so. These people were willing—nay, anxious—to be saved. If we only went to work in the proper way—viz., by bringing the force of individual solicitation and individual example to bear upon each one of them.

Congratulatory addresses were made by Elder Zonkle, of the Yorkville Church, and Elder Frank H. Ferris, after which the meeting adjourned.

HULL AND THE "OLD IRONSIDES."

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Yesterday was the eleventh anniversary of the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and the occasion was celebrated by the delivery of an address in the hall, in West Thirty-first-street, by Gen. James Grant Wilson, on "Commodore Isaac Hull and the Frigate Constitution." The audience was large, and, as usual, the ladies were in a large majority. Gen. Wilson's paper contained little that was new, but it was well delivered and was listened to with interest. The chief events of the life of the bluff old Commodore, who died in 1843, are well known. He was born in Connecticut in 1775, his father being a Revolutionary officer and dying while Isaac was a boy. Adopted by an uncle, who desired to send him to Yale College, Isaac desired above all to become a sailor. At 14 he had entered the merchant service; in March, 1798, he was made Lieutenant in the Navy, and in 1380, being First Lieutenant, he distinguished himself by a daring exploit at Porto Platte, Hayti, where he boarded and took a French letter-of-marque, then landed and spiked the guns of the battery before the officer in command could prepare for defense. Gen. Wilson sketched the events of Commodore Hull's service on the coast of Barbary, his trouble, while lying at Portsmouth, with the Constitution about deserters, and the spirited preparations on board to repel an expected attack from the British ships there; his sailing in July, 1812, in the Constitution, from Annapolis, and his chase by Brooke's squadron, from which he escaped after a three days and nights' pursuit by the ingenious expedient of kedging—a manœuvre which excited the admiration of the pursuers when they discovered it. After this, in the month following, came the famous fight off the north coast with the Guerrière, Capt. Dacres—a brave man and a gentleman, and worthy foe of Commander Hull. Gen. Wilson, of course, told the story of the split breeches in connection with this fight in full. The bow guns were short and fat, doubled himself up with such tremendous energy, in giving the order to fire, that he split his unmentionables from the knee to the waistband, and went through the action in that condition of flustering dilapidation. The Guerrière was shattered to pieces in less than an hour, and when Capt. Dacres came up the side of the Constitution Hull met him like an old shipmate, saying, "Dacres, give me your hand. I know you will." Capt. Dacres bore warm testimony in his official report of the affair, to the generous kindness with which Capt. Hull treated his prisoners. Years after the two commanders became warm personal friends, and while both were living in Rome they used to be seen so often together, walking arm-in-arm, that among the American and English artists there they were called "light and shadow," Hull being short and stout, and Dacres tall and bony. After the action with the Guerrière, which setthe whole country wild with enthusiasm, for it was the first capture of the war, and equally astonished the people on both sides of the Atlantic, Capt. Hull generously gave up his Constitution to Bainbridge, to let the latter have a chance to win some laurels. At this time there were not enough ships in the United States Navy for the half-dozen commanders. What followed was the subsequent career of Commodore Hull, which was quiet and uneventful, he being commandant of the several Navy-yards of the country. In 1843 he died peacefully at his residence in Philadelphia. The Constitution, Gen. Wilson said, had always been a lucky ship. Her name of "Old Ironsides" was given because she received so slight damage in the fight with the Guerrière. She was now getting toward a century old, and had three times been rebuilt, though her model was never changed, and she was the fastest sailer of her time. The old vessel lies at Annapolis, and is used as a training-ship for the cadets.

When Gen. Wilson had closed and a vote of thanks had been proposed, Mr. Edward Bill rose to second it, and, glancing over the audience, said he believed he was the only person present who had seen Commodore Hull. He had met the old gentleman walking along Broadway, near Trinity Church, one day, and knew him at once from his portraits. Mr. Bill also said he well remembered the immense enthusiasm which the news of the capture of the Guerrière occasioned. He was a boy in Connecticut at the time, and the old farmers there seemed to go wild with delight—a thing which was very rare with them.

TENEMENT-HOUSE CIGAR WORK.

EAST SIDE PROPERTY-OWNERS PROTEST AGAINST IT.

Cooper Institute was filled last evening with working men, most of whom were evidently cigar-makers, to give their indorsement to a bill now before the State Legislature, and which aims at abolishing the system of tenement-house cigar work. Among those on the platform were several citizens who belong to the German Property-owners' Association. T. W. Wakeman was elected Chairman. In his opening address he alluded briefly to the evils which arise from tenement-house work, and maintained that every community could place limits to competition if men, women, and children were to be sacrificed by its increase or continuance. This has been done in England, where children, under a certain age, were forbidden to work in factories and mines. In reference to cigar-making in tenements, the mere statements of facts made by persons who have examined these places, independent of their opinions, were sufficient to show that such a system was a disgrace to humanity. A letter was read from Parke Godwin, who regretted his inability to attend, and expressed his sympathy with the object of the meeting. Resolutions were then read and unanimously passed. They declared that the system of cigar manufacturing in tenement-houses was detrimental to the health, morality, and welfare of men, women, and children employed in that work; that the system has had the effect of depreciating the value of property in the vicinity of such houses, and asked the Legislature to pass the bill to abolish the tenement-house work system.

Assemblyman J. H. McCarthy said that if the matter were properly explained to the Legislature, the bill would pass by a large majority, for the indications were in favor of it. Other speakers also made addresses.

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OUR SYSTEM OF TAXATION

REPORT OF THE STATE ASSESSORS FOR THE LAST YEAR.

NOT AN ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK—CONFUSION AND INEQUALITY OF OUR TAX SYSTEM—A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY URGED.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The annual report for the last year of the State Assessors, Messrs. James A. Briggs, John S. Fowler, and Sterling G. Hadley, has been prepared and sent to the Legislature. In addition to the regular report there is a supplementary report added by Mr. Briggs, making suggestions in respect to methods of taxation, in which his two associates could not concur. The following are some of the more important points presented in the main report. The opening sentence is not cheering as to the methods of taxation in the State. It is as follows:

"In submitting our seventh annual report as State Assessors, we have nothing new or gratifying to present in relation to the assessment of real and personal property for the purpose of taxation in the towns, villages, and cities of the State, as there has been no change made in the law relating to assessments since we were appointed in 1873; and we can but repeat the same old story of the great inequalities and injustice in this valuation, and at some time, (which we indulge the strongest hope in seeing accomplished,) induce the law-makers to redress them, so that the burdens of State and local taxation shall be distributed as nearly among the people as possible to their ability to pay, and in proportion to the real and personal estate they possess, and which is protected by the State, then shall we feel that we have been more than compensated for the time we devote to the Legislature, for which there is no requirement of law, and for which there is no remuneration, save in the consciousness of duty that it seemed to us required the effort."

The changes in the assessed value of real and personal estate are as follows: In 1878 the assessed valuation of real estate, as returned to the Controller's office, was $1,932,886,213, and of personal valuation of personal property was, $352,469,320, making a total value of real and personal property assessed $2,886,139,133. The increase in the assessed valuation of real estate from 1872 to 1878, both years inclusive, was $641,146,736. The total assessed value of real estate in 1879 was $2,315,420,271, and of personal property, $322,496,882. Total value, $2,651,760,727. Decrease from 1878, of assessed value, $34,378,406. The decrease in the assessed valuation of personal property during the years from 1872 to 1878 was $54,632,895. The decrease in the assessed valuation of personal property in the City of New-York from 1872 to 1878 is $109,417,547. "This fact alone," says the report, "is evidence of the need of a change in the law regulating the assessment of personal property for taxation, unless real estate and incorporations are only to be assessed for taxes, especially for State purposes."

"Whenever a change is made in the laws taxing property, we would urge in the strongest possible manner that the owners of real and personal property be put upon the same equality, and that personal property shall be assessed at its full value without deducting, as now, 'the just debts' of the owner. It is unjust to the owner of real estate that he shall be obliged to pay upon the full value of his house, store, or farm, without regard to any incumbrances there may be upon the real estate, when a person who owns $10,000 of Government bonds may buy $20,000 worth of goods, or with credit, may borrow $10,000 on his bonds, and then go 'scot free' of paying any tax. Tax all property in the hands of the holder whether real or personal, paid for or not.

"The millions of capital used by the agents of foreign banks and capitalists in the City of New-York continue to escape all taxation, because the law declares 'that all agents of moneyed corporations or capitalists shall not be liable to taxation for money in their possession under their control, transmitted to them for the purpose of investment or otherwise.' This law needs immediate amendment, as the capital in the hands of these agents comes in competition with our own banks and bankers and capitalists, and the tax that our banks pay in the City of New-York, and which the agents escape, is a good profit on the money they employ. Our laws also discriminate in favor of the foreign or non-resident manufacturer. A manufacturer living out of the State can send his goods into New-York City or anywhere into this State, and, unless the proceeds of the sale are to be invested here, he escapes all taxes, when the same kind of goods made and sold in this State must pay a tax. This is not justice to home production or to our own citizens."

In discussing the expediency of taxing mutual life insurance companies, the report says: "It would seem, however, that it is but just to other interests that these companies should contribute something to the support of the State that gives them being and protection, and that a tax of three-fourths of 1 per cent. on the net cash value of all of the surplus as exceeds one year's income, based upon the average income of five years preceding, would perhaps be judicious."

Bank taxation is thus spoken of: "In our report of last year we presented facts and figures of bank taxation that, in our opinion, were deserving of the law-making power of the State, especially as bank capital paid taxes out of all proportion to any other property assessed in this State, and that there had been the taxes that in six years we had lost some $30,000,000 of bank capital from the tax-rolls, and, as far as taxes are concerned, that amount of capital was lost for the purposes of taxation in this State forever, because a very large proportion of it was owned out of the State. We regret to say that as yet there has been no change in the laws taxing banks, and they are assessed, in the main, at their full value, but in many of the counties, but according to the caprice of the assessors, except in the County of Montgomery, where the Supervisors seem to be the assessing power, and in 1878 assessed bank stock at 40 per cent., and in Columbia County banks are assessed from 100 to 130 per cent., and in New-York City at full value. The enormous taxation of national banks cannot be better illustrated than by the following: There are national banks in the City of New-York, whose capital is $13,500,000, paid, in 1877, State and City taxes, $314,032, and of Government taxes, $214,332 the sum total of $528,364.32. One bank of $5,000,000 of capital paid three times the amount of taxes that was paid by another corporation with more than $40,000,000 of capital. The taxes paid by the banks of the City of Columbia, Dutchess, and Tompkins in 1879 were $313,900. The real estate of these counties was equalized at some 56 per cent. of its full value, while the banks paid State taxes on one-fifth more than the full value of their stock."

"In our reports we have endeavored to point out the inequalities of taxation, and the absence of any equitable system of taxation in our State, in the most plain and positive manner. We now give the following contrasts of taxation upon $5,000,000, if one person held the $5,000,000 invested in sums of $1,000,000 each, in five different kinds of property. We give the amount of taxes on each $1,000,000, and the net income on each $1,000,000. This is a beautiful plan for our legislators to contemplate! But it is a true one, "drawn from actual life," and not "copied from any of the old masters:"

First million of dollars, tax	$40,000	$25,800 00
Net income		
Second million of dollars, tax	60,000	38,480 00
Net income		
Third million of dollars, tax	70,000	2,247 53
Net income		
Fourth million of dollars, tax	80,000	6,750 00
Net income		
Fifth million of dollars, tax	34,150	25,800 00
Net income		

These illustrations of wrongs that should long ago have been remedied by our legislators need no comment. They speak for themselves in language so plain that all can understand it.

On the taxation of railroad companies, the Assessors say: "Justice to the railroad companies, as well as justice and gain to the State, demands that all railroad companies should be assessed by a State board of assessment and taxation, in order that they shall pay taxes according to their ability, and not according to the guess-work, or whims, or caprice (and occasionally to the animosity) of some thousands of local assessors. As the law now is, a railroad that cannot pay interest on its bonds and running expenses must be assessed for land and superstructure as much as a railroad that pays dividends, if its land and superstructure cost the same. This certainly is not assessing property at its full and true value, and for its ability to pay. Should not the earning ability of a railroad be a measure of value in making an assessment?

On exemptions the Assessors are emphatic. They say: "The hundreds of millions of real estate exempt from taxation, and the yearly application to the Legislature of all manner of associations and societies, asking for more exemptions of real estate from taxation, calls loudly upon the Legislature for a halt. All real estate from which income is derived, without reference or regard to ownership, should, in our opinion, be subject to assessment and taxation. Whoever receives income from real property should pay tax on the property from which the income is derived."

In conclusion, the Assessors say: "We would most respectfully suggest, as it is not the duty or the province of State Assessors to advise, that Senators and Assemblymen discuss during the present session this important subject of taxation in the most thorough and exhaustive manner; that they consider it from every stand-point; that they take up and investigate every interest of persons and of corporations, of each and of every industry of city and of country, of real and of personal property; and after much time and thought have been given to this great matter, in which all are interested, by the members of the Legislature, that they adopt the judicious recommendation of the Governor and appoint a tax commission to report by bill at the first day of the next session of the Legislature. Whatever may be done in the future the legislator will certainly find it an easy task to improve upon the present Tax laws of the State, and to so frame them as to make the Constitution Hull met him like an old shipmate, saying, "Dacres, give me your hand. I know you will." Capt. Dacres bore warm testimonies in his official report of the affair, to the generous kindness with which Capt. Hull treated his prisoners. Years after the two commanders became warm personal friends, and while both were living in Rome they used to be seen so often together, walking arm-in-arm, that among the American and English artists there they were called "light and shadow," Hull being short and stout, and Dacres tall and bony. After the action with the Guerrière, which setthe whole country wild with enthusiasm, for it was the first capture of the war, and equally astonished the people on both sides of the Atlantic, Capt. Hull generously gave up his Constitution to Bainbridge, to let the latter have a chance to win some laurels. At this time there were not enough ships in the United States Navy for the half-dozen commanders. What followed was the subsequent career of Commodore Hull, which was quiet and uneventful, he being commandant of the several Navy-yards of the country. In 1843 he died peacefully at his residence in Philadelphia. The Constitution, Gen. Wilson said, had always been a lucky ship. Her name of "Old Ironsides" was given because she received so slight damage in the fight with the Guerrière. She was now getting toward a century old, and had three times been rebuilt, though her model was never changed, and she was the fastest sailer of her time. The old vessel lies at Annapolis, and is used as a training-ship for the cadets.

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Cook for an attempt to shoot him, and the latter was arraigned on that charge yesterday, in the Jefferson Market Police Court. The prisoner explained, on examination, that he had a pistol in his pocket, and its explosion was accidental. He was fined $10 for carrying concealed weapons, and was discharged on the payment of the fine.

THE BASE-BALL SEASON OF 1880.

SCHEDULE OF GAMES TO BE PLAYED BY THE CLUBS OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 27.—The annual meeting of the National Base-ball League, held in this city, adjourned this afternoon after adopting the following schedule of games to be played during the season of 1880:

Chicago Club.—At Cincinnati, May 1, 4, and 5, and Sept. 14, 15, and 16; at Cleveland, July 10, 13, and 14, and Sept. 9, 10, and 11; at Buffalo, May 25, 26, and 27, and Sept. 4, 6, and 7; at Boston, May 29, June 1 and 2, and Aug. 3, 5, and 7; at Providence, June 4, 5, and 8, and July 27, 28, and 31; at Worcester, June 16, 17, and 19, and July 21, 23, and 24; at Troy, June 10, 12, and 14, and July 16, 17, and 20.

Cincinnati Club.—At Chicago, May 7, 8, and 11, and Sept. 18, 21, and 22; at Cleveland, May 25, 26, and 27, and Sept. 4, 6, and 7; at Buffalo, July 10, 13, and 14, and Sept 9, 10, and 11; at Boston, June 16, 17, and 19, and July 16, 17, and 20; at Providence, June 10, 12, and 14, and July 21, 23, and 24; at Worcester, May 29, 31, and 1, and 2, and July 27, 29, and 31; at Troy, June 4, 5, and 8, and Aug. 3, 5, and 7.

Cleveland Club.—At Chicago, May 18, 20, and 22, and Sept. 24, 25, and 27; at Cincinnati, May 13, 14, and 15, and Sept. 28, 29, and 30; at Buffalo, May 7, 8, and 11, and Sept. 14, 15, and 16; at Boston, June 4, 5, and 8, and July 27, 29, and 31; at Providence, May 29, June 1 and 2, and Aug. 3, 5, and 7; at Worcester, June 10, 12, and 14, and July 16, 17, and 20; at Troy, June 16, 17, and 19, and July 21, 23, and 24.

Buffalo Club.—At Chicago, May 13, 14, 15, and Sept. 28, 29, and 30; at Cincinnati, May 18, 20, and 22, and Sept. 24, 25, and 27; at Cleveland, May 1, 4, and 5, and Sept. 18, 21, and 22; at Boston, June 10, 12, and 14, and July 21, 23, and 24; at Providence, June 16, 17, and 19, and July 16, 17, and 20; at Worcester, May 14, July 10 and 14, and Sept. 24, 25, and 27; at Troy, May 24, 25, and 27, and Sept. 4, 6, and 7.

Providence Club.—At Chicago July 5, 6, and 8, and Aug. 10, 12, and 14; at Cincinnati July 1, 2, and Aug. 10, 12, and 14; at Cleveland June 22, 23, and 24, and Aug. 24, 26, and 28; at Buffalo June 26, 28, and 29, and Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2; at Boston May 4, 8, and 22, and Sept. 15, 17, and 22; at Worcester May 7, 11, and 20, and Sept. 28, 29, and 30; at Troy July 10, 13, and 14, and Sept. 9, 10, and 11.

Worcester Club.—At Chicago June 26, 28, and 29, and Aug. 24, 26, and 28; at Cincinnati June 22, 23, and 24, and Aug. 26, and 28; at Cleveland July 1, 2, and 3, and Aug. 10, 12, and 14; at Buffalo July 5, 6, and 8, and Aug. 17, 19, and 21; at Boston May 1, 4, and 15, and July 5, and Sept. 9; at Providence May 8, 25, and 27, and Sept. 4, 6, and 7; at Troy May 18, 20, and 22, and Sept. 14, 15, and 16.

Troy Club.—At Chicago June 22, 23, and 24, and Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2; at Cincinnati June 26, 28, and 29, and Aug. 24, 26, and 28; at Cleveland July 5, 6, and 8, and Aug. 17, 19, and 21; at Buffalo July 1, 2, and 3, and Aug. 10, 12, and 14; at Boston May 7, 8, and 11, and Sept. 28, 29, and 30; at Providence May 13, 14, and 15, and Sept. 24, 25, and 27; at Worcester May 1, 4, and 5, and Sept. 18, 21, and 22.

THE PARADE ABANDONED.

NO OBSTRUCTION TO TRAFFIC ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

An adjourned meeting of the "Ancient Order of Hibernians" took place last evening in Academy Hall, Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue. The main question to be considered was, to parade or not to parade on St. Patrick's Day. A considerable number of the delegates were in favor of the old time-dishonored fanfaronade and a regular "march," with all that that performance implies. These mostly comprised rum and beer vendors of every variety, reinforced by disreputable local politicians, and were quite boisterous in endeavoring to enforce their obnoxious views. The opposition was composed of hard-working persons to whom a parade seemed an empty show, if not something much more reprehensible, and who advocated the abandonment of the customary procession and the diversion of its expense to the relief of their poverty-stricken countrymen in Ireland. After a long discussion, which was protracted beyond midnight, a compromise was finally effected, and the following programme was agreed upon: The several divisions will assemble at a point in the neighborhood of Union-square, wearing the usual badges and regalia, and march to a public hall, yet to be designated, (probably the American Institute) where some well-known speakers will address them. Tickets of admission will be sold to members of the order and any others who may wish to participate, and the entire proceeds will be handed over to some of the Irish relief funds. The proceedings will commence early in the morning, and be brought to a conclusion in time to enable everybody concerned to attend the theatrical matinées afterward. Thus there will be no down-town parade, and the business portion of New-York will be spared the inconvenience of the St. Patrick's Day traffic embargo for the first time in many years.

AMERICAN VETERINARY COLLEGE.

ITS COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—SEVENTEEN GRADUATES RECEIVE DEGREES.

The annual Commencement exercises of the American Veterinary College, which took place in Chickering Hall last evening, attracted a large audience. Besides the Faculty of the college, headed by Prof. Liautard, and the Trustees, of which Mr. Samuel Marsh acted as spokesman, there were present upon the stage a number of gentlemen, among them Mr. Henry Bergh, Dr. Oren D. Pomeroy, Prof. D. B. St. John Roosa, who addressed the graduates, and the Rev. A. O. Moorehouse, who opened the exercises with prayer. The first business in order was the conferring of the degree of D. V. S., by Mr. Samuel Marsh, President of the Board of Trustees, upon the 17 graduates, whose names are as follows: George H. Bailey, of Maine; H. B. Boyd, New-Rochelle, N. Y.; T. Cowhey, St. Louis; D. W. Corcoran, New-York; H. F. Foote, New-York; J. Gerth, New-Jersey; R. M. Hall, New-Jersey; E. Hanshaw, Jr., Brooklyn; W. H. Hornbower, Massachusetts; D. K. Light, Pennsylvania; E. G. Jackson, Long Island; R. C. Mattison, New-Jersey; A. P. Weeks, Ellenville, N. Y.; W. H. Rose, New-York; F. P. Roberge, New-York; E. R. Wing, Needham, Mass.; U. L. Zuill, Bermuda. The following graduates, all undergraduates were awarded prizes: T. C. Cobley, gold medal, for the best general examination; H. T. Foote, second prize of a set of medical books for the second best general examination; E. Hanshaw, Jr., for best anatomical preparation, case of instruments; E. Hanshaw, Jr., for best practical examination, gold medal of the United States Veterinary Association; John Dougherty, silver medal, for the best junior examination in anatomy.

The valedictory, pronounced by E. R. Wing, of the graduating class, was an excellent piece of literary composition, recited with more than usual grace and spirit; and in addressing the graduates, Prof. Roosa gave many happy illustrations of what may be done in the field of pure science by veterinary practitioners, and hoped there were some among the class before him whose contributions to anatomy, physiology, or the kindred sciences would hand down their names in the literature of the profession.

THE NEW ANGLO-AMERICAN BANK.

Negotiations have been in progress for some time past looking to the formation of an Anglo-American bank, to be known as the Union Bank of England and America. Mr. E. T. Bell, who has accepted a Directorship, is authority for the statement that subscriptions to the stock of the bank, as per private cable, have already amounted to a large proportion of the first issue of the capital stock of $7,500,000, which will be placed in Great Britain, except what is taken by the New-York Directors as

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 27.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 6s C., 81. 105 | U. S. 4½ R., 91. 107⅜ | U. S. 4s C., 1907. 106½
$10,000...bc 105⅛ | $10,000 ..... 107⅜ | $60,000..... 106½
$30,000...bc 105⅛ | U. S. 4½ C., 91. 107⅜ | 4,000 b.c. 106½
 | $10,000 ..... 107⅜ |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1 P. M.

U. S. 6s R., 80. 103⅞ | U. S. 4½ C., 91. 107⅜ | U. S. 4s C., 1907.
$8,000...b. 103¾ | $9,000 ..... 108⅝ | 5,000..... 106⅝
10,000...ad 103⅝ | U. S. 4s R., 1907. |
 | GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M. |

U. S. 4s C., 1907. 106⅝ | U. S. 4s C., 1907.
$2,500 ..... 106⅝ | 20,000...b3. 106⅛

SALES TO 3 P. M.

Term. 6s, new. 102 | Cen. Arizona Min. 1 | Kansas & Texas.
$5,000 ..... 102 | 100 ..... 9⅜ | 100..... 44¾
Mo. 6s, ... 103 | Montana Gas Con. 1 | 100..... 44⅝
5,000 ..ad 109¾ | 225 ..... 55 | 1010..... 44½
Pac. R. 6s, c. 108 | N. Y. L. E. & W. 1 | 200..... 44⅜
1,000 ..... 98 | 200..... 27 | 200..... 44¼
Int. & G. N. 1st. 90 | 200..... 45⅞ | 200..... 44⅜
5,000 ..... 101¾ | 1800..... 45¾ | 200..... 44⅜
Ill. C. 6s sterling. 103 | 500..... 45⅞ | 200..... 44⅜
International 2d. 70 | N. Y. L. E. & W. pf. 1 | 1500..... 45⅝
Int. Imp. Con. 100 | 100..... 70¾ | 1600..... 45⅜
1,000 ..... 42 | Nashville & Chattan. 1 | Marietta 1st pf. 1
M. K. & T. 1st con. 50 | 100..... 103¾ | 100
2,000 ..... 104 | Lake Shore..... 1 | Manhattan.
Mich. Cent. 1 | 100..... 136 | 100
Lake Shore..... 1 | Northern Pac. pf. 1 | 100
100..... 136 | 100..... 45 | Mo. K. & T.
Lake Shore..... 1 | 200..... 45¼ | 100
100..... 136 | North Pacific. 1 | 100
Mich. Cent. 1 | 100..... 36 | Oregon & Trans. 1
100..... 136 | 200..... 36¼ | 100
Lake Shore..... 1 | North Pacific pf. 1 | Phila. & Reading.
100..... 136 | 100..... 80¼ | 100
Mich. Cent. 1 | Oregon & Trans. 1 | 100
100..... 136 | 100..... 36¼ | Rappahannock.
Lake Shore..... 1 | Phila. & Reading. 1 | 100
100..... 136 | 100..... 24¾ | Rens. & Saratoga.
Mich. Cent. 1 | Michigan Central. 1 | 100
100..... 136 | 100..... 90 | Rens. & Saratoga.
Lake Shore..... 1 | Mo. Pac. 1 | 100
100..... 136 | 100..... 104¾ | St. L. & S. F. pf.
Mich. Cent. 1 | Morris & Essex. 1 | 100
100..... 136 | 100..... 85¼ | Han. & St. Jo.
Lake Shore..... 1 | 100..... 85¼ | Han. & St. Jo. pf.
100..... 136 | 200..... 85¾ | St. Paul.
Mich. Cent. 1 | North-western. 1 | 200
100..... 136 | 1800..... 116 | St. Paul pf.
Lake Shore..... 1 | 200..... 116 | 100
100..... 136 | 100..... 116 | Texas Pacific.
Mich. Cent. 1 | North-western pf. 1 | 100
100..... 136 | 800..... 116¼ | Union Pacific.
Lake Shore..... 1 | 1800..... 117 | 100
100..... 136 | Northern Central. 1 | 100
Mich. Cent. 1 | 100..... 107 | 100
100..... 136 | Ohio Central..... 1 | 100
Lake Shore..... 1 | 100..... 107¼ | 100
100..... 136 | Ohio & Miss. 1 | 100
Mich. Cent. 1 | 100..... 107¼ | 100
100..... 136 | 100..... 107¼ | 100
Lake Shore..... 1 | Ohio & Miss. pf. 1 | 100
100..... 136 | 100..... 107¼ | 100
Mich. Cent. 1 | Ohio Cent. 1 | 100
100..... 136 | 100..... 107¼ | 100
Lake Shore..... 1 | Ohio & Miss. 1 | 100
100..... 136 | 100..... 107¼ | 100
Mich. Cent. 1 | Ohio & Miss. pf. 1 | 100
100..... 136 | 100..... 107¼ | 100
Lake Shore..... 1 | Ohio Cent. 1 | 100
100..... 136 | 100..... 107¼ | 100
Mich. Cent. 1 | Ohio & Miss. 1

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 36 N. R., foot of King-st.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 9, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 9, 3:30 P. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, March 16, 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, March 23, 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, March 30, 8 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having Saloon, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room), $80, $80, and $100. INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL, OR QUEENSTOWN,
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
GALLIA.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
PARTHIA.....Wednesday March 10, 3 P. M.
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.
HECLA.....Wednesday, March 24, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a specific low rate for Fall and Winter months. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

GERMANIC, Capt. EXTON.....Sat., March 6, 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL.....Thursday, March 11, 4 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GELSTON.....Thurs., March 18, 10:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the motion and vibration are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For insertion of plans and other information apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Sunday, Feb. 29, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, March 4, 11:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, March 13, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 20, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, March 25, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, April 3, 12:30 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $80, $90, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Excess, state-room, and other information apply to the agents of the company, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or ships. THOS. H. DALE, Agent.
No. 21 and 33 Bread-st., Liverpool.

Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

OEM. WERDER, Sat., Feb. 28 | HERMANN, Sat., March 13
DONAU.....Sat., March 6 | NECKAR.....Sat., March 20

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
Steamer STATE OF NEVADA, Thurs., March 4, 12 M.
Steamer STATE OF ALABAMA, Thur. March 11, 7 A. M.
First cabin, $60; $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110; $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets $75. Steerage, $25.

For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
AMERIQUE, B. Jousia.....Wednesday March 17, 9 A. M.
FRANCE, Tardelle.....Wednesday, March 31, 9 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Anchoria...Feb. 28, 7 A. M. Circassia March 13, 7 A. M.
Ethiopia.....March 6, 1 P. M. Devonia.....March 20, noon

Cabins, $80 to $90. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Morrison-st.
Utonia.....Feb. 28, 9 A. M. California March 4, 11 A. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT.....Thurs., Feb. 26 SILESIA Thurs., March 11
LESSING Thurs., March 4 SUEVIA, Thurs., March 18

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100; Second cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st. N. Y. No. 61 Broadway N. Y

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Co.'s pier, 3d, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, March 17
W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, March 24
S. RHEDAM.....Wednesday, March 31

1st Cabin, $75-$70. 2d Cabin, $45-$50. Steerage, $29.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 77 South William-st.
PUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
27 S. Wm-st. Freight Agts. 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Monday, March 1
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO Saturday, March 20, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY Monday, Mar. 15, noon

For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICO. New-York, Feb. 18, 1880.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 Broadway.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
Passenger Department, No. 257 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

From and after Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1880, the following passage rates between NEW-YORK and SAN FRANCISCO will go into effect, viz:
CABIN, $70.
STEERAGE, $35.
These rates cover all necessary expenses for the voyage.
For tickets or further information apply to
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 43, North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.
At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Fleetwood.....Sat., Feb. 28
GATE CITY, Capt. Dearborn.....Wednesday, March 3

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railway, and with their new and elegant steamer FLORIDA, just built for this company, and designed expressly to run via the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River.

C. D. OWENS, Gen'l Agt. S. F. & W. R. R., 315 Broadway. GEO. YONGE, Agent, Ocean S. S. Co., and Central R. R. of Ga., 401 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana & Mexico) sat. March 6
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only) Thurs. March 11
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, (Havana & Mexico) S. March 20

These steamers are furnished with salvaging berths in state-rooms, small table in cabin-room, and meals are served a la carte without extra charge.

Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans March 9 and 23d for Tampico, via Brazos, connecting at Galveston with steamers for Havana and New-York.
P. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 3 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. VAN SICE Wed., March 3
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. PORTER.....Sat., March 13

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 28
Steamer MORRO CASTLE.....WEDNESDAY, March 3

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or H. B. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, March 6
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, March 18
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN:
Certificate No. 1,463, issued by the NEW-YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD R. R. CO., Jan. 15, 1873, to John McCracken or order, for 100 SHARES of the capital stock of said company.

The public are respectfully cautioned against negotiating the same, and requested to show cause, if any, why a new certificate shall not be issued in lieu of the one lost.

Transfer of the original certificate has been stopped, and a suitable reward will be paid to any one who may find and return the same to
W. T. HATCH & SONS,
No. 34 Wall-st.

$7 REWARD.—LOST ON FEB. 21, BETWEEN 41st and 48th sts., 5th and 6th ave., an old-fashioned GOLD BRACELET. Address S., Box No. 214 Times Down Town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
$1,000,000.

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, President.
THEODORE J. DE SABLA, Vice-President.
Senor Don RAMON G. GUZMAN, Resident Vice-President for Mexico.

DIRECTORS.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, Esq., President of the Equitable Trust Company.
WILLIAM B. ROFFMAN, Esq., New-York.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Esq., Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co.
ALFRED PELL Esq., New-York Manager of the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
JOHN E. ALEXANDRE, Esq., New-York, Havana and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.
JAMES A. SCRYMSER, Esq., New-York.

BANKERS.
Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

This Company has been organized under the laws of the State of New-York, for the purpose of establishing telegraphic communication with

MEXICO, SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

MEXICO is so situated geographically as to be the natural channel through which all telegrams between North and Central America must conveniently pass, thus practically controlling the growing traffic of the Pacific Coasts, from CHILI to CALIFORNIA on the WEST, and the GULF OF MEXICO on the EAST.

The cost of the present undertaking will be under $600,000. It will consist of about 500 miles of Submarine Cable, (with no land lines,) which will begin on the Southern Coast of Texas, and be continued to the Cities of Tampico and Vera Cruz, Mexico, connecting there with the Mexican Government lines built over the railway to the City of Mexico, from which point 7,800 miles of wire extend to all the important cities of that Republic.

Arrangements have been made for acquiring a concession, granted by the Mexican Government, by which the control of all foreign telegrams to and from places in Mexico, south of a line 156 miles south of the boundary line of the United States, is secured *exclusively* for the term of fifty years, and the right of establishing and working telegraph cables between the United States, Central and South America, via Mexico, is secured for fifty years, during which time the Government of Mexico binds itself not to grant to others like privileges.

The control of an advantageous contract with the Western Union Telegraph Company and its connections can be acquired without cost to this company, securing for the term of twenty-five years the *exclusive* exchange of all telegrams to and from points reached by the proposed cable.

The early completion of the railway now building across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and the projected ship canals of Panama and Nicaragua will open direct trade via the Gulf of Mexico between the interior cities of the United States and Central and South America, China, Japan, India, and Australia, creating an immense telegraphic traffic between the Isthmus of Central America and all parts of the world, which will be of great value to this telegraph system, protected as it is by exclusive rights for fifty years.

No estimate of Mexican telegraphing can be made from the returns of existing lines, owing to the fact that the wires between the Texas frontier and the City of Mexico pass through a mountainous and unsettled country, where it is impossible to maintain them efficiently.

For several years the telegraph takings for the Island of Cuba have averaged about $300,000 annually. Cuba has a population of 1,800,000, and a commerce variously estimated to be from $100,000,000 to $125,000,000 annually. Mexico has a population of 9,500 000, and an annual commerce estimated to be from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000.

If Cuba's telegraphing amounts to $300,000 annually, that of Mexico, which is *more distant*, when fully developed, cannot be less than $1,000,000.

This estimate, which is *irrespective* of the local telegraphing certain to be developed between the frontier, coast, and interior Cities of Mexico, and the natural accession of traffic from the extension of telegraphic communication with the Central and South American States, would give the following results:

Revenue from Messages according to above estimate.....$325,000
Annual working expenses, three Cable Stations and New-York office.....$45,000
Reserve and Repair Fund.....30,000 75,000
Net annual income.....$150,000

Being at the rate of 15 per cent. on a capital of $1,000,000.

Negotiations are in progress for the extension of telegraphic communication with Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, United States of Colombia, Ecuador, connecting with Callao, the lines of this Company and the established lines from Payta, Peru, to Chili and Brazil, on terms very beneficial to this Company. These extensions would, by the large accession of traffic over its cables, which will largely control the telegraphing of an aggregate population of over 35,000,000, and an annual commerce of $602,000,000, which is rapidly increasing.

The receipts from the carriage of messages in connection with this extension will, it is estimated, largely increase the amount above estimated as derivable from Mexico.

All telegrams between North America, Brazil, Chili, and Peru go and return via New-York, London, Portugal and Buenos Ayres, at the following rates, which are practically prohibitory:

Between	Distances from the United States, via Eng. and via Portugal, Mexico. Miles.	Miles.	Each word.
N. Y. and B. Ventura, C.			
S. Colombia			$7 85
N. Y. and Payta, Peru			7 75
N. Y. and Callao			8 00
N. Y. and Valpso, Chili			6 00
N. Y. and Monte Video			4 60
N. Y. and Rio Janeiro			4 10

The extension of this more direct line via New Mexico and the South Pacific insures a large through and local traffic, whereby the European and domestic telegrams now unpatriotically diverted to the Canadian cables and the Western Union lines, will be secured at rates *lower* than by any other route.

To secure the completion of the cable to Vera Cruz, via Tampico, offers from English Cable makers insure the cable being laid, and in working order for about $600,000, within six months after receiving the order.

As the two sections of cable are short, the longest being about 260 miles, there is no reason to apprehend any delay or difficulty in fulfilling these offers, as the cable would be laid parallel with the coast in about 100 fathoms of water, on a bottom unusually favorable.

For copies of the Concession and contracts above referred to, terms of subscription, and any further information that may be acquired, apply to
JAMES A. SCRYMSER, President,
No. 37 New-st., New-York.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1880.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of a deed of trust executed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, under date of Feb. 1, 1875, to the Union Trust Company of New-York as Trustee, the following numbered sterling bonds have this day been drawn for redemption, viz: Nos. 7, 125, 103, 255, 320, 491, 573, each for £200 sterling; Nos. 76, 772, 785, 455, 498, 819, and 626, each for £100 sterling. And on behalf of the Western Union Telegraph Company, notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the counting-house of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., London, on the 1st day of March, 1880, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
JAS. H. OGILVIE, Vice-President.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Government bonds, municipal and railroad securities bought and sold on commission.

A limited amount of
Atchison, Colorado and Pacific Railroad Co.,
First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, guaranteed, principal and interest, by General Russell Thayer, Union Pacific Railroad, and lease assumed by Union Pacific Railway Company, for sale.
C. D. WOOD. SAMUEL D. DAVIS.

SPRING VALLEY HYDRAULIC GOLD COMPANY.

The subscription list to the stock of this company will be closed without fail on or before SATURDAY, the 28th. All applications for stock to be accompanied by check, without which subscriptions cannot be recognized. Funds received after subscription list is closed will be returned.

Subscription price $10 per share. Address
UNITED STATES MINING INVESTMENT COMPANY, No. 61 Broadway.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILROAD.
Holders of first and second mortgage bonds of the New-Jersey Midland Railway Company can deposit them, with past due coupons and funded interest bonds attached, in the Central Trust Company until March 22, 1880, on payment of 1 per cent. per value. After that date holders of first mortgage bonds and coupons will receive only decree value, and the second mortgage bonds will be cut off from their rights under the plan of reorganization.
CHARLES PARSONS,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.
New-York, Feb. 27, 1880.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS.—The stock of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company is now ready for delivery to persons holding the Purchasing Committee's stock receipts. The exchange will be made at the office of J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 63 William-st., New-York. By order of the Purchasing Committee.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, Chairman.

HOLDERS OF FIRST AND SECOND PREFERRED INCOME BONDS OF ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY who have not signed the request to the Trustees to dissolve the Stock Trust, are desired to call on the undersigned and do so at once. H. L. GRAY,
No. 20 Nassau-st.

COLUMBIA COUNTY BONDS
FOR SALE AT
NATIONAL-HUDSON RIVER BANK,
HUDSON, N. Y.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GERMANIA Petroleum Company call on or write to JOHN PONDIR, No. 19 Broad-st. Stockholders please bring stock.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WANTED.
BELL TELEPHONE STOCK OF NEW-YORK.
W. G. NOYES, No. 21 Nassau-st.

$250,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED property, at 5 and 6 per cent.
J. A. BILLS, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, at New-York City, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, Feb. 21, 1880:

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$4,715,175 29
Overdrafts	634 25
United States bonds to secure circulation	1,000,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	43,800 00
Due from other national banks	451,124 54
Due from State banks and bankers	6,827 36
Real estate	267,297 51
Current expenses	4,938 02
Checks and other cash items	99,321 32
Exchanges for Clearing-house	445,842 77
Bills of other banks	18,838 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	202 69
Specie, (including gold Treasury certificates)	775,447 97
Legal-tender notes	279,507 00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	45,000 00
Total	$8,153,360 66

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	1,000,000 00
Undivided profits	189,823 69
National bank notes outstanding	892,100 00
Dividends unpaid	1,212 00
Individual deposits subject to check	4,466,538 47
Demand certificates of deposit	34,410 17
Certified checks	16,794 36
Cashier's checks outstanding	125,000 00
Due to other national banks	373,581 22
Due to State banks and bankers	53,889 75
Total	$8,153,360 66

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 26th day of February, 1880. RICHMOND B. KELLY,
Notary Public, New-York County.
Correct—Attest:
F. A. PALMER,
C. BURKHALTER,
RUFUS STORY, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, Feb. 21, 1880:

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$4,031,308 96
Overdrafts	1,030 89
United States bonds to secure circulation	500,000 00
United States bonds on hand	2,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	121,500 00
Due from other national banks	489,792 43
Due from State banks and bankers	85,809 76
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	354,500 00
Checks and other cash items	503 11
Exchanges for Clearing-house	556,335 77
Bills of other banks	5,028 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	580 26
Specie, (including gold Treasury certificates)	597,042 00
Legal-tender notes	305,229 00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	22,500 00
Total	$7,083,793 18

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid in	$750,000 00
Surplus fund	60,000 00
Undivided profits	45,765 62
National bank notes outstanding	449,990 00
Dividends unpaid	707 50
Individual deposits subject to check	1,877,804 07
Demand certificates of deposit	15,124 97
Certified checks	171,426 98
Cashier's checks outstanding	24,840 42
Due to other national banks	2,358,210 53
Due to State banks and bankers	1,329,914 08
Total	$7,083,793 18

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, H. H. NAZRO, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 27th day of February, 1880. SIGOURNEY VAN ZANDT,
Notary Public.
ALVAH HALL,
GARDNER R. COLBY, } Directors.
JOHN T. HILL,

Rockaway Beach Pier Company.

$150,000 CAPITAL. PAR VALUE SHARES, $100.
NO BONDED OR FLOATING DEBT.

A FEW SHARES OF THIS CHOICE INVESTMENT STOCK, IN QUANTITIES OF 5 SHARES AND UPWARD, ARE NOW OFFERED AT PAR.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE PIER AT CONEY ISLAND WARRANTS THIS A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

MOLLER & CO.,
24 NASSAU-ST.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.
NOTICE.

The undersigned are prepared to purchase, pursuant to the provisions of the Land Grant Mortgage made by the Western Railroad Company of Minnesota to them as Trustees, fifteen (15) bonds of the series of $100,000, secured by said mortgage, and will receive proposals from the holders for the sale of that number of said bonds until the 1st day of March next, at No. 228 South 7th-st., Philadelphia, Penn. Purchases to be made of the bonds offered at the lowest prices, but the right to reject any and all proposals is reserved.
J. C. POWER,
J. FRAILEY SMITH, } Trustees.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1880.

MUNICIPAL GAS-LIGHT CO.

STOCK
WANTED BY
MOLLER & CO.,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

ELINT & PERE MARQUETTE R. R. CERTIFICATES.
SOUTH CAROLINA STOCK AND BONDS.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA BONDS.
NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND R. R. SECURITIES.
GREENVILLE & COLUMBIA R. R. BONDS.
WANTED BY
WM. R. UTLEY,
NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

John A. Dodge & Co.,

BANKERS AND STOCK-BROKERS.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, buy and sell on 3 to 5 per cent margin, all stocks dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange, and execute orders for Stock privilege contracts at favorable rates. Full information on all matters relating to Stock speculation furnished on application. Weekly report of movements in the Stock market sent free.

The New-York and Flushing R. R. Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
MATURING ON MARCH 1, 1880, WILL BE PURCHASED AT PAR AND INTEREST BY
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 23 WALL-ST.

CLINTON B. FISK & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 3 BROAD-ST., DREXEL BUILDING,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT FOR SALE.
For cash, or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. Brokers in State, Railway, Municipal, Mining, and miscellaneous stocks and bonds.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS.—The first mortgage six per cent. gold bonds, and the second mortgage income bonds of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company are now ready for delivery to persons holding the Purchasing Committee's first mortgage bond receipts. The exchange will be made at the office of J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 63 William-st., New-York.
By order of the Purchasing Committee,
JOHN S. KENNEDY, Chairman.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND
WESTERN EXTENSION BONDS
WANTED BY
E. S. MENDELS, Jr., & CO.
NO. 15 WALL-ST.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, (established in 1854,) transact a general banking and brokerage business in railway shares, bonds, &c., &c.

ELECTIONS.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT COMPANY, LIMITED, Feb. 19, 1880.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual election of Directors of the Metropolitan Concert Company, Limited, shall, as designated by the by-laws of the incorporation, be held at the office of the company, No. 757 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1880. The polls will be open from 12 M. till 1 P. M., or until all the stockholders then presentthe themselves shall have had an opportunity to vote.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES P. LOWREY, President.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 123 Bowery and 204 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1880.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 4, 1880.
Poll opened at 12 M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 12, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of March next.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 31st instant until March 4.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, for the construction and equipment of one hundred and fifty miles of the International and Great Northern Railroad up to 12 o'clock M., March 15, 1880. Plans, profiles, specifications, and estimates may be seen at the company's office at Palestine, Texas, or No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after March 1, 1880.
The company reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.
THOS. W. PEARSALL, President.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of acting as companion to a maiden or widow lady; no objection to the country. Address, by letter, Miss M., care Miss A. Forde, the "Madison," No. 1,242 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 289 East 42d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND DO FINE WASHING.—By competent girl in nice private family; employer can be seen. Call at No. 146 East 39th-st., one flight.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; will do plain washing; good City reference. Address E., No. 334 East 40th-st., top floor, front.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN IN A PRIvate family, and will do washing and ironing; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 330 East 33d-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG EXPERIENCED WOMAN as excellent cook; City reference; in private family; no letters or cards. Call at No. 204 East 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; best City reference. Address L. M., Box No. 324 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A COMpetent person; understands her duties thoroughly; best City reference. Call at 608 2d-av., two flights, front.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY IN A HOTEL or private boarding-house; best City reference. Call for two days, between 1 and 2 P. M., at No. 220 East 26th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR HOUSEKEEPER AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent person; can cut and fit; understands the several duties thoroughly; best City recommendations; also, European references. Call at No. 608 2d-av., two flights, front.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Norwegian girl in small private family; first-class City reference. Call at No. 123 West 25th-st., first floor.

NURSE-GIRL, &c.—BY A LADY FOR A COMpetent and trustworthy girl to take care of growing children and do chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 22 East 63d-st., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands making all kinds of salads, care of silver, serving wines; can take a man's place; best City reference. Call at No. 332 East 36th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; UNDERstands all kinds of salad; no objections to a private boarding-house; city or country; best City reference. Call at No. 223 East 29th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS first-class waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 109 East 53d-st., top floor; ring top bell, left side.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO take family and gent's washing home, or work out by day; good reference. Call, two days, at No. 306 East 32d-st., top floor.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable colored woman, by week or month; reasonable. Call or address No. 129 West 26th-st., in basement.

MALES.

ASSISTANT GROOM OR COACHMAN.—BY A young man lately arrived from the old country; first-class references. Address J., Box 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his business in every respect; nine years' reference from one place; highly recommended from last and former places for neatness, sobriety, honesty, capability; City or country. Call or address Coachman, No. 213 West 53d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has lived with him four years; understands gardening, and can highly recommend him in every particular. Address W. B., Post Office Box No. 5,225 New-York City.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class single man in a private family; in town or country; can furnish the best of City reference. Call or address J. S., care of J. B. Brewster & Co., No. 146 East 25th-st.

COACHMAN.—DISENGAGED BY FAMILY LEAVing for Europe; reference for ability, honesty, and sobriety from first-class families; married, no family, capable of managing a first-class establishment, as references will show. Address Thomas, No. 606 2d-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, who thoroughly understands the business; excellent reference as to character and ability; is willing and obliging. Address, for two days, A., No. 54 4th-av., care of Hennessy, corner Bond-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—MARRIED; wife, cook, wash, and iron; good milker; no incumbrance; first-class City reference. Address J. M. C., No. 326 Pearl-st.

GARDENER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GARDEner; Scotch; married; has had charge of some of the finest places; thoroughly understands kitchen, carpet-gardening, and specimen plants and trees were made a specialty; very best of reference. Address W. W., Box No. 313 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

GARDENER.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his business; married; first-class references for several years; understands greenhouse and outdoor cultivation; thorough rose-grower. Address Thomas, office of J. A. Hemphrey, No. 76 Franklin-st., where last employed can be seen.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS GARdener; understands greenhouses, grapevines, and vegetables; has good references. Address N. B., seed store, No. 878 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN (MARried, no family) whose capabilities will stand investigation. Apply to F. J., for R., at seed store, No. 15 John-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE GERMAN MAN; IS of experience; florist and vegetables, and is well recommended. Address E. Stutzer, 166th-st., near 3d-av.

WAITER.—IN A PRIV

THE LEWIS WILL PLOTTERS

CONFESSION OF THE SELF-ASSERTED WIFE OF THE MILLIONAIRE.

SHE PLEADS GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY—ACCUSES DR. PARKS OF BEING THE LEADING SPIRIT IN THE FRAUD—HER STATEMENT OF HER CONNECTION WITH THE PROCEEDINGS.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 27.—The trial of the Lewis will conspiracy case was resumed before the United States District Court this morning. The court-room was filled to its utmost capacity, and after the five prisoners on trial, including Dr. Parks, who, according to the testimony adduced yesterday, was the chief conspirator and master-mind of the whole affair, had taken their seats, Judge Nixon directed that the trial proceed. A buzz of excitement was caused as District Attorney Keasby entered the room, followed by Mrs. Lewis and her counsel, ex-Judge Fullerton. Instead of taking her seat, Mrs. Lewis remained standing irresolutely for a moment, when Mr. Keasby announced that he desired the attention of the court. He said: "Mrs. Lewis, alias Jane H. Holbrook, who pleaded not guilty, with the other defendants, desires to withdraw that plea, and have a plea of guilty substituted." The other defendants, who evidently expected something of this kind, were not moved. Dr. Parks, who sat behind his counsel, ex-Judge Hoffman, leaned his head upon his hand and fixed a long, steady, earnest gaze into Mrs. Lewis's eyes, which she met firmly, and then turned her head and looked toward the District Attorney, who had taken his seat. There was silence for a few moments, and then a general hum of conversation occurred.

Mrs. Lewis was then placed upon the stand, and testified as follows:

"My name is Jane H. Lewis. I have been married—Aug. 19, 1856, at Albany, N. Y.—to John Lewis. I was not quite 17 years. John Lewis was 42 years of age when I married him. I was afterward separated from him. I saw him from time to time after the separation. I lived in New-York for 19 years. I did not know Joseph L. Lewis, who died. I first heard of him in March, 1877. I heard of him first from Dr. Parks, who was a practicing physician. He called upon me and asked me if I had heard of the old gentleman's death, and gave me particulars of him, and said how easy it would be to represent me to him as his wife; that I could present a certificate, and that the Government would settle with me. He suggested that I should attend the funeral, but I did not do so. The Monday after, Dr. Parks called upon me, and said he would provide a marriage certificate and a lawyer in Jersey City. On Saturday, March 17, he brought me this certificate which I gave to Mr. Winfield. He also said he could find a living clergyman who would make out the certificate and testify to marrying me. I had been to see Mr. Winfield about the 14th or 15th March. At my first interview I did not have the certificate. When I saw him he asked me for it. I told him I had it, and I would bring it. I first went to Mr. Winfield at the instance of Mr. Parks; my object was to get him to take up my case; I had none. I went as the widow of Joseph L. Lewis—the pretended widow. [The marriage certificate, torn in four pieces, was shown the witness, and identified.] I saw Dr. Parks the following week at Mr. Winfield's office. Dr. Parks instructed me what to say to Mr. Winfield, orally and sometimes by letter, principally by letter, which Dr. Parks told me to destroy. I did so. I received this last one in the Spring of 1878. I received one in jail. [Letter produced.] That is it. I preserved none of the letters of Dr. Parks concerning this transaction. I received an account of Joseph L. Lewis's habits, his manners, dress, description of the house, &c., from Dr. Parks—everything that I testified to in the probate proceedings before Mr. See, in October, 1877, and afterward. I went before the Master because Dr. Parks told me I would have to go to testify on my own behalf. I said I would not go, for I could not carry it out. He said I could not get out of it as I was too deep in the mire; that any one who would turn traitor ought to be put out of the way, and he could get plenty of men to put me out of the way for $25. The first time I ever saw Dr. Parks's face was when Dr. Parks handed it to me in New-York. I did not know George Brown or Bradford, the witnesses, to the certificate. Before my examination I was never a witness in any court. I corrected in my statement at the examination. During the cross-examination I obtained the information for my replies from what Dr. Parks told me, both from letters, which were very frequent, and by interviews. I received some of the letters from Mr. Ward, Allison. I first saw Marcus T. Sacia when I was brought to plead. I met George R. Bradford by appointment of Dr. Parks. I spoke to him as if I always knew him, and upon the indictment. I gave a description of Mr. Lewis and the house. He said that if he did not think I was Mrs. Lewis, he would not testify, and would have nothing to do with it.

"Sacia, or a person resembling him, brought a diagram of the house, [and he explained it to me. I have never been in the house. I understood that it had been remodeled. In March, 1877, I saw Benson coming out of Dr. Parks's house, and Parks told me that he had furnished a description of the house. In November Dr. Parks showed me a contract assigning one-half interest in my claim to the estate of Joseph L. Lewis to him; he said he had shown it to Judge Fullerton to get him to take up my case. Parks gave me a letter of introduction to Judge Fullerton. I had an interview with Judge Fullerton; also saw a lawyer named E. S. Colwell, of New-York, at the instigation of Dr. Parks, to get him to testify that he was employed to get me a divorce. He said that he did not know that I was Mrs. Joseph L. Lewis. I asked him to testify to that fact, and he said he would. He had never been concerned with me in a suit for divorce from Joseph L. Lewis. I told Mr. Colwell that Mr. Colwell had been trying to get me a divorce in 1873, and would so testify before the Master; he did so. Frequently, doubts were expressed by my counsel as to my claim, and I always insisted that I was Mrs. Lewis, and Dr. Parks told me always to insist that I was the genuine Mrs. Joseph L. Lewis. Dr. Parks said that I needed material evidence that I had lived in the house, and that a pillow case would be produced. It was produced in court. I identified it, and said that in leaving Mr. Lewis's house I took a pillow-case in mistake, and must have left it at Mrs. Draper's house when I left. I left it at Dr. Parks's suggestion. I had frequent conversations with Mrs. Draper. I told her that it had really come from Mr. Lewis's house, and she consented to say so. There were some old laces, pictures, receipts for board from Mrs. Draper, in the pillow-case. The pillow-case was marked Joseph L. Lewis. Dr. Parks said that it was a genuine one which came from Lewis's house. The getting of Mrs. Draper to testify was my own idea. There was a handkerchief in the bag marked J. L. My real initials. The name Jane Hastings in the marriage certificate was the name agreed upon by Dr. Parks. It was wholly imaginary. I told Mrs. Draper that it was Mr. Lewis that I married, and she believed me. I never lived in Hoboken, nor in the house of Mr. Joseph L. Lewis, nor was I ever concerned in his affairs. My husband, John Lewis, never lived in Hoboken. The persons who testified that I had resided with them, and that Mr. Lewis called to see me, did so at my suggestion, and they really believed me. I have had a number of interviews with Frank Allison about this affair. I always knew him as Frederick Ward. He knew Dr. Parks. I never talked with Dr. Parks in the presence of any one: he did not wish it. He did not come to New-York during this transaction, as he said he was afraid to do so. Dr. Parks said that there was a person who was at the hotel who had some bonds he wanted to dispose of, and that they were not genuine. There was a bargain with Dr. Parks that after the lawyer's fees were paid, I was to have one-fourth, Benson and himself one-fourth each, and the other fourth to pay the witnesses and expenses. [Letter produced.] I believe it to be in the handwriting of Dr. Parks—in the handwriting he used in this correspondence. It was received in the Mercer County Jail. All letters I received were opened by the jail officers, and all I sent out I had to send out open, according to the rules. Henry T. Bassford was a witness in the case. He said he knew Mr. Lewis very well, but did not know he was married, but by an arrangement he swore he knew me and saw me with Mr. Lewis, in 1871, at Mrs. Rutan's. That was false. I heard Bassford testify to the visit at Rutan's. Bassford never saw me at Rutan's. Dr. Parks knew of Bassford's being arranged with to be a witness. The genuineness of the marriage certificate was assailed at the trial—that changes have been made in the plate subsequent to 1858. Dr. Parks suggested that an advertisement should be put in the paper for Bradford as a witness to the marriage ceremony. It was put in the New-York *Herald* soon after the suggestion. I procured the testimony from time to time as it was taken before the Master."

Cross-examination by ex-Judge Hoffman. "I was Mrs. John Lewis. I am a widow. My maiden name was Jane Hamilton. I assumed the name of Holenbrook. From 1856 until four or five years ago I bore the name of Jane Hamilton Lewis. I never used Holenbrook as my name, except when newring articles. I went by the name of Hammond in 1876, for a few days. I use no other name."

Q.—Why did you assume the name of Holenbrook? A.—I decline to answer, because it would tend to criminate myself.

The witness declined to answer the reason why she assumed the name of Hammond for the same reason.

"I was born in England and came to this country when very young. I resided in Boston until 17 years of age. I resided since in New-York. I resided temporarily when I was living in Boston, in Savannah, Ga., Montreal, Canada, and Albany. I met my husband in Boston; he resided there; had no business. I lived with him for two or three weeks and went back to Boston. I did not see him again for two or three months. My friends did not know that I was married. In 1862 or 1863 he sought to be separated from me. I lived with him for two or three years in New-York. I did not know his business at any time. We lived apart. He came back at times."

Q.—Were all the means of support derived from your husband? A.—Mr. Keasby, must I answer all these questions?

On being informed that she need not if they would tend to criminate her, she declined to answer.

"I first met Dr. Parks at Eighth-street, New-York. I was working there. It was a boarding-house. Dr. Parks called on me professionally. I was sick and I sent for him. I next saw him in Hoboken. I went to see him professionally. I saw him in the Winter of 1876-7, in New-York. I sent for him. I saw him three times before March, 1877. The meeting with Dr. Parks in March, 1877, was at No. 27 Bleecker-street. I was then living at No. 10 St. Mark's-place. I saw him there in March, 1877, between the 5th and 10th. It was not wholly a professional visit. That was the first time this Lewis case was spoken of. I had not sent for him, but I wrote for him and told him I had moved. He might have come to see me socially. I don't know why I wrote the letter. I had partial board there; had breakfast there: dined sometimes at restaurants. I had no employment. I had money; did not have to earn it. When Dr. Parks called I received him in my bedroom, because the parlor was rented. We had a conversation. He remained about half or three-quarters of an hour. He spoke of this case. He asked me if my husband was really dead, and asked me if I had heard of the death of old Mr. Lewis, of Hoboken. I said not—had no interest in it. Then he said that Lewis had left money to the Government, and suggested how easy it would be for some one to assume the rôle of the wife and get the money. I said no, I did not think I could. I did not order him out of the room. He wished that I would do it, and urged me to. I still refused to do it at that time, and I refused to go to the funeral. He left me, and I bade him good-bye cordially. My indignation had vanished. The following Monday or Tuesday, at No. 27 Bleecker-street, I met him in the parlor. He said he came to talk about the Lewis case again, if I had thought anything about the matter. I had, and he said all that was necessary was to produce the certificate, because the case would not go into court, and I agreed to it. I supose I wanted money. I was willing at that time, but not afterward. I was 40 years of age then. It was with Dr. Parks I had the conversation; it was not another man, and I am positive about it. Dr. Parks introduced me to Dr. Parks. Mr. Winfield agreed to take my case without a retaining fee. When Parks gave me the certificate he said he could not find a living clergyman to give it. It was then he spoke of Wells as a Justice of the Peace. I believed that all I had to do was to give the certificate to my counsel, and that would be all about it. Mr. Winfield's contract was one-half the proceeds. Mr. Winfield's contract was canceled, and the contract testified to in the direct examination was made. By arrangement with Dr. Parks I destroyed the letters, as well as for my own protection. I first became scared for myself when I found I had to testify. I was afraid if I did not testify I would be put out of the way; that I would be killed. After I testified I was not afraid, because I had performed my part of the contract. I was afraid of Dr. Parks; because he threatened me. I admit that I have testified falsely, and have procured eight persons to do likewise. I had compunctions of conscience in doing so, but did so because I was afraid of Parks. I wanted to stop many times, but was afraid. I pleaded not guilty by advice of counsel. I did not plead not guilty as Jenny Holbrook, but as Jane H. Lewis. It was not in my mind to plead as the widow of Joseph L. Lewis. I did not intend to plead as that. I was in Trenton three or four days before I intended to plead guilty."

Q.—What induced you to plead guilty? A.—Because I did not want to see the head conspirator escape and myself and others who had very little to do with it punished.

Q.—By this you mean to place it all upon Dr. Park? A.—Not particularly.

Q.—By the chief conspirator you mean Dr. Parks, do you not? A.—Yes, Sir; I did not want those who had little to do with the matter, when I was instrumental in getting them in trouble, suffer for it; it was in the interests of justice that I did so.

Q.—Were you influenced by what Dr. Parks threatened? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—Why did you not go to your counsel and tell him about being threatened, and of being in fear of your life? A.—I was afraid to do so.

Q.—Why did you not go to your counsel and tell him that it was all a conspiracy, and that you were threatened? A.—I supposed I had to go over, and I was afraid.

Q.—Did it ever occur to you to take another tack until another (Colwell) had confessed that it was a conspiracy? A.—No, Sir; not until I came here.

Q.—What other motive had you in becoming a witness for the Government besides showing up the chief conspirator? A.—Because my conscience was overburdened.

Cross-examination by Mr. Mayo. "The reason why I pleaded guilty was that I did not want to see innocent persons punished. I believe Bradford, Allenson, and Mrs. Russell are innocent. I do not know that I ever saw Sacia before. Mr. Bassford never knew me at Mrs. Rutan's boarding-house in 1858; never lived there."

Re-direct by the District Attorney. "I did not speak to Dr. Parks by advice of Judge Fullerton. I advised him of that, and received a reply agreeing that no much had been said about our being together that it would be better not. Counsel informed me of the business Parks was engaged in, and that he had made contracts in my name, and got money on them."

The case will be resumed on Monday.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL WAGES.

RESTORING THE OLD RATES IN FORCE BEFORE JULY, 1877.

In the months of June and July, 1877, reductions varying from 10 to 15 per cent. were made in the wages of their employes by many of the largest railroad corporations in the country. This reduction was made necessary by the exceedingly depressed condition of business at the time. On the New-York Central the reduction of pay, which went into effect July 1, was 10 per cent., and was asserted to be the first made since war times. At this time Mr. Vanderbilt said the business of the road had so fallen off that they were then running only 30 trains per day, as against 80 in former and more prosperous periods. The general reductions, however, were followed by those destructive railroad riots which extended nearly all over the country, and seriously alarmed the nation. On the New-York Central there was no strike or riot by the men of the road, though travel was much interfered with and work at some of the shops stopped by the interference of mobs of riotous workmen from outside. The employes of the road asked of Mr. Vanderbilt a restoration of the 10 per cent. which had been taken off. He replied that when the troubles were over he would have a talk with them, but it was not then a time in which any argument could have effect. After the riots had ceased, the excitement had calmed down, Mr. Vanderbilt caused the distribution of a gift of $100,000 among all his employes who had not stopped work during the disturbance. Yesterday he appended general orders to the following from the office of the New York Central Road, by Mr. Vanderbilt, restoring the rates of pay to what they were before the 10 per cent. reduction was made. The following is the order:

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1880.

To the Officers and Employes of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company:

On the 1st day of March, 1880, the compensation of all officers and employes of the company will be restored to the rates paid on the 1st day of March, 1877.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, President.

The following short table shows the reduced rate of wages and the rate which will go into effect March 1:

	Reduced Rate.	*Restored Rate.*
Engineers, per day	$3 15	$3 50
Firemen, per day	1 57½	1 75
Brakemen, per day	1 58	1 75
Switchmen, per month	36 00	40 00
Yard hands, per month	$36 00 to $49 50	$40 to $55
Shop hands, per month	38 50 to 112 50	45 to 125

MR. GUMBLETON WANTS $50,000.

THE EX-COUNTY CLERK SUES THE EX-GOVERNOR TO RECOVER DAMAGES.

Ex-Gov. Lucius Robinson was served yesterday with the complaint of ex-County Clerk Henry A. Gumbleton, in a suit which the latter has brought against the former for $50,000 damages, which he claims to have suffered because of his removal from office by the ex-Governor. In his complaint, Mr. Gumbleton recites the fact of his election to the office of County Clerk for three years, from Jan. 1, 1877, by which he became entitled to "the fees, commissions, perquisites, and emoluments" appertaining to that office, which had "an annual value of not less than $25,000." He then tells how charges of malfeasance in office were preferred against him to the Governor Jan. 28, 1879, a copy of which was furnished him the following day, and Feb. 10 was fixed for receiving his answer. Mr. Gumbleton says that on that day he filed a denial of the charges, but that on March 14 Governor Robinson removed him from office without taking the trouble to give him a hearing or take testimony in the matter. Thus the ex-County Clerk was "brought into obliquy and certain of his fellow-citizens," and thus did he lose the "fees, commissions, perquisites, and emoluments" of the office, "thereby being damaged to the amount of $50,000." For this sum, therefore, Mr. Gumbleton demands judgment against the ex-Governor.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The steam-ships Adriatic, of the White Star Line, and the General Werder, of the North German Lloyd, will sail for Europe to-day. To-morrow the City of New-York, of the Inman Line, will sail for Liverpool. Mr. and Mrs. Fairman Rogers, of Philadelphia, and S. Howland Robbins are among the passengers of the Adriatic. The saloon lists of the steam-ships mentioned are as follows:

In steam-ship Adriatic, for Liverpool.—S. Howland Robbins, W. M. Knowles, Mrs. Knowles, Manuel Castanos, Ramon Revero, Mrs. James Richardson Archbald, Fairman Rogers, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. M. E. Fiten, Miss Ruth E. Wales, R. W. Cooper, J. E. Hughes, William Mcigaw, Mrs. Hughes, R. King, Mrs. W. Hendricks, F. W. McGilvery, E. A. Bingham, Mrs. Bingham, Jose Somellera, Jose Sala, H. Fellinger, Charles L. Johnson, Edwin Villiers, G. Merry Wilson, David Stanton, Cyrus Clark, William Borden, J. Greenhalgh, Alexander Kerr, Thomas M. Kerr, Charles W. Wood, Edward Russell, W. H. Graef, Theodore White, Theodore Berdell, Dr. A. Muirhead, David Collamore, David Ascoli, John Eckburg, A. W. Lanoon, C. Lightfoot, F. Ixmonez, Andrew Goodwin, H. Weill, Thomas Rodick, Mrs. Baglin and four children, Henry Godbur, David Thompson.

In steam-ship General Werder, for Bremen.—Julius Bunsen, Mrs. Bunsen, Miss Terezina Singer, Mrs. Huida Sancke, Miss Emilie Heyn, Herman Schmidt, Mrs. Schmidt and child, Mrs. Adelheid Groyen, Anton Loehr Von Kirn, Isaac Levy, Master Edgard Hillebrecht, Robert Kretschmar, Mrs. Kretschmar, Mrs. W. Schulz, C. F. Eckardt, Gustav Krause, Ferdinand Mayer, Robert Suwerkrop, Mrs. Suwerkrep, Max Clarus, Mrs. Clarus, M. Weiss, Mrs. Cecilie Friedmann, John C. Lindner, Mrs. Lindner, Miss Elise Meister.

In steam-ship City of New-York, for Liverpool.—Miss Anna Gaines, J. W. Bennett, Brother Lothaire, Henry Aitman, Mr. Hughes, Mrs. Lynch, A. W. Jarvis, John H. H. Cushman, Mrs. Cushman, Miss Maud Cushman, William T. Lang, Dr. Charles McManus, Mrs. McManus, T. J. Young.

THE LIMIT OF EXHAUSTION

TWENTY-FIVE DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.

REMARKABLE ADVENTURES OF TWO FOOL-HARDY EASTERN SAILORS WHO STARTED FROM BOSTON FOR AUSTRALIA IN AN OPEN BOAT.

The steam-ship City of Para, which arrived in Brooklyn from Rio de Janeiro yesterday, brought as passengers Herbert Burrill, of Falmouth, and Albert B. Coombs, of Nantucket, the two reckless men who sailed from Boston last July in a boat hardly larger than the mythical tub of Mother Goose, with the intention of doubling the Cape of Good Hope, and making Melbourne, Australia, before the opening of the World's Fair next October. The steamer also carried the boat in which this remarkable voyage was attempted, and as it lay upon the deck yesterday afternoon it presented much the appearance of a very large cigar-shaped torpedo. On the deck of this singular-looking craft Herbert Burrill sat while he related to the TIMES reporter, in an unconcerned manner, the story of his narrow escape from death by starvation. He is a man apparently about 40 years of age, and his face shows the marks of the hardships through which he has passed. His hair is red, and he wears a mustache and chin whiskers of the same color. He was dressed in a suit of clothing presented to him by sympathetic persons in Brazil—a dark woolen shirt, striped trousers, and a blue coat. His companion during the voyage which so nearly ended in death was out taking a walk when the reporter called, but the officers of the ship say that he is a fair mate for Burrill, and that, judging from their talk and actions, either of the two is liable at any time to start off in just such another foolhardy expedition. They exhibit a remarkable affection for the boat which at one time seemed likely to be their tomb, and Burrill pointed out its strong points to the reporter with every evidence of pride. They designed to place it on exhibition at the Melbourne Fair had the voyage been successfully accomplished. It is the smallest that ever attempted to brave the dangers of the Atlantic, being four inches shorter than the Nautilus, in which Capt. Crapo made his famous voyage to Europe. Its length is 19 feet over all, and the beam 5 feet 4 inches. The name, Golden Gate, is emblazoned in gilt letters on an iron plate fastened to the side. It weighs but 1⅓ tons, and, when fully loaded, draws but 16 inches of water. Both bow and stern are sharp-pointed. The cockpit, from which the boat is worked, is aft, 5 feet long, and 2½ feet wide, allowing the man on watch barely room enough to turn round. Just in front is the hatchway, leading to the cabin, which occupies the entire forward part of the boat. The hatchway is 2½ by 2 feet, and from the centre a brass pipe projects about four inches, for the purpose of ventilation. The deck is slightly convex, built of one-inch pine, and has no gunwales, so that the water was free to run off on all sides. Forward stands a mast, with a bowsprit, and in favorable weather a storm-jib was used. In the cockpit provision is also made for rigging another mast and converting the boat into a schooner. Altogether, this insignificant little shell is said by her owners to be capable of carrying 75 square yards of canvas. Oars, which fit into oar-pits are iron row-locks, and oars were carried in the voyage, partly, as Burrill said, to aid the progress of the boat, but more particularly to afford needful physical exercise to the navigators. In the stern, and reaching across the deck to the cockpit, a water-tank was constructed, with a capacity of two barrels. In this were stowed hams, canned meats, canned corn, peas, beans, fruit, tea, coffee, pilot bread, and condensed milk in sufficient quantities to last them several months. The water was stored in three copper tanks in the forward part of the cabin, two of them being three feet long by two wide, and the third two feet square, and all three 13 inches in depth. In addition to this small water-supply, with a capacity of five gallons, was located on the deck of the cockpit. The water-tanks in the cabin were utilized for bunks, and on top of them Burrill and Coombs spread their blankets and slept when off duty. The furniture of the cabin consisted of a kerosene stove for cooking purposes, and a pump to be used in case of a leak. The pump was so constructed, by the use of pipes leading to the bilge, that if it was necessary to work it from the weather deck one man could do so without leaving the cabin, secure from the wind and the waves. The spars also could be taken down and packed away in the cabin.

Burrill and Coombs set sail from South Boston on the morning of July 9, 1879. Besides the provisions, they took on board several books and papers to while away the tedious hours on the water, a sextant, a quadrant, a compass, Bowditch's "Navigation," and the charts of the waters which they proposed to traverse. It was a beautiful Summer day, and hundreds of ladies and gentlemen assembled to bid God-speed to the daring voyagers. The course which they had marked out was to the Cape de Verd Islands, which they expected to reach in about two months; thence to Cape Town, South Africa, and thence to Melbourne, by the aid of the trade winds, which they calculated on catching at their best. The routine of the voyage was settled upon before sailing. Each man was to stand watch for six hours. Mr. Burrill, in relating the incidents of the voyage, is woefully incompetent to give dates, and, in most cases, to locate the latitude and longitude of the days spent on the ocean; but he knows, he says, they encountered remarkably pleasant weather. The wind was fair and not too strong, and they bowled along on their course, buoyant and hopeful. Neither of the men had any doubt of the ultimate success of the voyage. Indeed, as subsequent events proved, the faith of these two hardy seamen was almost miraculous. On the seventh day the situation of affairs changed. A violent gale was encountered, all sail was taken in, and the Golden Gate scudded along before the hurricane under bare poles. She worked admirably, however, and as there was no difficulty in keeping her before the wind, no serious anxiety occurred. A quantity of water was shipped, but it rolled off the convex deck of the boat, and did no harm, except to drench the man at the wheel. This storm, which was of small duration, lasted for 24 hours, and was succeeded by a day and a night of comparatively good weather. The next day, however, a new gale sprang up, which lasted for 36 hours. The seats had to be unshipped and stowed away in the cabin, as the boat was unable to ride safely, a veritable cork in the raging waters. But she weathered the storm bravely, and when fine weather again greeted her she was none the worse for the encounter. From this time forth the trials and many skies encouraged the voyagers until Sept. 4, 1879, the day before the Cape de Verd Islands were sighted. Then another gale burst upon them. The seas ran high, and one great wave, as Burrill expressed it, "broke over the boat. It was a trifle lower than the car platform, and ran underneath it. The tank was damaged and the platform railings were bent and broken. The damaged engine and car were sent to the repair shops, and will probably be ready for use again to-day. A conductor, with whom a TIMES reporter talked yesterday, said he wondered that accidents did not occur on the road daily, because of carelessness on the part of employes. "I don't see how the company can have the heart to ask us to take enough interest in the road to be careful," said the conductor. "We have asked in every decent way to have our wages raised to a living point, and the only result is that, with a great many of us it actually costs $10 or $15 more a month to live than we can make on the road. If some of us were not able to work at other trades when we are off duty, I don't know how we could keep our families from starving. Some of the men work evenings in shoe shops or groceries, or anywhere they can find work, and some eke out a living by making little brackets and doing fancy scroll-sawing at home. Of course, under such circumstances, we are all on the look-out for a job somewhere else, and I don't think we can be asked to take very much interest in the road, for we look on our work as only temporary and to help us to live while we are looking for work that will give us living wages." Several other employes expressed similar ideas, and all seem to be down-hearted when spoken to about wages. They say, however, that there is no danger of a strike on the road, for "even the little they get now is better than starving outright."

A JEALOUS HUSBAND'S FURY.

Giovanni Rocco, an Italian musician, living at No. 33 Mulberry-street, recently formed an attachment for Angelia Peppo, wife of Pasquale Peppo, a tailor, of No. 28 Suffolk-street. The latter learned that the pair were to elope on Thursday night. At 9:30 o'clock he followed them to Peck-slip, and, stealthily creeping up behind his wife, drew a keen razor, and slashed at her, intending to cut her throat, but, fortunately, she turned aside, and the blow fell upon the back of her neck, inflicting a frightful gash. Another stroke cut her scalp, and, fainting from loss of blood, she was carried to the Chambers-Street Hospital. Peppo was arrested by Officer Lamb, of the Fourth Precinct, and yesterday was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, in the Tombs Police Court. Rocco appeared as complainant. Peppo was held to await the result of his wife's injuries.

DEATH OF MRS. L. BRADFORD PRINCE.

A dispatch from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, announces the death of Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, wife of the Chief-Justice of New-Mexico, which occurred in that place on Thursday. Mrs. Prince was formerly Miss Hattie Childs, and daughter of Dr. S. Russell Childs, of this City, one of the foremost physicians of his time. She had been a wife less than three months, having been married to Judge Prince on the 1st of December last, in Grace Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Dr. Hopkins. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Littlejohn, Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island. Mrs. Prince remained in the East but a short time after her marriage, when she accompanied her husband to his new home in New-Mexico. Her death was caused by pneumonia.

ROUGH WEATHER AT SEA.

The steam-ship Scindia, which arrived from China yesterday, encountered strong westerly gales after passing Gibraltar. On the 21st in latitude 33° 2′ and longitude 63°, an abandoned bark with her yards gone was passed. She was foreign-built, and was of about 450 tons measurement. Capt. Skogan, of the Swedish bark Alpha, which arrived from Pernambuco yesterday, reports that on the 19th, Lawrence Dolan, a seaman, fell overboard from the maintopsail-yard and was drowned. The schooner Harry White, from the West Indies, has been five days north of Hatteras with strong northerly gales, in which several sails were split. The seas were very high, and frequently broke over the decks.

COLLISION ON THE ELEVATED.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PASSENGERS—THE COMPLAINTS OF EMPLOYES.

Engine No. 82, drawing one of the up-town trains of the Third-avenue elevated railroad ran into the rear car of the preceding train, near One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, a few minutes before 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and caused a block on the up track for about half an hour. No one was hurt, and the damage done was slight. There was a very heavy fog over Harlem at the time, and trainmen say it was impossible to see the length of a car ahead. The engineer of the colliding train was moving ahead slowly, expecting to find a train ahead waiting to get to the platform at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street. He came up to this train sooner than he expected, as he could not see through the dense fog. The engine was running backward, and the water tank thus struck the car ahead. It was a trifle lower than the car platform, and ran underneath it. The tank was damaged and the platform railings were bent and broken. The damaged engine and car were sent to the repair shops, and will probably be ready for use again to-day. A conductor, with whom a TIMES reporter talked yesterday, said he wondered that accidents did not occur on the road daily, because of carelessness on the part of employes. "I don't see how the company can have the heart to ask us to take enough interest in the road to be careful," said the conductor. "We have asked in every decent way to have our wages raised to a living point, and the only result is that, with a great many of us it actually costs $10 or $15 more a month to live than we can make on the road. If some of us were not able to work at other trades when we are off duty, I don't know how we could keep our families from starving. Some of the men work evenings in shoe shops or groceries, or anywhere they can find work, and some eke out a living by making little brackets and doing fancy scroll-sawing at home. Of course, under such circumstances, we are all on the look-out for a job somewhere else, and I don't think we can be asked to take very much interest in the road, for we look on our work as only temporary and to help us to live while we are looking for work that will give us living wages." Several other employes expressed similar ideas, and all seem to be down-hearted when spoken to about wages. They say, however, that there is no danger of a strike on the road, for "even the little they get now is better than starving outright."

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CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Paul Collins, 73 years of age, was instantly killed yesterday by falling down a flight of stairs at his residence, No. 67 Cherry-street.

The Superintendent of the East Side elevated railroad lines says that the new Second-avenue line and the City Hall branch will not run between midnight and 5 A. M.

"The Duty of American Women" is the subject of a lecture to be delivered by Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker before the New-York State Ladies' Social Science Association, at No. 23 East Fourteenth-street, to-morrow afternoon.

Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 610, F. and A. M., will hold their next communication, in Doric Room, Masonic Temple, on Wednesday evening, March 3, at 8 o'clock, when the first degree will be worked by W. Brother Stanley L. Platt, Master.

Gen. Horatio Rogers, of Providence, R. I., will read a paper on "La Corne St. Luc, the Leader of Burgoyne's Indians," on Tuesday evening next, before the New-York Historical Society, at the library, Second-avenue and Eleventh-street.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union free course will be delivered this evening in the great hall, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. D. S. Holman, Curator of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, on "Motion and Life as Seen by the Microscope," illustrated.

Justice Wandell yesterday held Dr. Cornelius Alcott, of Brooklyn, in $3,000 bail to answer a charge of perjury preferred against him by Harvey R. Wilcox, a Wall-street broker. The charge grew out of an old suit between Wilcox and the Doctor.

In the General Sessions Court, yesterday, Jacob Zimmerman, a bar-tender, of No. 420 West Thirty-ninth-street, who stole carpets valued at $100 from the store of Leopold Leicht, Jr., No. 527 Ninth-avenue, pleaded guilty to burglary. Recorder Smyth sent him to State Prison for two years.

Samuel Maumer, employed as a fireman in the Coleman House, ran into the kitchen of the hotel yesterday, and with a poker proceeded to break all the dishes and other light utensils that he could lay hands on. He was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and as he was believed to be crazy, he was committed for medical examination.

The agents of the Norwegian ship Stavenger, which sailed from this port for Liverpool on Jan. 1, received a dispatch yesterday announcing the loss of that vessel. Capt. Tonnig and his crew abandoned her, and have since reached London. The cargo of the ship consisted of about 49,000 bushels of barley, valued at $50,000. The Stavenger was built in Norway 10 years ago, and measured 696 tons.

Yesterday being the last day of the term in General Sessions, the Grand Jury had to bring their labors to a termination. In discharging them, Recorder Smyth passed a high compliment on the manner in which they had performed their duties, and returned them the thanks of the court. During the month the Grand Jury had passed upon 500 cases, out of which 363 indictments had been found, and 136 complaints dismissed.

The produce markets were all dull and lower yesterday. Freights were irregular and on berth weaker. The steamer rate to London declined to 5½d. on account of the arrival of several National Line vessels. The engagement of an Italian bark from New-London, for Cork and orders, with 4,000 quarters of wheat at 5s. was reported. This is the first instance on record, and is due to the recent extension of the Grand Trunk Railroad to Chicago.

José Alvarez Fernandez was arrested yesterday, by United States Marshal Bernhard, on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Osborn, charging him with the embezzlement of $2,300 of funds belonging to the Spanish Government. It is claimed that Fernandez took the money in Cuba, and fled from that island on Jan. 15 last. He was remanded until to-day, when he will be examined on an application by the Consul-General of Spain for the extradition of the prisoner.

Private information was received on Wall-street yesterday that the suit brought by the preferred stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to have their claims recognized as a prior lien to the second mortgage bonds, in which case a large amount of back interest would have to be returned by the latter and paid over to them, has been decided adversely to them and in favor of the second mortgage bondholders. On this news the bonds advanced 6 per cent. and the stock declined 3 per cent.

BROOKLYN.

Edward E. Bowen, brother of Henry C. Bowen, was yesterday appointed a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in place of Charles Richmond, appointed "outside Deputy."

Clara Cradock, aged 11 years, was run over by a team of horses attached to a heavy truck, at the corner of Ryerson-street and Myrtle-avenue, last evening, and sustained injuries from which she died in a few hours. George Selleck, the driver of the truck, was arrested.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad, yesterday, it was resolved to reduce the amount of the capital stock from $500,000 to $250,000. Out of the 5,000 shares the holders of 4,280 voted in favor of the reduction.

The Centennial Baptist Church, [the Rev. Justin D. Fulton, Pastor, having purchased the Brooklyn Rink, and having completed the payment for the repairs already made, will have a thanksgiving service in the Rink on Monday evening. Numerous congratulatory sermons and laymen will speak.

Fanny Hyde, who was tried twice some years ago for the shooting and killing of a Mr. Watson, the proprietor of a factory in which she was employed, was brought before Justice Gunck yesterday on a charge of raising a disturbance at No. 21 Lorimer-street. The Justice sent her to jail for five days in default of $5 fine.

The suit brought by William L. Whiting, a lawyer,

The New-York Times.

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UNDER THE BRITISH RULE

HOME AND FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE EMPIRE.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH IN BEHALF OF THE LIBERAL CANDIDATES IN MARYLEBONE—PARLIAMENT PASSES A RESOLUTION AGAINST OBSTRUCTION—THE PROGRAMME IN AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Mr. Gladstone last night addressed a meeting in Marylebone, London, in behalf of the Liberal candidates for Parliament at the next general election. Referring to the late reports that Parliament would be dissolved on the ground of "obstruction," he seemed to enjoy a sort of quiet triumph in the fact that the debate now in progress in the House of Commons has deprived the Government of that opportunity. He said the whole thing appeared to have been planned by certain Conservative subalterns, and seemed a very promising scheme, but it had turned out totally different from what those wiseacres expected. The fact was all parties agreed that obstruction was a very bad thing, and he was bound to say that the Ministers' proposals were moderate, and that they had supported them in a spirit of equity and candor, and instead of a storm there was in fact very fine weather. Referring to the recent election in Southwark, he attributed the result to Liberal dissensions over local arrangements, and the candidate chosen. He said that owing to this dissatisfaction a large body of Liberals abstained from voting, while the Conservatives polled their full strength to the last man. Mr. Gladstone said very little about foreign politics, and what he did say was pitched in a very moderate key. He said he was delighted at the prospect held out by the recent telegrams from India that the troops would be withdrawn from Afghanistan; that the affairs of that country would be settled in accordance with the wishes of the Afghan leaders, and that the scheme for sending a European envoy to reside at Kabul would be adjourned until a new Ameer could himself make declarations on the subject. He admitted that the responsibility for England's attitude on the Turkish question had been removed from the Government and rested on the shoulders of the majority of the House of Commons, but declared that the matter did not end there.

The concluding and principal part of his speech was devoted to Irish affairs. He declared that he had no friendship for Home Rule, and did not understand entirely what it meant. The unity of the Empire and the authority of Parliament, he said, must be maintained independently of every other consideration, but subject to that paramount principle. If subordinate functions could be detached from an overworked House of Commons, it would be to the advantage and satisfaction, not only of Ireland, but of the whole Kingdom. He deprecated all angry judgments of his Irish fellow-citizens. He could never, he said, forget, in considering the Irish question, the unjustifiable, the abominable conduct of this country toward Ireland through many generations; he could not forget what temper of mind was produced in Ireland by the long continuance of this conduct, and he felt it to be his duty to exhort his countrymen on every occasion to exercise patience and forbearance, and even tenderness, in viewing every Irish question. In conclusion, he declared that no higher object could be presented to a Liberal politician than that he should endeavor to combine together the people of Scotland, England, and Ireland—three strands of one great rope, which never would be broken, even if it were tested, and if it were strained by the united strength of the world.

In the House of Commons to-day, after a sharp and personal discussion, and the rejection by overpowering majorities of amendments offered by Mr. O'Donnell, (Home Ruler,) member for Dungarvan; Mr. Callan (Liberal,) member for Dundalk, and Mr. Courtenay (Liberal,) member for Liskeard, the resolution offered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer against "obstruction" was passed without a division. A rider to the resolution, offered by Mr. Forster, was also passed, providing that nothing in the resolution should preclude proceedings against a member in accordance with ancient usage. Debate then proceeded on a motion that the anti-obstruction resolution be adopted as a standing order, and the motion was adopted without a division.

Sir James Fergusson, formerly Under Secretary for India, and at one time Governor of New-Zealand, has been appointed Governor of Bombay in place of Sir Richard Temple, whose term of office has expired.

LAHORE, Feb. 28.—The *Civil and Military Gazette* says: "The following is the programme which the Indian government will enforce, unless unforeseen accidents prevent: Herat and Afghan Seistan to be placed under Persian rule; Southern Afghanistan, with Kandahar as the capital, to be a dependency under British protection; Eastern Afghanistan to be a dependency under British protection, with the capital at Kabul, these two dependencies to be garrisoned by Hazara, Kizilbash, and other native levies under Europ'n officers; portions of Afghan territory to be annexed to Khelat and Cashmere; India retains Kurum, Khosh, and Khyber to Jalalabad. There is a strong inclination to form Merv into a State under an Anglo-Persian guarantee."

DUBLIN, Feb. 28.—The Mansion House Relief Committee announces that the total subscriptions to date amount to £87,405, including, since the last meeting of the committee, £1,000 from Hobart Town, Tasmania; £500 from Bombay, India; £500 from the Baltimore (Md.) Relief Committee; £15 from Milwaukee, Wis.; £51 from Indianapolis, Ind., and £10—being the first subscription—from the French Relief Committee of Paris.

THE WORK OF THE NIHILISTS.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "It may be unintelligible to many persons abroad how the Nihilists succeeded in doing their work in the very residence of the imperial family. Probably no other building in St. Petersburg is less safe than the Winter Palace. It has always been the refuge for numberless vagabonds, workmen, friends of servants, and others, many without passports, who would not live with impunity anywhere else. The imperial ukase of last April gave full power to Gen. Gourkho to search the buildings of the palace, but even that severe Governor-General could hardly venture, such is the Russian administration, to interfere with the special authorities of the imperial residence. There is an old Russian law which gives the right of sanctuary to criminals taking refuge within the buildings of the Imperial Palaces as far as concerns the ordinary Police, who have no jurisdiction in such cases. No fewer than 5,000 persons have been living in the Winter Palace, and nobody has ever known the precise duties of one-half of them.

Another dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "The appointment of Gen. Melikoff as virtual dictator has created a good impression here, especially in circles where he and his previous civil administrations are best known. His rule at Kharkoff, though mild, has been effectual in repressing disorders. His views generally are known to be liberal. All classes feel that the measures taken are necessary and wise, and think that Gen. Melikoff is the man most fitted for the place. No well-informed person believes in any wide-spead conspiracy among the dignitaries, court officers, or the military.

LARGE FIRES ABROAD.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A dispatch from Copenhagen dated Friday night says: "A fire is raging here which threatens the destruction of an entire quarter. The Fire Brigade appears to be unable to cope with it. Fears are entertained for the British Embassy. The King and Crown Prince of Denmark are on the scene stimulating the exertions of the firemen."

The Town of Urfa, in Asiatic Turkey, situated on the supposed site of the Scriptural city, "Ur of the Chaldes," has been nearly destroyed by fire.

The modern Town of Urfa, or Orfah, is large and well built, with a wall seven miles in circuit, and 40,000 or 50,000 inhabitants, of whom the larger part are Turks, Arabs, Kurds, and Jews. It has a grand mosque of much architectural merit, containing several schools for the instruction of young men in religion and law. It derives great commercial importance from its position on the route between Aleppo and Kurdestan.

GERMAN POLITICAL MEASURES.

BISMARCK WANTS AN UNAMBITIOUS COLLEAGUE—THE RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A dispatch from Berlin says: "Baron Radowitz will replace Prince Hohenlohe as German Ambassador to Paris."

A dispatch from Paris says: "Prince Bismarck is prosecuting a series of reforms, rendering very advantageous the presence of a tried colleague without personal ambition and guided solely by a sense of duty. Thanks to Prince Hohenlohe, the intention of Prince Bismarck to make an attack on France, either by a circular note or by a speech in the Reichstag, seems to have been abandoned. Prince Hohenlohe will start from Berlin before the discussion of the Military bill, which will be pitched in a lower key. The upshot of all this is that the desire is to avoid making Prince Hohenlohe's recall too demonstrative a step and uselessly alarming European pacific opinion. Unfortunately, whatever may be done, the disquieting character of the recall will not be removed, and the relations between France and Germany will infallibly be affected thereby."

A Vienna correspondent says that the recent editorial articles of the *North German Gazette*, on Russo-German relations, are construed there as a continuation of Prince Bismarck's struggle against Prince Gortschakoff and Gen. Milutine, the Russian Minister of War; that the manner in which the Russian press has sought to make use of the recent demonstrations of German sympathy for the Czar, to prove that the old relations between the two States still exist, has called forth the articles of the *North German Gazette* as a protest against the theory that the personal relations of the two dynasties control the relations of the Governments.

A dispatch from Berlin says: "The German Government has given notice of its intention to increase the amount of the silver currency to 12 marks per head of population, instead of 10 marks, as now."

Another dispatch from Berlin says: "The German Government is about to revive the scheme for cutting a canal, navigable for war vessels, between the Baltic Sea and the German Ocean. The scheme is warmly supported in military circles."

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—Prince Bismarck has enforced his demand for the appointment of a colleague by suggesting that, if his work is not thus lightened, he be allowed to retire altogether.

Prince Bismarck is still indisposed, and is confined to his bed. The Emperor conferred with him for an hour and a half yesterday.

The *National Gazette* says that slight importance is attached, in well-informed circles, to Prince Hohenlohe's appointment to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is attributable to a desire to facilitate intercourse between the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck on account of the indisposition of the latter.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The *Temps* says: "The London *Times's* view of Prince Hohenlohe's mission is unfounded. Prince Hohenlohe will be better able, in his new position, to promote his peaceful views toward France than before. Prince Reuss, who will probably succeed Prince Hohenlohe as Ambassador to Paris, is equally pacifically disposed."

TOPICS OF INTEREST ABROAD.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—An inquiry into the disaster to the railway bridge over the Frith of Tay on the night of Dec. 28, by which many lives were lost, is now proceeding at Dundee, Scotland, before the Board of Trade. Several painters, who painted the bridge last Summer, have testified that they saw numerous bolt holes empty, that they found bolts in holes where there should have been rivets, and found rivets without heads, and bars loosened and nuts unscrewed; that one of the supporting columns of the high girders which was cracked from top to bottom was held together with four hoop-bands; that sometimes the oscillation of the bridge was so great they feared it would fall. The evidence has created much sensation, but its value cannot be estimated until the railway inspectors are heard on the subject.

Mr. J. Ballantyne Hannay has written to a firm of diamond-dealers here, saying that his discovery will not affect their business, as the cost of producing very small quantities of boart is so great as to relegate the process to a mere laboratory experiment.

A dispatch from Brussels says: "Six small steamers, consructed in England for the King of the Belgians, will be shipped in sections next month, from Liverpool, for Henry M. Stanley's use on the Congo."

A steamer sailed hence, yesterday, with a cable to connect Manilla and Hong Kong.

The betting on the boat-race between the Oxford and Cambridge University crews is now 6 to 5 on Oxford.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—In the debate on M. Jules Ferry's Education bill in the Senate yesterday, M. Jules Simon, Republican, expressed himself as favorable to the principles of liberty of education, conscience, and religion. He maintained that article 7 of the bill, which prohibits members of unauthorized societies from teaching in the schools, was an onslaught upon the freedom of education, and concluded by saying, "In the name of my Republican faith, I declare that to restrict the liberty of parents is to attack the principle of liberty, and is a danger to the Republic."

MADRID, Feb. 28.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, Señor Robledo, Minister of the Interior, accused the Cuban Deputy, Señor Labra, of sympathizing with schemes of autonomy and independence, and said that their success would be the dishonor of Spain. He protested against the threatening language of those who sought to impose their doctrines, and the satisfaction of their personal requirements, upon the country.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, Feb. 28.—Three thousand armed Mussulmans are resisting the Government in the Kirdjaly district, and Aleko Pasha, Governor-General of Roumella, and Reouf Pasha, Governor of Adrianople, are conferring for joint repressive action.

ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The *Economist* of this week says: "The rate of discount for bank bills, 60 days to three months, is 2⅞ to 3 per cent., and for trade bills, 60 days to three months, 3¼ per cent. The stock market has been flat. Continental securities were affected by the political panic in St. Petersburg, and securities generally by the increasing tightness of money. Only one small failure on the Stock Exchange has yet, however, been announced in connection with the settlement. A fall in Russian stocks has been the leading incident in the foreign market, which ranges from 2½ to 5 per cent. on the week for the various loans. The pressure to sell on Thursday was very considerable, and there has not as yet been any recovery. The people of St. Petersburg appear thoroughly frightened. Turkish were flat, probably on the reported plot against the Sultan, though possibly they would have risen if it had been successful. Home railways fluctuated wildly throughout the week in consequence of speculation. Canadian railways have fallen in consequence of selling by weak speculators. American railways have been very irregular. New-Jersey Central shares are 2 higher, Erie 2¾ lower, and Illinois Central 1½ lower. Atlantic and Great Western Railway 1873 rental trust bonds advanced 8. The same company's 8 per cent. Western extension bonds declined 5, and their first and second mortgages 2. Oregon and California first mortgage and Cairo and Vincennes declined 5. Anglo-American cable shares declined ½."

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER CHANGE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—The *Evening Journal* to-day announces a change of publishers, Lieut.-Gov. Andrew Shuman and J. R. Wilson having leased the office. The former, who has been the managing editor for over 20 years, will be editor-in-chief, and the latter will have charge of the business department. In connection with this announcement, Mr. Shuman has requested that his name be withdrawn as a candidate for the Governorship.

DOINGS AT WASHINGTON

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S CAPTURE OF MR. PINCHBACK.

THE LOUISIANA GENTLEMAN'S APPOINTMENT AS NAVAL OFFICER AT NEW-ORLEANS—HOW MR. PINCHBACK BECAME ANGRY AT THE SECRETARY, AND HOW HE WAS MOLLIFIED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The appointment of ex-Gov. Pinchback to be Naval Officer at the port of New-Orleans recalls the fact that Mr. Pinchback left here for New-Orleans a few weeks ago, vowing vengeance against the Administration. It appears that during his last visit to Washington Mr. Pinchback was informed by Secretary Sherman that Lewis, the present Naval Officer of New Orleans, was marked for removal because of some charges that had been made against him, and the Secretary promised Mr. Pinchback that he should be appointed to succeed Lewis. In accordance with this promise, Mr. Pinchback's appointment was duly made out at the Treasury Department and sent to the President for his signature, but in consequence of the exposure made by THE TIMES of Secretary Sherman's abuse of his office in making appointments to further his nomination at Chicago, the President declined to sign Mr. Pinchback's appointment.

After waiting a reasonable time for the appointment to be sent to the Senate, Mr. Pinchback abandoned all hope of succeeding Lewis, and not knowing the facts touching his failure, and believing that the Secretary had trifled with him, called upon that officer at the Treasury Department, and expressed, in plain language, the indignation he felt at what he believed was bad faith on the part of the Secretary. Mr. Pinchback informed Mr. Sherman that id consequence of his information that Lewis was to be removed, and that he [Mr. Pinchback] would be appointed to succeed him, he had been placed in an awkward position, and made to appear as an opponent of Lewis, a prominent colored man of Louisiana and his friend. He would not have permitted his name to be used, he said, in connection with the Naval Office had he not been informed that Lewis was to be removed, and now that he had been deceived and trifled with, he would return to Louisiana and use all his influence to secure a delegation from that State to Chicago favorable to the nomination of Gen. Grant. Mr. Pinchback said he would be appeased, and the interview between him and the Secretary was reported by Mr. Pinchback himself to have been stormy and belligerent. It is known that Mr. Pinchback left here with the determination of leading the fight in Louisiana against Sherman for the State delegation to the Chicago Convention, and it is probable that the Secretary having ascertained that Mr. Pinchback was doing effective work against him, prevailed upon the President to send his appointment to the Senate to succeed Lewis. Lewis is an ardent and active advocate of Gen. Grant's nomination at Chicago, and it is believed that his removal is alone due to this fact.

Secretary Sherman having captured Mr. Pinchback, it remains to be seen whether Mr. Pinchback can capture Louisiana and deliver the delegation to Chicago from that State to the Secretary. This is an instance in which executive order No. 1 was unblushingly violated, and to the violation of which the President seems to be accessory before and after the fact.

THE STAR ROUTE DEFICIENCY.

THE DEPARTMENT OFFICERS URGING AN INCREASE OF THE APPROPRIATION—SENATORS ASSISTING THEM.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day heard Postmaster-General Key and Assistant Brady in relation to the deficiency appropriation for the star route service. Both those officers argued in favor of an amount sufficient to continue the extravagant contracts on their present basis, which means an increase of the amount voted by the House of over $700,000. It is not likely, however, that the Senate committee will increase the amount. The bill as passed by the House provides for continuing the star service as it existed on Feb. 1, except in the matter of expedition of service on those routes on which an increase was awarded for increase of speed in excess of $2,500 each, which is directed to be discontinued.

Mr. Teller has given notice of his purpose to offer an amendment, when the bill is reported to the Senate, increasing the amount of the $1,700,000, the full amount demanded by the Post Office Department, and Mr. Maxey has given similar notice of a purpose to increase the limitation placed on increased speed from $2,500 to $15,000. The extent to which the abuse of increasing compensation for increased speed has been carried will be understood when it is explained that on the Fort Yuma route an allowance of $165,000 was awarded, by Gen. Brady for reducing the time of the trips from 17 to 14 days. The length of this route is 800 miles, and this increase of speed, for which $165,000 additional was allowed, is equal to only one-half mile per hour, assuming that the mail coaches are kept constantly in motion on the road.

The following self-explanatory communication was sent by the Postmaster-General to Second Assistant Postmaster-General Brady to-day:

"In consideration of the action of the House of Representatives in appropriating $1,070,000 for the continuance of the star service, and pending the action of the Senate, suspend further action under my order of Feb. 20 until further advised."

THE NEW INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—It is ascertained to-day that the Senate, in executive session, yesterday confirmed the nomination of Rowland E. Trowbridge, of Michigan, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It was reported back to the Senate yesterday afternoon by Gov. Coke, Chairman of the Indian Affairs Committee, with a favorable recommendation, and by unanimous consent was confirmed immediately; but owing to an inadvertence of one of the executive clerks of the Senate, the action in this case was not communicated to the press.

TRESPASSERS ON INDIAN LANDS.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 28.—Gen. Pope to-day issued an order for four companies of United States troops to be sent at once to the south line of Kansas, to prevent a contemplated incursion into the Indian Territory. Two companies of the troops will be stationed at Coffeyville, in Montgomery County, and the other two at Caldwell, Sumner County. Companies of men have been formed at Wyandotte and Wichita for the purpose of invading the Territory, in violation of treaties with the Indians and in disregard of the President's order issued a short time ago. Gen. Pope thinks the troops designated by the order issued to-day will be sufficient to prevent the invasion of the Territory, but if not, others will immediately follow. Of the present detachment, two companies are taken from Fort Sill and two companies from Fort Riley, but their places are filled in part by forces taken from other points. Gen. Pope is determined to carry out the President's orders to the letter, and the adventurers who have been preparing to invade the Territory may as well give up the scheme as hopeless.

ATTAINING A GREAT AGE.

MOUNT HOPE, N. Y., Feb. 28.—This town has a population of 1,500, and probably has more aged people in proportion to its population than any other town in the State of New-York. There are found 20 old residents whose united ages aggregate 1,689 years. Among the number are Thomas Borland, 92 years old; Henry McNish, 90; Amzi Mapes, 86; John Penney, 87, all of whom were soldiers in the war of 1812. The other 16 are Joseph Stanton, 88; Stephen Campbell, 80; Charles Harding, 84; Horton Corwin, 80; Alexander McDowell, 80; Mrs. Barton, 82; Dolly Smith, 86; Mrs. Henry McNish, 87; Amelia Corwin, 80; Mrs. Travis, 85; Clara Corwin, 81; Mrs. Seybolt, 87; Mrs. Belcher, 87; John K. Davis, 80; Mrs. J. H. Tuttle, 83; Mrs. J. Davis, 84. What is more remarkable is the fact that all of the above are enjoying good health, and bid fair to live many years yet.

POINT PLEASANT, West Va., Feb. 28.—An old colored man, called "Abe," was found dead in Henry J. Fisher's garden. He was the oldest person in the State, being 112 years of age by actual data. He was a full-blooded African, having been brought to this country when a babe.

PRINCETON CLASS DAY TROUBLES.

WHAT THE EXCITEMENT WAS ABOUT AND HOW THE DIFFICULTIES WERE ADJUSTED.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 28.—The amicable adjustment of the differences between the Faculty and the Class of '80 of Princeton College has restored the even tenor of affairs in all the departments of collegiate activity. The facts connected with the recent dispute form such an interesting episode in the history of the university, however, that it may not be amiss to give them in detal, especially since there is a prospect of a revival of the trouble before many weeks. The Faculty first became aroused about the personalities at their expense, indulged in on Class Day, in 1877. The presentation orator for that year, a young man from Jersey City, caricatured some of the Professors and their mannerisms very effectively and accurately during his discourse around the big cannon in the centre of the Campus. The audience, particularly the old graduates, enjoyed the delineations very much, and applauded the speaker enthusiastically. No action was taken by the Faculty at that time, however, nor yet in 1878. In the last-named year the orator refrained from any especially unpleasant allusions to the Professors, and hence there was no need for comment.

Last June, however, the orator and historian of the Class of '79 ridiculed the eccentricities of some of the Faculty and made merry over the theology taught by the authorities to an extent which was, perhaps, in excess of good taste. To add to the annoyance caused by the fact that the Professors satirized were compelled to listen to the thrusts at them and receive the pitying gaze of the large audience, came the anger of one of the class at the castigation given him by the presentation orator. It is customary for that orator to call up before the platform various members of the class, whose peculiarities render them serviceable for the purposes of the occasion, and give them individually presents of a ridiculous and pointed description. Often the very opposite of the real character of the man is called forth, as, for instance, where the wildest and least curbed spirit in the class is denominated "our saint," and is extolled by the speaker for his virtues, and presented with a neatly-bound copy of the Westminster Catechism. It so happened that there was a man from New-York by the name of Woodbury, in the Class of '79, against whom, for some reason, the majority of the class had a strong aversion, and the orator was among the number. Partly for his own gratification, and partly to please the class, the orator threw at Woodbury the strongest sarcasm of the day. Indeed, it was the opinion of numerous graduates present at the time that so much "cut" had ever been given to a fellow on Class Day. Woodbury, being one of those persons who could not take a joke with very good grace, created an uproar over the matter, and would not let the thing drop with the dispersion of the class after Commencement. The noise of the affair reached the ears of the Faculty, who, being already annoyed by the references to themselves, determined to forbid all such personalities in the future.

In conformity with that resolution, the Class of '80 was informed, after the Christmas holidays, that the respective orators for Class Day must hand their speeches to the Faculty for examination and approval, or lose their diplomas. Such an unprecedented order aroused the indignation of the class at once, and as it has been noted for its reckless spirit ever since Freshman year, the clamor was greater than usual. the sentiment of the Seniors was, to a large degree, the sentiment of the college, and expressed an anti-Faculty became very general. The Class of '80 resolved either to do away with Class Day or celebrate it by a supper at Delmonico's in New-York. It was further determined that the order for the new fountain, which was to be the class gift to the college at graduation, should be countermanded, and nothing bestowed upon the Alma Mater. The members of the class generally regarded the action of the Faculty as a direct insult to them, for it looked as though that body considered the class incapable of conducting its final exercises before the parents and friends with decency and decorum. The proposition of a supper at Delmonico's and the withdrawal of the gift of a beautiful fountain proved to be very acceptable. The idea of some hundred Seniors from Princeton visiting New-York in a body and holding high carnival over Delmonico's wines was more than the Faculty could stand. After several meetings and conferences with the officers of the class, the Faculty withdrew their edict, and declared that the orators need not have their productions read before delivery, provided the Class Day Committee would hold itself responsible for any improper or oversevere utterances on the part of the speakers, This was acquiesced in, although just what may be considered objectionable will be difficult to decide.

STRIKES AMONG WORKMEN.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Feb. 28.—The strike which began on Monday last on the section of the Canada Pacific Railway which is being constructed under contract No. 15 still continues. The cause is represented to be the failure of the contractors to pay the men punctually.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Feb. 28.—The broad and narrow loom weavers of Blackinton Mills held a meeting yesterday and decided to strike at noon to-day, unless wages were increased according to the promise made by the corporation to do so "when times became good." While the weavers were at dinner to-day, the company posted up new price lists, announcing an increase of 10 per cent. to broad and 5 per cent. to narrow loom weavers. The narrows accepted the terms, but the broad-loom weavers refused them, claiming an advance of at least 15 per cent., the amount of reduction to which they were subjected. The company refused to make any further increase, and posted notices that those who refused to work at the stated prices could settle up Monday and leave the company's houses. The weavers are deliberating on the situation in private sessions. Fifteen spoolers also struck this afternoon, and are still out, the company having refused an increase of 10 per cent. All broad loom weavers, card-room hands, and spoolers are now on strike, and much excitement prevails.

COAL RATES FOR MARCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company this morning issued a circular giving line and city prices of coal for March. At Schuylkill Haven the prices will be: Lump and steam-boat, $3; broken, $2 75; egg, $2 50; stove and small stove, $2 60; chestnut, No. 1, $2 50; No. 2, $2 40; pea, No. 1, $1 50; No. 2, $1 40. Lorbery coal at Schuylkill Haven will be: Broken, $2 75; egg, $2 65; stove, $2 70; chestnut, $2 65; pea, $1 50. At Pine Grove: Broken, $2 65; egg, $2 55; stove, $2 60; chestnut, $2 55; pea, $1 50. Lykens Valley coal at Pine Grove will be: Broken, $2 65; egg, $2 65; stove, $2 75; chestnut, $2 50; pea, $1 50.

A SALESMAN'S MANY WIVES.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 28.—An account has been given of the elopement of Miss Carrie Lynch, step-daughter of George Cleveland, with Clarence E. Davis, a drummer for a New-York house. To-day Postmaster Piggott received a letter from a gentleman in Saugerties, N. Y., containing a printed slip with the special dispatch to THE TIMES as published, stating that this same Davis had three or four wives in that part of the country; that he had been arrested, and, getting out, ran off. Further developments are anxiously awaited by the friends of the girl, as it is now feared that she has been greatly wronged.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS

GARFIELD'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

NOT FINDING AS MUCH ENTHUSIASM FOR SHERMAN IN CLEVELAND AS HE EXPECTED.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 28.—Gen. James A. Garfield visited his home at Mentor, several days ago, ostensibly to give directions regarding the erection of buildings on his farm. To reporters and correspondents he disclaimed any political significance in his visit. Yesterday, however, he came to Cleveland and sent word to 15 or 20 prominent Republicans to meet him at one of the hotels for conference. At this meeting the chances of John Sherman were freely discussed, and when Garfield had invited a frank expression of opinion, he discovered that the feeling was decidedly more friendly toward Blaine than toward Sherman. Gen. Garfield said that he desired it distinctly understood that he, himself, was not a Presidential candidate; that he did not wish to throw a straw in the way of Sherman, and that he was for him, first, last, and always. Over half of the gentlemen invited to the conference declared that their preference was for Blaine, and Garfield used his best endeavors to convince them that it was their duty to support Sherman. When one gentleman ventured to suggest that the Federal office-holders were Sherman's principal supporters and that the rank and file warmed to Blaine, Garfield smiled significantly, but made no comment. He said that Sherman wanted an honest expression of opinion from Cleveland Republicans, and that he would tell him frankly the result of his investigations. Col. Parsons, editor of the *Herald*, who has been Sherman's right hand man here, was not invited to the conference, and, it is said, was much disturbed thereat. The *Leader* is using every effort to weaken Sherman here.

The Sherman men have been active lately in organizing an Anti-Grant Club among the Germans, and there are said to be over 1,300 members now enrolled. The *Anzeiger*, the leading German Republican daily, in an editorial this afternoon declared that it would not support Grant under any circumstances whatever. Sherman has been very much frightened at the opposition of the *Leader* and at the feeling developed in favor of Blaine, and has flooded the town with printed matter from the literary bureau, laudatory of his resumption policy. A gentleman in this city who was once a high officer, and one of Grant's most trusted advisers, in commenting on this fact, said to-day: "I was in Grant's confidence at the time the first inflation measures were vetoed, and I know that Sherman has only since carried out the plans formulated to him by Grant, who is, however, too modest to claim the credit justly due him. Sherman was an inflationist until Grant converted him." Gen. Garfield left here on the evening train for Washington.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRACY.

THE WAR BETWEEN THE TWO FACTIONS AND ITS BENEFIT TO REPUBLICANS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 28.—The pathetic struggle of the Hampton Ring to stem the fast-ebbing tide of popularity excites general remark. There is something exceedingly ludicrous in the thought that South Carolina gentlemen, who still pride themselves greatly on their lineage and manners, should stoop to tricks that would shame the lowest ward politician. Shades of McDuffie and Calhoun! How have we fallen, when scions of the "old régime," supporters of the old domineering feudal system, seek to retain political supremacy through shameless cunning and intrigue! It scarcely needed Gen. Gary's exposures to convince the world that Hampton's professions were false, and that he and his advisers were political cheats. The registration certificate fraud furnished further evidence of the latter's utter depravity, for it owed its inception to their inventive genius, as it owes its defeat to the Gary wing, under such leaders as Gens. B. H. Rutledge and Lipscomb and Major G. Lamb Buist. G. Rivers Walker, a lawyer of this city, characterized the project as "a scheme for the phosphate monopolists and aristocrats to buy up the poor white trash and the niggers." A prominent Democrat of the old order said to-day: "Of course, I want our people to carry the election, but not through such frauds as contemplated in the certificate swindle. It was tried as an experiment in the recent municipal election, and the result encouraged the Hampton managers to apply it to the State. I have been told by men of my party that in the country districts certificates were bought from the negroes, at prices ranging from 25 cents to $1, and that in other instances voters were deprived of their certificates at the polls, on the pretext that they were not the persons named therein. I, for one, protest against such outrages, and I am glad that Gary and his friends have set their faces against it."

A few years ago many Democrats honestly thought the Republicans were guilty of criminal frauds upon the elective franchise, and looked upon Radical and ballot-box-stuffer as synonymous terms, and it is probably this same class that now admits that its own party has resorted to equally criminal and more shameless methods than it once so severely condemned when the Republicans controlled the election machinery. Of course, the exposé is owing to the nature of the municipal contest—Democrat against Democrat—but it is a hopeful sign of the times, when men of influence and station, like the gentlemen above-named, throw off the party harness and object to force the physic down the throats of Republicans which they found so unpalatable when they had to swallow it. Efforts will be made to induce the Democratic State Convention to take some action regarding registration measures for the future. Recommendations for a Constitutional Convention, or the adoption of constitutional amendments will be submitted by the Broad-street advocates of the scheme, but it is generally believed that Gary's friends, who are daily increasing in numbers, will be strong enough to defeat all attempts to bring about certificate registration or qualification restrictions. Registration, unconditional, is what the Republicans want but this, of course, they cannot get. In the meantime, the war between the factions will continue and will be waged with all the weapons they can command. It has already been beneficial to the Republicans, and if it should result in other measures of justice or relief they will scarcely, in their present predicament, be fastidious as to the agencies that secured such a desirable culmination.

SOMERSET'S IMPUDENT RING.

MEN RUNNING FOR OFFICE WITH STRONG CHARGES OF CRIME AGAINST THEM.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Feb. 28.—No better proof of the audacity of the members of the Ring which has swindled Somerset County so long is needed than the mere statement of its present movements in connection with the ensuing local elections. These elections will take place in less than two weeks, and are for the choosing of a new Board of Freeholders. Despite all the evidence which has accumulated against Daniel Cory, the efforts being made by the newly-organized Tax-payers' Association, and the order by Justice Dixon this week that a special jury summoned from Union County should try the case of this county against Cory in April, so that no partisans of the "Dictator" could get on the panel, Daniel Cory heads a union ticket in his township. The claims made for the ticket by the Ring are simply outrageous. The attempt to push upon the voters a ticket with Cory on it, and advocate it as the ticket of purity and reform, is on a parallel with the old days of Tweed in the Metropolis. In North Plainfield Township, William E. Jones, Cory's coadjutor, heads a ticket and asks the tax-payers' support, in face of an uncontradicted record of corruption. The *Gazette* of this week devotes seven columns to a review of the exposé of Jones made last Summer, and published at that period in THE TIMES. Yet, there is a very fair prospect of Jones's election, notwithstanding the proofs of guilt.

It is evident to the most casual observer that tremendous efforts will be made by both Cory and Jones to retain their positions on the board. It is politic for them so to do, as the questions to be decided this year will settle forever the status of the Ring. The county debt; the prosecution of suits for the recovery of money improperly taken from the Treasury; the amount and apportionment of taxation, are among the mooted themes to be determined during the coming months. Cory and his friends will endeavor, by fair means or foul, to hinder, and if possible thwart, all reformatory measures. The only way to defeat the desperate plans of the Ring is the election of strong, brave men, who will not yield an inch to the designs of the tricksters. This might seem easy after all that has been made public respecting the Ring's methods, yet, strange to say, many of the farmers and tax-payers, particularly in certain townships, are appa ently under a charm of some kind, and cannot refuse acquiescence to Cory's demands. On the other hand, there are several cheering signs. The recent report of the committee appointed by the Legislature to recommend a system of county government advises changes greatly beneficial to the townships. The active plans proposed by the Tax-payers' Association, with the earnest men connected therewith, make a hard struggle certain. Then Justice Dixon, besides ordering a jury from an outside county to hear the Cory case, has allowed several additional charges in the bill of particulars preferred by the county against Cory, thus making the case much stronger.

REPUBLICANS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—The Republican City Convention, composed of five members from each ward of the city, and which is the recognized authority in political matters in this city, some time ago designated Tuesday next for holding the primaries to elect delegates to a city convention to select delegates to the State Convention which chooses delegates to the National Convention. The city convention is said to be controlled by the Custom-house wing of the party, while the State Central Committee represents the Creswell or anti-Custom-house wing. The action of the city convention in calling the primaries was objected to by the other wing, and the Executive Committee of the State Central Committee met to-day and designated April 27 as the time for holding the primaries throughout the State, including the city.

GRANT STATE DELEGATES ELECTED.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—The Town of Dracut to-night selected two Grant delegates to the State Convention.

RAILWAY PLANS AND WORK.

SOUTHERN ROAD COMBINATIONS—SALE OF THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK—OTHER MATTERS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 28.—The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway met to-day, and appointed President Cole and Directors Lipscomb and Wilson a committee to sell the St. Louis and South-eastern and the Owensboro and Nashville Railroads. Newcomb held the resignation of four of the Directors o the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, and had proposed to present them and ask that four of his Directors be appointed in their place. He was informed that this could not be done, the charter of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway requiring that to become a Director a person must be a bona fide stockholder, in his own right, of at least 40 shares, which he shall have held at least three months previous to his election.

A heavy rain-storm prevailed in West Tennessee this morning, washing out 200 feet of the track of the Nashville and North-western Railroad.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 28.—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad will take charge of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad March 1. Through trains will be run between Louisville and Mobile by way of Nashville and Montgomery after date.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 28.—Gov. Colquitt today closed the sale of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad to a company of Georgia and New York gentlemen, backed by R. T. Wilson & Co., of that City. There has been great difficulty in arranging the sale of the road, several parties claiming it. The price paid was $1,125,000. The conditions of the sale require the completion of the road at once from Macon to Atlanta.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, through its counsel, caused summons to be served this afternoon upon Collector of Internal Revenue Ashworth, of this city, and his deputies, requiring them to appear before the United States Circuit Court on Monday next to answer such charges as may be preferred against them in a suit for damages. This step of the railroad company grows out of the seizure by the Revenue Collectors of several engines, about six weeks ago, as security for the payment of a Government tax claimed to be due upon the wages scrip issued by the road to its employes.

The South Mountain Railroad was purchased at foreclosure sale to-day by J. N. Hutchinson, of this city. This road is located and partly graded between Harrisburg and Hamburg, a distance of 55 miles, and has a branch, also partially graded, extending from the main line at or near Hamburg to the City of Reading, a distance of 20 miles.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 28.—At the Consolidated Railroad Directors' meeting at New-Haven to-day it was voted to reduce local fares 10 per cent. on all their lines, and 15 per cent. on short distances, at the option of the President, on April 1.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 28.—A bill has passed the Legislature giving tax exemption to any railroad which may be built from Ashland to connect with the Northern Pacific. This is President Colby's bill, and it is said he has interested Eastern capitalists in the scheme of extending the Wisconsin Central from Ashland to Duluth, where it was originally intended to be built, the enterprise failing for lack of capital.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 28.—It is asserted here that the recent purchase by Mr. Brooks of the Memphis and Mobile

M. DE LESSEPS AT DINNER

A RECEPTION BY THE LOTOS CLUB.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GREAT FRENCH ENGINEER YESTERDAY—HIS SPEECH AT THE LOTOS BANQUET—REMARKS BY CHIEF-JUSTICE DALY AND OTHER SPEAKERS.

M. De Lesseps rested yesterday. His cold yielded to simple remedies and his vigorous constitution overcame the fatigue of the week. Among the visitors at the Windsor Hotel were Gen. Colston, Prof. R. Vilanora, Judge C. P. Daly and wife, Algernon S. Sullivan, Justo Arosemena, Resident Minister of the United States of Colombia; E. R. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Joaquin Ferro, Consul-General Brault; E. M. Archibald, British Consul-General; P. Maillard, W. H. Barlow, Henry Havemeyer, Baron de Cambourg, J. M. Hurtado, the Messrs. Beckwith, A. Tatavill; C. Latimer, Engineer of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad; C. B. Camp and Mr. and Mrs. John Bogert. After lunch, M. De Lesseps called on Mayor Cooper, at the City Hall, and was shown the Governor's Room and the other objects of interest. Mayor Cooper, at M. De Lesseps's request, furnished him with statistics of Municipal expenditures. M. De Lesseps was introduced to President Morris and the members of the Board of Aldermen. He then drove to Brooklyn, and alighted at No. 105 Joralemon-street, the residence of Capt. S. P. Griffin, of the Union, where they partook of a collation. On his return to the hotel, M. De Lesseps spoke of some attacks on his scheme in certain newspapers. He was pleased at the circumstance, but said the arguments against the Chagres Canal were based on ignorance. The estimates of cost were fixed at the Paris congress held last May under the auspices of the Geographical Society. The estimates were made by such men as M. Favre, the engineer of the St. Gothard Tunnel; M. Conoreux, Sr., who made himself famous on the Danube, and who is now engaged on the works at Antwerp; MM. Larroche, Hilinos, and others. The prices were in the maximum, and the Panama engineers estimated on the prices because they were convinced that they were exaggerated. A glance at the tables in the report of the congress was sufficient, he said, to refute all charges of underestimation. M. De Lesseps disposes of renewed rumors of national interference with the project by saying that only those who will have the majority of the bonds will have the right to dictate. The nation whose citizens have the majority of the bonds will no doubt see that their interests are protected. Americans have but one-twelfth of the bonds, and must decide whether she will, by taking them, control the affairs of the canal." M. De Lesseps hopes that criticisms will not cease. The more discussion the better for his project.

THE DINNER AT THE LOTOS CLUB.

Count de Lesseps was received and entertained at dinner last night by the Lotos Club, about 100 members and invited guests being present. The reception was announced for 7 o'clock, and shortly before that hour M. De Lesseps arrived, accompanied by Mr. Nathan Appleton and several of the members of M. De Lesseps's scientific staff. They were conducted to the library, where the famous engineer was introduced to the members of the club and their friends by Mr. Whitelaw Reid, President of the club. After half an hour had been spent in an interchange of courtesies, the company sat down to dinner in the parlors on the main floor. Mr. Reid presided at the table. On his right were M. De Lesseps, Mr. Appleton, Mr. Dirks, the distinguished Dutch engineer, and the Hon. L. P. Morton. To the left were M. Brunell, Consul-General of France, Chief-Justice Daly, President of the American Geographical Society, and Lieut. Wyse, who conducted the French Government surveys on the Central American isthmus. Among others occupying seats at that and contiguous tables were MM. Boucats, Gallay, Bionne, Courreoue, and Bouan, of the French Isthmian party; ex-secretary Bristow, Col. Richard Lathers, Simon Sterne, M. L. Mesnier, of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*; William N. Lent, Col. Anson Stager, Paul B. Du Chaillu, David Jones, John Elderkin, George F. Rowe, J. F. Cropse:, H. A. Maignite, Col. W. C. Squire, Col. Graham Gardner, Gen. O'Donoghue, and F. Marbury.

The dinner was at 9 o'clock when the intellectual part of the entertainment was opened. The Chairman rapped for order, and in a few brief remarks alluded upon gentlemen present to respond to toasts or sentiments. He led off by calling on the company to "fill their glasses and drink to the health of the Viscount Ferdinand De Lesseps." The toast was received with applause, and drank standing.

RESPONSE BY COUNT DE LESSEPS.

M. De Lesseps arose to respond and said he understood the English language better than he could speak it, and the Chairman had, therefore, very kindly given him permission to speak in French. He hoped the gentlemen present would do as he did—that was to say, that before long they would understand French better than they spoke it. (Laughter and applause.) He conceived that it was to that he was response to the flattering remarks of the Chairman in introducing him, but he could say without pride or flattery that he was very much gratified at the reception which had been accorded him. He was glad to be at this club was the lotos, and here he found rest and repose; but in the land of the lotos he had known much anxiety and some very hard work. There was an old French proverb which said that those who drank the same wine together thought alike; and the Romans, in their motto, *In vino est veritas*, had another way of putting the idea. He thanked the company for having drank his health in the wine which gave the most universal, and which so peculiarly and aptly represented the French nation—champagne. He came to this country to enlighten its people with regard to his present project, and in feeling of gratitude for accomplishment. The other day he spoke of it to the Society of Engineers, and he felt gratified to be able to say that the engineers who had examined into and informed themselves as to the scheme very generally favored his idea of a canal across the isthmus at Panama. His canal would be an American canal, and the original idea of its construction, as well as the original surveys were also American. (Applause.) The Isthmian railway was also an American concern, and now he only proposed to supplement these American ideas with the practical accomplishment of the trans-Isthmian canal. There had already been published in the daily journals the report of the Canal Commission, which declared the enterprise to be a feasible one, and in addition to the proofs of its mere feasibility he wished to show that the money which the American people that the construction of the Panama Canal was a work which would result to their interest, and further than that, that the project would redound with more advantage to this Republic than to any other nation. (Applause.) In a few days he was going to Washington to see the President of the United States, and he would tell Mr. Hayes that he came to him to say that he (M. De Lesseps) considered that the power most interested in this canal was America, and he wished to interest this country above all others in this great enterprise, and to enlist the favor of the President and people alike in its construction and successful completion. What he most desired to do himself was to advance the material interests of all nations, but principally and above all others directly concerned in this project, did he wish to conduce to the welfare of the American people. [Applause.]

WHAT THE CONSUL-GENERAL SAID.

Consul-General Brault being next called on, said there was between France and America a tie of friendship which was old as the United States, and which, he trusted, could never be broken. There was a friendship between the two nations which would last as long as the nations endured. He had lived in this country now 11 years, and on every opportunity that presented itself to express his feelings for the American people he always felt pleased to avail himself. He did not say this as any mere matter of passing compliment on formality. He liked the country and its inhabitants, and was happy to be able to say so again, and within the friendly social walls and on the invitation of the Lotos Club. [Applause.]

MR. NATHAN APPLETON'S REMARKS.

Mr. Nathan Appleton, the next speaker, said he was glad to have this opportunity of paying a tribute to the guest of the club whose name at once attains a fit and lasting place linked with that path through which two oceans roll," and where more appropriately could the praise of his triumphs be bounded than in this club, named after Egypt's mysterious poetic and beautiful flower. It was in Egypt that he first had the privilege of meeting M. De Lesseps at the time of the opening of the Suez Canal. As he looked back to that enchanting scene, it came back to him with all the romance of the Orient adorning a work of practical modern progress. He could recall the queen of the festivities, the graceful Empress Eugénie, now the childless widow at Chiselhurst, as she appeared on the deck of the steamer L'Aigle coming into the harbor of Port Said, with flags flying and bands playing; the religious ceremony on that beach, when the Gods of the Christian and the Moslem were invoked together to bless the work; the procession of ships through the canal the ball in the Viceroy's palace at Ismailia, sham fights by the Mameloukes, and all the other glittering pageantry of the great occasion. And well might all be satisfied, seeing how triumphant a success the canal had proved. At its opening, which was prompt to the appointed time, a fleet of 50 or 60 sail passed through it safely. There were no locks or obstructions, and the vexed question of the difference in the tide-level of the two seas had taken care of itself, and, as was generally the case, nature was more consistent than the scientific fears of man. His interest in an American isthmian canal dated from the opening of the Suez Canal, and ever since then he had watched and carefully studied the progress of the problem which was now of such vast interest to us all. Though he could not claim to be an engineer by practice or education, he took courage from the example of De Lesseps, who had said that he himself had never received such a technical education. He believed that the choice as between the Tehuantepec, Darien, Panama, Nicaragua, and San Blas routes was now practically settled by the engineers who had lately visited the isthmus. He would not discuss the question as to what nation should build it, but he wanted to see the American people have something to do with it. The canal could only be built with money, and that money should be welcomed from all the nations. It was especially fit-ting, however, that the two greatest Republics, one in the Old, and the other in the New World, should be the prime movers in it, [applause,] and as the pioneers of progress and civilization they had every reason again to go hand in hand together, [applause,] and of the citizens none could be more worthy to lead the way than Ferdinand De Lesseps [applause] and Ulysses S. Grant. [Great applause.] If these two men could only meet, as he hoped they would do in a month or two, he thought they could do much to smooth the way for the great enterprise, while the wisdom, tact, experience, and patriotism of both were so well known, that their suggestions would be more respectfully listened to than those of any other men. The hero of Suez and the hero of Appomattox would command the ear of the world. The crowning result of the work would be the bringing of all the nations of the earth into closer relations, with the bonds of commercial and political union around them. [Applause.]

CHIEF-JUSTICE DALY'S REMARKS.

Mr. Napoleon B. Wyse, after thanking the club for the generous recognition of Count de Lesseps and his party, proposed the health of Commanders Collins, Selfridge, Lule, and Shufeldt, of the United States Navy, which, having been duly honored, Chief-Justice Daly was called to the floor. He said that although his experience in making after-dinner speeches was somewhat extensive, he was forced to say, with that modesty so characteristic of the race from which he sprung, [laughter,] that he never felt more embarrassed in his life. He was called upon, not only in behalf of the geographic l society which he represented, but in the name of all the geographical societies of the world, 91 in number, to express their acknowledgments to the distinguished guest of the evening, of his services in having accomplished by his genius and perseverance the most remarkable achievement that has characterized the progress of geographical science. "The difficulties which M. De Lesseps had to encounter in opening the Suez Canal," said Justice Daly, "and the persevering courage that surmounted them and made of his idea a reality, no words of mine can adequately express. He stood almost alone at the beginning of his great enterprise. He had the sympathy of no single commercial nation, with the exception of France, and he acted in opposition to the opinion of the greatest commercial nation in the world, and the nation which has since profited more largely by his achievement than any other. He acted against the advice of the engineers of Napoleon—among the best in the world—who held that the elevation of the Mediterranean was so much higher than that of the Red Sea that the success of the canal was absolutely impossible. All these obstacles he had to overcome, and as we look back upon them now we can but feel how firm must have been the conviction, how great the resolution, and how indomitable the perseverance that enabled him to face them, and to triumph over them as he did. It is not for me to speak of the new scheme which he proposes for the future, except from a geographical point of view. I can only say that having succeeded in bringing back to the Mediterranean the trade which had been taken from it, it would be a grand consummation of that achievement to make a new and continuous belt of water communication around the globe. There can be no doubt of the geographical magnitude and value of this proposed achievement. It is of importance to all the commercial nations of the earth. Count de Lesseps has not come to us, as the President said, seeking other worlds to conquer. His mission to America is greater than this. He comes to us to create other worlds, and to make other nations."

REMARKS BY OTHER SPEAKERS.

The Hon. Levi P. Morton was next called upon as the representative of the men who are expected to furnish the "sinews of war." Mr. Morton's remarks were very brief. He thanked the Lotos Club for the opportunity afforded him of joining in the tribute of respect to the illustrious citizen of the French Republic, our ancient ally, and long-standing friend. "M. De Lesseps, he said, had rendered most important services to the commerce of the entire world, and, in doing so, had made his name immortal. Col. Thomas W. Knox, who was present at the opening of the Suez Canal, followed in a speech descriptive of the benefits which the world has received from the hands of the distinguished guest of the evening. He said: "We welcome to-night the man to whom the commercial world is indebted more than to any other person. In the early part of this century the invention of the steam-ship shortened the journey across the ocean; in this latter part of the century, the construction of the Suez Canal has shortened the voyage from the West to the East, and made the steam-ship of more value than ever before. In a commercial point of view, these are the two great achievements of the present century. It is our guest to-night who turned the tide of commerce from its old route around the Cape of Good Hope, and sent it flowing through the Mediterranean and the Red Seas, by piercing the Isthmus of Suez. The voyage that once consumed three months can now be accomplished in three weeks, thanks to the steam-ship and to the canal, and all the terrible nuisance of the equator, with the suffering from heat and the danger from fever, is altogether avoided." In conclusion, Col. Knox said, "The work of piercing the Isthmus of Darien is an undertaking no more formidable to-day than was that of piercing the Suez Canal at the time when it was projected and begun by M. De Lesseps. With the political aspect of the question we will not trouble ourselves to-night. Events will take their proper shape as time rolls on, and the interoceanic canal will be a work of peace, and not of war. It is a work for the advancement of commerce, and commerce is the hand-maid of peace. Mountains interposed mostly in the centre of the land, and the two barriers which nature has erected between great seas and great oceans is an apostle of peace on earth and good will to men."

Mr. Dirks, the well-known chief engineer of Holland, and one of the De Lesseps party, returned thanks for the reception accorded them by the citizens of New-York, and offered as a toast, the "Metropolis of America." H. A. Marriot responded by singing the air from "Mignon," "Elle ne croyait pas," and then F. F. Marbury was called on by the Chair. He spoke of the enthusiasm with which Count De Lesseps inspires his friends, as well as all who meet him, and said there was but one thing wanting to enlist Americans heartily in favor of his plans. "I would suggest," said the speaker, "that if M. De Lesseps, with his French ingenuity, which seems to be capable of doing all things, will contrive to bring his scheme under American auspices, if he will make it an American scheme, the heroism which he has exhibited in the past in overcoming obstacles will enlist the admiration of the whole American people, and nothing more will be heard of the Monroe doctrine. The sooner he does this the sooner he will be certain of final and complete success." Gen. O'Donoghue, Secretary to M. Danzats, who described what the party had done in its recent examination of the Panama route, which is familiar to readers from published interviews during the past week. Mr. Danzats concluded by presenting as a toast, "The Prosperity of the Lotos Club." To this toast Mr. Noah Brooks, Vice-President of the club, responded. He said the Lotos Club frequently received foreigners of distinction, but none ever met with so cordial a welcome as the men from the land of Lafayette, from La Belle France. "Our guest," continued Mr. Brooks, "is doubly welcome, because he has achieved great renown in science and commerce. He was dissatisfied with the geography of our youthful days. He thought there were too many isthmuses, and so he pierced the isthmus of Suez. He is welcome, thrice welcome, to the Lotos Club. He does not come to us with the fame of the soldier, but with those peaceful triumphs which are no less renowned than those of war. We to-night welcome him as the man who speaks not only to us and to the world, but, let us say, to the universe, in the name of peace, commerce, liberty, religion, and law. He will be remembered when the war-drum sounds no longer, when the battle-flags are furled, in the parliament of nations, in the federation of mankind."

Col. Richard Lathers and Dr. A. E. McDonald, each made a two-minute speech, and then Count de Lessens once more arose. He said he was grateful to respond to the generous and broad views of the speakers. "The only enemies that I may have had are not the people, but the isthmuses. One of them I have conquered, and the other I will fight as long as I live in the interests of commerce, of progress, and of civilization. Allow me to drink to the Press of the Republic, and of New-York." The toast was drank standing, and then, after three cheers for Count de Lesseps, the reception was declared at an end.

THE BANQUET ON MONDAY.

ALL OF THE ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED—THE INVITED GUESTS AND TOASTS.

The preparations for the banquet to be given to M. De Lesseps by the merchants and citizens of New-York in Delmonico's, to-morrow evening, are complete. The company will comprise the best representatives of Metropolitan social, commercial, and professional life. The projectors of the testimonial made the usual allowance of 20 per cent. for illness, absence from the City, and other causes, in the list of original subscribers, but to their astonishment nearly all these gentlemen took tickets for the dinner, almost completely filling the available space in Delmonico's large hall, and leaving but a few seats as the disposal of the committee. These were immediately taken, and so eager was the general desire to be present that between 150 and 200 gentlemen have been turned away unsatisfied. The committee say the predominating idea of the banquet has been to express the sympathy of the people of the American Metropolis with advancement and progress; to testify their approval of whatever may benefit civilization and humanity; to show that they are actuated by sentiments of fraternal feeling for all nations, and to make manifest their repudiation of anything savoring of a dog-in-the-manger policy where the general good is concerned. The demonstration is intended to rise above the plane of politics or local selfishness. These sentiments will be embodied in the decorations, the toasts and the speeches, as well as in the selection of the guests. In addition to a profusion of costly flowers, the dining-hall will be draped with the flags of all nations. No fewer than eight official representatives of sister Republics will be present, viz.: France, Mexico, Venezuela, Guatemala, Salvador, Colombia, Peru, and Chili. It is claimed that this will be the first time in the history of New-York that any attempt has ever been made to extend a distinctive greeting to the South American Republics. The second toast will be to "France and our Sister Republics of America—New-York greets them all." This will probably be acknowledged by each of the Consuls or Consular Agents in turn. The first toast will be to the United States. If Secretary Evarts had felt at liberty to attend, he would have been asked to respond, but he has written to say he fears his duties will not permit him to be present. In his absence the sentiment will probably be drunk standing, with cheers. The third toast will be "Our Honored and Welcome Guest." M. De Lesseps will respond in French, as he does not read English.

The following gentlemen have been selected to reply to the other toasts: Mr. A. A. Low, Mr. David M. Stone, Mayor Cooper, the Rev. Dr. Bellows, M. J. Dirks, the great Holland engineer; David Dudley Field, Major-Gen. Schofield, Judge Daly, Mr. Alexander M. Holly and Mr. Frederick M. Kelly, who is probably more conversant with the topic of a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans than any other man living. Among the other gentlemen who will be present may be mentioned Messrs. Walter McMichael and George W. Childs, of Philadelphia; the members of M. De Lesseps's staff, Commodore Nicholson, President Porter, of Yale College; President McCosh, of Princeton College, and Gov. McClellan, of New-Jersey. Gov. Cornell was invited, but has not yet signified his acceptance. So was Thomas Alva Edison, who wrote regretting that the necessity of unremitting observation in the present stage of his electric light experiments would prevent his presence. Mme. De Lesseps has signified her wish to be permitted to see an American banqueting company and an American banqueting hall, and she will be present during a portion of the evening.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CASES OF CRIME—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

BUSHKILL, Penn., Feb. 28.—Francis Lill, a German, living near this place, in Monroe County, Penn., attempted to kill George M. Hoffman, a near neighbor, by shooting. Lill had repeatedly threatened to take Hoffman's life. On the day the attempt was made, Hoffman was cutting wood in the mountain, not far distant from where Lill lived. The latter saw Hoffman pass his house, and resolved to put his threat into execution when Hoffman returned home. Lill loaded his gun with No. 1 shot, and, going into the woods, secreted himself behind a clump of bushes and waited for his victim to return to dinner. He had not waited long when he saw Hoffman coming down the road, carrying his axe on his shoulder. Lill waited until he got nearly opposite him and within shooting range, when he discharged his gun. Hoffman dropped his axe, and exclaiming, "Murder, I'm shot!" started on a run to a neighboring house. A physician was summoned, who found upon examination that several shot had penetrated his head, neck, and arm. His wounds were severe, and for some time his life was despaired of. Lill was arrested the same day, and lodged in the Monroe County Jail, at Stroudsburg. The case was presented before the Grand Jury of the Monroe County Court, at Stroudsburg, this week, and a true bill for assault with intent to kill was found against Lill. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and Judge Dreher deferred sentence. Lill is a man of very bad character, and has for many years been a terror in the neighborhood where he lived. This is his second attempt at murder. His hatred toward Hoffman was because the latter once said that Lill, who for some time had been drawing a pension, was not entitled to one.

LONDON, Ontario, Feb. 28.—The preliminary examination in the Donnelly massacre case was resumed to-day, when William Donnelly entered the witness box and made some direct and startling revelations in the course of a very sensational story as to the murder of his brother John, who was called to the door of his house and shot. He identified James Carroll, John Kennedy, Martin McLaughlin, a Justice of the Peace, and James Greenshields, as those present at the opening of the door. He said some one crying fire at his house, and looking through the bedroom window, saw these men standing before his house. His brother John appeared at the door, and was instantly shot by some one behind a large tree, the gun resting in a crotch of the tree.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Feb. 28.—Gilbert Golden, who was sentenced in 1874 to 14 years in the Penitentiary for being an accomplice of Charles H. Horwell, conductor of the freight train which, it was alleged, caused the Wollaston disaster on the Old Colony Railroad, in October, 1878.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 28.—The application for a new trial in the case of Edward C. Palmer, before the Superior Criminal Court, was to-day refused. Palmer's counsel at once filed a motion in arrest of judgment, which will be argued on Saturday next.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—William J. Cheetham convicted yesterday of murder in the second degree, for having killed his wife by throwing her down stairs, was sentenced to-day to four years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

William Plank, clerk in the office of the Purchasing Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was robbed about noon to-day of $1,200, at the office of the company. It has been customary on pay-day to give the checks of the clerks to one of their number to go and get the cash from the bank, and money. Mr. Plank had done this, and when he entered the office at the main door, in Fourth-street, he noticed three men who were pulling the doors to the rear. He thought it strange, and when he was knocked headlong into the corridor, and when he arose the money had disappeared from his pocket. The robbers are still at large.

OMAHA, Feb. 28.—A fearful fight occurred on Thursday night near Seward, Neb., at a school-house, where nightly religious meetings have been held lately. A party of men attempted to break up the meeting. A lively scuffle ensued, in which many shots were exchanged, and eight persons were wounded. William Bates died yesterday from his wounds, and Levi Bates was wounded, probably fatally. Eight men have been arrested, and more arrests are expected. The quarrel originated from the expulsion of two children from school recently.

QUEBO, Texas., Feb. 28.—Three men, Holland, Martin and Coward, were engaged in pitching half-dollars for liquor, when Holland disputed the game and started to leave for a gun. Martin threw him over. His mother, 75 years of age, came from the house and caught Martin, who was trying to prevent Holland from getting the gun, and held his arms while Holland drew a knife and nearly hacked Martin's throat. Coward placed a pistol in Martin's hand, but the latter shot Holland in the arm, shook clear of the old lady, knocked her down, and shot her, inflicting a wound from which she soon died, and then shot Coward an ordinal wound, finding him mortally. Martin's injuries are not serious.

STOCKTON, Cal., Feb. 28.—John Petty, a prominent citizen, was deliberately shot down and fatally wounded in the Court-house yard this afternoon by Henry Parker. The cause of the affair was that the Sheriff levied an execution on the property of Parker to satisfy an old judgment in favor of Petty.

MOUNT CARMEL, Ohio, Feb. 28.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning, three burglars broke into the jewelry store of Charles Bird, Jr., and carried off gold and silver watches valued at $3,000. They broke in at the rear, and roiled a 3,000-pound safe from the front to the rear of the store, and then pierced the door to pieces. A young man in a livery stable close by saw the whole proceedings, while one of the burglars stood over him with a revolver. A hand-car is missing from the railroad station, and it is supposed the burglars escaped on it.

JEFF. DAVIS ON TRAMPS,

HE DISAPPROVES OF SLANG, AND PREFERS TO CALL THEM VAGRANTS.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, Feb. 25.

The Hon. Francis A. Wolff, of Tippah, has kindly placed at our disposal the following letter from ex-President Davis, upon a subject that has engaged the attention of the Legislature. It was not written for publication, but contains nothing that need be held from the public. Mr. Wolff, it will be remembered, was one of the immortal First Mississippi Regiment, who followed the fortunes of Mr. Davis, and made the fame of Mississippi in the war in which it played so conspicuous and glorious a part:

BOUVOIR, Feb. 19, 1880.

Hon. Francis A. Wolff:

DEAR FRIEND: I have read your remarks on the proposition to amend the article in the Code by striking out the word "tramp" and substituting that of "vagrant." I was not only pleased with your speech, but I concur with you entirely as to the propriety of your proposed amendment. The word "tramp" has now a temporary signification admitted to be expressive, as all slang is, for the time being and among those by whom it is accepted. But one does not look for slang in a legal statute, and with all due deference, it does not seem to me it ought there be found. Your substitute, on the other hand, is a good English word with a fixed meaning, and the use of it is struck at one of the great political and social evils of our time—vagrancy. You and I, in our soldier days, "tramped" over valley and mountain, and Mississippi seemed to think our steps had been in the path of her honor and glory, and that was a part of our adventurous life to which you modestly failed to allude in your telling and sometimes brilliant speech to the Legislature. Whenever one of the old Mississippi regiment does something beautiful or great, it fills my heart with a joy few other things could give.

With cordial regard and best wishes, I am yours, faithfully,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

COLLECTING A TICKET WITH A LADDER.

From the Leavenworth (Kan.) Times, Feb. 20.

Frederick Bliss is one of the diminutive but popular conductors on the Rock Island, between Council Bluffs and Des Moines. As a passenger train was nearing Des Moines a few days ago, Conductor Bliss proceeded to take up his checks. As he entered the second coach, a gentleman who was sitting near the rear rose up, and when fully straightened out, appeared to be about 7 feet high. He walked leisurely toward the busy and genial conductor. When the two met, Bliss reached up for the passenger's check, but, to his astonishment, he failed to reach far enough. He then attempted the jumping-grab game. After some half dozen attempts he gave that plan up, and went forward into the baggage car, secured a step-ladder, and very soon returned, finding the tall passenger awaiting him. The ladder was placed in position, and was quickly mounted by the man of stature, who procured his check much to the amusement of the passengers.

MINING IN MORMON UTAH

THREE VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT SILVER REEF.

A FIVE-STAMP MILL THAT DOES THE WORK OF FORTY STAMPS—SANDSTONE WHICH YIELDS FORTUNES IN SILVER BUTTONS—SUNDAY SPORTS OF UTAH MINERS.

SILVER REEF, Southern Utah, Feb. 11.—In many respects Silver Reef is a very desirable place. I have been here nearly a week now, lived on the best the country affords—and that is good enough for anybody—and nobody has said "money" to me once. I don't know of another place where such consideration is shown. The proprietor of the Harrison House has cast no suspicious or anxious glances at my limited luggage, and the proprietress of the excellent restaurant where I get square meals smiles as complacently as if I had paid in advance. It is a free-and-easy-going community, and as orderly and quiet as a New-England village. Nobody has been shot, and there has not been the semblance of a scrimmage, since I have been here, a state of things which would be monotonous in a Nevada camp. It is not, however, because the material is not here. It would not do to go around jumping on people's toes, or telling every man you met that he lied. A good square "shoot" could be got up on short notice if any gentleman was spoiling for a fight, but it is not considered healthy to try it on, and hence people are orderly and quiet. On Sunday, seeing a gathering of people on the level plain at the lower end of the town, I walked down to see what was going on, and found a target match under way. The prize was borne off by a quiet, earnest-looking Mormon boy, who plugged the bull's-eye in a manner to indicate that he was a marksman. After the target shooting was over an Indian foot-race was in order, and after that a squaw race. At the word "go," they went off at a gait between a run and a waddle. One fair daughter of Lo, splendidly gotten up for the occasion in a striped calico dress and a dsub of red paint on her cheeks and nose, was the favorite, and I heard two to one offered on "Sal," who was the belle of the circle. She won the race and seemed as pleased as if she had won a fortune. The prize, a bottle of the real old stuff, was then passed over to her friends who soon emptied it.

There is quite a colony of the sons and daughters of dusky Lo, who are utilized in working at little jobs, such as wood-cutting, &c. They live about the corrals and sheds in a miserable way, picking up a precarious living, but seem to be well treated and allowed to roam about at will. I asked a big, burly Indian who was warming himself at the store, why he did not build himself a "stick-up" and be comfortable. He grunted and said, "Ugh! who pay me build house?" His ideas of laboring for his own comfort evidently did not accord with mine. He would work for anybody who would pay him, but not for himself.

Yesterday I paid a visit to the claims and mill of the Stormont Mining Company, and was shown over the property by the Mill Superintendent, Mr. Thomas D. McMasters. The mill, of 10 stamps, was pounding away and turning out pigs and quantities of rough ore. This company's property, consisting of some half a dozen or more claims, lies within a mile of the town, and the mill, situated on the Virgin River, two miles below, is run by water-power. The various claims are all well developed and producing an ample supply of high grade milling ores. They are working 60 tons daily, and producing a net result of about $20 per ton, which, after deducting all outside expenses, should leave a net profit of not less than $20,000 per month, a very satisfactory dividend to be paid to stockholders. The Stormont property embraces some of the richest claims in this district, and from its vast resources can continue to pay largely for an almost indefinite period. The management at this end is in skillful hands, and can speak from personal knowledge of the Mill Superintendent, who is a man of great experience and who has had charge of some of the largest and most profitable properties in Nevada, Pioche, and other mining districts. One thing most commendable in the policy of the management is that the largest liberty is given to all who express a desire to see the mine and mill. There seems to be every desire to let all interested make themselves conversant with the operations of the company. Everything is open and above-board. The property is a splendid one, and the recent purchasers have made a good stroke in acquiring such a valuable source of wealth. I believe its stock is not in the market, the owners preferring to hold it themselves.

The claims comprising the property of the Christy Mining Company, numbering some twenty odd, are located on the main reef, commencing near the town, and extending along the reef, all within a radius of half a mile from the mill. Nearly all have been opened, and from the Tecumseh, Alwyn, and California, about 100 tons of ore is being extracted daily, and about 50 tons sent to the mill. Through the courtesy of the Superintendent, Mr. Vivian, I am enabled to speak from personal investigation, and can say with confidence that it is a most wonderful and valuable collection of mines to belong to one company.

The immediate proximity of the mill of five stamps, and the Silver Reef Mining Co., run by steam, enables the company to deliver its ores at very low cost, from 55 to 85 cents per ton. The most astonishing fact, and one that surprises old quartz miners, is the quantity of ore that is crushed here in a five-stamp mill. The crushings of the Christy mill for the past month have amounted to 47 tons per day, while the usual result of an ordinal mill is about 2 tons to about a ton and a quarter per stamp for 24 hours. The sandstone formation composing the silver-nearing rock of this district being of a soft and friable character, is reduced so easily that it enables a five-stamp mill to do the work of 35 or 40 stamps on quartz rock, requiring, also, the number of rams and settlers of such a mill. Therefore, when speaking of a five-stamp mill here, I mean a capacity eight times that of the same mill working on quartz. The Christy mill is now crushing ore averaging about $45 per ton and paying a net profit of, say, $30 per ton, or $1,400 per day, from which, deducting expenses for milling and mining, a very large profit must be the result. The company is working about 50 men on its various claims, getting out ore, opening up, sinking shafts, &c.

The limit of an ordinary letter does not permit of a minute description of the claims of this company, but numerous are they. The policy seems to have been, like that of the Irishman at the fair, "wherever you see a head, hit it." So whenever a claim has shown value they have bought it, until they have accumulated a vast property of untold value. Nearly every claim thus far developed shows indications of ore, from which reserves there should be almost unlimited resources for years to come to supply a much larger mill. In no district that I have ever visited, except, perhaps, the Plumas mines at California, have I seen such facilities for working ores at such a small expense. The Plumas mines have the advantage in the mountain side locations, enabling tunnels to be run direct and the ores to be sent out on tramways. Here it must be hoisted to the surface. Fuel and timber are also cheaper in the Plumas district than here, but the mines here can claim an advantage over any others known in the way of soft and easy-crushing ores, or, rather, silver-bearing sandstone. Some curious things are occasionally brought up from the lower workings. Yesterday a piece of petrified wood, eight inches thick, was found, which, being assayed, gave $47 per ton, showing conclusively that the pores must have been filled with a solution of silver, otherwise how could it have permeated throughout the entire block? The ore raised often shows shots of carbons, as black as charcoal and so soft as to be used to make black marks, which assays show to be enormously rich in silver. The ores are also much interspersed with petrified branches of trees, twigs, &c., all silver bearing. In fact, the rock sets at defiance all ordinary rules, and science and experience are sadly at fault in defining its true character. Nature seems to have set out to bother the scientists and geologists, and has succeeded. Theoretically, this ore ought not to be silver bearing; it ought to be only fit to pulverize and to be used in domestic service for the scrubbing of floors and brightening of kitchen utensils. That is the use our grandmothers made of this sandstone, but this is an improved and enlightened age. We get our silver from it now. Whether it has any business to be there or not, like the fellow in jail, it is there, and lots of it.

There are many locations in the vicinity showing good prospects. In fact, there is hardly a mile of the country that does not show silver-bearing rock. Many claims that have been prospected give evidence of future greatness, and the field for development is large. The three companies, Barbee & Walker, Stormont, and Christy, have shipped from this location $1,200,000 during the past year, a portion of which time the Barbee & Walker was idle in consequence of the burning of the mill.

This is a most interesting country for the geologist, in character showing unmistakable evidences of the great "wash" that followed upheavals. Silver Reef is within 15 miles of the Arizona line. From here to the Colorado River is but 125 miles, with a good road all the way and a comfortable Mormon house at about every 40 or 50 miles, where entertainment can be had for man and beast. It would make a lovely trip a month hence to leave Salt Lake by rail to this place; thence by stage and by steam to the Colorado; there, by boat, floating down the Colorado to Fort Yuma, and thence by rail to San Francisco. Where are all the "canoe men?" If they fancy a try at the black cañons of the Colorado, they can do so, as it is just opposite here, and can be reached in two days. A canoe can be shipped to the railroad terminus, and thence by Mormon wagon to the river.

In conclusion, I can speak most unqualifiedly of the present value and future prospects of the mines of this district, particularly of those that have got fairly at work, namely, the Barbee & Walker, Stormont, and Christy properties. The proof will be in the bullion shipments to follow. Those mines are now put on the market they will unquestionably be popular. Of one thing you may be assured, and that is that the management here is conducted in an economical, careful, and skillful manner, and if the gentlemen here are allowed to exercise their own judgement and are not hampered, all will be well, and the mines will be prosperous. To-morrow I essay to face a newly-set-in snow-storm, and plod wearily through the snow on the back track, stopping over one day at Frisco to see the renowned Horn Silver Mine, of which I will duly report. PODGERS.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

PROPOSING A BILL TO PLACE THE INDIANS ON THE FOOTING OF CITIZENS—THE REMOVAL OF THE PONCAS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, at a long special meeting to-day, reached an agreement to prepare and report to the Senate for passage an original bill, designed to cover the entire range of "the Indian question," by an enactment of various new provisions based upon the general principle that the United States should in a great measure abandon the policy of treating Indians as children, and place them as speedily as possible upon the footing of citizens. The main features of the plan outlined by the committee to-day are, first, the permanent localization of the Indians by allotting homesteads to them in severalty, with a provision that the lands so allotted shall be absolutely inalienable during a period of 25 years; second, the extension over the Indians of the general civil and criminal laws of the United States, or of the respective States and Territories within whose borders they are located; and, third, the continuation of a certain degree of assistance to them by the Government in the line of progress toward civilization, until they become self-sustaining, by means of agricultural and pastoral occupations. It is not proposed by the committee to transfer the control of Indians to the War Department, but the bill will largely divest the Interior Department of discretionary power in regard to the Indians by placing them individually under the control of the country's general laws. The provisions of the bill are not to apply to the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory. Its details (as yet unformed) will be subjects for consideration at future meetings.

Col. Brooks, acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was before the committee by invitation to-day, and furnished much information as to the present condition and progress in civilization of each tribe of Indians, except the "civilized nations" of the Indian Territory. He was specially asked as to the adaptability to agricultural uses of the lands now occupied by each tribe. He estimated that about 160 acres to the allotment required from Mr. Leeds was $10,000. Ex-Sheriff N. K. Thompson, County Collector Sheridan, and Chief of Police J. J. Yates became his sureties. Mr. Meeker's bondsman was his brother. John N. Meeker. The court set the trial of the cases down for Monday, March 15, and Gen. Fay is to give notice to the defendants on Saturday next as to which of the cases he will first proceed with. Mr. Meeker, the defendants have been heretofore trusted residents of the city. A few weeks ago Mayor Peter Bonnett nominated Mr. Meeker for the vacant Controllership, but the Council refused to confirm the nomination. Only five of the Democratic Councilmen voted for him, notwithstanding the fact that he is a Democrat; and of these two have since said that they cast their ballot for confirmation only when they learned that their votes would not affect the result.

The transactions on account of which the conspiracy indictments were found cover the period from July 1, 1878, to the end of the year, when the city became bankrupt. Several of those against the Controller have been finally set for acts done five years ago. Till recently the Statute of Limitations barred prosecution after two years. A year ago a statute was enacted by which the time within which indictment can be found was extended to five years, and it is probably because of this extended removal that the prosecuting authorities hold the individual indictments to be good. In the cases of ex-Collector Hart Moore, of Middlesex County, and ex-City Treasurer Cornell, of Rahway, it is claimed that the offenses charged having been committed before the five-year act was passed, the act has an ex post facto operation as to them which bars proceedings under it. The legality of the indictments against Leggett individually will depend upon the ruling of the Supreme Court of the State on the issue in the two cases referred to.

THE LOUISVILLE MEETING.

OFFICIAL ODDS AGAINST THE ENTRIES IN THE THREE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Following are the official odds for the three principal events of the Louisville Spring meeting:

KENTUCKY DERBY, FOR 3-YEAR

CURRENT LITERATURE

A NIGHT WATCH.

"Tout lasse, tout casse, tout passe."

I.

Upon the threshold of her door she lies,
The yellow harvest light is over all;
Once more she watches as the daylight dies;
Once more she watches the long shadows fall.

Around, the silent land stretched waste and bare;
Below, the waters rose and broke and fell;
And throbbing through the heavy, windless air
Came the dull murmur of the distant swell.

The wild white sea-gull screams above her head,
And bloodless roses climb about the door.
And in her heavy eyes delight is dead,
And passion lies death-bound for evermore.

Her naked feet rest on the sharp gray stone,
Her empty hands fall idly still and cold.
Her lips forget the joy they once had known.
The vain sweet rapture that was theirs of old.

II.

The damp night wind is rising through the land,
Stirring the grasses on the low sea wall;
The chill sea mist creeps slow along the sand,
And in the night the dark waves rise and fall.

The midnight tide comes swiftly up the shore,
Across the darkened sky the black clouds sweep,
And still she watches by that silent door
With dreamless eyes weighed down with pain and sleep.

And hour by hour the restless waters rise,
And drench her loosened hair with wind-blown spray.
About her weary feet the sea foam lies,
And yet she watches—till the break of day.

III.

Far off the sunk moon lingers, dim and red;
Far off the pale dawn wakens, chill and gray;
Over the land a shadowy light is spread,
And with the night the storm winds die away.

The waves have brought their burden to her feet—
Her drowned Love, with blood-red sea-weed crowned—
Her drowned Love, oh, bitter yoke and sweet
With which Love's hands our idle hearts have bound!

Silent and cold, low at her door he lies,
About his brow clings close the tangled hair,
And closed forever are the blinded eyes—
The passionate lips are still and calm and fair.

Take back thy Love—he has come back at last—
Take back thy Love of lonely, desolate years;
Kiss his dead lips to life—forget the past—
Wipe off the stain upon his brow with tears'

IV.

Slowly she rises—Life has run its race—
Her gray eyes look upon his crowned head,
On the dark waters on the calm white face—
With dull dead eyes she looks upon the dead.

No cry from her set lips—no flush of pain—
He has come back; but she had long to wait;
Long weary years had she kept watch in vain—
Love has come back, but he has come too late.

Take back thy dead, oh strong, dark, ruthless sea,
Hide his fair face in beds of wind-blown foam;
Fear not, pale Death, he will be true to thee;
Fear not, O Sea, he will not leave thy home!

Over the threshold drifts the tide. The door
Is shut. The waves have borne their dead away.
The Watcher is within—but never more
Will she keep watch until the break of day.

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

VISIONS.

BY IVAN TOURGUENEFF.

I.

I could not sleep, and in vain turned from one side of my bed to the other. "The devil take turning tables," thought I, "unstringing one's nerves." However, I had just begun to drop off when I thought I heard a chord sound near me with a sad and tender note.

I raised my head. The moon appeared at the moment, and its rays touched my face. The inlaid floor of my chamber, in the part lighted by the moon, was white as chalk. The note sounded again, and this time more distinctly.

I raised myself on my elbow. My heart throbbed. One minute passed and another. * * * Somewhere in the distance a cock crowed, and another answered from further away. My head fell back on the pillow. "Am I well?" said I to myself. "When will this tingling in my ears end?"

At last I slept, or thought I slept. I had strange dreams. I was astonished to find myself lying down in my chamber, in my bed, * * * without being able to close my eyes. Again the same sound! I turned again. The moonlight on the floor began gently to collect—to take a form. It raised itself. Right before me, transparent as mist, rose the white figure of a woman.

"Who is there?" asked I with an effort.

"It is I. I come to see you," said a voice, slight as the rustle of leafage.

"To see me! Who are you?"

"Come at night to the corner of the wood, under the old oak: I will be there."

I wished to see the features of this mysterious figure, and involuntarily trembled. I felt numbed with cold. I was no longer lying down, but was seated on my bed, and where I thought I had seen a phantom was nothing but a white ray of the moon stretching along the floor.

II.

The day passed slowly. I tried to read, to work. Nothing would do. Night came at last, and my heart beat with the expectation of some occurrence. I lay down and turned my face to the wall.

"Why didn't you come?" murmured a small voice, weak but distinct, and quite close to me in my chamber. It was she! the same phantom, with her calm eyes, calm face, and look full of sadness.

"Come," murmured she again.

"I will come," said I, not without terror. The phantom appeared to make a movement toward my bed. It wavered * * * its form became confused and disturbed, like mist. After a second nothing remained but the white moonlight on the polished floor.

III.

I passed all the following day in a state of great agitation. At supper I drank nearly the whole of a bottle of wine. Once I went out on the door-step, but came in almost immediately, and threw myself on the bed; my pulse beat forcibly. Once more the trembling chord sounded.

I shuddered and dare not look. * * * All at once, it seemed to me that some one, placing hands on my shoulders behind, murmured in my ear, "Come! come! come!" I trembled, raised myself in bed, and answered with a deep sigh, "I am here." The white form was there, bending over my pillow; it smiled gently, and at once disappeared. I had been able, however, to glance at the face, which seemed to me one that I had seen before; but where and when? I got up late, and did nothing but walk about in the fields all day. I went near the old oak at the border of the wood and examined carefully all about.

Toward evening I sat down near the window of my study, and my old housekeeper brought me a cup of tea, but I did not touch it. I could come to no resolution, and asked myself if I was not going mad. The sun was sinking without a cloud in the heavens, when all at once the landscape took a hue of almost supernatural purple, under which shining tint foliage and grass were motionless, and seemed turned to stone. This lustre and immobility, the luminous distinctness of all the outlines, and the sullen silence, presented a contrast, strange and inexplicable. Suddenly, without the slightest sound of warning, a large brown bird flew at the side of my window. I looked at it. It looked at me, too, sideways, with round and deep eyes. "You are sent," thought I, "that I may not forget the appointment." Immediately the bird fluttered its down-lined wings and flew away as noiselessly as it came. I remained at my window a long time yet, but all irresolution had now left me. I felt drawn into a magic circle. As a boat is inevitably borne by rapids to the cataract over which it is lost, so I, in the hands of a secret power, felt resistance to be useless. I roused myself at last. The purple color of the landscape had disappeared, its brilliant hues had become sombre, soon to pass into darkness. The magic stillness was gone too. A light wind rose, and the moon shone brilliantly in the blue heavens. Under its cold rays, the leaves of the trees quivered, now black, now silver. My housekeeper came in with a lighted wax candle, but a gust from the window put it out. I rose hastily, drew my hat over my eyes, and took long strides toward the part of the wood where stood the old oak.

IV.

Many years ago this oak had been struck by lightning, and the top of it was broken and dead, but there was life to last ages in the rest of the tree. As I approached, a small cloud passed before the moon, and under the thick foliage of the oak it was very gloomy. At first I saw nothing extraordinary; but looking around—my heart suddenly ceased to beat—I perceived a white figure, motionless, near a bush between the oak and the wood. My hair stood on end and I could hardly breathe, but I advanced toward the wood. It was indeed she, the lady of the nightly visits. As soon as I got near her the moon came from behind the obscuring cloud. The phantom seemed to me to be formed of a milky half-transparent mist. Through her face and behind her head I could see a brier swayed by the wind. Eyes and hair, however, were of a darker tone. As she held her hands crossed one over the other, I could see, too, that on one of her fingers she had a ring of pale and brilliant gold. I stopped at two paces from her and tried to speak, but my voice sank in my throat. It was not, however, precisely a sensation of terror that I felt. She turned her eyes upon me. Her look expressed neither sadness nor gayety, nothing but solemn attention. I waited for her to speak, but she remained mute and motionless, fixing on me a dead, steady look.

"Here I am," cried I with supreme effort, at last. My voice sounded dull and hoarse.

"I love you," answered her small voice.

"You love me!" cried I, stupefied.

"Give yourself to me," murmured she.

"Give myself to you! But you are a phantom, you have no body." All my ideas were upset. "Who are you—a vapor, a mist, a form of air? Give myself to you? First tell me who you are. Have you lived on the earth? Where do you come from?"

"Give yourself to me. I will do you no harm. Say only these two words, *Take me.*"

Amazed, I looked at her. "What does she say to me?" What does it all mean?" thought I. "Shall I venture?"

"Very well," said I, all at once, and with an unexpected impulse, as if some one had pushed me behind, "*Take me.*"

Hardly were the words uttered when the mysterious figure, with an inward laugh that made her tremble all over, advanced toward me; her hands separated and lengthened. I tried to leap back, but already I was in her power. She held me in her arms. My body was lifted about a foot above the earth, and we flew with gentle speed over the motionless grass.

V.

My head was giddy, and at first I involuntarily closed my eyes. When I opened them a moment after we were still flying, and already my wood was out of sight. A vast plain, with dark patches, extended beneath us. I was astounded to perceive that we were at a prodigious height. "I am in the power of the devil!" This thought struck me like a thunderbolt. Until then the idea of diabolic power, of my possible perdition, had not presented itself to my mind. In the meantime we flew on, and it seemed to me that we got higher and higher. "Where are you taking me?" said I at last. "Where you will," said my companion, straining me more closely in her arms. Her face touched mine, and yet I could hardly feel the contact. "Put me on the earth again; I feel uneasy at this height."

"Very well; but shut your eyes and do not breathe. I obeyed, and all at once it seemed to me that I fell like a stone. The wind drew up my hair. When I could recover breath I saw that we flew slowly above the earth, grazing the stalks of the highest herbage.

"Set me down here," said I to her. "What a notion, flying. I'm not a bird."

"I thought you would like it. We never do anything else."

"You? But who are you?"

No answer. "You dare not say."

A plaintive sound, like the one that awakened me on the first night, trembled in my ears, and still we flew near the earth in the humid atmosphere.

"Set me on the earth, then," said I to her. She bowed her head in sign of obedience, and I found myself on my feet. She remained standing before me, and again her hands joined in an attitude of expectation. I began to gain confidence, and set myself to regard her attentively. As at first, her expression seemed to me to be that of a sad resignation.

"Where are we?" I asked her, for I did not recognize the district wherein we had stopped.

"Far from your home; but we can be there in a moment."

"How? Trust myself to you again?"

"I have done you no harm and will not do you any. We will fly together till daybreak—that's all. Wherever your thought goes, in all the lands of the earth, I can carry you. Give yourself to me. Say again, *Take me.*"

"Well! *take me!*"

Her arms again entwined me. I was lifted above the earth, and we began again to fly.

VI.

"Where will you go?" she asked me.

"Right on before us."

"But here is a forest."

"Let us go over it, but not so fast."

Immediately we rose circling, like a woodcock gaining the top of a birch, and then resumed direct flight. It was no longer herbage that seemed to glide under our feet, but the summits of great trees. How strange was the sight from above of this forest, with its pointed summits lighted by the moon. One could have supposed it to be an enormous prone beast, asleep and snoring with a dull and indefinite rumble. Every now and then we passed over a glade, and I saw the jagged outline of the shadow projected by the trees. From time to time a hare put forth its plaintive cry in the thicket. Plaintive, too, was the cry of the screech-owl that passed near us. Perfumes of lovage, of mushrooms, of buds swelling under the dew, were borne to us by the air. Cold and sharp the moonlight was shed about us, and the Great Bear twinkled mildly above our heads. Soon the forest disappeared behind us, and we saw a plain with a long line of gray vapor that marked the course of a river. We followed one of its banks above bushes drooping with the heavy humidity of the night. The water in some places glittered with bluish lustre, in others whirled sombre and threatening. Fleeces of vapor floated in places above the current, and I saw, here and there, water lilies spread their white petals, showing the treasures of their beauty like maidens that believe themselves sheltered from all sight. I wished to gather a flower, and already nearly touched the watery mirror; but an unpleasant coolness reached my face as soon as I pulled the lily's rough stalk.

We began to fly from one bank to the other in the manner of curlews, and in fact we roused some of those birds every minute. More than once we passed above fine broods of wild duck, collected in little groups amid the reeds. They did not fly away. One of them hurriedly drew out his head from under his wing and looked, and looked; then, with an occupied air, replaced his beak under the silky down, while his companions uttered a feeble "*kwang, kwang.*" We awoke a heron in a bush of laburnum, and, seeing it leap to its feet and awkwardly shake its wings, I was reminded of a German.* As to fish, we did not see a single one; all slept at the bottom. I began to get used to the sensation of flying, and even to find pleasure in it. Any one that has dreamed he was flying will understand me. Entirely reassured, I set myself to observe closely the strange being to whom I owed my part in this incredible adventure.

VII.

She was a young woman, whose features were not at all of the Russian type. Her form, of a grayish white, half transparent, with shadows hardly indicated, recalled sculptured figures on an alabaster vase, lighted from within by a lamp. Again it seemed that her features were not unknown to me.

"May I speak to you?" I asked of her.

"Speak."

"I see a ring on your finger. Have you lived on the earth? Have you been married?" I stopped; she did not answer.

"What is your name? What are you called?"

"Call me Ellis."

"Ellis? That is an English name. Are you English? Have you known me before?"

"No."

"Why have you appeared to me?"

"I love you."

"Are you happy?"

"Yes, to hover and fly with you in the pure air."

"Ellis" said I suddenly; "are not you a penitent? Aren't you a soul in pain?"

"I do not understand you," murmured she, turning her head.

"In God's name I pray—" I began. She interrupted me.

"What is that you say?" replied she, as if, indeed, she did not understand. I thought I felt a slight movement in the arm that surrounded me like a cold girdle.

"Have no fear," replied she. "Fear nothing, love." Her face bowed over mine. I felt a strange sensation on my lips, something like the touch of a blunt goad, or of a leech before it bites.

VIII.

We hovered at a considerable height. I looked down. We were passing above a town unknown to me, built on the slope of a large hill. Churches raised themselves above a mass of plank roofs and dark orchards. A large bridge was defined in black over the river in one of its turnings. Gilded domes and metal crosses shone with glimmering lustre. Silent against the sky were marked long well-cranks, amid bushy willows, and as silently a white road entered straight as an arrow at one end of the town, and silently emerged at the other end, to be lost in the monotonous obscurity of endless plains.

"What town is this?" I asked Ellis.

"N——."

"In the Government of ——?"

"Yes."

"We are a long way from home."

"There is no distance for us."

"Indeed?" A sudden freak seized me. "Carry me to South America."

"Impossible. Day is dawning."

"Ah! we are birds of the night. * * * Well, no matter where, so long as it is far away."

"Shut your eyes and do not breathe," replied Ellis; and we started with the speed of a hurricane. The air burst in my ears with tearing sound. Soon we stopped, but the sound did not; on the contrary, it increased. It was like a terrible howling, an immense uproar.

"Now open your eyes," said Ellis.

IX.

I obeyed. "Good God! where am I?"

Above our heads low, heavy, thick clouds were crowding and pushing like a pack of infuriated monsters; below us another monster, a raging sea—raging mad. Hurled by the tumult, a white foam rose in boiling mountains, and waves broke with a brutal uproar upon rocks blacker than pitch. The roaring of the tempest, the chill blast from the depths of the abysses, the sounding of the waves striking the cliff, whence one seemed to catch now and then piteous cries or a discharge of artillery in the distance, or yet again the tolling of bells—the grinding of pebbles rolling on the shore—at times the cry of an invisible sea-gull—on a break in the sky the dim *silhouette* of a vessel—everything told of death—death and fear. Struck with horror, again I closed my eyes.

"What is it? where are we?"

"On the south coast of the Isle of Wight before the rocks of Blackgang, where many vessels are lost," replied Ellis, with a mischievous expression of joy as it appeared to me.

"Take me far from here! far from here! home!"

I drew myself together and covered my eyes. It seemed to me that we flew with greater rapidity even than formerly. The wind no longer whistled: it howled and roared in my dress and in my hair. I could not breathe.

"Bear up," said Ellis.

I made an effort to regain my senses. I felt the ground under my feet and heard no noise. All around seemed dead; but the blood pulsed violently in my temples, I felt giddy, and had a ringing in my head. Little by little the giddiness passed away. I drew myself up and opened my eyes.

X.

We were on the shore of my pool. Right before us, through the pointed leaves of a row of willows, was a large sheet of water, above which some slender threads of mist rested as if fastened to the surface; to the right appeared the dull verdure of a field of rye; to the left, through the mist, my orchard with its great trees, silent and humid, and already touched with the breath of morning. Across the pale sky, stretched in oblique lines, two or three small clouds, yellow with the first rays of a dawn that started from God knows what part of the horizon. In the uniform pallor of the sky nothing pointed out where the sun was about to rise. The stars had disappeared. Everything was still, but already awake in the magic calm of early twilight.

"Day is here," said Ellis in my ear. "Adieu till to-morrow." I turned toward her; she had already left the earth and was raised in the air before me. All at once I saw her place her hands behind her head. Head, hands, and shoulders suddenly took the hue of flesh; in her dark eyes two living sparks trembled; her lips bore a smile of mysterious softness; a charming young woman appeared to me. It lasted only a moment. As if dazzled, she drew backward and vanished at once like vapor. For some time I remained stupefied and motionless. When I was able to observe, it seemed to me that this hue of flesh, this hue of pale rose that had suddenly animated my vision, was not yet gone, and that the air surrounding me was still impregnated with it—it was the shining of dawn. I felt all at once an immense lassitude, and went toward the house. Passing before the hen-roost, I heard the geese cackling. They are the first birds to awake. Along the roof, at the ends of the thatch-poles, stood rooks like sentinels, all eager to finish their morning toilet, and projected sharply against the milky sky. Suddenly they rose all together, flew to some distance, and arranged themselves in a line without a cry. In the near wood sounded thrice the hoarse cluck of a moor-cock already in search of wild berries in the damp herbage. Feeling a slight shivering, I went in and threw myself on my bed, where a deep sleep soon secured me.

XI.

The following night, when I got near the old oak, Ellis came to meet me like an old acquaintance. All fear on my part had disappeared, and I met her again with almost pleasure. I had given up trying to comprehend the adventure, and I thought of nothing but flying again and satisfying my curiosity. Soon the arm of Ellis clasped me, and we began our flight.

"Let us go to Italy," said I, at her ear.

"Where you like, love," answered she with slow gravity—and slowly and gravely she bowed her head toward me. It struck me that her face was less transparent than before, her features more feminine, less vaporous, and she reminded me of the fair creature that had appeared to me a moment before vanishing in the morning. "This night," continued Ellis, "is the great night. It rarely comes; when seven times thirteen—" Here I lost several words. "Then," pursued she, "one can see what is concealed at other times."

"Ellis," said I to her in a beseeching tone, "who are you? Tell me now at last."

She extended her long white hand without replying, and indicated with her finger a point in the dark sky where shone among small stars a comet of ruddy aspect.

"What must I understand? Do you live like that comet, wandering between planets and sun? Do you wander from man to man too?"

But Ellis placed her hand over my eyes. A mist, white and thick as that which comes from the depths of valleys, suddenly surrounded me. "To Italy! to Italy!" murmured she. "This night is the great night."

XII.

The mist vanished, and I saw beneath us an endless plain; but already the sensation of a soft mild air on my cheeks had warned me that I was no longer in Russia; and besides, this plain did not at all resemble our plains. It was an immense dull surface, without herbage and deserted. Here and there, in all directions, pools of stagnant water shone like pieces of broken mirror. Further off was visible a motionless, soundless sea. Large fair stars twinkled in the spaces between large and fair clouds; and from every part rose the hum of a thousand voices, incessant but restrained. These sounds, penetrating, and at the same time low, were the voice of the desert.

"The Pontine Marshes," said Ellis. "Do you hear the frogs? Do you smell sulphur?"

The Pontine Marshes! An impression of solemn sadness came upon me. Why lead me to this dark and abandoned land? We had better have gone to Rome.

"Rome is near," said she; "prepare yourself." We took flight above the old Latin way. A buffalo plunged in a slimy slough lazily raised his misshapen head, the short and rough bristles of which rose in tufts between his back-turned horns. He showed the white of his stupid bad eyes, and blew forcibly through his damp nostrils. He had no doubt smelled us.

"Rome! here is Rome!" said Ellis. "Look before you."

What is that black mass above the horizon? Are these the arches of some giant's bridge? What river does it traverse? Why is it demolished in places? No, it is not a bridge, it is an ancient aqueduct. This, indeed, is the holy Roman Campagna, and below are the mountains of Albano, their summits and the gray masonry of the aqueduct faintly lighted by the rising moon. We rushed forward suddenly, and found ourselves before an isolated ruin. It was impossible to say what it had been; a tomb, or a palace, or baths. Black ivy enveloped it in its melancholy bonds, and below, like a gaping jaw, opened the half-shattered archway of a vault. I was struck with the sepulchral odor that came from all these little trimmed stones whose marble facing had long ago disappeared.

"Come here!" said Ellis, extending her hand. "Here! Say aloud, three times, the name of a great Roman."

"What will happen?"

"You will see."

I reflected a moment. "Divus Caius Julius Cæsar!" cried I, and "Divus Caius Julius Cæsar!" repeated, prolonging the sound, "Cæsar!"

XIII.

The last tones of my voice still resounded when I heard—but I despair of describing what I experienced. First, a confused sound of trumpets and clapping of hands, hardly perceptible to the ear, and repeated incessantly. It seemed to me that somewhere, either at a prodigious distance or in a bottomless abyss, an innumerable crowd was stirring. It rose and mounted in confused waves always screaming, but with stifled screams like those that escape from the throat in frightful dreams that seem to endure for centuries. Then the air was disturbed and darkened above the ruin, and I thought I saw myriads of shadows landing and defiling, millions of forms, some with helmets, others with pikes. The rays of the moon divided into innumerable blue stars on these helmets and pikes, and all this army, all the multitude pressed, pushed, advanced, enlarged. It seemed animated with unspeakable energy, capable of overthrowing the world. No form, however, was distinct. Suddenly a strange movement agitated the crowd, like immense waves falling and retiring. "Cæsar! Cæsar venit," repeated a thousand voices like the roaring of leaves in a forest struck by hurricane. A dull stroke resounded, and a head pale and severe, with closed eyelids, and bearing a laurel crown, came slowly from the ruin—the head of the Imperator.

No! there are no human words to describe the fear that seized me. I said, "If this head opens its eyes, if the lips part, I shall die at once."

"Ellis," cried I, "I will not, I cannot. Take me from this brutal and terrible Rome. Come!"

"Faint heart," murmured she, and we resumed our flight. Behind I heard resounding still the iron cry of the Roman legions; then all became dark.

XIV.

"Look," said Ellis, "and calm yourself."

My first sensation was so pleasant, I remember, I could only sigh. Not light, not mist enveloped me, but something of a vaporous azure, soft and silvery. At first I could distinguish nothing, this blue shimmer blinded me. But little by little the noble proportions of a fair wooded mountain revealed themselves to my eyes. A lake stretched under me, with stars trembling in the depths of its waters. I heard the large murmur of the waves plashing on the beach. The perfume of orange groves reached me pure and strong as a wave, and with it, as pure and strong, came the sound of a woman's voice. Attracted, fascinated by the perfume and by this voice, I wished to descend. We directed our flight toward a magnificent marble palace that was set against a cypress wood. The sounds came from the open windows. The lake, powdered with the pollen of flowers, beat the walls of the palace in soft undulations, and right in front, enveloped in a luminous vapor, rose an island, adorned with the dark foliage of orange-trees and laurels, with porticoes and colonnades, temples, and statues, high and harmonious, from the midst of the waters.

"Isola Bella, Lake Maggiore," said Ellis.

I said only "Ah!" and we still descended.

The voice, growing ever louder, attracted me irresistibly. I wished to see the form that produced such sounds on such a night. We were close to the window. Within a chamber furnished in Pompeian style, and resembling a museum of antiquities more than a modern apartment, surrounded by Greek sculptures, Etruscan vases, rare plants, and precious fabrics, lighted from above by two lamps inclosed within globes of crystal, a young woman was seated before a piano. With head slightly thrown back, and with half-closed eyes, she sang an Italian air,—sang and smiled. She smiled, and it seemed to me that a faun of Praxiteles, young and careless as herself, as soft and as voluptuous, smiled too from its marble niche surrounded with rose-laurel, across the light vapor that escaped from an antique perfume-pan set on a bronze tripod. She was alone. Enchanted by the sounds and by the beauty, drunk with the brilliance and the perfumes of the night, moved to the depths of the heart by the sight of such youth, freshness, and happiness, I completely forgot my companion; I forgot by what mysterious means I had penetrated the secrets of an existence so secluded and so strange. I wished to stop on the window and speak. My whole body trembled with violent commotion, as if I had touched a Leyden-jar.

The face of Ellis, in spite of its transparence, had become dark and threatening. In her immensely wide-open eyes burned an expression of profound malignity.

"Let us go away," said she brusquely—and again wind, noise, stupefaction. Instead of the cry of the legions, the last sharp note of the songstress lingered long in my ears. We stopped; but the same sharp note sounded always, although I felt another atmosphere and other emanations. A bracing freshness as from a large river reached me, with odors of hay, hemp, and smoke. To this long-sustained note succeeded another note, and then a third, but of so marked a character, and with such familiar modulations, that I at once said to myself, "That is a Russian singer, and a Russian air." And at the same time all objects about appeared distinctly to me.

XV.

We were on the banks of a large river. To the left, out of sight, stretched mown fields with enormous hay-stacks; to the right, also out of sight, was seen the surface of the water. Near the shore long boats moved gently at anchor, stirring their pointed masts, like fingers making signs. In the one from which the song came was a small fire whose light was reflected in red rays that trembled on the ripples of the river. All around on river and land other fires twinkled, but whether they were far or near sight could not determine. At times they were suddenly extinguished, at others darted forth and cast a lively brightness. Innumerable crickets chirped incessantly in the grass, not less persistent than the frogs of the Pontine Marshes. The sky was cloudless but low and dark, and birds, flying invisibly, emitted from time to time plaintive cries.

"Aren't we in Russia?" I asked my guide.

"This is the Volga," replied she. We flew down the river.

"Why did you hurry me just now from that delightful land?" demanded I. "It displeased you, no doubt. Did not you feel a little jealous?"

The lips of Ellis trembled, and her look became threatening, but all at once her features resumed their usual immobility.

"I wish to go home," said I to her.

"Wait! wait!" replied she. "To-night is the great night. It won't come again for so long. You shall see. Wait a bit."

On this we crossed the Volga, grazing the water obliquely, and by a succession of springs, in the manner of swallows flying before a storm. The deep waves murmured beneath us, and a keen wind struck us with its cold and powerful wing. Soon in the gloom appeared the right bank of the river with a steep and deeply-creviced escarpment. We drew near.

"Cry *Saryn na Kitchkou,*" * said Ellis to me in a whisper. I was as yet hardly recovered from the fright the apparition of the Roman phantoms had caused me, and was weary besides, and a prey to I know not what vague feeling of sadness. In fact, I dare not. I would not pronounce the fatal words, persuaded that, as in the Wolf's Valley of the "Freischütz," they would conjure some frightful monster. But in spite of myself my lips opened, and with a weak, unnatural voice, I cried, "*Saryn na Kitchkou!*"

XVI.

As before the Roman ruin, at first all remained still. Suddenly, at my very ears, rang a coarse, brutal laugh, followed by a groan, and by the sound of a body falling in the water and struggling. I looked around me—nobody; but after a moment the shores re-echoed the sounds, and a frightful tumult soon rose in all directions. It was a veritable chaos of sounds—human cries, whistles, furious vociferations, together with laughter—laughter more frightful than the rest—splashing of oars in the water, axe-strokes, the crash of broken doors and chests, the screech of moving tackle, the grinding of wheels on the strand, the stamping of a multitude of horses, the tolling of alarum-bells, the clanking of chains, the mournful crackling of immense fires, drunken songs, gnashing of teeth, and frightful oaths, lamentations and desperate prayers, military commands and death-rattles, confused with joyful sounds of the fife, and the cadence of furious rounds. One could distinguish cries of "Kill him! hang him! drown! burn! at it! go ahead! no quarter!" I heard all, even to the panting of exhausted lungs, and yet, far as my sight could reach, nothing appeared—no change in the aspect of the country. Before us the river flowed silent and dark, and the shores appeared even more rude and deserted than formerly. I turned to Ellis; she placed a finger on her lips.

"Stepan Timoféitch † here is Stepan Timoféitch!" A cry rose from all parts of the plain, "Long live our little father, our hetman, our foster-father." Suddenly, although I continued to see nothing, I seemed conscious of a gigantic body advancing toward me, and a terrible voice cried out "Frolka! where are you, you dog? Fire, everybody! onward! Cut me down these aristocrats, make me some mincemeat!" I felt the heat of a flame close to me, the acrid odor of smoke penetrated my nostrils, and at the same time something warm and liquid like jets of blood spurted on my face and on my hands. Savage laughs burst around us. I lost consciousness, and when I came to myself found I was with Ellis, floating gently at the border of my wood, not far from the old oak.

"Do you see that pretty little path?" said she, "down there, where the moon shines, and overhung by those two birches? Shall we go there?"

I was so overcome, so exhausted, that I could say to her only: "To the house."

"You are at the house," said Ellis.

In fact, I was at my door alone; Ellis had disappeared. The watch-dog drew near, eyed me defiantly, and ran off howling. By an effort I gained my bed, and, without undressing, fell asleep.

XVII.

The next day, during the whole morning I was unwell and could hardly move about at all; but this bodily uneasiness was not what troubled me most. I was ashamed of my conduct and vexed with myself. "Faint heart!" I kept repeating. "Yes, Ellis is right. Why was I afraid? Why not have taken advantage of the opportunity? I might have seen Cæsar himself, and fear had made me lose my head. I must whimper and run away like a child at the sight of a birch rod. As to Razine, that was indeed different—in my quality as a gentleman and a landowner—but even then, why be afraid? "Faint heart! faint heart! And besides, it was only in a dream that you would have seen all this," said I to myself. I called my housekeeper.

"Marfa, at what time did I go to bed yesterday? Do you remember?"

"Lord! who can say, my foster-father? Rather late, I do believe. You went out of the house when it began to be dark; and in your bedroom you stamped with the heels of your boots after midnight. Toward morning—yes, toward morning—yes; and it is two days that you've done that. Is there anything the matter?"

"Good! these flights," thought I, "these journeys in the air, how doubt them any longer? Marfa! how do I look to-day?" I asked her, suddenly.

"How look? Pardon, let me see. Your cheeks are rather hollow; yes, and you are pale, my foster-father. Stop! and you are as yellow as wax."

Slightly confused, I dismissed Marfa.

"I shall die of it or lose my senses by it," said I to myself, meditating near the window. "It is necessary that it should end; it is terrible; my heart beats strangely. When I flew it seemed as if one drank my heart's blood, or as if it exuded like the sap of an incised birch-tree in Summer. All that is not natural. And Ellis?—she plays with me like a cat with a mouse, and yet she does not seem to wish me ill. Well, I'll never trust myself with her again. I will consider as long as I can—and— But if she drank my blood?—horrible! Besides, such rapid flights must do me harm. They say that in England it is forbidden to go more than seventy-five miles an hour on the railways." I pondered for a long time; but at ten o'clock that evening I was near the old oak.

XVIII.

The night was dark, dull, and cold; there was a sensation of rain in the air. To my great surprise I found no one under the oak. I walked about for some time. I went as far as the wood and came back, trying continually to penetrate the depth of darkness. No one! I waited long enough and then I called Ellis several times, raising my voice more and more each time; but without effect. I was sad, almost mortified. Already I thought no longer of the danger that had just now occupied me. I could not bring myself to think that Ellis would come no more. "Ellis! Ellis! come then! Won't you come?" cried I, for the last time. A raven, roused by my voice, sprang suddenly from the top of a neighboring tree, striking noisily amid the branches. Ellis did not appear. With hanging head I returned toward the house. I was already on the border of my pool, and the light from my chamber window at times shone full, and at others disappeared behind the foliage of my apple-trees. It seemed to me like the eye of a guardian charged to watch me. Suddenly I perceived a slight motion in the air behind me, and at the same moment I felt myself raised, just as a quail is carried away by a hawk. It was Ellis; her cheek touched mine, and I felt her arm embrace me like a close band. She spoke, and her voice, always restrained to a slight murmur, affected me like an icy breath entering my ears. "It is I," said she. I felt, at the same time, both pleasure and terror. We flew at a short distance above the ground.

"You did not want to come, then, today?" demanded I.

"You were vexed at it? Then you love me? Oh! you are mine!"

These last words troubled me. I did not know what to say to her.

"I was kept away," pursued she. "They watch me."

"Who, then, has power to restrain you?"

"Where will you go?" demanded Ellis, as usual, without answering my question.

"Carry me to Italy—to the border of the lake—you know."

She shook her head to say no. At this moment I remarked, for the first time, that her face was no longer transparent. A faint redness, one might say, was visible over her milky whiteness. I regarded her eyes, and their look struck me disagreeably. There was in the depths of them a sinister movement, almost imperceptible, but incessant, which reminded me of a benumbed serpent that the sun begins to revive.

"Ellis," cried I, "who are you? Tell me, I pray you."

She shrugged her shoulders. I was vexed and wished to give her a lesson. The notion came to me of asking her to take me to Paris. There, thought I, she shall have some real cause for being jealous.

"Ellis," said I, "you have no fear of great cities, have you?—of Paris, for instance?"

"No."

"No? Not of the strongly-lighted parts, like the Boulevards?"

"It is not the light of day."

"Very well, then, take me to the Boulevard des Italiens."

She threw over my head one end of her long sleeve, and I found myself in a white darkness impregnated with odor of poppy. All disappeared at once—light, sound, and almost consciousness. I hardly felt that I still lived; and this species of annihilation was not without sweetness. All at once the cloud dissolved. Ellis withdrew her sleeve from over my head, and I saw beneath me a number of vast buildings and plenty of light and movement—I was at Paris.

XIX.

I had already been at Paris, and soon recognized the part to which Ellis had brought me; it was the garden of the Tuileries, with its old horse-chestnuts, its iron gates, its fortress ditches, and its Zouaves on duty like stags. We passed before the Palace, before Saint-Roche, and stopped at the Boulevard des Italiens.

A crowd of people, young and old, workmen in blouses, fine-dressed women, hastened over the causeways. Restaurants and cafés, gilded to excess, sparkled with a thousand flames. Omnibuses, cabs, carriages of all kinds and aspects, passed each other on the pavement. All shone and swarmed so that one knew not where to turn one's eyes. Yet, strange to say, I was not at all tempted to quit my aerial observatory, so high and so pure, to mix in this human swarm. I felt a vapor rise to me, red, warm, dull, and of dubious odor. Too many human lives were amassed in the rout. I was hesitating, when, shrill and hard as the grinding of old iron, the voice of a *lorette* rose to me. This shameless voice affected me like the bite of vermin, and I figured to myself a face stony, mean, bloated—a true Parisian expression—usurer's eyes, white and red paint, frizzled hair, a crude bunch of artificial flowers in a little hat, aguails, and a monstrous crinoline. I figured to myself also, at the same time, one of our good countrymen of the steppe, newly landed in Paris, and trotting miserably after this vile, venal doll. I saw him trying to hide his awkwardness under an affectation of coarseness, lisping with falsetto voice, imitating the manners of the waiters at Vefour's, making curvets and platitudes. Filled with disgust, I said to myself, "It is not here that Ellis need be jealous."

In the meantime, I noticed we had begun to descend, and Paris sent out all its sounds and all its odors to meet us.

"Stop!" said I to Ellis; "don't you find this stifling?"

"It was you that wanted to come to Paris."

"I was wrong; I have changed my mind. Carry me far away from here, Ellis, I beg you. Stop! there is actually Prince Koulmametof walking on the Boulevards, and his friend Serge Varaxine, who beckons with his hand and says to him, 'Ivan Stépanitch, come and sup with me; I have engaged Rigolboche herself.' Take me away, Ellis, far from Mabille, from the Maison-Dorée, from the Jockey Club; far from close-cropped soldiers and their fine barracks; from policemen with 'imperials' on their chins; far from glasses of muddy absinthe; from players at dominoes and players at the Bourse; from red ribbons at the coat-button-hole and at the button-hole of the overcoat; far from M. Foy, inventor of the marriage agency; from the gratuitous consultations of Dr. Charles Albert; from courses of lectures and from blue-books: from Parisian comedies, Parisian operettas, Parisian politeness, and Parisian ignorance. Come on! come on! come on!"

"Look down," said Ellis! "you are already no longer above Paris."

I opened my eyes. In fact, a dark plain, marked here and there with the white lines of the roads, flew rapidly beneath us, and far in the horizon, like the glimmer of an immense fire, rose toward the sky, the reflection of the innumerable flames that light the capital of the world.

XX.

The sleeve of Ellis fell again over my eyes. Again I lost consciousness; and again the cloud dissolved. What is this? What dark is this, with its wall-like avenues of trimmed lime-trees, with isolated firs resembling parasols, with porticoes and temples in the Pompadour style, with rococo statues of tritons and nymphs within strangely carved basins in the style of Bernini, surrounded by balustrades of smoky marble? Can it be Versailles? No, it is not Versailles; a little palace in a style of architecture just as rococo stands out against a wood of bushy oaks. The moon is rather dull, veiled by a slight mist, and over the ground is what appears to be a thin cloud of steam: the eye cannot determine whether it is the reflection of the moon, or really vapor. Further off, in one of the basins, floats a sleeping swan, whose lengthened back reminds one of the snow of our steppes hardened by frost. Here and there glow-worms shine like diamonds in the grass and upon the bases of the statues.

"We are near Mannheim," said Ellis, "and this is the Park of Schwetzingen."

"Ah! we are in Germany," thought I, and listened. All was silent except a solitary and invisible fount that fell in a basin. It seemed to me that the water said continually, "There, there, there, always there."

In the middle of the path, between two walls of foliage, I perceived a gentleman in a laced coat, red heels, and rounded ruffles, with sword striking his calves, give his hand with exquisite grace to a fair lady in hooped petticoats, becurled and befrosted with powder. Pale and strange figures! I wished to see them closer, but they disappeared at once, and I heard only the incessant babbling of the fount.

"These are walking dreams," said Ellis to me. "Yesterday one could see other things—many things; to-night dreams themselves fly from human gaze. Come on!"

We rose, and began to fly in so direct a manner that I did not perceive the slightest movement, and all objects beneath appeared to run to meet us. Sombre mountains, rugged and clothed with woods, grew and flew under our eyes, followed by other mountains, with their undulations, their ravines, their glades, their points of light from cottages sleeping on the bor

off, at an open window. I perceived a young woman in a rumpled silk dress, with bare arms, hair in a reticule of pearls, and a cigarette in her mouth. She was reading a book devotedly. It was a volume from the pen of a very modern Juvenal.

"Fly quickly!" said I to Ellis.

In an instant the little wood of stunted firs and the mossy gardens that surround Petersbug had flown beneath us. We directed ourselves right south. Sky and earth became little by little darker and darker. Sickly night, sickly day, sickly city—we left all far behind.

XXIII.

We flew more slowly than usual, and my eyes could follow the changes that showed themselves by degrees in my native land. It was an endless panorama: woods, heaths, fields, ravines, rivers, widely separated churches and villages, and then again fields, ravines, rivers. I was in an ill-humor, indifferent, bored; but if I was bored and vexed, it was not because I was flying over Russia. No! but this land, the flat extent beneath me, all the surface of the world, with its fleeting population, mean, choking with want, sorrow, stuck to this miserable heap of dust—this fragile creviced crust; the excrescences on this grain of sand, our planet, whereon has filtered a mold by us dignified with the name "vegetable kingdom;" these flies of men, ten times more despicable than flies, their mud dwellings, the little vestiges of their miserable and monotonous quarrels, their ridiculous fights against the immutable and the inevitable—ah! how odious it all was to me. My heart rebelled, and I could no longer contemplate a picture so insignificant, a caricature so trivial. I was bored—worse than bored. I no longer felt even pity for my fellows; all my feelings merged into one that I dare hardly avow—disgust, and what is worse, disgust for myself.

"Stop!" murmured Ellis, "or I can carry you no longer: you got heavy."

"Home!" said I to her, in a tone I should have used to my coachman toward four in the morning, coming from a dinner with one of my Moscow friends, after having talked of the future of Russia and of what should really be understood by "Communistic principles."

"Home!" said I to her, and closed my eyes.

XXIV.

I soon reopened them. Ellis embraced me in a strange manner; she almost pushed me. I looked at her, and all my blood froze. Any one that has seen a human face express, unexpectedly and without apparent cause, the most living fear, will understand my feeling. Fear, the most poignant terror, contracted and distorted the features of Ellis. I never saw anything like it on living face. An inanimate phantom, a superhuman creature, a shadow, and this unheard-of fright. "Ellis! what is the matter?" demanded I.

"She! it is she!" responded Ellis with effort. "It is she!"

"She! Who?"

"Don't name her, don't," stammered she hurriedly. "We must fly. All is over, and forever. Look, there she is!"

I turned my eyes in the direction of her trembling hand, and perceived something—a something truly frightful. This something was still more frightful that it had no definite form. It was a heavy dark mass, of a yellowish black, spotted like the belly of a lizard. It stretched itself slowly over the earth like a reptile, with enormous movements, now up, now down—large and regular balancings like the beating of the wings of a bird of prey preparing to seize its quarry. At times it came to earth by hideous leaps as a spider springs on a fly caught in its toils. "What are you, frightful mass?" At its approach—I saw it and felt it—everything was seized with torpor, everything in dissolution. A venomous, pestiferous chill spread around, and at the sensation of this chill the heart revolted, the eyes ceased to see, the hair stood on end. It was a moving force, insurmountable, not to be arrested, which, formless, sightless, thoughtless, sees all and knows all; as eager as a bird of prey to seize its victim, cunning as a serpent, and like a serpent licking and killing its prey with its icy sting.

"Ellis! Ellis!" cried I, shuddering, "it is death! it is death!"

The plaintive sound that I had already heard came from the lips of Ellis, but this time with more of the accent of human despair. We hurried our flight, which became disordered. Round and round Ellis rose and plunged in the air, turning incessantly, and changing direction like a wounded partridge that seeks to lure the dogs from its nest. And in the meantime from this horrible mass long feelers detached themselves, lank and hideous like those of a polyp, lengthening in pursuit, and stretching toward us a species of claws. A gigantic spectre mounted on a pale horse suddenly appeared in the heaven. Ellis redoubled her desperate efforts. "She has seen! It is done, I am lost!" cried she, in a voice broken with sobs. "Alas! unhappy! I might have—life would have been for me—and now—annihilated! annihilated!" Hearing these last words hardly articulated, I lost consciousness.

XXV.

When I came to myself I was stretched on my back on the grass, and in all my limbs I felt a dull pain, such as follows a violent fall. Day was breaking and objects were already distinct. At some distance from me a road bordered with small willows passed by a birch wood. This place was known to me. I began to recollect all the events of the night, and shivered in thinking of the horrible vision that had presented itself to my eyes. "But why?" said I to myself, "why was Ellis so terrified? Must she, she also, submit to his rule? Perhaps she is not immortal, perhaps she is predestined to destruction—to annihilation. How is it possible?"

I heard a faint sigh near me, and turned my head. At two paces from me lay, stretched motionless on the grass, a young woman dressed in a long, white robe. Her long hair was loose and one of her shoulders bare. Her left hand was behind her head, the other reposed on her breast; her eyes were closed, and on her lips I perceived a slight red foam. Was this Ellis? But Ellis was a phantom, and before me was a woman of flesh and blood. I drew myself toward her, and, bending over her face, said, "Ellis, is it you?" Immediately, with a slow tremor, her eyelids opened, and her great black eyes fixed upon me. I was as if pierced through, absorbed with her regard, and at almost the same moment to my lips clung warm, soft other lips, but with the odor of blood. I felt her burning bosom on mine, while her arms were clasped together around me. "Good-bye! good-bye! forever!" said she with a dying voice. And all disappeared. I rose, tottering like a drunken man, and searched a long time around, every now and then passing my hands over my face. At last I found myself on the road to N——, about a mile from my home. The sun was risen when I reached my chamber. The following night I awaited, and, I confess, not without terror, the appearance of my phantom, but it never came again. One night I went under the old oak, but saw nothing extraordinary. I hardly regret these strange interviews. I have meditated much on my adventure. I feel sure that science cannot explain it, and that legends and traditions report nothing similar. Who was Ellis? A vision, a soul in pain, an evil spirit, a vampire? It often seemed to me that Ellis was a woman I had known formerly. I made immense efforts to recall where I had seen her—once—today, at this moment I remember—where? No! all confounds itself in my memory as in a dream. Yes, I have for long reflected upon it, and what will surprise no one, I am no further advanced in it. I can't decide to consult my friends for fear of passing for a madman. At last I have decided to think no more about it, and indeed I have many other things to think of. On one hand has come the emancipation of the serfs, with the disposal of estates; on the other, my health is seriously altered. I suffer in the chest; I have wakefulness and a dry cough. I have got much thinner, my face is pale as death. The doctor says that my blood is impoverished, calls my sickness an anæmia, and orders Gastein. My steward swears that without me he will not know how to settle with the peasants. Faith! let them settle with themselves.

But what mean certain sounds, perfectly distinct and clear, as from a harmonica, that I hear whenever one speaks before me of the death of anybody? They become stronger and stronger, louder and louder. And why this doleful shiver at the sole thought of annihilation?

THE ONE CERTAINTY.

Lightly I hold my life with little dread,
And little hope for what may spring therefrom,
But live like one that builds his Summer's home
For coolness on a dried-up river bed.
And takes no thought for frescoed blue or red,
To paint the walls, and plans no golden dome,
Knowing the flood, when Autumn rains are come,
Shall roll its ravening waters overhead.
And wherefore should I plant my ground and sow?
Since, though I know not of the day or hour,
The Conqueror comes at last, the alien foe
Shall come to my defenseless place in power,
With force, with arms, with ruinous overthrow,
Taking the goods I gathered for his dower.
—*The University Magazine.*

VIGIL.

Sleep, little flow'ret! with fragrant flowers sleeping,
Serene on earth's breast.
Close, weary eyelids! with folded leaves closing—
Symbol their languorous bliss while reposing,
O rest with these, rest!
While the night dews are weeping.

Smile, little angel! with still water's smiling,
Beneath the white moon.
Dream, little soul! with their rapturous dreaming—
Image their heaven-bosomed beauty and seeming—
O wake not too soon!
To the daylight defiling.
—*Good Words.* ALLISON HUGHES.

STUDY OF PALEOLITHIC MAN.—We have very few materials from which to form a picture of the outward appearance of paleolithic men. So far as we know, they did not usually bury their dead in mounds, caves, or other regular sepulchres; and so we have scarcely any bones, skulls, or skeletons to flesh out into portraits of these our distinguished ancestors. Indeed, it seems not unlikely that they adopted the classical and now fashionable method of cremating their deceased relatives; or possibly they may even have cut the process short at the convenient point of roasting and eating them. Perhaps this is the reason why our distinguished archæologist, Prof. Roilston, is so uncompromising an opponent of cremation in its revived form; a fellow-feeling for antiquarians and anatomists of the nineteenth century doubtless makes him realize how inconvenient they would find it to be deprived of all skeletons of the nineteenth. At any rate, paleolithic bones are far rarer than paleolithic weapons, and only a very small number of skulls, the most important relics for reconstructing the features and appearance of our remote progenitors, have been casually discovered in Swiss or German caves. Fortunately, these are sufficient to give us all the most important clues to the physiognomy and mien of their quondam possessors. Paleolithic man approximated somewhat in type to the Bushman of South Africa and the Digger Indian of California; but he was on the whole less human and more ape-like than even those most brutish of modern savages. His forehead was villainously low and retreating, the worst existing specimen being far worse and the best a good deal better than those of the living Bushman. His jaws were more ponderous, and armed with huge canine teeth, which recall in many particulars those of the gorilla. We can hardly doubt that his skin was a deep black, though here we have only the inferential proof to be drawn from the skin of those existing savages who have departed the least from the ancestral type. And we may reasonably conjecture that his limbs and back were far hairier than is the case with any men now living. There is no reason to suppose that he was acquainted with the use of any clothing except the skins of beasts. The flint-chippers apparently lived in natural or artificial caves only, and did not build huts or villages. At least, no trace of anything like a town of this period anywhere occurs. On the other hand, the remains found in the caves have every appearance of belonging to human habitations. The flint implements, bone articles, and ornamental necklets all seem to have been lost in the caves by people who lived there, and to be associated with the refuse of their meals. We must remember, in connection with this apparent absence of towns, that man was not yet, in all likelihood, the absolutely dominant animal that we now know to be at the present day. He did not hold the whole country side as his acknowledged hunting-ground, and rule over the beasts of the field as their undisputed lord. Rather was he one among a number of competitors, struggling hard for supremacy against the cave-lion, the mammoth, and the grizzly bear. In each cave dwelt a separate family, ungoverned save by the harsh government of its father and hunter, and unbound to the inhabitants of other caves by any ties save those of a rude and half-developed barter. The size and shape of the jaws may even lead one to suppose that men still fought with one another like the higher apes, using their ponderous canine teeth as weapons of offense. But in any case we must suppose that these primitive families lived in a state of isolation more complete than even that of our modern Australians, and remained utterly unconsolidated into any form of tribe or nation.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

ROUGE ET NOIR—THE CROUPIER.—As most people know, the croupier deals out one row of cards for *rouge*, and stops as soon as he has passed 31; and another row of cards is dealt for *noirs* in the same way. The row which reaches 31 by the lower number of points is the winner. It is on record that *rouge* once made 32, an extremely good point; that 24 had been dealt for *noire*, and that then seven aces in succession were laid down, making *noirs* the gainer with 31. The disappointment of the backers of *rouge* may be imagined. It is odd that, among all the desperate people who shoot themselves at Monte Carlo, not one has spared a bullet for the croupier who deals out destiny. Very lately some traveler chanced to knock at the door of a lonely American shanty. No one answering, the traveler entered. He saw a dead man sitting at a card-table, with the blue mark of a bullet-wound in his forehead. The murder was easily explained. The dead man held four aces in his outstretched hand. Opposite him on the roughly-table lay four kings, with which his opponent had hoped to win, and, being met with four aces, had taken a hasty revenge. Now, confirmed gamblers believe religiously in the good and bad effect which certain croupiers exercise on their fortunes. One croupier always deals in such a way that there are no regular "runs" or series, not even a run of alternate blacks and reds. Another is a more fortunate croupier; when his hand is in, "runs" are not infrequent. As the dream of the gambler is to back a run and see his capital doubled at every coup, this croupier's luck is eagerly followed, and he receives elegant presents of cigars and champagne. It is unnecessary to add that these observances are as purely superstitious as the red man's dance round his red cedar-tree. Croupiers know the value of their place too well to try the trick of substituting arranged packs of cards for those of the direction, and theories of their luck are wholly fantastic.—*The Saturday Review.*

MAN AND HIS PRESENT COSTUME.—Sight and hearing are the two senses which the natural man, in common with the lower animals, possesses in great perfection, and it is evident that, in addition to its usefulness to him as a mere animal, the eye affords him interest and delight long before his other senses become intellectually developed. In the very earliest stages of his existence we have proof in scratched outlines of animals that he observes with curiosity and pleasure the varieties of animal form which surround him. In his progress toward modern civilization he rejoices in beautiful combinations of line and gorgeous arrangements of color. All through the long ages till the seventeenth century this is distinctly visible, but growing fainter from the sixteenth, and it is when modern discoveries and appliances in the nineteenth have placed almost unlimited means in his power of gratifying this instinct that it disappears altogether. Costume vanishes, utensils and weapons cease to be ornamented, or are ornamented with a conscious effort instead of natural impulse, beauty of form and color no longer has any charm, and the eye becomes indifferent. The ugliness of most things connected with our ordinary habits is most remarkable. A well-dressed gentleman ready for dinner or attired for any ceremony is a pitiable example—his vesture nearly formless and quite foidless if he can have his will. His lace, unashaven prone—his shirt front, a void—his dress-coat, an unspeakable piece of ignobleness. Put it into sculpture and see the result. The genius of Pheidias might be defied to produce anything satisfactory. We see without disapproval ugly, shapeless, ignoble forms, and it must be remembered that these form the language in which the artist has to speak. The human form, the noblest and most interesting study for the artist, is distorted in the case of men's dress by such monstrous garments, and in the case of women's dress by extravagant arrangements which impede all simple nobility and refined grace of movement.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

BUCKLE'S ARGUMENTATIVENESS AND MEMORY.—The favorite maxim of many dinner-table talkers, *Glissez mais n'appuyez pas*, was certainly not his. He loved to go to the bottom of a subject, unless he found that his opponent and himself stood on ground so different, or started from such opposite principles, as to make ultimate agreement hopeless, and then he dropped or turned the subject. His manner of doing this, unfortunately, gave offense at times, while he not seldom wearied others by keeping up the ball, and letting conversation merge into discussion. He was simply bent on getting at the truth, and if he believed himself to hold it, he could with difficulty be made to understand that others might be impatient while he set it forth. On the other hand, it is fair to mention that, if too fond of argument, and sometimes too prone to self-assertion, his temper in discussion was perfect; he was a most candid opponent and a most admirable listener. His memory was almost faultless, and always ready to assist and illustrate his wonderful powers of explanation. "People of our great prose writers," says Miss Shirreff, "were impressed on his memory. He could quote passage after passage with the same ease as others quote poetry; while of poetry itself he was wont to say, "It stamps itself on the brain." Truly did it seem that without effort on his part, all that was grandest in English poetry had become, so to speak, a part of his mind. Shakespeare ever first, then Massinger, and Beaumont and Fletcher, were so familiar to him that he seemed ever ready to recall a passage, and often to recite it with an intense delight in its beauty which would have made it felt by others naturally indifferent." It was this same in all that was best in French literature, in Voltaire, Corneille, Racine, Boileau, and, above all, Molière. Capt. Kennedy recalls an instance of this ready memory on an occasion when they were in company together. The conversation turned on telling points in the drama, and one of the party cited that scene in "Horace" which so struck Boileau, where Horace is lamenting the disgrace which he supposes has been brought upon him by the flight of his son in the combat with the Curiaces. "*Que vouliez-vous qu'il fît contre trois?*" asks Julie; and the old man passionately exclaims, "*Qu'il mourût.*" Buckle agreed that it was very fine, and immediately recited the whole scene from its commencement, giving the dialogue with much spirit and effect."—*Life and writings of Buckle—Eurth.*

JUPITER.—Jupiter's diameter is about 11 times that of our earth, and his mean density is about a quarter that of the earth, or about a third more than water. Now, a bulky body may be composed of heavy materials, and still, as a whole, be light, like an iron ship or a lump of pumice-stone, that will float in water. The pumice lump is light on account of its vesicular formation, so that the mass consists of heavy felspathic material and the air it contains. Extract the air, and the pumice loses its floating power, though still far from heavy in proportion to its bulk. Most of the earth's crust is formed of solids much heavier than water. Granites are more than two and a half times heavier than water, slaty rocks much about the same, and so are ordinary limestones, the variations of all being from about 2.5 to 2.9. The ironstone group contains denser minerals; red hematite has a specific gravity of 4.5; magnetic ironstone, 4.5 to 5.2, &c., and many other ores are heavy. At some remote period, when only part of the now solid earth had been condensed from gaseous and vapory matter, our planet might have had a mean density like that of Jupiter, as its rocky materials contain between 40 and 50 per cent. of oxygen; and while condensations and chemical combinations were going on rapidly our globe must have been the scene of

"Thunders, lightnings, and prodigious storms."

And it is probable that certain stars which have suddenly blazed forth with passing splendor have exhibited to us the spectacle of conflagrations extending over millions of square miles. Color-changes in Jupiter—such as those noticed by Mr. Browning and the writer in 1869–70—may have been caused by soda-flames, though not fierce enough or extensive enough to add materially to his ordinary luminosity, which is estimated as always exceeding, though not in a very high degree, what it would be by mere reflection of light received from the sun.—*Belgravia.*

ENGLISH STRUGGLE WITH THE LETTER H.—The ill-treatment which the letter *h* receives from a very large proportion of the English people is, of course, known to the most superficial observer of their speech. It is the substance and the point of a standing joke which never loses its zest. Mr. *Punch's* artists, when hard put to it for the subject of a social sketch, can always fall back upon the misfortunes of the aspirate. *H* in speech is an unmistakable mark of class distinction in England, as every observant person soon discovers. I remarked upon this to an English gentleman, an officer, who replied, "It's the greatest blessing in the world; a sure protection against cads. You meet a fellow who is well dressed and behaves himself decently enough, and yet you don't know exactly what to make of him; but get him talking, and if he trips upon his *h*'s that settles the question. His a clean pair, you'd better be shy of." Another friend said to me of a London man of wealth, and of such influence as comes from wealth and good-nature, "The governor has lots of sense, and is the best fellow in the world, but he hasn't an *h* to bless himself with." And there seems to be no help for the person who has once acquired this mode of pronunciation. Habits of speech, when formed in early life, are the most ineradicable of all habits, and this one, I believe, is absolutely beyond the reach of any discipline, and even of prolonged association with good speakers. In England I observed many people in a constant struggle with their *h*, overcoming and being overcome, and sometimes triumphing when victory was a defeat. The number of *h*'s that come to an untimely end in England daily is quite incalculable. Of the 40,000,000 of people, there cannot be more than 2,000,000 who are capable of a healthy, well-breathed *h*. Think, then, of the numbers of this innocent letter that are sacrificed between sun and sun! If we could send them over a few millions of *h*'s a week, they would supply almost as great a need as that which we supply by our corn and beef and cheese.—*Richard Grant White, in Atlantic Monthly.*

MACBETH AND MURDERER.—A celebrated star was impersonating Macbeth, a novice playing the Murderer, either through stupidity or nervousness, forgot the entire text of his part, and the dialogue took this strange turn:

MACBETH—There is blood upon thy face!

MURDERER, *(with his mind drifting miles away, and perfectly unconscious of what he is saying)*—There is!

MAC., *(staggered as to how to proceed, asks, suggestively)*—Is't Banquo's blood?

MUR., *(mechanically)*—It is!

MAC.—Thou art the best o' cut-throats—

MUR., *(interrupting)*—I am.

MAC., *(Aside*—Cursed fool, wait for your cue!) Yet he's good that did the like for Fleance.

MUR., *(drifting further away than ever)*—He is.

MAC., *(now wildly spasmodic)*—I'll brain you when I come off! *(Aloud, and suggestively, as before)*—Is Fleance 'scaped!

MUR., *(now smiling idiotically)*—He is.

MAC., *(once more on the beaten track)*—Then comes my fit again—

MUR., *(again interrupting, thinking that's his cue)*—It does.

MAC., *(stamping with rage, and flourishing his truncheon threateningly)*—You confounded beast, GO OFF.

MUR., *(drifting bodily now, as well as mentally, and smiling more idiotically than ever)*—I will.

And it was some time before the distressed tragedian could recover himself.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

THE ENGLISH VOTER.—Under present circumstances a large number of electors will not vote unless they are personally solicited for their suffrages. They consider that they are slighted if that which they should give freely, and give as a duty for the sake of their country, is not dragged from them by solicitation and importunity. On the other hand, there are, fortunately, an increasing number who strongly object to being canvassed, and rightly resent the intrusion of the inquisitor. A man must be, indeed, a weak, ignorant, and vacillating politician who would change or form his opinions on the strength of a few minutes' conversation—chiefly, perhaps, about the weather—with the candidate, or his friend or agent. The shapeless, ignoble forms, and it must be remembered that these form the language in which the artist has to speak. The human form, the noblest and most interesting study for the artist, is distorted in the case of men's dress by such monstrous garments, and in the case of women's dress by extravagant arrangements which impede all simple nobility and refined grace of movement.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

ANIMALS AT DIFFERENT HEIGHTS.—Different animals ascend to very different heights. Thus, for example, the orang-outang is confined to the hot and humid coasts of Borneo, while the most snub-nosed of all apes *(Semnopithecus roxallanæ)* was found by Père David amid the snowy mountains of Moupin, in Thibet, at an elevation of 9,000 feet, in a region where frost and snow last for several months. Most of the great cats are inhabitants of warm regions only, but the tiger flourishes in the Amoor country in an almost arctic climate. In Europe, the bear is found at an altitude of over 8,000 feet, but the badger does not seem to have been met with above 5,000. The chamois and ibex ascend (in the Alps or Pyrenees) to between the region of trees and the snow-line; but the fallow-deer does not extend above 6,000 feet. While the camel is an inhabitant of the plains, the allied American form—the llama—ascends to 18,000 in the Andes, and the Burrhel sheep of Central Asia bounds along at an altitude 17,000, where man breathes with difficulty. Although serpents are creatures loving warmth and abounding in both humid forests and arid plains, yet boas ascend the Andes 3,000 feet, and the viper is found in the Alps 5,000 feet above the sea. The greatest height attained by any large animal seems to be that attained by the great condor vulture, which soars more than 22,000 feet above the sea-level. As to the inhabitants of different depths of the ocean we yet know little, as only an infinitesimal portion of its floor, at a greater depth than that of 2,500 fathoms, has been explored. The great ocean area is that of the South Pacific, of which all other oceans and seas may be regarded as diverticula or reaches, the most important being the great offshoot constituting the Atlantic Ocean. Until a few years ago, the distribution of life beneath the sea's surface was supposed to fade away downward into lifeless, abyssal depths beneath it, answering to lifeless, ice-clad peaks above it. In now appears, however, that there is no depth-limit to life, especially of animal life. No plants, indeed, are known to live at great depths, and 100 fathoms seems practically to limit what is generally understood as vegetation. Animals, however, live at the lowest depths, though probably in diminished number, both as regards species and individuals. At a depth of 2,000 fathoms the ocean fauna presents much richness and variety.—*S. V. G. Mivart, in Contemporary Review.*

NOT SKETCHES, BUT FINISHED PICTURES.—Gibson, in his rare visits to England and London, spent much of his time in Boxall's house, and no one who ever saw him can forget the wonderful raciness and simplicity of his conversation. One recollection of it, characteristic of two great artists, it may perhaps be permissible to give. Gibson had gone with Mrs. Huskisson to the famous house in Queen Anne-street to see Turner's Gallery of his own pictures; and they were waiting in the inside room down stairs for the appearance of Turner. Leaning against the wall in frames were what Gibson thought two beautiful sketches. In due time Turner came, and Gibson observed, "Those are a pair of beautiful sketches." "Sketches! sketches!" said Turner; "finished pictures; going home to-morrow." Then there was a somewhat ominous silence, and Turner took Gibson by the collar of his coat and led him up to the mantelpiece, on which were two six-penny casts of Cupids drawing on slates. "There," he said, "these are more in your way, Gibson; you had better stay and study them, while Mrs. Huskisson and I go up stairs and look at the pictures." In vain did Gibson follow humbly, and endeavor, by honest and hearty admiration of what he called "the glorious pictures, Sir, up stairs," to propitiate the great painter. "No, Sir," he said, "he wouldn't look at me or speak to me all the day; he couldn't forgive me the 'sketches.'"—*The Fortnightly Review.*

KEAN AS RICHARD.—As the ghosts disappeared, Richard sprang up from his sleep. But how? He had a naked sword by his side, and, leaning upon this, he staggered forward, sank on one knee, then started back as if he wished to rise, holding high in the air his other arm, which shook violently even to the fingertips; then trembling, staring with wide-open eyes, he advanced in silent anguish on his knees with violent gesticulations, and yet slowly, into the proscenium, still shaking with fright, and staring at the audience with wide-set eyes. I cannot say how long this idiotic dumb show lasted, which seemed to me a mere mountebank's trick; but when, after a long interval, he wanted to proceed with the monologue, he had to wait almost as long, on account of the extravagant peals of applause, before he could begin.—*Tieck.*

CAMEL'S FLESH.—From the Prophet downward camel's flesh has been esteemed by the ruder among the faithful as a dainty strength-imparting meat. About six years ago, when in camp on our north-west frontier with a friend now at Kabul, we both tried a camel-steak for our dinner, and tough, stringy, and strong-tasted we found it. A camel had slipped down a crevice quite close to our tents, being worth from £6 to £8, every means was tried to extricate the unfortunate brute, but in vain. It was so firmly jammed that neither ropes nor digging were of any avail. At last a man was lowered to the spot, and with a *bismillah*, (in the name of God,) the camel's throat was cut. An hour later some 30 strong men were gorging themselves with its flesh.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

A RECORD OF BIRTHS.—An honest farmer of Caithness, recording the births of his children in the family Bible, wrote: "Betty was born on the day that John Cathel lost his gray mare in the moss. Jemmy was born the day they began mending the roof o' the kirk. Sandy was born the night my mother broke her leg, and the day after Kitty gaed away with the lodgers. The twins, Willie and Marget, was born the day Sanny Bremner bigget his new barn, and the very day after the battle o' Waterloo. Kirsty was born the night o' the great feicht on the Reedsmas, atween Peter Donaldson and a south country drover. Forbye, the factor raised the rent the same year. Anny was born the night the kiln gaed on fire, six years syne. David was born the night o' the great speat, and three days afore Jamie Miller had a lift frae the fairies."—*Chambers's Journal.*

CASSEERIE.—Casseerie is prepared in Guiana by boiling grated cassava until the poison is eliminated, then putting in some purple potatoes, which give it a fine pinkish color, and adding cane-juice to sweeten. The liquor is allowed to stand till fermentation is completed, and it is then ready for consumption. In taste it resembles thin sour claret. A more common way of producing an intoxicating beverage among the native Indians is for the women of the tribe to chew cassava, spitting out the pulp into a large vessel until they have obtained the required quantity, and then leaving it to ferment. This is called *paiwarri*, and a *paiwarri* feast, such as the Indians indulge in on festive occasions, is as disgusting an orgie as could be conceived.—*Temple Bar.*

JOHN OR JOAN?—As a rule, it is difficult to get the official mind to bow to correction; its aversion to owning itself in the wrong being as great as that of the Suffolk clergyman who, misled by a farmer's pronunciation, christened his boy "Joan" instead of "John," and registered the youngster as a girl. On the blunder being discovered some time afterward by the Parish Clerk, the Vicar was implored to alter the register or perform the ceremony anew. "I will make a memorandum of the circumstance," said he, and he kept his promise by writing at the foot of the register: "*Mem.*—The girl baptized on the 10th inst. by the name of Joan proved a fortnight afterward to be a boy!" A very eccentric return this.—*Chambers's Journal.*

STUART, THE PAINTER OF WASHINGTON.—It is told of this great limner that he was never embarrassed in the presence of any man or society, but that when Washington entered the room to take his seat, it was with the greatest difficulty that he could command sufficient presence of mind to begin his task. In addition to this drawback, he found it impossible to excite in the least the attention or interest of his sitter, the consequence of which was that he failed in his first picture and destroyed it, and it was only at the close of his first attempt that, after exhausting his fine colloquial resources, he recollected Washington's fondness for fine horses. Stuart was peculiarly eloquent on this topic, for he had indulged almost to excess in a mirrored love of the chase while in England and Ireland. The General grew animated with the discussion, and the artist endeavored to convey the lively emotion to his canvas, but it was too late: the work was almost finished, and it was impossible to infuse in the completion that which should have been secured at the inception. The full-lengths by Stuart are rarely referred to as types of the original, for that of Trumbull having the advantage in outline and proportion, is invariably selected.—*Magazine of American History.*

NORWEGIAN TRAINS.—In the slowness of their trains the Norwegians excel the Dutch, and yet the latter, for this merit or defect, according to the time, nerves, and fancy of the individual traveler, may place themselves as the head of other European countries. But here all comparison ends, for while the Dutch possess but a small territory sufficiently intersected by lines, Norway, with its great tract of country, has scarcely any railways at all. Nor is it probable that she will ever be much better off in this respect. The land is so thinly populated that railroads could never pay. From the hilly nature of the country their construction would cost much, while the people are poor. And lastly, the present mode of traveling is all they need. Time is of less consequence to the Norwegians than to other people, because they have less to do. They do not rush through life, as we do, for instance, giving to one day the work of six. They breathe; the remainder of the civilized world is, for the most part, breathless. If they have a hundred miles to travel, they can as well devote a week to it as half a dozen hours; or, if they cannot, they wisely stay at home. So that traveling in Norway is very much what it was in England a century ago. A little slower and more leisurely, perhaps, now than then, for nowhere in Norway will you come across the fine sight of a coach and four tearing up hill and down dale at express speed. The average rate of progress is about four miles an hour: and, do what you will, taking one thing with another, you cannot get much beyond this. Their railways, by comparison, are not much better—of stately speed, perhaps, but irritating.—*The Argosy.*

THE DOGS OF EARLY PERIODS.—On the Egyptian monuments the dog has very much the character of the Dalmatian hound or the Esquimaux breed. One of the names used for it, *unsu* or *unsau*, "wolves," seems to favor the idea of the dog being derived from the domesticated wolf or jackal. In a letter of the nineteenth dynasty, translated by Dr. Birch, large packs of hounds are spoken of—200 of the kind called *unu*, and 300 more *unsu*, in all 500. Many were pied or spotted, and show somewhat of the greyhound form. The oldest shown by the monuments is a house dog, of the time of Cheops, bound by a cord to his master's chair. This dog is also seen in Egypt, and is vigorously drawn in several of the Assyrian bas-reliefs, of which our author gives a capital specimen from the British Museum. He considers it to have been allied to the Indian dog, known to Alexander the Great, mentioned by Herodotus. Aristotle, Xenophon, and Strabo among the Greeks, Pliny and Solinus among the Latins. Of breeds of dogs the noble dogs which Assurbanipal, son of Esarhaddon, hunted the lion are to be seen in our national collection. The people of Colophon and Castabala, Pliny writes, kept troops of dogs for war purposes, which fought in the first ranks and never retreated. Arrian, who like Xenophon, was a true sportsman, gives in his excellent work on coursing minute particulars of the choice and mode to be stowed on rearing and training hounds for the chase and for domestic use.—*The Saturday Review.*

THAT MILLION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.—I really have solid reasons for believing that there have been cranky people who have made the acquisition of 1,000,000 of postage stamps a condition for the accomplishment of some vital matter. A legacy may depend upon it. A marriage may depend upon it. Some old imbecile may have insisted on having the wall of his bed-room pasted with 1,000,000 of postage stamps. It is not perhaps so difficult as might be thought to bring together 1,000,000 of used-up stamps. It might, under certain circumstances, even be worth while to buy a few thousand stamps to get them stamped. If you have the waste paper of very busy offices, you will be greatly helped in the accumulation. Most people who begin such an accumulation break down after a time. A lady told me the other day that she was saving up her postage stamps toward a million, and I calculated that it would take her 250 years at the present rate to complete her task. If you can't complete your own collection, you may make yourself helpful in the matter of helping to complete collections of luckier people. A million of postage stamps is a possession decidedly worth the having. It would have its value in the universal market.—*London Society.*

HOLLANDERS.—Farmers and farmers' wives and daughters in Holland do not go with the times; their manners, customs, and costumes are the same as their grandfathers before them, and quite good enough they consider them to be for them. The old silver handed down to them is prized, almost revered, and much more valued than any modern work; as they keep the same form in their boats, so in their outline of dress. We heard one farmer described as being a little foppish, because he had a boat built a few inches less in beam than the old pattern generally, and the number of petticoats worn by farmers' wives is as unalterably kept to as the law of the Medes and Persians. We found two characteristics in the Zeelanders. They carried silver-handled knives in a special pocket on the right side, the handle much ornamented and rather of a yataghan form, with a blade of about seven inches, and their hair is cut square right across the forehead. The houses are painted here with blue and red distemper outside round the door; the shutters, green with white panels, giving a remarkably bright look; especially as the crockery of Holland is so beautiful in color, (particularly some of the tones of green glaze,) and their varieties of brass work and cooking utensils perfectly endless.—*Good Words.*

MARLBOROUGH.—Unlike most men of great firmness and self-reliance, Marlborough courted counsel and discussion. He could conduct it with absolute calmness and courtesy. On his own clear views of what was to be done it had no effect, but it gained him coadjutors; for he was, like Wolsey, fair-spoken and persuasive. His patience was inexhaustible. He was cautious, but his caution had its corrective in an unmatched promptitude of vision. He thus never committed a rash act, and he never missed an opportunity for striking an effective blow. His fertility in resources made him less amenable to disappointment when his favorite scheme was thwarted than men of smaller resources, whose mind contains but one scheme at a time, and that being forbidden, are destitute of other resource, and helpless. To him, if one way were closed, there was ever another opening. He is secure in himself—be the conditions that were to be wrought with what they might, he would bring out of them results which no other man could effect.—*History of the Reign of Queen Anne—Burton.*

ACCIDENTS TO WEARERS OF FALSE TEETH.—Jules Janin, in the collection of his *feuilletons* published under the title of "Historie de la Littérature Dramatique," tells how, in the ultra-tragic tragedy of "Tragadalbas," an actor, in the midst of a solemn tirade, let a set of false teeth fall from his mouth. This was nothing more nor less than an accident which might happen to any one. Lord Brougham is said to have suffered the same misfortune while speaking in the House of Lords. But the great tragedian showed great presence of mind, and also a certain indifference to the serious nature of the work in which he was engaged, when he coolly stooped down, picked up the teeth, replaced them between his jaws, and continued his speech.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

SOU'-WESTER AND SO-AND-SO.—On the 10th ult. I baptized a boy, in the parish church of Stone, near Dartford, by the name of Sou'-wester. His parents were hawkers, passing through the parish in a "house on wheels," and he was named after an uncle who had received a similar name from having been born at sea during a sou'-westerly gale. In the church-yard of Mappowder, Dorset, is a tomb-stone, someways neatly erected, to the memory of Repentance, wife of So-and-so, who died within the last 20 years.—*Notes and Queries.*

A FORGIVING BUTCHER.—Let us not rashly assume that butchers are without taste and gallantry. Mme. Hassoun, playing Desdemona in Rossini's "Othello," at Moscow, made a deep impression on the audience, especially in the romance, "Assisa al Plé d'un Salice." At this point a butcher who had a long bill against her, rose from his seat, and, frantically waving his handkerchief, exclaimed: "I forgive you what you owe me!"—*The Theatre.*

COPIES FROM THE ANTIQUE

AMERICAN GALLERIES OF CASTS.

AN IMPORTANT AID TO ART EDUCATION—HOW CASTS MAY BE PROCURED, AND THE COST.

FLORENCE, Feb. 10.—The formation of galleries of casts in America is beginning to attract some of the attention it justly deserves. We all know, in a general sense, that the Greeks in antique sculpture did very many things in their way, in representing their ideals of life and religion, better than any other people, and we are now fast awakening to the fact that the mediævalists of Europe, although inspired by different faiths and seeking altogether new ideals and types of present and future life, were equally successful in developing and perfecting sculpture after their ways of thinking and rules of art. In both forms there is an infinite mass of objects to admire and to gain therefrom instruction for our own embryo art; but only a comparatively few persons can study the architecture and sculpture of the great art-creative races in their original places. By means of casts of plastic art, however, we may bring bodily before us the perfect semblances of those master-pieces which are the immovable inheritance of the more favored peoples, and bid them disclose the secrets of their power and beauty to the children of the future, to whom the new kingdom of the earth is offered, if they but accept the conditions of winning it. Briefly, these are to know, feel, and do all that the past has done for human progress, rightly estimate its value, sacredly guard and preserve all of its good that has come down to us, excel it if possible, and to do very much more that antiquity never dreamed of doing. Modern life is so much more complex than ancient, that it may be questioned if with all its ameliorations of existence, varieties of enjoyment, and sources of pleasure, it has not became harder to live than ever. Letting this question pass, it is clear that to do all we are called to do, we must make ourselves well acquainted with the past work of the world, study its principles, ideas, and means, and turn them to our own best account. As a people, we are just beginning to get rid of the natural conceit of youth and the exultation of rapid physical growth, begetting the notion that in all things we can suffice to ourselves, and there is nothing to be learned from others in art, science, or any of the conditions of a fresh growth. The disposition to import casts of the antique from Europe is a practical confession of an educational necessity for the perfecting of our indigenous means of instruction; an acknowledgment that there are some things we are not capable, as yet, of producing for ourselves. Beginning, thus, with ancient sculpture as the needed standard for home-teaching, we shall before long seek in the pictures of the old masters similar helps and stimulants for our nascent schools of painting. Although casts and copies are necessarily inferior in æsthetic value to the originals, yet, in many technical respects—archæological and historical instruction—they are equal. Besides these points, a school or museum in America can have some advantages over any one gallery of the originals in Europe, by making a judicious selection and combination of their most important works, and thus bringing them together in one institution, uniting the educational advantages of many abroad. Every great museum of Europe

AROUND THE CITY'S EDGES

A LONG BUT VARIED RIDE IN A BELT LINE CAR.

FOLLOWING THE WATER-FRONT—AMONG THE DREARY TENEMENT-HOUSES—DOWN THE SWARMING EAST SIDE AND UP THE NORTH RIVER BANK.

"When e'er I take my walks abroad," wrote the lachrymose Mr. Watts, "how many poor I see." If the distinguished writer of hymns had taken a ride around the edges of New-York in a Belt Line car he might have seen more poor in the course of two hours or so than he ever saw in his life. This riding around in a street car is not exactly a "walk around New York," but it takes some walking to bring the trip to a successful end, for the depot is at Fifty-fourth-street and Tenth Avenue, a walk from any central point in the City that is not to be looked at lightly. A ride around the Belt road gives a better idea of the water-front of the City than almost any other trip that can be taken by land, but how few New Yorkers have ever taken it! It gives a glimpse of some of the streets that contain fine houses, a little look at the end of the Park, a long ride through regions where tenement-houses grow, and gas-works flourish, and vile liquor flows, a glance at Blackwell's Island and the East River, the shipping, the dry docks, the narrow down-town streets, the Battery, the ocean steam ship piers, the crowded West-street, the dismal Tenth-avenue, and a thousand other things that cannot possibly be seen till you enter the car. The ride will take fully three hours—perhaps more for the distance is from 10 to 12 miles, and the cars have to make their way slowly through some crowded streets. If you have the time, and are willing to risk a little discomfort, come along, and we will take the car together—you, of course, paying the fares.

The depot of the Belt Line, in Tenth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, is not one of the architectural ornaments of the City, but it serves its purpose, and gives shelter to cars, horses, and waiting passengers, and perhaps to a well-paid Superintendent or two. The car that stands ready to start when the bell taps is in keeping with the depot. It has no cushions and no matting on the floor, but the boards are not so very hard, and the conductor takes pains to keep the door closed and shut out the cold air. We have few fellow-travelers at the start, but they keep dropping in. The conductor begins to collect the fares, and a troop of the most unforgivably dirty and ragged street boys come up behind and try to steal a short ride, and he has to leave his business to drive them away. With the whip the hill they annoy him, and he makes a fruitless snatches at their hats. If he should get one, instinct would teach him to hold it at arm's length. There is not much to be seen in the quarter of a mile between the depot and Fifty ninth street, where we make our first turn to the eastward; but it is a relief to turn suddenly from the gloom of Tenth avenue into the sunshine of Fifty-ninth-street, where the houses are plated with brown-stone, and there are other marks of civilization. As we swing around the corner with a jerk we come full upon the Roosevelt Hospital, a beautiful piece of brick and stone work, arranged in pavilions, so that patients can have pure air and sunlight from all sides. A pretty place it is, and well laid out—as neatly kept as any gentleman's mansion; but knowing it to be a hospital the eyes somehow insist upon going right through the handsome walls and resting upon the clean little cots within and the poor sufferers who lie on them. No architect can make a hospital a really pretty thing to look at, when you once know what it is. A minute more, however, and we are opposite the Park, and crossing the broad plaza in front of the Eight-avenue entrance. Although the green of Summer has changed to a sombre brown, and hardly a leaf is to be seen, the trees are a relief after looking at the long row of high walls, for most of the buildings around the Park run up wonderfully flat—mere fronts, and many of them being apartment-houses, families are stowed away here tier after tier, with only thin layers of board and plaster between to keep them apart. Some of the finest apartment-houses of the City are in sight—houses where a suite of rooms is as costly as a brown-stone dwelling, where a servant in shining livery relieves you at the marble entrance and ushers you into a dazzling reception-room, and takes you up in an elevator that glitters with glass pendants and mirrors and polished brass, and shows you a "flat" that is vacant, and that, being handsomely furnished, you can rent for $2,000 a year if you feel inclined, or there is just one suite vacant on the top floor, the sixth, that can be had for the very moderate price of $100 a month. There is a handsome mirror, set in an ebony frame, over every mantel-piece, and below the mirror are encaustic tiles and a grate that shines with silver plating, the carpets are so thick and soft that not a footstep can be heard, the furniture is upholstered in silk and satin, and all studded with nails, and the tables are elegant specimens of artistic carving. The tenant's own servant will bring his meals, when they are wanted, from the restaurant on the ground floor, served on pieces of polished plate. This is a tenement-house for the rich. Take a good look at it, please, for it is only a matter of 10 minutes' ride till we will see tenement-houses of a different kind, where there are no jingling glass chandeliers.

We are soon crossing another plaza, at the Fifth-avenue entrance of the Park, and are in the midst of a throng of stylish carriages, just entering or leaving the beautiful drives; but our car with board seats has no business among the barouches and landaus, and it rattles along, crossing Fourth, Third, and Second avenues, taking in here and there a passenger, and soon makes a sharp turn to the right into First-avenue.

This broad thoroughfare is at this point not far from the the river, but it has none of the appearance of a river street. Nearly every building is a tenement-house, and a large majority of them are six stories high. The eye soon becomes so used to seeing these tremendous brick walls that a four-story building looks like a little concern, entirely beneath notice. Every building has its row of stores facing on the street, and then its three, four, five layers of families—families because they consist of parents and children, but not families in the sense that we are used to, where both parents and all the children strive to make home happy. Each door is divided into many suites of rooms, each suite occupied by from five to six or more persons. The stores underneath are supported in great measure by the people who live above, and the goods that these stores sell may be taken for fair samples of what the people want to buy. You need not ride more than two blocks in the street before you notice that, outside of the little green-grocers' shops, hardly a useful article is offered for sale. Liquor stores and cigar stores are everywhere. In every block is a grocery. There are many little shops where candies, valentines, Summer drinks, and trifling fancy articles may be bought, and occasionally a second-hand clothing place, part clothing store, part millinery and dress-maker's, where clothes for men and women are sold ready made up, new and second-hand, outer clothes and inner clothes, and everything of the cheapest, but showiest, kind. Flaring red cotton handkerchiefs hang in the window, and bright blue shirts, and cheap boots and shoes stand on the counter. The whisky shops, however, overrun every block, and outnumber all the other shops put together. Where the whisky shop happens to be on a corner, (and corners up this way seem to have been made expressly for such places,) there is always a side door labeled "family entrance," where women and children go with pitchers and bottles. The stuff that is sold in these places is best left to the imagination: it would not cost much to taste it, but then we want to live till we have finished our ride, at any rate. There is one liquor shop standing by the side of a vacant lot that is named "The Stone-cutters' Home." If by stone-cutters they mean marble-cutters, and men who can cut their names on their own tomb-stones the name is no doubt appropriate.

The door of one of these tenement-houses stands invitingly open—if anything in this cheerless neighborhood can be said to be inviting. No one will have any objections to our going up, for nothing is very private here about. A word in your ear before we leave the car and go into the building. Remember that we are not about to visit the haunts of the poor, or dens where criminals lurk, or where vice flourishes. The people we are going to see as likely to be honest as we are, and they work and earn their own living. They are independent, and beg of no man. As for vice, they have little chance for it; they are too busy struggling for life. The head of nearly every one of these families in this great building is a laboring man. They have broad shoulders and brawny arms and strong muscles, and they work all day and every day, except in a few cases where gin and the head of the house occasionally go off on a picnic together. By their hard labor, taking few holidays, they can barely scrape enough together to keep themselves and their families alive. The City's price for these men is $1 60 a day, and this may be taken as an average. This gives them $9 60 a week, out of which they generally have to pay 60 cents car fare. The family, then, have $9 a week to pay their rent, keep their table, and buy their clothes. In some cases the head of the family is a mechanic, and makes more money; in others he is a day laborer, and makes less. The more money, of course, the better the "style" in which the family lives. We will go up the stairs. There is no carpet on them, but they are swept clean. The walls on each side feel greasy when we are bold enough to touch them, and are marked with the rubbings of countless dirty fingers. The hall of the first floor is narrow and none too clean, and full of smells of cooking vegetables and worse things. There is a bad smell all over the house, for, like many of the older tenement-houses, it is so built that the outer air has to steal in like a thief, float in through cracks and crevices. There are plenty of doors, and we will go to that one that is standing open. We must have some excuse for going in, so we will inquire whether Mr. Brown lives there, and as we will certainly be told that he does not, we must get a view of the interior in as short order as possible. There is no carpet on the floor; it does not take long to notice that, but the boards are scrubbed clean. There is very little furniture, and what there is is of the coarsest kind; a stained pine table, a few cheap chairs, two or three highly-colored chromos on the walls, a movable pine closet full of pans and dishes, a stove, a sewing-machine, and some cheap china ornaments and a kerosene lamp on the mantel-piece. No mirrors over the mantel here, no encaustic tiles, no stuffily-upholstered rockers. This is the main room that we are looking at—the living-room of the family—which consists of the father and mother, Germans, and two small children. A bedroom, without any window, opens from this main room. This is the "suite," these two rooms, and these people are thankful that they are so well-to-do, and not without the necessaries of life, like some of their neighbors on the floors above. Their two windows command a charming view of a brick wall, about eight feet away, and they have to go to the end of the hall for their water. So these people cannot afford the three things we are foolish enough to believe heaven has furnished alike to the rich and the poor—air, light, and water. Even water is costly in New-York, but air and light must be reckoned among the expensive luxuries. For this home these people pay $10 a month, and it is hardly any wonder that a man should leave such a place occasionally to visit resorts like "The Stone-cutters' Home," down stairs.

Even First-avenue air is fresh and balmy, after leaving the close halls of the tenement-house. Just around the corner from this building, where the rocks have not yet been cut away, is a settlement of the little shanties that are familiar in the eyes of New-Yorkers, inhabited always, as is popularly supposed, by Irishmen. Each shanty is hardly larger than a chicken-coop, but they have all been patched up with old shingles and old doors and big sheets of old tin roofs, till they are wind and water proof. They have no floor but the bare earth, and no ceiling but the under side of the shingles, and there are not more than half a dozen panes of glass in the entire house. But still, with all their narrow limits and all their thousand discomforts, one might live in one of the shanties, his own little castle, and feel himself quite a man, compared with the miserable creatures whose lot he is doomed to share in a tenement-house. It is to be noticed throughout these streets, where nearly all the people are foreigners, that the men and boys become Americanized, in habits and costume, much sooner than the women. The women usually cling to their old-country ways and dresses as long as they live. A little further down, on the west side of the avenue, is a great rock, occupying the space of about two City lots. Rising about 20 feet above the sidewalk, it is clean-cut and solid; and what a very jolly place it would be for some wealthy gentleman to build himself a residence in the shape of a miniature stone castle. High up above all the world could enjoy the fresh air, and have a beautiful view of the river and the islands. But it will not be done; somebody will buy the rock and blow it up with gunpowder, and build a row of houses with brown-stone pillow-sham fronts; so runs New-York away.

A little further down, and we come to Bellevue Hospital, grim, vast, and gloomy. A fine building, and a noble charity, but so full of suffering and pain that we unconsciously wish the driver would whip up his horses and hurry us by. To a newspaper writer, whose business has called him many times within its walls, and who has seen there so many men and women suffering from accident and disease; scorched men who have been pulled out of burning buildings, children hardly yet old enough to know what suffering means, the horrors of the Morgue, the arrival and departure of the dead boat with its ghastly cargo, the place has no attractions. As we pass the Twenty-sixth-street corner, a woman enters the car who has just left the hospital. She carries a little satchel, and a big bundle done up in a newspaper, and, through holes in the wrapper, parts of a shabby and faded coat may be seen. She is a motherly but pinched-looking woman, and she cannot keep the tears out of her eyes. Her appearance, and the shabby coat, tell her melancholy story. Her husband or her son has been stricken down by accident or disease, and has been taken to the hospital. She has carried him as good clothes as she can afford, in the little sachel, and is taking home his coat, for it may be many and many a weary day, poor fellow, before he can wear it again. Go on faster, driver; hurry us out of this neighborhood of pain! The woman struggles to keep back the tears. But it is not all grief and trouble in this neighborhood, after all, for it is a pleasure to know that it is not the herself she sorrows; the woman weeps for the sufferings of some one she loves. Fast-knit bones and speedy health to him she watches, whoever he is!

At Twenty-third-street, where we turn out of First-avenue, going eastward, begins a remarkable series of turns and curves. A map of the Belt Line, from this point to Peter Feery, looks like a pretty regular stairway. Down Twenty-third-street, nearly to the River, and we come to Avenue A, and again turn southward. Now we enter the region of gas-works and lumber-dealers and tumble-down ware-houses filled with old iron. The gas-works, black and gloomy, cover acres and acres of ground, and clouds of black smoke and white steam pour out through unglazed windows and through crevices in the roof. Here at the big gate, studded with iron bolts, a workman pulls back the bar and sticks his black and grimy head out for a moment, takes a quick glance at the outer world, and slams the gate again. Maybe they are smothering in that close, black place, and he was after a breath of air. The lumber-dealers offer rare woods from all over the world, specially great quantities of Spanish cedar, and keep piles of their logs stored out in the street. The old-iron dealers seem to have been buying worn-out houses, worn-out ships, worn-out everything made of iron and gone to decay. In front of one of their places is a tremendous ship's cable, coiled in a heap six feet high, with links nearly a foot long. It is not fastened down in any way, but the owner doesn't seem afraid that anybody will steal it. Down Avenue A we continue till we reach Fourteenth-street, thence to Avenue D, where there are more tenement-houses, and into Eighth-street. Now we would not have to ride long to find plenty of poor people, perhaps even some hungry ones, but not many, for charitable New-York soon finds them out and feeds them. We are getting into the region where, when occasion offers, the men come out and cry for "bread or blood." But they are not dangerous, these bread-or-blood people; finding, as they often do, that they can get neither, they compromise on whisky, and soon forget their wrongs. From Eighth-street we turn into Lewis, and thence into Houston, which we follow for a short distance eastward, and then, turning into Manginstreet, we go down as far as Grand, and, following these sides of an oblique equilateral right-angle triangled, (no other figure would explain the twists and turns,) cross Grand-street, which is very wide here, and very old, and not very handsome, into Corlears-street. Corlears-street takes us to Monroe, and Monroe to Jackson, which brings us down to the river again, and gives us, as we turn into Front-street, a glance at the ships and the steamers hoisted on the dry-docks, with scrapers and painters at work at their sides. Down Front-street, past the places where ship's stores are sold, past two or three little markets, past the bask of the big Fulton Market; down through the narrow old street, brushing against the edges of trucks, waiting for other trucks to unload and move out of the way; down past the commission merchants' offices, and the flour-dealers, and all sorts of old places, where it doesn't seem as if anybody would ever want to buy anything; down through Whitehall-street, around one more corner, and tenement-houses and narrow streets and high brick walls fade away as the greensward of the Battery bursts upon us, and a breeze blowing across the Bay gives us, almost for the first time in an hour or two, a breath of real fresh, bracing air. How green the frosted grass looks after coming through First-avenue! how lightly the ships float! how clear the water! and these fresh and cheery things of nature are all but unknown to thousands of the people whose houses we have passed.

The horses know where to stop; the driver need hardly put on his brake, as the car reaches the South Ferry. Here we must leave our car, and take its exact counterpart, standing right alongside, that is to carry us up the West Side. This car begins its journey with a winding route, but soon has us rattling past the upper end of the Battery, past the little Norwegian and Scandinavian hotels, and American rum shops, that line the lower end of Battery-place. One more turn, into West-street, and we are done with turnings, and have for the remainder of our journey a straight and narrow path, well choked up with trucks and drays, and all sorts of inconceivably slow wagons. There are always plenty of countrymen to be seen in West-street, who have just come in, in cars or boat, or are just going out, and the sidewalk merchants, with stands full of hats and caps, shoes and stockings, brushes and combs, and all sorts of gimcracks, are a great attraction to them. We are in the region now of the great ocean steam-ships, passing their piers one by one. There is hardly any part of the world that we might not ship to from here; but as we have passage tickets up to Fifty-fourth-street, it is not worth while to change our route. A little further up, and we come upon the floating stores where hay and straw and incredible quantities of oysters are sold. It is one of the distinguishing points of this West Side Belt Line that you can get in a car at the Battery, and ride and ride till you think you ought to be about at Forty-second-street, and then find you have just passed Franklin-street. Still keeping straight northward, we find ourselves in Tenth-avenue, a wide street, but dirty and dismal, and altogether undesirable. It is much more American than the tenement-house streets of the East-side, but not much more pleasant. Tenement-houses and little shops form most of the scenery, only relieved by an occasional railway train or two, that is indefinitely supposed to have something to do in some way or other with the depot at Thirtieth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Episcopal Theological Seminary looms up before us—two great, dark, gray-stone buildings, occupying the whole block to Ninth-avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty first-streets—a piece of land that is known as Chelsea-square, for the buildings cover only a small part of it, leaving a fine stretch of greensward. The buildings look old and dark, and they have some reason to, for the institution was founded in 1819.

The very last turn, and the car runs into the depot at Fifty-fourth-street. Pretty long ride for 10 cents, wasn't it?

THE NEW MINING EXCHANGE.

MR. STEBBINS'S RESIGNATION—APPOINTMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. H. G. Stebbins sent a letter yesterday to the Trustees of the United States Mining Trust Company thanking them for the honor they had conferred upon him in selecting him as their President, but regretting that, after thinking the matter over, he had been forced to the conclusion that his acceptance of such a position would be inconsistent with his relations to the New-York Stock Exchange. Mr. Stebbins referred to a rule of the latter corporation which forbids its members to have anything to do with any other body except the New-York Mining Stock Exchange in which stocks or other securities are dealt in, under penalty of forfeiture of their seats. The board held a meeting yesterday afternoon and accepted Mr. Stebbins's resignation. Mr. Milton S. Latham, the general manager, was unanimously elected to temporarily fill the vacancy. The following standing committees were appointed. Executive Committee — Elisha Riggs, Stephen B. Elkins, Henry Havemeyer; Committee on Admissions—L. M. Lawson, George D. Roberts, William F. Shaffer, S. B. Elkins, Rufus W. Leavitt; Committee on Rooms—William F. Shaffer, Drake De Kay, C. S. Christiansen; Committee on Appeals—Stephen B. Elkins, R. McCormick, A. P. K. Safford. The Committee on Admissions will to-morrow make a selection from the 400 applications already in for the first 100 seats. The Committee on Rooms will also go to work at once to secure rooms for the Mining Board. The large hall in the old Post Office building, recently fitted up for the Open Board of Brokers, has been offered to them, and they will either hire that or the old Gold Room, or the old Government Room, now belonging to the Stock Exchange. The two buildings on the north-east corner of Broadway and Exchange place will probably be fitted up as permanent quarters.

A RAILROAD SALE POSTPONED.

The Housatonic and Northern Railroad, a line running through New-York and Connecticut, connecting with the Housatonic Railroad at Fairfield, Conn., was advertised to be sold, after having been adjourned half a dozen times, yesterday, at noon, at the Court-house in the village of White Plains, Westchester County. The cause of this sale was an action begun in the Supreme Court, in 1875, by David S. Duncombe and Erastus F. Mead against the railroad in question, to foreclose a mortgage made to such Trustees by the Railroad Company to secure an issue of bonds amounting to $2,500,000—John H. Clapp, of No. 237 Broadway, New-York, being appointed Referee in January, 1876, to take testimony and report as to the validity and amount of the bonds outstanding, and also to sell the mortgaged property extending through Westchester County and into Connecticut. The action has been on the calendar before the Referee since his appointment. Among the gentlemen who assembled at the Court-house to participate in the sale were George W. Mead, the former President of the road, and who represented, together with Mr. William M. Thomas, the National City Bank of Brooklyn, which held $70,000 worth of bonds and some private bonds of its President; Senator William H. Barnum and David S. Draper, President and Vice-President of the Housatonic Railroad; John N. Whiting, who represented L. D. Rucker and M. M. N. Smith, Trustees, and $1,230,000 worth of bonds, nearly two-thirds of the entire amount; F. T. Hopkins, owning bonds to the amount of about $50,000, and Mr. Henry M. Johnson, representing about the same amount, together with a good many others whose identity could not be ascertained. The opening bid was $25,000, quickly followed by others, bringing it up to $75,000, after which it advanced slowly, a "dark horse" keeping up a continual fire, while the others were slow to follow suit. In this manner the sale continued till $130,500 was reached. A wrangle ensued, and subsequently the defense adjourned the sale until March 13.

FEATURES OF THE COMING DOG SHOW.

The applications for space in the coming bench show are pouring in in a way to astonish the managers. Among the animals already booked are the Irish water-spaniels Barney and Judy, the property of W. H. Holabird, of Valparaiso, Ind. Barney was regarded in England as the most perfect specimen of the breed ever seen in that country. He has a record there as a winner of over 100 first prizes. He has never been exhibited in America. Judy is also a prize winner. Mr. Richard Lehman, of No. 81 Montrose-avenue, Brooklyn, has also entered the four dogs to which allusion was recently made. One—Franco—is a smooth-coated St. Bernard, 30 inches high at the shoulder; another—Rolf—is a rough-coated St. Bernard, 29 inches in stature. The other two are English mastiffs, imported in July last from the kennels of the Hon. Edward Douglass, who has furnished dogs to the Emperors of Russia and Germany. Cæsar, the dog, is 33½ inches high at the shoulder, 85 inches around the chest, and weighs 175 pounds. Juno, the bitch, is 31 inches in height. In response to a letter from Mr. Pierre Lorillard, asking that a class be formed for berg-hunds, a single specimen of which was exhibited last year, the managers have agreed if a sufficient number of meritorious animals of the breed be entered to award a special medal to the best one. Mr. Lorillard says that he knows of five grown dogs and a number of puppies whose owners desire to exhibit them. Letters have been received from nearly all the leading railroad companies offering to carry dogs to and from the show free if accompanied by their owners.

THE REPUBLIC CLUB.

The Republic Club, a social and political organization of the Eleventh Assembly District, last night celebrated the occasion of the change of location from Sixth-avenue to No. 107 West Thirty-fourth-street. This club is composed of about 100 Republicans, with Col. George Bliss President. It was organized two years ago, and is now in a flourishing condition. Col. Bliss was present and made a few remarks congratulating the club on its improved condition. Refreshments were served in the rooms, and the glee club of the organization favored the assembly with a few patriotic songs. Later in the evening Assemblyman Varnum appeared, and made a few remarks expressive of his approval of the organization.

RILEY TO ROW COURTNEY AND HANLAN.

The donors of the prize of $6,000, which has been the cause of so much contention in the newspapers between the oarsmen, Edward Hanlan and Charles G. Courtney, have decided to permit James H. Riley to compete for it. They have placed in the hands of Mr. William Blaikie a purse of $500, which is to be paid to Riley, in case he rows "to the best of his ability," but fails to win the capital prize. Hanlan has not yet signed the articles of agreement, but Mr. Blaikie said yesterday that he should make out a new set of articles and forward them to the three men for their signatures.

THE IRISH FAMINE FUND.

Nearly $22,000 have been forwarded to Ireland for the Irish Famine Relief Fund through the Emigrant Savings Bank. Exclusive of this amount, the bank has forwarded to Ireland, since Nov. 1, 1879, in small drafts, $221,114 48.

Eugene Kelly & Co. have transmitted to Ireland $136,787 44. Since the 23d inst., the amount forwarded was nearly $41,000, of which $3,626 75 was sent to the Irish Land League the remainder being sent to the Irish Bishops.

A CRITICAL CONFERENCE

A FORM OF "UNCONSCIOUS CEREBRATION."

THE MEANING OF "SHALL" IN THE BIBLE—IT IS NEITHER A THREAT NOR A PROMISE.

In correcting one of the perverted quotations which I discussed last Sunday, I myself by slip of the pen misrepresented my author, although not on an essential point, or on one that at all affected my position or my purpose. But as the error is of a kind that is not uncommon, and as it is dependent upon an action of the brain which has a constant effect in literature, I make it the subject of remark. I gave Butler's couplet in which is set forth the difference between compliance and conviction thus:

"He who complies against his will,
Is of the same opinion still."

Butler wrote:

"He that complies against his will,
Is of *his own* opinion still."

This, it will be seen upon a moment's reflection, is a much finer and more significant setting forth than the former is of the intellectual and moral condition which Butler had in mind. For here the phrase "the same" is comparatively vague and pointless. It is a phrase of relative signification, and there is nothing to which it relates. The same opinion as what? There is no answer except the same opinion that he held before he complied, in which too much is left to implication. But "his own" is clear and strong. It is independent, for it relates to nothing else, and it is descriptive, because it suggests two men holding opposite opinions, and one complying in action but still holding to his own opinion. It is significant that the popular perversion of the passage is toward weakness as well as toward paradox.

The reason of my misquotation was, of course, not ignorance, for I had recently read the passage, having read it before scores of times: nor was it a slip of memory, for Butler's page was before me. It was that, only a minute before, in presenting the popular version of the passage, I, myself, had written "the same opinion." The tendency of the brain to iterative action caused me, in re-writing the passage for the correction of an error, to repeat an unessential error which I had just copied, although I carefully corrected the error that was essential. Every observant person must have been impressed with this brain tendency to iteration. The mere fact that a person has said, written, or done a thing, makes it not only easy for him to repeat it, but, under certain circumstances, makes repetition probable, I do not refer to the virtue of practice, which, according to the adage, makes perfect; although the operation and effect of practice is akin to this iterative tendency. The repetition in question is involuntary and unconscious; at least, although there must be some consciousness, it would seem, there is not such consciousness as arouses attention and impresses memory. Of the absolutely involuntary character of this mental action I remember a striking example. At college when there was to be a grand academic function, the leader of our Senior Class was to pronounce an oration. We had a rehearsal, and I held his manuscript to prompt him. In one passage he spoke of "the noon of night," and this he pronounced "the *noon* of night," to the astonishment of every one that heard him, and of no one more than of himself, for he came of a highly-cultivated family, and was a very correct speaker. He surely had never so misspoken the word before. At his request I gave him a private hearing, to see that he was letter-perfect, and all went well. On the public day he spoke with really admirable ease and self-possession before some two or three thousand people, our class was proud of him. But what was my horror to hear him, when he came to this passage, give it with great clearness and emphasis, "the *noun* of night." I glanced up from his manuscript. His face was crimson, and as suddenly he turned pale, and I feared he would fall upon the stage; but he recovered and went on. Here this young fellow was guilty of a solecism against which his taste and his habits, almost his very nature, revolted; and he did it at a time when, of all times, he would have avoided it; the reason being simply an involuntary and unconscious action of his brain, by which it repeated an action into which it had been accidentally led once before.

In literature this mental tendency vitiates style, not only by tending to bald repetitions of words, but by leading the writer to use a word in one sense merely because he has just before used it in another. There is also dependent upon this action of the brain another sort of corruption in literature, which has its origin in the printing-office. A compositor who has put a word in type is not unlikely to repeat the same word soon afterward, with reason or without, with or without suggestion which comes of associated ideas or without; sometimes, it seems, in sheer wantonness. It is one of the causes of corruption of text against which correctors of the press are obliged to be vigilant. The first proof of some compositors' work is rarely without an instance of this kind of error. So constant a force is this tendency, acting first upon the author (or upon the author and author or a copyist) and next upon the compositor, that there is no doubt that it has affected the text of Shakespeare's plays, which were written rapidly, copied carelessly, and printed at first with little or no correction of the press. Indeed, one Shakespearean commentator undertook the restoration of the text upon the theory that its corruptions were due entirely, or nearly, to this iterative tendency. But, like almost all theorists and specialists, he rode his hobby too hard, and was dismounted. His theory led him into absurdities greater than those he sought to do away, and he accomplished nothing.

It has been suggested to me that I might have made the case against the perversion of St. Paul's saying about the love of money still stronger than I did make it; and as the suggestion comes from a distinguished clergyman, the Rector of a prominent Episcopal church, I will do so, although at the risk of a little charge of pedantry, which I intentionally avoided last week; for my *Hexapla* was before me as I wrote. The point is that the Apostle to the Gentiles did not even say that "the love of money is the root of all evil," but rather that "a root, or one root, of all evil is covetousness." The Greek original does not warrant the translation which tells us that covetousness is the one root of all evil. There is no such definitive declaration, only the general assertion that it is *a* root of all evil. Thus we see how very far the general apprehension of this passage is from its real meaning.

One correspondent takes me severely to task for a misquotation of St. Peter's saying as to charity, which I gave as "charity will cover the multitude of sins." My virtuous censor reproachfully points out that in "the Bible" he finds "charity *shall* cover," &c. He is right in this respect; that is the printed text. But my correspondent must either have a copy of the Bible absolutely devoid of marginal notes and references, or else have disregarded such as his copy has. For in the first edition of our "authorized" translation, A. D. 1611, there is in this place [First Peter, iv.: 8,] a marginal reference at "*shall*," by which it is indicated that we may read either shall or will, and this reference and note have, I venture to say, been repeated in every edition which since that date has been published with the most meagre furnishing of this kind. The point is worth particular remark, however, because of the very reason why I, in this case, chose will instead of shall. For very great misapprehension exists in the minds of most readers as to the true general force of the word *shall* in the Bible, and particularly in the New Testament. The English language is fortunate in having these two forms of expressing future action or existence, forms which good speakers and writers use discriminatively to make a clear and valuable distinction, and which persons accustomed to good English never misapprehend. But the Greek, with all its richness of inflection, particularly in the verb, is without this distinction, which is also entirely lacking in Latin. Consequently, Greek and Latin futures may be translated sometimes by *shall*, sometimes by *will*. And not only so, but sometimes it is doubtful, even with consideration of the context, which of these words should be used. Moreover, to many persons *shall* in such phrases as "he shall go" and "it shall be," seems to imply a promise, with an assertion of power to make the promise good; "he shall go" meaning to them, "I say that he shall go, and he will go;" "it shall be," I will that it shall be, and it will therefore be. This, however, is a misapprehension of the force of *shall*, and it is to be deplored, as it has darkened and hardened many a passage in the New Testament, and caused many more to be misunderstood, although with less serious mistake. For *shall* has one sense merely of strong assertion as to the future, without any implication of will or of wish on the part of the speaker. Thus, in the declaration, "You cannot go to a masked ball but you shall find a dozen women in the dress of shepherdesses," the word *shall* is merely the strong assertion of something which the speaker knows to be inevitable: as it is in, "Go into the streets of London on Christmas Eve, and you shall find at least one man in ten drunk." In neither of these cases does *shall* express a determination or even a promise that what is spoken of shall be; it is merely a strong assertion of what the speaker knows. In both cases *will* would have been perfectly proper, but it would have lacked a certain emphasis which is given by the idea of obligation which always inheres, although sometimes almost imperceptibly, in *shall*.

It is to a misunderstanding of the word when used in this sense that a not uncommon misapprehension is due, of that sad declaration that "to him that hath shall be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken away that which he hath." This is regarded by many people as a hard saying; not in the sense in which it truly is hard, but in that of a declaration of purpose which seems cruel on the part of the speaker. But there is no purpose implied in it, no promise, no condemnation. None such as it would imply could have been uttered by Jesus of Nazareth. It is merely the strong assertion of one of those general truths which are called laws. To the rich tend riches; to the gifted tend gifts. Shakespeare most happily expresses the same thought in "As You Like It," when we are told that the cynic Jaques, seeing the wounded deer weep into the brook to which he had fled, says:

"Thou makest a testament
As worldlings do, giving thy sum of more
To that which hath too much."

And, on the other hand, poverty leads downward toward abject misery, ignorance toward intellectual density; and other lacks cause other lackings. We give flowers to beauty; "sweets to the sweet." We deprive those who need them of graces and decorations which we bear to those who need them not. Thus it has ever been, and thus it would seem it ever will be—or, rather, thus it shall be; for this declaration or recognition of a law is all that is implied when the shall thus used. It is not ever safe to assume an implied promise in the beatitudes. For example, however meek we may be conscious of being, and however ready to enter upon the possession of landed estate, it is not safe to assume that there is a promise to us in the assertion that the meek are blessed, "for they shall inherit the earth." That is merely a declaration, as to the uncertain meaning of which, those to whom it really refers will give themselves least concern. R. G. W.

WEATHER-WISE AND OTHERWISE.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT THE WEATHER—RECORDS OF SOME FORMER MARCHES HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Here we are, on the edge of March, and all wondering, fifty millions of us, what the weather is going to be. And not one of us, to save his little life, can tell much about it, though we can make some pretty good guesses, as Old Probs and the other weather prophets do. But we have one little satisfaction—if we can't tell what is to be, we have a sure thing on what has been. We can't say that as last March, was so will this March be, but we can be pretty certain that the variation of temperature will not be so very many degrees. Such a very mild Winter as we have just gone through is likely to set people—specially old people, good luck to them—to saying that the Winters now are not what they used to be in the good old times, when the thermometer went down 20° or 30°, and froze all the turnips into croquet-balls. These people, who don't really mean any harm by what they say, but believe every word of it, would be surprised to find, if they should keep a record of the average temperature for any considerable number of years that, year in and year out, there isn't more than three or four degrees' difference between any two years. There has come into possession of THE TIMES, through the favor of one of its readers, a book entitled "Peirce on the Weather," published in Philadelphia more than 30 years ago, which contains a good deal of interesting information about the weather in the period between 1790 and 1847. It is a terrible thing, to be sure, to think that Mr. Peirce took the trouble to watch the thermometer three times a day during all those years, and then sat up at nights striking averages; but the information is there, just the same.

In all that half-century and more, the greatest variation between any two years was only 5°, and that was caused by the remarkable year 1816, when, as the book says, there was ice in every month. Perhaps there was, but a skeptical New-Yorker will be likely to shut one eye if anybody tells him of ice hereabout in August. The following figures show the average temperature of every year in that time, and there is no reasonable doubt of their correctness:

1790...52	1805...51½	1819...51	1833...52½
1791...52½	1806...51½	1820...51¾	1834...52¼
1792...52	1807...52	1821...51½	1835...52
1793...53	1808...53	1822...53¼	1836...50¼
1794...50	1809...51	1823...53½	1837...52¼
1795...51	1810...51	1824...53¾	1838...53
1796...51½	1811...52	1825...54	1839...52
1797...51	1812...53	1826...53	1840...52¼
1798...51	1813...50½	1827...50	1841...51½
1799...51	1814...51	1828...54	1842...52¾
1800...51½	1815...51¼	1829...53	1843...51½
1801...52	1816...49	1830...52½	1844...53
1802...53½	1817...52½	1831...51	1845...54
1803...52	1818...53	1832...51	1846...54
1804...51			

In 20 of these 57 years, the temperature did not vary one degree. So any one who is anxious about it can get the thermometrical record for the last 20 years, which will tell to three or four degrees what the average temperature of the good year 1880 will be; and he will be pretty sure to find that in this latitude it will be somewhere between 49° and 52°. This month look out for strong north-east by south-west winds, stationary or movable barometer, (according to its weight,) rising or falling thermometer, warmer or colder weather, sudden changes in the upper lake region, and either rain and mud, or snow and slush. This is a brief synopsis of the official weather reports for the month, made in advance, and similar reports have been found to be correct nine times out of ten. This month put in potatoes, (not the ground-nuts on the cellar.) The prudent man scours up his plows and harrows; plowing begins in Upper New-York, for the signs of the zodiac (♑ ♒ ♓) indicate an early season. Hang this almanac in the chimney-place—it may save you money.

Mr. Peirce's records for the month of March for all these years haven't quite enough variety to make them entertaining reading. There is a little too much sameness about "Some snow, some rain, and a few days of fine weather." That's just about what we may expect this March. But there are some exceptions. The March of 1830, just 50 years ago, was a sample March: "The medium temperature of this month was 40°. The weather was very unsteady. It was cold and windy, mild and rainy, and sometimes uncommonly warm. During one week there were some very frosty nights. Next week the whole, a majority of the weather was very mild and pleasant. Four and a quarter inches of rain fell during the month." Here's the kind of March we want to see—it was in 1802: "Temperature averaged 40°, and it was, with a few exceptions, a month of delightful weather, in which vegetation came forward with astonishing rapidity, and the trees were dressed in their beautiful attire of green and white, and perfumed the air with their odors." But it doesn't look hereabouts as if the trees intended to do much with their "odors" in the next four weeks. In 1803, "on the 14th, there was a severe snow-storm. Twenty inches of snow fell in Baltimore and Washington, and in the North and East the mails were delayed for several days." Here's a cheerful sort of March to read about, in 1808: "The medium temperature of this month was 35°, and a cold wintry month it was. Snow-storms were frequent, but rain generally followed, and then cold northwest winds, and sleety and choppy walking, made up the variety, with an occasionally mild and pleasant day." Here is the old lion and the lamb story, in 1816: "There was a great deal of cold, windy, boisterous, and stormy weather until past the middle of the month, but, notwithstanding the month came in like a lion, and continued very ferocious for more than two weeks, yet it went out as mild and gentle as a lamb. A great freshet in the Ohio and Kentucky Rivers caused a rise of more than 50 feet, and produced great destruction of property." In 1832 "the medium temperature was 34°. The mercury sank to zero, on the 4th in this City, in Baltimore and Washington it was 4° below. At the North and East it was several degrees colder. The Winter did not break until the 15th. There was scarcely a night in the whole month that it did not freeze hard. There was an abundance of snow, rain, and sleet. There was floating ice in the Delaware during the whole month. Indeed, it was the coldest month of March we have on our journal except the three, which were the same." They had a stormy March in 1843: "The medium temperature was only 30°, and snow fell on five days, measuring, on the whole, about 15 inches, and 4 inches of rain fell. The snow-storm of the 16th was the most severe and violent that has occurred for many long years in the month of March. During this storm 12 inches of snow fell in Philadelphia, and blew into banks from four to five feet high in many of the streets. It was the coldest March month we have or can find on record. On 14 mornings the mercury ranged from 13° to 20°, and there were only three mornings during the month that the mercury was above the freezing point. From the 1st of February to the 8th of April the weather was steadily cold. The New-

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The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Twelve Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, falling barometer, southerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain, followed by rising barometer, colder westerly winds, and clearing weather.

IDEAL AND PRACTICAL POLITICS.

Several letters have recently been addressed to The Times by obviously fair-minded and intelligent readers protesting against the Republican movement in favor of Gen. Grant, and against the course of this journal in giving that movement countenance and support. The letters referred to did not come from Blaine men or from Sherman men, but from Republicans who are satisfied with none of the three prominent candidates for the Chicago nomination. To quote the words of one of our correspondents, "if the Republican Party can furnish no candidates other than these, then it deserves to be defeated. Every Republican who votes according to his convictions, should, in such case, cast his ballot for Bayard, or other good man on the other side, if any, in the performance of his duty as a citizen." The somewhat confused character of the last sentence fairly represents the perplexing kind of dilemma which presents itself to those like-minded with our correspondent. He is, evidently, in a fair way of being reduced to the necessity of not voting at all, "in the performance of his duty as a citizen."

Admitting that the first duty of citizenship, that of intelligent and conscientious voting, may sometimes be best performed by not voting at all, it certainly involves a theory of political action which is as barren as it is paradoxical. The individual voter may settle the matter as his understanding or his conscience may dictate, but no public journal which values either its influence or its reputation would be likely to prescribe the policy of absolute inaction as the only one left for the self-respecting majority of a great party. We are not yet face to face with a grinding political despotism which can only be met by the mute and motionless protest of mourning Warsaw. Inadequate as may be our political machinery to secure the representation of what is best in either party, it is absurd to pretend that all the virtue and culture of the American voter are left outside of the primaries, that County Conventions are managed by men who ought to be in the Penitentiary, and that State Conventions are mere assemblages of political banditti. To reason after that fashion is to conclude that one hundred years of American freedom have developed a system of goverement which is a disastrous failure, and that the sooner the farce is played out, and we have an individual despot who can be reached by a bullet, instead of a multitude too numerous for assassination, the better it will be for all concerned. There is no political Ring in any State or city or district of this Union which has not owed its growth to the apathy, the inaction, or the indolence of those upon whose rights it tramples. The simple and manly remedy for any such infliction is, not to perpetuate its power by folding the hands in idle protest, but to proceed to achieve emancipation by the same means which the oppressors used—thorough and painstaking organization.

Whatever be the character of our party machinery, the members of the party are ultimately responsible for its results. No party organization can be long managed in defiance of the convictions of a majority of the voters of that party; politicians will not divide over the claims of rival candidates for the Presidency unless under the conviction that these candidates are the strongest who can be presented to the people. Those Republicans who are equally dissatisfied with Grant and Blaine and Sherman must, therefore, accept the conclusion that they represent a minority so small as to be incapable of exercising any perceptible influence either on the party's choice of a candidate or on the votes necessary to elect that candidate. Under such circumstances, the path of wisdom and the duty of citizenship seem to be equally clear. Though none of the three candidates who divide among them nearly all that there is of tangible strength in the Republican party may represent the highest ideal of public service or private character, it is absurd to assume that it would be an experiment fraught with peril or disgrace to commit the Government to any one of them. The Times has fairly stated its objections to all three, but, discerning in Gen. Grant the candidate who most thoroughly combines popular strength, soundness of political convictions, and freedom from either trickery or demagogism, it has felt bound to favor his nomination. We respect the convictions of the Republicans who say that they cannot vote for Grant "under any circumstances," though we must regard their number as few and their fears about the probable character of Gen. Grant's next Administration as entirely misplaced. To those of them who expect the Democratic Party to invite their support by the nomination of "Bayard or other good man," we have merely to say that the political observer who has no misgivings about Bayard's claims either to statesmanship or goodness must have dealt far more leniently with the shortcomings of Democrats than with those of Republicans. This much may, however, be conceded to them, that Senator Bayard is at least good enough to have the slighest possible chance of being nominated at Cincinnati.

EXPENSES OF SAVINGS BANKS.

It is impossible not to agree with Superintendent Lamb in the opinion that the expenses of savings banks in this State should be still further reduced. A good beginning has already been made. During the year 1877 the expenses of all the savings banks in the State were $107,667 less than in the preceding year, and there was a further reduction of about $75,000 in the year 1878. A small portion of this reduction should be attributed to the falling off in deposits and number of depositors; another portion is undoubtedly due to the Superintendent's reiterated warnings. We hope the rest may be credited to the growing wisdom of the Trustees and bank officers. Either the business sagacity or the integrity of the managers of our savings banks is directly involved in the discreditable showing made by the special report on expenses sent to the Legislature by the Superintendent a few days ago. The per centage of expenses to deposits is greater here than in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and much greater than in Great Britain. Our bank officers ought to be as skillful in management as any in the world. They ought, also, to be as deeply impressed as any with the grave truth that in the administration of the trust imposed upon them they are forbidden to incur any expense not justified by the interests of the depositors. The figures laid before the Legislature show that they are lacking in one of these two particulars.

The average per centage of expenses to deposits in this State last year was .0038, against .0029 in Connecticut and Massachusetts. In 1878 the showing was much worse, being .0044 in New-York to .0030 in Connecticut and .0028 in Massachusetts. If we take the average cost of taking care of each account, we find that for 1879 it was $1 56 in New-York to $1 03 in Connecticut and 87 cents in Massachusetts. This average amount lacks a mere fraction of being four times as great as the cost of each account in three representative British savings banks, the Liverpool Savings Bank, in which it was 39 cents; the Edinburgh Savings Bank, 40 cents, and the Savings Bank of Glasgow, 39 cents—an average of 39 1-3 cents. It will be said, of course, that these figures are exceptional, and do not represent the average for all the savings banks in the Kingdom. But when we compare these three banks with others in this City of similar standing in respect to amount of deposits, we find that the ratio holds good. The comparative per cent. of expenses to deposits in the ten largest savings banks in Massachusetts in 1878 was .002168; in the ten largest in New-York in 1879 it was .003776. Were the figures of these banks for the preceding year at hand, we have no doubt they would show that their comparative expenses were double those of the Massachusetts banks.

Sums of money expressed in fractions of 1 per cent. make small impression on the eye, but their importance is readily appreciated by the understanding when the principal involved is hundreds of millions. On Jan. 1 of the present year the deposits in all the savings banks in the State amounted to $319,266,020 93, and the number of open accounts was 870,525. Superintendent Lamb expresses the opinion that half the people in the State have an interest, more or less direct, in these institutions. It is a fundamental principle of savings banks that depositors shall receive the income from their deposits after the expenses of the bank are paid. Whatever tends to decrease those expenses tends also to increase their profits. The citizens of this State are certainly entitled to have their savings invested and cared for as cheaply as those of any other. If this is not done, it is a proper function of the Legislature to seek out the reason and devise a remedy. The facts were called for by the resolution of last May, and are already in the hands of the legislators. The most casual inspection of Superintendent Lamb's figures and comparisons will show the need of a reform in this direction. The disposition which so many of the banks have shown to curtail their expenses should be made imperative upon all. They have not all sinned alike. Many of our largest and best-managed institutions report a comparative percentage of expense that is relatively very low, for this State, but the best of them do not approach the showing made by the British, or even by the Massachusetts banks. Of course, a savings bank with twenty-five or thirty millions on deposit can make a better showing in this respect than one with four or five millions. But the excuse educible from this fact is by no means sufficient for several of the banks which figure in Superintendent Lamb's report. Their ratio of expense to amount of deposits is inexplicable on any ground that is creditable to their management.

The general law of 1875 put a stop to the folly of erecting costly banking-houses. The salaries paid in savings banks are still too large; they are certainly higher than in other banking institutions. But, aside from these two chief items of expense, an immense amount of money is wasted in ostentatious vanities that are entirely out of keeping with the character of a savings bank. An institution that is primarily intended to care for the savings of the wage-earning class should not put on the airs of a jockey club. It should conduct its affairs rather like an honorable man obliged to economize at every point in order to meet his obligations. Sobriety in business management is not old-fogyism. Such a policy is the best advertisement a savings bank can have, and in these days, when depositors have learned to look carefully after their own interests, is the one most likely to increase its business. The savings effected by it are made to accrue directly to the depositors, even if the rate of interest paid be not raised, in the stated divisions of surplus accumulated in excess of the 10 per cent. provided for by the law.

GENTLEMEN CRIMINALS.

It is hardly worth while to waste words in attempting to make clear to the lay mind the reasons why Mr. Cowley, the wicked shepherd, does not go to the Penitentiary, to which he has been sentenced. This man was the temporary guardian of a number of children. These he starved, abused, and ill-treated. He was fairly tried, and, after the production of conclusive evidence, was convicted and sentenced. Under ordinary circumstances, Cowley would have gone to prison, whether he liked it or not, as fast as the railroads could carry him. If he had been a Sixth Ward bruiser, destitute of political or social influence, guilty of the same crimes of which he has just now been convicted, he would have been sentenced at the forenoon session of the court, and the morning papers, next day, would have chronicled the fact, (with some slight show of satisfaction,) that he had been "railroaded" to Sing Sing on the previous afternoon. But Cowley, having, so to speak, "stolen the livery of the court of Heaven to serve the devil in," and being blessed with influential friends, lingers in New-York, while his legal counsel obstruct justice by some of those intricate processes at law which no layman can possibly understand. The man should, at this moment, be a penitent in a cell. But his lawyers are fighting against the course of justice, employing varieties of the species of hocus-pocus which lawyers so well know how to use. It is not pretended that Cowley is not guilty. It is even conceded that he has actually been tried and convicted. He is not in duress by accident, or even by an unlawful order of some infamous Judge. When sentence was passed upon him, his counsel besought the prosecuting attorney to keep the convict here until he could try some new device for his liberation. The prosecution replied that this matter was now in the hands of another officer, who could exercise his own discretion. And so Mr. Cowley lingers.

The case of the Rev. Mr. Cowley is not so singular that it should attract especial attention. It is, possibly, the rule that influential convicts should slip easily through the meshes of the law. Money and influence combine to exhaust all of the multifarious expedients by which justice is hindered; and, after a while, when the original crime has been lost sight of in the tangle of legal complications, the criminal disappears in the confusion and is heard of no more. It makes all the difference in the world, however, whether the criminal has more powerful friends than the victim of his crime. For example, Foster, the car-hook murderer, complained that he was the innocent sufferer of a reaction against murder. It had been popularly supposed that "hanging was played out in New-York." So fully was this believed that the most natural impulse of a brutal man was to kill the object of his fury or dislike. He could afford to take the chances. This was precisely what Foster did. He had good family connections and influential friends, and, under a normal condition of things, he might have escaped the gallows. But the slain man also had friends who were determined that his death should not be unavenged; and they succeeded in arousing a public sentiment which became, so to speak, abnormal on the subject of the frequency of murder. To his great surprise and disappointment, Foster was hanged. Just now the people of Virginia are brought face to face with a social problem which is not unlike the two just noticed. Mr. Poindexter horse-whipped a shoe-maker who had made a complimentary remark about the beauty of the foot of Mr. Poindexter's betrothed. The shoe-maker, smarting with the lash of indignity, retorted in like manner, whereupon Mr. Poindexter shot him dead. As Mr. Poindexter is of one of the first families of Virginia, and the dead man was only a shoe-maker, a jury of twelve good men and true brought in a verdict which sent Mr. Poindexter to prison for only two years. In the Virginia Legislature is another Poindexter, a brother of the slayer of shoe-makers, and this brother has introduced a bill, (which has been favorably reported on,) to exempt the other Poindexter from wearing the prison uniform. It is feared that the proud spirit of Poindexter will be broken if he is compelled to wear the stripes of the felon. It does not matter that he is a felon, and that he is a lucky man to have escaped the gallows which some craven-hearted people have said that he richly deserved. He killed a shoe-maker, and this, says his fraternal advocate, "is not a felony in the eyes of his fellow-citizens." The killing of shoe-makers is not felonious in Virginia. At least, it is not when the shoe-maker-killer belongs to the first families. Similarly, the starving of children may not be considered a felony in New-York, especially if the oppressor has worn a surplice and has consorted with gentlemen of the cloth.

Evidently, the laws need revision. They do not sufficiently discriminate between the different classes of criminals. It attracts public attention, and excites ill-natured comment from mudsills and vulgar people generally to consume the time of courts and Legislatures in attempts to induce Justice to be easy with criminals of high social position. This might be obviated if the laws were so constructed as to give Judges and juries the right to let the criminal out by the side door, when it was shown that he was a gentleman. It should be no crime for a chivalric son of one of the first families of Virginia to kill a shoe-maker, or for a regularly-ordained clergyman to starve and beat friendless children. There are too many shoe-makers and orphan children in the world, anyhow. Why bother the courts with their murder or other grievances?

THE NEW CONFESSIONAL.

Old Rome seemed to glory in making everything of public life. The civil law was all in all everywhere, and it gave the father of the family a kind of magistracy over his household which made the private fireside a public tribunal. Precisely how much influence private life had over public affairs it is not easy to say, although we know that human nature must always speak out in some way, and that, however much men may domineer by the code and by the sword over women, they can never live apart from women, and never fail in important points to let them have their way. In old Rome, undoubtedly, grave Senators and stern Captains were persuaded into telling their secrets to pet beauties as well as to stately wives, and the secrets of State were not always excluded from these charming confidences. In the end, great mischief came in this way, and the intrigues of the palace rivaled the conspiracies of the camp in grasping at the sceptre of empire. True womanhood did not gain by this development, and in time it evidently took shelter in the rising Church against the gross vices and brutal passions of the Army.

An immense womanly power thus went into Christendom, and the story that has been told in letters of gold of the benefaction of Queens and Princesses was written in less conspicuous, but no less positive, characters in the homes of plain people, whose wives and daughters gave their hearts to the gentle and invincible Christ. The accession was a great help to the Church, and so, too, it was a great source of anxiety; and history vaguely hints rather than plainly and fully speaks out the troubles which the priesthood had to contend with before they could bring the great host, not, of course, of Amazons, but of emotional devotees, to such terms as would secure their influence without accepting their supremacy. Of course, women must, to a certain extent, manage private life, and they were and always must be its animating heart and prevailing motive. But they were then kept within due bounds, and the result of the deliberation between the longest and strongest heads of the new Christian Rome was to bring all women to the confessional to tell their secrets to the authorized priests, and to deny to the priests the privilege of marriage and the companionship of wives, who might have such itching ears as to endanger the confessor's fidelity to his vow. What power that confessional had and still has over women, and to a certain extent over men, we do not venture to hint, much less to estimate adequately. It is enough to suggest that its influence is a necessary element in studying the social and intellectual life of Christendom. We must not forget that before newspapers, caucuses, and novels were thought of, society had its mouthpieces, and the Church had something every day to set before the great public, and every day the confessional had its ear open for the last sensation of private life.

When the great revolt came, and Protestantism dismantled the old altars and closed the confessionals and set up its aggressive pulpits and printing-presses, private as well as public life felt the change, and the secrets that were before told to the priest must find some other outlet. Thus the new literature of the heart came three or four hundred years ago; and thus within a century, during which Protestantism has passed from an ecclesiastical protest into a social and universal revolt against all arbitrary authority, the new literature has set up its more daring standard, and insisted upon taking private life wholly into its keeping and doing all the business which was before done by the confessional. Women have not been backward in this movement, and while their experience has made a large part of the new poetry and romance at the hands of men, their talent and ambition have been eager to do something in finding out the secret thought and feeling of men as well as women, and telling them, under the veil of fiction, to the world. Perhaps the Court, which so long tried to grasp at the power which was taken from the Church, was the first bidder for the new propaganda and confessional, and the brilliant beauties and fascinating talkers of the *salons* of France, in their way, were rivals with the old confessors in eagerness for the secrets of Church and State. What shrewd and charming women have done, and are doing, for diplomacy and politics, we must leave it to writers behind the scenes to tell; and they have told and are telling enough to convince us that history has not been half written as yet, and perhaps the most tingling secrets remain untold.

But, outside of diplomacy and politics, and within the broad and free range of our modern society, we may see the same impatience of the old confessional on the part of women, and their eagerness to take to themselves much of the power of old held by the priesthood. Women are fond of hearing secrets, and this fact is more certain than their readiness to tell them. They tell a great many things that they ought not to tell, but they have not due credit for the vast amount of confidence which they do not betray. In some respects they are far more secretive than men, and an instinct of their nature often makes them safer confidants than men are, with all their cool prudence and trained self-control. It is a part of the power of the new confessional which women are trying to open, that it promises not to blab. Probably this leap year will bring out as never before the wish of women to be on terms of nearer confidence with men, and it is their privilege to put, or as the slang phrase is, to *pop*, the question, instead of waiting to have it put to them. The old question was supposed to turn upon one point, the old, old story, "Will you marry me." But there are many interesting and important questions besides that dominant one, and culture and society will gain greatly if women will ask men to speak or write out their mind and heart plainly and fully to them upon the leading matters of personal and social welfare.

They who are careful observers of society must have noticed the existence and power of a form of confidence between men and women whose ages may reasonably be supposed to set aside the thought of marriage, and perhaps the sentiment of love. Young men, from 21 to 25 years, tend to make acquaintance with women much older than themselves, and who add the experience of marriage to the lesson of years. A young man of 21 cannot tell his mind and heart to a girl of 18 or 20 without emotions and entanglements of a very serious kind, and a certain reserve must be kept, if he would not be the lover instead of the friend. But he finds no such need of caution in his confidence with the matron of 40 or 45. She is sympathetic, thoughtful, helpful, and generally prudent and self-controlled. She is an emotional woman, and, at the same time, a judicious friend. She likes to hear him tell his secret experiences, his aspirations, struggles, disappointments, fears, and hopes. She cares not only for what is called his heart and its story, but also for his head, its schemes and ambition, and she can many a time encourage him with ready cheerfulness and advise him with quick insight. A great deal of this good work is done in modern society, and if sometimes this confessional is too fascinating to either or both parties for their true peace and best welfare, the harm comes not from the use, but from the abuse, of the institution. It will be well if young men avail themselves more of this oracle, and, instead of trusting only to the prattle of green girls, they look more to the society and counsel of women who have not ceased to be charming in learning to be wise and strong. Most that is good in the principles and prospects of young men comes in this way.

This subject could be expanded without limit, and no end can be set to the influence of the new confessional which women are opening for men. Mush folly, and worse than folly, may and must come, in certain directions, from the new confidences, but morality and refinement and culture must gain at last. The result must be that men and women will meet upon better terms; the common ground between them will be enlarged. Men will lose something of their coarseness, and women will part with much of their frivolity, especially with their present worship of clothes, which counts so little where the best men are concerned.

THE BICYCLE IN USE.

The first question occurring to one whose attention has been challenged and secured by the bicycle is the practical one: Of what use is it? Is it more than an implement for sport and exercise, and that mainly in halls? Is it a vehicle, indeed, and, if so, to what extent, under what conditions, and why is it such? Its ten years of increasing use in England, its rapid possession of this country, and its diffusion over the world are facts inconsistent with a light dismissal of its claims to recognition. All Europe, including Southern Russia, knows "the wheel": Australia, New-Zealand, India, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies are already reported as having clubs, or the nucleus of them; and, in every instance yet, the machine, once introduced, has gone rolling into confirmed and widening favor.

Those who are peculiarly interested in speed may like to know that the fastest bicycle rate ever recorded was in Boston, in May last, a quarter mile in 38⅘ seconds, or at the rate of 23¼ miles an hour; the best mile has been done in 2 minutes 43 seconds, which is at the rate of about one mile an hour less than this. Three miles have been done in 9 minutes 41½ seconds; five miles in 15 minutes 13 2-5 seconds; ten, in 32 minutes 25 seconds; twenty, 1 hour 6 minutes 6 seconds. The bicycle has run 20 miles against two trotters, relieving each other, and has won; the short-distance English champion, but a few months ago, published in Boston a challenge (unaccepted) to run 20 miles against any horse, or a single mile, provided that he should select the course in the latter case, and should have odds in his favor, which might be set against the difference recorded in favor of the best mile trot. So much for speed; but it is not to be assumed that the bicycle has done its best, or that it may not yet beat the champion horse on a single mile, on his own track.

As to distances accomplished, the following are instances out of many: 100 miles in 7½ hours; 100 miles in 6¾ hours, without a stop; 200 miles in 15 hours 40 seconds; 1,170 miles in six days. These are performances in halls. On the road are the following: 72 miles in 10½ hours; 100 miles in 7¼ hours, (running time, 6 hours 27 minutes;) 212 miles in 24 hours; 40 miles in 3 hours 36 minutes, without a stop; 20 miles in 1 hour 36 minutes; 140 miles in 17¾ hours, of which stoppages took 7 hours; 300 miles in three days; 110, 114, and 105 miles in three consecutive days; 100 miles in 10 hours; an average of 20 miles every evening for a month; 1,600 miles in four months; 5,119 miles in 18 months; 6,368 miles in a year. Notoriously, no horse could accomplish any one of these feats; in fact no horse can keep up with the bicycle on any course exceeding five miles at most, and no user of horses who understands and values that animal would think of putting one in harness the day after driving him 60 miles.

A machine which can accomplish such results and can so marvelously augment the effectiveness of the human body in locomotion is certainly entitled to most respectful consideration; nor can anybody, out of sheer incredulity, pooh-pooh its record as false and itself as a "toy" of no practical value, without being guilty of the most glaring credulity, to wit, that of believing that 10 years' increasing use of the machine has not revealed the truth about it, and that thousands of men, from boyhood to adult age and in every walk of life, have combined, although without organization, to be deceived and then to extend deception further. Either the bicycle is all that its users claim for it, or else it is the subject of the most marvelous hoax ever known.

Odd incidents and new uses are frequently reported. It has been discovered that the bicycle runs charmingly on ice. Last New Year's several children were delighted by a sled ride, their horse being the bicycle. A resident of Salem, Mass., reports that in 15 months past he has ridden the machine constantly between house and place of business, 1,200 times, at a saving of 180 hours in time, and a reduction of shoe bills from $18 to $4 50. Packages are habitually carried. One rider took a piece of timber 4 by 2 inches and 12 feet long half a mile; this was done for convenience, not for sport, and the same person regularly carries packages of hardware weighing 15 pounds or more. In a five months' trip as agent for a firm dealing in manufacturers' supplies, through parts of five of the New-England States, he has traveled on his bicycle, carrying his bundle of samples, over 3,000 miles, averaging 30 miles a day, frequently going 10 miles without dismounting, and visiting all mills and manufacturing concerns on the route. He claims that he accomplished this distance in less time than he would have done by rail, besides penetrating districts which he could not otherwise have reached.

The construction of the machine and its unlikeness to the unsuccessful velocipede have already been explained in these columns, and a little examination into the reasons why these results are possible is now appropriate. The speed obtained is susceptible of easy demonstration. The wheels ridden by adults vary from 48 to 56 inches diameter, 50 being probably the medium, and 54 the largest that can be used to advantage. Assuming 32 inches to be a fair stride, and that a walker takes 120 a minute, he will move 320 feet a minute, or about 3.6 miles per hour, which is a brisk rate; instead of moving each foot 32 inches in the arc of a circle, let it be moved about the same in the circumference of a circle described by the revolution of the crank of a 50-inch wheel, and instead of advancing about 5 1-3 feet, the rider moves 13.09 feet, or, at 60 revolutions per minute, 8.92 miles per hour. At 70 revolutions per minute, the distance traveled will be 10.41 miles; at 80, 11.89 miles; at 90, 13.38 miles; at 100, 14.87 miles. All these rates are attainable on the road; in racing, 120 to 150 revolutions per minute are reached for short distances, which give speed at the rate of 17.84 to 22.31 miles per hour. The bicycle simply converts a step into a rotary motion, and a more rapid movement of the feet is practicable in the latter, so that from 8 to 15 miles an hour are feasible on the road, although 8 to 10 will ordinarily be found most satisfactory.

This explains clearly how the ordinary action of the body in walking is converted into a greatly-increased speed, but not how it is that, time for time, propelling the wheel is less laborious than walking. Whence comes this great increase of results in speed, at a much diminished, instead of increased, expenditure of power? To many, this fact, apparently in defiance of a well-known law of mechanics, is the great puzzle. But careful study of the two methods of propulsion will explain it. Walking, although an admirable mechanical performance, is a very imperfect one in respect to economy of means. It is irregular and broken; every movement of the leg is the result of positive muscular exertion; there is a continual although unnoticed lifting of the body to be performed, which is all the greater as the length and quickness of stride increase; and the weight performs no service except in inducing friction of the foot on the ground. Theoretically, the bicycle-rider is poised exactly above the axis of his wheel; practically, he is a little behind it, but so little that, on a level, his weight becomes an impediment of not much more than resistance of the air and friction of the moving parts, the last being reduced to the minimum by anti-friction bearings and great perfection of mechanism. Nearly poised, he *rolls* himself along; he is quite freed from lifting and from interruption of motion; the working leg (unlike walking) itself brings back the idle one by its own weight; inertia aids him somewhat; and, in a great degree, he actually performs the paradox of utilizing his own weight in propulsion by merely shifting it, naturally and unconsciously, almost without labor, from one leg to the other. Of course, it is not pretended that no muscular exertion is required, or that the bicycle does not fatigue its rider in time. Up hill, he must carry himself and the machine as well; but as an offset, down hill it will carry itself and him swiftly by gravity again, and for quite a distance on the succeeding level. The machine is a marvel, but not a miracle, and not a mystery—simply an expedient for making the most of our physical powers in the direction of locomotion.

THREE-HEADED RUSSIA.

Were the Russian eagle depicted with three instead of two heads, it would symbolize very aptly the present state of the Empire. Instead of being divided, as is generally supposed, into two opposing camps of loyalty and disaffection, Russia is portioned out into three distinct parts—two small but violent minorities pulling vehemently in opposite directions, and a vast, sluggish majority, whose only wish is to sit still. The "patriot" Pan-Slavists, who prolonged the Crimean war for a year after its author's death, and who, untaught by that terrible lesson, precipitated the struggle of 1877, are still as clamorous as ever for foreign conquest, Russian aggrandizement, and the extension of the Czar's protectorate over all Slavonian nationalities alike. The Nihilists, again, as their name denotes, hold the "down with everything" creed, and wish to annihilate the whole existing order of things, without troubling themselves much as to what should be put in its stead. Between these two extremes lies the great mass of the people, stolid, ignorant, unprogressive, stupidly contented, caring as little for national glory on the one hand as for popular freedom on the other.

Nihilism has been defined as the conflict of despotism and revolution; but it would be more correct to call it a war of city against country—of Russia solidified into communities against Russia sown broadcast over moor and prairie. Disaffection loves a crowd, for it is thus more easily propagated. The students, massed together in their universities—the artisans, crowded into great towns—the soldiers, cooped up by thousands in their camps or barracks—these are Nihilism's congenial food. It is the restless, inquiring, unsatisfied townsman, daily exchanging ideas with scores of others like himself, and reading, or having read to him, the verdict of half a dozen newspapers upon the questions of the day, by whom tumults are kindled and plots organized. The provincial "Mujik," on the other hand, content with his black rye loaf and tumbler of weak tea, his sheep-skin frock and tar-besmeared boots, knows little and cares less about anything beyond the limits of his own village, his foremost thought being to make sure of his lighted candles and his sugar-cake on Easter Sunday, and to keep his stove heated and the chinks of his log-hut well stopped during the four months' frost.

Thus, then, Russia's chariot of state, liable to be overturned by the plunging of two runaway horses in opposite directions, is steadied by the "drag" of her inert millions of peasant population. Should these ever be gained over by either school of extremists, revolution will follow, as a matter of course; but this contingency seems still tolerably remote. Not without reason did the Russian *Golos (Voice)* assert some time previous to the late troubles, that "Socialist opinions find no place in Russia, and instead of alarming the Government, only bring ridicule upon the would-be propagators." Recent events, indeed, have somewhat belied this rose-colored theory, but it is still true in the main. The Turk himself is not more hostile to anything new and strange than the ordinary Russian. During the civil conflict of December, 1825, when the adherents of the Grand Duke Constantine strove to prevent the elevation of his brother Nicholas to the throne, the former attempted to spur the zeal of their followers with the shout of "Constantine and the Constitution!" In any other European country, this cry would have found an echo in every heart, but the phlegmatic Russians were only puzzled and offended by the mysterious word "Constitutzia," which their leaders finally explained away as meaning simply "Constantine's wife." While such men are in the majority there is no immediate fear of revolution.

Although he has been connected with the greatest engineering works of modern times, M. De Lesseps, as he himself said the other night, is not a professional engineer, but has spent most of his life in diplomacy. Born in Versailles in 1805, he became an attaché of the French Consulate at Lisbon when he was only 20 years of age. Three years later, that is in 1828, he went to Tunis in a like capacity, and in 1831 we find him in Egypt. After serving as temporary Consul-General at Alexandria several times, he went as Consul to Malaga in 1839, and to Barcelona in 1842. When Barcelona was bombarded by Espartero, in 1842, M. De Lesseps was indefatigable in rendering services to the sufferers of all nationalities. He protested against the bombardment with his characteristic energy, and after it was begun he took an active part in helping fugitives to leave the city. His services on this occasion were recognized by several Governments which honored him with decorations. Among these were France, Spain, Sweden, the Netherlands, the two Sicilies, and Sardinia. Action complimentary to him was also taken by the Marseilles and the Barcelona Chambers of Commerce, as well as by other organizations. In 1848 M. De Lesseps was appointed French Minister to Madrid, but was succeeded by Prince Napoleon Joseph Bonaparte in about a year. The former was then appointed Minister to Switzerland, but soon after, in May, 1849, he was sent on an important diplomatic mission to Italy, whence he was recalled in about two months. In 1854 he went to Egypt, having been invited by Said Pasha. He soon began an examination of the Isthmus of Suez, in order to determine the practicability of cutting a canal through it. This may be said to have been the end of his diplomatic life and the beginning of his career as an engineer, although his duties in connection with the great works with which he was identified were to some extent diplomatic in their nature. He published the details of the Suez Canal enterprise in 1854, obtained a charter from the Viceroy for the organization of a stock company, secured the requisite capital, and began work on the canal in 1859. The difficulties, doubt, and opposition with which he had to contend, and which were finally overcome by the successful completion of the canal in 1869, are matters too well known to need repetition. In the following year he received the prize of 10,000 francs from the Geographical Society of Paris, and soon after he was presented with the freedom of the City of London. Decorations have been given to him by nearly every sovereign of Europe, and honors have been conferred upon him by numerous learned societies.

Ex-Gov. William Bross, one of the pioneers of Chicago, who has never wavered in his magnificent confidence in that remarkable city, has just been reading a paper before the Historical Society there, on the sources of her past and future growth. In 1855, after carefully studying the map, he became convinced, he said, that there were about 700,000 square miles of territory between Lake Michigan and the Rocky Mountains whose trade would go to Chicago. The estimate has never been disputed, and agrees very nearly with the figures of the national census. There is space enough for 17 States as large as Ohio, and he ventures to predict that before 1976 the whole region will be far more populous, more productive, and vastly richer, than Ohio is to-day. It will be agriculturally, minerally, and commercially prosperous beyond any precedent, and all its prosperity will count for Chicago. The history of the city for a quarter of a century past is most remarkable. The town was organized in 1837; the year following, the first shipment of wheat, 78 bushels, was made eastward by the lakes. In 1854 the receipts of wheat had risen to 3,038,935 bushels; last year they were 39,358,074. The receipts of corn for 1854 were 7,490,753; last year they were 62,164,238 bushels. The total receipts of cereals for 1854 were 12,902,310; last year they were 137,624,833 bushels, and their value $78,080,000. The number of hogs received in 1854 was 74,339; last year, 6,488,935; of cattle, in 1854, 23,691; last year, 1,215,672, and the total value of live stock handled was $107,310,000. The total value of the produce trade last year was $253,000,000; wholesale trade, $341,000,000; manufactures, $236,500,000, from which $66,500,000 are to be deducted for articles manufactured there and also sold at wholesale, leaving the actual value of trade of the city for last year $764,000,000. Enormous as these figures are, they have been gathered, it is said, by experts from authentic sources. The population in 1854 was 65,872, and it is confidently asserted that the census about to be taken will show at least 450,000. Gov. Bross used to be thought rather wild about Chicago; but his intimates aver that every one of his prophecies, extravagant as it may have seemed when uttered, has been more than realized by the absolute facts.

In the course of his address to the graduates of the American Veterinary College, on Friday evening, Prof. D. B. St. John Roosa took occasion to refer to the "Rip Van Winkles of the daily press," as he was pleased to style them, and to intimate that there was no ground for the supposition that too many physicians are being turned out annually by our medical colleges. It must be remembered, Prof. Roosa said, that the medical colleges of the City of New-York had to supply the larger proportion of graduates for country practice, as well as for that of provincial cities and towns, and that this country is one of vast extent and constantly-increasing population, capable of absorbing a large number of medical graduates annually. The Professor rather felt like felicitating the medical schools of the City of New-York upon having made the Metropolis a true centre of medical training, investigation, and culture, and instanced the advanced standard of preliminary and professional attainments in evidence of the propriety of his conclusions. The advance in standard just adopted at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and the disposition everywhere evinced to insist upon higher professional and general attainments, are no doubt causes for congratulation, but it must not be forgotten that they have been secured by the persistent agitation of medical journals and societies, and that the colleges themselves have but tardily responded to an imperious demand, although the American Medical College Association has certainly wielded all the influence it could in favor of an advance, and within the last year our colleges have most of them individually responded to the movement in that direction. In this respect, Prof. Roosa's remarks were but a timely reference to an evidence of progress upon which the profession is to be congratulated. But in regard to the increasing ratio of physicians to population, if the learned speaker will glance at the statistics recently furnished by Prof. Pepper of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, he will find reason to coincide with the "Rip Van Winkles of the daily press" in the practical conclusions that they have advanced. It was shown by Prof. Pepper in his remarkable address, that, while the ratio of medical men to the general population in the leading European States varied from 1 in every 1,800 to 1 in every 3,000, in the United States that ratio had already risen to the embarrassing figure of 1 in every 600. The statistics of medical colleges for the last year show that this ratio is still advancing; and the question that naturally arises is, how many of the young men who have just taken diplomas can expect to obtain a living practice within a reasonable period? If, at the present juncture, the medical practice of the United States were to be equitably divided among the physicians competing for it, each physician would find himself in possession of a constituency of rather less than 600 persons. The average number per 1,000 of the sick in an ordinarily healthy community is usually stated at from 18 to 24 or 25—or an average of 2 per 100, which would give 12 to every 600. One-fourth of these may be deducted for disabilities due to age and to causes which are permanent, and a varying fraction more must be allowed for cases from which, by reason of

WANTED ONE OF THE GIRLS

A LUNATIC'S VAIN LOVE-MAKING.

HOW "OLD BILL ALLEN"—NOT OF OHIO—WATCHED AND WAITED AND SAW HIS IDOLS LEAVE HIM.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Feb. 28.—For several years there has lived in this town a man who, while apparently sane and reasonable in all other respects, is demented with regard to a particular family resident here. The man's name is Allen, and, whether or not in honor of a well-known Ohio Governor, he is styled by everybody as "Old Bill Allen." He is now about 60 years old, and is beginning to show signs of decay. His insanity is shown in this—that he has persisted for 10 years in believing and maintaining that the mother of the family in question promised him one of her daughters in marriage. The family consists of the mother and two daughters, and is one of the most respectable and influential families in the county. The first manifestations of Allen's lunacy appeared in his mumbling over some sentiments to the eldest daughter whenever he met her on the street. He was at that time watchman in the Hunterdon County Bank, and no suspicions as to his sanity had ever arisen. The young lady soon became excessively annoyed by his behavior, particularly as he got into the habit of standing in the vicinity of her house evenings, and following her when she went out. He also would frequently watch for her to come out of houses where she had been making calls or attending a party, and would keep close to the heels of herself and her escort. One of the gentlemen who accompanied her home on one occasion turned and orderded "Bill" to go away. This made him more cautious for a while, but he soon renewed his former boldness. In a few months the young lady became engaged to a lawyer practicing here, and the wedding was announced for a short time ahead. "Bill" heard of it, and he became nearly wild. He made several attempts to injure the gentleman, and counseled the lover to act constantly on the defensive. After the marriage, however, "Bill" gave the thing up, and has never molested that lady since.

He immediately turned his attention to the younger daughter, and went through the same series of annoyances, only increasing in violence and frequency with his actions. He went so far as actually to attack, at one time, the organist of one of the churches, who had acted as the young lady's escort. It was late in the evening, and the two men had a hand-to-hand combat. The organist got the better of "Bill" after a hard struggle, but he bore the marks of the fight on his face for several weeks. "Bill" was then bound over to keep the peace. He did not manifest any dangerous proclivities for several months after that, but settled down into a series of devices which were exceedingly amusing. The bank officers had dismissed him, and consequently "Bill" had all the night to himself. He wandered through all the dark hours, no matter what the weather, in front of the young lady's house, or so near that he could hear any sound proceeding from that direction. The lady, being a great favorite in society, was the recipient of a large number of visitors, and "Bill" made it his concern to watch and ascertain who they were. He gave each one a name, more or less opprobrious, according to the frequency of his calls and the character of his devotions. These names he was fond of discussing during the day with the loungers about the hotels and saloons, so that the various nicknames became well known. On every gloomy night, rain or shine, when it was impossible for "Bill" to see who entered the gate, as the violence of the storm caused him to seek occasional shelter, he would place a stick in such a position in the gate that if any one entered it would be broken, and then he would know some one had called. If the stick was not handy, a leaf or small stone arranged on top of one of the pickets, so that it would fall off when the gate was opened, would suffice. Bill's tricks became known, and some of the visitors would purposely look for the article before entering, remove it, and then replace it when going away just as it was found. When "Bill" found he had been fooled, he became very indignant, and added an extra epithet to his appellation of the person who tricked him.

About a year ago the devotion of a particular gentleman became very decided, and his visits to the house grew more and more frequent. "Bill" took in the situation almost immediately, and grew exceedingly morose and depressed. Even the horror of being locked up could scarcely restrain him, and one night he stood on the opposite side of the street and fired a stone at a person whom he heard entering the gate. The missile came very near striking the young lady, and when "Bill" ascertained that he had come very near injuring the object of his admiration, he was almost inconsolable. For weeks thereafter he contened himself with standing a few yards below the house, and simply watching the windows. No stick or stone was put on the gate, and no attempt to molest any visitor was made by him. Indeed, as time went on, and "Bill" found that his idol was surely lost to him, and that it was useless for him to obstruct the current of affairs, he subsided into a habit of constant mutterings to himself both day and night. The wedding of the younger daughter took place one day this week, and "Bill" walked up and down the streets half carrying, and uttering a current of senseless words. A sharp surveillance of his motions was maintained by the friends of the groom, for apprehensions existed lest "Bill" might attempt something dangerous after the ceremony. He was very quiet, however, and sat on the bank by the railroad track and saw the couple leave on their bridal trip. A silk handkerchief of enormous proportions and full of holes was drawn from his pocket every minute, and a small boy who played the spy remarked that "Bill wept a great deal."

"Bill" sat in front of a stove last night, very still and very downcast. A question was asked him, and after a moment he replied, "The thing's all up. I have been treated very mean for all these years. I ain't handsome or young, I know, but then one of those girls was allers promised to me. I've got nigh onto $100 laid by for a marriage settlement, and now it ain't no use. I'm a ruined man, indeed I am. Oh, I think it's awful sad; I really"—but a sudden application of the handkerchief choked further speech.

EXCITEMENT IN A THEATRE.

The play at the Academy of Music in Jersey City, yesterday, was the "Two Orphans." Kate Claxton was not, however, one of the performers. Mr. Gouge, the manager, had sent tickets to the various schools in the city for the matinée performance, and over 700 little ones gathered there. A large and fashionable audience of ladies and gentlemen was also in attendance, so that there were in the house when the play commenced between 1,500 and 1,600 persons. Between 4 and 5 o'clock the fire-bells rang an alarm, the occasion being a chimney fire on Warren-street. An engine rolled noisily past the door, and some one in the crowd cried out, "Fire." A cry of terror burst from the children. Several of the women shrieked and two fainted, and a lady in a private box added to the alarm by springing in terror to the stage. A scramble was made for the excited crowd for the places of exit, and in a moment the stairway was crowded with a struggling mass of men, women and children. The Police were notified, and Sergt. Wilson with one or two others went to the theatre. They encountered a crowd of frightened people rushing for dear life down the broad stair-cases. They assured them there was no danger, and by coaxing and pushing helped to restore quiet. The actors and actresses were mean while doing their best to try and quell the disturbance. Mr. Goslin addressed the audience from the stage, assuring those present that the fire was a mile away. After 10 minutes of confusion, the audience returned to their seats and the play went on.

BICYCLISTS FALLING OVER EACH OTHER.

The final competition for the five-mile bicycle Challenge Cup took place last night in the American Institute Building. The contestants were W. R. Clarke, P. T. Timpson, C. Noel, and C. Otis. Clarke was handicapped, giving Timpson a start of 1 minute 10 seconds; Otis, 1 minute 15 seconds, and Noel, 1 minute 40 seconds. Before the start it was regarded as a foregone conclusion that Clarke would win the cup, and from his speed it is not improbable that the general belief would have been verified had he not received an ugly fall before his first lap was completed. Timpson rolled over him, but was quickly in his saddle again, and as Clarke, after a fruitless effort to continue the race, had to withdraw, he at once became the favorite. He was, however, closely pushed by the other two contestants well into the last mile. Noel and Otis then suddenly broke down, leaving Timpson to win the race in 18.05½.

A MEDICAL STAFF RESIGNS.

Six of the physicians who constitute the medical staff of the Hudson County (N. J.) Church Hospital have resigned, because the Council refused to reinstate the house physician, Colwell, who was dismissed for detaining a nurse, who had been sent to summon him, for an hour in his bedroom. In their letter of resignation they say that patients have been kept shivering in the cold for want of clothing, and suffering from hunger for want of suitable and sufficient food; that diet ordered for patients who are paying liberally for their board had been refused them by the Superintendent; and that the management of the institution has become personal and partial in its character, and the treatment of patients wanting in humanity. The Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, one of the Rectors constituting the council, says the complaints made by the retiring physicians are unfounded and untrue. The council is composed of the Rector and one layman of each Episcopal church in the county. Drs. Carpenter, Buffett, and Noble remain on the staff, which will be reconstructed at once, with six physicians constituting the board.

AN ORGANIST GUILTY OF BIGAMY.

DESERTING ONE WIFE IN BALTIMORE TO MARRY ANOTHER IN RICHMOND.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 28.—Genuine sensation was caused here to-day by the arrest of Harry F. Bennett for bigamy. He has been organist of the Disciples Church here for about two months, and his arrest is the result of a shrewd collection of proofs by the Rev. C. S. Blackwell. Bennett belongs to an excellent Georgia family, and is an excellent musician. Two years ago he held the position as organist and music teacher in Baltimore, and married Miss Annie F. Wood, of Philadelphia. A year later he deserted her, with her baby only 2 weeks old, leaving her in most destitute circumstances. He then went to Richmond, where he married again and continued in his profession. He did not thrive very well and left that city with an unsavory reputation last Fall. He next appeared at Norfolk, where his musical talents soon gave him entry into society, and he formed a large class of young lady students, and obtained the position of organist of the Disciples' Church. He professed to have become convinced of the truths of religion, and joined that church in December last. His Baltimore wife, meanwhile, had not given up the search for him, and, hearing he was in Norfolk, placed her case, through a steam-boat captain, before the Rev. Mr. Blackwell. The latter secured the two marriage certificates, and to-day he called to the church the Board of Trustees, and asked Bennett to be present. When all had arrived, and the doors had been guarded by constables, Mr. Blackwell laid before the board the proofs of Bennett's guilt. As Bennett could not deny the facts, he said he thought his first wife was dead when he married again, having received an anonymous letter to that effect. This, however, was proved false, and he was excommunicated from the church, and placed under arrest. Social circles are highly agitated over the affair, and the greatest indignation is expressed.

ELOPING WITH HIS WIFE'S SISTER.

A METHODIST PREACHER RUNS AWAY WITH HIS SISTER-IN-LAW.

Mr. H. W. Richardson, a "local preacher" of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a resident of Sea Cliff, Long Island, eloped from that place on Friday with his wife's younger sister, and yesterday the couple were arrested in this city as they were about leaving for Texas. The affair and consequent scandal have caused a sensation in Sea Cliff and the neighboring village of Glen Cove, where the preacher was well known. Richardson and his family have lived at Sea Cliff for several years, the head of the family finding plenty of work at his trade of carpentering. He was a member of the church, and held a license as a "local preacher," which entitled him to preach when occasion offered, and he frequently filled the pulpit of the Sea Cliff church. The family consisted of his wife, three children, the eldest 4 years old, and the younger sister of Mrs. Elizabeth Louthie, his wife's sister, who is 19 years old. For some months previous to the birth of his youngest child, Richardson was in the habit of paying a good deal of attention to his sister-in-law, taking her to church and prayer-meeting, and on long walks about the country. Mrs. Richardson once remonstrated with her husband for neglecting her to go with Elizabeth. The preacher said he did not mean to neglect his wife, and went with the sister because the latter liked to walk. The wife was easily pacified, and a quarrel was avoided. On Friday forenoon Richardson asked his wife to go to a family living about six miles away, as he understood they had some work for Miss Louthie to do. Mrs. Richardson started at once. When she returned in the afternoon she found her little boy alone in the house, and on the table a note from her husband. A twenty-dollar bill was inclosed in the note, which stated that he had left her, and would never return. He had taken with him one of the children, his carpenter's tools, and some clothing. Elizabeth's clothing was also gone, and the wife guessed the truth at once. After learning that the eloping couple had been accompanied from Sea Cliff by Richardson's brother, Mrs. Richardson hurried down to Glen Cove, and told her troubles to Justice of the Peace Pool. The latter telegraphed the Chief of Police of Long Island City, asking him to "stop four tool-cheats and hold two men and one woman," who would arrive on one of the afternoon trains, and detain them until Constable Lucas came for them the next morning. No particulars were given in the dispatch, and when the Police went to the depot they learned that the fleeing preacher had already reached this City with his paramour. Instead of "four tool-chests," the baggage was one trunk and one tool-chest, which Richardson had left in charge of the Long Island Express Company, with orders to have them taken to the steamer Rio Grande, 20 East River, from which the steamer Rio Grande was to sail for Galveston, Texas. Had he desired to be captured, he could have left no plainer directions to the Police. As it was, the arrest was made in the dispatch, the Police concluded not to interfere with the baggage.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Richardson and Constable Lucas came to Long Island City with warrants for the arrest of the guilty pair. Mr. Glen Cove constable secured the aid of Detective Kavanagh, and the two quietly followed the trunk and tool-chest to this City. Richardson and his sister-in-law made their appearance early in the afternoon, and were arrested as they were about to go on board the steamer. There was no fuss made, and the party started immediately for Glen Cove, Lucas taking the precaution to handcuff Richardson. Their arrival was expected at Long Island City, and as the party left the ferry-house they were met by a large and noisy crowd, who escorted them to the train amid hootings and gibes. Miss Louthie walked by the side of her handcuffed brother-in-law, and Mrs. Richardson followed close behind, in company of the detective. At 3:35 o'clock the train started out from the depot, while the crowd gave the party a farewell yell.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—The schooner Carl D. Lothrop, Mitchell, from Weehawken by way of Herring Cove, where she was ashore, was hauled off yesterday and towed here for repairs. The vessel is full of water

The unknown wreck sunk off Thatcher's Island is doubtless the schooner Riverside, before reported as having struck on the Salvages. A portion of the wreck washed ashore at Cape Ann.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—The steamer Sumatra, at this port from Barrow, reports terrific weather the entire passage, with severe gales from north-north-west to south-west. She lost her boats; the rail was carried away; her tiller-head was broken, and the decks were swept and the cabin filled with water. She had been out of coal seven days and burned the cattle-pens.

The steam-ship Argosy, from Barrow, also experienced severe weather; lost her boats, and sustained other damage.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Norwegian bark Varuna, Capt. Schesen, from New-Orleans Jan. 17 for Queenstown, has arrived at Falmouth leaky and strained. She reports having jettisoned part of her cargo, having lost her foretop-gallant-mast, having her long-boat stove, and her foretop-mast struck by lightning. She also reports spoke the British brig Rio Grande, Capt. Karrau, from Galveston Dec. 27 for Liverpool, having lost her foretop-gallant-mast, foretop-mast, yards, bowsprit, cutwater, and bulwarks.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Feb. 28.—The schooner Kate, Capt. Chadsey, arrived this afternoon from Lockport. The Captain reports that at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, three miles south of Port La Bear and about three miles from the shore, he saw the stern of a vessel sticking up. Upon examination he found her bow down, and that she was a schooner with her spars hanging alongside. On the stern of the vessel was "Rescue of Halifax." The Rescue left New-York on Feb. 18 for this port. It is feared the crew is lost. She was a vessel of 124 tons register, and owned by J. V. Wright, of Dartmouth, and Capt. John Anderson, of Halifax.

VALUE OF WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—The case of the First National Bank against H. M. Bates, in the United States court, was ended to-day by a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $8,755, the full amount claimed. The point in the case of public interest was the legal value of warehouse receipts. The bank had loaned $8,000 to one Grant, a provision broker, and had taken as security the warehouse receipt of Bates for lard, the receipt containing a provision that the lard was to be delivered on presentation of the receipt. Grant failed, and when the bank called on Bates for the lard it was found that it had been delivered upon the order of Grant. The verdict was delivered under instruction from the court that the warehouseman was bound to observe the conditions of the receipt. Suits are pending on similar receipts of an aggregate value of $27,000.

PRINTING CLOTH MARKET.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 28.—The market has been fairly active in demand, with sales of 10,000 pieces 64 squares, spots, at 5⅛ cents, cash, the market closing strong at 5⅛ cents and 5 cents bid and refused. The business for the week comprises a production of 155,000 pieces; sales, 198,000 pieces, leaving as stock 17,000 pieces, half of which has been sold to-day.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MR. CARLBERG'S SYMPHONY CONCERT.

The interest which has been excited by the announcement that Mr. Carlberg would produce, for the first time in this country, Meyerbeer's "Struensee" in full resulted in a large and appreciative audience at Chickering Hall last night. There were all the conditions of a successful concert, and to the conductor much praise is due for the presentation of this most interesting composition, but, as is so often the case, too much was undertaken in one evening, with the inevitable results of weariness and something like disappointment. The programme contained in the following order Ulrich's "Symphonie Triomphale," announced in the programme for the first time in New-York, Mozart's concerto in D minor for piano, and the "Struensee" music. This arrangement was perhaps necessary, if all three of these works were to be given in one evening, but it certainly was not a felicitous combination. The audience came probably to hear "Struensee," and, being in the expectant mood to listen to Meyerbeer, the Mozart concerto seemed entirely out of place, sandwiched between that and Ulrich's powerful and brilliant symphony. The gulf between Mozart and Meyerbeer is too broad to be suddenly bridged over, and even if all the work were well done the programme of last night suffered from an embarrassment of riches.

Mr. Carlberg had a superb orchestra to conduct, composed as it was of 60 of the very best musicians of the City. In Chickering Hall no larger force would be tolerable, and indeed it may be said that it was almost too great for the size of the hall, but it was imposing at times, and the sense of reserved power in piano passages, which only is attainable by a strong force, was a marked feature. Its vigor was, however, too often uncontrolled. Perhaps it was uncontrollable or seemed to be, in consequence of the size of the auditorium. Mr. Carlberg is entitled to the benefit of the doubt, for he is known as a careful and accomplished musician, and leads his forces with spirit and decision. There was, however, something of coarseness in all the orchestral playing. Even in the Mozart concerto, with reduced orchestra, this was apparent, and there seemed to be a lack of the quiet repose which these same performers have shown over and over again in passages requiring delicacy and finish. The "Symphonie Triomphale" was technically a good performance and was highly enjoyed. The Mozart concerto in D minor, with Reinecke's cadenzas afforded Mme. Rachau, an amateur of this City, an opportunity to justify the high repute she enjoys in private as a pianist. Mme. Rachau plays with clearness and nerve, her touch is firm and bright, and there is a quiet grace and tastefulness in her rendering of this lovely work of Mozart, in keeping with the spirit of the composition and entirely artistic. The roughness of the orchestra sometimes marred her performance, but could not essentially injure the smoothness and beauty of it. In the cadenzas, which, even if they are Reinecke's, and have the essence of the composer, are not agreeable or acceptable to lovers of Mozart, Mme. Rachau showed excellent technique, and in other elaborate passages she was so distinct in her execution as to justify the expectations of her friends and the applause with which she was greeted at the conclusion of the concerto. When the peformances of the "Struensee" music began, the audience was, unfortunately, somewhat wearied, but the magnificent overture, which, by the way, was the best piece of work of the evening, awakened interest and enthusiasm. The succeeding numbers, 12 of them, arranged in 2 parts, were in general well done, and present such variety and are of such descriptive character as to keep up the interest of the listener. The Danish national hymn enters into the work in various shapes, and is treated by Meyerbeer in his own powerful manner. Some of the other numbers, noticeably the andantino of the first part, the "Polonaise" the "Dream," "Funeral March," and "Prayer," in the second part, were highly effective, and were creditable to the performers. The singing of the chorus was, however, very poor and weak, and unworthy of the general character of the rest of the representation. Miss Stebbins recited a translation of the connecting poetry and added not a little to the enjoyment of the occasion. She has a rich, musical voice, which she used with skill, and is deserving of much praise for her performance of a difficult task. It is to be hoped that Mr. Carlberg will repeat this representation of "Struensee." His energy in bringing it out should not be expended in one effort, and now that it has been heard and is somewhat understood a second performance would doubtless be gladly received.

OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

Mr. Mapleson's artists have returned to New-York, after having visited the principal cities of the West, besides Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Throughout their tour they have received the same praise their merits as an exceptionally good company commanded in New-York. Mlle. Marimon, who instantly achieved one of the most brilliant successes ever known on the operatic stage in this City, has met with undeviating praise wherever she has appeared. Mme. Ambre, whose Aida is without doubt the best that has been heard in this country, has shared in the general success, and Mlle. Valleria, whose beautiful fresh voice and artistic abilities have made her a popular favorite, has also added to her laurels. Balsimore, which is the birth-place of Mlle. Valleria, has been particularly enthusiastic as to this young lady. Miss Cary, of course, has received the applause she always wins. As to the principal male artists, Signor Campanini, Signor Galassi, Signor Del Puente, Herr Behrens, and Signor Puncio, their merits have been recognized, as was to be expected. New-York will, doubtless, welcome these artists back again cordially. Italian opera is passing out of the list of luxuries, and is becoming one of the necessities of Metropolitan life. As Mr. Mapleson gives it with some of the very best artists to be heard on any stage in the world, the public should recognize it as a performance to be encouraged. The completeness of the casts, the full orchestra and chorus, and the directing hand of Signor Arditi, who is without an equal as an operatic conductor, are points of merit which are not to be found elsewhere. As to some of the principal artists, it is so well established as to hardly need repeating that we enjoy the opportunities to hear the leaders in their profession. No tenor to-day holds the same rank with Campanini, and as baritones, Galassi and Del Puente are quite the equals of any singers in the world. The season of five weeks which begins to-morrow night will be opened with Donizetti's "Lucia," in which Mlle. Marimon will make her first appearance in this City as the heroine, Campanini, Galassi and Behrens being in the cast. The other operas of the week will be "Linda," "La Favorita," and "La Sonnambula."

MISS NEILSON IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—Miss Neilson closed her fortnight's engagement in this city at the Globe Theatre to-night. The receipts of the two weeks have been $21,775. All the other theatres here have offered extraordinary attractions during the Neilson engagement, which makes her success all the more noteworthy. Two performances were given to-day at the Globe, which were attended by nearly 4,000 persons. The musicians were obliged to give up their customary seats, and play the entr'acte music on the stage. Miss Neilson will appear in New-Orleans on March 8.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The Fisk University Jubilee Singers gave a matinée at Steinway Hall, yesterday afternoon, which was attended by a large audience.

The "Royal Middy" was given yesterday afternoon to a crowded house at Daly's Theatre, and will continue to be played during this week.

Herr Joseffy's first concert of this week at Chickering Hall will be given to-morrow evening, and will be devoted to the compositions of Chopin.

An orchestra under the direction of Mr. Carlberg will assist in the interpretation of the E minor concerto, the F minor concerto, and the "Andante Spianato" and "Polonaise."

Mr. Maurice Grau announces that he will begin on Monday, March 8, a season of three weeks of opera bouffe at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. The first week's operas will be "La Fille de Madame Angot," "Mignon," "La Belle Hélène," "La Grande Duchesse," "Giroflé-Giroflà," and "La Perichole." The other works promised during the season are "La Marjolaine," "Madame Favart," "La Camargo," and Herold's comic opera "Le Pre aux Clercs," besides several of the old and favorite operas. Mr. Grau's box-office will be opened for the sale of seats on Thursday next.

Mr. E. C. Phelps, an American, who enjoys the distinction of being the composer of a symphony, proposes to bring forward his work, "The Emancipation," which he calls a historic choral symphony, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Tuesday evening next. Mr. Phelps will have an orchestra of 60 musicians, a chorus of 150 voices, Miss Henrietta Beebe, and other artists in the solo parts.

This will be the last week of the "Pirates of Penzance" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, the company being engaged elsewhere, beginning on the 8th of March. The original members of the cast are all here again. Mr. Clifton, the Policeman *par excellence*, whose place it would be impossible to fill, having returned from the provinces. Brooklyn will be the next place to hear the "Pirates."

The concert at Steinway Hall last night for the benefit of the sufferers in Silesia was numerously attended, and must have resulted in the contribution of a considerable sum of money to this charitable object, for, as it was announced, the committee, composed of prominent German citizens, paid all the expenses of the entertainment. The artists who took part in the concert were among the best resident performers of the City.

The fifth concert of the Philharmonic Club at Chickering Hall is to be given on Tuesday evening. No chamber-music concerts have been more deservedly popular than this series. The artists have the advantage of continually playing together, and consequently render their music with unanimity and finish which has not been heard since the Mason and Thomas concerts some years ago. At this Tuesday night concert, the programme will contain a string quartett of Haydn's. Hummel's "Septette Militaire," and some songs by Miss Hirsch. Mr. William G. Morgan, a charming pianiste, will play in the septet.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

At the San Francisco Ministrels the programme will not be changed for the present.

The Broadway Opera-house is to be repaired and redecorated, and will be opened to the public again about the 1st of April.

Mr. John T. Raymond will play in London next season, unless his present arrangements are changed during the Summer.

At the Theatre Comique "The Surprise" is prospering. Its broad situations and pleasing melodies make up a bright entainment.

"A Fool and His Money," with Mr. James Lewis as Chawles—a character which he does not fill, though he makes it amusing—will be played until further notice at the Park Theatre.

One of the most striking events of the present season in Boston will be the production there tomorrow night of Mr. T. R. Sullivan's adaptation of Sardou's robust and imaginative drama, "Patrie."

Mr. John H. Hamilton will profit by the performances to be given at the Aquarium in the afternoon and evening of next Wednesday. Many persons have volunteered to appear on these occasions.

H. M. Salsbury's merry and musical "Troubadours" will remain at Haverly's Theatre at least two weeks longer. Their programme includes, as already stated here, "Cross-Purposes" and "The Brook."

It is likely that Mr. Leonard Grover's new comic play, "My Son In Law," will be shortly brought out at the Standard Theatre. In the meantime, "Hiawatha"—which is said to be a burlesque—is still to be seen there.

The Messrs. Reiche, present managers of the Aquarium, are exerting themselves to establish that resort on a thoroughly popular basis. Their circus company is composed of good materials, and the two performances given daily are excellent of their kind.

Several new features will be added to the performance of "Humpty Dumpty" to-morrow night, and Mr. Abbey's already very large company will be further increased. The popular Spanish Students will take part, as usual, in the entertainment.

"Hearts of Oak," concerning which a great deal has been written of late, will soon be reproduced in Chicago. Mr. Hamlin, of that city, threatens to revive the long-time and old English play entitled "The Mariner's Compass," which is said to be the source of the new drama.

Mrs. Fanny Davenport will shortly fill an engagement in Brooklyn under the management of Mr. Haverley, and it is probable that a further arrangement will be made between them, in virtue of which the accomplished actress will open the Fall season at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

Miss Anna Dickinson, it is announced, will give readings from her own play, "Aurelian," during her tour through the West. When will Miss Dickinson make her next appearance as a dramatist? That is a question in which the friends of this earnest and accomplished woman are interested.

"The Black Crook" passed away again yesterday, and the stage of Niblo's to-morrow night will be occupied by the "ruler of the Queen's navee" and company. "H. M. S. Pinafore," with such admirable singers as Mr. Myron W. Whitney and Miss Adelaide Phillipps in the cast, will be reproduced there to-morrow night.

Mr. A. C. Gunter's play, "The Soul of an Actress," produced by Miss Clara Morris in San Francisco, has been received with great deal of favor there. His other drama, "Two Nights in Rome," which has been accepted by Mr. Wallack, must be reconstructed, it is said, before that manager will consent to produce it.

Mr. Sidney Woollett will begin his course of Shakespearean recitals at Chickering Hall to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock. His programme will be in two parts, the first to be made up of seven scenes from "The Merchant of Venice," the second of two scenes from the same play. Mr. Woollett's first appearance in New-York should be warmly welcomed by our public.

No successor to "Hazel Kirke" is yet announced by the management of the Madison-Square Theatre. The curtain which was destroyed a few nights ago will be replaced as soon as possible with one of equal beauty and value. About Thursday afternoon Mr. Mackaye will give a special afternoon performance, to which members of the theatrical profession are freely invited. No tickets will be sold for this performance.

"The False Friend" is still attractive to the patrons of the Union-Square Theatre, and, so long as it continues so it will hold its place on the stage. The announcement that "The Two Orphans" was to be given at the Academy of Music in Jersey City was a revival, if it takes place, will bring the regular season to a brilliant end. There are only five more weeks in this season.

Mr. J. H. Haverly has bought a half interest in Niblo's Garden, and the lease has been extended by the A. T. Stewart estate. Mr. Haverly and the present lessee, Mr. Gilmore, will be partners, the latter to be silent and to act as associate-manager, and the former to serve as active man of the concern. This new arrangement will begin on March 29, when the Mastodon Minstrels will commence a brief engagement.

Miss M. S. Thompson and Miss G. L. Stebbins, two ambitious young ladies, who have been praised more than once in these columns for their accomplishment in the art of reading and gesture, intend to give a series of Thursday morning readings on March 4, 11, 18, and 25 at No. 124 Fifth-avenue. Those who are already acquainted with these ladies will be glad to read this announcement, and many others will certainly take advantage of it.

The "Sabbatarians" of Chicago are now trying to enforce the Biblical law in that wicked town, where theatres are thrown open to the public—in Parisian fashion—on Sunday night. The question is being argued forcibly pro and con. Of the managers, the following three are opposed to Sunday theatricals: Messrs. McVicker, Quinlan, and Hamlin; while the following three are in favor of them: Messrs. Haverly, Emmet, and Sprague.

Miss Neilson was to have appeared at Booth's Theatre on April 5, in case Mr. Bouicault should not use his right to renew his lease. But the latter did renew his lease, for the purpose of subletting the house. In consequence, Miss Neilson will not appear in New-York until about April 15. In the meantime she will act in New-Orleans from March 8 to March 20, and will then appear for one week in St. Louis. Thence she goes to Cincinnati, and from that point turns back to New-York.

While Mr. Stuart Robson was in Detroit, a clergyman attacked the stage on the usual grounds of immorality, whereupon the actor replied in a brief and pithy letter, which began with these bold words: "Is it not time for the clergy to stop their misrepresentations of a profession whose moral record, by actual statistics, is far superior to their own?" And he added further on, "The bigoted wickedness of the preacher has caused the world much suffering."

A cry of "fire" disturbed the audience in the Union-Square Theatre yesterday afternoon. The alarm once given, a panic was almost sure to follow, and in fact most of those present hurriedly made their way out of the theatre. There was a great deal of excitement during a brief space of time, but this was allayed by Mr. Thorne and other actors, who managed to convince the frightened people that there was no cause for fear. Quiet was soon restored, holders of seats returned to their places, and the performance then went on.

We take pleasure in calling attention once more to the remarkabe performance which is to be given at the Academy of Music next Thursday, in aid of the Irish relief fund. Mr. Edwin Booth has been the chief promoter of this affair, and he will take a very important part in the performance. Besides himself, Mr. Ole Bull, several members of Her Majesty's Opera, and many well-known actors have offered their services. The entertainment will be directed by Mr. H. E. Abbey, and others will assist him in the details of management. Mr. Mapleson has surrendered his lease of the Academy for Thursday night, and the stockholders of the building have given it free of rent to Mr. Booth. There can be no doubt that the occasion will be a notable one—a bright testimonial to the cause of charity, and an illustration of the union between the theatre and what is good and beautiful.

Mr. Bouicault's engagement at Wallack's will end with the present week. "The Colleen Bawn" will be played for a few nights longer, and "The Shaughraun" will take its place. The latter play will be produced in Brooklyn next week, with Mr. Bouicault, Mrs. E. L. Davenport, and Miss Pearl Eytinge in the cast. Mr. Wallack will probably reappear at his own theatre in "The Liar," on March 8, and the revival of Foote and Matthews's comedy will be succeeded by a revival of "How She Loves Him," in which both Mr. Wallack and Mr. Bouicault will perform.

FUR-HUNTERS IN NEW-YORK.

TRAPPING IN ULSTER, GREENE, DELAWARE, AND SULLIVAN COUNTIES—WHAT THE HUNTERS FIND.

KINGSTON, Feb. 28.—One of the most remunerative, as well as exciting, occupations of the mountaineers of Ulster, Greene, Delaware, and Sullivan Counties is hunting and trapping wild animals, in the season, for the purpose of selling their pelts. The fur trade in the first-named county the present season is much lighter than usual, notwithstanding the openness of the Winter is considered unusually favorable. The pelt of the skunk is the only kind that keeps up anywhere near its former ordinary yield. When the Winter is open, as this has been, in the mountains, the skunks wander around not a little, searching for food, which is just as likely to be a hen-roost as not. If there is a light snow on the ground, hunters very easily track them to their holes, in which they usually dwell in communities, being of a social disposition. At the mouth of these holes the hunter places his traps, and often catches from six to ten in as many days. A dealer of this city, who has bought many skins of this animal this season, says that such is the activity of the trappers now he thinks "there is a trap set at every skunk-hole in the county." There are four grades of skunk-skins, ranging from very black, which is the most valuable, to what is known in the trade as "half-striped," the value of which is about one-half that of the black. The "long striped" are valued at 20 cents a skin; those nearly white at 10 cents. The fur is known in markets as "Alaska sable," and so great is the demand for it that it brings a good price. There lives in Charlestown, in this county, a hunter who has already this season sold to a dealer in this city 76 skunk pelts, and that he expects to get more is evident from the fact that at the present time he has out 60 traps. This trapper expects to catch and dispose of 300 skunks and their skins this Winter.

Bear-skins also form a large article of trade in this city. Bears are shot or trapped in Ulster, Delaware, and Greene Counties. Most of those captured in the first-named county are found in Shandaken, on the line of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad, a town very popular with tourists and temporary sojourners in the heated seasons. A bear-skin is valued at from $10 to $15, but half-way between these amounts is the average price. A dealer in this city not long ago purchased the skin of a 400-pound bear for $10. The meat, also, is sold, bringing from 10 to 25 cents per pound. The bears found in the counties named are the common black bears, and for them there are a great many hunters, as little or no danger exists in hunting them. Not many bear-skins, however, find their way to the dealers this season, owing, no doubt, to the wariness of the animals from being so persistently hunted.

Red fox-skins are brought to Kingston, and are worth this Winter about $1 25 each. The skin of the black fox is more valuable, bringing from $50 to $150, but this animal is not found in Ulster County or its vicinity. The skin of a silver fox is worth from $40 to $75. The pelt of the cross fox bar is valued at $2, sometimes $3 50. The former is seldom or never found here; the latter also rare. The "cross-bar" is named from the fact that there is a white cross over the fore-shoulder of the fox; the fur is bought largely by priests of the Greek Church, who work the fur so that the cross is directly in front of the high hats they wear. The red fox is plenty in Ulster County, and the pelts bring from $1 50 to $2 50. The fur of the wood-gray fox, being coarser, is held at about 75 cents a skin.

The otter is scarce in this county, but once in a while the pelt of one is brought to market. The animal is small, but the pelt is worth from $4 to $7. A few years ago there were annually disposed of in this city from 20 to 30 otter-skins; now not more than one-fourth of that number is sold. Because of their scarcity hunters are very careful not to trap. The fur is of such a dark brown as to be almost black.

The skin of the musk-rat is brought to market here in large numbers. A prime skin will bring 12 cents or a little more. The Esopus Creek is far up in the rocks as Marbletown, the Rondout Creek to Napanoch, the branches that run through Ellenville to Homowack and the Wallkill Creek are all excellent places in which to find and trap the musk-rat. The best time to get them is during a freshet, when the water runs up in their nests, forcing them to come out; they are then easily shot, and boys frequently shoot or otherwise take as many as 25 water-rats in the course of the day. The fur of the water-rat is used mostly in this country to trim ladies' cloaks.

Mink-skins are valueless compared with the prices obtained a few years ago. The fur, when fashionable, brought to the hunter from $3 to $5 per pelt; since sealskin has come in and taken the lead, the latter goes begging at 75 cents a skin. Mink-skins are only handsome six weeks in the year, as they will begin to get dingy and brown in the middle of January. Minks are in coat about Nov. 20, and then they are known to the trade as "full-furred." The skin, when prime, is of a flesh color; at other times it is blue or of a dark color, and worth little or nothing to the trade.

Beavers once existed in great numbers in Ulster County, but are now almost extinct. Not a single skin has been brought to this city, so far as can be ascertained, the present season. The animal appears to be gone, with the exception of one year of a mammoth beaver, who probably was the patriarch of his species. Marten-skins bring but $1, but the hunter will search a long time now without securing one, for marten are scarce.

The skins of all these animals find their way to this city. In some instances peddlers go in search of them; more often, however, the hunter prefers to bring them to a responsible dealer. The dealers in this in Kingston are the principal buyers of fur skins. Last Winter one dealer of this city purchased in all 700 skins of various kinds, for which he paid out about $1,000. The same dealer states that some years he has paid out as much as $1,500 for fur skins trapped or otherwise caught in Ulster County alone; but with the march of civilization and the industry of the trappers, furred animals each year are becoming scarcer.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. EDWARD J. K. LESSEL.

The Rev. Edward J. K. Lessel died at the Trinity Infirmary, in Varick-street, Friday evening, after a long illness. But little is known in this City of the reverend gentleman's early life. He was born in one of the Canadian Provinces, of Scottish parentage, in 1840, and while quite a young man he emigrated to the South, where he was engaged in the mercantile business during the war of the rebellion. Soon after the war he came to this City with the intention of entering the ministry. He pursued a preparatory course of instruction at St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., and then entered the General Theological Seminary, in this City, from which he was graduated in 1872. He was ordained by the Right Rev. Bishop Potter, and took as his first charge the flourishing little parish of Sharon, Conn. Remaining there for two years, he accepted a call from the Protestant Episcopal Church at Seymour, Conn., where he remained until the Spring of 1878, when he went out to Deadwood as a missionary. He reported to Bishop Hare, at Yankton, Dakota Territory, and was assigned to the duty of establishing a missionary station at Deadwood. He organized a church and Sunday-school at that place, and also another missionary station a few miles away in the Black Hills. Hardship and exposure in the mining regions seriously affected his health, and he was obliged to resign his duties and return to the East. He entered St. Luke's Hospital last May, and left it in better health last Fall, but finding his disease was incurable he was received into Trinity Infirmary shortly after New-Year's Day, where he remained until his death

STREET-CLEANING AFFAIRS

BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON CITIES.

VARIOUS VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT—WHAT THE DOCK DEPARTMENT SAYS—GEN. NEWTON ON THE SANITARY VIEWS OF THE QUESTION—WHAT MAYOR COOPER SAYS.

The Assembly Committee on Cities resumed the consideration of the question of street-cleaning in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen yesterday. Among those present were Major-Gen. Newton, who had charge of the improvement of Hell Gate, near the waters of which it is proposed to deposit the city's refuse; Dr. Samuel Hall, one of the Directors of the Third Avenue Railroad; Mr. Edgar Ketchum, one of the managers of the House of Refuge; Prof. Chandler, of the Board of Health, and others. The proceedings were opened by reading a communication from the Dock Department in reply to a circular from the committee, asking for information on the subject before them. The reply contained the following points:

1. That under the existing system of depositing street sweepings, ashes, and garbage in deep water, the department as required, set apart places along the water-front for the collecting of the material, and that there are now about 20 of such places upon which dumping-boards are erected, occupying a space, say, 60 feet in length by 15 in breadth. The City loses quite an item of revenue by occupying so large an amount of water front, which could be used for commercial purposes.

2. That the locating of these dumping-grounds brings many of them right in the midst of the best and most crowded and valuable portions of the water-front and materially depreciates the value of surrounding wharf property by the nuisance caused by the constant dust and foul odor arising during the loading of the scows.

3. That the system adopted in loading the scows permits considerable quantities of material to go into the slip, that it frequently happens that a scow will capsize with its full load from being improperly loaded, and that this has to be dredged out again at the expense of the City.

4. That the want of a proper system for separating the ashes and garbage and street refuse deprives the City of large quantities of good filling-in material required for the widening of the river streets and elsewhere. That this useful filling is not only wasted, but is used to damage the channel. That in Winter, when the scows cannot go to sea, the material is permitted to accumulate on the streets often for four weeks at a time, and is generally removed by a sudden thaw or a copious rainstorm, whereby ashes, garbage, and street refuse are washed into the slips, and have to be dredged out at the expense of the City. The Committee therefore recommend that good filling-in material should be separated from garbage and improper street dirt, and used for widening the river streets, that all useless garbage should be burned, that all filling materials that should be sold to farmers; that only such dumping-boards as were necessary to remove filling-in material and delivering fertilizing material should be furnished, and that all such dumping-boards should be so constructed as to admit of the scow being completely inclosed when loaded.

Mr. Edgar Ketchum, one of the managers of the House of Refuge, was then called. His testimony related to the proposition in Mr. Varnum's bill, No. 501, to deposit the street-refuse on the marshy lands and sunken meadows near the institution on Randall's Island. Mr. Ketchum said he was not there to speak about the cleaning of streets, but in regard to filling in Little Hell Gate. He had already appeared before three committees on the subject. The House of Refuge was located upon 37 acres of land on the south-west corner of Randall's Island, on the Harlem River and Little Hell Gate, that these buildings cost $500,000, and that on Jan. 1, 1879, they had 985 children under their charge. The health of the inmates had been very good, and the number of deaths very few. Light and air were abundant in the house, and the conditions of the locality and neighborhood were very favorable. He believed that after the marsh land on the north end of Blackwell's Island was filled up with street sweepings, and buildings placed upon it for the reception of hospitals, the rotten material beneath the surface was so offensive and so fatal to life that the invalids were removed and the buildings abandoned. The waters surrounding the island of New-York, with their strong currents, and the islands planted on them, were of priceless value and should not be interfered with. The territory of Harlem between Ninetieth and One Hundred and Fortieth streets, containing more than three square miles, was rapidly filling up with dwellings and population. All the sewage within half a mile of the shore line emptied into the Harlem River, which would be tested to its full capacity to carry off the refuse of the city brought to it. The navigation of Harlem River had come to be of great value. The only impediments to navigation was the ice in Winter. But the swift rush of waters by Little Hell Gate was a great help to the navigator in that difficulty. If that passage was closed it would bring the Harlem River to the character of a mill-pond, and for months in Winter the people would sigh over the loss of their most feasible means of conveyance between their dwellings and their work in the City when an unusual ice had blocked up every avenue. Gen. Newton, in his annual report for 1857, said the pass of Little Hell Gate was 1,100 yards in length, with an average width of 1625 yards. There was a mean depth of 51 feet in the channel-way. The bottom was rocky and the currents were very rapid.

Mr. Edgar then animadverted upon the evils which would follow the filling-in of that part of the East River. He said even if the proposition was adopted, the low, marshy, and sunken lands in the vicinity, consisting of 80 or 90 acres, would be filled in within one year. He contended that the City could not take care of the lands out of their approaches that were granted by law to the House of Refuge, and that to empty the City's offal at the points named, would be injurious to navigation and productive of disease.

The next witness was Gen. John Newton, who had charge of the improvement at Hell Gate. He said that some years ago his attention was called by Gen. Smith, then of the Police Board, to the proposition to deposit the city refuse in Little Hell Gate. Nothing was said to him about the sanitary views of the question. He was only asked what would be the effect of filling in that point so far as navigation was concerned? He replied that it would not impair navigation. The engineers here agree. He decided that it would not have any bad effect. He heard afterward that Capt. Longstreet had stated that the current through Little Hell Gate helped to break the ice, and thus kept the river open. That might or might not be. It probably did that to some extent, but he refused particularly to its effect on Longstreet's line of steamers. Since that time the elevated railroad company can carry all of his passengers to Harlem, and, therefore, that argument about keeping the river open did not apply with as much force now as it did before.

Mr. Varnum—Have you observed the effects on New-York Harbor proper of depositing street-sweepings?

Gen. Newton—As to the general proposition relating to the dumping of ashes and street refuse, I answer, that it must injure the harbor, because the quantity of street-sweepings must be enormous, and it is increasing every day. These deposits, if continued, must hurt the harbor.

Mr. Varnum—Have you heard of any complaints from the United States Government on the subject?

Gen. Newton—I have not, but it is nevertheless going on. By the scouring of the tide this material is deposited and carried along, and new shoals may be formed thereby. I am not prepared to say anything as to the sewage of Randall's Island, which now empties into Hell Gate; it might perhaps, be connected with the river by pipes underneath the filling. The present line at which the scows are dumped between Coney Island and Sandy Hook is not far enough out. It should be located miles further, but I am not prepared to say how many.

Mr. Varnum—What would be the effect of making an obstruction to Robbin's Reef?

Gen. Newton—It would have the effect of just subtracting so much from the tidal area.

Mr. Varnum—You would not think it a desirable thing for New York Harbor to have the State make an island there?

Gen. Newton—I cannot say that, for if it was desirable the thing could be done without injury, providing there was a strong inclosure, so that the material would not be scattered. As a matter of strict principle, if you ask me if it would damage the harbor, I answer, "No, not necessarily."

Mr. Varnum—Is it possible that the shoals which have been formed in the harbor are due in part to the fact that the line itself is not far enough out?

Gen. Newton—I say this, that the street refuse, &c., deposited on that line will injure the harbor. It should be deposited further out.

Mr. Varnum—In referring to Little Hell Gate, you did not consider the sanitary effect of filling it in.

Gen. Newton—I did not. I particularly objected to giving any opinion on the subject, because I did not think it came within my province.

Capt. Snow of the Pilot Board testified to the fact that the dumping of street refuse had injured the harbor, and gave his views in detail on the subject.

Commissioner Allan Campbell, of the Department of Public Works, testified that he had repeatedly asked the Board of Apportionment for a proper appropriation to pave the streets of this City. He had used all his efforts to have the work accomplished, but his requests for the needed amounts were not heeded. Hence there were many streets in a bad condition, which could have been, and would have been, paved long since if a sufficient amount had been devoted to the purpose. During years past he had asked for $500,000 to do the work, but he received a much smaller sum. That was the case every year. If the streets were properly paved, the work of street-cleaning would be much easier than it was.

Mr. Varnum—What is your opinion as to the contract system?

Commissioner Campbell—I think it is the best one that can be adopted.

Mr. Varnum—For street-cleaning purposes?

Commissioner Campbell—Yes. A contract could be made for cleaning the City for three years.

Mr. Varnum—But it was testified yesterday that even contractors would have influence brought to bear upon them by politicians.

Commissioner Campbell—That is not my opinion. Contractors are not so patriotic as to divide their profits among politicians.

Mr. Varnum—Do you think the Police Department should be under one head?

Commissioner Campbell—I think that would fix the responsibility.

Ex-Judge Henry Hilton was then examined. He had, he said, for years, in connection with the late A. T. Stewart, had the subject of cultivating ground under his attention, especially on Hempstead Plains. He long had the idea that street refuse could be used for fertilizing purposes—indeed, that it was the best fertilizer. At one time he told his manager to get some of that material from this City—but he had a difficulty in getting an answer. The thing then went on in that way until 1879, when he had an interview with Capt. Gunner on the subject. The Captain, in the course of the conversation, told him he could not have the stuff, because he could not separate the ashes from the garbage. He then told the Captain that that would not do; that the Police should certainly do what private citizens were compelled to do. The witness then told him that he would take 20,000 loads if it was delivered at Greenpoint, and that he would have it removed to its final destination. Subsequently, they let him have about 5,000 loads. After that he received applications to deliver boat-loads for him at certain prices, but he refused to take the material unless he got it for nothing.

Mr. Varnum—Who were the Police Commissioners then?

Ex-Judge Hilton—I cannot answer that. There have been many of them of late. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hilton then referred to the offer he made to the Police Commissioners last year to take all the street refuse on condition that the ashes was separated from the garbage, that the stuff should be delivered at Greenpoint, and that he was prepared to use it. But he was informed that the City could not give it nor enter into a contract to give it for more than one year, and as he contemplated the erection of an elevator to receive it, and other improvements, he did not take it on these terms. Summer weather was coming on by this time, and seeing that the Police Department did not seem inclined to meet his views, he withdrew his offer.

Mr. Varnum—Was the material you did receive separated—the ashes from the garbage?

Ex-Judge Hilton—Yes, I received street sweepings alone. It was my intention, in case I got the contract, to build scows and have the whole stuff promptly removed. I have had experience as a householder for 30 years, and in all that time I never had a single ounce of garbage removed from my house without paying for it. The public stores and hotels are all compelled to remove their sweepings at their own expense. I mention this particularly because impression has gone abroad that the Street-cleaning Bureau removes the garbage. Why, if some ashes were to fall from a cart opposite my door, a policeman would soon ring our bell and direct us to take it away. [Laughter.] And here is another thing. If we do collect these sweepings ourselves, we are denied a dumping-ground, so as to carry out one of their own City ordinances.

Mr. Varnum—Would you like to renew your offer to take the stuff again?

Ex-Judge Hilton—I would not, and I give this answer from past experience. If, however, the Street-cleaning Department will comply with the terms of my offer, I will do so. As long, however, as politics are allowed to interfere with street-cleaning, the present system will continue.

Gen. Varnum—Have you any remedy to propose?

Ex-Judge Hilton—Yes. I would have the whole business managed by one head, and hold him responsible; otherwise, you can do nothing.

Mr. Joseph Conway, one of the Harbor Inspectors, testified that he observed the dumping of refuse from one of the scows inside the prescribed line in the harbor.

A recess was then taken, after which Prof. Chandler spoke in favor of the block system of cleaning the streets, which he has advocated on various occasions. He was in favor, he said, of the street-sweepers being uniformed, and of having only one head over the department. He also gave it as his opinion that the ashes could be separated from the garbage. In reply to Mr. Varnum, he said the Board of Health should not be under only one head, as its functions were many.

The next witness, Mr. Townsend Cox, of the Department of Charities, referred to the use of street refuse on part of Blackwell's Island, and said it caused sickness among some of the patients in the Epileptic Hospital.

Mayor Cooper was next examined. He said that he had given considerable attention to the subject of street-cleaning, and that, although the streets were not cleaned as thoroughly as they should be, there was a considerable improvement in some respects over last year. He referred particularly to the removal of ashes, which had been heretofore very much neglected during the Winter season. Last year he inspected the condition of the streets, especially in the tenement districts, very carefully, and found that ashes had lain in heaps for long periods. Within a few days he had gone over the same ground again, and found a great improvement. In some places ash-piles had laid for two or three days or more, but there were no such accumulations as he found at the same time last year. There were many reasons why this was favorable, rendered it inexedient to take the control of street-cleaning away from the Police Department. The Police Department had superior facilities for supervising the work and preventing dirty carts by enforcing the City ordinances. Otherwise the question was mainly one of administration, and the department which was best administered would produce the best results. The contract system was open to some grave objections. If contracts were entered into they should be made revocable at the pleasure of the City, otherwise the City would be subject to suits involving heavy damages. There was one suit now pending under an old street-cleaning contract, (the Hackley contract,) in which three-quarters of a million or more was claimed from the City for damages. Contracts revocable by the City might be tried with good results, but to surrender the whole work to such a contract would, he thought, be inadvisable. The City should retain ownership of sufficient "plant" to be able to do the work itself, and not be at the mercy of contractors. As to the block system of street-sweeping, the Mayor thought the advantages were not decisive in favor of either. Both were now on trial. The gang system had one great advantage. The carts followed the gangs of men who were under charge of foremen, and the dirt was gathered up quickly, and with less expense for carting than in the other system. The Mayor thought that this and other matters of detail should be left to the discretion of the department in charge of the work to adopt whichever system experience showed to be best adopted to particular localities. He thought Mr. Varnum's bill, No. 59, preferable to the other bills before the committee, on account of not leaving more of these matters of minor detail to administrative discretion. They could not be adequately provided for in the law. He did not, however, wish to be understood as saying that there were not some very good features in the bills of Mr. Mitchell and Senator Forster, but under any bill good results would depend upon the administrative efficiency of the officers in charge of street-cleaning. The Mayor thought the separation of ashes and garbage practicable, but difficult. It could be accomplished by persistent effort and the co-operation of the Police force and Police magistrates. He suggested that the imposition of a fine upon the owner of the property, collectable on process from the Corporation Attorney, might be advisable, instead of depending solely on arrests. In relation to the street-cleaning equipment, the Mayor said a better equipment of cars and scows was necessary; $135,000 was set apart for this purpose in the appropreation for this year. If that sum was well spent, the balance of the appropriation would be sufficient to relieve the streets. The difficulty about the proposition to have large sea-going steamers was that the receptacles to hold a load for the steamer would have to be provided at the dumps, as it would involve too large an outlay to have enough such vessels to keep them lying at the dumps as receiving vessels, and the number of dumps could not be decreased without too great an increase in the cost of cartage. The Mayor was of the opinion that a mixed plan should be tried first. Two tugs able to go to sea in rough weather should be constructed, and there should be a sufficient number of barges and scows. In rough weather it would probably pay better to dump refuse for filling. In fine weather all might be sent to sea. By having sea-going tugs and barges and ordinary scows sufficient, the material could be disposed of at all times. In conclusion, the Mayor said that full success in this and other problems of City Government could be attained better by fixing administrative responsibility than by mere legislation about details. Heads of departments should be practically subject to removal, otherwise there was no way of compelling them to do their duty. Good government seems to necessitate the vesting power of removal and appointment in a Mayor, who should be elected for a short time, to make him responsible to the people.

Mr. Henry F. Dimock, one of the Commissioners of Docks, was then called. He explained the views set forth in the communication of his department which was presented at the opening of the session.

The committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair. It is understood that nearly all the members left for Albany last night.

A HOT CINDER IN HIS EYE.

A suit for $10,000 damages for personal injury has been begun in the Superior Court by Erastus B. Searles against the Manhattan Railroad Company, which controls the entire system of elevated railways in this City. Searles says that he was the driver of a Third-avenue horse railroad car up to Jan. 2, 1880, when, as he was driving underneath the elevated road, a hot cinder fell from a passing locomotive, and was wafted into his left eye. The pain thus caused him, he says, was intense, and he was compelled to leave his car and give up his employment. He was confined to his home for three weeks thereafter, and is yet under medical treatment. His eyesight is permanently injured, he asserts, and he will never be able to take employment the duties of which require the person performing them to have good vision. The complaint in the case having been served by Searles's attorney, Mr. Michael Jacobs, upon the defendant corporation's attorneys, Messrs. Field, Dorsheimer, Bacon & Deyo, an answer was returned yesterday. The answer asserts that the defendant has no knowledge as to the alleged injury suffered by Searles, and denies that such an injury could have been caused by any negligence on the defendant's part in failing to provide its locomotives with means to catch and hold cinders, ashes, &c.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Police met yesterday. Commissioner Wheeler was absent on account of sickness. The letter from the Trustees of the Riot Relief Fund inclosing a check for $1,000 for Sergt. Michael Fanning, of the Eighteenth Precinct, heretofore published in THE TIMES, was read. On motion of Commissioner Nichols, the Sergeant was given permission to receive the money without deduction, and instructions were given to enter the letter in full on the minutes and to have it read at each station-house at the 6 P. M. and midnight rollcalls to-day. The request of Miss Annie Parnell to place subscription lists at each Police station, for the benefit of the famine-stricken people in Ireland, was granted. The request of the Commissioners of Charities for the detail of a patrolman for nights duty on Ward's Island was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. A writ of mandamus in the case of Patrolman John Nugent, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who sues for his pay for the time he was locked up in the Tombs awaiting trial for alleged complicity in the Manhattan Bank robbery, was referred to the Corporation Counsel to defend. Lewis J. Roth and Patrick Kennedy were appointed patrolmen.

MODEL SCHOOL-HOUSES.

PLANS FOR THEM AWARDED PRIZES BUT NOT FULLY COMMENDED.

The committee appointed to examine and report upon the numerous designs for model school buildings, which have been on exhibition at the Academy of Design, in competition for money prizes offered by the *Sanitary Engineer*, have made their report to the editor of that journal. Mr. Arthur T. Matthews, of Oakland, Cal., is awarded the first prize of $250. The committee examined every plan carefully, studied each of its points, and reached a unanimous conclusion. After each plan had been thus gone over, about 20 of the most meritorious plans were selected for a second examination. The special features considered in these designs were as follows, together with the scale according to which they were rated: Convenience of arrangement for school purposes, 100; security against fire and facility for egress, 100; distribution of light, 100; ventilation and heating, 50; drainage and other sanitary appointments, 50. Each member of the committee, which was composed of Messrs. George B. Post, John S. Billings, John D. Philbrick, William R. Ware, and C. R. Agnew, individually rated each plan. The resultant figures were next compared and revised, and the 10 plans having the highest aggregate were approved by the committee. The architects of the 10 plans thus recommended are as follows in order of merit: Arthur T. Matthews, Oakland, Cal., first prize, $250; Samuel F. Thayer, Boston, Mass., second prize, $125; H. C. Koch & Co., Milwaukee, Wis., third prize, $75. R. G. Kennedy, Philadelphia, fourth prize, $50; H. E. Siter, Boston; F. C. Merry, New-York; Frederick Baumann, Chicago; W. F. Wentworth, Boston; Clarence Sumner Luce, Boston, and J. Appleton Wilson, Richmond, Md. Honorable mention is made of several others. Only one competitor in this City, it will be seen, gained the committee's approval, while Boston secured the second prize and three other places on the list.

The committee declare in their report, however, that none of the plans submitted in competition fulfill the requirements of a sanitary school building, and then soften this verdict by adding that it is probably impossible, under the conditions imposed upon the competitors, to produce a plan which could be recommended as one to be followed in the construction of a school-house. The committee are of the opinion that a public school building to be erected in a large and densely populated city should possess the following 10 qualifications: 1. At least two adjoining sides of the building should be freely exposed to light and air, for which purpose they should be not less than 60 feet distant from any opposite building. 2. Not more than three of the floors should be occupied for class-rooms. 3. In each class-room not less than 15 square feet of floor area should be allotted to each pupil. 4. In each class-room the window space should not be less than one-fourth of the floor space, and the distance of the desk most remote from the window should not be more than one and one-half times the height of the top of the window from the floor. 5. The height of the class-room should never exceed 14 feet. 6. The provisions for ventilation should be such as to provide for each person in a class-room not less than 30 cubic feet of fresh air per minute. The air must be introduced and thoroughly distributed without creating unpleasant draughts, or causing any two parts of the room to differ in temperature more than 2° Fahrenheit, or the maximum temperature to exceed 70° Fahrenheit. This means that for a class-room to contain 56 pupils, 28 cubic feet of air per second should be continuously furnished, distributed, and removed during school sessions. The velocity of the incoming air should not exceed 2 feet per second at any point where it is liable to strike on the person. 7. The heating of the fresh air should be effected either by steam or hot water. 8. Gas-stoves are inadmissible. 9. The fresh air should be introduced near the windows; the foul air should be removed by flues in the opposite wall. 9. Water-closet accommodation for the pupils should be provided for on each floor. 10. The building should be so arranged as to economize the area of the lot. Special attention is called to the necessity of sufficient light in the school-room, and because of defects in this essential feature the first and second premiums, with their prizes were put aside by the committee. The latter say they wish to be distinctly understood as not recommending the plans awarded prizes as the best designs for school buildings, only as the best plans for a school building to be built in a huge box lacking one side and without a top, the sides of which box are about 60 feet high, which seem to be the conditions under which school buildings have been erected in some cases, where from 1,500 to 2,500 children have been crowded."

Following is the description given of Mr. Matthews's plan, which was awarded the first prize: "Lights and air are supplied from a large interior court, which communicates by two archways with the street, and thus insures a constant circulation of air throughout the interior of the building. As there are no openings in the side walls, there is no chance for the conflagration being communicated from adjoining houses or of annoyance from neighboring nuisances. Above the second floor there are really two distinct buildings, and this would be another case of compact building, but only as a means of isolation. The very best light is also thereby secured, both for the assembly-room and for all of the upper class-rooms. The assembly-room is located on the second floor, and much ingenuity is shown in utilizing its space to accommodate 1,000 pupils. The water-closets are placed in the basement, which is objectionable. The class-rooms are not too large, and are accessible."

WHO WROTE THE OBSCENE LETTER?

INQUIRY INTO THE CHARGE AGAINST BANK PRESIDENT WILLIAMS.

The examination in the case of E. F. Williams, President of the Greenpoint Savings Bank, who is charged with depositing obscene matter in the mails, was resumed; yesterday, before Commissioner Allen, in the United States Court Building, in Montague-street, Brooklyn. George Rowland, the man to whom the obscene letter alleged to have been written by Williams was sent, again took the stand, and his cross-examination was continued by District Attorney Catlin. After a good deal of questioning, the witness admitted that he felt insulted on one occasion, when Mr. Williams requested him to leave a room in the bank building where a meeting of the Directors was about to be held. It was the manner of the request that insulted him. He didn't think he had said that he didn't want Williams sent to prison, but that he wanted him to get out of the bank. He admitted having said that he would get Williams out of the bank. The witness denied that he was the author of, or instigated, an article in a local Greenpoint paper calling on Mr. Williams to withdraw from the bank pending the investigation of the charges which had been made against him.

"Did you not say you ran no risks; that Comstock was behind you, and the Government behind him; that it would cost you nothing, and that you would even get your witness fees?" asked Gen. Catlin.

"I did not say I would get my witness fees. I may have said it was a Government case and cost me nothing. Very likely I may have said that Comstock was behind me. Very likely I have said it would not cost me a cent."

Mr. Rowland further testified that he had no ill-feeling toward Mr. Williams until after he had received the obscene letter which he believed had been written by the defendant.

While Gen. Catlin was questioning the witness as to what he had testified to in relation to his knowledge of Mr. Williams's handwriting, Mr. Anthony Comstock made an audible remark to the effect that the witness had testified to something which Mr. Catlin was inclined to believe he had not testified to. Gen. Catlin, who is a one-legged war veteran, with a very quick temper, turned angrily to Mr. Comstock, and threatened that if he did not keep his remarks, to put him out of the room. Mr. Comstock as hotly replied that Gen. Catlin was not big enough to carry out his threat. Commissioner Allen interfered to prevent further trouble.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The newly-organized Board of Commissioners of Emigration held a special meeting yesterday, and appointed the following standing committees: Castle Garden Committee—Commissioners Ulrich, (Chairman,) Starr, Pinckney, Forrest, and Lynch; Ward's Island Committee—Commissioners Pinckney, (Chairman,) Starr, Ulrich, Lynch, and the President of the German Emigrant Society to be elected shortly; Finance Committee—Commissioners Forrest, (Chairman,) Ulrich, Stephenson, the future President of the German Emigrant Society, and Mayor Cooper. The Committee on Pay-list was abolished, as was no radical changes in the old system further than to lop off a number of rules rendered obsolete by the discontinuance of the head-money tax. Mr. Charles F. James, a brother of Postmaster James, was appointed counsel to the board. Commissioners Pinckney, Forrest, and Starr were appointed a special committee to make application to the Legislature for the usual appropriation of $150,000 to pay the current expenses of the board during the current year.

A BIG OFFER IN A MIXED CASE.

A postal card bearing the following announcement was received yesterday by Surrogate Livingston, of Kings County, from John Treharne, a lawyer, of San Francisco:

"One hundred thousand dollars reward will be paid by the undersigned to any person giving information which shall lead to the discovery of an estate which is believed that one John Dean, otherwise Howe, is entitled to by inheritance or under a will. Said Howe, or Dean, was born at Madagorville, near Watertown, N. Y., in the year 1821. His father is named Howe, and was a jeweler by trade; he deserted his child about the time of its birth. Said Howe is believed to have afterward changed his name to MacConald, and to have died leaving a considerable estate. The son was afterward known as Jay Dean, taking the name of an adopted father."

There is no record of any such will in the Surrogate's office of Kings County.

STORAGE.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1880.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of DONDIER & CO.,

for the transaction of a general commission business in Stocks, Bonds, and miscellaneous Securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. Special attention will be paid to orders for the London and other European markets.

JOHN DONDIER.
EDWARD MERTENS.
AUGUSTUS NATHAN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1880.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between us under the firm name of FRANK & NEWBURGE is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The assets of the firm belong to DAVID FRANK, who is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

D. FRANK.
A. H. NEWBURGE.

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CITY OF MONTREAL..Thursday, March 4, 11:30 A. M.
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CITY OF CHESTER..Friday, March 20, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, March 25, 3 P. M.
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Steamers leave Co.'s pier, 3d, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City:

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SCHIEDAM.....Wednesday, March 31

1st Cabin, $65-$70. 2d Cabin, $45-$50. Steerage, $26.

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From Pier No.

THE HOUSEHOLD

FEATURES OF THE MARKETS.

PRICES ASKED FOR PROVISIONS—THE SUPPLY OF FISH.

There are no new features of importance observable in the markets. The supplies of edibles of a staple character are ample for all requirements, and prices are pretty much the same as they were last Saturday. Celery is scarce and dear, the best selling at 50 cents per bunch. Excellent lettuce—extraordinarily large heads—are arriving from the South, and are selling at 8 to 15 cents per head. The lettuce with which the market has been supplied during the Winter has been inferior in quality, the supply being derived from hot-houses in Boston and from gardens near by, where the vegetable has been raised under glass. Asparagus from Florida is a new thing, but is as yet poor and cannot be warmly recommended. It is worth $1 per bunch. Cranberries are dearer, selling at 8 to 10 cents per quart, but the values of other fresh fruits are unchanged. Fresh meats and poultry sell at the rates current last week.

Canvas-back ducks are worth $3 per pair, Mallard, 75 cents, red-head, $1 50, and common, 40 to 50 cents. Capons are worth 24 to 25 cents per pound, and tame squabs $4 50 per dozen.

In the lower-Broadway fruit-stores, the prices for the articles of which she desires to ascertain information, are as follows: Calves-foot jelly, in bottles or jars, 75 cents. Jellies made of apples, strawberries, quinces, grapes, raspberries, red and black currants, are worth 50 cents per tumbler. Jams made of raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, green gage and damson plums are worth $4 per dozen jars. Scotch and Florida marmalade, in jars, are worth $3 per dozen, and Florida marmalade in 5-lb pound tins, $1 per pair. The marmalade from Florida, the manufacture of which in that State is new, is pronounced by lovers of the article to be as good as Scotch marmalade, which has hitherto been considered the best produced. Cider jelly—cider evaporated to a jelly—is worth 50 cents per jar and 90 cents per pail. Canned fruits, denominated dessert fruits, prepared especially for invalids, comprising preserved plums, strawberries, peaches, pears, quinces, cherries, pineapples, and peach marmalade, are worth $1 50 per dozen cans, the cans being about half the size of the ordinary article of commerce. A firm in Delaware put up plum pudding six cans in a box, weighing four pounds, to six pounds. The pudding is made after the English fashion, and the cans are worth 25 to 30 cents each. Excellent roast beef, canned, may be bought at 30 cents, and corned beef, tongues, &c., at about the same rates in the fancy groceries and fruit stores, and canned poultry of all kinds at a little higher rates.

The best sardine is the boneless fish imported from France; choice qualities are worth $4 per dozen, and ordinary, $2 50 to $3. Several varieties of small fish, as the moss-bunker, the smaller varieties of herring and smelts, and the crocus, as it is locally known, in the waters of the Pamptapaco River and Chesapeake Bay, are packed in oil in tin boxes, similar to the boxes used for sardines, and are sold for the sequine article. These latter range in price from 15 to 25 cents, according to size. Yarmouth bloaters, an appetizing morsel when properly cooked, are worth 75 cents per dozen; sprats sell at 40 cents, and kippered herring at 60 cents.

As time progresses, fish have become more plenty, and for some of the staple fish, the price has been lowered. Prices are, however, subject to change. A storm, lasting over a day or so, always affects prices; therefore intelligent fish-dealers are among the most careful observers of the weather-charts. Striped bass are still very scarce, in fact this is the worst season for that fish in the last 15 years. Striped bass are worth 25 cents. There is a glut of Canadian smelts, selling at 6 cents, while green fish, from Rhode Island are worth 14 cents; the former have no flavor, the latter are excellent, having the peculiar cucumber smell; while best refrigerated salmon, are worth 35 cents; refrigerated mackerel, 15 cents each; shad are not at all plenty, only a third of the quantity usually caught at this season in North Carolina coming to market; the fish are of good size and in excellent order, worth, for males, 25 cents a pound; roe shad, 35 cents a pound; all shad shonld be sold by the pound, and this rule ought to hold for North River; there are no turtle in the market, which is extraordinary; terrapin not active, worth $30 for the best from Chesapeake Bay; halibut, 18 cents; haddock, 8 cents, cod 8 cents; coming from the eastward, eaten near home very insignificant; herrings, 6 cents—if properly prepared, no fish is better; flounders, 10 cents; lobsters very scarce at 15 cents; North American or Newfoundland turbot, 18 cents; English turbot, 60 cents; English soles, 40 cents, for there is a demand for these fish in leading restaurants and clubs; scollops scarce at $1 50 a gallon; soft clams in their prime, 35 to 75 cents a hundred; green white-fish, rather small, 18 cents; whitefish from the great lakes, of from one to eight pounds, 15 cents; salmon trout, 18 cents; black bass, from North Carolina, 20 cents; Potomac herrings, almost as good as English blue backs, 30 cents a dozen; dry cod, 8 cents; hard crabs, $3 per 100.

TAKING CARE OF BABIES.

SOME VERY SIMPLE COMMON-SENSE ADVICE CONCERNING THE TREATMENT OF INFANTS.

Some years ago in describing the Black Country, possibly the most uncultured locality in England, *Punch* had a picture, with its text. A brutal fellow was beating his wife because she had given the milk to the baby instead of to the bull-dog pup. Grotesque as this story may seem, and possibly exaggerated, the fact remains very much the same, that a great many people not only in England, but in the United States bestow more care on their fancy chickens, or their dogs than on their own children. It may not be that they have more affection for the brute creation than for their own offspring, but they assume too much on the vitality of children, and think that care spent on them is time wasted. Even the best-cultured people seem to be quite indifferent as to the very necessary care which children—young children—should have, and have apparently an idea that the same rules which govern the rearing of fancy animals ought not to hold good in regard to infants. Putting aside all those maternal instincts which it is supposable all mothers feel, a good deal of ignorance is displayed even by educated women in regard to the rearing of their infants. It is not love that is wanting, only common sense is absent. There is that question of dress. It is very charming to have a "curled darling," and to see his little rosy limbs; they are all the prettier because they are unclad, but in the desire to show off a nude child, or a partially-undressed one, the final human sacrifice is often made. We, in this country, adopted some time ago an English style of dressing children, which has not yet entirely gone out of vogue. If mothers were *Jacobites*, and their manner charms could better stand the stress of weather, babies were dressed as little as possible. When French people are called upon to admire English babies, if they are fine stalwart children, they sometimes say—Yes, it is a fine child, but you English are too thorough a certain amount of stripping is necessary. But you so little clothing on your children that about half of them die. These specimens which I see—fine ones, no doubt—have been endowed with an extra vigorous nature, that has it and have not been killed." With our change of climate, we want all the differences in clothing for a child, from the slightest garment to the heaviest, in accordance with the seasons. An infant cannot complain—it cannot say it is too hot or cold—and before one is aware of it illness caused by exposure comes. Many a congestion of the lungs and decline arises from a very stupid ignorance of the commonest laws regarding the clothing of infants. Though the French are very perfect as to the food of the child, they do many absurd things with those swaddling clothes, in which infants are bound up. Warmth for young children is imperative; it is almost as important as proper nutrition. We bathe children, both in this country and in England, much more frequently than in France or Germany, possibly because with us water is more plenty. Of course, all mothers know that a bath removes the secretions from the skin of the child, and helps is in all its animal functions. Still, how many people there are of foreign birth in the United States, who have children which came into life in the United States, who eschew water for their children as if it were poison. Heads of infants which are diseased from want of that good cleansing which water gives are often considered by ignorant persons, as indicative of the strong health of the child. "Stop this scurf," they say, "and the child will die." The bed a child sleeps in should be most carefully considered. The old-fashioned cradle, treasured though its memory may be, is simply an abomination. What is wanted for an infant is an airy couch, something through which, at certain times, both the sun and air can come. Shut-up places for children to sleep in are nothing better than coffins. It is a very bad plan for a mother, if she have curtains to her bed, to inclose the crib which holds her baby under the same drapery. There is not fresh or pure air enough for one, much less for two. Just the same rules which were indicated some time ago for the sleeping-rooms for grown persons hold good for infants. There must be light and air. At birth a child does not want a glare of light, and the too violent rays of the sun may be kept away, but good and fresh air (not the confined atmosphere of a sick room) is what will give an infant life. It is not wise to deck a mother's room with flowers in honor of an auspicious event, for the finest bouquet is just as bad, under such circumstances, as would be a smoking kerosene lamp. As to the coverings an infant requires when sleeping, nothing requires more judgment. It is a stupid habit to pile things on a baby, as if he were an Esquimaux within a mile of the North Pole. It is not the thickness or quantity of material which keeps a child warm, but its imperviousness. Of course, a child does not want rubber clothing, but it is easy to make a proper selection of such stuffs as will keep it comfortable when it is asleep. Questions have been asked as to the use of baby-carriages for infants. Their use is justified in a thousand instances, and it is unnecessary to state them, but to send out a child even at 3 years of age of a cold day in a baby-carriage is a brutality. The body may be warm, but the head and the tender ears, no matter how they are clad, must suffer. It is just as bad, when it is freezing, to air a child in a carriage as to expose it, without any shade, to the sun when the thermometer is at 100° Fahrenheit. The best nurse is she who, having a child in a carriage, after a half hour's stroll, takes it out for a while, moves its position, then puts her charge back. The worst thing is to believe that an infant is a torpid creature. The era of the baby-jumper has, thank goodness, passed away, and with it the number of spavined children have sensibly diminished.

RECEIPTS.

BEEF A LA MODE.—Have a nice piece of round of beef; also some larding-pork, which cut in half inch squares; hash some shallots or onions, parsley, and thyme very fine, and mix thoroughly; put the larding-pork into it, and then take a larding-needle and insert the pork into different parts of the beef; now put the beef into a saucepan with some spare pork and a little clean grease, and put it on a quick fire. Let it get brown all over. Then put some good *consommé* in—enough to about half cover it. Add a glass of brandy, and cover well, and let it boil for a few minutes; then put it in a hot oven. Have ready turnips cut in small pieces, and some very small onions, whole. When your beef is nearly cooked, put in your vegetables. When you think the beef is done, strain the gravy, and take off the grease; then return to the beef and vegetables. It will take four or five hours to cook beef à la mode.—THE EPICURE.

BOILING MUTTON. Allow about 12 minutes to a pound; cut off the knuckle and leg bone, to make it a good shape; put it into hot, but not boiling water, with a small piece of salt pork; mashed turnips, stewed parsnips, or boiled onions are used, also, hot "kole slaw," which is made as follows: Shave half a cabbage very fine with a sharp knife; put in a saucepan, with two cups of vinegar, not too strong, piece of butter the size of an egg, and a little black pepper; simmer for an hour, till the vinegar is boiled away; serve hot. Sauce or gravy should be "drawn butter"—a large spoonful of butter rubbed in a spoonful of flour; stir smoothly and add half a pint or more of hot water, stirring all the time, then let it boil a few minutes and put in a tablespoonful of capers, or some parsley, cut fine; a little milk added to this sauce improves the looks and taste of it.—M. C. W.

CALF'S HEAD.—When thoroughly washed, and cleansed of slime, take out the bones and dry it well in a cloth. Make a seasoning of beaten mace, pepper, salt, nutmeg, and cloves, some bacon cut very small, and some grated bread. Strew this over the head and roll it up. Skewer it and tie it with tape. While roasting baste it with butter, and when done, having previously made a rich veal gravy, thickened with butter rolled in flour, pour it over and serve. Some like mushroom sauce, in which case make it as follows: Clean and wash a quart of fresh mushrooms, cut them into pieces, and put them into a stew-pan with a little salt, a blade of mace, and a little butter; stew them gently for half an hour, and then add a pint of cream and the yolks of two eggs well beaten; keep stirring it until it boils, then pour it into a boat, and serve it up with the head. This is an excellent sauce for fowls or turkeys.—F. B. S.

FISH OR CLAM CHOWDER.—Use firm fish, such as fresh cod, catfish, &c. Do not cook the heads; scrape, cleanse, and wash the fish. Cut it into small pieces, leaving out as many bones as possible. Cover the bottom of the pot with slices of fat salt pork, place on that a layer of potatoes cut into small pieces; on the potatoes a layer of chopped onions; on the onions a layer of tomatoes; on the tomatoes a layer of fish; on the fish a layer of crackers or biscuit, first made tender by soaking in water or milk; then repeat the process, commencing with potatoes, until the pot is nearly full. Every layer is seasoned with pepper and salt; use only enough cold water to moisten and cook the mass. Cover the pot closely, set it over a gentle fire, let it heat gradually, and simmer one hour. When nearly done, stir it gently finish cooking, and serve. When cooked, if found too thin simmer a little longer. The tomatoes may be omitted. Clam chowder is made as above, using clams instead of fish. A chowder may be made as above by using any fresh meat instead of fish.—MANUAL FOR ARMY COOKS.

MACCARONI PUDDING.—Boil half a pound of Italian maccaroni for 20 minutes, putting it on in boiling water, and a dessert-spoonful of salt; when cooked strain through a sieve, and let plenty of cold water run over it to prevent it from sticking together; beat up four eggs and pour them over the maccaroni, one pint of milk, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, grated peel of a lemon, a good tablespoonful of butter; mix all well and bake brown. Let it stand in the oven three hours of an hour. This makes a splendid dish served with a wine sauce.—S.

COFFEE.—Without reflecting at all on the receipt for making coffee given by "Carl Glocke" in last Sunday's issue, permit me to present to lovers of the fragrant and exhilarating berry a receipt which I gleaned some years ago from Prime's charming book, "I Go a Fishing." The first requisite is good coffee, and the most satisfactory bean I can find is Old Government Java. The so-called Mocha, which is recommended generally to be mixed with Java, is—asking pardon of those who differ from me—all nonsense, for the entire yearly importation of Mocha coffee into the country is consumed in one day in this City, and 999 parts out of every 1,000 sold by grocers or others as Mocha is grown in Central and South America. So I claim old Java is good enough for any but an Arabian's palate. The next step is the roasting. Care should be taken that it is neither underdone nor burned. Scorched coffee has a peculiar acrid, and to me, disagreeable flavor. Of properly roasted and finely milled coffee take—for the use of definite proportion—one-half pint, break into it an egg and mix thoroughly, pour over the mixture three half pints of cold water, put on the fire and let come to a boil, but not to boil three seconds. Strain immediately on taking from the fire into a porcelain vessel, and serve with equal parts of boiled milk. This will make genuine "cafe au lait," and I am so sure that all who try the receipt will thank me for having read Dr. Prime's book that I say in advance "not at all, my dear Madame, not at all."—C.

A SICK PARROT.

I have a young parrot. One day while out around the room he caught his toe-nail in the lace curtain and tore it off. That was three months ago. The toe-nail does not grow on again, but the toe is swollen twice the size, occasionally it festers and he picks at it until it bleeds, still it continues very sore. Can any one who is a reader of THE TIMES inform me what I can do to cure it? I have tried iodine, borax-water, and sweet-oil; but they do no good. Also be kind enough to tell me how to feed it and take care of it. My parrot will only eat soda crackers, hard, hemp-seed and candy. K.

WIDOW HELFRICH'S PENSION.

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND ANOTHER PERSON HELD ON A CHARGE OF SWINDLING.

In the early part of 1879, a widow named Rachel Helfrich, living at Youngsville, Sullivan County, N. Y., employed or authorized John G. Schindler, a Justice of the Peace, and Wendellon Smith to prosecute a claim against the Government in her behalf for the collection of about $1,400, which she claimed to be due her as arrears of pension. Mrs. Helfrich is a woman of about 80 years of age, and her only son lost his life during the war, while serving as a soldier under the name of John Helfrey in a New-York regiment, and it was through his service and death that she became entitled to a pension, though she did not make her claim for about 15 years after his death. The money was collected at the Sub-Treasury in this City by Schindler and Smith, with the aid of a pension broker, and by some means they figured out various charges and expenses, so that she received less than $600 of the whole amount. The old lady complained of the affair and ultimately Schindler, Smith, and the broker, who lives at Middletown, Orange County, were arrested on a charge of defrauding her in violation of the Federal statute relating to the collection of pension moneys. They were brought before United States Commissioner Osborn, and a long and tedious examination took place, extending over several weeks. The prisoners denied that they had defrauded her, and claimed they had paid her nearly $1,300, but did not prove it very clearly. As a counter-charge, however, they alleged that Mrs. Helfrich had defrauded the Government, because she was not a widow, having about 10 or 12 years ago remarried. They failed to show this clearly, also; but it did appear that an old man, of about her own age, had lived at her house and did chores for her, and that a common habit of the villagers was to chaff him on his relations to the old widow, and ask him if he was married to her or was going to marry her. The complaint was finally dismissed by Commissioner Osborn, and the prisoners were discharged. The matter was not allowed to rest, however, for it was the local question up in Youngsville, and public feeling ran high concerning it, opinions being, of course, divided as to whether the old woman was cheated or not. The last Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, however, had the matter brought to their attention, and they found bills of indictment against Smith and Schindler for fraudulently and wrongfully withholding the money. Bench warrants were issued on the indictments, and on Wednesday Deputy United States Marshal Miller was sent to arrest them. He returned to New-York with the prisoners on Friday, and yesterday they were taken before a United States Commissioner to give bail, which had been fixed by the court at $5,000 in each case. Schindler gave bail to appear for trial, but Smith, who was unable to furnish the security, was sent to Ludlow-Street Jail.

THE COLORED REFUGEE FUND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following are the amounts received for the "Colored refugee fund:"

Amount before published	$1,945 00
C. R. Robert	100 00
J. W. Teal	50 00
Dan Tallmage's Sons	25 00
John W. Pomeroy, Burlington, Vt	25 00
L. W. R., Bound Brook, N. J.	10 00
Mr. A. S. R., Bound Brook, N. J.	2 00
Miss M. H. R., Bound Brook, N. J.	7 50
Miss G. A. R., Bound Brook, N. J.	7 50
Cash	5 00
C. H. Isaam	25 00
F. E. Isham	25 00
Total	$2,297 00

BENJAMIN W. SHERMAN, Treasurer.
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK, Saturday, Feb. 28, 1880.

MILITARY GOSSIP

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association will have a meeting at No. 23 Park-row, Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

James B. Manahan, of Company E, Sixty-ninth Regiment, has been promoted Second Lieutenant of his company.

Adjt. Frederick J. Karcher and Quartermaster Henry Nahe, of the Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, have tendered their resignations.

The Seventeenth Separate Company of Infantry, Flushing, Long Island, promoted First Lieut. Thomas Miller Captain, and Second Lieut. John Hepburn First Lieutenant last Wednesday evening.

The Board of Officers of the Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, had a reception at its armory last Thursday evening. Many of the officers of other commands were present. The battalion will drill at its armory next Thursday evening.

The annual calico ball of the New-York Schuetzen Corps will take place at Beethoven Hall, in Fifth-street, to-morrow evening. Capt. George Aery and Adjt. B. H. Tienken will receive their guests on that occasion in their customary hospitable manner.

Company F, Thirty-second Regiment, "Beebe Rifles," Brooklyn, had a military "bouffe" at Turn Hall, Meserole-street, last Wednesday evening. The members of the company were attired in grotesque costumes, and the stately Adjutant, Major Karcher, was mounted on a nondescript charger as "Field-Marshal." A burlesque review, dress parade, and presentation of regimental badges, 25 in number, 6 feet in diameter, took place, and dancing followed.

A division court-martial has been appointed by Gen. Alexander Shaler for the trial of delinquent officers in the First, Second, and Third Brigades, and the cavalry and artillery, above the rank of Captain, as follows: Brig.-Gen. William G. Ward, First Brigade; Col. George D. Scott, Eighth Regiment, and Col. S. Oscar Ryder, Ninth Regiment. The court will meet at the armory of Separate Troop A, Cavalry, No. 7 West Thirteenth-street, Thursday, March 18, at 8 P. M.

The Cadet Corps of the Twentieth Battalion, Kingston, has been disbanded, the State military authorities having refused to supply uniforms and equipments to the organization. This was very proper. There are many things which are urgently required by the regular organizations of the National Guard, and cannot be furnished by the State, owing to its limited appropriation. To devote any portion of this limited appropriation to the equipment of a local cadet corps would be unjust to the National Guard.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott commanding, had a pleasant recention at the Lexington-Avenue Opera-house Monday night. The military drama called "Parted" was performed by an amateur dramatic society. The regimental band, and 100 members of the regiment in full uniform, were introduced into the play, which added to its interest. At the close of the play the floor was cleared for dancing. Among the guests were Judge Advocate-General Horace Russell, Gen. R. S. Oliver, Col. James M. Varnum, and Gen. Daniel D. Wylie, of the Governor's staff; Gen. J. M. Varian and staff; Col. J. G. Story, and others.

An election will be held in Company K, Twenty-second Regiment, Thursday evening, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. Leonard G. Van Vechten. At a meeting of the regimental athletic club last Friday evening, it was decided to have a series of games during the coming month. A special meeting of the club will be held Friday evening. Second Lieut. Robert Lepper has been relieved from further duty on the regimental examining board. Warrants have been issued to the following non-commissioned officers: Quartermaster-Sergt. John F. Milleman and Corps. William Childs, Paul Conder, George R. Haydock, and Frederick S. Reton, Company K.

Col. W. H. Brownell, commanding the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, has countermanded the order directing the regiment to parade in fatigue uniform Wednesday evening, and directs that full-dress uniforms be substituted. The regiment will be reviewed by Gen. E. L. Molineux, commanding the Eleventh Brigade, on that occasion. The marksmen are to receive their badges, the presentation speech being made by Major Morris E. Peckham, Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice. Mr. Oscar W. Young will present the Young trophy to the winner. The number of marksmen of 1879 who are to receive badges is 98, of which 13 are entitled to the Marksman's Silver Badge.

Lieut.-Col. George C. Bradley, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, has been appointed a Court of Inquiry to ascertain the difficulty in regard to the contest for the Nevada badge. He is under instructions to go to Oswego before March 4, and make such investigation as he may deem proper.

The contesting organizations are Company A, Forty-sixth Regiment, and the Ninth Separate Company of Infantry. Referring to the annual wrangle over this trophy, the Syracuse *Journal* says: "We wish the order had one more paragraph like this: 'On the filing of a report the Nevada badge shall be destroyed, and no further contests for it shall be had, it having proved a source of much unpleasantness, and no good whatever having come to the National Guard from it.'"

At First Division Head-quarters the acceptance has been received of the resignations of Capt. Leonard G. Van Vechten, Twenty-second Regiment; Quartermaster James O'Connor, First Lieut. James Carroll, and Second Lieut. John C. McElroy, Sixty-ninth Regiment. Commissions have been received for Capt. Martin Bierson and Second Lieut. Frederick Bollow, Third Regiment Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. Abram L. Wever, Fifth Regiment, and First Lieut. John Briggs, Twenty-second Regiment. An election has been ordered to fill the office of First Lieutenant in Battery B, Artillery—vacated by Edward L. Wrebber—Monday, March 8, at 8 P. M. Private Bruno Meyer, of the Fifth Regiment, has been discharged, under the provisions of section 253, Military Code.

Adjt. William M. Kirby, of the Forty-ninth Regiment, Auburn, has been elected Lieutenant-Colonel of that command. Col. Kirby entered the service as Second Lieutenant in Angell's Battery K, Third New-York Light Artillery, in 1861. He had two horses shot from under him within an hour at the battle of Whitehall, N. C., Dec. 14, 1862, and was shortly afterward promoted First Lieutenant. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Beach Grove, N. C., Feb. 3, 1863, and spent a year in the rebel prisons at Salisbury and Libby. He effected his escape from the latter prison with Col. Sidney Mead and other Union officers by digging a tunnel under the sentry lines, and was 45 days making his way to the Union lines at Knoxville, Tenn. He rejoined his regiment and was promoted Captain of Battery I, with which he served until the close of the war.

Company K, Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, had a ball at the regimental armory last Wednesday evening. Capt. Alexander Hunter was in favor of making every one feel comfortable, and on the orders of dancing were printed notices as follows: "No society dancing allowed." This prevented the "three-step sliding" waltz from being introduced, and everybody was happy. Company A, Capt. Walter Thorn commanding, had its annual reception at the regimental armory last Thursday evening. The drill-room was elaborately decorated, and refreshments were served in Company B's quarters. Company A's annual reception in 1878 filled the drill-room of the regimental armory Monday evening. There were more than 500 persons present, including the field officers of the regiment. Company D gave its tenth annual ball on the same evening at Gothic Hall.

Company C, Thirteenth Regiment, won the company team prize in a rifle competition at the armory range, Saturday evening, Feb. 21. The trophy is a representation of a scene in the Crimean war, called "The Comrades." The second monthly competition of the Regimental Rifle Club will take place at the armory range Saturday evening. The assimilated distance will be 200 yards, each man being allowed seven shots, and five prizes will be awarded to successful competitors. The Board of Management of the Regimental Veteran Association will meet at the armory to-morrow evening. The heavy rain-storm prevented the regiment from having its contemplated "moonlight parade" last Thursday evening, but it had a drill in the armory, at which Col. A. A. Stevenson, of the Montreal Field Battery, and Lieut. J. Ellswood Sydney, of the London Rifle Brigade, were present.

Col. Partridge, commanding the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, has ordered battalion drills, in fatigue uniform, at the armory, as follows: Companies C and D, Monday, March 8; E and F, Tuesday, March 9; A and B, Wednesday, March 10; G, H, and K, Friday, March 12. Each battalion is to assemble at 8 P. M. The following-named officers have been appointed a Regimental Examining Board: Major John B. Frothingham, Capts. Alfred H. Williams and Darius Ferry, Non-commissioned officers-elect are to be examined by the board on the first and third Monday evenings of each month. Warrants have been issued to the following non-commissioned officers: Sergt. Benjamin Blossom and Corp. George L. Fox, Company A, and Corp. Thomas F. Shortland, Company D. Company F and the Brunswick Club gave an entertainment at the Athenæum last Thursday evening.

The twenty-second annual drill and reception of the Fifth Regiment field music will take place at Irving Hall, Fifteenth-street and Irving-place, Monday evening, March 15. The drill will begin at 8 P. M. The regimental armory having been sufficiently strengthened to make it safe for drilling purposes, battalion drills have been ordered by Col. Charles S. Spencer, as follows: Companies A and G, Tuesdays, March 2, 9, and 16; B, H, F, and C, Wednesdays, March 3, 10, and 17; D, E, I, and K, Thursdays, March 4, 11, and 18, at 8 P. M. Company drills will be resumed Tuesday evening, March 23. The field, staff, and line officers are under orders to assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform, Monday, March 23, at 8 P. M. The regiment having decided to give an entertainment at the Madison-Square Garden, Easter Monday, March 29, Col. Spencer, to-day, expresses the hope that both the officers and men "will unite in making it a success. The members of the regiment should recollect that the entertainment is given for the express purpose of aiding the companies to fit up their respective armory-rooms." Company C held a meeting at the armory last Thursday evening, at which Corp. Isaac Bishop, of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, was unanimously elected Captain.

The several companies of the Eleventh Regiment, Col. F. E. Unbekant commanding, will drill, in fatigue uniform, at the regimental armory as follows: Companies D, I, and C, Tuesdays, March 2, 9, 16, and 23; A and B, Wednesdays, March 3, 10, 17, and 24; E, K, and G, Thursdays, March 4, 11, 18, and 25; F and H, Fridays, March 5, 12, 19, and 26. Roll will be called on each occasion at 7:45 P. M. Capt. John Keppler will instruct the recruit class on Monday evenings until further orders. Capt. Albert Marrer has been relieved from that duty with the thanks of the Colonel. Company B will elect a successor to First Lieut. Oschall Thursday evening. The Board of Officers had their annual dinner at the Germania House last Monday evening. Col. Unbekant presided, and at his right sat Alderman Slevin and Col. Peter Krasnigan. On his left hand was Major Richard Fabrig. The line officers were all present. After Col. Unbekant had welcomed his guests in a pleasant address, he called upon Alderman Slevin for a speech. The Alderman responded by promising to use his influence in securing to the regiment possession of the extension to its armory. Each of the officers had a few words to say in English or German, and the evening passed pleasantly.

FOGS, SQUALLS, AND ICE AT SEA.

SEVERE WEATHER EAST OF THE BANKS—A SCHOONER RUN DOWN IN A FOG.

Several vessels which arrived here yesterday report having met with heavy gales during their passages. The bark Moira, from Antwerp, was driven back into the Gulf Stream three times by northwesterly gales during a terrific squall on Feb. 19. Her upper maintopsail yard was carried away, and the lower maintopsail and upper foretopsail yards were badly sprung. George Burchill, the cook, died on the 23d, and was buried at sea. He belonged to St. John, New-Brunswick, and was 39 years of age. The steam-ship Rhyniand, of the Red Star Line, from Antwerp, had to contend with a succession of westerly storms until she crossed the Banks. On the 23d inst., in latitude 47° 44', and longitude 47° 45', she fell in with a great quantity of field ice, and had to force her way for a distance of 100 miles. Dense fogs afterward set in, and continued until Wednesday last passed. The Danish steam-ship Freja, from Havre, was 23 days in crossing the Atlantic, her long passage being due to the severe head gales and seas which opposed her until after she reached the Banks. On the 14th the gale was extremely violent. The wind blew with great force from the north-north-west, and split several sails, while the heavy seas which swept over her decks stove in three of the Freja's boats. Large fields of ice were encountered, through which it took the steam-ship 12 hours to plow her way. It was probably the same ice through which the Rhyniand passed. Capt. Hale, of the schooner Susan Stetson, which was towed into port yesterday morning with her bowsprit, jibboom, and headgear gone, reports that his vessel suffered her injuries in a collision which occurred on Thursday south-east of Abscom Light, at 3 o'clock Friday morning. There was a heavy fog, when a steamship, which proved to be the United States, bound from Boston for Savannah, was discovered bearing down on the schooner. She was unable to clear to avoid an accident, and she struck the schooner on the starboard side forward, completely wrecking her bows. The steam-ship, which suffered no injuries, towed the schooner as far as Highlands, and then went on her voyage. The schooner, which was not leaking badly, was towed into port by the steamship Indian.

NOTORIOUS PICKPOCKETS ARRESTED.

Detectives Handy and Ferris, of the Central Office, yesterday brought to the Tombs Court as prisoners George Wilson, alias Walter Smith, alias William Slater, and Lizzie Johnson, alias Mrs. Mullen, alias Eliza Blake. Both are notorious pickpockets. Wilson said he lived in Williamsburg, and the woman Johnson gave her address as No. 320 East Twenty-seventh-street. They were arrested yesterday while plying their trade at a funeral in front of No. 320 East Thirty-second-street. The woman was caught in the act of passing two purses to Wilson. They were remanded until Tuesday morning. Yesterday Detective Hess, of the Tenth Precinct, brought before Justice Smith, in the Essex Market Police Court, Mary Donovan on a charge of picking the pocket of Mrs. Lizzie Allen, of No. 149 Mulberry-street. The prisoner is well known to the Police under the aliases of Roache and Pursell. In March, 1870, she was sent to State Prison for two years and a half for picking pockets during a funeral in a church, and in 1875 was sentenced to five years for stealing lace from a Grand-street store. Justice Smith held her to await trial in default of $1,000 bail.

DISINHERITING HER SON.

The will of Mrs. Barbara Hausaman, deceased, was filed in the Surrogate's office and offered for probate yesterday. Mrs. Hausaman died a few days ago, leaving an estate said to be valued at $50,000 to the children of her brother, Jacob Schmidt, of Forst, Rheinfalz, Bavaria. By this disposition of her estate she has absolutely disinherited her own natural son, Edward, who was born out of wedlock in Germany before the deceased married Mr. Hausaman. After their arrival in this country, Mrs. Hausaman's mother was in the habit of taunting her daughter and the lad on his illegitimacy, and finally Mrs. Hausaman, under these reproaches, turned him from home. Then the grandmother befriended him, and seemed to repent of what she had done, but the mother remained vindictive until a few hours before her death. Then she expressed to persons attending her a desire to disinherit her will, which was executed last October, and provide for her son, but before she could do so she became powerless and died. This was on Wednesday last. At her residence, No. 217 Elizabeth-street, in this City. There is every likelihood that the will will be contested by the son in view of the declarations of the dying woman in his favor.

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Hickman vs. Bowe, Sheriff.—Writ dismissed and prisoner remanded.

In the Matter of Crane.—I wish to see counsel.

In the Matter of Weiner.—The plaintiff having elected to adopt the undertaking, and having brought an action thereon against the sureties, the prisoner is entitled to his discharge.

Rockford Watch Company vs. Lambert.—Motion to reset the orders denied, without costs.

National Fire Insurance Company vs. The Celluloid Shoeing Company.—Order granted.

Manning vs. Ward.—Motion vs. Murphy; Field vs. The Lehigh Iron Company.

In the Matter of Lampert.—Upon the appellant depositing with the Clerk a sum sufficient to cover the amount of the costs imposed by the order, and the amount of any costs and disbursements that may be awarded against the appellant on the appeal, a stay will be granted.

McDonough vs. Smith et al.—The motion to supersede the writ of certiorari is denied, without costs.

Ward vs. Evanston.—Motion that cause be referred denied, with $10 costs.

Simon vs. Cohen.—The objections raised by the defendant to the order for the publication of the summons are well founded. See McCord vs. Bolles, 7 How. Pr., 73; Butler vs. Griffith, 16 Hun., p. 454. The order must, therefore, be set aside, with $10 costs.

Williamson vs. Freeman.—Motion to change place of trial to Rockland County denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Dodd vs. Dryfuss.—Taxation of the Clerk affirmed.

King vs. Briggs.—Motion granted, and reference ordered to Edward H. Schell.

Douglas vs. Hart.—Motion to continue injunction pendente lite granted, with costs. See 45 N. Y., 792.

Jackson vs. Dolan.—Settled.

Ferris vs. Thompson.—I shall stand the whole matter back to the Referee.

Jenners vs. Jenners et al.—Order granted.

Granted.—In the matter of the Tobacco Manufacturing Company; Webb vs. Ryder; in the matter of Wineberger; Flaggo vs. Fetters; Rosenthal vs. Van Rogues; in the matter of Davison; in the matter of Preiss.

By Judge Donohue.

Burnham vs. Owens et al.—Denied. Defendants are entirely contradicted and overborne on the proofs, and the motion must be denied.

Memorandum.—In the matter of Maxwell; Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company vs. Tuttle et al.; Same vs. Same; Collins vs. Wilson; Wells vs. Culver.

Styles vs. The New-York Life Insurance Company.—Motion for new trial denied.

Guiness vs. Reilly.—Motion granted.

Felthousen vs. Elmore.—Motion denied.

Wells vs. Culver.—Order granted.

Grossman vs. John Reiss vs. Reiss vs. Reiss.

Zuckermann vs. Zuckermann.—Decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

The People ex rel. Kinsman vs. The Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm.—Order settled and signed.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Judges McAdam, Goepp, and Hawes.

Mitmacht vs. Steinmetz.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted conditionally, as per opinion of Judge McAdam filed.

By Chief-Judge Shea and Judges Sheridan and Goepp.

Scholz vs. Wyckoff.—Per curiam. The examination of the defendant, taken before trial, is allowed by the provisions of the Code to be used on the trial only, and with like and no other purpose than that if the witness was present at the trial he could be. It was irregular to use it on a interlocutory motion, the effect of which was to render a trial unnecessary. Without giving other reasons, this alone is sufficient to cause the order to be vacated, with costs of appeal to the appellant to abide the event. Concurring opinion filed by Judge Goepp.

THE LONDON WOOL SALES.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—At the Wool sales yesterday the transactions included 5,232 bales of Port Phillip—Fleece at 1s. 9d.@2s. 2½d.; a few exceptional lots, 2s. 7d.@3s. 2d.; scoured, 1s. 2d.@2s. 2½d.; greasy, 8d.@1s. 11d.; locks and pieces, 8d.@1s. 9d.; a few lots, 2s. 1d.@2s. 4d.; lamb's Fleece, 1s. 4d.@2s. 9½d.; scoured, 1s. 3d.@2s. ½d.; greasy, 8d.@1s. 4½d. 2,015 bales Adelaide—Greasy at 9½d.@1s. 8d.; locks and pieces, 5½d.@9½d.; lamb's—Greasy, 8d.@10d.; 2,009 bales Sidney—Fleece at 1s. 9½d.@2s. 10½d.; greasy, 1s.@1s. 6d.; locks and pieces, 7½d.@1s. 1½d.; 970 bales Cape—Fleece at 1s. 1½d.@1s. 11½d.; scoured, 1s. 2½d.@1s. 7d.; greasy, 8d.@10d.; 844 bales Natal—Fleece at 1s. 1d. @1s. 9½d.; scoured, 1s. 2½d.@1s. 7d.; greasy, 8d.@1s. ½d.; 229 bales New-Zealand—Fleece at 1s. 2d.; scoured, 1s. 8d.@2s. 1½d.; locks and pieces, 1s. 2½d.@2s. 1s. 6d.; Lamb's—Greasy, 10d.@11d.; and 117 bales German, passed and not priced.

At the s

THE EAST RIVER FERRIES

HISTORY OF THE UNION FERRY COMPANY.

THE CHARTERS FROM THE CROWN OF ENGLAND AND THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT—EARLY FERRY-BOATS—FULTON'S STEAM-BOATS AND THE CONTEMPORANEOUS TEAM-BOATS—GROWTH OF A GREAT CORPORATION.

Everybody knows about it, but from over familiarity everybody sees nothing in it, and still it remains one of the toughest of problems to solve, and here is your proposition baldly expressed: On one side of a moderately broad and swift estuary we have a city populous with a million, and on the other side another city with half a million. Without a bridge, be good enough to establish easy communications between these two centres. Figure up how many human beings alone you will have to carry across this estuary—you may leave out the carriages, the trucks, and the animals—and you have undertaken the task of transporting many more people in the year than there are men, women, and children in the whole of the United States. Certain proportions of the 2,500,000 who live within the attraction of New-York and Brooklyn will always be going, night and day one way or another, between the two cities, so that the total passages across the East River will amount every year to a great deal over 50,000,000.

Preliminary to a history of the Union Ferry Company, of Brooklyn, some account of the first established "ferry," as well as the origin of the ferry franchise, becomes necessary. In the colonial records of 1659 the place where the East River was crossed was called the ferry, and from the earliest settlement it was from the present landing at the Brooklyn side, at Fulton Ferry, to the nearest point in New-York, which is now Peck-slip, that the crossing was made. As to the title New-York City holds on the franchise of ferries on both sides of the East River, and of all ferries established on Manhattan Island, that is vested under ancient charters granted by the British Crown, by subsequent colonial legislation, and by acts of the Legislature of the State, which confirmed the rights originally granted under these charters.

THE CHARTERS.

The first charter is known as the Dongan charter, which is the earliest British one, given by Gov. Dongan in 1686, which grants, ratifies, and confirms to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty the aforementioned ferry, for the reason that the citizens of New-York have established the ferry from said City to Long Island, for the accommodation and convenience of passengers, the said citizens, and travelers." The Cornbury charter, which follows, was granted by Lord Cornbury in the seventh year of the reign of Queen Anne, 1708. The Montgomerie charter was given in 1730, which not only confirmed former grants, but made them specific. The debatable ground between high and low water mark, being made to mean 100 feet below low water mark, "granting the soil thereof around a portion thereof." The ferry franchise was further strengthened by "a forever," with the provision that no other person or persons whomsoever should have a right to establish a ferry on said premises. Colonial acts further confirmed British charters, such as those of 1732 and of 1801.

EARLY FERRY-BOATS.

The accounts of the boats, from a scow to a steamer, given by Mr. Pierrepont, form one of the most curious chapters in the volume. In 1789, in awarding the lease, it was ordered that the boats, their masts and sails, should be approved by the Wardens of the Port. Two sober, discreet, able-bodied, and experienced watermen were to have each boat in charge, and must have four oarsmen in addition to the hooks. When it was heavy weather, with running ice, a carriage and horses waited two days before venturing on the voyage. With that old-fashioned familiarity which a New-York gentleman might indulge in when, on the passage, he found for a companion some honest Long Island girl, who bore with grace all the jokes on charms of her Dutch lineage, a trip of a half hour on a Summer day might have had pleasures, but just as likely a drove of cattle, a flock of sheep, or a herd of swine might render the passage across anything but agreeable.

ROBERT FULTON.

In 1807-8 Robert Fulton was successful with his steam-boat, the Clermont, and it was in 1812, by the establishment of a steam-ferry between New York and Paulus Hook, (Jersey City,) that the necessity of extending the use of his contrivances was suggested to the East River Ferries. Fulton and his patron, Robert R. Livingston, had the exclusive right to use steam boats for navigation on all the waters of New-York for 30 years, dating from 1808, and they, in 1812, submitted a proposition to establish a steam-ferry from Fly Market-slip to Brooklyn. After various consultations, agreements, reports, wise shaking of heads, not at all to be wondered at, the proposition was accepted, and it was decided that the steam-ferry should start from Burling-slip. But as it would have cost $30,000 to make Burling-slip practicable, Beekman-slip (the present Fulton-street, New-York,) was purchased by the Corporation from Mr. Peter Schermerhorn. Surmounted by a picture of the steam-boat, an advertisement of the ferry company of 1814 reads as follows:

New York and Brooklyn Ferry.

[illegible] persons as are inclined to compound agreeable to law, in the Steam Ferry Boat, Barge, or common horse boats, will be pleased to apply to the subscribers, who are authorized to settle the same. GEORGE HICKS, Brooklyn.
JOHN FINTARD, 52 Wall st.

Commutation for a single person not transferable for 12 months $10 00
Do Do 8 months 6 67
May 3, 1814. 6m.

Messrs. Fulton and Cutting now formed a stock company, entitled the "New-York and Brooklyn Steam-boat Ferry Association," with a capital of $48,000, in 60 shares, valued at $1,333 33 each. The first steam-boat was called the Nassau, and the Long Island *Star* of May 14, 1814, mentions her first trip. The boat must have been quite adapted for the work, for this statement is made: "Her trips varied from 12 to 14 minutes; carriages and wagons, however crowded, pass on and off the boat with the same facility as in passing a bridge."

Some time, apparently, after the steam-boat, supplementary scows were run by horses. These scows had double hulls, and with the paddle in the middle, eight horses supplied the power. An amusing incident occurred about this time. A small boy having fired a squib, frightened the horses who disengaged themselves from their mill-work, and the consequence was that the scow drifted helplessly along, to be stranded at last on Governor's Island. Among the mechanical feats of that day, an invention by Mr. G. Murphy, the father of the Hon. Henry C. Murphy, is cited, he having arranged some method of changing the motion of the boat without shifting the direction of horses.

As early as 1817, two years after the death of Fulton, the advantages of the steam-boat were so manifest that the public were clamorous for the second boat, which, according to the agreement made, was only to be placed on the route by May 1, 1819. But the company demurred, on the ground of expense, and alleged that team-boats were not only more easily navigated, but much safer in Winter, than steamboats. They offered then to substitute the horse for the steam on the boat, and to run it until 8 o'clock of evenings. The New-York authorities, with some reluctance, in order to avoid legislative interference, agreed to it, and the price was raised to 4 cents for both team and steam boats. In 1833, Mr. David Leavitt and Mr. Silas Butler conceived a practical mode of effecting the much-desired changes. Having bought 44 of the 60 shares of the Fulton Ferry stock, they obtained control of the ferry and they put on two new boats.

WHAT WAS BROOKLYN?

Then came a curious discussion over what was Brooklyn. "Brooklyn," said the applicants, applied only to the "old ferry." Brooklyn," replied the lessees, "meant the whole township, extending to Red Hook." The applicants had their claim sustained by such an able opinion as that of Chancellor Kent. The lessees seemed determined to hold on to their rights, but the newer influence of a railroad, the Brooklyn and Jamaica Road, turned the scales in favor of the claimant, and the appliants for the South Ferry finally compromised with the lessees of Fulton Ferry, in consideration of the payment of $4,000 during the remainder of the lease. But this did not settle the matter, and the contest was renewed, until, finally, the City of New-York, alarmed at the possible loss of her franchise, granted a lease of South Ferry, from Whitehall to the foot of Atlantic avenue, to Lyman Betts, Conklin Brush, Charles Kelsey, J. A. Perry, Clarence D. Sackett, and Alpheus Sherman, at a rent of $1,000 a year. This ferry was opened in May, 1836. The addition of South Ferry did not relieve Fulton Ferry. The accommodation of the latter was scanty, delays constant, and there were apprehensions of serious accidents. Popular feeling was shown by the expressions then used by some of the citizens, who threatened to sink the old double-enders, which were nick-named "ice-catchers." Messrs. Leavitt and Butler, after running Fulton Ferry for two years, became alarmed at the opposition, and despairing of satisfying the public, determined to sell the unexpired term of the lease to the Fulton Ferry. The decision of the Supreme Court had terminated the steam-boat monopoly, so that Mrs. Cutting and the other stockholders consented, in 1835, to join in the sale of the unexpired lease, with boats and fixtures, for $100,000. A subscription to a 7 per cent. stock was made among a number of citizens who desired a good ferry for their own use, and for the benefit of the city, eliminating all speculative elements. Such a committee was formed, with an executive board of three, Messrs. John D. Wright, Jonathan Trotter, and John Frost, to superintend and manage the ferry. Notwithstanding careful management, in 1839 the stock was shown to be worth only 60 per cent. The South Ferry was doing no better, and fearing loss of the remainder of their capital, they applied to the Corporation to unite their ferry with Fulton Ferry. This was met with violent opposition on the part of the Fulton Ferry Company and the property-holders. But the Corporation of New-York determined on the union, not, perhaps, with any consideration for the Brooklyn interests, but to avoid the purchase of the boats and fixtures, which it was bound to make at the termination of the lease, and the possible loss to the City of the rent of the South Ferry. The lease from 1839 to 1844 was then granted, at a rent of $12,000, to 30 individuals, representing Brooklyn interests, with a capital of $183,000, which took the name of the New-York and Brooklyn Union Ferry Company. In 1840 sufficient means were available for dividends on all the stock, and subsequently dividends were paid on this deferred stock the same as on the regular stock. Among the lessees the name of the author of the historical sketch is found, and with N. B. Morse as President, Henry E. Pierrepont acts as Vice-President. Many of the stockholders of the Fulton Ferry refused to transfer their stock, doubting the success of the new enterprise, but preferred to receive a dividend of 68 per cent. Money being then exceedingly scarce, the lessees found great difficulty in raising the capital necessary to pay off those who wished to withdraw their stock. Then Messrs. Le Roy and Perry, having faith in the future, advanced $50,000, taking the stock which the Fulton Ferry holders had declined. It is quite apparent that neither Mr. Jacob B. Le Roy nor Joseph A. Perry wished to hold the stock permanently, for they offered at any time to let the original holders have it back. In some cases this offer was accepted, so that finally their investment was reduced to $37,500. For the lease of 1844 there was competition, and Brooklyn was rightly alarmed at the idea that the purchasers might be rather speculative than inclined to make a ferry which would look toward the advantage of cheap passage for her citizens. There seems to have been, even within the Ferry Company itself, a desire on the part of certain speculative members of the board, to obtain control of the ferry. A committee, however, had obtained from the Legislature, in 1845, the passage of a law appointing Commissioners to license new ferries. The highest bid for the lease was that made by John McIntyre, of $30,500, for Le Roy and Pierrepont, this bid having been made after consultation with a few of the ferry managers. The lease gave control from 1844 to 1851, without restriction as to rates of ferriage or dividends. A Board of Managers of 17 was elected, Messrs. Le Roy and Pierrepont being lessees, and the company was organized under the name of "The Brooklyn Union Ferry Company." In 1850, near the expiration of the lease, Mr. Pierrepont was requested by many prominent citizens of Brooklyn to apply for a new one, but was at first disinclined to do so. But great anxiety being expressed at the fate of the ferries, as they were likely to fall into the hands of speculative people, and as Messrs. Maynard, George Law, and M. O. Roberts were applying for a lease, he no longer hesitated. Finally, Messrs. Le Roy and Pierrepont obtained a new lease from 1851 to 1861 at a rent of $35,000 a year. At this same time a request to establish a ferry at Wall-street was not granted. Now comes in renewed litigation. The lessees were bound to remove the ferry and fixtures from Burling-slip at their own expense, should the Commissioners require it. This was opposed by the owners of stores in Burling-slip, and by Mr. Peter Schermerhorn, who gave notice that Beekman-slip (now Fulton-street) was conveyed subject to the condition that the property should revert to him or his heirs if the ferry should be removed. At last the case was brought before the Supreme Court, and in February Judge Barcalow gave a decision in favor of the defendants.

ROOSEVELT-STREET FERRY.

When anything seems to be successful, all the rest of the world wants to get into the same line of business. With this idea, in 1853, Samuel J. Tilden and F. C. Havemeyer thought they could see money, and a great deal of it, in a ferry from Roosevelt-street, New-York, to Bridge-street, Brooklyn, and they started the enterprise with three boats and ferry fixtures, at a cost of $170,000. With the same ideas, Jacob Sharp and associates obtained a like lease of the Wall-Street Ferry and furnished it with two first-class boats. Let it be hoped that the convenience of passengers entered somewhat into the speculative ideas. Of course, these two new outlets relieved Fulton-Street Ferry, which was already inconveniently crowded morning and evening. Then Mr. F. Smith, who had a long experience with the Union Ferry Company, associating with Mr. W. F. Bulkley, in 1851, purchased the lease of Catharine-Street Ferry and Gouverneur-Street Ferry, and placed good boats on the lines. In a few months, in conjunction with the Wall-Street Ferry, the undertakers of the new routes found that at 1 cent, their rate of ferriage, they were losing, not making, money. The Union Ferry Company (at Hamilton, South, and Fulton Ferries) were petitioned to raise the rate to 2 cents, which they declined to do. The lessees, then, of the other ferries—Wall, Catharine, Roosevelt, and Gouverneur—announced that they would throw up their leases. Finally the Union Ferry Company took them all in at a reduction of $200,000 of their original cost, which was paid for in stock of the Union Ferry Company, at par, by increasing the stock to $800,000. This agreement was completed on the 30th of November, 1863, and all the ferries were run at 1 cent. The business method of Mr. Pierrepont is admirably illustrated by an incident which he repeats. On the 1st of December, while on the jury in a Brooklyn court, he remembered that, in order to preserve the validity of the insurance on the boats and building, just transferred to a new concern, such change should be known by the insurers. Applying to the Judge, explaining the urgency of the case, Mr. Pierrepont was excused for two hours, in which time the transfer of the policies was effected. That night a ferry-boat, Montague, was burned, which had cost $38,000. After some contest, the insurance company paid $33,000. In 1854, the ferry company adopted the name of the Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn, with a capital of $800,000, and the right to increase it to $1,000,000. The lessees and Trustees, Messrs. Le Roy and Pierrepont, were guaranteed by a bond, to be held harmless, in respect to any liabilities or claims for the future. By the articles of the association, 10 per cent. was to be paid on the stock, the stock was to be redeemed at par at the dissolution of the company, and surplus, if any, to be given to the Brooklyn Hospital. Everything went on smoothly to prosperity, but at the end of the first year of the consolidation a loss of $62,638 was shown, besides depreciation of boats and fixtures, and it was estimated that at the termination of the next year, the company would be worse off by $105,000. One-cent fares, on unprofitable ferries, was a losing business. In 1854, ferriage was raised to 2 cents, tickets being sold at 1½ cent, nearly 80 per cent. of the entire income being derived from foot passengers. The greatest loss was at the Roosevelt and Bridge Street Ferry. It was a minor diversion from Catharine, and though convenient to a few, increased the general financial burden of the united ferries. One boat was taken off, and property-owners complained. The company offered to sell the boats, and release to anybody who would take it, at $58,000 less than it cost them, but there were no bidders. Much excitement prevailed in Brooklyn. A suit was commenced to enforce a return to commutation. A general fire was opened on the company, the Committee on Ferries wanting information. The company showed that from 1851 to 1856 the loss on Wall, Catharine, South, and Hamilton, Roosevelt, and Gouverneur Ferries had amounted to $209,356. At last the whole matter exhausted itself, common sense prevailed, and the Union Ferry Company had their way. In 1861 a lease of 10 years was asked for the five associate ferries. In 1859 the Common Council of Brooklyn endeavored to negotiate with the New-York authorities for a one-cent ferriage. The committee having failed, an injunction was granted to prevent a new grant. It was the old story; Brooklyn, the party the most interested, trying to come to terms with New-York. But in court the whole rights of New-York were again asserted, and the injunction denied. To bring matters to a climax, the Brooklyn committee introduced a bill into the State Senate "making a charge of more than 1 cent a misdemeanor," but the matter never was carried through. The legal impediments being removed in 1860, the New-York authorities proceeded, in May, to sell the leases of the five ferries. Mr. C. P. Smith had to pay $103,000 for them, but secured the right to charge 2 cents. When in the Winter of 1866-7 there came a cold spell of unusual severity, and the rivers of the whole State were blocked with ice, the public found all kinds of fault with the Ferry Company, and the Legislature directed that a committee should be formed to investigate the matter. But there being really no complaints worth listening to, the committee discovered nothing to find fault with. Nothing of great importance now occurs in the history of the ferry, save that the foundation of the Brooklyn bridge was placed on ground which the Ferry Company was forced to surrender.

THE LEASE FROM 1871 TO 1881.

To effect this the Bridge Company were assessed by Commissioners for the premises taken from the City of New-York and leased to the Union Ferry Company; $160,000 was paid to the City, and the rent of the ferry was reduced from $103,000 to $88,726. In 1871 began the new lease, which is to continue until 1881. In applying for the lease, the company made the statement "that it was not their purpose to make money, being restricted by their articles of association to 10 per cent. dividend, the surplus, if any, to be expended in the improvement of the ferries." To this A. Oakey Hall and Richard B. Connolly replied that since the question of profit was secondary, the rent should be nominal, providing that the fare for foot-passengers should be reduced to 1 cent, and 50 per cent. taken off from horse and vehicle fares. The company then offered to make the arrangement as to fares, now in use: foot-passengers to pay 1 cent from 5 o'clock until 7:30 o'clock, morning and evening, the lease to be $1 a year and taxes. Mr. Pierrepont intimates that they were in receipt of certain hints that a party, supposed to be Tweed, was ready to take the lease if the terms offered were declined. In 1876, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund brought a suit to vacate the lease, on the ground that they had no authority to grant it at a nominal rent, as the rents of all the property belonging to the City were pledged to pay the interest and principal of the City bonds. An arguments of presently the same character now prevents making the most needed improvements in Fulton Market. It seems to be common sense that the sites of markets and ferries should not be used as instruments to levy taxes, and that the least advantage should be taken of what are the necessities of great cities. Mr. Pierrepont writes: "To the surprise of the defendants and the counsel, the decision of the Judge at Special Term was adverse to the defendants." Judgment has not yet been entered on the decision. An appeal will, of course, be taken should the case be persisted in by the plaintiff.

Possibly, if Charonn were to-day the licensed ferryman of the Styx, with commodious steamboats, the ghosts of departed Americans would declare it to be an outrage, and an appeal would be appealed. Somehow or other live people hate a corporation. A corporation is always a dog with a bad name. As it is represented to have no soul, everybody thinks it an imperative duty to find fault with it. A comprehensive and formidable war was waged once more against the Ferry Company. The Comptroller refused to supply another battery to reinforce the attack reinforced by the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Perry, the Secretary and Treasurer, showed, that, taking the receipts of one week, from the 19th to the 26th of February, 1878, as a basis, if the fares were reduced to 1 cent for all hours of the day, and the fares for vehicles were lessened 25 per cent., the loss would be something like $270,000 a year, not to the question of the surplus. Mr. Perry stated that it had never exceeded $20,000 a year for the last 27 years, and "that such surplus was liable to diminution, if not extinction, by reason of the depreciation or loss of boats and other works, racks, and buildings, and damages by collision involving loss of property and injuries to persons." As this article on the ferries is simply descriptive of their history, the writer does not wish to enter at any length into these discussions. It may, however, be stated that, practically, the cost of fares is really not more than 1½ cents, and that during the hours other than those when the fare is 1 cent, the additional cost really makes very little difference to those who cross the river. As to the surplus, the amount of which is quite large, should any accident of a grave character occur, whether the ferry was right or wrong, it is in the highest degree probable that the Ferry Company would have to pay hundreds of thousands of dollars. There is no reason why the company should not be on their guard against all contingencies. It must not be imagined for an instant that, being men of business, they were not aware that, at some time or other new and approved methods of crossing the river might not be successfully carried out. The suspension bridge, almost a certainty to-day, was talked about 40 years ago, and it is not at all impossible that, in a very few years, a far distant, tunnel under the East River will offer a third method of crossing. There has always been before the Union Ferry Company the chances of the diversion of their business and the loss of their plant. One other point might be urged. Rightly or wrongly, this company has had forced on it lawsuits without end. In the reading of a brief abstract of their whole history it may be noticeable that they have rarely been out of court. The exact amount of money which has been spent by the company in the defense of what they thought were their rights can hardly be estimated. Very certainly, what surplus they may have to-day might have been doubled if it had not been for the immense sums they have been forced to pay to counsel. One thing seems quite certain, that as to the cry that the Directors run the company in their own particular interests, with the sole desire of squeezing all the money they can out of it, it can be shown that of the 15 Directors now in office, out of a million dollars' worth of the capital, they do not own more than $3,000 or $4,000. For 44 years Mr. Henry E. Pierrepont has been devoted to the management of this ferry, with no interest in the stock or salary, but actuated by a desire of caring for the prosperity of Brooklyn.

Now, the question is often asked how many passengers cross the river by the various ferries controlled by this company in the year. No very positive figures can be had beyond what have been given, not because the company do not choose to give them, but because exact enumeration is impossible. It looks as though over 50,000,000 a year is about the number, and for the last 40 years it has been only 120,000,000. Assuming this, only three lives have been lost on the boats. The bare fact, three persons killed out of 120,000,000, shows that it is safer to be on a ferry-boat than anywhere else. The number of employes is some 450. There are many hands who have been on for 30 years, and some of the employes over 40. The hours of duty are eight and no more. Their pay is now the same as when it was advanced during war times. A crowded boat means that there are 1,800 persons on board. The last tragedy, on the wooden road-bed leading to the boats renewed, and the wear and tear is such that it has to be renewed about once every month. Perfectly appreciating the dreadful responsibility which devolves on the company, they are not unconscious of the increase of difficulties. The most threatening one is that which arises from the constantly-increasing traffic on the East River. Last year the Coney Island boats added a flotilla to the East River. The precautions, then, used by the Union Ferry Company to prevent accidents are always augmenting. Doubtless, the bridge, when completed, must diminish the ferriage business, but not to any one's great loss at one state. Speculation on this topic has no basis to rest upon. What portion of the revenue of the ferry may be derivable from horses and vehicles must be better understood. It is possible that a larger part of the goods carried in carts and trucks from the warehouses to the business part of Brooklyn is not by one cent. Of course, the ferry must be improved in all things of joint interest. Love should be the corner-stone on which to build home and happiness. Truth and honesty should govern the marriage relation. The husband should have faith in the wife and the wife in the husband. The wife should know the husband's business affairs, his hopes, joys, sorrows, and enter into his life with all that is sweet and loving in her nature, and the husband should sympathize with the sensitiveness, weakness, and pangs incident to womanhood. In such intimacy would be realized the Biblical idea of marriage: "They two shall be one flesh." Young men should be taught that if they expect happiness in marriage their ideas of life will have to be modified. Sacrifices will have to be made, the current of their thoughts will have to be changed, old things will have to pass, in some respects, away. The habits of a young man cannot be kept up and a home built up in happiness and prosperity at the same time. But if the relation is entered into with proper feelings and with right ideas, the sacrifices must be considered as nothing in comparison with the advantage gained. The club, the lodge, and the social glass have in a degree estranged the sexes and tended to disparage marriage. And not only have they done this—they have shattered the altars of mourning for many domestic hearths. The bond of love has been weakened, the marriage obligations broken, by evenings spent at the club or lodge or over the glass, away from the refining and elevating influence of home.

Parents should train their daughters in those duties productive of efficient house-wives, should teach them economy in dress, economy in time, and disabuse their minds of the erroneous notion held by many of our girls that house-work is contemptible or degrading—that house-work so conducive to the comfort and welfare of the world, is as honorable as life itself, and that, though wealth should place them above the necessity for active participation in such duties, a knowledge of how to perform them, and of the outlay incident thereto, would do much to prevent the dissipation of fortune. Such instruction should precede or go hand in hand with music, painting, embroidery, and polite literature. On the first should be insisted on as one of the qualifications for marriage, for the proper conducting of a household lies very near man's enjoyment of a home and life. A good, neatly-prepared meal will often subdue the irritated nerves and soothe to gentleness the most pugnacious man. Through the eye and stomach a sympathetic chord is touched. Home should be made a place of rest, across the threshold of which discord should never pass. It should be as neatly and artistically arranged as circumstances will permit, and women, if they have been properly educated, may, by economy and skill, make home comfortable and inviting, and all that its name implies.

Man has his part and woman her part to perform in life, and who shall say which is of the least or the greatest consequence? Man educates and ennobles woman by the exhibition of manly qualities, and woman smooths the rugged in man's nature by love, sympathy, and by the exhibition of those tender and pathetic qualities which defy analysis. W. S. R.

BROOKLYN, Thursday, Feb. 26.

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*Historical Sketch of the Fulton Ferry and its Associate Ferries. By a Director. Printed for the Private Use of the Company. Brooklyn: 1874.

THE FABRIC OF SOCIETY

SOCIAL TOPICS DISCUSSED BY CORRESPONDENTS.

A MAN WHO THINKS THAT MEN LIKE WOMEN AND VICE VERSA, AND WHO HAS A SUBSTANTIAL APPRECIATION OF THE VALUE OF A HOME.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question whether men like women, which has been discussed several times recently in your columns, seems to me almost or quite absurd. One has only to use his observation and experience to know that the rule is that the possession as wife of a true and noble woman is the ambition of man in all civilized countries, and of man in America in particular, where, I believe, woman is more highly appreciated, and has more advantages in common with man, than in any other country under the sun, not excepting England, for the ordinary Englishman is proverbial for being harsh in his treatment of woman. Very rarely is a man of intelligence and refinement, well developed morally and physically, a bachelor from choice. Bachelors have their loves, illicit or otherwise, and some combination of circumstances have kept them from enjoying what in their hearts they long for—wives of their hearts and homes of their ideals. They may have been unfortunately thrown in contact with shallow and worldly women, whose ideas of life consisted in the outward display they could make of silks, satins, and jewels, and who had little thought above the frivolities of society, and thus have lost faith and become prejudiced against woman. But beneath such skepticism and prejudice there has been a belief in something better and nobler in woman, and a longing and struggling for those after their own hearts. Men who are professed woman-haters are those who have at some time loved and been soured to bitterness by disappointment. Some allege lack of means, others of not having met their choice, and again of having met their ideal and of having been unable to grasp the prize for which they hoped, and so have remained unmarried. Such are bachelors by circumstances, not by choice. Few men, indeed, are there who have never loved woman. Bachelorhood is an abnormal condition of man, and only exists because the relation of man and woman is imperfectly adjusted. There is no true antagonism between the sexes. The bond between the two is the bond of nature and the eternal fitness of things. As it is the nature of man to love woman, I assume, though a man myself, and not able to understand all the mysteries of the feminine heart, that it is woman's nature to love man. The exceptions among men and women are scarce worth consideration. If the sexes stand opposed, the law of nature is outraged, and the penalty for such violation will be the demoralization of society. The cities of France to-day are suffering from the decrease of marriages and the increase of illegitimacy, and some of the best minds there are endeavoring to find some solution for the decrease of the marital relation, and apply some remedy whereby the State may be saved from the impending social degeneracy. The works of M. Michelet on "Love" and "Woman" are earnest appeals to the men and women of France to obey the laws of their being, and stand no more apart, but in the purity of domestic life build up homes and families such as will be the bulwark and stability of the Republic. Such appeals are timely even in America, where there is a growing disposition among the young men of cities to remain single—not from lack of love for woman—but for fear of the burden and responsibility, which arises chiefly from the belief in the inordinate extravagance and lack of economy in our city girls, and for fear that their own selfish gratifications would have to be curtailed. Such would be corrected, and the evil result averted. The questions are how to educate and direct young men to make them look upon the matrimonial state with more favor, and to make the relation more desirable and productive of happiness than it now is, and how to throw such influences around young women as will mold their characters and thoughts to right modes of living, and, in a measure, insure domestic felicity. Young men deserve our pity quite as much as young women. They too are often thoughtless, frivolous, dressy, and extravagant, and have few thoughts above the gay and festive in life. They should understand that, when their conditions warrant, they are under a moral obligation to themselves and society to encourage the institution of marriage in the interest of morality and the elevation of society, and that selfish and purely personal pleasures should be sacrificed in the interest of a higher and better life. It is generally conceded that marriage is productive of longevity and beautifies age. To insure happiness in marriage the wife should be the equal of the husband in all things of joint interest. Love should be the corner-stone on which to build home and happiness. Truth and honesty should govern the marriage relation. The husband should have faith in the wife and the wife in the husband. The wife should know the husband's business affairs, his hopes, joys, sorrows, and enter into his life with all that is sweet and loving in her nature, and the husband should sympathize with the sensitiveness, weakness, and pangs incident to womanhood. In such intimacy would be realized the Biblical idea of marriage: "They two shall be one flesh." Young men should be taught that if they expect happiness in marriage their ideas of life will have to be modified. Sacrifices will have to be made, the current of their thoughts will have to be changed, old things will have to pass, in some respects, away. The habits of a young man cannot be kept up and a home built up in happiness and prosperity at the same time. But if the relation is entered into with proper feelings and with right ideas, the sacrifices must be considered as nothing in comparison with the advantage gained. The club, the lodge, and the social glass have in a degree estranged the sexes and tended to disparage marriage. And not only have they done this—they have shattered the altars of mourning for many domestic hearths. The bond of love has been weakened, the marriage obligations broken, by evenings spent at the club or lodge or over the glass, away from the refining and elevating influence of home.

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BROOKLYN, Thursday, Feb. 26.

SHARP WORDS FOR "YOUNG LAWYER."

A CORRESPONDENT WHO ANALYZES HIS CHARACTER RATHER MINUTELY AND READS HIM A LESSON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with interest, but also with regret, a letter from a "Young Lawyer" in to-day's issue of THE TIMES. He says that he is 28 years of age, a lawyer, and makes $2,800 a year, and that he spends it all, every cent, on his own dear self, and finds it quite cheap living at that. The reason that he, like many other young men of his stripe, don't marry is that "he can't afford to." He don't object to a "namby-pamby" girl, but he wants one with a dowry sufficient to raise his income to "$8,000 a year." Now, I want to ask is not $2,800 a good earning for a young lawyer, and do not young lawyers, as a class, as well as other young men, earn less than that? But are not young lawyers as a class to marry? Certainly, nature intended them to if they are fit. Then why did not the young man, instead of saying "I can't afford to," say "My tastes are beyond my means; in this fast age I have an inalienable right to luxuries which I can't afford." This young man very sensibly and truly says that "men make a mistake in supposing that they have a natural inalienable right to enjoyment and pleasure in this life." But he flings this at the "Poor Clerk," forgetting that it not only applies to the clerk, but to himself and all men, to men of wealth as well as those in poverty. And the man that takes more than his proportionate share, because he can, is only robbing thousands of poor souls of what they are morally entitled to. This kind of young man is, in effect, says, "Make marriage the subject of barter and trade, as it is in England, and I will sell myself," and he, it will be observed, is not particular to whom, for he knows several whom he would like to have buy him. But God forbid that he should ever marry, for the world has too many like him already. The man who marries a woman for any other reason than because he loves her is unworthy of any woman. The fault with matrimonial affairs of to-day is with the unharmonizing elements of society. The ends will clash, and somebody must feel it. The consciences of many rich men and of spendthrifts, be they young or old, are lax enough to allow them to use an effectual power with certain classes of unfortunate women, and, once tainted, marriage too often becomes with them but little more than a commercial matter. In addition, then, to the fact that there are more women than men, it is hard that the deficiency should be augmented and society be further deprived of those who should be good husbands and fathers, and worthy women in consequence be made to suffer. Shame upon the man who grows up, stagnates, and dies without contributing some good to the world, not even the existence of a pure-minded, intelligent, and healthy child. Shame upon him, because he has destroyed a family by not creating one. And, more, he has blighted two souls—the woman's whose society he sought, and the woman's whom he should have loved. The fault, then, is not only with the emptiness of some women, but with the natural depravity of a great many men, their incapacity to love any woman sufficiently to give up their present "luxuries," and also with a false standard of living set up and followed by extravagant people. The remedy is not immediate, but with the coming generation, and the namby-pamby girl who wants a husband must either do without or induce her father to buy her one of those "presents to whom the world owes a living," or break loose and take the first fellow who will swear allegiance, even though he be a poor clerk.

RAY COURT.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Feb. 22, 1880.

"YOUNG LAWYER" SPEAKS AGAIN.

GIVING HIS OPINION OF "SENSIBLE WOMEN," WITH SOME OF HIS KNOWLEDGE OF ETYMOLOGY AND ENGLISH LITERATURE THROWN IN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To say that a woman is sensible is to say that she has sense—that is, common sense. This phrase has at least two distinct meanings—one, given in the Encyclopedia Britannica, is to the effect that common sense is a power of the mind which perceives truth by an irresistible impulse independently of the will, and therefore a sense acting in a similar manner on all mankind, and hence common; the other, by Hamilton, is, in substance, that it is the faculty by which the reports of the several senses are compared. Dr. French says that the common sense was so named to distinguish it from the five special senses. The old theory of the senses was that a sixth sense, the common sense, formed a common bond between the other five, and passed its verdicts on the reports which they severally made to it. This process is decidedly one of reasoning, and as it is instantaneous in its action it is not to be distinguished from that instantaneous reasoning known as instinct. The word instinct is very often used to denote the reasoning of the lower animals. This is a misuse of the term. The essential characteristic of instinct is that it acts instantaneously and almost without the knowledge of the possessor, and entirely beyond his control. Man is the most instinctive of all animals, the most automatic. This kind of reason is exercised with reference to the direct impressions made upon the senses, and therefore has to do with regard to the small little things of life, the common things, and as most people are engaged in attending to those things, the exercise of common sense, by any definition, is undoubtedly universal mental activity. On contrasting the intellectual habits of the two sexes it is at once apparent that if it be true, as their detractors charge, that women give their attention almost wholly to trifles, they have brought into almost constant exercise the faculty of instantaneous, unconscious reasoning. The possession of common sense is extremely common among women. Men are capable of more vigorous, more extensive, longer-sustained, and more concentrated thought than women—that is, some men are—but the men who exercise this faculty in the highest in this sort of mental exercise are, to my mind, inferior to their industrious, quick-witted wives and daughters, and it is true in so vast a majority of cases that it may be said that universally the rule is that the women of a family have more common sense than the men. Were his business as well kept as his house, were his wife's common sense heard in the management of his affairs as well as in the home, would be in prosperous circumstances and many a prosperous man wealthy. In the matter of manners and deportment so supreme is the common sense of woman that Emerson speaks of "her instinct of behavior." Hence it is that men are always croaking about "sensible" women? Dr. Johnson said: "I would have men grant in great things and elegant in little things." Now, nothing is more beautiful than a sensible thing, than for a man to be elegant in little things. When a man, therefore, who has never given any attention to these minor elegancies makes a venture into society, he is, at first, very likely to be horribly ill at ease, nothing to be done with himself and his friends, and though he may, in his efforts to please, worry his brain into a hard knot, the sickening sensation is forced upon him that he has utterly failed. To a man who is bashful or sensitive nothing is more exquisite than to have it rubbing grit into a fresh wound to see some young fellow, whom he knows to be his inferior in other ways, walk up with all the assurance in the world, and, nonchalantly, with no more effort than nonsense, make himself agreeable to the ladies, and they and he enjoy themselves. Our awkward friend goes home enraged and disgusted; he thinks over the affair in his comfortable bachelor's quarters, he remembers the conversation that passed between the ladies and the silly fellow that cut him out, and he concludes that if that's the kind of men they like society young ladies must be entirely silly, and none but one whose mind is a vacuum would waste their time on such "namby-pamby" women. He shuns their society and thinks they are fools; they vote him a boor and a bore. I think the bald bachelor must have been at a reception or a party, and could not hear, and am quite sure he never saw the above before he wrote the letter published in THE TIMES on the 8th.

Gay society and folly becoming thus considered as synonymous, it only needs a little under that the reverse grows into credit, and that dull people seem to be the only ones who are sensible. What would the bald bachelor think of one who ridiculed Handel's exquisite song, "Angels ever bright and fair," because there are seven and seven other syllables constitute the entire words of the song? They are repeated and re-repeated in a way that, without the music, would be but the chattering of idiocy, but their union with another art so far redeems them that he is little better than a savage who would blut at ridicule in connection with such a song. So with conversations that many think devoid of sense, considered of themselves and repeating the words in cold blood there may be nothing in them; but they have been torn from their connection with another art, that which Emerson calls the finest of the fine arts, and where that art is really exercised, the art of conversation (Winterfield, the art of beautiful behavior of Emerson,) it is as much an act of vandalism and barbarity to separate the art from the words as to criticise the rendering of a piece of music from the grammatical result of the verbal translation. Many and many a time I have been, more than the bald bachelor, at the failure of the man who volunteered to play on the violin without any previous practice. He had seen it done, and it looked easy. So this bald bachelor came to grief because at his own blunders in attempting the more difficult art of good behavior. Altering the words of Hamlet—Why, look you now, how unworthy a thing you make of woman! You would play upon her, you would think to know the stops of her mysteries; you would sound her from her lowest note to the top of her compass; and there is much music, excellent voice in this little

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement:
35th-st., bet. 5th and 6th ave., 4-s. h. & b. s., 20x85x100.
125th-st., bet. 8th-av. and B'way, 4-s. h. & b. s., 20x55x100.
172d-st., bet. 5th and 6th ave., 4-s. h. & b. s., 20x50x100.
17th-st., bet. 5th and Mad. ave., 4-s. b. & b. s., 24x63x100.
138th-st., bet. 5th and 6th ave., 4-s. h. & b. s., 20x50x175.
83d-st., bet. 4th and Mad. ave., 4-s. h. & b. s., 20x63x100.
36th-st., bet. 5th and Mad. ave., 4-s. h. & b. s., 20x80x100.
94th-st., bet. 5th and 6th ave., 4-s. h. & b. s., 25x74x100.
97th-st., bet. 5th and 6th ave., 4-s. h. & b. s., 25x92x100.
86th-st., bet. Mad. and 4th ave., 4-s. h. & b. s., 24x60x100.
60th-st., bet. Lex. and 3d ave., 4-s. h. & b. s., 20x55x100.
81st-st., bet. Mad. and 4th ave., 4-s. h. & b. s., 19x55x100.
83d-st., bet. Mad. and 5th ave., 4-s. h. & b. s., 20x83x100.
85th-st., bet. 5th and Mad. ave., 4-s. h. & b. s., 20x60x100.
98th-st., bet. 5th and Mad. ave., 4-s. h. & b. s., 20x75x100.
87th-st., bet. 5th and Mad. ave., 4-s. h. & b. s., 27x71x100.
88th-st., bet. Mad. and 4th ave., 4-s. h. & b. s., 22x65x100.
Madison-av., corner 98th-st., 4-s. h. & b. s., 20x99x100.
Mad.-av., bet. 63d and 64th sts., 4-s. h. & b. s., 20x58x100.
And a large number of others in desirable locations, at prices to suit.

FOR SALE BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

MADISON-AV., near 29th-st.—Full-size house, with possession, $25,000.

MADISON-AV.—A valuable extra wide, south-west corner, north of 86th-st.

5TH-AV., near 54th-st.—An elegant extra wide dwelling and lot, in fine order and well arranged.

EAST 46TH-ST., near 5th-av.—A full-size dwelling; price, $45,000.

WEST 49TH ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Fine, well furnished house; $40,000.

EAST 54TH ST.—A beautiful and new medium-size house, with side lights.

EAST 58TH-ST., near Madison-av.—A medium-size house, in perfect order.

WEST 58TH ST., near 5th-av.—A fine medium-size house, with dining-room extension.

Permits can be had at either office.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

No. 3 Pine-street, and No. 1130 Broadway,

Offer for sale the following vacant property:

Park-av., between 82d and 93d sts., 8 lots.
Madison-av., between 84th and 85th sts., 7 lots.
Fifth-av., several lots well located for immediate improvement.
Eighth-av., desirable lots between 75th and 91st sts.
9th-av., 10th-av., Eleventh-avenue, Riverside Drive, Boulevard. } Several desirable lots, plots, and tracts.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH NEW-YORK, TWENTY-third Ward, 10 minutes walk from Harlem Bridge, elegant frame houses, containing 11 rooms, with all improvements; lot 20x100 feet; location best in vicinity. Parties looking for desirable houses, at a small outlay, had better examine this property, when the investment and fair on cost will not exceed the rent of an ordinary flat in town.

THOMAS OVERINGTON,
No. 119 East 129th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NORTH SIDE OF 47th-st., 100 feet west of 5th-av., lot 100x100, house 100x40, with extension of music hall in rear 100x30. Built by the late eminent Dr. Thomas Ward, for his own occupancy. Columbia College leasehold; $250 per lot; three renewals. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or H. H. CAMMANN, No. 4 Pine-st.

NO. 42 E. 133D-ST., 3-STORY OHIO STONE, 20x45x100, $9,500.
22 E. 131st-st., 3-story brown-stone, 13x48x100 $9,000.
102 E. 122d-st., 2-story frame, lot 50x100, $9,000.
Avenue A, between 115th and 116th sts., new 3-story brown-stone, 18x40x100, $9,000, and others, by
PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

A DESCRIPTION OF ANY PROPERTY which you may have for sale or to let is solicited.
A. W. BOGERT, JR.,
Office, 16 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.
P. S.—I have a list of responsible applicants wanting houses centrally located.

THE FINE NEW HOUSES, 12, 15, 22, 26, 42 and 52 E. 67th, 24 E. 68th, 12 and 42 E. 69th, 14 E. 65th, 13 E. 84th, 5 E. 83d, 15 E. 62d, 27 E. 57th, 4 E. and 64 E. 44th, 23 E. 47th and 21 E. 45th sts. 16 to 30 inclusive, with and without stable extensions, for sale at lowest prices. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE, DINING-ROOM EX-tension, near 5th-av. Murray Hill, for sale on up, with or without furniture. Also fine north-west corner house, Murray Hill, $47,000; others on and near 5th and Madison avs., all sizes and prices; bargains.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE NEW FIRST-CLASS three-story and basement, high-stoop brown-stone-front houses, with all modern improvements. Price, corner house, $11,000, the others $9,000 each. On Pleasant-av., between East 115th and 116th sts. Apply to the builder, on the premises, ROBERT McCHRISTIE.

ADJOINING MADISON-AV., 54TH-ST.—Fine block front and rear; elegant 22-foot house; only $37,000; bargain; possession.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
1 Pine, 35 East 17th-st, and 661 5th-av.

HARLEM.—FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE AND brick houses at moderate prices; a large double frame house, seven lots, carriage-house, fruit and shade trees, $10,000; possession at once.
S. B. KENYON, No. 2,223 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house No. 227 West 45th-st., walnut finish, 21x58 feet, lot 100; nearly new, in good order; good neighborhood, near Broadway. Apply on the premises.

ASSORTMENT NEW RESIDENCES—21, 23 East 47th, and 20, 22, 24 East 48th, between Madison and 5th avs., owners, on premises. THOMAS Architects, 63 East 41st. Send for price! catalogue explaining "How to Build Good Houses."

TO GROCERY TRADE, &c.—FOR SALE AND to lease, properties on Reade, Harrison, Leonard, Franklin, North Moore, Hubert, Vestry, Hudson, and Greenwich sts.; several corners. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st. or No. 59 Park-place, Room No. 6.

NOS. 449 AND 451 7TH-AV.—FOR SALE OR to let, large building, suitable for manufacturing or store purposes, 42x130; for sale cheap, or long lease at low rent. Apply, in writing, to ROBERT J. REATING, Room No. 95 Drexel Building, New-York City.

EAST 126TH-ST.—GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD, 20-foot three-story high-stoop brick house; 9 rooms, cornices, chandeliers, &c.; low figure. L. J. CARPENTER, 56 East 23d-st., Y. M. C. A. Building.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY, 25-FOOT house on Madison-av, near 30th-st; also one on Park-av., near 38th-st., at low figures. Apply to JOSEPH McGUIRE & CO., No. 1,244 Broadway.

A.—LARGER RETURNS FOR TENEMENT property by proper management. THEODORE M. KOCHS, real estate office, No. 245 West 42d-st., near Charles-st.

A.—FOR SALE—CHARMING LITTLE STONE front house, 17 feet East 43d-st., near 3d-av., $10,000; a bargain. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st., or No. 59 Park place, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS ON THE SOUTH-EAST corner of 94th-st. and Lexington-av. Address BUYER, Box No. 310 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FOR SALE—EAST 70TH-ST., LENOX HILL, near Park.—Four-story first-class dwelling; plumbing perfect; neighborhood healthiest in the City. Address S. TOWLE, Room No. 21, City Hall.

FOR SALE.—NO. 23 WEST 126TH-ST., A FINE brown-stone house; all conveniences; first-class neighborhood, and very desirable; terms easy. Apply to OWNER, No. 253 9th-av.

FOR SALE—ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE, THE EN-tire front 76th and 80th sts.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 54TH-ST., ELEGANT four-story high stoop 25-foot house for sale.
RICHARD V. HARNETT,
111 Broadway, basement.

AUCTION COLUMN CONTAINS PARTICU-LARS of medium sized 50th-st. just west of 5th-av. dwelling, by
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A HANDSOME LARGE, FINELY-FURNISHED house for sale or rent; complete order, finely located, No. 20 East 73d-st. OWNER, No. 2 Astor House.

FOR SALE.—PARK-AV., MURRAY HILL, WEST Side, a beautiful house for sale, cheap.
ALBERT C. LAMSON, No. 170 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV. PLOT, SOUTH-WEST CORNER of 126th-st., 100 feet front by 120 deep, positively for sale. JAMES H. LEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

A.—PROPERTY OF EVERY DESCRIP-tion for sale. Lists mailed upon application. L. J. CARPENTER, 56 East 23d-st., Y. M. C. A. Building.

CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS—NO. 243 East 33d-st. and No. 227 East 11th-st. Room No. 15, third story, No. 120 Broadway.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A three-story high-stoop house at a bargain. JOSEPH McGUIRE & CO., 1,244 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 875 MADISON-AV., REMODeled and put in perfect order; artistically frescoed and papered throughout. Open all day.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE HOUSES, 20 FEET front, 85th-st., Lexington-av.; all improvements; $8,000 to $13,000. J. C. WILSON, No. 1,417 3d-av.

FIVE LOTS, CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 120TH-st., for sale.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

BROADWAY AND 38TH-ST., NORTH-EAST corner.—This fine large plot, 98 feet front by 140 feet, positively for sale. JOSIAH LEX, 1,235 Broadway.

CORNER 9TH-AV. AND 73TH-ST., FOUR lots for sale.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CORNER 88TH-ST. AND 10TH-AV., four lots. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY, see auction advertisement of
RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

THIRD-AV., SPLENDID PLOT, INCLUDING best business corner below 60th-st., paying 10 per cent. JOSEPH McGUIRE & CO., No. 1,244 Broadway.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—Inquire on the premises, No. 48 Chatham-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

LONG BRANCH,

MONMOUTH BEACH, and

SEABRIGHT COTTAGES

TO LET.

Full particulars and catalogue from
CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, IN RICHMOND HILL, eight miles from New-York, on the Long Island Railroad, a cottage, with 11 rooms, barn, cow, chickens, &c.; situation delightful; perfectly healthy. Rent for the season, $400. Address A. B., Box 108 *Times* Office.

A.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PLACE AT Stamford; beautiful grounds; also, place with front on water, on Hudson, for sale or rent. POOLEY & EDDY, 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

ASHLAND HALL, (MONTCLAIR, N. J.,) boarding-house, to let from April 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—IN VILLAGE OF TENAFLY, TWO COZY cottages, good garden, splendid water, and to small family client. Address JAMES BUTLER, Tenafly, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

TUESDAY, March 2.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET, No. 154 EAST.—Handsome frame house.

WEDNESDAY, March 3.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET, No. 163 EAST.—Elegant frame house.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH-STREET, (OR THIRD-STREET,) NEAR WASHINGTON-AVENUE, MORRISANIA.—Three fine lots and good frame house.

LEE-AVENUE, No. 195, BROOKLYN.—Brown-stone house.

THURSDAY, March 4.

ELEVENTH-AVENUE, NINETY-FOURTH, NINETY-FIFTH, AND NINETY-SIXTH STREETS.—Twelve lots.

ELEVENTH-STREET, Nos. 232 AND 234 WEST.—Three-story brick.

MONROE-STREET, No. 124.—Three-story brick.

FRIDAY, March 5.

No. 17 BRIDGE-STREET, AND No. 2 STONE-STREET, (CONNECTING.)—Warehouse.

TUESDAY, March 9.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE, ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD STREETS.—Twenty-six lots.

NINTH-STREET, No. 417.—Elegant brick apartment-house.

THURSDAY, March 25.

CARMEN ESTATE.—Three hundred lots, in partition. Maps &c. at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer.

NO. 61 WEST 30TH-ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.

This superbly built, finished, and located 20-feet modern four-story dwelling, with fine chandeliers and mirrors, will be sold positively, without reserve, THURSDAY, March 4, 1880, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Possession, Tuesday.

N. B.—The house can only be seen on special permit from auctioneer's offices, 1 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., or 661 5th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 233 EAST 126TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Executrix, to close an estate.

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—The three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot No. 233 East 126th-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs.; lot, 16.8x99.11 feet.

B. C. WETMORE, Attorney, No. 9 Pine-st.

AT AUCTION, UNDER JUDGMENT OF SUPREME COURT, in FORECLOSURE of a mortgage, R. V. Harnett, auctioneer. Joseph S. Bosworth, Esq., Referee, will be sold, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, this City, on FRIDAY, March 12, at noon, the valuable house and lot No. 191 Madison-st; terms, cash. FRANCIS BYRNE, Attorney for Mortgageor, No. 7 Nassau-st.

CHAS. S. BROWN, AUCTIONEER, NO. 90 Broadway, will sell March 3, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 M., by order of the Executors, the HOUSE and LOT No. 61 BLEECKER-ST., near Broadway; house 28 feet front, four-story, brick; lot runs to alley in rear.

CORNER 10TH AND DRY-DOCK STS.—Two three-story tenements; corner, (with Bluor store,) 20x45x70; adjoining house, 40x45x70. Rental together, $1,500. At Exchange Sales-rooms, THURSDAY, 11th March, at noon. Particulars at office of RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS TO RENT.

On 5th-av., $2,500; Park-av., near 35th-st., $2,000; Lexington-av., $1,400; 2d-av., near 14th-st., $2,000; 6th-av. corner, near 125th-st., $1,000; 129th-st., near 5th-av., $1,000; 131st-st., near Madison-av., $800; East 56th-st., $1,800; East 53d-st., $1,200; East 46th-st., $1,500; West 39th-st., $1,400; East 39th-st., $1,000; East 30th-st., $1,000; East 28th-st., $1,400; East 23d-st., $3,000; East 19th-st., $1,300; East 15th-st., $1,600, also, $1,650; West 12th-st., $1,700; East 9th-st., $850; Clinton-st., $650. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 56 East 23d-st., Y. M. C. A. Building.

TO LET—SIX HIGHLY-DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop houses, Nos. 111, 113, 115, 117, 121 and 123 East 72d-st.; these houses are built in the very best manner as an investment, and are handsomely finished throughout; watchman on premises; no permits required. Apply to H. C. PEDDER, at Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, 8th-av. and 19th-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE 25-FOOT FOUR-story high-stoop house, three rooms deep, on 26th-st., near Broadway, to rent, furnished, to a responsible tenant. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

TO RENT—IN 43D-ST., FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, 22 feet 6 inches, with parlor carpets and mirrors. Also, others in 9th, 13th, 23d, 15th, 19th, 24th, 44th, 50th, 33d sts., and elsewhere.
IRVING & LORD, No. 25 William-st.

A HOUSE TO RENT AT TREMONT, TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—Nine rooms, high ground, with stable; gas and water; 20 minutes from 42d-st.
HARD, No. 25 Beekman-st.

HARLEM—TO LET—TWO-STORY FRAME house; nine rooms, two lots, and stable; $30 per month; possession at once.
S. B. KENYON,
No. 2,223 3d-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—WALK UP AND EXamine the beauty of the situation of the houses on 86th-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av. and Central Park.
OWNER, No. 80 Franklin-st.

A NEW PRINTED LIST OF HOUSES AT Offices, 1 Pine, 35 East 17th-st. and 661 5th-av.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—FROM MARCH 15, NO. 420 WEST 24th-st., in good order; all improvements; rent, $750 per annum. J. CORBIT, No. 253 9th-av.

TO LET—PARLOR FLAT OF NO. 64 CLINTON-place, opposite the Brevoort House; nine rooms.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HIGHLANDS, N. J.—THE ESTATE OF THE late Edward Minturn is offered for sale; is situated on high ground, and commands extensive views of the Ocean, Shrewsbury, Navesink Rivers, and inland country; large comfortable house, with requisite outbuildings; 20 acres of land. Apply to
CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A LARGE NEW HOUSE, WITH ONE ACRE of land, at a depot on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; this property cost $13,000; will be sold for $7,500. Terms, $2,000 cash, $5,500 in monthly payments of $50, WITHOUT INTEREST. W. H. WELLS, No. 67 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., a very desirable residence, combining advantages of city and country; high ground, with fine outlook of bay; 14 large pleasant rooms; water, gas, furnace; street sewered; has stable. Apply to
HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM IN GOSHEN, Orange County, N. Y., one and a quarter miles from depot, containing 10½ acres, with complete outbuildings, all new within the past four years; large and small fruits of all kinds. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FINE ESTATE OF ABOUT 7,500 acres, 100 miles from New-York; 500 acres cleared; balance pine and other timber; splendid water-power; saw-mill; country hotel and buildings; trout fishing, deer shooting; low for cash; will exchange; to investors.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

ON THE HUDSON, NEAR THE VILLAGE of Milton, small farm for sale, 25 acres, on very easy terms. Well stocked with fruits, in the immediate berry-growing country, good house and barns. Apply to W. W. CAMERON, 327 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or J. L. CAMERON, on the premises.

A LARGE NEW HOUSE, WITH ONE ACRE of land, at a depot on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, that cost $13,000, will be sold for $7,500; terms, $2,000 cash, $5,500 in monthly payments of $50, WITHOUT INTEREST. W. H. WELLS, 67 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE ON SMALL LOT, at City Island, Westchester County, N. Y.; fine view of Long Island Sound; good bathing, fishing, &c.; only $600 in cash wanted. Address STEPHEN S. LOCKWOOD, City Island, Westchester County, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY.—A country seat of 10 acres, one hour on the New-Haven Road; good dwelling and outbuildings; convenient to the depot; stocked and furnished; all free and clear. Apply to Owner, 243 West 40th-st.

A VILLA ON THE HUDSON—AT YONKERS; 1½ acres high ground; 24 rooms; brick Gothic residence; stables, fruit, shade; boat order; price, $30,000. EDWIN F. CLARKE, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, 13 ROOMS; eight lots; Mount Hope, Tremont Station; 20 minutes from Forty-second-street Depot; price, $10,000. Apply to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, No. 199 3d-av.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COTTAGE, AT NEW-Rochelle, situated on the Sound, containing 12 rooms, and four acres of ground; fruit; bathing and boating facilities. Apply to MILLER, No. 60 West 38th-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY; mill site and water-power, located at Black Hawk, Colorado. Apply to W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

AT LONG BRANCH AND VICINITY.—FOR sale and to let, cottages, hotels, building sites, farms, &c. Apply to WM. LANE & CO., East Long Branch.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE WATER FRONT FOR manufacturing purposes, Passaic, N. J.
ANDERSON PRICE, No. 239 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

MOLLER & CO.,

NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL

CITY HORSE RAILROAD STOCK & BONDS,

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ALSO,

ALL CLASSES OF STOCKS AND BONDS,

Either dividend-paying or in default.

OFFICE OF THE MOOSE MINING COMPANY,
No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1880.

IN ORDER TO OBTAIN THE NAMES AND address of the stockholders, the Transfer Books of the MOOSE MINING COMPANY will be closed on the 8th of March and reopen on the 15th day of March, 1880.
HARRY ALLEN, Secretary.

A.—ATLANTIC & PACIFIC R. R. STOCK and Bonds, New-Jersey Midland Stock and Bonds, Missouri Pacific Stock, N. Y. & Oswego Midland Stock, Wanted by
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 3 Wall-st.

AT 5 PER CENT. INTEREST FOR FIVE YEARS.—I have a large amount of money to loan on first-class residence and store property in this City.
TRUST, Post Office Box No. 2,668.

WANTED.

STOCK OF THE NEW-YORK BELL TELEPHONE CO. by W. 72 NOYES, No. 21 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE

NORTH AMERICAN MINING AND DEVELOPING CO.,

NO. 61 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DIRECTORS.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, Boston.
WM. R. GARRISON, Prest. Met. Elevated R. R., N. Y.
WM. B. BACON, Boston.
WM. H. GUION, of Williams & Guion Steam-ships, N. Y.
JAMES G. BATTERSON, Prest. Traveller's Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.
THOMAS H. PERKINS, of Head & Perkins, Bankers, Boston.
H. A. V. POST, of Clark, Post & Martin, Bankers, N. Y.
W. A. H. LOVELAND, Prest. Colorado Cen. R. R., Col.
JOHN A. NICHOLS, Prest. Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co., N. Y.
PERCIVAL L. EVERETT, Prest. Third National Bank, Boston.
GEO. W. WARREN, New-York Life Insurance Co.
CHRISTOPHER MEYER, Meyer Rubber Co., N. Y.
WILLIAM GERLACH, of Norr & Gerlach, Bankers and Brokers, Philadelphia.
I. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer Adams Express Co., N. Y.
MILTON SAYLER, Cincinnati, Ohio.
JAMES WHITELY, of Prince & Whitely, Bankers, N. Y.
G. L. CHASE, Prest. Hartford Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.
HENRY C. WAINWRIGHT, of H. C. Wainwright & Co., Bankers, Boston.
DEMAS BARNES, New-York.
JOS. B. MEADER, Assayer and Mining Engineer, Utah and Montana.
WM. L. CANDLER, Boston.
WM. PITT SHEARMAN, Late Receiver and Treasurer Erie R. R.
J. S. LUDLAM, Merrimac Mills, Lowell, Mass.
ARTHUR F. WILLMARTH, Vice-Prest. Home Insurance Co., New-York.
D. B. VAN EINBURGH, of Van Einburgh & Atterbury, Bankers and Brokers, New-York.

This company is organized for the purpose of developing and dealing in mines.

The capital of the Company is $1,000,000, divided into 40,000 shares, of a par value of $25 each. Twelve thousand shares are now offered to the public for subscription at par. Books of subscription will be opened on the 1st day of March and closed on or before the 15th. The Directors reserve the right of allotting the stock pro rata among subscribers.

For particulars apply at the office of the Company, or to their financial agents, Messrs. PRINCE & WHITELY, Bankers and Brokers, No. 64 Broadway, New-York.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, President.
WILLIAM PITT SHEARMAN, Treasurer.
JOHN T. BANKER, Secretary.
MILLER & PECKHAM, Solicitors.

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, President.
THEODORE J. De SABLA, Vice-President.
Senor Don RAMON G. GUZMAN, Resident Vice-President for Mexico.

DIRECTORS.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, Esq., President of the Equitable Trust Company.
WILLIAM B. HOFFMAN, Esq., New-York.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Esq., Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co.
ALFRED PELL, Esq., New-York Manager of the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
JOHN E. ALEXANDRE, Esq., New-York, Havana and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.
JAMES A. SCRYMSER, Esq., New-York.

BANKERS.

Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

This Company has been organized under the laws of the State of New-York, for the purpose of establishing telegraphic communication with

MEXICO, SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

MEXICO is so situated geographically as to be the natural channel through which all telegrams between North and Central America must conveniently pass, thus practically controlling the growing traffic of the Pacific Coasts, from CHILI to CALIFORNIA on the WEST, and the GULF OF MEXICO on the EAST.

The cost of the present undertaking will be under $500,000. It will consist of about 500 miles of Submarine Cable, (with no land lines,) which will begin on the Southern Coast of Texas, and be continued to the Cities of Tampico and Vera Cruz, Mexico, connecting there with the Mexican Government lines built over the railway to the City of Mexico, from which point 7,300 miles of wire extend to all the important cities of that Republic.

Arrangements have been made for acquiring a concession, granted by the Mexican Government, by which the control of all foreign telegrams to and from places in Mexico, south of a line 156 miles south of the boundary line of the United States, is secured *exclusively* for the term of fifty years, and the right of establishing and working telegraph cables between the United States, Central and South America, via Mexico, is secured for fifty years, during which time the Government of Mexico binds itself not to grant to others like privileges.

The control of an advantageous contract with the Western Union Telegraph Company and its connections can be acquired without cost to this company, securing for the term of twenty-five years the *exclusive* exchange of all telegrams to and from points reached by this proposed cable.

The early completion of the railway now building across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and the projected ship canals of Panama and Nicaragua will open direct trade via the Pacific Ports to the interior cities of the United States and Central and South America, China, Japan, India, and Australia, creating an immense telegraphic traffic between the Isthmus of Central America and all parts of the world, which will be of great value to this telegraph system, protected as it is by exclusive rights for fifty years.

No estimate of Mexican telegraphing can be made from the returns of existing lines, owing to the fact that the wires between the Texas frontier and the City of Mexico pass through a mountainous and unsettled country, where it is impossible to maintain them efficiently.

For several years the telegraph takings for the Island of Cuba have averaged about $300,000 annually. Cuba has a population of 1,800,000, and a commerce valued estimated to be from $100,000,000 to $125,000,000 annually. Mexico has a population of 9,500,000, and an annual commerce estimated to be from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000.

If Cuba's telegraphing amounts to $300,000 annually, that of Mexico, which is *more distant*, when fully developed, cannot be less than $225,000 a year.

This estimate, which is *irrespective* of the local telegraphing certain to be developed between the two countries, and interior Cities of Mexico, and *exclusive* of any accession of traffic from the extension of telegraphic communication with the Central and South American States, would give the following results:

Revenue from Messages according to above estimate..... $225,000
Annual working expenses, three Cable Stations and New-York office..... $45,000
Reserve and Repair Fund..... 30,000 75,000
Net annual income..... $150,000

Being at the rate of 15 per cent. on a capital of $1,000,000.

Negotiations are in progress for the extension of telegraphic communication with Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the United States of Colombia, Ecuador, connecting *exclusively* with the lines of this Company and the established lines from Payta Peru, to Chili and Brazil, on terms very beneficial to this Company. These extensions will bring a large accession of traffic over its cables, which will largely control the telegraphing of an aggregate population of over **35,000,000**, and an annual revenue of **$602,-100,000**, which is rapidly increasing.

The receipts from the carriage of messages in connection with this extension will, it is estimated, largely increase the amount above estimated as derivable from Mexico.

All telegrams between North America, and Brazil, Chili, and Peru go and return via New-York, London, Portugal and Buenos Ayres, at the following rates, which are practically prohibitory:

Between	*Distances from the United States, via Eng. and via Portugal, Mexico.* Miles.	Miles.
N. Y. and B. Ventura, U. S. Colombia.....	Each word, $7 85	10,387 2,613
N. Y. and Payta, Peru..	Each word, 7 75	9,621 3,379
N. Y. and Callao.....	Each word, 7 25	9,200 3,867
N. Y. and Valpso., Chili	Each word, 6 75	7,790 5,110
N. Y. and Monte Video	Each word, 4 60	6,810 5,910
N. Y. and Rio Janeiro..	Each word, 4 10	6,550 7,100

The extension of this more direct line via Mexico and the South Pacific insures a large through and local traffic, whereby the European and domestic telegrams, now unnaturally diverted from the Atlantic Cables and the Western Union lines, will be secured at rates *lower* than by any other route.

To secure the completion of the cable to Vera Cruz, via Tampico, offers from English Cable makers insure the cable being laid, and in working order for about $600,000, within six months after receiving the order.

As the two sections of cable are short, the longest being about 260 miles, there is no danger of manufacturing any delay or difficulty in fulfilling these offers, as the cable would be laid parallel with the coast in about 100 fathoms of water, on a generally favorable route.

For copies of the Concession and contracts above referred to, terms of subscription, and any further information that may be required, anbir to
JAMES A. SCRYMSER, President,
No. 37 New-st., New-York.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF DEALING IN

STOCKS,

Should write to or call on the old Banking-house of
HOWES & COMPANY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York,
(Formerly HOWES & MACY.)

This house transacts a general Stock Commission business, with very large experience.

Interest allowed on deposits at 4 per cent., payable on demand.

CLINTON B. FISK & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 3 BROAD-ST., DREXEL BUILDING,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

For cash, or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. Brokers in State, Railway, Municipal, Mining, and miscellaneous stocks and bonds.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS.—The stock of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company is now ready for delivery to persons holding the Purchasing Committee's stock receipts. The exchange will be made at the office of J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 63 William-st., New-York. By order of the Purchasing Committee.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, Chairman.

CITY OF HOUSTON, TEXAS; DOUGLAS AND Cleaveworth County, Kan.; Macoupin County, Ill.; City of St. Joseph, Mo., and all classes of county and township bonds of the Western States, bought and sold by
JOHN F. ZEBLEY, Jr.,
No. 3 Broad-st., Drexel Building.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GERMANIA Petroleum Company call on or write to JOHN PONDIR, No. 19 Broad-st. Stockholders please bring stock.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, (established in 1854,) transact a general banking and brokerage business in railway shares, bonds, &c., &c.

FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, New-York, at the close of business on the 21st day of February, 1880:

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$4,305,050 82
United States bonds to secure circulation	867,000 00
Other United States bonds on hand	45,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, &c.	68,834 61
Overdrafts	260 21
Due from other national banks	94,824 88
Due from State banks and bankers	30,555 52
Banking-house	386,000 00
Other real estate	200,000 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	9,329 75
Premiums paid	48,273 31
Checks and other cash items	10,282 33
Exchanges for Clearing-house	9,185,862 91
Bills of other banks	11,035 00
Fractional currency, &c.	10 29
Specie	1,244,002 40
Legal-tender notes	111,062 00
U. S. certificates for legal-tenders	
Redemption fund	39,015 00
Total	$16,654,266 70

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	150,000 00
Undivided profits	28,845 25
National bank notes outstanding	749,100 00
Dividends unpaid	8,065 00
Deposits:	
Individuals	$2,963,816 77
National banks	1,664,732 06
State banks and bankers	796,701 32
Certificates of deposit	12,788 60
	5,437,538 75
Certified checks	9,267,210 04
Cashier's checks	13,507 66
Total	$16,654,266 70

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss: I, FRED'K TAYLOR, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRED'K TAYLOR, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 27th day of February, 1880. ALFD. H. TIMPSON, Notary Public, New-York County.

Correct—Attest: JOHN T. AGNEW, C. C. BALDWIN, EDMUND D. RANDOLPH, } Directors.

RANDAL H. FOOTE,
(Established 1860.)
STOCK AND BOND BROKER,
No. 70 Broadway, New-York City,
WANTS

Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad stock.
Brunswick Land Company of Georgia.
Cameron Coal Company stock.
Chicago and South-western Railroad stock.
Fayette County (Ky.) bonds.
Illinois State, City and County bonds.
Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette R. R. stock.
Kansas State, City, and County bonds.
Lawrence County, Ohio, defaulted bonds.

MR. HAIGH'S FORGED PAPER.

ITS SALE RESTRAINED BY JUDGE GILBERT.

TEXT OF THE PETITION ON WHICH THE ORDER WAS GRANTED—WHAT RECEIVER WHITE SAYS—A GOOD OUTLOOK FOR THE CREDITORS.

The sale of the claims of the insolvent Grocers' Bank against J. Lloyd Haigh, together with the collaterals attached thereto, which was to have taken place at No. 111 Broadway yesterday, under the order of Judge Gilbert, was again postponed, in consequence of the receipt of a second order from the same Judge staying the sale, and ordering ex-President Denison, ex-Cashier Perham, and Receiver White to show cause why a Referee should not be appointed to take evidence in the matter of the Haigh indebtedness. The action of the court was based upon the petition of William Dean, Administrator for the estate of Thomas Dean, deceased, who holds 140 shares of the capital stock of the bank. The petition, which is filed in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, sets forth that J. Lloyd Haigh is indebted to the bank in the sum of $97,000; that the collateral securities held by the bank as security for the payment of the indebtedness of Haigh are forged securities, forged by Haigh or some other person or persons unknown, and that it is a matter of common fame that the said Haigh forged said securities and that several indictments are pending against him in consequence; that the petitioner is informed by S. V. White Receiver of the Bank, that some of the indorsements on the collaterals are genuine indorsements of solvent persons; that the petitioner objects to the sale of the claims or collaterals in question for the following reasons:

"*First*—That the said securities are tainted in the market, and the public are ignorant which of said securities are genuine and which forged, and as to which have genuine indorsements by solvent persons.

"*Second*—That the persons who might otherwise bid therefor fear to become purchasers of the forged securities and render themselves apparently, or in fact, subject to the pains and penalties of the criminal law.

"*Third*—That only the persons concerned in said forgeries will bid for said securities, and so obtain possession of the same and of the whole evidence of such forgeries for the purpose of destroying the same, and so defeat justice and prevent the realization of any advantage to said bank from the genuine indorsements on said securities. The petitioner further alleges that he is informed by George M. Leventritt, Vice-President of said bank, and verily believes that the said bank has loaned to one Scheider, a Director of said bank, the sum of $60,000 and upward, in violation of law; and that it appears by the quarterly report of said bank that there was due to the bank from the Directors the sum of $39,750.

"And your petitioner believes that the rights of the creditors and stockholders of said bank are not and will not be fully protected by any person now before the court, for the reason that the interests of the officers and Directors of said bank conflict with those of its creditors and stockholders, and there is no one before the court entitled to notice of the proceedings herein who represents the rights of the stockholders as against the officers and Directors thereof."

The papers in the case were presented to Judge Gilbert at his house in Brooklyn on Friday evening, and after reading them over he affixed his signature to an order staying the sale of the securities, and to show cause on March 3 why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

Mr. Hassler, counsel for the petitioner, said that his client in taking this step had no desire to interfere in any way with Receiver White's efforts to pay off the indebtedness of the bank. All that they asked was that the sale should not be smuggled through in such a way as to injure the interests of the stockholders, and give rise to the impression that an effort was being made to shield other persons who might be implicated in the forgeries. Much of the Haigh paper bore good indorsements, and it was a question whether a much larger portion of it could not be made available than had been originally supposed. His client and other stockholders were not satisfied with the way in which certain settlements had been made. The claim against Joseph Scheider, one of the Directors, had been compromised two weeks ago for 50 per cent of its face value. There was every reason to believe that more than one person had been engaged in the forgeries, and that Haigh had confederates who were seeking to shield themselves by the sale of the forged collaterals. By stopping the sale and having the whole matter investigated and the notes and forged collateral produced in court, they hoped to clear up the mystery surrounding the case.

A leading stockholder and lawyer has written to the District Attorney stating that Receiver White has in his possession a large number of the forged acceptances on which Haigh raised money of the bank; that at present they are held by the Receiver in a fiduciary capacity; that if they are allowed to go out of his hands into those of purchasers, the latter will be at liberty, if they choose, to destroy the evidence of the forgeries. The writer further alleges that there is a movement on foot to buy up these securities in the interest of Haigh and the other forgers, and asks that the District Attorney, without delay, impound all these forged papers.

Mr. S. V. White said last night that he had, in company with District Attorney Phelps, gone over the whole list of Haigh's collaterals, good and bad, and selected certain of the forged acceptances—viz., the draft for $8,630 29 on C. Sidney Norris & Co., of Baltimore, Md., another of $5,000 on Haigh's father-in-law, David Haley, for $5,000, and a third on a Philadelphia house, making three in all, on which to base a prosecution. On these Haigh could be sent up for 15 years, if necessary. As to the remainder of the collateral, some was forged and some was not. By selling the claims to Haigh's chief creditors, Anderson & Co., of Pittsburg, the bank would be able to realize something like $42,000 to the depositors, which would be otherwise lost. Of course, in selling the claims they must sell the collateral, some of which was genuine and some spurious. Mr. White said that there was no intention whatever of compromising with Haigh or anybody else. Anderson & Co. were willing to offer a higher price than any one else, because they could take hold of Haigh's private business and run it in such a way as to clear off the larger share of his indebtedness. "The whole secret of these proceedings," said Mr. White, "is that certain parties have been disappointed in an attempt to get something out of my Receivership. One gentleman who is in this movement came to me after the failure and asked me to retain him as counsel. I declined civilly, and he renewed the request on two subsequent occasions with the same result. He now turns up with this party, who are fighting to keep the affairs of the bank in litigation, in the hope that they may make something out of it. By Monday next I shall have paid $550,000 of the indebtedness of the bank to depositors, leaving only $200,000 unpaid out of the whole amount, and all this has been done within 58 days since the failure. Usually six months elapse before depositors get a single cent."

Ex-Mayor Ely, who is also a stockholder, said he had protested against the sale of the Haigh securities a week ago, but that he had since heard Mr. White's explanation to the effect that enough of the forged collaterals had been preserved to send Haigh to prison for many years. Under the circumstances he did not care to express an opinion.

The amount of the claims against Haigh which were to have been sold yesterday was $70,163, and the collaterals and bills receivable attached thereto amounted to $100,482 75. A member of the firm of Anderson & Co., of Pittsburg, was in the Exchange Sales-room, and prepared to bid them off if offered.

SPRING COSTUMES FOR LADIES.

THE PRIVATE EXHIBITION BY THE EHRICH BROTHERS.

The inclemency of the weather did not prevent a large number of people from responding to the invitation of the Ehrich Brothers, last evening, to obtain a glimpse of the newest things from Paris in suits, cloaks, bonnets, &c., for Spring wear. The novelties were displayed in a spacious room on the second floor in the establishment, No. 295 Eighth-avenue, none being admitted who did not have cards of invitation. The Chanoine, one of the latest inventions of Paris fancy, presents a demure and very artistic arrangement of basket cloth and novelty goods, intended for the dressy young princess in effect, the front is of novelty goods, bordered on either margin with box plaitings of plain brown basket cloth, with satin bows of a harmonizing shade. A very graceful effect is produced by the cape, which is cut open front and back, and falls in ample folds over the shoulders. Another costume that proved particularly attractive to the ladies was named the Belle Chinoise—a beautiful walking dress of fancy brocade, with the ground-work so delicately tinted and a pattern of such skillfully combined colors that the effect is less that of a woven fabric than that of a mass of rare enamel work. The inferior portion of the skirt is in plain petticoat style, trimmed up the bottom and the sides with a narrow knife-plaiting, corded with blue silk and ornamented with bows and demi-rosettes or ribbon of the same color. The front of the upper skirt has two tabliers of cashmere falling to the sides, between which is a full draping of brocade, and the back drapery is of broad arranged en pouf. A double-breasted cut-away coat of cashmere, heavily trimmed with brocade, completes the costume, with the exception of the large pocket flaps of brocade, ornamented with engraved and inlaid buttons of mother-of-pearl, with dainty mock button-holes of silk. The broad brocade collar, laid in plaits, is also a noticeable feature. Price, $95. Among the novelties in hats the Lalande must not be forgotten. It is a cottage bonnet of French chip, trimmed in front with a sash of cashmere and ribbons combined. The filling is of gold-gold satin, garnished with an ostrich plume of darker gold shade, while the sash ends are beaded and trimmed with lace. The crown of another novelty of cottage shape is trimmed with pearls to represent a sheaf of wheat, and surrounded with a coronet of old-gold lace. A garland of mignonettes is carried completely around the brim, and the face is trimmed with a shirring of cream satin and a sheaf of mignonettes. The strings are of illusion embroidered with gold, pearls, and sheaille. Another very striking novelty is a turban of Persian silk, with a sash and ribbons of old gold satin, and two ostrich plumes of contrasting color. A golden diameter piercing the sash in front enhances the Orientalism of the design. Still another representative style is the poke bonnet of Tuscan straw, trimmed with a fold of silk gathered into a bow at the crown. The ends are finished with old-gold lace, and the face with a wreath of heliotropes. A magnificent reception toilet of cream-colored satin, elaborately trimmed with a coral fringe of cashmere beads and silk tassels, was one of the features of the exhibition. The basque is cut in the postillion style. The Marechale, an extremely elaborate dinner costume of black gros grain, trimmed with chenille passementerie and beaded fringe, was the centre of an admiring group of ladies. The exhibition will be opened to the general public to-morrow.

A DIAMOND WITH A FLAW.

AND ALSO TWO CLAIMS TO ITS OWNERSHIP, ONE OF WHICH MUST HAVE A FLAW.

A strange case was brought to the attention of Justice Kilbreth, in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, when two young men appeared before him, each claiming to own a certain solitaire diamond stud. The magistrate was called upon rather to arbitrate between the two claimants, than to exercise his proper judicial functions. One of the young men is William Crowley, of No. 114 Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn; the other is Horace Mendham, who is engaged in the stationery business at No. 387 Broadway. They have been friends about a year, and have attended social gatherings together. They were in a party of young men and women who indulged in a moonlight ride to Macomb's Dam bridge, and in a frolic there, about six weeks ago. Crowley says he then lost his diamond stud, and that having subsequently told Mendham of his loss, the latter appeared to sympathize with him very much.

About 5 o'clock Friday evening Crowley met Mendham, and noticing that he wore a diamond stud, remarked: "Business must be pretty brisk, when you can dress so well and sport diamonds. That appears to be a nice one you have; let me see it."

Mendham says he replied: "Yes, it is rather a pretty thing. A little off-color, though."

Then, he said, he raised his head to show it, and the next instant Crowley, having deftly removed it from his scarf, held it up before him in his fingers and said:

"Do you see that? I'll show you what I'm going to do with it. I'm going to put it in my pocket. It's mine."

He suited the action to the word and pocketed the stud. Mendham says that being greatly surprised, he said in astonishment:

"Why, what are you trying to do. That's my diamond. It belongs to my mother." Crowley insisted that it was his stud that he had lost the night of the drive on the road." They disputed until Officer Bates, of the Fourteenth Precinct, approached them, when Crowley hailed him, quickly told his version of the affair, insisted that the stud was stolen, and demanded Mendham's arrest. The policeman and the young men went to the station-house, where Capt. Brogan endeavored to induce Crowley and Mendham to settle the matter without further trouble. Both persisted in claiming the gem, however, and finally Capt. Brogan told them the dispute would have to be settled in court, and yesterday the two young men and their friends went before Justice Kilbreth. Both again claimed to own the stud. Crowley's mother and father both positively identified the diamond. Mrs. Crowley examined it with a magnifying glass, and recognized it by the flaw as well as by its peculiar cutting. She declared her son had owned it four years.

Mendham, who seemed to feel keenly his awkward position, swore the stud belonged to his mother. He had a diamond ring on his finger, and he said that while he was spending last Summer at Bayonne, N. J., a friend, one Louis Maidhof, asked him when he saw the stud why he did not have the diamond in the ring reset to match the solitaire stud. He replied that the former belonged to his mother, who thought of giving it to his brother. If she gave it to him he would have the stone set as a stud. Mendham called Maidhof, Joseph Ward, and Edward L. Stanley, who corroborated his story that he had worn a diamond stud before the unfortunate moonlight excursion. They said the stud shown in court resembled the one he owns, but they could not swear to it, not being experts. Mendham said his mother was at home sick with the rheumatism. He said he would bring his whole family to testify that the stud was his if the case were adjourned until Monday. At this point a Mr. Dasine came into court in response to a subpœna issued at the request of Crowley. Dasine identified the stud as the one he had seen Crowley wear. He became indignant at Mendham's denial of some statement he had made. Hearing Crowley say, "I'll swear that is my stud, as true as I stand here," he called out impulsively,

"Is the stud yours?"

"Yes," responded Crowley.

"Then, why don't you prefer a charge against him, and bring the matter to a test at once, here and now!"

"Well," said Crowley, "I'd make a charge, but this man claims to be respectable. He has a mother, and I don't want to press a charge if I can help it."

"I can bring credentials as to my character," said Mendham, "and if this case is adjourned, I'll show the stud is mine."

Justice Kilbreth, after some further words, set the case down for Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, and allowed Mendham to enter a charge of larceny made against him. The magistrate retained the stud, ordered it to be placed in the custody of Warden Finn, and gave instructions that no one should be permitted to see it in the meantime. Crowley decided in court a story that he was robbed by a girl who accompanied him on the excursion to Macomb's Dam. He said, however, that he missed $30 for a time, and then found it. His father was very angry in court, and more than once spoke in a threatening manner to Mendham, and sneered at the latter's inability to get his witnesses. Mendham himself declared that the case was one of mistaken identity as to a diamond. Should Crowley press his charge, he said he would make a counter-charge of larceny from the person against Crowley for taking away his stud from him in the street.

THE TELEGRAPH WAR.

JAY GOULD AND PRESIDENT ECKERT GONE WEST.

The Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday issued a bulletin announcing that, in view of the fact that the Union Pacific Railroad Company had seized the telegraph lines between Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, and Denver, Col., they would refuse to take commercial business for Colorado, except to points on the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé route. The following was also posted in the offices of the company:

"On account of unlawful interference with our wires west of Kansas City, messages for all points in Kansas and Colorado will be received, subject to delay, until further notice."

The Executive Committee of the company held a session on the subject yesterday, and referred the matter so far as the contract between the Western Union and Kansas Pacific Companies is concerned to their counsel in Chicago. Their future action will be based on his decision. The Western Union own a line of their own along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad which they acquired before the railroad was built. It originally ran along the old overland route. They still remain in undisturbed possession of it, so that their principal embarrassment lies in the Kansas Pacific district. They built a portion of the latter line and obtained the remainder under their contract with the railroad company. They claim that they never refused to receive messages from the American Union Company, and that they were given no notice whatever of the intention of the railroad companies to forcibly abrogate the two contracts.

The officers of the American Union Telegraph Company offer, in further justification of the action of the Union Pacific Railway Company, a copy of a decision given by Controller Brodhead under date of Jan. 15, 1872, in the case of a dispute over the payment of $120 68, which the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company claimed for transmitting messages for the Government over the lines of the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Brodhead says: "It is, therefore, a self-evident proposition that if the whole of the above amount be paid not to the Union Pacific Telegraph Company, but to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company—an organization not recognized by authority of Congress—an essential condition of the grant to the former company will be violated." A dispatch received from St. Louis says:

Superintendent Hammond, of the American Union Company, at St. Louis, Mo., has to-day delivered to Superintendent L. C. Baker, of the Western Union Company, at St. Louis, the following notice:

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28, 1880.

SIR: I am instructed to notify you that we are ready and willing to handle business on the lines of the Union Pacific Railway at Kansas City or Omaha. This offer is made with a view of preventing delays and injuries to the public. C. W. HAMMOND,

Superintendent A. U. T. Company.

The officers of the company claim that the wires are open as usual to the Western Union Company, if they desire to use them. They assert that yesterday they received for transmission upward of 2,500 messages to points beyond Omaha.

Jay Gould, accompanied by his son George and President Thomas T. Eckert, of the American Union Company, took train last evening from the Grand Central Depot for the West. A part of their mission is in relation to the telegraph war. Mr. Gould will proceed to St. Louis, where, it is said, he will take part in a conference called to settle the dispute over the South-western pool, and will also endeavor to agree with President Allen upon a working arrangement between the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific and St. Louis and Iron Mountain Roads. Thence he will go to Texas to arrange for extending and perfecting his recently-acquired system of connecting roads in that portion of the country. He will be absent about three weeks.

THE FRENCH ORPHAN ASYLUM FAIR.

The ladies' fair for the benefit of the French Orphan Asylum of this City, under the auspices of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, which has been in progress for 10 days past at Republican Hall, on Thirty-third-street, will close on Friday next. Over 200 orphans, inmates of the asylum, visited the fair yesterday afternoon, and appeared to enjoy the opportunity for observation. They were presented with a money gift, which was to be distributed pro rata among them. They also received a number of toys, which gave them much delight. The asylum admits children of all nationalities to the benefit of its charity, and the number and good condition of the children under its care speak well for the extent and efficiency of its work.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police during the last week numbered 1,194.

The Hudson River being clear of ice as far as Albany, the Citizens' Line of steamers will commence their regular season on March 10.

Mr. John Van Horne, Vice-President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, returned from Europe yesterday morning fully restored in health.

Mr. Robert Anderson, of Altair Lodge, No. 601, F. and A. M., will deliver a lecture before Normal Lodge, No. 523, at No. 117 West Twenty-third-street, to-morrow evening.

George Hesler, aged 9 years, of No. 411 East Forty-sixth-street, fell from one of the scows at the foot of Forty-sixth-street, East River, and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association will celebrate Purim at the Lexington-Avenue Opera-house, Thursday night. The Torriano Opera Troupe will perform "Fatinitza," and then a reception will be held by the society.

Special preaching services will be held in the Central Presbyterian Church, Fifty-seventh-street, near Broadway, every evening during the next two weeks. The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler will preach to-morrow night.

Prof. E. C. Spitzka will read a paper on "The Brain of Man and the Brain of the Ape; their Resemblances and their Differences," before the Academy of Sciences, No. 12 West Thirty-first-street, to-morrow evening.

About 50 candidates for appointment as letter-carriers on the New-York Post-Office staff were examined yesterday, under civil service rules, by a board consisting of Superintendent Gaylor, Inspector Gardner, and Secretary Bannerman.

A decree of absolute divorce was signed by Judge Donohue yesterday, in favor of Dora Singer, an actress and vocalist, whose stage name is Mlle. Blanche Corelli, against William Singer, who is also connected with the theatrical profession.

Matt To-Le, an Indian boy, was committed for trial in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, on a charge of forging the indorsement of his employer, Dr. John O. Bronson, of Washington Heights, to a check for $10, which had been paid to the boy by one of the doctor's patients.

The trains on the new Second-avenue elevated route will run on three minutes headway, and will occupy 28 minutes between the South Ferry and Sixty-fifth-street. Neither this road nor the City Hall branch will be operated between midnight and 5:30 A. M., or on Sundays.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club will have a fancy dress reception at the New-York Skating Rink, Madison-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street, Wednesday evening. The rule requiring costumes to be worn by the skaters will be rigidly enforced during the first hour of the entertainment, after which all the guests will be allowed to go upon the ice.

A large number of persons assembled last evening in Central Park Garden to witness the end of an 84-hour (12 hours per day) walking-match between M. J. Barry, of this City, and John Hughes, the "lepper." Barry won, covering 401 miles. Hughes made but 215 miles. The winner received $500 and one-half the gate-money.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 541 deaths, 574 births, and 142 marriages. The births recorded during the month of February numbered 2,176, and the marriages, 749. The weekly report of contagious diseases is as follows: Typhoid fever, 6; scarlet fever, 49; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2; measles, 176, and diphtheria, 40.

Frequent complaints have recently been made that some miscreants were in the habit of firing revolvers at the trains on the West Side elevated railroad above Seventieth-street. Joseph Schawk, a youth 17 years old, was arrested for the offense one day last night, and was yesterday fined $5, in the Harlem Police Court, for carrying a revolver without a license. It was not definitely shown that he fired at the train.

The yacht Dreadnaught was recently sold by Mr. Charles J. Osborn to Mr. William L. Scott, of Erie, Penn. She will soon be brought to this City from Northport, where she has been laid up during the winter. She is to be hipped about 2 feet, and this change is expected to make her stiffer in a heavy sea. Mr. Scott intends to enter her in several races in the waters around New-York during the coming Summer.

The entire 26 members of the Austro-Hungarian band, rescued by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children from the Atlantic Garden, sailed on the General Werder for Bremen yesterday, the proprietors of the garden having paid the fare of the 13 who were over 16 years of age. The Commissioners of Emigration yesterday received a letter from President Gerry of the society thanking them for the assistance which they rendered in this and previous cases.

Following are the shipments of live stock and fresh meat to Europe for the week: By the Spain, for Liverpool, 149 head of cattle; by the Rhoda, for Cardiff, 100 head of cattle; by the City of New-York, for Liverpool, 300 tons of fresh meat; by the Anchoria, for Glasgow, 200 bullocks, 200 quarters of beef, and 600 carcases of sheep; by the Adriatic, for Liverpool, 60 tons of beef; by the Utopia, for London, 90 mules and 100 head of cattle; by the Otranto, for Hull, 70 head of cattle.

The market for wheat was only moderately active yesterday, and prices of Winter declined ½ to 1 cent, with frequent fluctuations. The export demand was fair for No. 2 red, but was otherwise of little moment. Spring wheat was entirely passed over. Corn was generally lower and fairly active for spot, but dull for options. Oats declined ¼ to ½ a cent, with a moderate trade. Provisions were barely steady. Freights were irregular, and on berth weaker, on account of the availability of more room for early use, especially steam to British ports. Grain rates favored shippers. Charters were steady, but less active.

A petition was in circulation among shipping men yesterday, addressed to the State Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation, protesting against the passage of the bill entitled "an act for the better protection of docks," because it involves expense for useless platforms and needless detention of vessels and cargoes; because the bill is unnecessary, and in the present depressed condition of vessel property it would impose unwise and uncalled-for additional taxes on that interest; because its effect would be for the State to build docks to lease, and because neither the City nor the docks would derive benefit in any shape or manner from its passage.

Yesterday morning, a horse attached to a coupé, in which Mr. Herbert Mason and his wife were riding, took fright at a passing locomotive of the Metropolitan Elevated, at Thirty-third-street and Sixth-avenue, and ran away. Mr. Mason and his wife, in attempting to leave the vehicle, were thrown violently to the pavement, but escaped with very slight injuries. The horse continued up the avenue, and at Thirty-fifth-street knocked down Mr. L. H. Scott, of No. 36 West Forty-sixth-street, injuring him severely about the head and body. Mr. Scott was attended by Dr. Lowell, of No. 66 West Thirty-sixth-street, and was then taken home. The horse was stopped before any other casualties occurred.

BROOKLYN.

The residents of the country towns are about to organize for the purpose of procuring, if possible, the indictment as a public nuisance of the offal works on Barren Island. When the wind blows from the island toward the towns, the odors borne on the breeze are sickening.

It was rumored yesterday that Mayor Howell would soon appoint a new Rapid Transit Commission under the act of 1875, in response to a petition presented to him some time ago. The new commission, it is said, will lay out a number of routes, the main purpose of which will be to connect the ferries with the Coney Island railroads.

The Rev. Frederick W. T. Steimle, Pastor of the Zion German Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Henry-street, near Clark, died yesterday morning, after a lingering illness, of Bright's disease of the kidneys. Mr. Steimle was 53 years of age, and a native of Germany, but had passed the greater part of his life in this country. He was the first Pastor of Zion Church, the congregation having been organized under his direction in 1855.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Westchester Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday, resolutions were adopted declaring that a necessity exists for additional means of steam transportation through that territory, and authorizing Commissioners Quackenbush and Cornwell to ascertain what are the best routes to be followed by rapid transit lines.

The Trumbull farm, in the Town of Pelham, containing 105 acres of land, was sold at the Court-house, in White Plains, yesterday, to satisfy a foreclosure judgment obtained by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York against Charlotte Coburn, individually and as Executrix of the will of James M. Coburn and other defendants. William H. J. Hurst, of New-York, was the purchaser for $20,700.

LONG ISLAND.

The funeral of ex-Judge Pearse, of Long Island City, who died of pneumonia Thursday morning, took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and was very largely attended by family friends, city officers, and members of the Bar of Queens County. Services were held at his late residence and also at the Baptist Church corner of East-avenue and Seventh-street.

The coat worn by William Rhodes when he was murdered recently has been found in the possession of a colored man named Bill Smith, who lives at Deer Park. Smith says that the negro Weeks, who is charged with having killed Rhodes, and who is now in Sing Sing Prison, gave him the coat in Riverhead Jail. He also says that Weeks told him that Jim Seaman struck Rhodes first, and then he (Weeks) finished him. District Attorney Downing will ask Gov. Cornell to pardon Weeks so that he and Seaman may be tried for murder.

NEW-JERSEY.

Frederick S. Fish has been nominated by the Republican city caucus of Newark for City Attorney, in place of Marcus P. Hayne, resigned.

John Stevens, the wealthiest man in New-Jersey, while riding with his brother through Hoboken yesterday, was thrown from his carriage and badly cut.

Several liquor-dealers of Passaic City applied for a renewal of their licenses, and continued selling liquor, even after the licenses had expired. They were prosecuted and fined. The cases were taken on certiorari to the Supreme Court, which has just decided that when a license has expired, and there is an application pending for a new one, the sale of liquors is a violation of the law, and the party is liable, and also, that when a license is granted to one person, another cannot sell under it.

The Dale Silk Mill, opposite the Erie depot at Paterson, built in 1865, at a cost of $250,000, was sold yesterday afternoon at Sheriff's sale, to Edgar Ketchum, of New-York, for $87,000. There was a first mortgage of $86,900 on the building, and Mr. Ketchum held a second mortgage for $57,000, so that the property costs him $144,000. At the time it was built it was the finest and largest silk mill in America, being 240 feet long, and from 40 to 60 feet deep, and four stories high.

IMPORTANT TO PHYSICIANS.

We would particularly call the attention of physicians to our new scale of prices for prescriptions, which are at least fifty per cent. lower than elsewhere. We believe this reduction will meet with the approval of the entire medical profession, and confidently ask the patronage of all who desire their patients to have the best and purest of drugs and medicines at the lowest possible prices. Respectfully, WM. B. RIKER & SON, established 1840, at No. 363 Sixth-avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.—*Advertisement.*

AMERICAN "STAR" SOFT CAPSULES are easy to swallow and quick to cure. Nose blue wrapper. Sold by all druggists everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Savannah, for Savannah.—Robert Sully, Jr., J. J. Messeroe, H. B. Hund, Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Wright, Mrs. J. B. Kilburn, Miss G. E. Day, Mr. and Mrs. W. Teft, Mrs. L. Price, Miss Ada Carpenter, Edward Livingston, Jr., S. Davis, E. C. Goodrich, Miss H. M. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Harbeck, Miss E. S. Harbeck, J. M. Bloomfield, Miss N. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Smith, Miss M. E. Smith, F. J. Palmer, Mrs. H. M. Palmer, W. C. Giles, D. A. Woodbury, F. B. Jackson, Mrs. E. J. Larrabee, Miss Larrabee, Dr. J. W. Shattuck, Miss J. M. Cooper, Miss C. M. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Shaw, F. A. Palmer, E. Livingston, C. E. Sanberg, M. M. Prescott, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Brown, Mrs. G. W. B. Brown, Miss L. Eliard, Miss J. A. Taft, Miss G. Burnside, Mr. and Mrs. J. Salisbury, P. Devine.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Rhynland, from Antwerp.—John Vanhorne, Mrs. Danis, Dr. L. Nippert, Etienne Girard, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Shepherd, James Shepherd, Master Charles M. Shepherd, Master J. Shepherd, Mrs. Grascom A. Griscom and child, Mrs. A. Seybold, Mrs. J. Seybold, Mr. Ivo De Roo, Miss Sophie Buck, Miss Minnie Wolf, the Rev. K. Borgmann, C. Kauffmann, Peter Bormuth, I. B. C. Zella, Valentine Balz.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped 3-10 of a second slow.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:35 | Sun sets.....5:50 | Moon sets..10:25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	8:50	Gov. Island	10:39	Hell Gate	12:01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, FEB. 28.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Hatteras, Boas, West Point, Va., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Young, Georgetown via Alexandria, J. L. Roome, Jr. City of Savannah, Post-wood, Savannah, George Yonze; Eclipse, (Br.,) Palmer, Newcastle and Dundee, Bowring & Archibald; Whickham, (Br.,) Scott, Belfast, Seager Bros.; City of New-York, (Br.,) Land, Liverpool via Queenstown, John G. Dale; Morgan City, Adams, New-Orleans, Bogert & Jones; Rio Grande, Pennington, Galveston via Key West, O. H. Mallory & Co.; Regulator, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; General Werder, (Ger.,) Christoffers, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Norfolk, Tunnell, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde & Co.; Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Eleanora, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Geraldine, (Br.,) Walsh, Waterford, Ireland, Bowring & Archibald.

Barks Visconde do Lloramento, (Braz.,) Cusa, Pernambuco, W. H. Crossman & Co.; Hannah Blanchard, (Br.,) Williams, Cork, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Sirrah, (Norw.,) Helvorsen, Copenhagen, C. Tobias & Co.; Poseidon, (Norw.,) Johnsen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Pietro Accame, (Ital.,) Podesta, New-London, Conn., Biscovich & Co.; Giuseppina, (Ital.,) Ponte, Genoa, Funch, Edye & Co.; Drouning Sopilte, (Norw.,) Olsen, Passages, Funch, Edye & Co.; Sassollo, (Ital.,) Carbone, Montevideo, Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.; Arracan, (Norw.,) Asgaard, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Nuova Rosina Canepa, (Ital.,) Razzetto, Ipswich, Eng., Attilio Giunio; Draga D., (Austr.,) Randing, Rouen, Slocovich & Co.; St. Ilenes, (Fr.,) Durand, Buenos Ayres, John Norton & Sons; Famiglia, (Ital.,) Ferro, Sligo, Attilio Giunio; Ossonak A., (Austr.,) Tellenich, Ronen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Saloma, (Norw.,) Thygesen, Boston, C. Tobias & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Freja, (Dan.,) Johansen, Havre 23 da., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Rhynland, (Belg.,) Randle, Antwerp Feb. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Peter Wright & sons.

Steam-ship Gloucester, (Br.,) Lobbit, Bristol 14 da., with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Morgan.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Gibbs, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Norfolk, Tunnell, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Stevens, West Point, Va., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Alliance, Kimble, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Gate City, Daggett, Savannah Feb. 25, with mdse. and passengers to George Yonge.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Rhebina, (Br.,) Gamon, Cardiff Feb. 13, with coal to order—vessel to George F. Bullet.

Steam-ship Arragon, (Br.,) Brown, Bristol 21 da., with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Morgan.

Ship Marlborough, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Munroe, Liverpool Jan. 29, with mdse. to Dale & Burgess.

Ship Rembrandt, (of Boston,) Paine, Manila Nov. 24, with hemp and sugar to order—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Ship Helden, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Lynn 66 da., in ballast to order.

Bark Moira, (of Aberdeen,) Logan, Antwerp 48 da., with iron to order—vessel to Carl M. Wintzer.

Bark Minden, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Michener, Bremen 41 da., with old iron and barrels to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Chasca, (of Boston,) Washburn, Hong Kong Aug. 24, with mdse. to A. A. Low & Bros.—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Bark Thor, (Norw.,) Jensen, Barwich 49 da., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Lydia, (Norw.,) Aker, Rouen 48 da., in ballast to master.

Bark Maple Leaf, (of St. John, N. B.,) Kenny, Antwerp 40 da., with iron to order—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

Brig Five Brothers, (Br.,) Durfee, Cienfuegos 18 da., with sugar and molasses to J. Mavilles—vessel to J. De Rivera & Co.

Brig Irene, Yates, Cardenas 11 da., with sugar and melado to order—vessel to Yates & Porterfield.

Brig Ariel, (Dutch,) Fys, Rio Grande do Sul 72 da., with hides and wool to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

WIND—Sunset at Sandy Hook, light, S. S. E.; rain and fog; at City Island, light, S.S.E.; rain and fog.

SAILED.

Steam-ships General Werder, for Bremen; Adriatic and City of New-York, for Liverpool; Utopia and Ben Glee, for London; Anchoria, for Glasgow; Otranto, for Hull; Rio Grande, for Galveston via Key West; Knickerbocker and Morgan City, for New-Orleans; City of Savannah, for Savannah; City of Atlanta, for Charleston; Regulator, for Wilmington, N. C.; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; Hatteras, for West Point, Va.; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; Norfolk, for Philadelphia; bric Zinzara, for Queenstown.

Also, via Long Island Sound, bark Hiawatha, for Halifax, N. S.

RETURNED.

Brigs W. H. Latimer, for Fort Medway, N. S., and Maggie, for Lunenberg, N. S., reported aid. from City Island on the 27th inst., returned this A. M. on account of head winds.

BELOW.

Anchored at City Island, bound out, bark Kings County, for Boston; brigs W. H. Latimer, for Fort Medway, N. S.; Maggie, for Lunenberg, N. S.; schrs. C. A. Menkins, for Naguabo; Calvin and G. W. Norris, for St. John, N. B.; Eugene, Keystone, Oliver Ames, M. L. Newton, and Silver Heels, for Boston; Fleetwing, for Rockland; A. L. Lockwood, for Salem; Bramhall, for Portland.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 27.—Arr., steam-ship China, Capt. Seabury, from Panama.

Sld., steam-ship Gaelic, for Hong Kong via Yokahama.

SURINAM, Feb. 1.—Sld., schr. William Cobb, Chase, for Boston in 30 days.

SPOKEN.

Jan. 14, lat. 41 30, lon. 19 20, a British ship showing signal letters G J K D, from London, for Shanghai.

Jan. 18, lat. 38, lon. 20 40, a British ship showing signal letters W G D N, from Liverpool, for Calcutta; all well.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Sld. 22d inst., Balder, Marianna Ill., latter for Pensacola; 24th inst., Adele, Oromocto, latter for Galveston; 25th inst., Amor, Artemus, Georges, Gerolama, Olivari, Hudson; 27th inst., Emma T. Crowell, last two for New-York; Arab Steed, Gazelen; 26th inst., Orion, Capt. Clauson, latter for Philadelphia.

Arr. 26th inst., Ellida, Capt. Boe; Regulus, Sterling, Capt. Boe; 27th inst., Anna, Capt. Aas, latter at Greenock; Antoinetta Accame, latter lost bows